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THE BVILDER

AN : ILLUSTRATED : WEEKLY JOURNAL : FOR : THE : ARCHITECT : AND : CONSTRUCTOR.

"EVERY man's proper mansion-house, and home, being the theater of his hospitality, the seate of selfe-fruition, the comfortablest part of his own life, the noblest of his sonne's inheritance, a kind of private princedome, nay, to the possessors thereof, an epitome of the whole world, may well deserve, by these attributes, according to the degree of the master, to be decently and delightfully adorned." - - - - - - - -

"Architecture can want no commendation, where there are noble men, or noble mindes."

—SIR HENRY WOTTON.

"OUR English word TO BUILD is the Anglo-Saxon Bȳlȝan, to confirm, to establish, to make firm and sure and fast, to consolidate, to strengthen; and is applicable to all other things as well as to dwelling-places."—DIVERSIONS OF PURLEY. - - - - -

"ALWAYS be ready to speak your mind, and a base man will avoid you."—WILLIAM BLAKE. - -

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INDEX TO VOLUME CXXXIII.

JULY TO DECEMBER, 1927.

CONTENTS.

	Page
Articles, Notes, and Reviews, Reports of Meetings, Papers Read, Law Cases, Correspondence, &c.	ii
Architects, &c., of Buildings Illustrated	vii
Illustrations	viii

ARTICLES, NOTES, AND REVIEWS, REPORTS OF MEETINGS, PAPERS READ, LAW CASES, CORRESPONDENCE, Etc.

NOTE.—* Signifies Reports of Meetings, Papers Read, Law Cases, &c. † Signifies Correspondence.

ABBEY: Sherborne, 133; Westminster, 398, 722, 804, †811, 823, 888, 890, *894, 927.
Academician, Royal, New, 888, 890.
Academy, Royal, Elections, 684; Students' Prize Distribution, *944.
Acoustic Design, *853.
Act: Lead Paint, Builders and, 514, 874; Private Street Works, 30.
Acts: Housing, †986; Rent and Mortgage Interest Restriction, 235, 290, 951.
Adams, M. B., Chiswick House, †9.
Adam Street, Strand, 339.
Address, Sir Frank Dicksee's, 967.
Adelphi, Old, *928.
"Adelphi" Stage, 267.
Advertising: Arts, 527; Street, 154.
Agreement, London, for Building Trade, 750.
Aldwych Site, 44.
Amenities, 764.
American Building Methods, *686.
Ancient Lights, 224, 569, †748, †830.
Antiquity Up-to-Date, 999.
Ants, Plague of, †63.
Appeal, Barnardo's Home, 515.
Appelbee, H. R.: Collapsing Buildings, †343; Estimates by Cubing, †496.
Application of London Building Acts, 250, 287, 322, 359, 436, 476, 505, 588, 629, 665, 704, 747, 871.
Appointments, 230, 268, 378, 409, 445, 473, 608, 852.
Appreciation, An, †891.
Apprenticeship Scheme, Plumbing Trades, *953.
Apprentices, Plumbers', 185.
Arbitration, Stockport, 479
Arbitrators, Institute of, *709, *812.
Archæological Institute, Royal, *470.
Architect: Salaried, 302, †342; Services of, †910, †949; The, Art and, †850; The, Function of, 376; The, Lecture on, *851; The, Quantity Surveying and, in U.S.A., 985; The, Recognition of 118, 194, 228, †232; Young, Ideas of, 1,006.
Architects: Action for Fees, *742, *830, *984; and Builders Inquiry Bureau, 27, 63, 103, 137, 179, 213, 251, 288, 323, 360, 398, 437, 477, 505, 552, 589, 630, 666, 705, 748, 786, 830, 872, 910, 949, 986, 1,024; and Schools Students, 742; and the Abbey, 723; Franco-British Union of, *85; Holiday, 301; Incorporation of, in Scotland, *222, *676, *920; International Congress of, *380, 413, *434; Liabilities of, 177, 908; Salaried, and Private Practice, †49, †101; Surveyors and Technical Assistants, Association of, *141, 211; Training of, 644.
Architectural: Aspect, 3; Association, 42, *59, 345, *610, *648, *852; Expression, 803.
Architectural Societies: Edinburgh, *960; Essex, *1,004; Faculty of Architects and Surveyors, *134; Incorporated Assoc. of Architects and Surveyors, 570, *663, *986; Leeds and West Yorks, *783, *904; Manchester, *944; Northern, *134, *650, *869; Scottish Architectural Craftsmen's Society, *563; Southend, *504, 646, *904; Wales, South, Institute, 62, *650, *824; Yorkshire, South, *650.
Architecture: A Bishop on, 682; and Civic Forces, *627; and Life, 606; and Music, 42; and the Surtax, 764; Art and Building Schools, 435; Brazilian, 43; Children and, 847; Club, *98; Czecho-Slovak, 158; French Gothic, *908; in Concrete. 274; in Dalmatia, 382, 420, 458; Industrialism and, 804; Italian, Colour in, *724; Italian Gothic, *684; Mediæval, *496, *592, *627, *646, *684, *724, *766, *855, *1,006; Modern, and Concrete, 644; Modernism in, *648; of Ancient Greece and Rome, 582; of To-day, *504; Place of Lead in, 497; Post-War, 804; Principles of, 1,000; Seaside, 265; Strength and Defence in *1006; The Orders of 397; Time Factor in, 80
Art: and the Artisan, 79; English, 967; History of, 3; in Industry, 212; Training of the Middleman, 195
Articles, Professor Lethaby's, †158, †232
Artisan, The, Art and, 79
Arts, Advertising, 527
Asbestos Sheeting, †27, †137
Assistants, Architectural, †419, 644, †782.
Athletics and Building, 337
Auberry, H., Gresham Hotel, Dublin, †650
Auctioneers' and Estate Agents' Institute, *215, 235, *708
Auctions (Bidding Agreements) Bill, 181
Australia, English Architecture i, 228
Aver, N. J., Lime for Plastering, †251

BAILEY, P. J., Spoiling the Countryside, †612
Baines, Frank, Death Watch Beetle, †811
Baines, Sir Frank on King Henry VIII's Hall, Hampton Court Palace, *971
Baker, Sir Herbert: on Government Offices of Pretoria and Delhi, *809; Royal Gold Medallist, 2
Balance, The, Restoring, 117
Bank: Midland, Offices of, 551; Windowless, 768
Barcelona, Sagrada Familia Church, 198
Barge Board, Overhanging, †323, †360, †437, †477
Barnardo Home Appeal, 515
Barnes *v.* Allen, 224
Barns and Outbuildings, Preservation of, 528
Bartlett School of Architecture, 156, 460
Bath: Bi-centenary, 229; John Wood Celebration, 607, 681, 682, *688
Bathrooms in Hotels, *135, 215
Baths, Public, Bermondsey, 574
"Battersea Bridge," Whistler's, 339
Battersea Council's "Electric House," 864
Beak Street Collapse, 332
Beaumont, E. C., & Son, Herne Bay Municipal Offices Competition, †811
Beauty Spots, Saving, 376
Becontree, Housing at, 86
Beetle, Death-Watch, †728, †811, †850, †891, 917
Belfast, Grosvenor Hall Rebuilding, 662
Bells, Church, Hanging, †360, †398
Bermondsey Public Baths, 574
Bill: Architects (Registration), †49; Auctions (Bidding Agreem nts), 181; Factories, 842; Landlord and Tenant (No. 2), 182, 784, 787, 831, 875, 954, 989, 1000, 1026; Registration, *24, †49, *60, *97, 137, 194; Trade Disputes, Trade Unions and, 30, 65, 105, 141, 211; Unemployment Insurance, 667
Birmingham: Civic Centre Competition, 272, †342; Civic Society, 528; Midland Building Exhibition, 363, *401; Town Planning Exhibition, *82
Blacksmithing, Revival of, 185
Blacksmith, Village, 764
Blisters on Wall, †251, †288
Blocks, Concrete, for Roadmaking, †552, †589
Board: "Enso," †27; of Architectural Education, 210, 211, *216
Boarding, Elm, †437, †477, †505, †552
Boocock, H., Reflections in Windows, †786

Books, Magazines, Pamphlets, &c.—
Advertisers, A.B.C., 102
Alderman, H. M., Charm of Old Surrey, 360
Anderson & Spiers, Architecture of Ancient Greece, 582
Architect, The, in History, 249
Architecture, 81, 155, 847
Architecture, English, in Country Village, 360
Architecture, History of, 907
Architecture of Ancient Greece and Rome, 582
Architecture of Renaissance in France, 553
Architecture, The Orders of, 397
Bankart, G. P. & G. E., Plasterwork Design, 945
Bayes, W., Art of Decorative Painting, 454
Bennetts, J. H., Builders Standard Administration and Practice, 276, 370
Bennett, T. P., Architectural Design in Concrete, 274
Books, Forthcoming, 459
Books, New, 218
Bottomley, M. E., Design of Small Properties, 476
Briggs, M. S., The Architect in History, 249
Budden, C. W., English Gothic Churches, 907
Builders Standard Administration and Practice, 276, 370
Castles, 212
Catalogue, Manual Art, 920
Chancellor, E. B., Original Views of London, 359
Childe, H. L., Concrete Products, 592
Churches, English Gothic, 907
Clunn, Harold, London Rebuilt, 945
Concrete, Architectural Design in, 274
Concrete Products, 592
Contracting, Electrical, 629
Craftsmen All, 789
Davidge, W. R., West Kent Regional Planning Report, 271, 571
Davison, Raffles: His Life and Work, 945
Defries, Amelia, "The Interpreter Geddes," 421
Design in Everyday Life, 605
Dinsmoor, W. B. & Ashby, T., Architecture of Ancient Greece, 582
Directory, Building Trades, 678
Directory, Kelly's, of Merchants, 71
Directory, Post Office London, 1034
Electrical Engineering, Glossary of Terms, 789
Enfranchisement of Copyholds, 588
Engineering Abstracts, 553
Gardner, S., English Gothic Foliage Sculpture, 356
Geddes, The Interpreter, 421

ARTICLES, NOTES, AND REVIEWS, REPORTS OF MEETINGS, PAPERS READ, LAW CASES, CORRESPONDENCE, Etc. (continued):—

Books, Magazines, Pamphlets, &c.—Continued.
Hart, G. E., Enfranchisement of Copyholds, 588
Harvey, W., Models of Buildings, 343
Home, Gordon, London of our Grandfathers, 811
House, Modern English, 360
Intestacy, Law of, 38
Journal, Design and Industries Assoc., 985
Kelly's Directory of Merchants, 71
Kelly's Post Office London Directory, 1034
Land Charges, England, Act, 551
Laurie, A. P., Painters' Methods and Materials, 553
Life in the Stone Age, 476
London of our Grandfathers, 811
London, Original Views of, 359
London Rebuilt, 945
Marsh, J. E., Stone Decay, 188
Milne, H. F., Organ Building, 276
Models of Buildings, 343
Oman, Sir C., Castles 212
Organ Building, 276,
Painters' Methods and Materials, 553
Painter, The, and the Law, 840
Painting, Decorative, Art of, 454
Peake, A. W., Law of Intestacy, 38
Plaisted, A. H., Eng ish Architecture, 360
Planning, Regional, of West Kent, 271, 571
Plasterwork Design, 945
Properties, Small, Design of, 476
Property, New Law of, 38
Purdie, H. A., Electrical Contracting, 629
Quennell, M. & C. H. B., Life in the Stone Age, 476
Report, Fire Resistant Construction, 409
Report, Leeds and Bradford Town Planning, 946
Report of Cathedrals Commission, 743
Report on Lighting of Picture Galleries, 826
Report, West Kent Regional Planning, 271, 571
Road, On the, 249
Sculpture, English Gothic Foliage, 356
Site Planning at Welwyn, 629
Soissons, Louis de & Kenyon, A. W., Site Planning at Welwyn, 629
Spiers, R. Phené, The Orders of Architecture, 397
Statham, H. H., History of Architecture, 907
Statistics, Current Official, 103
Stone Decay, 188
Stones, Building, 367
Surrey, Old, Charm of, 360
Topham, A. F., New Law of Property, 38
Ward, W. H., Architecture of Renaissance in France, 553
Warnes, A. B., Building Stones, 367
Welsh Housing Year Book, 100
White Lead, Studies and Reports, 875

Book, Sketch, Leaves from, 549
Boston "Stump" Church, 825, 1002
Bradford City Premises, In *re*, 1022
British Association, The, 453
Boundaries, Fences and Trees, 214, 252, 289, 324, 362, 399
Boyce, T. H., on Concrete and Reinforced Concrete, *869
Bradford School Competition, 161
Bradshaw, H. C., Liverpool Cenotaph, †200
Brazil, 43
Brentwood, Chapel of St. Thomas à Becket, †342
Brick and Stone, Decay of, 41
Bricks: Cargo of, Releasing, *912; Old, Cleaning, †630, †666; Silver Grey Facing, †398; Standardisation of, 376, †381,
Brickwork, Efflorescence in, †910, †949
Bridge: Charing Cross, 50, 186, 925, 926, 931, †943; Lambeth, 268; Ludgate, Report, 973; Waterloo, 4, †573, 724, 925
Bridges: Delay, 607; Railway, 908; Thames, 210, 212, 724, 966; Waterloo and Charing Cross, 925
Briggs, M. S., on "The Architect," *851
Bristol School of Architecture, *134
British: Academy at Rome, 154; Archæological Assoc., *285, *318, *344; Commercial Gas Assoc. Conference, *552; Electrical Development Association, *552
Brixton School of Building, 409
Brooks and Others *v.* Liffen, 913
Brussels, Residence Palace, 396
Builder, Recognition of, †200
Builders: Action for Work Done, *912; and Lead Paint Act, 514, 874; Benevolent Institution, *253, *832; Frauds on, 589; Institute of, 400, 673, *832, *876; Liabilities, 139
Building: Athletics and, 337; Construction, †103; Construction, Science and, *216; Contracts, 515, 561, 706; Costs, 765; Effect of Frost on, 968; Freedom for, 415; House, Experiment in, 948; Industry, Fellowship in, 329; Industry, Monomark and, 874; Lines, †437, †477, †505, †552; Offences, 606; Operations, Shoring during, 361, †381; Post-War, in France, 80; Right, 643; Societies, National Association, *36; Teachers of, Courses of Instruction for, 140; Trade Conditions, 674; Trade, Employment, 837, 984; Trade: New Agreement for London, 750; Trade, Rates of Wages in (*see each issue*); Trades Employers South Western Federation, *140; Work in London, Current Prices for (*see each issue*)
Buildings: Ancient, Preservation of, 452; Ancient, Reconditioning, 498; and Antiquity Up-to-Date, 999; City, Stability of, †342; Collapsing, 302, †343, 406, 568; Cubing of 478; Disused Burial Grounds and, 632; High, Fire Danger and, 632; New, By-laws and, 325; New, in Edinburgh, 716; New, in London, 29, 67, 105, 141, 185, 218, 254, 289, 325, 367, 400, 448, 483, 515, 561, 592, 632, 673, 714, 750, 789, 834, 874, 912, 953, 989, 1029; New, in Scotland, 36, 73, 112, 148, 188, 260, 296, 332, 370, 409, 445, 486, 522, 563, 599, 638, 676, 716, 758, 799, 840, 882, 920, 960, 994, 1032; Old, in London, 320; Proposed New, 34, 70, 110, 146, 186, 220, 258, 294, 330, 368, 407, 443, 484, 519, 560, 596, 636, 674, 713, 755, 796, 837, 880, 917, 958, 992, 1030; Threatened, 338
"Bungaloid Growths," 846
Bungalow, External Treatment, †786, †872
Burial Grounds, Disused, and "Buildings," 632
By-laws: and New Buildings, 325; Council's, Appeal in, *29; Model, 415, 436

CANTERBURY Cathedral Preservation Fund, 156
Cardiff Technical College, 211, 550, 584
Cars and Homes, 375
Cathedral: Christ Church, B.C., †973; English, Genius of, *551; Liverpool, 44, 370; St. Paul's, 119, 182, 338, 783, 784, 808, †850, †892, †930, 973
Cathedrals Commission, Report of, 743
Cavsebrook, C., Lino Cement, †1024
Cautley, H. M., Teak Tops in Laboratories, †666
Celebration, John Wood, at Bath, 607, 681, 682, *688
Cellar Drainer, †630
Cement: French, †477; Keene's, †910
Cenotaph, Liverpool, †9, 80, †85, 118, †123, 156, 193, 194, 196, †200, †271, †419
Centenary of Thomas Rowlandson, 845
Centrolinead, Setting up, †630, †666
Certificates, Interim, Question of, *830
Chancel to Church, Enfield, 663
Chapel, St. Thomas à Becket, Brentwood, †342
Charing Cross Bridge, 50, 186, 925, 926, 931, †943
Chimney Breast, Damp, †666, †705
Chiswick House, †9
Church: Building Society, Incorporated, 254, 848; Fetcham, 397; Reinforced Concrete, 460; Round, in Hereford, 456; Sagrada Familia, Barcelona, 198; St. Bartholomew's, 416; Simla Hills, India, 662; Temple, London, †381, †457, †496
Churches: Ancient, Death Watch Beetle in, †891; City, Ancient, 808; How to Look at, 1001; New Forest, 569; Timber, Towers and Belfries, 234; Warming of, 510, †530, †669, †913
Cinema: Anthology, 453; Safeguards, 134
Clacton Municipal Offices, 140
Clapham, Larkhall Estate, †782
Clarke, Max, Death Watch Beetle, †811
Club, Architecture, *98
Clyde Valley Town Planning, *758
Cohen *v.* Gold, 664
College: Manchester Technical, Competition, †728, 763, 846, of Estate Management, *951
Comments, Conference, 1, *6
Commission, Fine Arts, 80
Commons Preservation, 529
Companies, New, 334, 363, 488, 520, 640, 792, 918, 1034
Competition: Birmingham Civic Centre, 272, †342; Bradford School, 161; Herne Bay Municipal Offices, †782, †811; League of Nations, Geneva, 177, 210, †232, 810, 888, 1000; News, Miscellaneous, 4, 44, 82, 120, 156, 196, 230, 268, 304, 378, 416, 454, 494, 530, 570, 608, 646, 684, 725, 766, 806, 848, 890, 928, 968, 1002; of Industrial Designs, 475; Technical College, Manchester, †728, 763, 846; Town Hall, Manchester, 492, 494, 532
Competitions: Answers to Questions in, †850; Architectural, †891
Composition, Floor-Covering, †786, †872
Concrete: and Reinforced Concrete, *869; and Sculpture, 805; Architecture in, 274; Reinforced, Church, 460; Reinforced, Modern Architecture and, 644; Reinforced, What is, †687
Condensation on Shop Windows, †949, †986, †1024
Conference: British Commercial Gas Association, Southampton, *552; Comments, 1, *6
Congress: Exeter, British Archæological Assoc., *285, *318, *344; International, of Architects, *380, 413, *434; Royal Sanitary Institute, Hastings, *99, *135, *178; Trade Unions, *438
Construction, Method of, †910, †949
Contract: Building, and Cost of Materials, †251; Building, as Security, 787; Scottish, †137, †180
Contracts: Building, 515, 561, 706; Deviations from, †704, †786
Conway, near, Roman Excavation, 342
Cook, J. O., Herne Bay Municipal Offices Competition, †811
Co-operation, Industrial, *913
Copyhold, Enfranchisement of, 588
Copyright, †986
Corbett, H., on American Building Methods, *686
Cornhill, Crash in, 227, 283, 338, 504
Cornice, Wall and Ceiling, †437, †477
Correction, A, and Some Remarks, †270
Cost, Estimated, Work Exceeding, †705
Costs, Building, 765
Cotswold Possessions, 415
Cottage Club Estates, Ltd. *v.* Woodside Estates Co., 787
Cottages: and Bungalows, Cheap, 569; Country, for Slum Dwellers, 785; Preserving, 492; Rural, Preserving, 931
Council: for Preservation of Rural England, 889, *904; National Housing and Town Planning, 766, *910; Plumbing Trades Apprenticeship, *71, *479, 838, *953
Countryside: Desecration, 683, 764; Spoiling the, †612
County Hall, Westminster, 222
Courses: of Instruction for Teachers of Building, 140; of Study, †251
Cousins, J. R., Stability of City Buildings, †342
Covent Garden Improvement Scheme, 530
Craftsmanship, Decadence of, 195
Crash in Cornhill, 227, 283, 338, 504
Creswell, W. T., on Dilapidations and Waste, *708
Criticism: Architectural, 266; Art, Reactionary, 682
Critics, The, Criticising, 266
"Cube," Is it a Reliable Factor, 478, †496
Cubing: Estimates for, †496; of Buildings, 478
Curling, R. G., Minimum Salaries, †931
Czecho-Slovak Architecture, 158

DADOES for Cinemas, †360, †393
Dalmatia, Architecture in, 382, 420, 458
Dampcourse, †288, †323, †360, †398
Dampness: behind Glass, †288; in Floors, †213, †251, †288, †398; in Houses, *970
Davidson, W.: Parthenon Frieze, †419; Professor Lethaby's Articles, †158; Temple Church, London, †381, †496
Davson, A. W., "Cube," †496
Dawber, E. G., St. George's Hall Cenotaph, †9
Dawber, T., Lime for Plastering, †103
Dawnay Scholarships, 550, 663
Daylight and Sunlight, Penetration of, 782
Decay: in Timber, 917; of Brick and Stone, 41
Decorations, Tate Gallery, 847
Defacements, Rural, 805
Defence Union, 2
Delhi, The New, Pretoria and, Government Offices of, 804, *809, 943
Departmental Control and Special Tribunals, 706
Derby, New Diocese of, 702
Design: Acoustic, *853; in Everyday Life and Things, 605

ARTICLES, NOTES, AND REVIEWS, REPORTS OF MEETINGS, PAPERS READ, LAW CASES, CORRESPONDENCE, Etc. (continued):—

Designs: Industrial, Competition of, 475; League of Nations, 846
Development, City, and Preservation, 567
Dewhurst, J. H., Ltd., Substitute for Tiling, †27
Dilapidations and Waste, *708
Dinner, Complimentary, to Mr. C. F. A. Voysey, 645, 684, 804, *812
Dinners, 136, 140, 141, 663, 750, 812, 832, 912, 922, 944, 950, 984, 1002, 1004
Diocese, New, of Derby, 702
Dispute, Plastering Craft, 988
District Surveyors: Examinations, †9, †49, 212, 230, †232; in London, †159, 253
Documents, Ownership of, †666, †705, †748, †786
Dogs and Councils, 683
Doors, Dowelled, †288, †360
Drawing Office Practice, British Standard, 439
Drawings, English Water Colour, 119
Dublin: 81; Civic Week, 414, 528; Gresham Hotel, †650; Horse Show, 229; Rebuilding of, 418
Dupen, W. H., Warming of Churches, †530
Dwellings, Model, †704

EALING, Hudson Memorial, 268
Eclipse, The, 43
Edinburgh: American War Memorial, 284; Architectural Assoc., *758; College of Art, *945; New Buildings, 716; Scottish American War Memorial, 433; Trade Unions Congress, *438
Ejector, Water, †213, †251
Elections, R.I.B.A., 26, 457, 943
Electrical Contracting Industry Wages, 556
Electricity: Development, 529; Domestic Uses of, 799; for Heating and Lighting, 513; or Crude Oil, †872; Scheme, 556; Uses of, *552
Employment: Building Trade, 837, 984; of Specialists, 308
Enfield, Church, New Chancel to, 663
Enfranchisement of Copyhold, 588
Engineering Societies: Institution of Civil Engineers, 584
Institution of Heating and Ventilating Engineers, *742
Institution of Public Lighting Engineers, 109, 268
Institution of Sanitary Engineers, *750
Institution of Structural Engineers, *947, *984
Engineering, Structural, Uses of Piling in, *947, *984
England, Rural, Council for Preservation of, 889, *904
Escape, Fire Prevention and, 887
Estates, Building, †288, †323
Estimates by Cubing, †496
Eton College Chapel Wall Paintings, 506
Euphrat, O., on Quantity Surveys in the U.S.A., *322
Evans, David, Work of, 306
Eve, C. Gerald, on Valuations under Rating Act, *951
Examination: District Surveyors, †9, †49, 212, 230, †232; Institute of Builders, 400
Examinations, R.I.B.A., 62, †232, 302, †308, †342, 416, 513, 550, 986
Excursion, A.A., *852
Exemptions, Examination, 302, †308, †342
Exeter: Congress, British Archæological Association, *285, *318, *344; Town Planning Scheme, 257; Traffic Congestion, 504
Exhibition: Austrian, 155; Building, Midland, 363, *401; Inventions, *673; Needlework, 847; Notes, 499, 627, 666, 703, 783, 823; Public Works, 751, *790; Rome Scholarship, *702
Experts, Local, †101
Explanation, An, 376
Expression, Architectural, 803
Extras, †360, †437

FACTORIES Bill, 842
Factor, Reliable, "Cube" as, 478, †496
Federated Malay States, Town Planning in, 1032
Federation, National, of House Builders, *522, *554
Fees: Architect's Action for, *742, *830, *984; Recovery of, †786, †872, †910
Fellowship in Building Industry, 329
Fences, Boundaries, and Trees, 214, 252, 289, 324, 362, 399
Fetcham Church, 397
Fire: Danger and High Buildings, 632; Prevention and Escape, 887
Fireplaces, Brick, †630, †666
Fishmongers' Hall, 268
Fixtures: Law of, 28, 64, 104, 138, 181; Tenant's, †786, †830
Flats: for Civil Servants, 606; One-Roomed, 433
Fletcher, Sir Banister: on Mediæval Architecture, *496, *592, *627, *646, *684, *724, *766, *855, *908, *1006; on Rheims Cathedral, *948; on the English Cathedral, *551
Flockton, C. B., Death Watch Beetle, †728
Floor: Composition, †360, †437; Grey Stone, Colouring, †437, †477; Surface, †477, †505
Folkestone, Leas Cliff Hall, 95
Forsey and Hollebone's Contract, In *re*, 324
Foundations, †381
France, Historical Monuments in, *855
Franck, J. E., on Dampness in Houses, *970
Franco-British Union of Architects, *85
Freehold Frontage, Local Authority and †398, †477
Fresco, Lincoln's Inn, 493
Frescoes, Ancient, 377
Friern Barnet U.D.C. *v.* Adams, 176
Frost, Effect of, on Building, 968
Fuel: for Central Heating, †1024; Institute of, 134, *913
Furniture: English, Copying, 638; Imported, 868

GAINSBOROUGH Bi-Centenary, 493
Galleries, Picture, Natural Lighting of, 826
Garden: Cities and Town Planning Assoc., 230, 454; Guild, London, 415
Gardens, 645
Gas: Fumes and Brick Wall, †437; Heating, Progress of, 507
Geddes, The Interpreter, 421
Geneva Competition, 177, 210, †232, 810, 888, 1000
Genius of the English Cathedral, *551
Glasgow: Housing and Health Exhibition, 530; Kelvin Hall, 472, *960; Suburban Development, 112; Town Planning, 1032
Glass, Stained, Ancient and Modern, 1005
Goddard, R. W. K., Waterloo Bridge, †573
Gothic: "Revived," 606; Spirit, 266
Granite, Aberdeen, Cleaning, †552, †630
Grays Inn, 43
Greece, Ancient, and Rome, Architecture of, 582
Grissell Prize, 134
Grunspan, A., on Cost of Structures, *178
Guildford School Competition, 848, 869
Guttering, Overhanging, †786, †872

HALL: Fishmongers, 268; Grosvenor, Rebuilding, Belfast, 662; Henry VIII's, Hampton Court Palace, *971; Kelvin, Glasgow, 472; Law Society's, 48; Leas Cliff, Folkestone, 95; Mercers', Cheapside, 237
Hammersmith School of Arts and Crafts, 589
Hamp, Stanley, on Bathrooms in Hotels, *135
Hampton Court Palace: Hall, 145; Repairs at 211
Hanks, L., on Improved Houses, *178
Hare, W. L., on London Squares, *825
Harvey, Wm., St. Paul's Cathedral, †850, †930
Hastings, Royal Sanitary Institute Congress, *99, *135, *178
Heads, Our, Settling it over, 645
Health, Ministry of, Report, 555
Heating: Agent, Steam as, 511; and Lighting, Electricity for, 513; and Ventilation, 507
Hereford: Cathedral, †530; Round Church in 456
Herne Bay Municipal Offices Competition, †782, †811
Hiorns, F. R., Lethaby Articles, †232
Holiday, Architects, 301
Holy Law South Broughton Burial Board *v.* Failsworth U.D.C., 30
Holyrood Palace, 188
Homes, Cars and, 375
Hospital, Royal Westminster Ophthalmic, 105
Hotel, Gresham, Dublin, †650
Hotels, Bathrooms in, *135, 215
Hot Water, Municipal Scheme, Paris, 908
House: Builders, National Federation, *522, *554; Building, Experiment in, 948; Building in Kenya Colony, 630; Cheap, What is a, 491; "Electric," Battersea, 864; of Commons Wall Paintings, 966; Subsidy, 669
Houses: 866,000, 81; Badly Placed, 528; Basement, †748, †1024; Cost of, per Cubic Foot, †630, †666; Dampness in, *970; Improved, *178; Prices of, 180; Ready-made, 456; Steel, †748
Housing: Act, Liability of Landlords, 506; and Rent Restriction, L.C.C. Report on, 400; at Becontree, 86; Conference, Manchester, *28; Greater London, 62, 101, 1032; in Scotland, 73, 180, 522, 676, 882, 909; National, and Town Planning Council, 766, *910; Progress, 63, 744; Scheme, Pudsey, 284; Schemes and Private Enterprise, 267; Schemes, L.C.C., 363; Subsidy, 148, 744, 792, 828, 870, †872

IDEAS, Architect's, Young, 1006
Ilford and Barking Sewerage Scheme, 638
Imagination and City Improvement, 926
Improvements, City, Guidance in, 414
Imsea, G. L., Condensation on Shop Windows, †1024
Income Tax on Houses Let as Tenements, 829
India, Simla, Hills, Church, 662
Industries, Rural, 377
Industry, Art in, 212
Innovation, 228
Inquiry Bureau, Architects and Builders, 27, 63, 103, 137, 179, 213, 251, 288, 323, 360, 398, 437, 477, 505, 552, 589, 630, 666, 705, 748, 786, 830, 872, 910, 949, 986, 1024
Institute: of Arbitrators, *709, *812; of Builders, 400, 673, *832, *876; Royal, British Architects, 1, *6, *26, 62, 98, 118, 134, 156, 182, 230, 232, 308, 320, 329, †381, 414, 416, †419, 452, †457, 513, 550, 570, 628, 650, *686, 721, 724, *726, 742, 744, 783, 803, *809, *851, 888, †943, 968, *970, 986; Royal, of Industrial Art, *627
Institutions, Societies and, 26, 62, 134, 210, 550, 584, 628, 742, 783, 869, 904, 944, 986, 1004
Instructors, Woodwork, Shortage of, 186
Inventions Exhibition, *673
Ireland, Control in, 81
Italy, Southern, Romanesque Buildings, *646

JAMES, H. P., Exemption of Architects, †342
Jarvis Studentship Award, 26
Jay, F., Basement Houses, †1024
Jerusalem, Water Supply of, *178

KELVIN HALL, Glasgow, 472, *960
Kenchington, H., Death-Watch Beetle, †850
Kent, West, Regional Planning of, 271, 571
Kenya Colony, House Building in, 630
King, A., & Son, Plate Glass Windows, Reflections in, †705
King, L., Chapel of St. Thomas à Becket, †342
Kingston By-pass Road, 630
Knowles, J. A., on Mediæval Glass Painting, *948

LABOUR and "Wealth," 589
Lakes, The, Beauty of, 852
Lambeth Bridge, 268
Land Drainage, 829
Landlord and Tenant: Alteration of Premises, 176; (No. 2) Bill, 182, 784, 787, 831, 875, 954, 989, 1000, 1026; Law of, Points, 590, 631, 668, 707, 749, 873, 911, 952, 987, 1025
Landlords' Liability under Housing Act, 506
Landmarks, Disappearing, 452
Larkhall Estate, Clapham, †782
"Law Givers," Watts's, 572
Law of Fixtures, 28, 64, 104, 138, 181
Law of Landlord and Tenant, Points, 590, 631, 668, 707, 749, 873, 911, 952, 987, 1025
Laycock, E. P., Christ Church Cathedral, B.C., †973
Lead: Paint (Protection Against Poisoning) Act, 514, 874; Place of, in Architecture, 497
League: of Nations' Competition, Geneva, 177, 210, †232, 810, 846, 888, 1000; Town Tenants, *133
Leasehold Reform, *133
Leaves from a Sketch Book, 549
Lectures on Architecture for Building Trade Workers, 865
Leeds College of Art, 628
Legal: Ballard, J. J., *v.* Bristol Corporation, *1023; Cranfield *v.* Allwright, *984; Hoffmann & Co. *v.* Hurley & Maffey, *912; Morris, T. G., *v.* Rubenstein, *912; Pearce, W. J., *v.* Solomon & Renny, Ltd., *830; Uxbridge, U.D.C., *v.* Ellis & Others, *29, 325; Wisbech R.D.C. *v.* Ward, *830
Legal Column and Section, 29, 139, 176, 224, 321, 324, 506, 664, 742, 829, 912, 984, 1022

ARTICLES, NOTES, AND REVIEWS, REPORTS OF MEETINGS, PAPERS READ, LAW CASES, CORRESPONDENCE, Etc. (continued):—

Lethaby, Professor: and Westminster Abbey, 888, 890, 927; Articles, †158, †232
Lethaby, W. R., A Correction and Some Remarks, †271
Lewes Castle, 228, 808
Liabilities: Builders, 139; of Architects, 177
Library, Reference, Manchester, 926
Lighting: Industrial and Public, *918; Natural, of Picture Galleries, 826
Light, Right of, †437
Lime: for Plastering, †27, †63, †103, †137, †213, †251; Growth in, †477, †505
Lincoln's Inn Fresco, 493
Links with the Past, 683
Lino Cement, †1024
Linoleum, Fungoid Growth on, †931
Liverpool: Cathedral, 44, 370; Cenotaph, †9, 80, †85, 118, †123, 156, 193, 194, 196, †200, †271, †419; School of Architecture, *160; The King and Queen at, 154; University of, *96
Lloyd, N., Standardisation of Bricks, †381
Loan for Water Scheme, †505
Local Authority and Strip of Freehold Frontage, †398, †477
London: Association of Builders Foremen and Clerks of Works, *912; Building Acts and Their Application, 250, 287, 322, 359, 436, 476, 505, 588, 629, 665, 704, 747, 871; Changing, 453; District Surveyors in, 253; Future of, 338, 414; Greater, Housing, 62, 101; Greater, Town Planning, *747; in 1842, 359; Institute, City and Guilds of, 460; Master Builders' Association, *950; New Buildings in, 29, 67, 105, 141, 185, 218, 254, 289, 325, 367, 400, 448, 483, 515, 561, 592, 632, 673, 714, 750, 789, 834, 874, 912, 953, 989, 1029; Old Buildings in, 320; Old, Views of, 339; Problem, 966; Society, The, *825, *971; Squares, 153, 194, 213, 784, *813, *825, *870; 100 years hence, 806
Losses, Artistic, 267
Lucas, W., League of Nations Competition, †232
Ludgate Bridge Report, 973
Luxemburg, 270

MACALISTER, Ian, Sir John Simpson and the R.I.B.A., †457, †724
MacAlpine, T. W., Old English Villages, †158
McCarthy, M. J., on Uses of Piling in Structural Engineering, *947, *984
Maintenance, Question of, †748, †786
Manchester: Corp. *v.* Audenshaw and Denton U.D.C., 1022; Housing Conference, *28; Reference Library, 926; Technical College Competition, †728, 763, 846; Town Hall Competition, 492, 494, 532
Marbles, Elgin, 888
Marble, Use of, 303
Marsden *v.* Heyes, Edward, Ltd., 176
Martin, A. J., on Sewage Purification, *178
Masonry, Rouble, †103
Master Builders, South Shields, *984
Materials: Building, Prices of, 29, 148, 215, 555, 709; Prices Current of (see each issue)
Mattingly, C.: Art and the Architect, †850; Art and the Signboard, †612; Model Dwellings, †704
Measurement: Of Sub-Contractor's Work, †786, †872, †949; Standard Method of, *748
Medal, London Architecture, 118, 723, 810, 846
Members, New, Architectural Association, 852
Memorial: Gourlay, 4; Joan of Arc, 302; War, American, Edinburgh, 284; War, Australian, Villers-Bretonneux, France, 928; War, Scottish-American, Edinburgh, 433; War, Scottish National, 46, 84, 122, 222
Memorials, Removal of, 723
Menin Gate, †159
Mercers Hall, Cheapside, 237
Merton Priory, 220
Mesopotamian War Memorial, 274
Middle Ages, Romance of, *496
Midland Building Exhibition, 363, *401
Miller, Dr. R., on Damp in Dwellings, *970
Mind, The Commercial, 764
Mining Districts, Surface Subsidence in, 290
Mitchell, J.: Salaries of Architectural Assistants, †782; Westminster Abbey, †811
Models of Buildings, 343
Moffat *v.* Williams, 139
Monomark and Building Industry, 874
Monuments, Graveyard, 195
Morgan, F. C., Mediæval Ventilator, †704
Morgan *v.* Liverpool Corporation, 506
Mortar, Gauging, †630, †666
Mortgage, Transfer by, 28
Motif, Decorative, 529
Motor Industry and Restoring the Balance, 117
Museums, Our, 338

NATIONAL: Gallery, Gift to, 229; Gallery, Millbank, 303; Physical Laboratory, 42; Trust Annual Report, 145
Newbold, O., Birmingham Civic Centre, †342
News, General, 4, 44, 73, 82, 100, 109, 120, 156, 185, 188, 196, 218, 230, 260, 268, 284, 290, 304, 340, 363, 378, 383, 416, 435, 447, 454, 479, 494, 513, 514, 530, 550, 563, 570, 608, 627, 630, 638, 646, 668, 684, 716, 724, 766, 792, 806, 842, 848, 874, 875, 890, 920, 928, 930, 968, 996, 1002, 1026, 1029
Noise, Cost of, 38
Northern Polytechnic, 592
Norwich War Memorial, 194

OAK: English, †137, †213, †288, †360, †437; Worm in, †63
Oakley *v.* Wilson, 664
Obituary:—
Allen, P. R., 824; Anderson, Thomas, 599; Bellamy, G., 368; Bentley, H. W., 368; Benton, Sir John, 340; Birnstingl, H. J., 968; Black, A., 1002; Brown, E. D., 824; Chessum, Roland B., 303, 317; Deacon, C. E., 82, 288; Edis, Sir R. W., 26; Forsdike, A. J., 1004; Gibson, R. W., 848; Gill, Charles, 522; Green, F. G., 824; Gregory, George, 724, 727; Grueber, H. A., 848; Harbottle, E. H., 250; Hogarth, D. G., 727; Houston, J. A. T., 1002; Hulbert, M. C., 317; Kerner-Greenwood, J. H., 145; Kerr, G. A., 824; Knowles, W. A., 82; Lovegrove, Henry, 529, 551; Lynn-Jenkins, F., 406; M'Arthur, A., 676; Marwick, T. P., 73; Milner, J. D., 317; Milne, W. O., 824; Muirhead, John, 848; Murray, W., 840; Nash, W. Hilton, 1004; Newman, P. H., 1002; Northover, George, 607; Pope, J., 486; Seamell, G., 824; Scott, Tom, 222; Shirras, J., 599; Solomon, Solomon J., 196; Turnbull, E. J., 968; Walker, F., 406; Ward, Henry, 551; Whittlie, P., 676; Wilkinson, A. G., 824, 1004; Woodward, Wm., 805, 824; Wright, W. J., 879; Wybar, A., 368; Young, M. H., 504
Offices: Government, of Pretoria and the New Delhi, 804, *809, 943; Midland Bank, 551
"Open Spaces" and Conveyancing, 1022
Oven, Wafer, Mediæval, 339
Overy, C. F., Architectural Competitions, †891
Ownership, Question of, †910, †949
Oxford: and Gothic Art, 606; Example of, 846; Growth of, 966

PAIGNTON, U.S. Memorial at, 250
Painting: †910, †949; Decorative, 454; Mediæval Glass, *948; on Sashes, Measuring, †830, †910; The New and the Old, 229; Tudor Wall, Stratford, 161; Wall, 889, 928;
Paintings: St. Stephen's Hall, 42; Wall, in House of Commons, 966
Paint, Lead, Poisoning, 840
Paints, British Standard Specifications for, 563
Palace: Holyrood, 188; Residence, Brussels, 396;
Paper, Waste, 847
Paris: Municipal Hot Water Scheme, 908; St. Séverin, Restoration, 274; Sculpture in, 42
Parking of Cars, 80
Parliament, The Week in, 27, 63, 103, 137, 180, 213, 744, 784, 828, 870, 909, 949, 986, 1024
Parthenon, The: 451; Frieze, †419; Studies, 56, 247, 357, 431, 547, 583, 700, 745, 866, 905
Patents, 75, 330, 372, 448, 488, 565, 599, 640, 1034
Payments, Weekly, Terminating, 1023
Penalty, Contract, †748, †786
Picture Exhibitions, 627, 666, 703, 783, 823
Pigeon-Cote, Priory, 765
Piling in Structural Engineering, *947, *984
Pillar of Salt, 965
Pimm, G. B. R., Recognition of the Architect, †232
Pipes: Burst, 1032; Iron or Lead, †786, †830, †872
Pite, Beresford, St. George's Hall Cenotaph, †9
Planning: Country, 889; Regional, in the Ruhr, *983; Regional, in the West Riding, 946; Regional, of West Kent, 571
Plastering Craft Dispute, 988
Plumbing Trades Apprenticeship Council, *71, *479, 838, *953
Poisoning, Lead Paint, 840
Pottery, Exhibition of, *627
Powys, A. R.: Hereford Cathedral, †530; on the Old Adelphi, *928; Temple Church Porch, †457
Practicability and Forethought, 926
Practice: An Insanitary, 765; Private, Officials and, 2
Prague, Vienna, and Salzburg, A.A. Excursion, *610
Premises: Alteration of, 176; R.I.B.A., 888
Preparation: Flooring, †786, †872; Non-slip, †666, †748
Preservation: City Development and, 567; of Stonehenge, 250
Presidential Addresses, *135, *648, *650, *726, *785, 803, *827, *913
President, New, R.I.B.A., 744
President's Address, 721
Pretoria and the New Delhi, Government Offices, 804, *809, 943
Prices: Current, for Building Work in London (see each issue); Current, of Materials (see each issue); of Building Materals, 29, 148, 215, 555, 709; of Houses, 180;
Princes Street, E.C., Widening of, 182
Private Street Works Act, 30
Prize: Distribution, Architectural Association, *59; Distribution, Royal Academy, *944; Henry Saxon Snell, 986
Prizes, "Builder," University of London, 813
Professional Announcements, 44, 82, 120, 156, 196, 230, 304, 340, 378, 454, 494, 530, 570, 646, 724, 766, 806, 848, 890, 928, 968, 1002
Property: Damage to, in Mining Districts, 290; Market, The, 1024; Purchasers of, and Town Planning, 324; Real, 764
Public Works Exhibition, 751, *790
Pudsey Housing Scheme, 284
Pumps, Petrol, 154

QUANTITY Surveying in the U.S.A., *283, *322

RAFFETY, S. R., on Water Supply of Jerusalem, *178
Rating: Act, Valuations under, *951; Valuation, †103, †179
Rau, S. Siva, Teak Table Tops, †1024
Rays, Ultra-Violet, †27, †63
Rebuilding of Dublin, 418
Recommendation, A Pleasing, 2
Rees, Taliesin, Liverpool Cenotaph, †85
Registration Bill, *24, †49, *60, *97, 137, 194
Reilly, C. H., on The A.A. Excursion, *852
Rent and Mortgage Interest Restriction Acts, 235, 290, 664, 951
Rent Restriction: Decontrol, 913; Sub-letting by Statutory Tenants, 988
Rents, Municipal, 213
Report: L.C.C., on Housing and Rent Restriction, 400; Ministry of Health, 555; of the Cathedrals Commission, 743; West Kent Regional Planning, 271
Restoration, 266, 568
Restorer, The, Art of, 492
Rewards and Penalties, 155
Rheims Cathedral, *948
Riding, West, Regional Planning in, 946
Road: Charges, †27, †63, †103; Construction, †323, †398, †437, †552, †589, †630, †748, †786; Public or Private, †830, †872; Scheme, East London, 145
Roads: Liabilities as to, 1022; Making-up, †666
Robertson, H.: Exemption of Architects, †342; on Architecture of To-day, *504
Robinson, S. W., Warming of Churches, †669
Robson, R. D., R.I.B.A., Examinations, †308
Roe *v.* Russell, 988
Rome Scholarship: Award, 26; Exhibition, *702
Roof: Insulation, †251, †288, †323; Zinc, and District Surveyor, †748, †786, †872, †910, †986
Rough Casting, Defective, †103, †180
Rowlandson, Thomas, Centenary, 845

ST. PAUL'S Cathedral: 119, 182, 338, 783, 784, 808, †850, †892, †930, 973; Measured Drawings of, 119, 182
St. Paul's Ecclesiological Society, *26
St. Stephen's Hall, Mural Decorations in, 2
Salaries, Minimum, 644, †782, †931
Salisbury and Fordingbridge Drainage Board *v.* Southern Tanning Co., Ltd., 829
Salt, Pillar of, 965
Sand: Loamy, †630, †666; Measuring, †213
Sanitary Institute, Royal, 44, *99, *135, *178, 986
Schmidt, Dr. R., on Regional Planning in the Ruhr, *983

ARTICLES, NOTES, AND REVIEWS, REPORTS OF MEETINGS, PAPERS READ, LAW CASES, CORRESPONDENCE, Etc. (continued):—

Schneider Trophy, 889
cholarship: "Brenforce," 58; Maintenance, R.I.B.A., 156, 210, 650
Scholarships, Dawnay, 550, 663
School: Bradford, Competition, 161; Central, of Arts and Crafts, *496, *592, *627, *646, *684, *724, *766, *855, *908, *948, *1006; Guildford, Competition, 848, 869; Hammersmith, of Arts and Crafts, 589; of Architecture, Liverpool, *160
Schools: of Architecture and Technology, 460; of Architecture, Art and Building, 435; Secondary, 625, 661, 703; Slade, 119; Trades Training, 569, *591
Science and Building Construction, *216
Scotland: Building Trade Wages in (see each issue); Fine Art Commission, 599; Housing in, 73, 180, 522, 676, 882, 909; New Buildings in 36, 73, 112, 148, 188, 260, 296, 332, 370, 409, 445, 486, 522, 563, 599, 638, 676, 716, 758, 799, 840, 882, 920, 960, 994, 1032; Public Amenities in, 286; Rural, Preservation of, 109; Town Planning Tour, 454; Window Construction in, 638
Scottish: American War Memorial, Edinburgh, 433; National War Memorial, 46, 84, 122, 222
Sculpture: Concrete and, 805; in Paris, 42
Searles-Wood, H. D., Examinations for District Surveyors, †9
Seaside Architecture, 265
Security, Building Contract as, 787
Sewage Purification, *178
Sharp, W., & Sons, Electricity or Crude Oil, †872
Sherborne Abbey, 133
Ship Ventilation, 368
Shopfronts: 765; and their Treatment, 847
Shops: Lock-up, Sanitation for, 888; Open Space in Front of, †748, †830
Shop, Wheelwright's, 889
Shoring during Building Operations, 361, †381
Signboard, The, Art and, †612
Signs, Road, 528
Simpson, Sir John, and the R.I.B.A., †381, 414, †419, 452, †457, †724
Skyscrapers in the U.S.A., 850
Slab, Breeze, Work, †589
Slum Clearances, 909
Smoke Abatement, 86
Societies and Institutions, 26, 62, 134, 210, 550, 584, 628, 742, 783, 869, 904, 944, 986, 1004
Somers, Thomas, on Kelvin Hall, Glasgow, *960
Sound-deadening, †666, †748
Southampton, British Commercial Gas Association Conference, *552
South, A., Vibration on Buildings, †123
South Shields Master Builders, *984
Specialists, Employment of, 308
Specifications, British Standard: 64; for Paints, 563; for Plugs and Sockets, 836; for Steel Wire Ropes, 832
Spencer, P. J., Architects (Registration) Bill, †49
Spring, Nuisance caused by, †505, †589
Squares, London, 153, 194, 213, 784, *813, *825, *870.
Stability of City Buildings, †342
Stained Glass, Ancient and Modern, 1005
Statues, Public, 415
Steam as Heating Agent, 511
Stobart, T. J., Timber Mark, †949
Stockport Arbitration, 479
Stone: Artificial, †63, †137, †179, †213, †288; Brick and, Decay of 41
Stonehenge, Preservation of, 228, 250, 683
Stonework, Painting, †180, †213
Stoothing, †288, †360
Stradling, Dr. R. E., on Science and Building Construction, *216
Strand, The, Curiosity of, 452
Stratford: Memorial Theatre, 418; Tudor Wall Painting, 161
Streatham Hill, "Stone House," 783
Street: Decorations, 2; Works, 176
Streets, Private, Making Up, 321
Structural Science in Mediæval Times, *592
Structures, Cost of, *178
Studies, Parthenon, 56, 247, 357, 431, 547, 583, 700, 745, 866, 905
Styles: Architectural, 965; Revived, 644
Sub-letting by Statutory Tenants, 988
Subsidence: Road, †398, †477; Surface, in Mining Districts, 290
Subsidy: Housing, 148, 744, 792, 828, 870, †872; Question, †786, †872, †910
Sunderland Corporation *v.* Priestman, 321
Surrey Quantity Surveyors, *627, *748
Surveying, Quantity, and the Architect in U.S.A., 985
Surveyors' Institution, *627, 684, *748, *785, 806, *894
Surveyors, Quantity, Defence of, 805, †850, †891, †931, †973
Surveys, Ordnance, 569

TABLE TOPS, Teak, in Laboratories, †666, †705, †1024
Tanner, L. E., on Tombs in Westminster Abbey, *894
Tapper, W., Sir John Simpson and the R.I.B.A., †419
Tate Gallery: Addition to, 377, 383; Decorations, 847
Teak Table Tops in Laboratories, †666, †705, †1024
Temple: Buildings, 196; Church, London, †381, †457, †496
Tendering, Competitive, Wasteful, 927
Thackeray, F., Dampcourse, †360
Thames Bridges, 210, 212, 724, 966
Thatching, †180, †251
Theatre Scheme, South African, 123
Thistles, †872
Tilbury Town Planning Scheme, 62
Tiles: and Asbestos, Durability of, †103; Asbestos Scalloped, †180, †213
Tiling, Substitute for, †27, †103
Timber: Decay in, 917; Mark, †872, †949; New Forest, 268
Tolley, W., Shoring During Building Operations, †381
Tombs in Westminster Abbey, *894
Torquay Arbitration Case, 220
Towers and Belfries, Timber Churches 234
Town Hall, Manchester, Competition, 492, 494, 532
Town Planning: 216, 271, 460, 792, 842, *908, 1026, 1032; Clyde Valley, *758; Glasgow, 1032; Greater London, *747; Institute, 120, 416, 567, *585, *827, *983; Purchasers of Property and, 324; Scheme, Exeter, 257; Scheme, Manchester, Sheffield and Doncaster Regions, 946; Scheme, Tilbury, 62
Trade: News, 38, 75, 112, 145, 190, 260, 296, 329, 372, 381, 406, 447, 486, 520, 561, 584, 597, 640, 678, 718, 751, 797, 838, 884, 922, 960, 1035; Unions and Trade Disputes Bill, 30, 65, 105, 141, 211; Unions Congress, *438
Trades Training Schools, 569, *591
Tradition and Convention, 682
Travel, Child, 267
Tree Planting, Roadside, 445
Trees: Boundaries, Fences, an', 214, 252, 289, 324, 362, 399; Overhanging, †628
Trespass by Officials, Alleged, *1023
Tribunals, Special, Departmental Control and, 706
Triforium, The, Use of, 722
Trophy, Schneider, 889

UNEMPLOYMENT Insurance Bill, 667
Union, Defence, Architects, Engineers and Surveyors, 904
Unions, Building Trade, 629
United States, Quantity Surveying in, *283, *322
University College, "Sport of Kings," at, 927
University of Liverpool, *96
Uxbridge U.D.C. *v.* Ellis and Others, 325

VALE, Edward, An Appreciation, †891
Valuations under Rating Act, *951
Values, Changing, 568
Ventilation: Heating and, 507; Ship, 368
Ventilator, Mediæval, †704
Vibration on Buildings, †123, †342
Village, Old-World, 453
Villages, Old English, 155, †158
Visits, 26, 567
Voysey, C. F. A., Complimentary Dinner to, 645, 684, 804, *812

WAGES: Building Trade, in Scotland (see each issue); Electrical Industry, 556; Rates of, in Building Trade (see each issue);
Walker, L. E.: Damp Chimney Breast, †705; Dampness in Floors, †251, †288, †398; Water Ejector, †251
Wall: Painting, 889, 928; Party, Rights, †986;
Walls: Glazed Brick, Scaling on, †986; Sound-resisting, †630
Warming of Churches, 510, †530, †669, †913
Waste, Dilapidations and, *708
Water-Closet Connections, †910, †949
Waterloo: and Charing Cross Bridges, 925; Bridge, 4, †573, 724, 925
Water Scheme, Loan for, †505
Watson, F. R., on Acoustic Design, *853
Watts, G. F., and Modern Art, 493
Watts's "Law Givers," 572
"Wealth," Labour and, 589
Welsh, A., Measuring Painting, †910
Welsh Navigation Steam Coal Co. *v.* Evans and Another, 254
Westminster Abbey, 398, 722, 804, †811, 823, 888, 890, *894, 927
White Lead, 875
Whitelock, S., & Co., Fuel for Central Heating, †1024
Whitley Councils, 136
Williams *v.* Sanders, 829
Wilshere, P. S., Salaried Architects, †101
Winchelsea Court House, 416
Window: Construction in Scotland, 638; Tracery, 14th Century, 1001
Windows: Overlooking, †398, †437 Plate Glass, Reflections in, †705, †748, †786; Shop, Condensation on, †949, †986, †1024
Wisbech R.D.C. *v.* Ward, 177, 908
Wolfe Memorial, Greenwich, 332
Wood, Cedar, †1024
Wood, John, Celebration at Bath, 607, 681, 682, *688
Woods, Soft, †137, †213
Wood, W. H., Local Experts, †101
Woodwork in Old Streets, 549
Workmen's Compensation: Partial Dependency, 254; Weekly Payments, 1023
Work of David Evans, Sculptor, 306

YERBURY, J. E., Sir J. Simpson, and the R.I.B.A., †419

ZUYDER ZEE, The, 303

ARCHITECTS, ETC., OF BUILDINGS ILLUSTRATED.

ABLETT, H. K., Sports Pavilion and Centre, 468, 469
Adams, M. B. : Churches and Towers, Old, Sketches, 233 ; Churches, Hayling Island, 236
Adshead and Ramsey, Council Offices' Bognor, 167
Allen & Potter, Development Scheme, Beddington, Surrey, 19
Allen, G. P., School, Bedford, Science Block, 315
Angel, R. J., Baths, Public, Berm ndsey, 574, 577-580
Armstrong, C. T., War Memorial, Wolverhampton, 846
Atkinson, R., Gresham Hotel, Dublin, 422-425

BAKER, M., Studies in Roman Motives, 1021
Baker, Sir Herbert : Delhi, The New, 18, 804, 805, 810, 814, 815, 816 , Government House, Pretoria, 16, 17 ; Union Buildings, Pretoria, 14, 15 ; Winchester College Cloisters, 3, 5, 11
Barnard, L. W., and Partners, Hairdressing Premises, Cheltenham, 282
Bennett, T. P., & Son : Flats, Kensington, W., 896, 898-900 ; Shops, Brixton-road, S.W., 814
Beveridge, G. R., Bailiff's Residence on Estate, 658-660
Bidlake & Knight, Altar and Reredos Church Handsworth, 305
Blackett, J., " Brenforce " Scholarship Design, 52
Blomfield, Sir Reginald, Menin Gate Memorial, Ypres, 164
Boddington, H., Town Hall, Leith, 22, 23
Bone, Miss P. M., Scottish National War Memorial, 43
Briggs, M. S. : Cathedral, Parenzo, 382 ; Chiesa delle Dance, Ragusa, 459 ; Dalmatian Coast, View on, 382 ; Fountain in the Piazza, Ragusa, 458 ; Town Hall, Spalato, 421 ; Town of Ragusa, 458
Brocklesby, J. S., Church, Ashton-in-Makerfield, 974
Broggi, Carlo, Vaccaro, G. & Franzi, L., League of Nations Building, Geneva, 174
Brown, F. I., & Peek, J. H., Concrete House, Competition Design, 1019
Butler, R. M., Chapel, Convent, Foxford, Ireland, 239
Butterfield, W., Church, Emery Down, 587
Buxton, Alfred, " The Pursuit," Bronze Sketch for Garden Group, 303

CALDERON, A. M., Church, Cavell Memorial, Jasper, Alberta, 304
Carôe, W. D. : Bridge, Charing Cross, 933, 934 ; Screens, Sherborne Abbey, Dorset, 130, 131
Carrick, A., Artillery and Engineers' Memorials, Scottish National War Memorial, 88
Cheadle, J. O. : Church of St. Peter, Westminster, 822, 823 ; House, Golders Green, 314 ; Paten and Chalice for Chapel, Westminster Abbey, 275
Clark, C. W., Flats, Baker-street, W., 387
Clark, E. W., Monumental Screens, 978
Clarke, L. H., Pavilion, Valley Gardens, Harrogate, 202
Clayton & Black : Offices, Council, Bognor, 166 ; Village Hall, Trusler's Hill, Sussex, 201, 202, 207
Clunie, W. L., & Tarn, W., Municipal Buildings, Herne Bay, 734, 735
Cole, R. L., Rubber Exchange, Mincing-lane, E.C., 974
Collcutt & Hamp : Town Hall, Leith, 20, 21 ; Town Hall, Manchester, Competition Design, 772, 774, 775
Collins, H. R. : Bank, Bournemouth, 622 ; Offices, Building Society and Bank, Bournemouth, 614, 619
Constantine, H. C., & Vernon, A., Housing Scheme for London Borough, 462
Couchman, H. W. : House, Bourne Hill, Southgate, 1020 ; Housing Scheme, Tottenham, 354-356
Cowles-Voysey & Morgan, White Rock Pavilion, Hastings, 1011
Cowles-Voysey, C., Offices, Council, Bognor, 165
Cowper, J. B. F., Masonic Temple, Cowbridge, 462
Crane, C. H., Kiehler & Dore, Insurance Building, Columbus, Ohio, 847
Creak, H. L., & Powell, A. H., Cemetery Chapel, Reading, 243
Cropper, E., Langham Telephone Exchange, Woodstock-street, W., 807, 814, 815
Cross, A. W. S., & Cross, K. M. B. and Sutton & Son, Bathing Pool, Morecambe, 239-241
Crossley, F. H., Lay-out of Market-place, Nottingham, 695
Crothall, H. G. : Christ's College, Finchley, 778, 779, 780 ; Harrow County School, 623, 624
Cummings, R. P., Rome Scholarship Design, 696, 697

DAHL, J. L. S., Leas Cliff Hall, Folkestone, 95, 96
Dakers, W. S., Flats, Wembley Hil', 125, 127-129
Davison, T. Raffles : Bath, Bird's-Eye Study of, 692 ; House, Ralph Allen's, Bath, 685 ; Old Hall at Wool, 644 ; Statue, Wolfe, Westerham, 452
Davis, Stratton, Yates, Dolman & Taylor, R. V., Bradford Grammar School, Competition Design, 162, 170, 171, 172
Downing, H. P. B., Church, Hackbridge, Surrey, 313
Dudok, W. M. : Houses, Hilversum, Holland, 377 ; Library, Hilversum, Holland, 378 ; School Building, Hilversum, Holland, 380
Dyer, H. T., Henry Jarvis Studentship Design, 698, 699

ELFORD, E. J., Town Hall, Wandsworth, 615
Ellison, R. K., Practical Homes Competition Design, 942
Eriksson, Nils-Einar, League of Nations Building, Geneva, 175
Evans, David, Sculpture, 306, 307

FAGUAYS, M. P. Le, Figure in Bronze, Electric House, Battersea, 862
Fairlie, R., Scottish-American War Memorial, Edinburgh, 414
Falkner & Aylwin, Market-place, Nottingham, Competition Design, 776, 777
Falkner, H., Abbey Yard, Bath, 723
Fare, A. C. : Bayonne, 495 ; Bridge, Davila, Spain, 492 ; House, Fuenterrabia, 528
Fieldsend, H., Aston Hall, Sheffield, 1021
Firr & Prior-Hale, Shop Front, Oxford-street, W., 865
Fletcher, Sir Banister : House, Crowborough, Sussex, 50, 54, 55 ; Strawberry-hill Estate, Twickenham, 854, 856
Forge, F. L., Premises, Clifton-street, E.C., 545
Forrest, G. T. : Dwellings, L.C.C., Ossulston-street Area, St. Pancras, 163, 164 ; L.C.C. Housing Estate, Becontree, 87-94 ; L.C.C. Housing Estate, Kenning's Estate, Kennington, 651, 653 ; School, Wandsworth County, Southfields, S.W., 426, 427
Francis, Frederick, Painted Wall Panels, Portman Rooms, Baker-street, W., 741, 742

GEORGES, Antoine, Pierre, & Labro, League of Nations Building, Geneva, Competition Design, 208
Gibson & Gordon, Premises, Henrietta-street, W.1, 10
Glover, Kenneth, Lounge, Club, Newcastle-on-Tyne, 902
Goldie, J. & Topham, G. R. G., Church, Woking, 1008, 1009
Goodhart-Rendel, H. S. : Cottages, Ranksborough, Rutland, 462, 466 ; Offices, Wharf, Southwark, 539
Goodhue, B. G., Church, New York City, 417
Green, Mowbray, & Hollier, Bank, Walcot, Bath, 985

HADDEN, T., Wrought-iron Gates, Scottish National War Memorial, 123
Harris, E. V., Town Hall, Manchester, 500, 532, 535-538
Hart & Waterhouse, Offices, Willing House, Grays Inn-road, W.C., 310
Harvey, W., Church, Fetcham, Surrey, 379
Hawkes, T. F. : Cottages, Group of, Oxfordshire, 277 ; Manor House, Thames Ditton, 387
Hayward & Maynard, Office, Insurance, Charing Cross, 312
Hayward, T. W. A., Electric House, Battersea, 856, 859-864
Hayward, T. W. A., & Hyams, H., Rehousing Scheme, Battersea, 982
Helmle, Corbett & Harrison, Bush House, Aldwych, W.C., 386, 615
Henderson, A. E. : Altar and Reredos Church, Duke-street, W., 645, 647, 652 ; Aumbry Surround, Church, Walworth, 889 ; Chancel, Church, Enfield, 646, 652 ; Cross for Rood, Church, Streatham-hill, 889
Hilbert, Kamil, Church of Stechovice, Prague, 154
Hiley, Miss M. B. G. : Boy and Ball Statuette, 229 ; Study of Head, 229
Hill, Oliver, House, Holmbury St. Mary, 415, 457
Hoar, H. F., Rouen Cathedral, 341
Hoffmann, Paul, Hotel, Piccadilly, W., 277, 278
Hyams, H., Electric House, Battersea, 856, 859-864

IMRIE & Angell, Restaurant, Savoy-hill, Strand, W.C., 501, 502

JACKSON, A. E., Hospital, Southport, 901
Jackson & Barker, Freemasons Hall, Madras, 772, 773
Jarvis, A. W., & Richards, F. A., School, Reigate, 238
Jenkinson, D. B., School, Rotherham, Competition Design, 243b
Jensen, Andreas, Hospital, Ringe, 340
Jones, Francis, District Bank, Southport, 769

KEITH, J. C. M., Christ Church Cathedral, Victoria, B.C., 896, 897, 907
Kendall, H., Grand Stand for Racecourse, 534, 540
Kieffer & Fleming, House, Cambridge, 1010
King, W. C. H. : Bronze Heads, 228 ; Carved Panel for Yacht, 847 ; Marble Bust, 846 ; Model for Bronze Eagle, 847 ; Niche Figure Wolverhampton War Memorial, 846
Knowles, J. A., Window, Church, York, 338, 339
Kotera, Ian, Museum, Kralove Hradec, Czecho Slovakia, 158

LAFONTAINE, H. P. Cart de, Coty House, Stratford Place, W., 684, 691, 692
Lanchester, Lucas & Lodge, Municipal Buildings, Beckenham, 690, 692
Laren, J. Van, Houses, Hilversum, Holland, 377
Lawrance, J. B., Roman Composition, 977
Lawrence, A. K., Wall Painting, St. Stephen's, Westminster, 2
Lawrence, S. H., House, Henley-on-Thames, 277
Lefèvre, Camille, League of Nations Building, Geneva, 175
Leverhulme, Viscount, and Davison, T. Raffles, War Memorial, Stornoway, 929
Leverkus, G. W. M., Houses, Two, Middlesex, 975
Lewis, David, Epileptic Colony, Warford, Cheshire, Home, 348, 349
Lloyd, T. A., and Bazeley, M. A., Great Western (Plymouth) Garden Village, 346-348
Lorimer, Sir Robert, Scottish National War Memorial, 42, 43, 45, 46, 47, 50, 51, 80-83, 88, 89, 118, 119, 122, 123
Lucas, Wm., Australian War Memorial, Villers-Bretonneux, France, 927
Lucas, W. L., Offices, Devonshire Square, E.C., 500, 501
Lutyens, Sir Edwin and Gotch & Saunders, Head Office, Midland Bank, Poultry, E.C., 531, 538, 539
Lyon, Maurice, Egyptian State Telegraphs, Cairo, 126, 386, 392-394
Lyons, Edward : Banqueting House, Whitehall, 269, 279 ; Gran Guardia Vecchia, Verona, Drawing, 280, 281 ; Pope Innocent X Drawing, 266 ; Suburban Residence, 244, 245, 246

MACARTNEY, M. E., Throne in Chapel, St. Paul's Cathedral, 310
Mackenzie, R. T., American War Memorial, Edinburgh, 230, 231, 414
McLachlan, W. H., Flats, Balham, 546
McMorran, D. H., Pugin Studentship, 856
Markham, J. H., Ra ıton State Institution, 467
Marshall & Tweedy, School, Lytham, Competition Design, 204, 205, 206
Marsh, J. S., Vicarage, Design for, 1013
Matthews, Bernard : Church, Mashobra, Simla Hills, India, 645, 649, 650, 653 ; Officers' Quarters, Vizagapatam Harbour, India, 621 ; Station Building, Muri, India, 974 ; War Memorial, Kohat, India, 890
Mawson, T. H., Bathing Pool, Morecambe, Competition Design, 316, 317
Meed, H. L., Testimonies of Study, R.I.B.A. Exam., 1001, 1003, 1014-1017
Mendham, J. B., Church, Rye, Sussex, 310, 311

ARCHITECTS, Etc. (continued):—

Mileham, H. R., Altar Piece, Chapel Royal, Brighton, 926
Miller, B. A., Church, Willaston, Cheshire, 419, 428, 429
Miller, J., Union Bank of Scotland, Glasgow, 126
Miller, S. R.: House, Totteridge, Herts, 1010; Masonic Hall, Chingford, 581
Morris, R., Stained Glass Designs, 1005, 1006
Murrell, H. F., and Pigott, R. M.: Church, Cottenham Park, Sunday School, 652; Orthopædic Hospital, Bolsover Street, W., 849, 857; Orthopædic Hospital, Stanmore, 896

NENOT, H. P. & Flegenheimer, J., League of Nations Building, Geneva, 209, 1000
Newton, Ernest & Sons, and Woodward, W., & Sons, Offices, Insurance, Piccadilly Circus, W., 385
Nicol & Nicol, Birmingham Civic Centre, 389-391
Niedermann, G. & Hippenmeier, K., Birmingham Civic Centre, 276
Niven, D. B., & Davison, T. R., Bridge, Charing Cross, 932, 934
Norton, C. H., Municipal Buildings, Herne Bay, Competition Design, 731, 732, 733

OAKES, C., Renaissance Composition, 976
Oakes, C. S. R., Offices and Showrooms, 820, 821
Owens, J. P., Hospital, Southport, 901

PALMER, F. C. R., & Holden, W. F. C.: Bank, Leatherhead, 576; Bank, North Harrow, 1011
Parker, H. W., Rome Scholarship in Architecture Design, 682
Pearson, J. L.: Chapel on Old Palace Yard Site, Westminster Abbey, 722; Westminster Abbey Proposed Additions, 724, 725
Perret, A. & G., Concrete Church, Montmagny, 460, 461
Petch & Fermaud, School, Bradford, 126, 168, 169, 903
Phillips, R. S., School, Northleach, Gloucester, 613, 614
Phipps, P., Church of Christ, Scientist, Kensington, W., 462
Pike, Joseph: Angel Place, Marshalsea, 423; Porches, Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C., 422
Pite, W., Son & Fairweather: Babies' Home, Great Barr, 50; Hospital, Woolwich, 13
Polak, Michel, Residence Palace, Brussels, 386, 395, 396
Poulter, H. R. & B., House, Camberley Heath, 541
Puissant, Adolphe, Approach to Palais de Justice, Brussels, 764
Putlitz, E. Z., Klophaus, R., & Schoch, A., League of Nations' Building, Geneva, Competition Design, 209

RAYNER, C. C., Greek Order Study, 974
Rees & Holt and Willoughby, G. H., Home, Epileptic Colony, Warford, Cheshire, 348, 349
Rees & Holt, School, Lytham, Competition Design, 202, 203, 212
Richardson & Gill: Altar and Reredos, St. Bride's Church, Fleet Street, E.C., 980; Memorial Hall, University College, Gower Street, W.C., 10, 11, 12; Town Hall, Dulverton, 766, 767, 771, 772
Rimmer, E., Church, Llanwygm, South Wales, 544
Rivers, C. E., Pavilion, Valley Gardens, Harrogate, 202
Roberts, C. H., & Joseph, Flats, Warwick Gardens, Kensington, 856
Roberts, C. H., Flats, Shops and Houses, Chelsea, 975
Robinson, Hurley, Rialto Cinema, Birmingham, 934-938, 1012
Romanoff, Maximilian and Madame, Birmingham Civic Centre, 276

SARABEYOLLES, M., Concrete Sculpture, Church Tower, Villemomble, 805
Scott, A. F., & Sons, Technical College, Rotherham, 939, 940, 941
Scott, Baillie, & Beresford: House, Crockham Hill, Kent, 124, 126; House, Saltwood, nr. Hythe, 503
Scott, Sir G. G., All Saints' Church, New Brighton, 124, 126
Searle & Searle, Premises, Westminster, 463
Silcock, Arnold, University, Chengtu, West China, 309, 310, 348, 353
Skipper, C. F.: House, Cambridge, 125, 127; Leys School, Cambridge, 772, 781
Skipper, G. J.; Housing Scheme, Norwich, 612, 614; Parish Hall, Shernbourne, 609
Smeed, C. W. J., St. Bride's Church, Fleet Street, E.C., 981
Soissons, Louis de, & Wornum, G. G., Flats, Larkhall Estate, Clapham, S.W., 723, 729-731
Somers, T., Kelvin Hall, Glasgow, 473-475
Speaight, F. W., and Kieffer, W. J., & Fleming, H. S., Hospital, Ilford, 277
Stainsby, G. P., School, Guildford, 855, 858
Stonham, P. D., Hotel, Eastbourne, 542, 543
Strachan, D., Window in Scottish National War Memorial, 119
Stratton, P. M., Sagrada Familia Church, Barcelona, 197, 202
Suthers, S. H., "Brenforce" Scholarship Design, 53

TAIT, T. S., Concrete House, Competition Design, 1019
Tarver, E. J., Leaves from a Sketch Book, 549
Thomas, A. E., Shop Premises, Lewisham, 132
Tonge, J. A., Public Baths and Hall, Rawmarsh, 935
Totty, James, School, Rotherham, Competition Design, 243a
Toy, Sidney, Cottages, Pair of, Benenden, Kent, 979

UNDERDOWN & Duke: Cottage, Westham, Sussex, 388; House, Beacon Lodge, Seaford, 430; Pavilion, Boship Farm, Sussex, 376

VAGO, Giuseppe, League of Nations Building, Geneva, 173

WALLER, A. G., Charing Cross Bridge, 50
Ward, Henry, Shop Premises, Hastings, 730, 739, 740
Waterhouse, M., Bank, Piccadilly, W., 464, 465
Watts, G. F., Fresco, Hall, Lincoln's Inn, 569, 572, 573, 576
Webber, E. B., & Cheadle, J. O., Municipal Buildings, Beckenham, Competition Design, 736-738
Webber, E. Berry, Town Hall, Manchester, Competition Design, 575-577
Welch, H. A., and Hollis, H. C., Assurance Society's Building, Glasgow, 614, 616-618
West, Nan (Miss), Decorative Panels, Orthopædic Hospital, Bolsover-street, W., 857
Westwood, P. J., Business Premises, Birmingham, 692-694
Whinney, Son & Hall, A., Shop Premises, Leicester-square, W.C., 463
Wilkinson, S., School, Lancaster, 88
Williams, E. W., "Brenforce" Scholarship Design, 53
Williams, Mrs. Meredith, Scottish National War Memorial, 119
Wills, G. B.: Cemetery Chapel, Reading, Competition Design, 242; Manor House, Hurley, Berks, 817, 818, 819
Wilson, J. M., Palace, Baghdad, Iraq, 652
Winks, E. W., Façade, Design for, 1021
Woodroffe, W. H., & Son, Highgate Golf Clubhouse, 620
Worthington, T., & Sons, Building, Faculty of Arts, Victoria University of Manchester, 770
Wride, J. B., Rome Scholarship Design, 1010
Wright & Wylie, Assurance Building, Glasgow, Competition Design, 349-352
Wright, L., Street Decorations, Liverpool, 155, 160

YOUNG & MACKENZIE, Grosvenor Hall, Belfast, 654-657
Young, D. S., Shop Premises, Hastings, 730, 739, 740

ILLUSTRATIONS.

[The Illustrations will be found on, or immediately following or preceding, the pages indicated.]

ABBEY: Buckland, 318, 319; Roman Bath and, Bath, 689; Sherborne, Dorset, 121, 130, 131; Westminster, Chapel on Old Palace Yard Site, 722; Westminster, Proposed Additions, 724, 725, 823; Yard, Bath, 723
Alberta, Jasper, Edith Cavell Memorial Church, 304
Aldwych, W. C., Bush House, Additions, 386
Altar and Reredos: Church, Duke-street, W., 645, 647, 652; Church, Handsworth, 305; St. Bride's Church, Fleet-street, E.C., 980
Altar Piece, Chapel Royal, Brighton, 926
American Memorial to Scottish Soldiers, Edinburgh, 230, 231
Approach to Palais de Justice, Brussels, 764
Architecture, "Shopfront" Number, Page from, 865
Ashton-in-Makerfield, Lancs., Church, 974
Auckland, New Zealand, Civic Centre, 1018
Australian War Memorial, Villers-Bretonneux, France, 927

BAGHDAD, Iraq, Palace, 652
Baker, Sir Herbert, Portrait, 7
Baker-street, W.: Flats, 387; Portman Rooms, Painted Wall Panels, 741, 742
Balham, Flats, 546
Bank: Barrel Roof of, 770; Bournemouth, 622; District, Southport, 769; Leatherhead, 576; Midland, Head Office, Poultry, E.C., 531, 538, 539; National Provincial, Piccadilly, W., 464, 465; North Harrow, 1011; Union, of Scotland, Glasgow, 126; Walcot, Bath, 985; Windowless, Preston, 770
Banque Nationale de Belgique, Ypres 303
Banquet, R.I.B.A., Hotel Cecil, W.C., 8
Barcelona, Sagrada Familia Church, 194, 196–200, 202
Barn: Old, Arley, Cheshire, 234 Tithe, Buckland Abbey, 319
Basement Construction, 343
Bath: Abbey Yard, 723; Bird's-Eye Study of, 692; House, John Wood's, 689; House, Ralph Allen's, 685; Roman Bath and Abbey, 689; Sketches in 682, 683, 685, 692; Walcot, Bank, 985
Bathing Pool, Morecambe, Competition Design, 239, 240, 241, 316, 317
Bathroom, Residence Palace, Brussels, 396
Baths: Public, and Hall, Rawmarsh, 935; Public, Bermondsey, 574, 577-580
Battersea: Electric House, 856, 859–864; Rehousing Scheme, 982
Bayonne, From a Drawing, 495
Beaulieu Church: 569; Pulpit, 586
Beckenham Municipal Buildings, 690, 692, 736–738
Becontree, Housing Estate, 87–94
Beddington, Surrey, Development Scheme, 19
Bedford, School, Science Block, 315
Beetle Ravages in Oak of Church, Wensley, Yorks, 891
Belfast, Grosvenor Hall, 654–657
Bench End, Cor ish, 530
Bermondsey, Baths, Public, 574, 577–580
Birmingham: Aston Hall, Vases on Terrace, 529; Civic Centre, Plan and Competition Designs, 273, 276, 389–391; Great Barr, Babies' Home, 50; Rialto Cinema, 934–938, 1012; Shop Premises, 692–694
Bognor Council Offices, Competition Designs, 165–167
Boldre Church, 587
Bolsover Street, W., Orthopædic Hospital, 849, 857
Book, Sketch, Leaves from, 549
Bournemouth: Bank, 622; Offices, Building Society and Bank, 614, 619
Brackets: Angel, Church, Duke Street, W., 645, 647; Cast-stone, Chancel, Church, Enfield, 646
Bradford School, Competition Designs, 126, 162, 168–172, 903
Bramshaw Church, 568
Branscombe Church, 285
"Brenforce" Scholarship Design, 52, 53
Bridge: at Seur, 455; Charing Cross, 50, 932, 933, 934; Davila, Spain, 492; Palladian, Prior Park, 688
Brighton Chapel Royal, Altar Piece, 926
Brixton Road, S.W., Shops, 814
Brockenhurst Church, 585
Brussels: Palais de Justice, Approach to, 764; Residence Palace, 386, 395, 396
Buckland: Abbey, 318, 319; Churchyard, War Memorial Cross, 286

ILLUSTRATIONS (continued):—

Building: Assurance, Glasgow, Competition Design, 349–352; Assurance Society's, Glasgow, 614, 616–618; British Government, Milan Fair, 479; Faculty of Arts, Victoria University of Manchester, 770; Insurance, Columbus, Ohio, 847; League of Nations, Geneva, Competition Designs, 173–175, 208, 209, 1000; Science, Leys School, Cambridge, 772, 781; State Telegraph, Cairo, 126, 386, 392–394
Buildings: Domestic, Dartington Hall, 344; Municipal, Beckenham, 690, 692, 736–738; Municipal, Herne Bay, Competition Designs, 731–735; New Delhi, 18, 804, 805, 810, 814, 815, 816; Union, Pretoria, 14, 15
Bungalow, Vizagapatam Harbour, India, 621
Burley Church, 569
Bush House, Aldwych, W.C., Additions, 386, 615
Bust, Marble, 846
Buttsbury Church, 1000, 1001

CAIRO, State Telegraph Building, 126, 386, 392–394
Camberley Heath, House, 541
Cambridge: House, 125, 127, 1010; Leys School, 772, 781
Canopy, Church, Duke Street, W., 647
Cartouche, Carved, Flats, Larkhall, Estate, Clapham, 723
Castle: Edinburgh, 42; of Prague, Hradcany, 159
Cathedral: Christ Church, Victoria, B.C., 896, 897, 907; Exeter, 344; Parenzo, 382, 383; Rouen, 341; St. Paul's, Sketch Details, 893, 895, 930; Trau, 421
Cemetery Chapel, Reading, Competition Design, 242, 243
Centre: Civic, Auckland, New Zealand, 1018; Empire, in Capital City, 696, 697, 698, 699, 1010
Chalice, Paten and, for Chapel, Westminster Abbey, 275
Chancel, Church, Enfield, 646, 652
Chapel: Cemetery, Reading, Competition Design, 242, 243; Convent, Foxford, Ireland, 239; Greenway, Details, 318; on Old Palace Yard Site, Westminster Abbey, 722; Royal, Brighton, Altar Piece, 926; St. Paul's Cathedral, Sovereign's Throne, 310
Charing Cross; Bridge, 50, 932, 933 934; Office, Insurance, 312
Chelsea, Flats, Shops and Houses, 975
Cheltenham, Hairdressing Premises, 282
Cheshire: Arley Old Barn, 234; Marton Church, 233; Warburton Church, 234; Warford, Epileptic Colony, Home, 348, 349; Willaston Church, 419, 428, 429
Chiesa delle Dance, Ragusa, 459
China, West, Chengtu University 309, 310, 348
Chingford, Masonic Hall, 581
Church: All Saints', New Brighton, 124, 126; and Monastery, Strahov, Prague, 156; Ashton-in-Makerfield, Lancs., 974; Bilsington, Kent, 233; Boldre, 587; Branscombe, 285; Brockenhurst, 585; Buttsbury, 1000, 1001; Cavell Memorial, Jasper, Alberta, 304; Concrete, Montmagny, 460, 461; Cottenham Park, Sunday School, 652; Duke Street, W., Altar and Reredos, 645, 647, 652; Emery Down, 587; Enfield, Chancel, 646, 652; Fetcham, Surrey, 379; Hackbridge, Surrey, 313; Handsworth, Altar and Reredos, 305; Keswick, Font, 453; Leominster, Sussex, 235; Llanwygm, South Wales, 544; Lyndhurst, 586; Marton, Cheshire, 233; Mashobra, Simla Hills, India, 645, 649, 650, 653; Minestead, 585; Newington, Kent, 234; New York City, 417; of Christ, Scientist, Kensington, W., 462; of St. Peter-Westminster, 822, 823; of Stechovice, Prague, 154; Ottery-St.-Mary, 345; Perivale, Middlesex, 235; Rye, Sussex, 233, 310, 311; Sagrada Familia, Barcelona, 194, 196–200, 202; St. Andrew Undershaft-508; St. Bride's, Fleet Street, E.C., 980, 981; St. Peter, Salzburg, 610; Smarden, Kent, Wafer Oven and Piscina, 339; Streatham Hill, Cross for Rood, 889; Totnes, 345; Totnes, Rood Screen, 1014, 1015; Tyn, Prague, 157; Walworth, Aumbry Surround, 889; Warburton, Cheshire, 234; Wensley, Mural Painting, etc., 891; Willaston, Cheshire, 419, 428, 429; Woking, 1008, 1009; York, Window, 338, 339
Churches: Hayling Island, 236; New Forest, 568, 569, 582
Cinema: Capitol, Haymarket, 509; Rialto, Birmingham, 934-938, 1012
Civic Centre, Birmingham, Plan and Competition Designs, 273, 276, 389-391
Clapham, Larkhall Estate, Flats, 723, 729-731
Clifton-street, E.C., Premises, 545
Cloisters, Winchester College, 3, 5, 11
Clubhouse, Golf, Highgate, 620
Club, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Lounge, 902
College: Christ's, Finchley, 778, 779, 780; Friends, Chengtu University, West China, 348, 353; Technical, Rotherham, Competition Design, 939, 940, 941; Winchester, Cloisters, 3, 5, 11
Concrete: House, Competition Designs, 1019; Sculpture on Tower of Church, Villemomble, 805
Construction, Basement, 343
Convent, Foxford, Ireland, Chapel, 239
Corbel, Great Hall, Hampton Court Palace, 968
Cornhill Subsidence, View, 283
Cornish Bench End, 530
Cottages: Group of, Oxfordshire, 277; L.C.C. Housing Estate, Becontree, 87-94; Pair of, Benenden, Kent, 979; Ranksborough, Rutland, 462, 466; Thomas à Becket, West Tarring, Sussex, 607
Cottage, Westham, Sussex, 388
Cottenham Park, Church, Sunday School, 652
Coty House, Stratford-place, W., 684, 691, 692
Court, Government, Delhi, 814, 816
Cowbridge, Glam., Masonic Temple, 462
Cross Rood, Church, Streatham-hill, S.W., 889
Crowborough, Sussex, House, 50, 54, 55
Curvature and Entasis: from "Bane of English Architecture," 247
Czecho-Slovakia: Museum at Kralove Hradec, 158; Tabor, View of, 155

DAGENHAM, Houses, 88
Dalmatian Coast, View on, 382
Dartington Hall, Domestic Buildings, 344
Dawnay Scholarship Drawings, 658-660
Decorations, Street, Liverpool, 155, 160
Delhi, The New, 18, 804, 805, 810, 814, 815, 816
Development Scheme, Beddington, Surrey, 19
Devonshire-square, E.C., Offices, 500, 501
Dome, Central, North Block, Delhi, 805
Door, Buttsbury Church, 1001
Doorway, Entrance, Electric House, Battersea, 860
Doorways, Bath, Sketches, 682, 683
Dublin, Gresham Hotel, 422-425
Duke-street, W., Church, Altar and Reredos, 645, 647, 652
Dulverton Town Hall, 766, 767, 771, 772
Dwellings, L.C.C., Ossulston-street Area, St. Pancras, 163, 164

EAGLE, Bronze, Model for, 847
Eastbourne, Hotel, 542, 543
Edinburgh: Castle, 42; Memorial, American, to Scottish Soldiers, 230, 231, 414; Scottish National War Memorial, 42, 43, 45, 46, 47, 50, 51, 80-83, 88, 89, 118, 119, 122, 123
Egyptian State Telegraph and Telephones Building, Cairo, 126, 386, 392-394
Emery Down, Church, 587
Enfield, Church, Chancel, 646, 652
Entrance to Building from Driveways, New Delhi, 810
Examination, R.I.B.A., Testimonies of Study, 1001, 1003, 1013-1017
Exbury Church, 582
Exchange: Rubber, Mincing-lane, E.C., 974; Telephone, Langham, Woodstock-street, W., 807, 814, 815
Exeter Cathedral, 344

FEDERATION: National, Building Trades Employers, Senior Vice-President, Sketch, 799: South Wales, of Building Trades Employers, President of, Sketch, 750
Finchley, Christ's College, 778, 779, 780
Fire, Gas: Health Society's Premises, 507; Surgery, Wellington College, Berks, 508
Flats: and Shops, Chelsea, 975; Baker-street, W.1., 387; Balham, 546; Kensington, W., 896, 898-900; Larkhall Estate, Clapham, 723, 729-731; Warwick-gardens, Kensington, 856; Wembley-hill, 125, 127-129
Fleet-street, E.C., St. Bride's Church, 980, 981
Flower Box, Lead, 497
Folkestone, Leas Cliff Hall, 95, 96
Font, Church, Keswick, 453
Fountain in the Piazza, Ragusa, 458
France, Villers-Bretonneux, Australian War Memorial, 927
Fresco, Hall, Lincoln's Inn, 569, 572, 573, 576
Frieze, Lead, 498
Friezes, Electric House, Battersea, 863, 864
Fuenterrabia, House, Old, 528

GATE, Entrance, to Church, Mashobra, Simla Hills, India, 650
Gates: Entrance, Vienna, 607; Wrought-iron, Scottish National War Memorial, 123
Geneva, League of Nations Building, Competition Design, 173-175, 208, 209, 1000
Gibson, W. F., Sketch, 750
Glasgow: Assurance Building, Competition Design, 349-352; Assurance Society's Building, 614, 616-618; Kelvin Hall, 473-475; Union Bank of Scotland, 126
Glass, Stained, Designs for, 1005, 1006
Gloriette, The, Schönbrunn, Vienna, 611
Gloucester, Northleach, School, 613, 614
Golders Green, House, 314
Gourlay Memorial, 120
Government: Buildings, Delhi, 18; House, Pretoria, 16, 17
Gower-street, W.C., University College, Memorial Hall, 10, 11, 12
Gray's Inn-road, W.C., Willing House, 310
Greek Order Study, 974
Greenway Chapel, Details, 318
Guildford, School, Competition Design, 855, 858
Guildhall, Totnes, 338

HAIRDRESSING Premises, Cheltenham, 282
Halifax Building Society and Equitable Bank, Bournemouth, 614, 619
Hall: Aston, Sheffield, 1021; Freemasons, Madras, 772, 773; Great, Hampton Court Palace, 967-969, 971, 972; Grosvenor, Belfast, 654-657; Kelvin, Glasgow, 473-475; Leas Cliff, Folkestone, 95, 96; Lincoln's Inn, Fresco, 569, 572, 573, 576; Masonic, Chingford, 581; Memorial, University College, Gower-street, W.C., 10, 11, 12; Old, at Wool, 644; Parish, Shernbourne, 609; Public Baths and, Rawmarsh, 935; Spanish, Castle of Prague, 159; Village, Trusler's Hill, Sussex, 201, 202, 207
Hampton Court Palace, Great Hall, 967-969, 971, 972
Handsworth, Church, Altar and Reredos, 305
Harrogate, Valley Gardens Pavilion, 202
Harrow: County School, 623, 624; North, Bank, 1011
Hastings: Shop Premises, 730, 739, 740; White Rock Pavilion, 1011
Hayling Island, Churches, 236
Haymarket, Capitol Cinema, 509
Head: Bronze, Mary, 228; Bronze, Mrs. Wm. Cook, 228; of Negress, Sculpture, 307; Rainwater, in Lead, 498; Study of, 229
Heating by Exhaust Steam, Plans, 512, 513
Henley-on-Thames, House, 277
Henrietta-street, W.1, Shop Premises, 10
Herne Bay Municipal Buildings Competition Designs, 731-735
Highgate, Golf Club House, 620
Holland, Hilversum: Houses, 377; Library, 378; School Building, 380
Holmbury St. Mary, House, 415, 457
Home: Babies, Great Barr, Birmingham, 50; Epileptic Colony, Warford, Cheshire, 348, 349
Homes, Practical, Competition, Design, 942
Hospital: Ilford, Essex, Reconstruction, 277; Orthopædic, Bolsover-street, W., 849, 857; Orthopædic, Stanmore, 896; Ringe, 340; Southport, 901; War Memorial, Woolwich, 13
Hotel: Cecil, W.C., R.I.B.A., Banquet, 8; Eastbourne, 542, 543; Green Park, Piccadilly, W., 277, 278; Gresham, Dublin, 422-425
House: Ashfield Hall, Much Wenlock, 267; Beacon Lodge, Seaford, Sussex, 430; Bourne Hill, Southgate, 1020; Bush, Aldwych, W.C., Additions, 386, 615; Camberley Heath, 541; Cambridge, 125, 127, 1010; Charity, Lenham, 529; Concrete, Competition Designs, 1019; Construction in Kenya Colony, 630; Coty, Stratford-place, W., 684, 691, 692; Country, Small, 1016, 1017; Crockham Hill, Kent, 124, 126; Crowborough, Sussex, 50, 54, 55; Electric, Battersea, 856, 859-864; Golders Green, 314; Golf Club, Highgate, 620; Government, Pretoria, 16, 17; Henley-on-Thames, 277; Holmbury St. Mary, 415, 457; Ightham Mote, 568; John Wood's, Bath, 689; Manor,

ILLUSTRATIONS (continued):—

Hou e—(*continued*).
Hurley, Berks, 817, 818, 819; Manor, Thames Ditton, 387; Mount-street, W., 494; Old, Fuenterrabia, 528; Penshurst, 571; Practical Homes Competition, 942; Ralph Allen's, Bath, 685; Saltwood, Hythe, 503; Suburban, Design for 244, 245, 246; Tonbridge, 571; Totteridge, Herts, 1010; Westham, Sussex, 388; Willing, Gray's Inn-road, W.C., 310
Houses: Dagenham, 88; Flats, Shops and, Chelsea, 975; Great Western (Plymouth) Garden Village, 346-348; Middleclass, Hilversum, Holland, 377; Two, Middlesex, 975; with Public Baths, Hilversum, Holland, 377
Housing: Estate, L.C.C. Becontree, 87-94; L.C.C., Kennings Estate, Kennington, Lambeth, 651, 653; Scheme, Battersea, 982; Scheme for London Borough, 462; Scheme, Lupset, City of Wakefield, 946; Scheme, Norwich, 612, 614; Scheme, Southroyd, 284; Scheme, Tottenham, 354-356
Hurley, Berks, Manor House, 817, 818, 819
Hythe, Saltwood, House, 503

IGHTHAM Mote, 568
Ilford, Essex, Hospital, Reconstruction, 277
India: Kohat, War Memorial, 890; Muri, Station Building, 974; Simla Hills, Mashobra, Church, 645, 649, 650, 653; Vizagapatam Harbour, Officers' Quarters, 621
Institution, State, Rampton, 467
Ireland, Foxford, Convent, Chapel, 239
Ironwork, Salzburg, 610

JARVIS, Henry, Studentship, Design, 698, 699
Justice: A Hemicycle of Legislation Fresco, Hall, Lincoln's Inn, 576

KENNINGS Estate, L.C.C., Kennington, 651, 653
Kennington, L.C.C., Kennings Estate, 651, 653
Kensington, W.: Church of Christ, Scientist, 462; Flats, 896, 898-900; Warwick-gardens, Flats, 856
Kent: Benenden, Cottages, Pair of, 979; Bilsington Church, 233; Brookland, Bell Tower, 233; Crockham Hill, House, 124, 126; Newington Church, 234; Smarden Church, Wafer Oven and Piscina, 339
Kenya Colony, House Construction in, 630
Keswick, Church, Font, 453

LAMP, Pillar, in Lead, 497
Lancaster, School, 88
Langham Telephone Exchange, Woodstock-street, W., 807, 814, 815
Larkhall Estate, Clapham, S.W., Flats, 723, 729-731
Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C., Porches, 422
Lead in Architecture, Examples, 493, 497, 498
League of Nations Building, Geneva, Competition Designs, 173-175, 208, 209, 1000
Leatherhead, Bank, 576
Leaves from a Sketch Book, 549
Leeds, Temple Newsam, 928
Leicester-square, W.C., Shop Premises, 463
Leith Town Hall, Competition Designs, 20-23
Lenham, House, Charity, 529
Leominster Church, Sussex, 235
Lewisham, S.E., Shop Premises, 132
Library, Hilversum, Holland, 378
Lincoln's Inn, Hall, Fresco, 569, 572, 573, 576
Liverpool: St. George's Hall, Plateau, 195; Street Decorations, 155, 160
London: Borough, Housing Scheme, 462; Central, Map, 49
Lounge, Club, Newcastle-on-Tyne, 902
Lowick, S. Peters, Pugin Studentship Drawings, 856
Luxemburg, Views in, 270, 271
Lych Gate, Church, Simla Hills, India, 645
Lyndhurst, Church, 586
Lytham School, Competition Designs, 202-206, 212

MADONNA and Child, Sculpture, 306
Madras, Freemasons Hall, 772, 773
Manchester: Town Hall Extension, Competition Design, 500, 532, 535-538, 575-577, 772, 774, 775; Victoria University, Building for Faculty of Arts, 770
Map of Central London, 49
"Marghetta," Sculpture, 306, 307
Market-place, Lay-out, Nottingham, 695, 776, 777
Marshalsea, Angel-place, Sketch, 423
Memorial: American, to Scottish Soldiers, Edinburgh, 230, 231; Gourlay, 120; Menin Gate, Ypres, 164; War, Australian, Villers-Brettonneux, France, 927; War, Cross, Churchyard, Buckland, 286; War, Kohat, India, 890; War, Scottish-American, Edinburgh, 414; War, Scottish National, 42, 43, 45, 46, 47, 50, 51, 80, 81, 82, 83, 88, 89, 118, 119, 122, 123; War, Stornoway, 929; War, Wolverhampton, Niche Figure, 846
Menin Gate Memorial, Ypres, 164
Middlesex, Houses, Two, 975
Milan Fair, British Government Building, 479
Mincing-lane, E.C., Rubber Exchange, 974
Minestead Church, 585
Model for Bronze Eagle, 847
Montmagny, Church, Concrete, 460, 461
Monument, Romsey Abbey, 584
Morecambe, Bathing Pool, Competition Design, 239, 240, 241, 316, 317
"Moses," Sculpture, 306
Mount Street, W., House, 494
"Mourning," Sculpture, 307
Much Wenlock: Ashfield Hall, 267
Museum, Kralove Hradec, Czecho-Slovakia, 158

NEW BRIGHTON, All Saint's Church, 124, 126
Newcastle-on-Tyne, Club, Lounge, 902
New York City, Church, 417
New Zealand, Auckland, Civic Centre, 1018
Northern Polytechnic, Students' Designs, 820, 821, 974, 976-978
Norwich Housing Scheme, 612, 614
Nottingham, Market-place, Lay-out, 695, 776, 777

OFFICE, Insurance, Charing Cross, 312
Offices: and Showrooms, Student's Winning Design, 820, 821; Assurance, Glasgow, Competition Design, 349-352; Assurance Society, Glasgow, 614, 616-618; Building Society and Bank, Bournemouth, 614, 619; Clifton-street, E.C., 545; Council, Bognor, Competition Designs, 165-167; Devonshire-square, E.C., 500, 501; Head, Midland Bank, Poultry, E.C., 531, 538, 539; Insurance, Piccadilly-circus, W., 385; Wharf, Southwark 539; Willing House, Gray's Inn-road, W.C., 310
Ohio, Columbus, Insurance Building, 847
Ottery St. Mary, Church, 345
Oven, Wafer, and Pi cina, Smarden Church, Kent, 339
Oxford, Cottages, Group of, 277
Oxford-street, W., Shop Front, 865

PAINTING: Mural, Church, Wensley, Yorks, 891; Wall, St. Stephen's, Westminster, 2, 966, 967
Palace: Baghdad, Iraq, 652; Residence, Brussels, 386, 395, 396; Spalato, 420; Valdstern, Prague, 158
Palais de Justice, Brussels, Approac to, 764
Panel, Carved, for Yacht, 847
Panels, Decorative, Hospital, Bolsover-street, W., 857
Parenzo, Cathedral, 382, 383
Paten and Chalice for Chapel, Westminster Abbey, 275
Path to Church, Mashobra, Simla Hills, India, 649
Pavilion: Boship Farm, Sussex, 376; Sports, and Centre, Students' Design, 468, 469; Valley Gardens, Harrogate, 202; White Rock, Hastings, 1011
Pavilions and South Block, New Delhi, 815
Penmon Priory, Pigeoncote, 765
Penshurst, House, 571
Perivale Church, Middlesex, 235
Piccadilly-circus, W., Offices, Insurance, 385
Piccadilly, W.: Bank, National Provincial, 464, 465; Hotel, Green Park, 277, 278
Pigeoncote, Penmon Priory, 765
Pinhoe, Poor Box, 453
Pinnacles on Chapel, Westminster Abbey, 302
Pipe, Soil, Drawn Lead, 498
Plans, "Quarrelsome," 768
Plaque: R.A.M.C., Scottish War Memorial, 81; Tunneller's, Scottish War Memorial, 81; W.R.N.S., Scottish War Memorial, 81
Plymouth, Great Western Garden Village, 346, 347, 348
Poor Box, Pinhoe, 453
Pope Innocent X., Student's Drawing, 266
Porch, Elephant, to Entrance-Drive, Delhi, 804
Porches, Laurence Pountney-hill, E.C., 422
Portman Rooms, Baker-street, W., Painted Wall Panels, 741, 742
Poultry, E.C., Head Offices, Midland Bank, 531, 538, 539
Prague: Castle of, Hradcany, 159; Church of Stechovice, 154; General View, 154; Strahov Church and Monastery, 156; Tyn Church, 157; Valdstern Palace, 158; View in, 606
Premises: Business, Birmingham, 692-694; Clifton-street, E.C., 545; Hairdressing, Cheltenham, 282; Health Society, Coal Range and Gas Fire, 507; Shop, Hastings, 730, 739, 740; Shop, Henrietta-street, W.1, 10; Westminster, 463
Preston, Bank, Windowless, 770
Pretoria: Government House, 16, 17; Union Buildings, 14, 15
Prior Park, Palladian Bridge, 688
Pugin Studentship Drawings, 856
Pulpit, Beaulieu Church, 586
"Pursuit," The, Bronze Sketch for Garden Group, 303

QUARTERS, Officers', Vizagapatam Harbour, India, 621

RACECOURSE, Grand Stand for, 534, 540
Ragusa: Chiesa delle Dance, 459; Fountain in the Piazza, 458; Town of, 458
Rampton State Institution, 467
Range, Coal, Health Society's Premises, 507
Rawmarsh, Public Baths and Hall, 935
Reading, Cemetery Chapel, 242, 243
Reigate School, 238
R naissance Composition, 976
Residence: Bailiff's, on Estate, Student's Drawing, 658-660; Palace, Brussels, 386, 395, 396; Suburban, Design, 244, 245, 246
Restaurant, Tricity, Savoy-hill, Strand, W.C., 501, 502
Reumann Hof, Vienna, 611
Rialto Cinema, Birmingham, 934, 935-938, 1012
Ringe, Hospital, 340
Roman Composition, 977
Rome Scholarship: Designs, 696, 697, 1010; in Sculpture, 682
Romsey Abbey, Monument, 584
Roof, Barrel, of Bank, 770
Rotherham: School, Competition Design, 243a, 243b; Technical College, Competition Design, 939, 940, 941
Rouen Cathedral, 341
Rutland, Ranksborough, Cottages, 462, 466
Rye, Sussex: Church, 310, 311; Church, Old Guldeford, 233

ST. ANDREW Undershaft Church, 508
St. George's Hall Plateau, Liverpool, 195
St. Pancras, Ossulton-street Area, L.C.C. Dwellings, 163, 164
St. Paul s Cathedral: Chapel, Throne, 310, Sketch Details, 893, 895, 930
St. Stephen's, Westminster, Wall Paintings, 2, 966, 967
Salzburg: Ironwork, 610; St. Peter, 610
Schneider Trophy, 888
Scholarship, "Brenforce," Design, 52, 53
School: Bedford, Science Block, 315; Bradford, Competition Designs, 126, 162, 168-172, 903; Building, Hilversum, Holland, 380; Class-rooms, Diagram, 626; Guildford, Competition Design, 855, 858; Harrow County, 623, 624; Lancaster, 88; Leys, Cambridge, 772, 781; Lytham, Competition Designs, 202-206, 212; Northleach, Gloucester, 613, 614; Reigate, 238; Rotherham, Competition Design, 243a, 243b; Sunday, Church, Cottenham Park, 652; Wandsworth County, Southfields, S.W., 426, 427
Scottish National War Memorial, 42, 43, 45, 46, 47, 50, 51, 80, 81, 82, 83, 88, 89, 118, 119, 122, 123
Screen, Rood, Church, Totnes, 1014, 1015
Screens: Monumental, 978; Sherborne Abbey, Dorset, 130, 131
Sculpture: Boy and Ball Statuette, 229; Bronze Head, Mary, 228; Bronze Head, Mrs. Wm. Cook, 228; Concrete, on Tower of Church, Villemomble, 805; Group for Gateway to Aerodrome, 682; Head of Negress, 307; Madonna and Child, 306; Marble Bust, 846; "Marghetta," 306, 307; Model for Bronze Eagle, 847; "Moses," 306; "Mourning," 307; Niche Figure, Wolverhampton War Memorial, 846; Panel for Yacht, 847; Rome Scholarship, 682; Scottish National War Memorial, 80, 81, 88, 119; Study of Head, 229; "The Pursuit," Bronze Sketch for Garden Group, 303
Seaford, House, Beacon Lodge, 430
Seur, Bridge at, 455

ILLUSTRATIONS (continued):—

Sheffield: Aston Hall, 1021; University, Students' Designs, 1021
Sherborne Abbey, Dorset, 121, 130, 131
Shernbourne, Parish Hall, 609
Shop: Bewlay's, Strand, W.C., 471; Front, Oxford-street, W., 865; Premises, Birmingham, 692-694; Premises, Hastings, 730, 739, 740; Premises, Henrietta-street, W.1, 10; Premises, Leicester-square, W.C., 463; Premises, Lewisham, 132
Shops: Brixton Row, S.W., 814; Flats and, Chelsea, 975
Showrooms, Offices and, Student's Winning Design, 820, 821
Signboard, 612
Simla Hills, India, Church, 645, 649, 650, 653
Southfields, S.W., Wandsworth County School, 426, 427
Southgate, Bourne-hill House, 1020
Southport: District Bank, 769; Hospital, 901
Southroyd Housing Scheme, 284
Southwark, Offices, Wharf, 539
Spain, Davila, Bridge, 492
Spalato: Palace, 420; Town Hall, 421
Stained Glass, Designs for 1005, 1006
Stand, Grand, for Racecourse, 534, 540
Stanmore, Hospital, Orthopædic, 896
Station Building, Muri, India, 974
Statues, Lead, 493
Statuette, Boy and Ball, 229
Statue, Wolfe, Westerham, Kent, 452
Stornoway, War Memorial, 929
Strand: Savoy-hill, Tricity Restaurant, 501, 502; Shop, Bewlay's 471
Stratford-place, W., Coty House, 684, 691, 692
Strawberry-hill Estate, Twickenham, 854, 856
Streatham Hill, Church, Cross for Rood, 889
Street Scene in Trebinje, 459
Students. Designs; Henry Jarvis Studentship, 698, 699; Northern Polytechnic, 820, 821, 974, 976-978; R.I.B.A., 468, 469, 1001, 1003, 1013-1017; Rome Scholarship, 682, 696, 697; University of Sheffield, 1021
Students' Drawings: Dawnay Scholarship, 658-660
Surgery, Wellington College, Berks, 508
Surrey: Fetcham, Church, 379; Hackbridge, Church, 313
Surround, Aumbry, Church, Walworth, 889
Sussex: Boship Farm, Pavilion, 376; Trusler's Hill, Village Hall, 201, 202, 207; Westham, Cottage, 388; West Tarring, Cottages, 607

TABOR, Czecho-Slovakia, View of, 155
Temple: Masonic, Cowbridge, Glam., 462; Newsam, Leeds, 928; of Apollo, 1003
Testimonies of Study, R.I.B.A., 244, 245, 246, 266, 269, 279, 280, 281, 1001, 1003, 1013-1017
Thames Ditton, Manor House, 387
Theatre, Cinema, Rialto, Birmingham, 934-938, 1012
Thomas, Charles Samuel, Portrait, 62
Thorne, Fred, Sketch, 799
Throne in Chapel, St. Paul's Cathedral, 310
Tonbridge, House, 571
Totnes: Church, 345; Church, Rood Screen, 1014, 1015; Guildhall, 338
Tottenham, Housing Scheme, 354-356
Totteridge, Herts., House, 1010
Tower: Bell, Brookland, Kent, 233; Wings, North Block, Delhi, 814, 816
Town Hall: Dulverton, 766, 767, 771, 772; Leith, Competition Designs, 20-23; Manchester, Competition Design, 500, 532, 535-538, 575-577, 772, 774, 775; Spalato, 421; Wandsworth, 615
Trau, Cathedral, 421
Trebinje, Street Scene, 459
Trophy, Schneider, 888
Truss, Spandril of, Great Hall, Hampton Court Palace, 967
Twickenham, Strawberry-hill Estate, 854, 856

UNION Buildings, Pretoria, 14, 15
University: Chengtu, West China, 309, 310, 348; College, Gower-street, W.C., Memorial Hall, 10, 11, 12; Victoria, of Manchester, Building for Faculty of Arts, 770

VALVE, Pressure Reducing, 511
Vase, Garden, 493
Vases, Aston Hall, Birmingham, 529
Verona, Gran Guardia Vecchia, 280, 281
Vestibule, Capitol Cinema, Haymarket, 509
Vicarage, Design for, 1013
Victoria, B.C., Christ Church Cathedral, 896, 897, 907
Vienna: Entrance Gates, 607; Reumann Hof, 611; Schönbrunn, The Glorietta, 611
Village Garden, Great Western (Plymouth), 346-348
Villemomble, Tower of Church, Concrete Sculpture, 805

WAKEFIELD: Lupset Housing Scheme, 946
Wales, South, Llanwygm, Church, 544
Wall Panels, Painted, Portman Rooms, Baker-street, W., 741, 742
Walworth, Church, Aumbry Surround, 889
Wandsworth Town Hall, 615
Water Tower and Tank, Scholarship Design, 52, 53
Wellington College, Berks, Surgery, 508
Wembley Hill, Flats, 125, 127-129
Wensley, Yorks, Church, Mural Painting, etc., 891
Westerham, Kent, Wolfe Statue, 452
Westminster Abbey: Chapel on Old Palace Yard Site, 722; Chapel, Paten and Chalice for, 275; Pinnacles on Chapel, 302; Proposed Additions, 724, 725, 823
Westminster: Church of St. Peter, 822, 823; Premises, 463; St. Stephen's, Wall Paintings, 2, 966, 967
Wharf Offices, Southwark, 539
Whitehall, Banqueting House, 269, 279
Winchester College Cloisters, 3, 5, 11
Window: Buttsbury Church, 1000; Church, Willaston, Cheshire, 419; Church, York, 338, 339; in Scottish National War Memorial, 119
Woking, Church, 1008, 1009
Wolverhampton War Memorial, Niche Figure, 846
Woodstock-street, W., Langham Telephone Exchange, 807, 814, 815
Wool, Old Hall at 644
Woolwich War Memorial Hospital, 13

YACHT, Carved Panel for, 847
York, Church, Window, 338, 339
Ypres: Banque Nationale de Belgique, 303; Menin Gate Memorial, 164

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CONFERENCE COMMENTS

FROM one point of view, and that an important one, the London Conference of the Royal Institute of British Architects can be considered an undoubted success, as all such meetings should be of those engaged in a common calling. The benefit to be derived from the meeting at one time and in one place of artists or professional men who freely discuss their aims and ambitions or the problems which interest them must be apparent to all, and it is no doubt with this as the principal object that so many so-called conferences are now held in various parts of the country. Usually the arrangements which are made provide a serious business programme of papers and discussions, followed by more definitely social proceedings of visits and such-like ; and though sometimes the business side of such meetings may be unduly prolonged it may be almost entirely eliminated, as we have seen in the Conference of the Royal Institute of British Architects referred to above, and the social side developed to meet the wishes of members. Much can be said, no doubt, in support of the one programme or the other, but speaking for ourselves we think the greater benefit is to be derived from conferences which are held for the discussion of certain definite questions than those which are of a more particularly social character.

There are few professional bodies which are not deeply interested in one or more questions affecting them individually and collectively, and even to-day there are seriously-minded members who believe in the value of public discussion in the general interest. We are aware, on the contrary, that it is the fashion to decry such discussions and to assert that the interest taken in them is shown by the attendances which are, it is alleged, generally meagre and disappointing. This can certainly be said of the business meeting of the R.I.B.A. Conference on Tuesday last week, when the subject discussed, "The Work of the R.I.B.A.," did not induce more members of the Institute to attend than are often seen at an ordinary fortnightly meeting, though whether this was due to a full knowledge of the subject or unusual activity of architects in professional work we are unable to say. The fact is, we believe, that a well-thought-out business programme is as necessary to the complete success of these conferences, if busy men are to be induced to attend and take them seriously, as a varied social programme, and they are likely to fail in numbers and general interest, especially in a great city like London, where there are so many counter-attractions, unless the members are made to realise that the conference of the society they belong to is of importance and is worth making some sacrifice to support. The success of a London conference of a professional body is no doubt difficult to achieve, and though the officials may work as whole-heartedly and as enthusiastically as have the officials of the R.I.B.A., the very special support of those who practise in and around the city is required, and if it is lacking then the full measure of the success which should attend the weeks of preparation by hard-working men is unattainable. But apart from the discouragement of hard-working officials, a conference which is not well attended by home members may produce a good deal of criticism from provincial members, and one, at least, of the objects of the meeting may be frustrated at the very start. A provincial member who has come from a distance is inclined to interpret the absence of leading home members as a lack of interest. The London Conference of Architects was fairly well attended by provincial men and their ladies, but we noted with regret the absence of many London members who usually take an interest in Institute affairs, and it was unfortunate that their other engagements should have synchronised with several of the conference functions.

An admirable social programme of receptions and visits was arranged, and some of them were an unqualified success, but the attendances were rarely what they should have been and probably would have been but for the unusually inclement weather of a March-like June. The garden party at Hampton Court was a particularly pleasant function, the stately buildings and lovely gardens looking their best in the spring-like sunshine ; and the visits to Knole Park, Sevenoaks, and Penshurst, to Eton and Windsor, were much enjoyed, as in fact were all the visits, except where they were unpleasantly interrupted or utterly spoilt by the weather, and even then the cheerfulness in adversity which is a characteristic of so many architects made itself felt.

The banquet on Friday last week, which really brought the Conference to a close, though there were visits on Saturday to Canterbury and Cambridge, will long be remembered by those who were present, if only because of some admirable speeches and the tribute of two ex-Viceroys of India and three ex-Governors-General of South Africa to Sir Herbert Baker, A.R.A., who was presented with the Royal Gold Medal for the promotion of architecture. The dinner was an unqualified success, with a full attendance of a number of distinguished guests. Mr. Guy Dawber, whose absence during the Conference in consequence of indisposition was so much regretted, was able to be present, and in his felicitous words he reflected the pleasurable feelings which the occasion evoked. The noblemen who spoke in support of the toast to Sir Herbert Baker kept closely to their subject, which cannot be said of all speakers who are called upon to fulfil similar duties. We might perhaps wish for a stricter time-limit on speeches, for those who had to leave early missed the pleasure of hearing Sir Herbert Baker's response. It may be the President was right in saying at the Banquet that these yearly meetings are not so much for the discussion of matters of deep professional importance as for the purpose of enabling members to meet together as friends, and to draw closer the bonds that unite the profession, but the value of an architectural conference is not limited to the results of professional discussion amongst architects. Beyond all this, could not these conferences do more to give the public a better realisation of the aims and ideas of architects, especially at the present time when there is at least a sign of the recognition of the importance of architecture and good design in everyday life ? With so many undesirable things around us, as the President said,—the dull monotony and ugliness of modern life, the many miserable houses and objects which might just as well be well-proportioned and beautiful—should not the annual conference of an Institute of the power and authority of the R.I.B.A. be made the occasion to demonstrate to the public that the consideration of art in everyday life, as well as the creation of beautiful buildings, is part of the thought and aims of the architect ?

We have no doubt the Conference will have good results, as meetings of this kind cannot fail to quicken the growth of unity and good feeling in the profession. The interchange of opinion, the discussions which inevitably take place between members from all parts of the country relating to experience and practice, cannot fail to promote the spirit of unity and increase the individual store of knowledge ; but while in this way such Conferences have proved their value, we doubt whether the fullest use is made of them or whether it is sufficiently realised how great are the opportunities for promoting the well-being of a profession.

NOTES

Officials and Private Practice. There are obvious limits to the way in which an official architect may occupy himself in private practice whilst in receipt of a considerable emolument from his office, and the case of Sir Frank Baines illustrates this. He was obviously right in resigning his official position.

A Pleasing Recommendation. It will give unfeigned pleasure to his friends and a general feeling of satisfaction in the profession that through the recommendation of the R.I.B.A. of his name and others, the Westminster City Council have received a report from the Chairman of Committee advising the appointment of Mr. A. W. S. Cross as architect for public baths and wash-houses, a highways' depot, a maternity welfare, and rate collector's office, on the Marshall-street and Dufours-place sites. After the unfortunate affair of the new technical institute buildings competition at Manchester, the action of the Institute is especially welcome; it is, indeed, an evidence of broad-mindedness, which is surely one of the best attributes for a great Institute, for we still feel that Mr. Cross was unfairly treated by the Manchester authorities.

Sir Herbert Baker. Those who have followed the published illustrations and speeches which have appeared in support of the honour conferred on Sir Herbert Baker, in presenting him with the Royal Gold Medal, will realise that he has been fortunate both in his opportunities and the way in which he has availed himself of them. Any adequate illustration of all he has done would fill a goodly-sized volume. Since he carried out the charming home in Africa for Cecil Rhodes, a good many years since, he has been appointed to many important commissions, including his great buildings in India and the rebuilding of the Bank of England.

A Defence Union. Probably if it were known that an efficient Defence Union existed for the protection of architects, engineers and surveyors, there would be more hesitation on the part of clients to bring actions for damages against such practitioners. Anyhow, we should expect that the protection which is offered by the Architects', Engineers' and Surveyors' Defence Union would be sought by all who are able to pay the moderate subscription involved in membership. Some of the matters in respect of which members of the professions concerned have been held liable for professional negligence have been in connection (*inter alia*) with damage due to dry rot, misleading advice as to the cost and value of buildings, defects due to faulty design, damage to or encroachment on adjoining premises, etc. The first defence to an action for the recovery of fees is often a claim for damages for alleged professional negligence so that these two grounds for dispute are closely allied. The cost of individual insurance against the risks referred to would be at least three or four times greater than the amount of the subscription to the Union, and it is only by co-operation that the protection and advantages offered can be obtained for so small a subscription. It is the unexpected that happens, and the costs, even in a comparatively small matter, may run into thousands of pounds.

Street Decorations. The lack of quality in our street decorations on carnival occasions was illustrated anew when the King and Queen drove down Regent Street last week. Most of the decorative effects were poor or vulgar, though exceptions might be noted in the display of flowers at Liberty's and Dickins & Jones and Revillon Frères, and the flowers and flags at Swan & Edgar's. A small fee for advice would be a negligible cost, and we have many amongst us today who are able and ready to give it.

Mural Decorations in St. Stephen's. The unveiling by the Prime Minister, on Tuesday, of the eight panels of mural paintings which surround the walls of St. Stephen's Hall, Westminster, completes a scheme of decoration on a large scale which is without parallel in modern art and, indeed, recalls the service rendered by painters during the great period of the Renaissance in Italy. These eight panels—which each measure fifteen feet by ten—all depict scenes in the history of Britain and in



Modern Wall Painting in St. Stephen's, Westminster. Mr. A. K. Lawrence, Artist.

"Queen Elizabeth, the Faerie Queen of her Knights and Merchant Venturers, commissions Sir Walter Raleigh to sail for America and discover new countries, 1584."



Roof Angel with Victor's Wreath, Winchester College Cloister.
Sir Herbert Baker, A.R.A., Architect.

fact may be said to constitute an epitome of our national life, under the general theme and title of "The Building of Britain." These, together with the two mosaics recently unveiled, constitute a worthy scheme of decoration for St. Stephen's Hall, on whose site for more than six centuries stood the Chapel of St. Stephen — from 1547–1834 the Domus of the Commons' House of Parliament. The work is the result of three years' constant co-ordination by artist, historian and layman working towards a common end. The historical aspect of the work was placed in the hands of Sir Henry Newbolt, while for the initiation and carrying through of the scheme, the Speaker, Mr. Whitley, and Mr. Thomas Wilson, Deputy Keeper of Westminster Hall, were responsible. The illustration on page 2, of Mr. A. K. Lawrence's painting of Queen Elizabeth commissioning Raleigh to sail for the Americas to discover new lands, was presented by the Earl of Derby.

The Architectural Aspect.

The paintings are conceived as an epitome of those historical forces which are expressed in the building of the British State, from Alfred the Great to the Union with Scotland. Here are exacting architectural conditions. The artist is called upon for not only the fullest exploitation of his powers, but at the same time the most severe discipline is involved in respect of various factors, namely, structural design, the specific conditions of lighting, a special technique of painting, and, in short, all those limitations governing the theory and practice of great mural painting. The difficult task of controlling and disciplining the artistic forces selected was entrusted to Sir D. Y. Cameron, R.A., and to him, to the artists, Sir Henry Newbolt and the Speaker, the nation, we are certain, owes a great debt.

History of Art.

The suggestion put forward by Sir Robert Witt on the occasion of the annual meeting of the National Art Collections Fund, that there should be more teaching of the history of art, has been followed up by suggestions for a new Diploma for the History of Fine and Applied Art. We confess to a rather apprehensive feeling about this proposal, and the experience of many who have sat under art lecturers concerned with the whole history of art from prehistoric times to the present day has been far from profitable. "Expert" opinion thus further reinforced might become rather a menace to the freedom of the arts, and we should have supposed it would be possible to be informed in all necessary ways without too precise an interpretation of periods, styles, transitions, and all the rest of it. The rather dreary resources of this sort of information are not of much interest outside the lecture hall.



Entrance from Meads, Winchester College Cloister.
Sir Herbert Baker, A.R.A., Architect.

GENERAL NEWS

Architect's Estate.

Mr. Cyril Bazett Tubbs, of Thedden Grange, Alton, Hants, architect (net personalty £3,147) left £7,451.

Lancing College Memorial.

The war memorial at Lancing College—a Gothic architectural cloister, over 100 feet long, in seven bays—was unveiled on Saturday afternoon by Prince Henry.

Mr. Hugh Morgan's Estate.

Mr. Hugh Townshend Morgan, A.R.I.B.A., of New End Square, Hampstead, N.W., and of Gray's Inn Square, W.C., who was killed by an avalanche at Zurs, Austria, on January 1 last, aged 43 years, left £7,804.

Bloomsbury Site.

The purchase of the Bloomsbury site by the University of London from the Duke of Bedford has been completed. The site, including roads, comprises about 11½ acres, and is the site originally bought by the Government for the University and sold back to the Duke in April of last year. The purchase price is £525,000.

Croydon's New Market.

This market, which we illustrated in our last issue, was opened for use on Thursday of last week by the Mayor, Mr. Camden Field, J.P. The ceremony was followed by an informal lunch, given the Greyhound Hotel by Mrs. Cheeseman, at which the Mayor, Mrs. Cheeseman, the donor, and Major F. W. Rees, the architect, were amongst those present.

Chair of Highway Engineering.

The Worshipful Company of Paviors has received an intimation from the Associated Portland Cement Manufacturers, Ltd., and the British Portland Cement Manufacturers, Ltd., that each of these companies has voted a sum of £1,000 towards the fund now being raised by the Paviors' Company for the establishment of the Chair of Highway Engineering at London University.

The Salterio International Competition.

The Salterio International Competition for designs in pure silk, especially for cravats, has been postponed till August 31. Amongst the prizes is a gold medal—presented by the "Enta Nazionale Serico"—offered to those artists whose designs show the most completely the technical qualities required for reproduction in silk. Any information desired can be had from Sig. Guido Cassi, Viale Piave 13, Milan, Italy.

New Keeper of the Royal Academy.

At a General Assembly of Academicians held on Tuesday, Mr. Walter Westley Russell, R.A., was elected Keeper of the Royal Academy. The former Keeper of the Royal Academy was Mr. Charles Sims, R.A., who resigned the position last December on the ground that his absence in the United States prevented him from carrying out his duties to the students.

New Oxford Picture Gallery.

Oxford University has decided to spend £7,000 on a picture gallery. At Congregation a decree has been approved for the completion of the new picture gallery scheme for the Ashmolean Museum. The space for pictures and drawings will be doubled, and a large number of pictures, which owing to lack of space the public have never seen, will be hung. Many valuable collections, it was stated, are destined for the University.

Knighthood for R.A.

The Prime Minister, when unveiling the series of eight mural paintings in St. Stephen's Hall, to which we refer on page 2, in the Houses of Parliament, announced that the King had been pleased to confer a knighthood on Mr. George Clausen, R.A., as representative of the artists who had been engaged in the work. Mr. Clausen has painted a picture depicting the English people reading aloud Wycliffe's English version of the Bible.

The Sixth Road Congress.

Great Britain was represented by Mr. Rees Jeffreys, chairman, the Roads Improvement Association, at the meeting of the permanent International Association of Road Congresses which assembled at Fontainebleau, near Paris, on Saturday. Included in the subjects discussed were the venue and date of the sixth International Road Congress. The fifth, it will be recalled, met at Milan in September, 1926. It is the intention of Mr. Rees Jeffreys to proceed to Germany to ascertain what progress has been made in the lay-out of streets to meet modern traffic conditions. In the opinion of the Roads Improvement Association, it is possible in this country greatly to improve the lay-out of streets, particularly at corners and cross roads, and the location of lamps, refuges and other obstructions to traffic.

L.C.C. and Waterloo Bridge.

When the London County Council reassembled on June 28, at the County Hall, Mr. J. D. Gilbert asked the Chairman of the Improvements Committee whether he could state how long it would be before the engineers appointed by the Government and the Council to consider the proposed new Charing Cross Bridge would be able to report. Sir Percy Simmons replied that he had no information as to how long the engineers would take to prepare their report on the proposed Charing Cross Bridge scheme. It must of necessity take some months. The old Waterloo Bridge was under constant—even daily—examination by the Council's engineers. The expenditure of a great deal of money was not anticipated, although obviously that was dependent upon the length of time which would elapse before work on the reconstruction or replacement of the old bridge commenced.

The Gourlay Memorial.

At Hillfoot, near Glasgow, the memorial-stone of grey granite which has been erected on the grave of the late Charles Gourlay, Professor of Architecture and Building in the Royal Technical College of Glasgow, was unveiled on Sunday. The memorial is of grey granite, simply designed, and bears a bronze medallion of the head of Professor Gourlay. The inscription reads:—"To the memory of Charles Gourlay, B.Sc., F.R.I.B.A., F.S.A. (Scot.), Professor of Architecture and Building in the Royal Technical College, Glasgow, died 30th June, 1926." The memorial is the first item of a scheme of commemoration undertaken by the Royal Technical College Architectural Craftsmen's Society—of which the late Professor Gourlay was the founder—and subscribed to by past students, colleagues, and friends of the professor at home and abroad. The other items in the scheme consist of the placing of a replica of the bronze medallion of head of Professor Gourlay in the Technical College and the endowment of a projected scholarship in architecture and building. The short and simple ceremony at the memorial, which was conducted by the Very Rev. Dr. George H. Morrison, was taken part in by a representative company including Mr. Robert Robertson, vice-chairman of the Governors of the Royal Technical College; Mr. James Lochhead, past-president of the Incorporation of Architects in Scotland; and the principal officials of the Architectural Craftsmen's Society. The members of Professor Gourlay's family who were present were Captain J. Clark Gourlay, his brother, and Mrs. Gourlay; Miss Janie A. Gourlay, his sister; and Miss Chrissie Gourlay, his daughter, who unveiled the memorial.

The bronze medallions were executed by Mr. G. H. Paulin, A.R.S.A., and the memorial was designed by Messrs. W. J. Smith, A.R.I.B.A., A.M.I.Struct.E., F.S.A.(Scot.), and Alexander Cullen, A.R.I.B.A.

COMPETITION NEWS

Pleasure and Recreation Grounds, Bognor.

Bognor Urban District Council invite architects willing to enter for a competition for the lay-out of a piece of land for pleasure and recreation grounds, including (*inter alia*) a boating pool, to submit their names before July 10 to Mr. Joseph Jubb, Clerk to the Council. The designs will be judged by a Fellow of the R.I.B.A.

Ross Housing Scheme.

Members of the Royal Institute of British Architects must not take part in the above competition, because the conditions are not in accordance with the published Regulations of the Royal Institute for Architectural Competitions.

COMPETITIONS OPEN.

Cemetery Chapel, Reading, for Corporation. Open to architects residing or practising in Berks, Bucks or Oxon. Premiums: 50 and 25 guineas. Apply Borough Surveyor, Town Hall, Reading. Deposit, £2 2s. Mr. Charles J. Blomfield, F.R.I.B.A., Assessor, 13, Ashburn-gardens, London, S.W.7, to whom designs have to be sent.	Particulars published in "Builder." April 15	Sending in date. July 1
Edwin Austin Abbey Memorial Scholarships for Mural Painting. Two Minor Scholarships of £125 a year each, and one Major Scholarship of £250 a year. Candidates must not be over 25 and 27 years of age for the respective Scholarships on December 31 preceding the competition. Apply Secretary, Edwin Austin Abbey Memorial Scholarships, Chelsea Lodge 42, Tite-street, S.W.3	June 11 ...	July 12
University Buildings, Western Australia. To cost £150,000. Premiums: £400, £300, £200. Open to British subjects or citizens of U.S.A. Assessors: Professor Leslie Wilkinson, F.R.I.B.A., Mr. A. R. L. Wright, L.R.I.B.A., President Royal Institute of Architects of Western Australia, and Member of University Senate Apply Agent-General for Western Australia, "Savoy House," 115-116, Strand, London, W.C.2, or Australian Trade Commission, 44, Whitehall-street, New York, U.S.A.	Jan. 14 ..	Aug. 23

MEETINGS

Friday, *July* 1.

Architectural Association. Annual Prize Distribution. 3 p.m.

Wednesday, *July* 6.

National Housing and Town-Planning Council.—Conference at City Hall, Cardiff. 11 a.m.

Thursday, *July* 7.

Institution of Electrical Engineers.—Conversazione. At Natural History Museum, South Kensington, S.W.7.

Friday, *July* 8.

Institution of Municipal and County Engineers (South Midland district).—At Wootton Pillinge, Beds. 11 a.m.

Fourteenth-Century Barn as Church.

A fourteenth-century barn, used for hay-carts and cattle fodder at Oxted, Surrey, has been given to the Rev. John Alban, priest-in-charge of St. Peter's Mission, North Sheen, for conversion into a parish church. The barn, its oak pillars and rafters black with age, will be moved from Oxted to a site, surrounded by an orchard, at North Sheen. It is the gift of Mr. Uvedale Lambert, of South Park Farm, Bletchingley, Surrey, who desired to help the Bishop of Southwark's scheme for building 25 churches in his diocese.



Winchester College: the Cloister.

Sir Herbert Baker, A.R.A., Architect.

THE R.I.B.A CONFERENCE

THE BANQUET AND PRESENTATION OF ROYAL GOLD MEDAL.

The proceedings of the London Conference of the Royal Institute of British Architects, the programme of which was fully reported to date in the last issue of *The Builder*, were concluded on Friday and Saturday last. On the former day visits were paid to Oxford, where a tour of the colleges was made, while, alternatively, a tour of the North Downs via Guildford was undertaken, which although not made under the most favourable of weather conditions, was much enjoyed. In the evening the Conference banquet was held at the Grand Hall, Hotel Cecil, at which—to the great pleasure of all—Mr. E. Guy Dawber was able to be in the chair. On Saturday the Conference was brought to a successful conclusion with visits to Canterbury and Cambridge, while other members paid visits to the London Museum and the Tate Gallery, under the respective guidance of Messrs. Sydney J. Tatchell and Gilbert H. Jenkins.

Altogether, the various visits made, although not blessed with the fine weather that attended the garden party, were greatly appreciated and enjoyed by all who took part.

The Conference banquet, at which the Royal Gold Medal for Architecture was presented to Sir Herbert Baker, A.R.A., was held at the Hotel Cecil on Friday last. There was a large and distinguished company present, including Mr. E. Guy Dawber, P.R.I.B.A. (in the chair), His Excellency the Italian Ambassador, the Earl of Selborne, Viscount Gladstone, Lord Hardinge of Penshurst, Viscount Chelmsford, Viscount Sumner, Lord Meston, Lord Thomson, Sir Herbert Baker, A.R.A., Sir Frank Dicksee, P.R.A., Sir Newton Moore, Sir George Berry, Sir Frederick Rice, Sir John Marriott, Sir P. Pilditch, Sir Arthur Robinson, Sir Martin Conway, Sir John Burnet, R.A., Sir Banister Fletcher, Sir Arthur Spurgeon, Sir A. Brumwell Thomas, Sir Owen Williams, Professor S. D. Adshead, Mr. A. V. Alexander, M.P., Mr. Louis Ambler, Mr. H. V. Ashley, Mr. Maxwell Ayrton, Major Harry Barnes, Mr. T. P. Bennett, Mr. H. T. Buckland, Mr. L. H. Bucknell, Mr. C. McArthur Butler, Lt.-Col. H. P. Cart de Lafontaine, Mr. Walter Cave, Major H. C. Corlette, Mr. D. M. Cowan, M.P., Col. C. Crookshank, M.P., Mr. W. R. Davidge, Mr. Arthur J. Davis, Mr. Rudolf Dircks, Mr. H. P. Burke Downing, Mr. Vincent Esch, Mr. Cyril A. Farey, Mr. Lawton R. Ford, Mr. J. P. Gardner, M.P., Mr. J. M. Gatti (Chairman of the London County Council), Mr. J. Alfred Gotch, Mr. H. Austen Hall, Mr. E. Stanley Hall, Mr. William Haywood, Mr. P. W. Hubbard, Mr. Gilbert H. Jenkins, Mr. Francis Jones, Mr. Arthur Keen, Mr. E. Bertram Kirby, Mr. Walter Lamb, Dr. E. Graham Little, M.P., Mr. W. J. Locke, Mr. L. Loughter, M.P., the Hon. James McNeill (High Commissioner for the Irish Free State), Mr. T. R. Milburn, Mr. Alan Munby, Mr. John Murray, Mr. F. Winton Newman, Mr. D. Barclay Niven, Mr. E. J. Partridge, Mr. T. Taliesin Rees, Mr. W. Reynolds, — Stephens (President, R.B.S.), Mr. H. D. Searles-Wood, Mr. Louis de Soissons, Mr. L. Sylvester Sullivan, Mr. T. S. Tait, Mr. Walter Tapper, Mr. Sydney Tatchell, Mr. A. F. A. Trehearne, Mr. Raymond Unwin, Mr. William Walcot, Mr. Thomas Wallis, Mr. E. P. Warren, Mr. Michael Waterhouse, Dr. T. Watts, M.P., Lt.-Col. D. Watts-Morgan, M.P., Mr. Maurice Webb, Mr. Herbert A. Welch, Mr. H. H. Wigglesworth, Mr. Percy Worthington, Mr. F. R. Yerbury, and Mr. Ian McAlister (Secretary of the Institute).

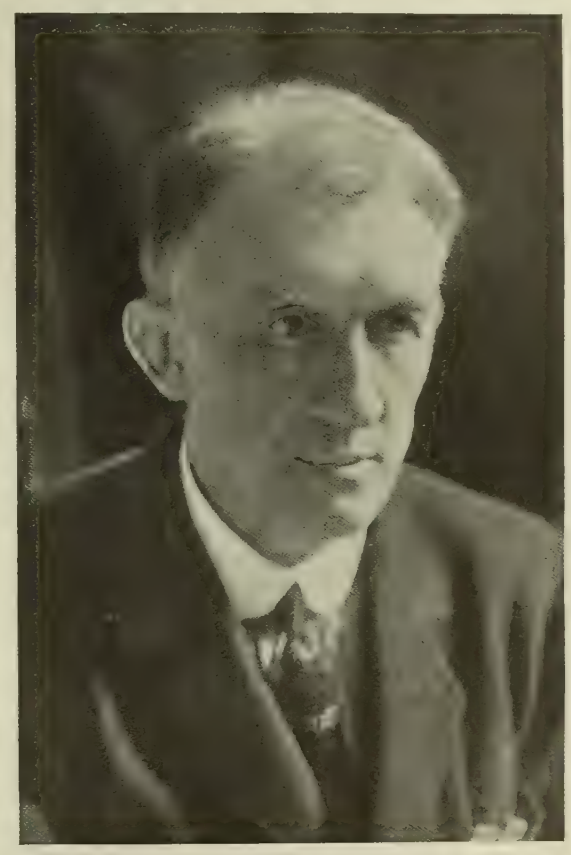
Following the loyal toasts, Viscount Sumner, P.C., G.C.B., proposed "The Royal Institute of British Architects." Having proposed the toast, he said, what more was there to say? They all knew the great services the Royal Institute rendered to art and to the country. They knew the services the President rendered to the Institute, and they recorded those services with feelings of reverence and affection. Why should he say more? How many of them, he wondered, straying into that tiny room at the Royal Academy in which works of architectural genius were displayed, had stood for a long time before the representations of various country houses with the name of their President in the corner. How many had wished they had the privilege of living in such a house? He referred to the President's domestic work because he had admired it so often, and spoke without prejudice to works of another character of which he was the author. Those houses possessed very great charm; they were built largely on one floor with one staircase; they appeared to have every advantage in the way of labour-saving. But for the financial era in which we lived, they would undoubtedly be the homes of many generations of country gentlemen; under present conditions and the pressure of death duties, they would probably become homes for incurables. He could only say "Blessed is that fate," for having previously become bankrupt they would all be tempted to become incurables! As to the R.I.B.A., how could he praise that body better than by a judicious reticence when he was addressing so many of its members? He thought a great deal about architecture, but he had very good reasons for being restrained in his references to the subject. Once, in a moment of rashness, he accepted an invitation to deliver an address before the R.I.B.A. in Conduit-street. In the confidence of his heart he said what he thought about modern architecture. He found that his remarks were received with a certain amount of reserve on the part of the audience, which he did not understand at all until he discovered afterwards that the bulk of his audience consisted of the architects of the buildings he had been criticising. Since then he had been very much disposed to keep to himself what he thought about architecture.

In responding to the toast, the President said the Royal Institute of British Architects was playing an important, and they believed an honourable, part in the life of the nation, and they were confident that the growth and the activity they felt all around them in the profession were the heralds of a period of even greater usefulness. The banquet marked the close of the latest of the long series of conferences the Institute had held. Those yearly meetings were not so much for the discussion of matters of deep professional importance as for the purpose of enabling members to meet together as friends and so draw closer the bonds that united the whole profession. That conference had, he thought, done much to achieve that end. Their profession was extraordinarily loyal, singularly free from jealousy, and always ready and willing to work for the common good. He knew of no other body of men who gave such unstinting praise and admiration for any fine and scholarly work of their fellows than did architects. In no other country had the architectural profession attained such authority as had the Royal Institute of British Architects in this country. The Institute guided architectural education in the universities and schools throughout the Empire; it dispensed honours; it ennobled the greatest architects by advising the Sovereign on the award of the Royal Gold Medal; it set the standards of remuneration, of professional conduct and examinations; it governed the procedure of competitions; and it was always ready to help and advise every Government department and local authority whenever its services were asked for. Its activities were spread not only over the British Isles but throughout the whole of the Dominions, and it was the Institute's earnest endeavour to maintain and increase not only the brotherhood and dignity of the profession but the honourable conduct of all those architects who practised it. He often wondered whether people realised the importance of architecture in everyday life, and its effect upon the well-being of the community. When they looked around and saw all the undesirable things, the ugly things, the untidiness, the congestion, the noise, and the absence of dignity in civic life, they could not but realise that all of it, had they but cared enough or exercised sufficient vision, need never have come into being at all. Dismal buildings and mean streets had a singularly damping and dispiriting effect upon those who passed along them. Acres of buildings throughout the countryside testified to the lack of imagination of the builders and designers of those dreary deserts, although it was only fair to say that architects as a whole had not had much to do with them, and it was to the indifference of the public, bred and living amongst such surroundings, that they must attribute much of the taste of to-day. We were a strange people. We built museums and art galleries. We organised societies and guilds for the cultivation of everything connected with the arts, and yet neglected those things that were of equally great importance—the streets and towns and countryside, the things they saw every day and every hour, and which influenced them in body, in mind, and in soul, and which helped to form their outlook on life. Just as in the past century, owing to the rapid advance of industrialism, the towns were swamped with purely materialistic and utilitarian buildings—which they were now at vast expense doing their best to alter and reconstruct—so to-day they were without any protest allowing the beauty of the country, unique in its charm and quiet picturesqueness, to be destroyed by ill-considered and meretricious buildings. It was difficult to understand that people who saw the mischief proceeding so rapidly before their eyes should allow syndicates and building companies to wreck its beauty—a beauty that belonged to everyone, and that no private citizen could claim the right to destroy. When it was too late the nation would realise and deplore that they had lost a heritage from bygone days that could never be replaced. But for all that, he was sure progress was being made. Architecture was slowly though surely making headway to that position of importance it should occupy in the life of every community. He believed that a vast number of people were craving for more orderliness and beauty, for better houses, better buildings, better cities, more open spaces, less disorder and noise, more cheerful and yet more reposeful streets—in short, a more fitting environment for a twentieth-century people. Architecture was so complex to-day that the need for more highly efficient training was greater than it had ever been in the past. It was far more than merely a matter of technical skill in mechanical construction. The architect must be a man of sympathy and imagination whose art must cover the whole range of modern life, including churches, palaces, hospitals, colleges, schools, factories, libraries, and, above all, the house. He had not only to clothe them in perfect form, but he had to build in a practical manner and adapt his work to the needs of everyday life. Above all, he must obtain this without undue expenditure. Buildings spoke to all who passed them by. The voice of the architect was heard by all the world, who had no alternative but to hear. Architects must realise their responsibilities and fit themselves for their task. On the other hand, however much good architecture might be preached and practised by the architect, it would never become a full-flavoured fruit unless it was nourished by the desires and encouragement of the people. He was more than ever hopeful of the future, for more excellent work was being done to-day than ever before. They had only to look around and see the many beautiful buildings being erected in every town and city throughout the country to see that the average standard was much higher. Fifty years ago many buildings now being erected would have been hailed as architectural triumphs, but to-day they were accepted almost without comment. They had a

brotherhood of young architects, the product of school and university training, who were doing most excellent work, and their number was being added to day by day. To the older men some of these new buildings might appear to be too eccentric and startling, but whatever might be said, they were all trying to raise the standard of architecture not only in the towns but throughout the whole of the country. The domestic work of this country stood without an equal in the world for sobriety, beauty and common sense, and the commercial and public buildings ranked with those of any other country in dignity and utility. He had been very proud to have been President of the Royal Institute, which he had always believed in as one of the greatest organisations for the advancement of architecture and the better recognition and education of architects. But not until he became President did he realise how big an affair it was, or what it stood for, not only in Great Britain but throughout the Empire. He was very pleased indeed that he was to be succeeded in office by his old and valued friend, Mr. Walter Tapper, into whose keeping they could safely entrust the welfare of the Institute. That occasion was the one on which the Royal Gold Medal for Architecture was to be presented to one of the most distinguished of living architects. Since its inception in 1848 the medal had been awarded to architects not only in these islands, but also in the United States, Germany, Austria, Italy, Holland, and Sweden. But it was difficult to say to what country the honour was going that evening, for so many countries would claim Sir Herbert Baker as their own. He felt they must class Sir Herbert Baker as an architect of the Empire, and leave it at that. The work of an architect who had been privileged to build in three Continents was of much more than professional significance. Rome and Greece left the impress of their building genius all over the Mediterranean basin, and the psychological influence of those great erections on other peoples had been deep and lasting. In the British Empire we had perhaps thought too little of such influences. They had been too easily content with merely utilitarian building to house their administrations and secretariats. But that was changing. Delhi and Pretoria and Canberra were marking the change.

The Earl of Selborne, K.G., P.C., G.C.M.G., said he was afraid when he landed at Cape Town 22 years ago he had never heard of Mr. Herbert Baker, as he then was, but he was very soon to learn. Soon after landing he was taken to see a house that Mr. Baker had designed for the late Cecil Rhodes, and in which Dr. Jameson was at that time living. He had never seen a house like it before. Its style was entirely new to him. But he was at once struck by its extreme beauty. He was told that it was an adaptation of the old Dutch style of South Africa. From Cape Town he passed to Bloemfontein, and was taken to see the cathedral. It had been a cathedral for a good many years, and was the best the small English community could afford. But at the end of the old building was a new erection, with a plain brick campanile, which he was told had cost the absurdly small sum of £1,500. That plain brick campanile was of sublime proportions, and dominated the whole town and the surrounding country. He asked who designed it, and was told it was the work of Mr. Herbert Baker. He then went to Pretoria, and saw the Government House in course of erection. It was the most beautiful Government House in the Empire, and he was the first Governor-General privileged to live in it. It was built in the same style taken from the old Dutch model, but adapted and improved by genius—and the architect was again Mr. Herbert Baker. Next he went to Johannesburg, and found it a painful experience to go through the suburbs of that city. There were many houses of well-to-do men that were very painful to look at; one would be Classic in design, the next Gothic, the next Chinese, the next Elizabethan, and the next Oriental, while many tried to combine all these styles in one house. He had never in his life seen houses in which so much misplaced and unmeaning ornament existed, or in which there was so much lack of proportion. Three years ago he again visited Johannesburg and went through the new residential quarter. Never had he seen so many delightful homes as had been built since his previous visit. Every one of them was a pleasure to look at. They were built by a number of different architects, but they were all in the style that Mr. Baker had created. If ever a man had put a stamp of domestic architecture on a Continent it was Herbert Baker. While speaking of Sir Herbert Baker's work, he could not omit to mention one of his buildings in England, and that was the War Memorial Cloisters at Winchester College, which commemorated the old Wykehamists who fell in the war. The Cloisters were side by side with the fourteenth century work of William of Wykeham, and the seventeenth-century work of Sir Christopher Wren; the new Cloisters harmonised with both, and were worthy to stand beside the work of those two great masters of the past. He would ask them all to see the War Memorial Cloisters at Winchester College—they would then understand why he said that that building was the finest war memorial in England.

The Rt. Hon. the Earl Buxton, P.C., G.C.M.G., said it did not fall to many men to mark an epoch in architecture, but Sir Herbert Baker had certainly done so in South Africa. When Sir Herbert Baker went to South Africa there was no architecture there at all. But he was determined to alter that state of affairs, and saw in the beautiful houses of the old Dutch families a standard that might be introduced into the architecture of South Africa. Unlike some architects, he did not crave to be completely original; he was quite prepared to accept what had been done in the past and adapt it to modern requirements. His example had revolutionised the architecture of South Africa. Twenty-five years ago, before he went to South Africa, the architecture of that country was about as bad as it could be, but now he did not believe there were better buildings in any part of the world. He had had the pleasure of living in some of Sir Herbert Baker's houses, and he had worked in the impressive Government building at Pretoria, and had nothing but admiration for them. He had left his mark throughout the country, and all who had visited South Africa would feel a debt of gratitude to the architect who had brought about such a wonderful change. Lord Selborne had referred to the War Memorial Cloisters at Winchester College, and had not exaggerated when he said it was the finest war memorial in the country. He (the speaker) would like to say that amongst the many war memorials in France and other battle areas, there was nothing more beautiful, more impressive, or more in keeping than the South African memorial in Delville Wood designed by Sir Herbert Baker.



Sir Herbert Baker, A.R.A.
Recipient of the Royal Gold Medal for Architecture, 1927.

Viscount Gladstone, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., said Sir Herbert Baker never allowed beauty of design to interfere with comfortable occupancy. One thing that struck him very forcibly was the genius he displayed in adapting his designs to the rough ground and contours and ridges of the veld.

Lord Hardinge of Penshurst, K.G., P.C., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., said he was glad to have an opportunity of expressing, on behalf of himself and the distinguished Government officers and others in India, the appreciation and admiration they all felt for a very great British architect. The declaration of H.M. the King, at the Imperial Durbar in 1911, that the capital of India was to be transferred from Calcutta to Delhi, involved great responsibilities. A site had to be chosen, and, what was more important and difficult, an architect had to be selected. Delhi and the

northern part of India was full of very fine buildings of the Mogul type of architecture denoting the conquest of southern India by the Mohammedans; in southern India was found the Hindoo type of architecture, which was more florid and decorative; while in the cities there was a good deal of British architecture of the Georgian period in the official residences and Government buildings. It seemed to him that in building a new capital city for India an opportunity presented itself for starting a new architecture for India that would combine all the characteristics of the existing styles and which at the same time would appeal to Indians and English alike. A great number of architects were recommended to him as suitable for designing such buildings, including Sir Herbert Baker. He had heard of the buildings Sir Herbert Baker had designed at Pretoria, photographs of which showed him their beauty and dignity and the Dutch influence running throughout the buildings. He was profoundly impressed with these buildings, and decided that Sir Herbert Baker would be the best architect to design the buildings at Delhi. And he was not mistaken. In due course Sir Herbert Baker presented designs for the new Government buildings and important secretariats; the designs stood out in front of all the others submitted, full of dignity, grandeur and administrative suitability, and with a real Indian motif running throughout them. Also, the designs were well within the estimate. Sir Herbert Baker had two other very valuable qualities; he was always up to time with his work, and he was always well within the estimates. When it was completed, he believed Delhi would be one of the finest cities in the world, and he was sure India had been exceptionally fortunate in having two such distinguished architects as Sir Edwin Lutyens and Sir Herbert Baker to design the finest buildings. The buildings Sir Herbert Baker had erected at Delhi were worthy of him and of his great reputation, and he was confident they would be a lasting monument to his ability and skill.

Viscount Chelmsford, P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., said he had been connected with Sir Herbert Baker since 1926 either as Viceroy of India, as a Fellow of Winchester, or as a member of the Committee of Lords, and he believed that in stating the fact that he had been connected with Sir Herbert Baker as a client for eleven years without having a single quarrel he was paying the highest tribute that could be paid to a professional man. After Sir Herbert Baker had carried out certain work at Lords, the Committee asked him to design such a prosaic structure as a new grand stand, and those who went to Lords could see how an architect of real distinction could invest a prosaic and utilitarian structure with dignity and even beauty. He thought it must be quite a unique event for five of an architect's biggest clients to meet on such an occasion to speak well of him.

Sir Herbert Baker was then invested by the President with the Royal Gold Medal, and a photograph was taken of a group of which Sir Herbert Baker was the central figure and which included two ex-Viceroys of India (Lord Hardinge and Lord Chelmsford), three ex-Governors-General of South Africa (Lord Selborne, Lord Gladstone, and Lord Buxton), and Mr. Guy Dawber.

In a few words acknowledging the medal, Sir Herbert Baker said what was uppermost in his mind was simply to say "Thank you," but in such a supreme moment in an architect's life he felt it incumbent upon him to make some attempt to express a little of the faith that was in him. It was a very great pleasure indeed to receive the honour at the hands of Mr. Guy Dawber, by whose side in the office of the late Sir Ernest George he learnt so much to inspire him. Particularly he learnt the value of making efficient working drawings, about which he thought there was some doubt in these days of high academic training. He well remembered the drawings made in that office, which showed everything necessary without a single wasted line or



The R.I.B.A. Banquet, Hotel Cecil, W.C., June 24, 1927.

flourish. He also thanked the members, who could not have seen much of his finished work, for the trust they had reposed in him. His thanks were overwhelmingly due to those whom he had had the honour to serve. But his thoughts went farther back to the patrons who begat him. An architect was only the instrument and interpreter of his patron, and the patron was only the interpreter of the spirit of his time. However much the artist might be possessed with the ideal of art for art's sake, his work might be of no consequence if it expressed his unimportant self only and was not inspired by some national influence. The great fortune that came to him was the opportunity of interpreting the spirit of a great man in the distant country to which he emigrated as a young man. So his thoughts went out to Cecil Rhodes. Rhodes was not merely the interpreter of the spirit of the age; he did not merely guide or lead the type-Rhodes was in himself a type. At Oxford, in mining camps, in the solitude of the silent veld, and on the slopes of Table Mountain, he thought out the conception that architecture established, an opinion and an influence—the same conception that Wren had immortalised for England. He held that those who spoilt the face of nature in extracting wealth should atone for the sacrilege with beautiful works of art. After the South African war he said, "This will be one country now, and we must help to make it beautiful." Rhodes was solely animated by the desire to make beautiful homes for the people amongst the beauties of the most beautiful country in the world. Death prevented the full achievement of his conception, but the work was carried on by Lord Milner, his young men from Oxford, and many South Africans, who emulated his example during the period of home building in the Transvaal and Orange Free State. With the help of many capable young architects, the once squalid mining town of Johannesburg was now surrounded by a garden city. He believed the Government buildings in South Africa and India had already been justified to some extent, for the men who governed would tend to live up to the dignity of their habitations. Lastly, he would like to express his thanks to his patrons at home, who had given him great encouragement. It was great encouragement and not criticism that produced works of art.

The toast of "The Guests" was proposed by Mr. Bertram Kirby, O.B.E. (Past President of the Liverpool Architectural Society), who said the R.I.B.A. was a body exercising not merely national, but Imperial jurisdiction.

Sir Martin Conway, F.S.A., F.R.G.S., M.P., and Mr. W. J. Locke, Hon. R.I.B.A., responded. Sir Martin Conway said he claimed that British schools of art led the world, and in saying that he was not expressing his own opinion alone; he was recently in Brussels, assisting in inaugurating an exhibition of British art, and found that the opinion of the Belgian critics, recently back from the Paris Salon, were of the same opinion. They said that British artists suffered from modesty, and that if they would only "spread themselves" a bit the whole of the world would soon understand the eminent position in which British art in all its forms stood to-day. And amongst the arts architecture held a very high position, so that the members of the R.I.B.A. should be a proud body of men. They carried on a great tradition, and the whole of the vast field of the British Empire in which to operate.

Mr. W. J. Locke said that when he joined the Institute thirty years ago, as secretary, the question of registration was a burning question, but now the old enmities were forgotten, the profession was unified, and registration was a matter in the hands of the gods. His ten years with the Institute, in the midst of a great imaginative profession, had been a source of stimulus and inspiration to him in the profession he had left the Institute to adopt.

CORRESPONDENCE

[While we are glad to publish letters on professional and other matters of interest to our readers, it must be understood that we do not necessarily endorse the remarks of correspondents, who will oblige us if they will express their views as briefly as possible.]

St. George's Hall Cenotaph.

Sir,—I have followed with great interest the proceedings connected with the competition for the Liverpool Cenotaph, and my sympathies are entirely with the architects of the city in their most reasonable request that a model should be erected, so that its effect might be judged before it is translated into stone.

St. George's Hall is a national possession, the admiration of all architects and intelligent laymen throughout the Empire, and the greatest care should be taken that nothing be placed near it to mar in any way its beauty, or detract from its noble proportions.

So many mistakes have been made in the past by building committees acting in a hasty and ill-considered way, even on the advice of their experts, that it would be lamentable if, for want of more care and forethought, Liverpool should stultify itself by erecting a memorial which might not only be regretted, but resented, by its citizens in future generations.

E. Guy Dawber.

Maddox-street, W.1.

Sir,—One can easily sympathise with and support the architects of Liverpool in their anxiety lest a permanent mistake rather than an experiment should be made.

The relation of the scale of the area of the "place" and of the grandest peristyle in England to the relatively little cenotaph cannot be felt with certainty; perhaps any result of trials may only be an uncertain success.

This is manifestly a case in which a model capable of trial adjustments as to height as well as to position and points of view should be offered, that critics may be stilled and promoters satisfied.

It should be added that a length of time should be granted to each experimental position to impart confidence to opinion. We so often grow to like situations, the novelty of which is apt to offend that conservatism which is elemental to artistic notion.

It should be recalled that the Cenotaph in Whitehall was but a temporary model until its position was manifested as not only just but popular.

Beresford Pite.

London.

Statutory Examination for District Surveyors.

Sir,—In answer to your correspondent's letter, signed "A Would-be Candidate," the statutory examination, being a test of experience as well as knowledge, the information required on the application form is necessary, and there is no difficulty in filling up the form if the candidate has had opportunities of gaining experience in building construction, without which it is impossible to administer the Building Acts.

The oral examination gives the best opportunity of judging whether the candidate has such knowledge and experience of building construction as to make him able to administer the Building Acts.

The following is the nature of the examination which your correspondent considers is not up to date. I fail to see where it requires modernising:—

1. The materials most in use in building; their strength under various stresses, their excellences, defects, weight, decay, and other properties, and the indications of their being of good or bad quality. The rough methods of testing them on the spot. The bonding of masonry and brickwork, use of mortar and cement, framing of carpentry, and the testing of trusses and timber girders.

2. The loads and stresses affecting structures and the modes of estimating them and calculating arches and the different parts of timber, reinforced concrete, and steel structures; especially such rapid modes of calculating as can be employed on the spot readily.

3. Cast iron, wrought iron and steel. The design, testing and fixing of constructional iron and steel work.

4. Foundations in various kinds of soil, and precautions to be taken in digging them; expedients when the bottom is bad or under water. The risks of accident due to interference with foundations after they have been put in, or to increasing the load on them. The foundations of high chimney shafts. Indications of the failure of foundations.

5. Usual defects in construction and materials. Decay of structures. Neglected and dangerous structures. Shoring, underpinning, repair of walls, tying buildings together, forming openings in existing walls. The force of storms and stability of high structures.

6. The behaviour of various materials and modes of construction with reference to fire. Fire-resisting construction. Precautions necessary in heating and lighting buildings. Precautions to be taken in the storage of water.

7. The London Building Act of 1894, and all amendments of 1898, 1905, 1908 and 1909, and the by-laws in force; and the ordinary procedure thereunder, including the mode of valuing a party wall.

8. Defects or deficiencies in plans for a proposed building.

In addition, a graphic subject is set, when the candidate is given five hours to produce a design. The subject set requires an intimate knowledge of the Building Acts and general design and construction. The candidate is also tested on his ability to read a drawing and indicate the points that are not in accordance with the Building Acts and regulations.

The questions are not published because this examination is one in which "cramming" is particularly to be avoided, and anyone with a practical knowledge of building construction should be able to pass. It is a qualifying examination which is open to all who have such knowledge, and no other qualification, such as membership of any society or institution, is required.

H. D. Searles-Wood,
Chairman of the
R.I.B.A. Statutory Examiners.

Acquisition of Chiswick House and Grounds.

Sir,—After considering the Electricity Generating Station Bill for twelve days, the Select Committee of the House of Commons has concluded the inquiry by passing the measure. Thus the acquisition of Lord Burlington's famous Chiswick villa and beautiful grounds, laid out by William Kent, is now assured. This not only will prove a distinct gain to the neighbourhood of Chiswick, but beyond a doubt must become momentous among the amenities of the environs of London at large. The collapse of the fortuitous opposition was fortunate, and, as I pointed out in your pages, "the more the project was discussed, the more unanimous must be the verdict in favour of the Council's programme."

The Council's considerable foresight induced me to make a wholehearted endeavour to support their spirit of enterprise. If, however, I may be permitted to offer a note of warning, which my experience dictates, let me say, in the influential pages of *The Builder* (what I have already expressed elsewhere), that when the time comes to deal with this capital example of late English Renaissance architecture, it is to be hoped the Brentford and Chiswick Council will supplement their good sense by engaging an expert to advise and superintend any needful work of adapting this historic property.

If doubtful whom to employ, my considered suggestion is that the President of the Royal Institute of British Architects should be asked to advise as to a suitable architect. In this I am assured of your support.

Maurice B. Adams, F.R.I.B.A. (retired).

[Other letters are held over until next week.—Ed.]

LEADING CONTENTS

	PAGE
CONFERENCE COMMENTS	1
NOTES	2
GENERAL NEWS	4
COMPETITION NEWS	5
THE R.I.B.A. CONFERENCE	6
CORRESPONDENCE	9
ILLUSTRATIONS	10
THE REGISTRATION BILL IN PARLIAMENT	24
SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS	26
THE WEEK IN PARLIAMENT	27
ARCHITECTS' AND BUILDERS' ENQUIRY BUREAU	27
THE BUILDING TRADE	28
THE LAW OF FIXTURES—X	28
NEW BUILDINGS IN LONDON	29
LAW REPORT	29
THE TRADE UNIONS AND TRADE DISPUTES BILL IN COMMITTEE	30
THE PRIVATE STREET WORKS ACT	30
RATES OF WAGES IN THE BUILDING TRADE	31

ILLUSTRATIONS

Great Hall, University College.

This building, originally All Saints' Church, Gordon-square, was built from designs by Professor Donaldson in the year 1846. From that date until 1905, when it was deconsecrated, it formed a branch of the Parish Church. In 1914 it was taken over by University College; the galleries and fittings were removed, and the body of the structure was used by the College for military purposes. After the War, and from early in the year 1919 until June, 1926, the Hall was used for examinations and general assemblies. About this time a scheme was projected to create a memorial to those members of University College and the Medical School who had lost their lives during hostilities. It was then decided that the memorial should be embodied in the reconstruction of the church to the purposes of an Assembly Hall, which the College badly needed. The funds already collected by the War Memorial Committee were increased by a general appeal to the public, and further subscriptions having been received, the work of reconstruction was started in July, 1926.

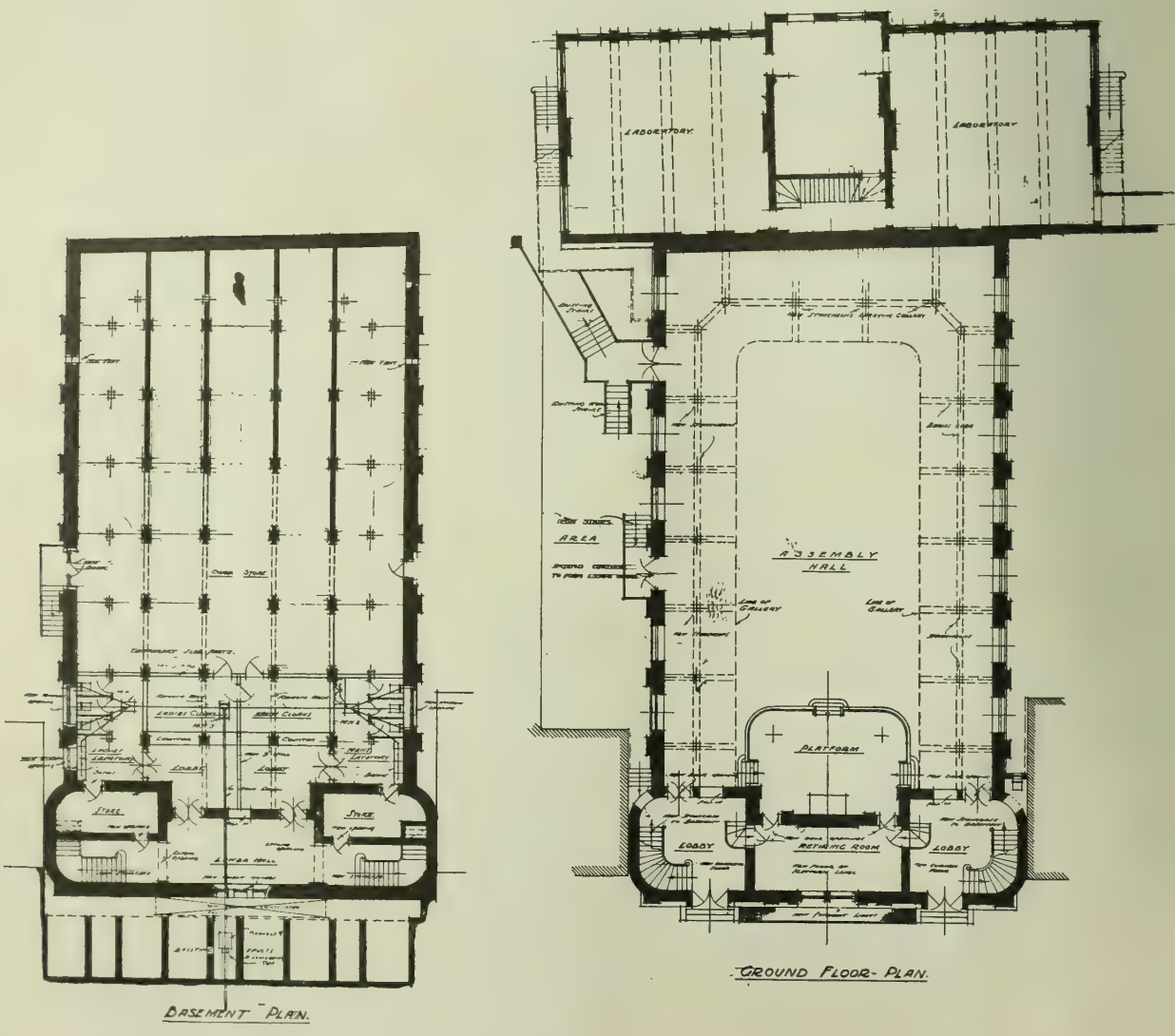
One of the conditions of the reconstruction imposed by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners involved the removal of the cupola on the east front, as well as all details associated with the previous status of the building as a church. It was found on investigation that a basement could be formed beneath the hall by excavating and by underpinning the brick piers supporting the existing floor. This gave increased accommodation for a public crush hall, cloak rooms, lavatories, battery room and storage, reached by two new staircases from the vestibules on either side of the main front. The internal remodelling included the construction of galleries of reinforced concrete and steel. With regard to these features, the position of the stanchions allows for an arrangement of aisles without undue loss of main floor space. The galleries have a continuous balustrade with vertical supports and soffits panelled in oak. The side and end walls of the hall beneath the galleries are also panelled in oak. Among other items, the existing deal floor was taken up and replaced by a new oak floor; the niche forming a proscenium at the east end of the building has been retained as a focal point. As built originally, the interior was comparatively plain, with a plaster ceiling; this ceiling has been removed and a coffered ceiling constructed to accord with the framing of the original roof. The main aim has been to incorporate all existing features of the fabric.

The colour scheme has been determined by the choice of materials, for example, light oak for the galleries and the panelling, stone for the walls and marbling for the niche; the reconstructed ceiling is tinted the colour of cedar. Another interesting feature is the movable platform, which opens on to a retiring room at the back. All the fittings are of bronze, and the names of those who fell in the war have been incised on the panels beneath the galleries.

The architects were Messrs. Richardson & Gill, FF.R.I.B.A. Mr. Collins, of the Department of Engineering, undertook the structural engineering; Mr. Barker was responsible for the heating and ventilation, and Professor Clinton for the lighting. The acoustics of the hall have been improved after investigations made by the architects and Mr. Richardson, of the Department of Acoustics. The general contractors were Messrs. Leslie & Co., of Kensington-square; Mr. Percy Bentham was the sculptor; Messrs. Harvey & Co. and the Morris Bronze Foundry contracted for the metal work from the architects' designs.

Descriptions of other illustrations on p. 26.





Memorial Hall, University College, Gower Street. Messrs. Richardson & Gill, FF.R.I.B.A., Architects.



Memorial Hall, University College, Gower Street.

MESSRS. RICHARDSON & GILL, FF.R.I.B.A., Architects.

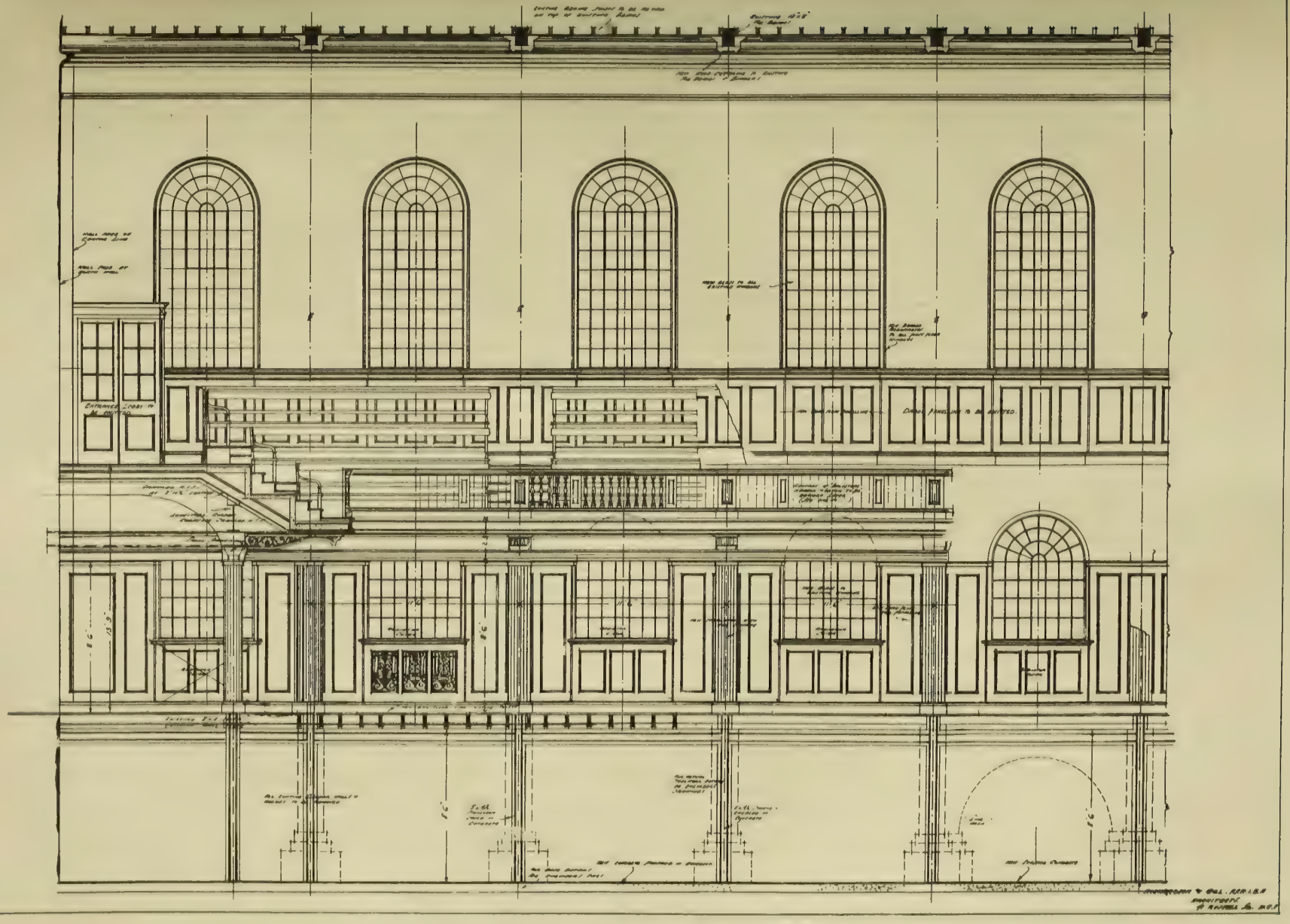
MEMORIAL HALL, UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.

HALF-INCH SCALE CROSS-SECTION



THE

HALF INCH SCALE DETAILS.



Messrs. Richardson & Gill, FF.R.I.B.A., Architects.



R.A. Exhibition, 1927.

BUSINESS PREMISES, H

Messrs. Gibson & Gordo



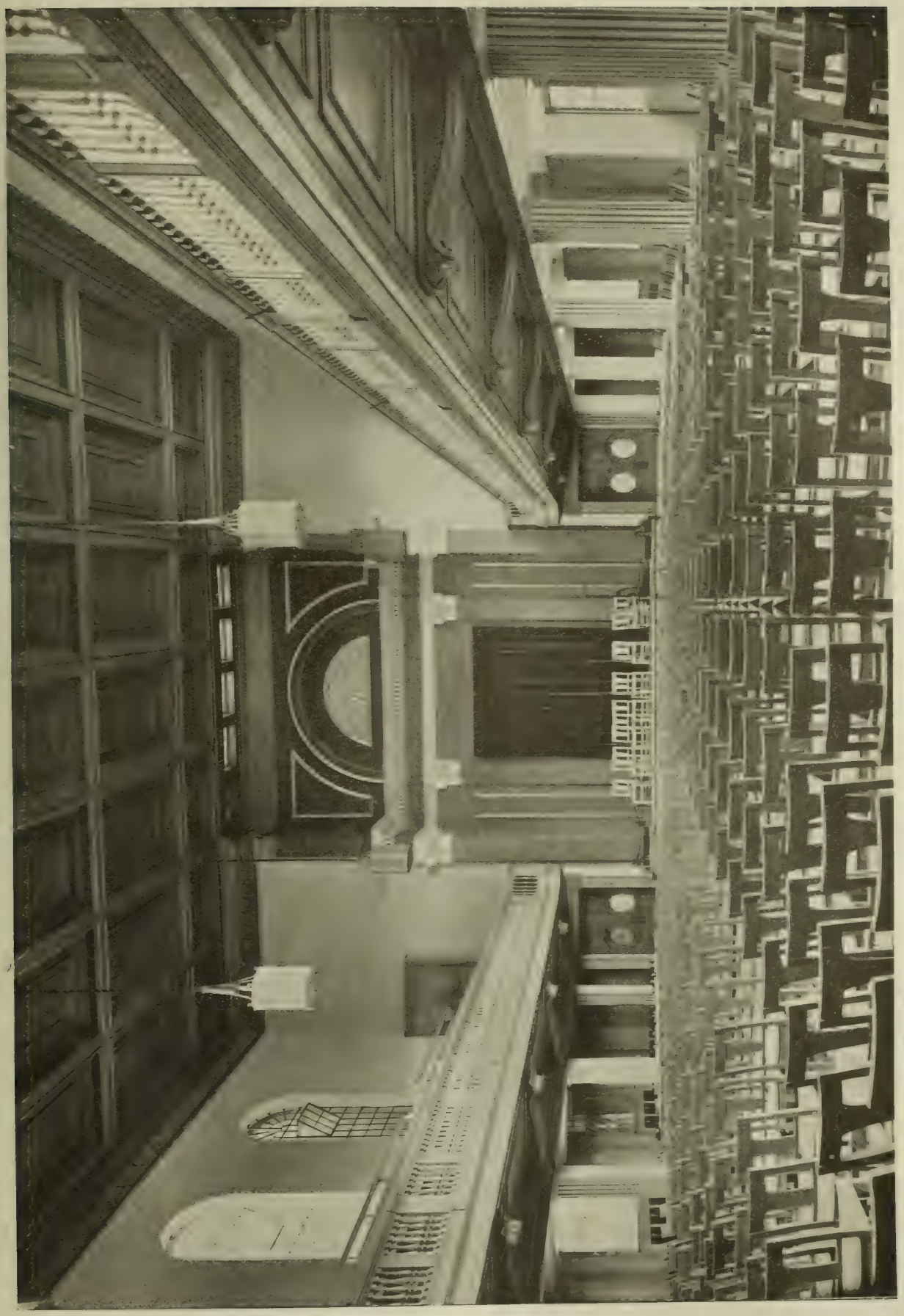
A STREET, W. 1.

I.B.A., Architects.



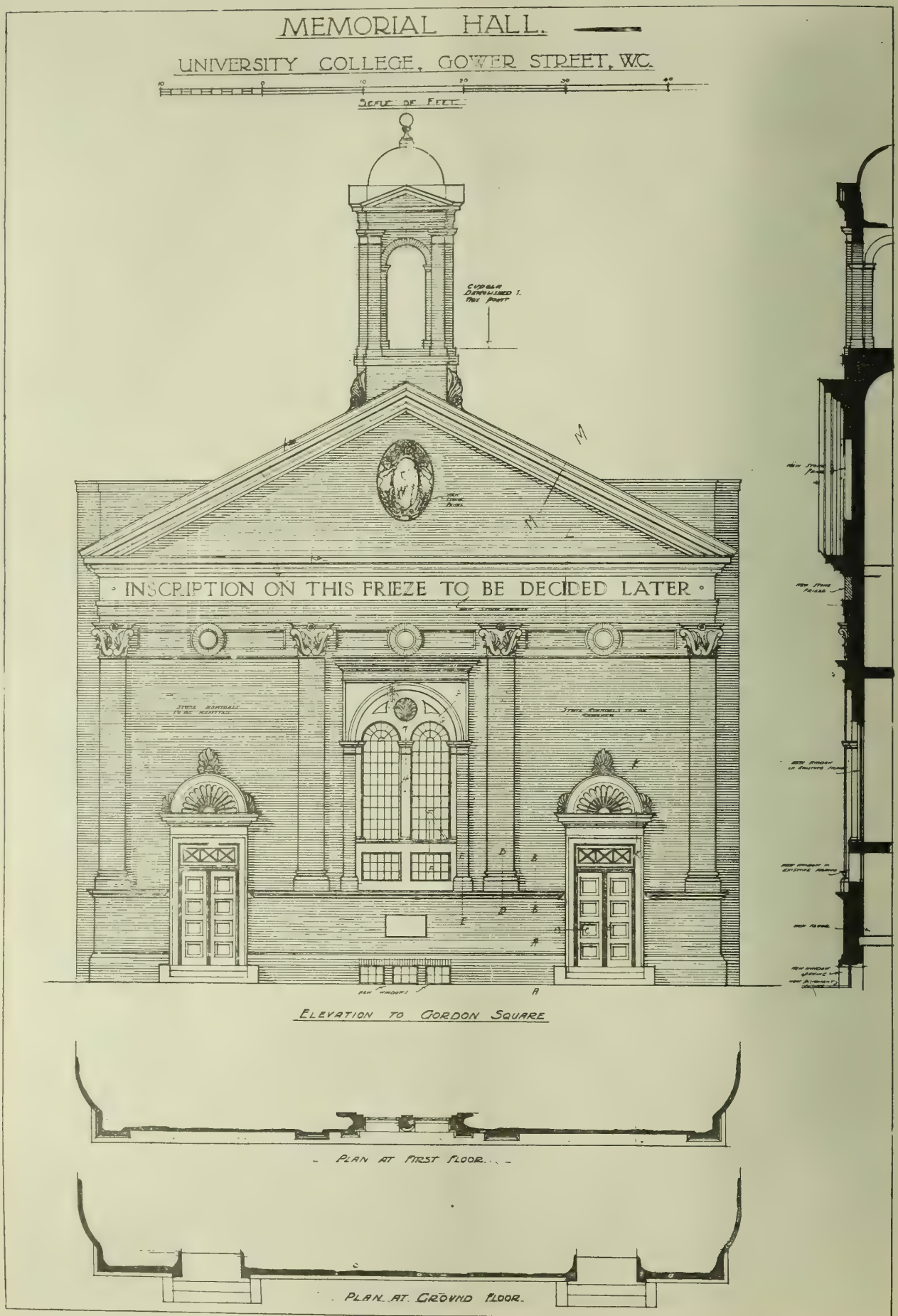
North Gallery, Winchester College Cloisters.

Sir Herbert Baker, A.R.A., Architect.



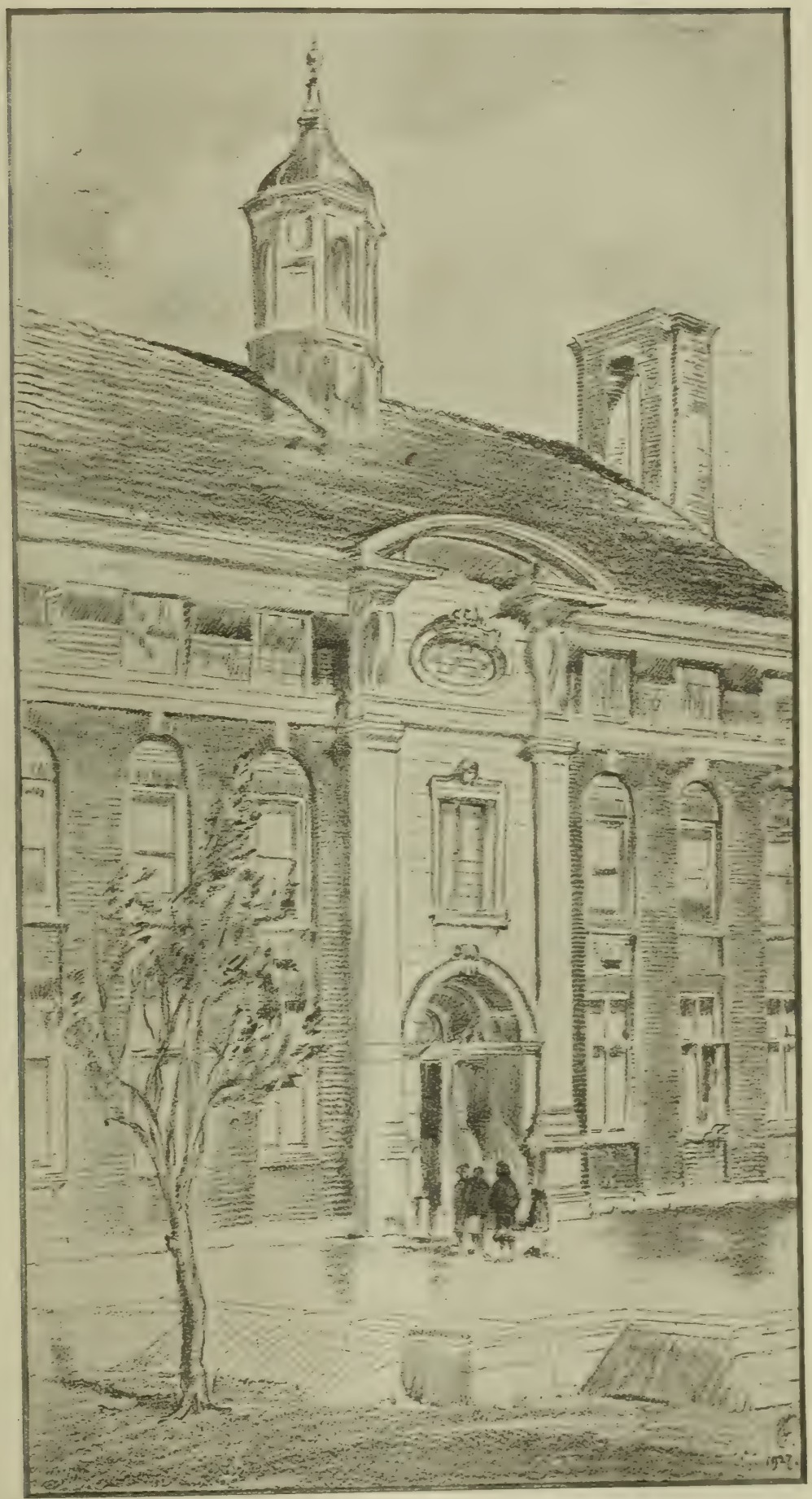
Memorial Hall, University College, Gower Street

Messrs. Richardson & Gill, FF.R.I.B.A., Architects.



Memorial Hall, University College, Gower Street.

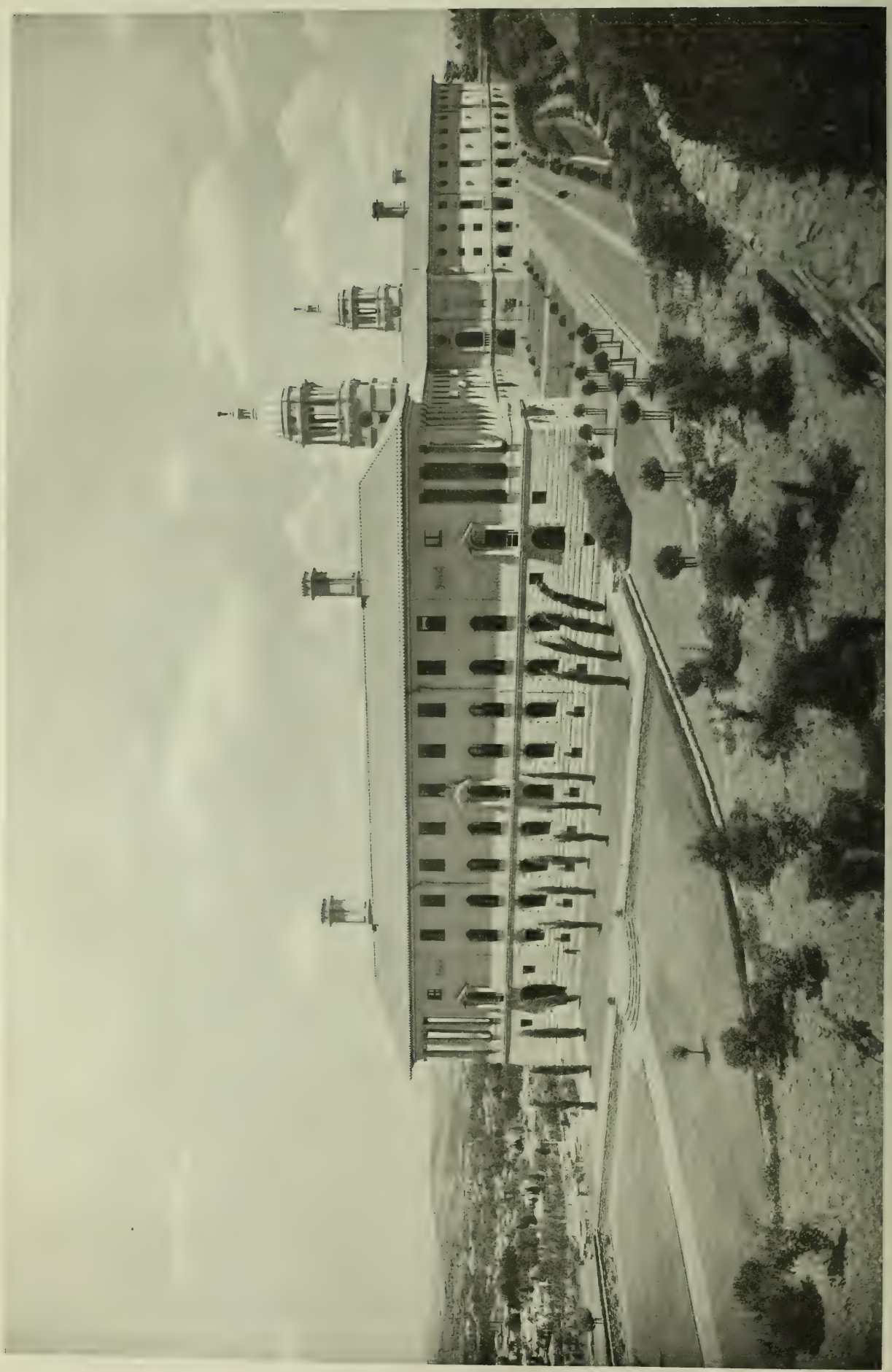
Messrs. Richardson & Gill, FF.R.I.B.A., Architects.



Royal Academy Exhibition, 1927.

Woolwich and District War Memorial Hospital: Main Entrance.

Messrs. W. A. Pite, Son & Fairweather, Architects.



Union Buildings, Pretoria: The Eastern Terrace and Gardens.

Sir Herbert Baker, A.R.A., Architect.



Union Buildings, Pretoria: Terrace and Grounds. Sir Herbert Baker, A.R.A., Architect.



Government House, Pretoria: Front of House.



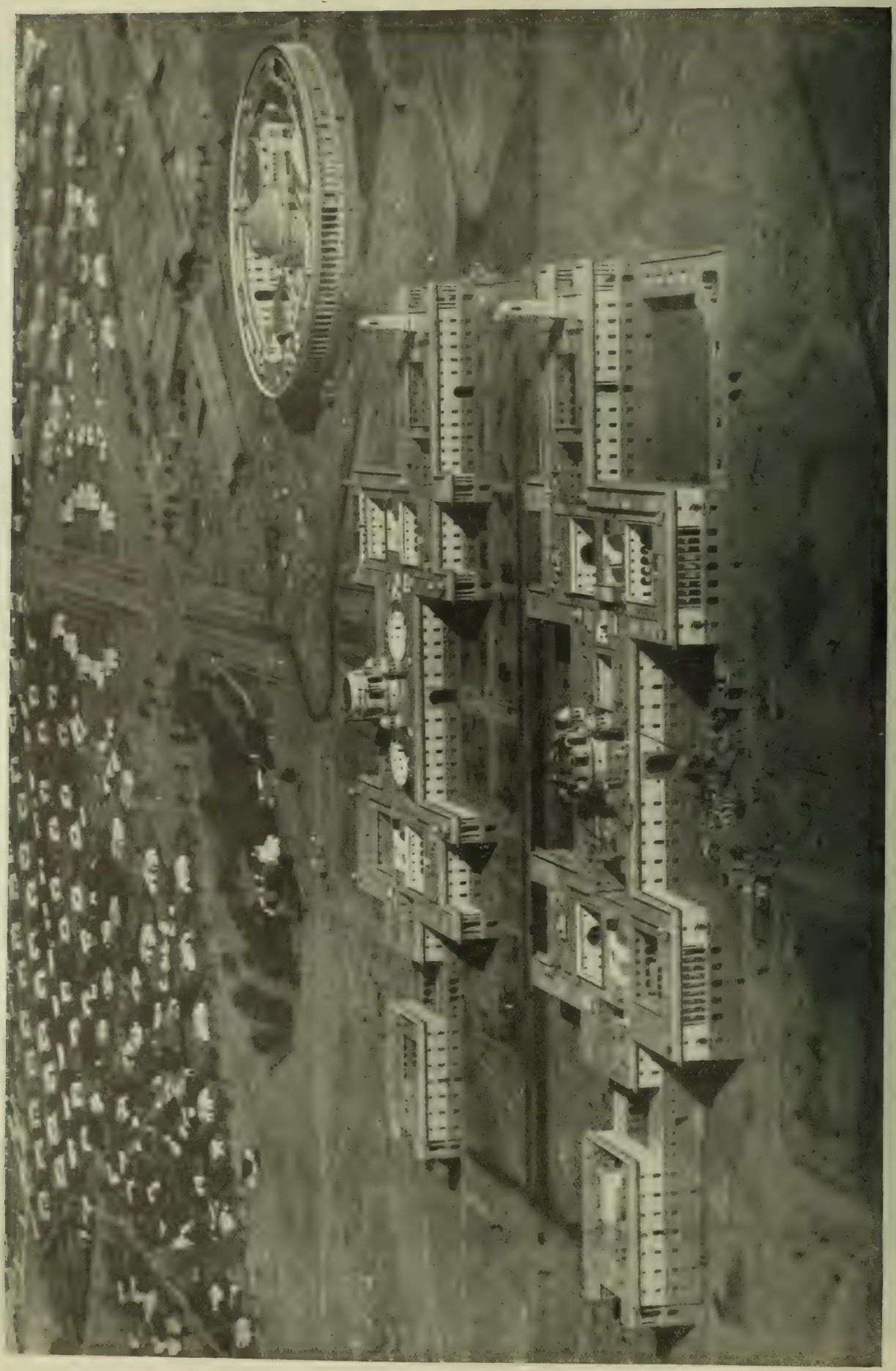
Government House, Pretoria: The Banqueting Hall.

Sir Herbert Baker, A.R.A., Architect.



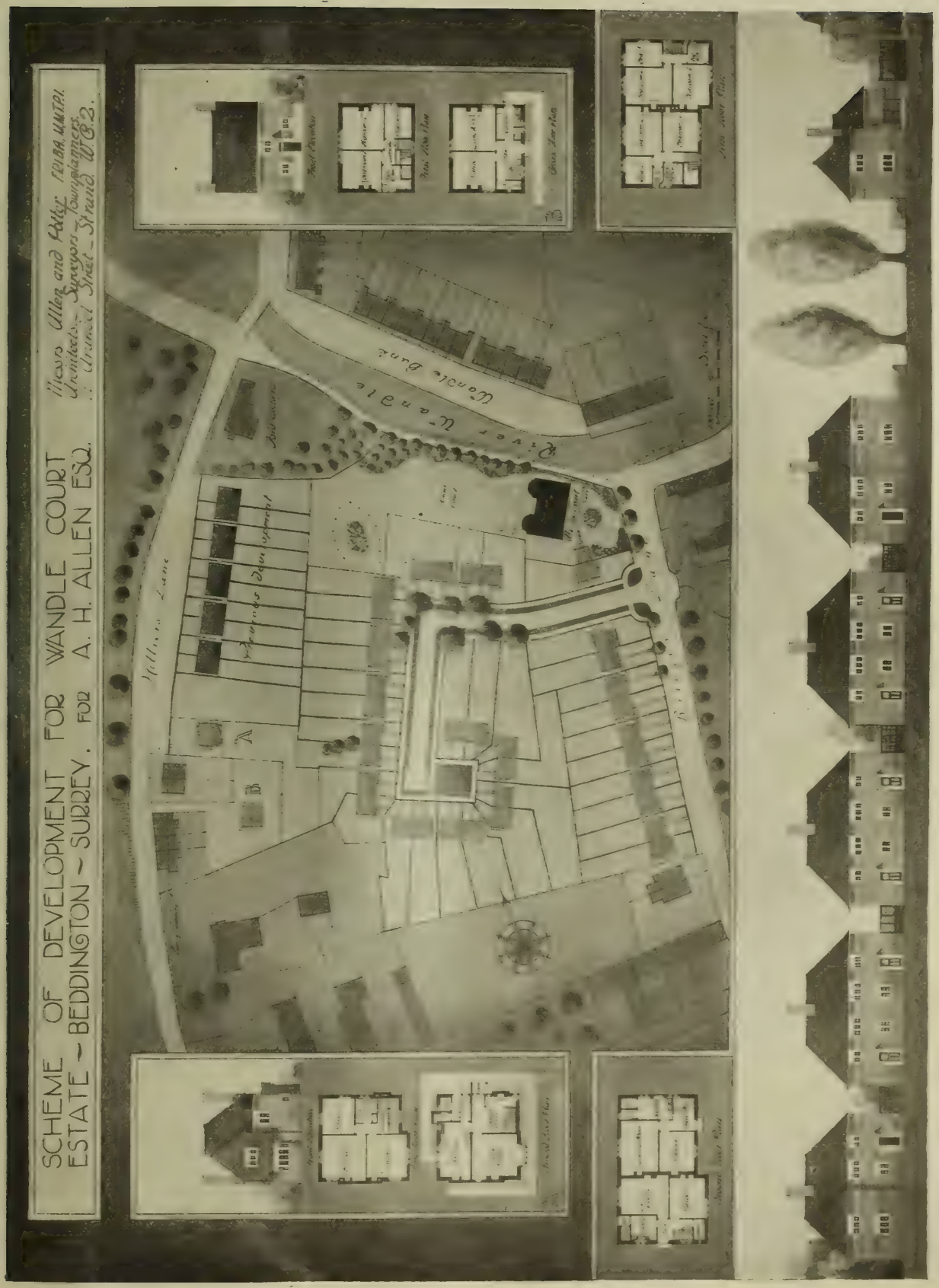
Government House, Pretoria: Entrance Hall Staircase.

Sir Herbert Baker, A.R.A., Architect.



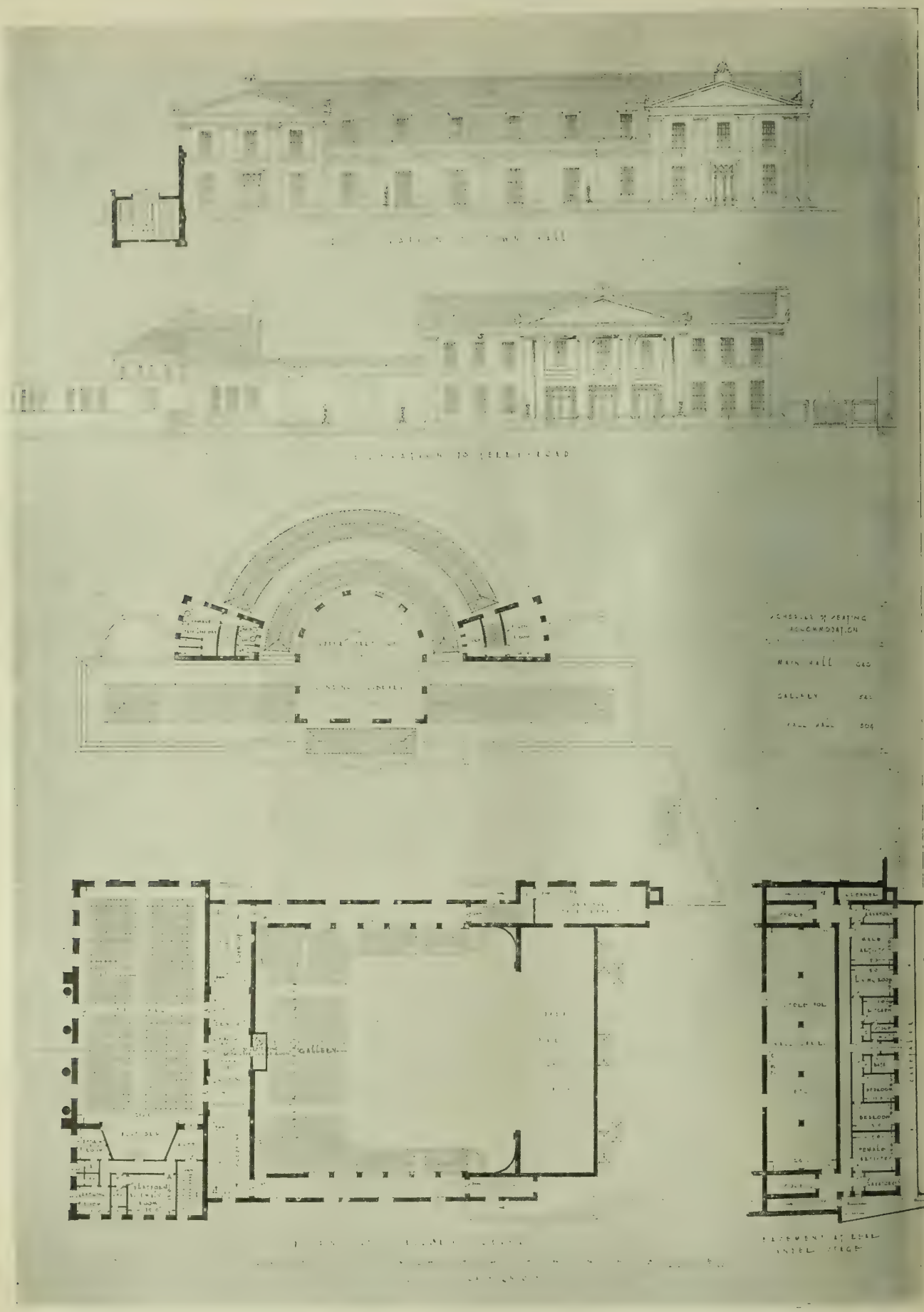
New Government Buildings, Delhi: View from the Air.

Sir Herbert Baker, A.R.A., Architect.



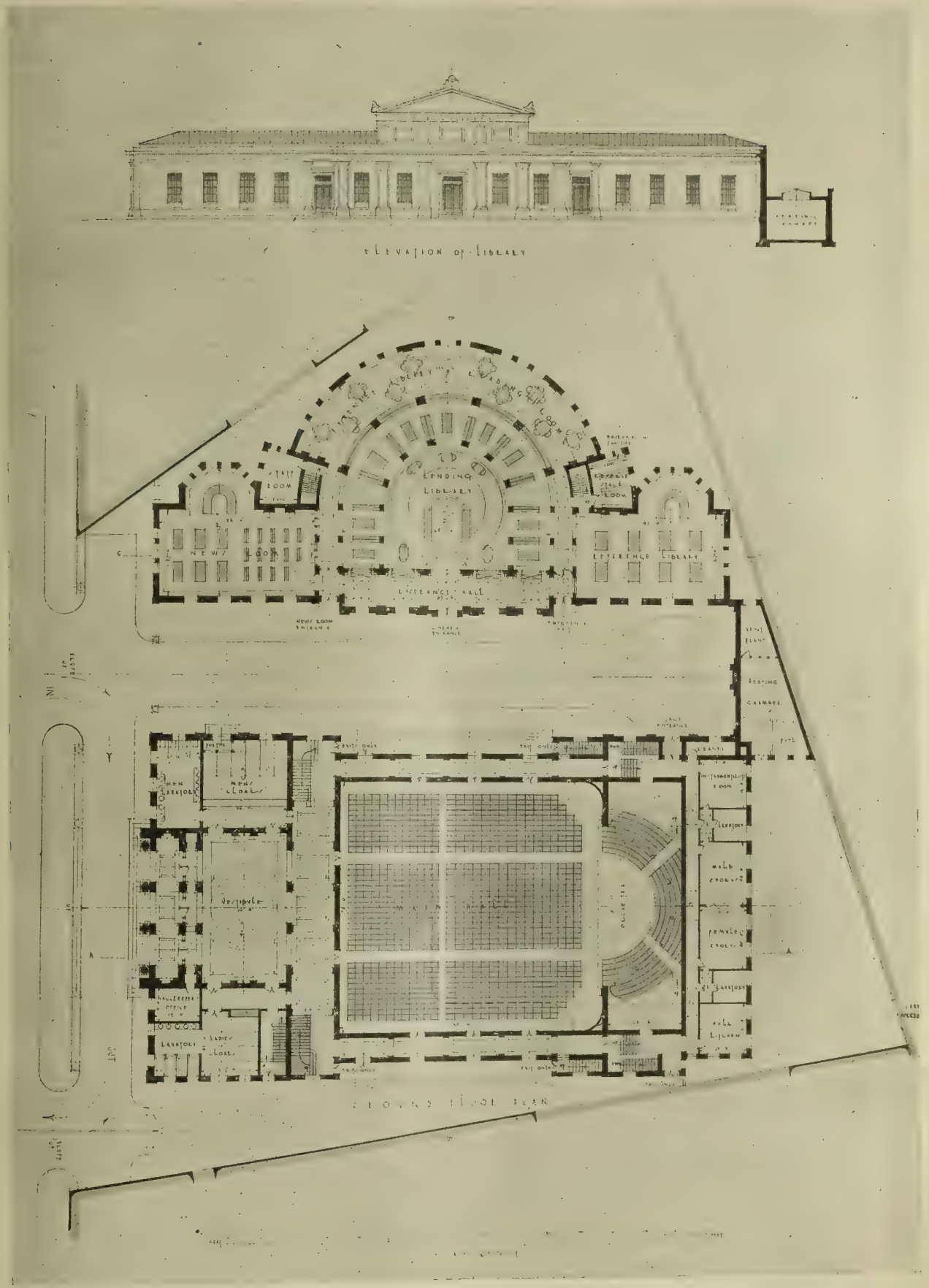
Scheme of Development for Wandle Court Estate, Beddington, Surrey.

MESSRS. ALLEN & POTTER, F.R.I.B.A., M.M.T.P.I., Architects.



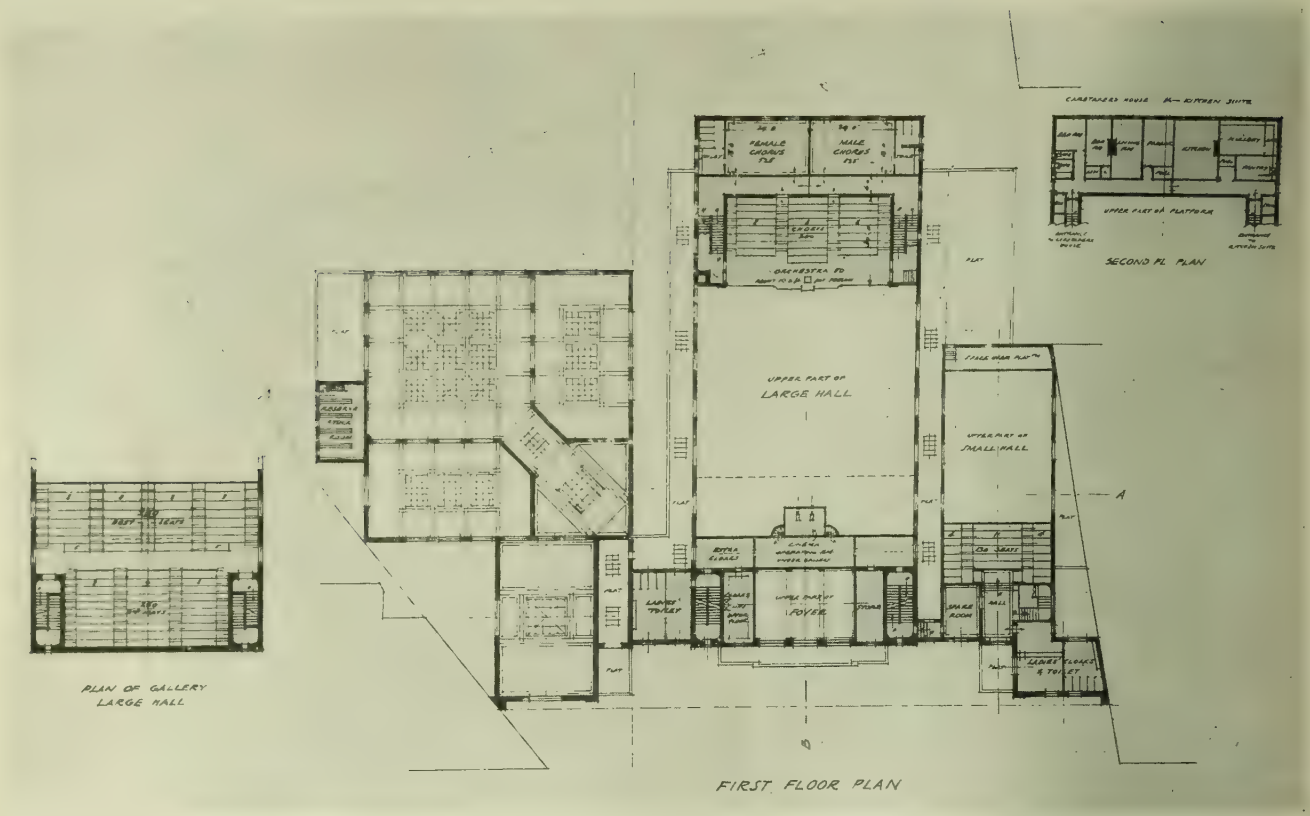
Leith Town Hall Competition: Second Premiated Design.

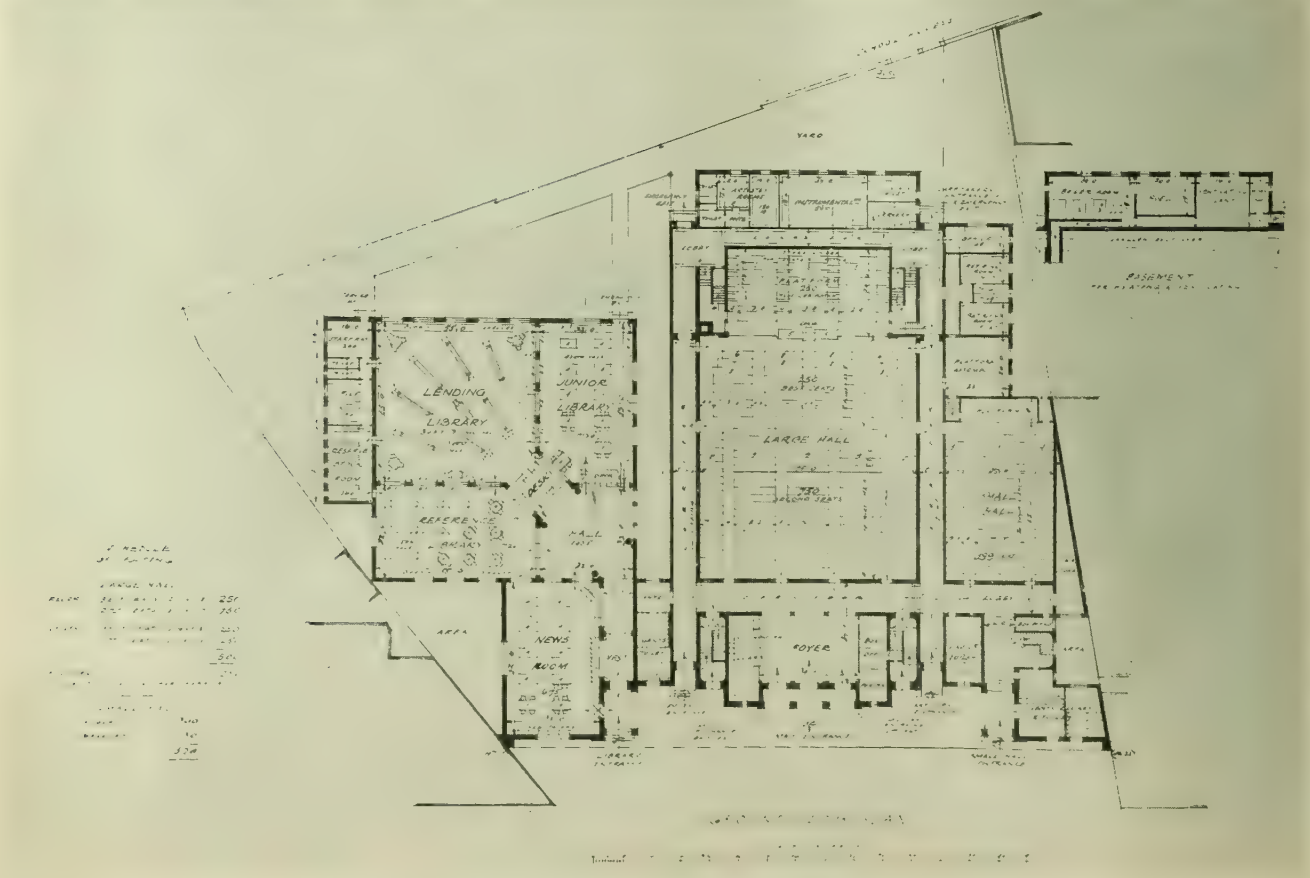
Messrs. Collcutt & Hamp, Architects.



Leith Town Hall Competition: Second Premiated Design.

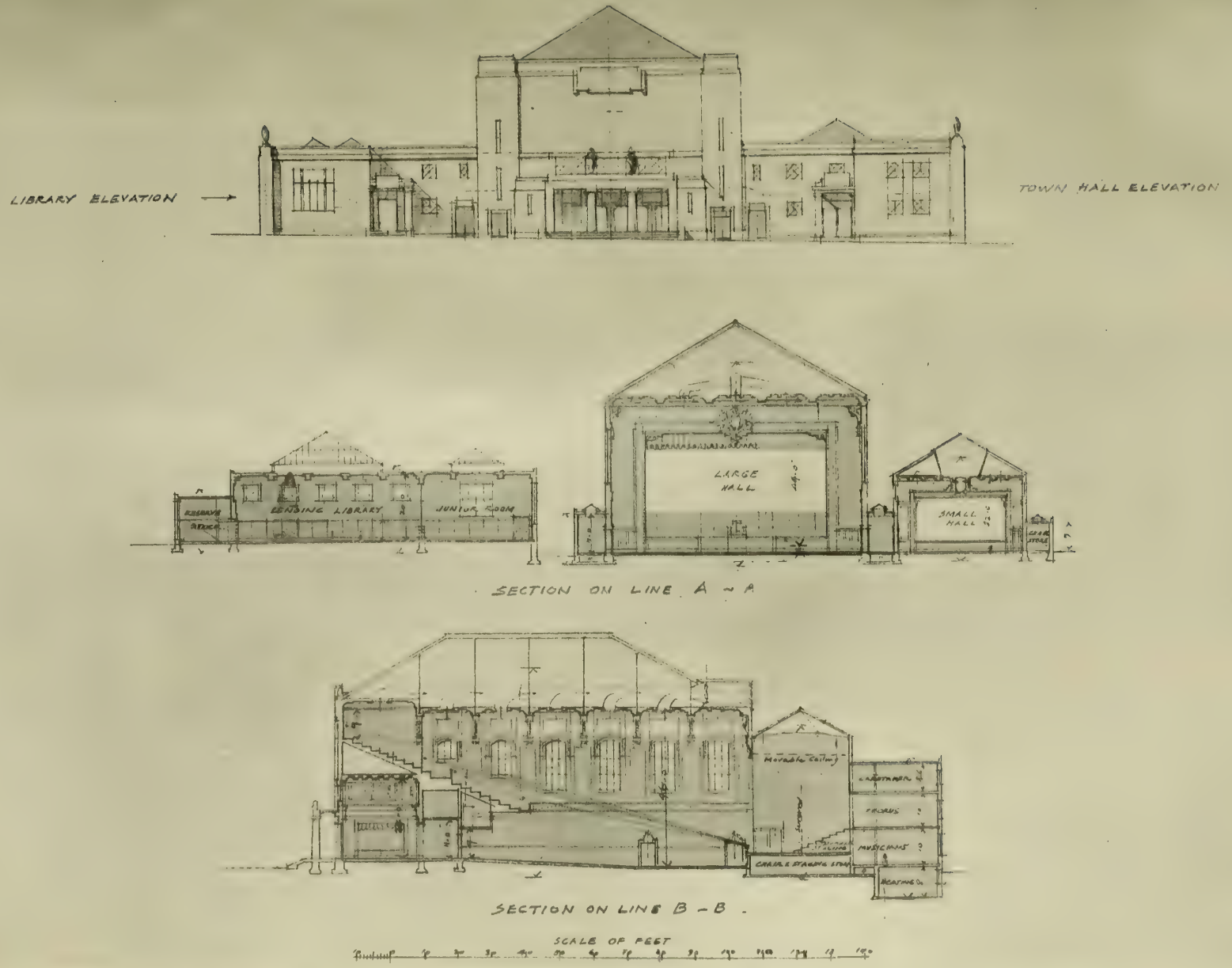
Messrs. Collcutt & Hamp, Architects.





Leith Town Hall Competition: Third Premiated Design.

Mr. Henry Boddington, A.R.I.B.A., Architect.



Leith Town Hall Competition : Third Premiated Design. Mr. Henry Boddington, A.R.I.B.A., Architect.

THE REGISTRATION BILL IN PARLIAMENT

Sir Edmund Turton, M.P., gave evidence on Thursday of last week before the Select Committee of the House of Commons appointed to consider the Architects (Registration) Bill. He submitted a precis of evidence which, it is understood, embodied the following points:—

The Architects (Registration) Bill had been carefully considered by a special Committee of the Association, whose unanimous conclusion—approved with equal unanimity by the Executive Council—was that, while there might well be a need for the protection of the general public from persons possessing little or no architectural ability, no such necessity existed in the case of the local authorities, who should therefore be entirely excepted from the measure, presumably by the following amendment to Clause 20 thereof:—

Clause 20, *page* 8, *line* 13,

After "Council" insert "and the provisions of this Act shall not apply to any person when performing any of the duties or functions of or connected with any office held by him under any local authority."

No doubt this amendment would require to be followed by a definition of the term "local authority," but there were ample precedents for such a definition.

The reason for this view, so far as the county councils were concerned, was that these bodies, comprising as they did capable and eminent elected representatives from all walks of life, and possessed of full knowledge of the requirements of their areas, were quite able to decide for themselves, without any extraneous assistance, what officials were necessary to enable them to discharge efficiently the functions which Parliament had imposed upon them, and what the qualifications of such officials should be. As regarded the smaller authorities, the Association was not, of course, entitled to speak on their behalf, but it was believed to be true to say that those authorities in many cases were unable to afford to employ fully qualified architects for work which could be, and was, quite well performed by their engineers and surveyors. In any case, the present was not the time to impose additional expense upon any authority.

The foregoing observations related to the Bill as it now stands, but the Association had naturally given careful consideration to the suggestion made, on the Second Reading and during the course of the proceedings before the Select Committee, to the effect that the term "Registered Architect" should be substituted for that of "Architect."

It would appear that, assuming circumstances to remain as they were to-day, this proposed amendment removed the objections of the county councils, but the Association were not prepared to make any such assumption. On the contrary, they did not find it difficult to visualise that the present Bill, as thus amended, might be regarded, either now or hereafter, as a first step on the part of those who desired to make the architectural profession a close corporation, and that at some future date an attempt might be made to obtain further legislation for the purpose of imposing additional restrictions in regard to the performance of architectural work.

Finally, the Association wished to refer to an observation made by Major Barnes during the proceedings before the Select Committee on May 24th to the effect, as the Association understood it, that the local authorities and their engineers apparently desired that the latter should be able to call themselves "Registered Architects" without the necessity of registration. So far as the Association was aware, the foregoing observation did not accurately reflect the attitude of county officials, whose only desire was to be left alone to perform the duties which they had in the past been accustomed to undertake on behalf of their authorities, and it certainly did not represent the intentions of the county councils.

Sir A. Hopkinson: For ordinary work you take your own staff, but from time to time for good reasons you wish to go outside your staff for special work for a county hall or a gallery, etc.?—Witness: Yes.

Will you kindly point out in the amended Bill anything that will interfere with that?—Clause 11. That is an extremely wide clause.

Do you see anything in that clause which interferes with your free hand?—Yes. Under this clause there would be a very great danger in using your building surveyor or your clerk to the Agricultural Committee.

Which words interfere with your liberty?—The words "or takes or uses the name, title, style or description implying that he is a registered person."

If you employ a surveyor who is not a registered architect how does that clause interfere with him?

The Witness: We know perfectly well that this is only the thin end of the wedge. This will be a trade union, one of the strongest ones—worse than the lawyers for drawing us in. We have suffered and we are not going to suffer any more.

The Chairman: So far you have been unable to reply.

Sir M. Macdonald: May I ask that you suggest to the questioner that to get a definite answer the witness might couple Clauses 11 and 12.

Sir A. Hopkinson: I think the witness might well be able to take care of himself.

The Witness: Clause 12 does not arise with the county councils.

The Chairman: May I take it that Sir Arthur asked you this question, and so far you are unable to give him a definite reply.—I have given him such answer as I can.

Sir A. Hopkinson: Do you know that useful work is being done by municipal authorities in providing architectural education?—Yes.

The results have been decidedly beneficial in producing competent people?—Yes.

Is it not desirable that there should be some mark given to those who have come through the regular course of architecture?—Possibly.

You do not think it undesirable to prevent people who have not gone through that course of instruction taking that form?—Yes.

Mr. P. J. Spencer, B.A., then gave evidence on behalf of the Institute of Builders. He submitted a precis of evidence which it is understood contained the following points:—

In 1927 the Royal Institute of British Architects promoted a Registration Bill, under which, if successful, the Royal Institute of British Architects could (through the influence it could exert) become a statutory body parallel to or in supersession of the Board of Education and of the local education authorities. In the second edition of the Bill, the promoters included in the proposed Board of Architectural Education one representative of the Institute of Builders without their knowledge.

In this action the promoters recognise the interest of building education in architectural education: the natural link between design and execution. But the recognition is ineffective in its expression, disproportionate to its importance and ineffective in the extent of its expression.

The Institute of Builders gladly acknowledges the achievements and the services of the Royal Institute of British Architects to the cause of architectural education, with these qualifications:—

(i) It believes they may have tended towards narrowing architectural expression.

(ii) It believes it is a chronological mistake if education in design is placed before education in construction.

(iii) It believes it is an economic mistake to regard design as being of superior importance to construction.

(iv) It believes that the production of good and economic building rests upon the equal and concurrent educational development of the various units of the building industry, and that the emphasis of architectural education in the schools may have been to some extent at the expense of education for the executive and administrative units of the building industry.

(v) It believes that the conception of building education as nothing more than education in one or more of the building crafts (which conception is still very prevalent) is partly due to the attitude of architecture towards building and the preponderating architectural influence.

(vi) The Institute of Builders does not imagine the building industry to be without blame in the neglect of building education, but it is anxious that nothing shall be done towards the statutory consolidation of an order of things which is not yet generally felt to be altogether in the public interest, especially in view of the industry's awakening interest in the need for education in the science of building.

It is clearly in the general interests of the public and of the special interests of the building industry that the unqualified practitioner in architecture should be discouraged. In this matter the Institute of Builders has a parallel interest and objective in "Building" to that of the promoting body in "Architecture." It was with much regret it found itself in opposition upon this Bill to a body of equal antiquity with similar aims—a body with whom it has had a long and harmonious association in the common field of building. The Institute of Builders would not place or attempt to place a barrier to the fair and sound development of an educational movement in the interests of another unit of the building industry and (through it) of the building public.

The Institute of Builders therefore welcomes the decision reluctantly adopted by the promoting body to discard the principle of compulsion in the Bill. The Institute of Builders, however, is anxious that the Bill should be in harmony with the evidence, and to this end submits the following criticisms:—

Clause 2.—It is a defect in the Bill and a source of anxiety that "architect" is not defined.

Clause 3 (i) and (ii).—Major Barnes has stated a case for the recognition of the Council of the promoting body as the registration authority. He sets up a parallel with the Law Society and rejects a parallel with the medical profession. On the contrary, there seems no close parallel in this matter between the solicitor and the architect: a strong parallel between medicine and architecture. We may escape the solicitor and his practice of the law all our lives: we can scarcely escape the architect and his practice of architecture. A solicitor does not make the law: the architect does make architecture. We can no more escape medicine and the medical profession than we can escape architecture and the architectural profession. The medical profession make medical science: the architectural profession make architectural art. Architecture is not a separate interest. It is inseparable in its expression from its co-operative interests which together make up the building industry. The Registration Authority should therefore be independent of the control or undue influence of any vested interest of the nature of a professional protection association, and truly representative of effective and affected interests.

The machinery adumbrated in the Bill suggests no good reason why the Registration Authority should not be a:—

"Board of Architectural Examination and Registration," departments of which should be:—

(i) "Board of Examination."
(ii) "Board of Registration."
(iii) "Board of Disciplinary Control."

Clause 4.—It is considered this matter should be in the hands of the proposed "Board of Architectural Examination and Registration."

Clause 5 (1).—It is considered the registration authority should be the proposed

"Board of Registration," acting through the proposed "Board of Architectural Examination and Registration."

It should not be possible for the successful student and others to acquire the hallmark of registration and the advantage of advertisement as "registered architect" without a period of practical experience in a suitable subordinate capacity.

It is felt that neither the public nor the building industry should pay for an architect's first practical experiments, as they will if he is recognised by a statutory authority as qualified to practise immediately upon gaining his diploma or upon passing the prescribed examination.

Clause 5 (2).—Unless the architect and his function are defined, it is difficult to see how this Admission Committee is to function, or, alternatively, how it will avoid heavy cost to the public and to builders through its questionable "admissions" or heavy expense to large numbers of persons through its questionable "rejections." Its first duty will be to define "architect" if the Bill does not do it.

Clause 6 (1) *and* (2).—If the Board of Architectural Education is a representative and responsible body, there seems no sound reason why the council should prescribe qualifications for registration. *Section* (2).—This section throws a doubt upon whether the "Board of Architectural Education" will function at all. It is considered there should be no doubt in this matter.

Together, the sections (1) and (2) disclose indecision in the minds of the promoting body about the qualifications to be prescribed. They suggest there may be other qualifications besides examination. If any, it would be more satisfactory for them to be stated.

Section 1.—A responsible Examining Board should be a suitable fee-receiving authority.

Section 2.—The proposal to recognise the promoting body's final examination for exemption purposes emphasises the danger of vesting registration authority in any other than an independent, truly representative and responsible body. This clause (6) would give to the promoting authority at any unduly protective or selfish period of its history the opportunity to enlist architects to their membership to their own consolidation and advantage as a professional protection association, or, alternatively, to reduce recruitment to the ranks of their profession, to the financial advantage of their members—whether the economic situation suggested it to be wise to discourage or to encourage youth to pursue an architectural vocation.

Major Barnes has said the promoting body would like to have more competition in the market. They may; their successors may not. The Bill should not leave this matter open to exploitation.

It is submitted this clause (6) should make it clear that the proposed "Board of Examination" will set and mark the examination and fix its pass standard, in accordance with the conditions laid down by the proposed "Board of Architectural Examination and Registration," with whom the ultimate control should rest.

Clause 7 (1).—It is submitted that the Discipline Committee should be a responsible committee—acting for confirmation and promulgation purposes through the proposed "Board of Architectural Examination and Registration"—and known as the "Board of Disciplinary Control."

Clause 7 (2).—There should be provision of machinery in this clause for complainants to set the proposed board in motion by complaint and statement of case to the proposed "Board of Architectural Examination and Registration."

There is no appreciation of other interests in the proposed composition of the Discipline Committee.

To secure evidence and fair hearing, it is considered important that quantity surveyors, builders and the general public should be represented on the proposed "Board of Disciplinary Control," which should not in its balance contain the possibility of an overwhelming vote in favour of the particular interest concerned.

Clause 8.—Under these proposals this matter would be at the discretion of the proposed "Board of Architectural Examination and Registration."

Clause 9.—There is no provision for redress for refusal to remove the name of an architect unwilling to remain on the register.

Clause 10.—The provision for recourse only to the High Court would seem likely to operate harshly against the small practitioner. The above remark on Clause 9 also applies here.

Clause 11.—As a drafting point, the term "registered person" might better be "registered architect."

Clouse 12.—This clause appears to be unnecessary and may lead to the idea that to be safe in this matter an architect must be registered. There is already a penalty under Clause 11.

Clause 13.—Under these proposals, this business would be dealt with by the proposed "Board of Architectural Examination and Registration."

Clause 15.—Under these proposals, prosecutions would be instituted by the proposed "Board of Disciplinary Control" through the proposed "Board of Architectural Examination and Registration." Presumably, "prosecutions" would be of such a nature as to warrant their being initiated at the discretion of the public authority and conducted at the public expense (if any) in excess of the surplus funds of the proposed "Board of Architectural Examination and Registration."

Clause 16.—It is submitted that all regulations under this Clause (16) should be under the control and at the discretion of the proposed "Board of Architectural Examination and Registration."

The approach to the Privy Council via the Council of the promoting body keeps the control and the regulations in the hands of the promoting body. These criticisms would be avoided by adopting the proposed "Board of Architectural Examination and Registration," and its machinery.

It is important that the media of publication of proposed regulations should be specific and generally read by interested parties: that the committee(s) of the Privy Council to whom matters of reference will go should be stated: and that there should be provision for right of approach to these committee(s) through the Privy Council by any relevant interest, for the purpose of promoting alterations or modifications in the regulations. *Clauses et seq.* Under these proposals, the "Council" would read the proposed "Board of Architectural Examination and Registration."

Clause 20.—The same objection is noted here as in Clause 16. It is felt that the approval of the Council of the promoting body should not be interposed between any professional member or any body seeking inclusion within the operation of this Bill and the Privy Council.

First Schedule.—The Institute of Builders submits that this schedule should reflect in its composition and in its balance:—

(*a*) An appreciation of architectural expression as a team job; that architecture is inseparable from its co-operative units, and stultified without their equally developed aid.

(*b*) The right of the several interests contributing towards a common educational fund to fair representation upon a board of educational control, which under this Bill will be in a position to influence educational expenditure and direction.

The Institute of Builders cannot admit in the interests of the building public or of the building industry the principles that:—

(*a*) Local education authorities may be superseded or unduly influenced by a statutory Board of Architecture.

(*b*) The Board of Education may be superseded or unduly influenced by a statutory Board of Architecture.

(*c*) Architectural education can be advanced without serious disadvantage unless there is an equal and concurrent advance in the executive and administrative side of architecture-building.

(*d*) Universities in receipt of grants from the public purse should be represented upon a Board of Architectural Education unless the inseparable interest of building is similarly represented.

(*e*) Technical institutions in receipt of similar grants should be represented upon a Board of Architectural Education unless the interest of building is similarly represented.

(*f*) There should be representation in architectural interests from the Board of Education, the Headmasters' Conference, etc., without an equal representation of other units of the industry, to ensure reasonable regard to their equal interests in the common educational fund for expenditure in the common field of "Building."

(*g*) The proposed Board, which will in any event influence the expenditure of public money, should be unduly weighted with any one of a compound of interests.

The Institute of Builders is not insensitive to the special technical requirements of architectural education. These special requirements, however, rise from a common foundation. The schedule should not provide in its composition an opportunity for the architectural interest to acquire an undue share of that foundation. It should not provide an opportunity for the common educational fund to be directed unduly towards the special requirements of one interest.

It is not proposed that the First Schedule should be recast to deprive architecture of a proper control of architectural practice of or proper effect in the special needs of architectural education.

It is further proposed that the controlling authority (the proposed "Board of Architectural Examination and Registration") should be substituted for the First Schedule; nominated by recognised bodies and be adequately representative of co-operative interests in architectural education and practice.

Also it is proposed:—

(*a*) That the proposed "Board of Examination" should be a committee of the above body.

(*b*) That the proposed "Board of Disciplinary Control" should be another committee of the above body, containing in its full composition adequate representation of all interests, co-operative with architecture, which may be affected.

In reply to Sir A. Hopkinson, the witness said he thought that architecture and building had a common foundation up to a certain point, after which each specialised in a different direction.

Col Moore: I gather your objection is that there is unnecessary power in the hands of the R.I.B.A.?—That is the fundamental objection.

Sir A. Hopkinson: Would it mend matters to increase the representation of builders and others?—We would like to see a firm representation of the bodies relating to building.

Mr. Hirst: In what proportion should the various authorities interested in building be represented upon the registration authority?—I am not prepared to answer that question off-hand.

The Chairman: This is, of course, an Architects Registration Bill and not a building society registration Bill. You have no objection to the Bill as far as it promotes registration of architects?—No, not at all.

You would like to see the R.I.B.A. dropped as an entity?—As a controlling element.

The Committee adjourned.

On Tuesday last, when the Committee met again, the first witnesses called were Mr. W. G. Percy, of the Faculty of Architects and Surveyors, and Mr. H. B. Whitfield, the General Secretary of the Faculty. The witnesses submitted a précis of evidence, which will be given in our next issue.

ILLUSTRATIONS

(*Continued from page* 10.)

Leith Town Hall Competition.

We illustrate this week the second and third premiated designs in this competition, full details of which were published in our last issue, as well as the design placed first.

Government House and Union Buildings, Pretoria.

Government House, Pretoria, the home of the Governor-General, shows what a South African house is like when money has not to be too carefully counted. The architect was Sir Herbert Baker, A.R.A., the designer of the Union Buildings, where the administrative work of the Government is carried on. Both buildings are perched on very high ground, the site having in each case to be cleared of boulders and stones, and, for the gardens, the soil was carried up load by load. Although exposed to full sunshine, both buildings are full of coolness and charm, each in different ways. Government House is more spacious and dignified as seen from the inside than from without. There is abundant room for entertaining, yet it is homelike and comfortable, and the grounds grow every year more delightful. The grounds surrounding Union Buildings fall away in terraces, from which the best views of the city are to be had, and the drive up to these gardens is a favourite evening outing.

Woolwich and District Memorial Hospital.

We give this week another view of this hospital, illustrated fully and described in *The Builder* of March 11. The architects were Messrs. William A. Pite, Son and Fairweather.

Architecture at Delhi and Winchester.

We give this week views of Winchester College Memorial Cloisters, the work of Sir Herbert Baker, A.R.A. In addition, a view of the new Government Buildings, Delhi, from the air. The Secretariat is shown in the foreground, and to the right the Legislative Building. For these Sir Herbert Baker was also responsible.

Wandle Court Estate Development.

Wandle Court is situated in that part of Beddington which is rapidly altering in character. The estate has been carefully laid out to preserve the trees, and many of the gardens will have well-established fruit trees. The removal of the outbuildings and garden walls provided a large number of very fine old bricks, and these have been used in the new cottages and give a very pleasing effect. The mansion has been converted into flats, and a good space of garden has been left for the use of the tenants. The architects for the cottages and lay-out were Messrs. Allen and Potter, F.R.I.B.A., MM.T.P.I., 11, Arundel-street, Strand, W.C.2. The contractor for the roads and sewers was Mr. E. Streeter, 59, Leslie Park-road, Croydon, and for the houses Messrs. William Mason and Son, Ltd., 150, Woodhouse-lane, Leeds.

Business Premises : Henrietta-street

The perspective view shows the Henrietta-street front of a block to be erected for Messrs. Debenhams, Ltd., which is on an island site surrounded by Henrietta-street, Wimpole-street, Wigmore-street and Welbeck-street. The portion existing in Wigmore-street, built about 20 years ago, is the only part which will remain and be embodied in the new scheme. The main entrance is in Henrietta-street, with subsidiary entrances in the other streets, with lifts and staircases adjacent thereto to the upper floors. The building will have sub-basement, basement, ground and five floors over, and will be of skeleton steelwork construction throughout with fireproof floors and roofs. This block will be connected in the sub-basement and basement with Messrs. Marshall and Snelgrove's premises in Oxford-street.

SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

R.I.B.A.

At a general meeting of the Royal Institute of British Architects, held on Monday, June 20, 1927, the following members were elected:—As Fellows (20): C. H. E. Bridgen, F. Clemes, Major W. N. Couldrey, B. M. Goodwin, W. F. Granger, Colonel A. E. Kirk, O.B.E., J. R. Leathart, H. A. Porter, R. G. Roberts, A. Silcock, T. B. M. Wightman, J. R. Young, J. Bevan, B. Brentford, P. R. Fincher, R. C. Fry, J. G. Johnson, W. Marchment, M. A. Shute, J. Vermont. As Associates (20): D. H. Beaty-Pownall, Miss K. O. Brayshaw, F. B. R. Brown, A. D. R. Cowley, R. W. Elder, L. P. Ellicott, R. C. Frith, Miss J. M. Greig, R. G. Grice, Captain A. J. Hobbs, G. A. Jellicoe, H. A. Johnson, Miss A. F. Jones, C. H. Short, Alison Sleigh, E. R. Taylor, A. C. Todd, G. E. Warburton, F. J. Watson, J. B. Wride. As Hon. Associates: David George Hogarth, C.M.G., M.A., D.Litt., Hon.Litt.D.(Cantab.).

The Intermediate Examination qualifying for election as Student R.I.B.A. was held in London from May 20 to 26, and in Manchester from May 20 to 25. Of the 85 candidates examined, 30 passed and 55 were relegated. The successful candidates are as follows, the names being given in order of merit as placed by the examiners:—

A. L. Hall.	W. S. Hartley.
H. H. Ford.	H. M. Hedges.
E. D. Lyons.	F. S. King.
F. H. Carr.	G. C. Lane.
E. Thompson.	H. R. Lane.
T. N. Cartwright.	G. W. North.
E. J. Hartland.	H. Parker.
C. T. Penn.	S. S. Reuben.
R. H. Mungeam.	A. E. Ridout.
C. E. Pearson.	G. H. Shepherd.
K. J. Cooper.	A. Smith.
E. L. Crosby.	S. H. S. Stableford.
C. H. Evans.	L. Tattersfield.
A. H. Gale.	R. Vaughan.
E. A. Grove.	E. J. White.

Attention is called to the fact that the Council of the R.I.B.A. have decided to exclude from the List of Examinations recognised for the Probationership after December 31, 1928, the Junior (Honours) Local Examinations conducted under the authority of any University in the British Empire.

The Council have also decided that History and Geography shall be made alternative subjects in the list of subjects required to be covered by the Certificates accepted in support of applications for registration as Probationer. The revised list of subjects is:

English Composition.

Elementary Mathematics (Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry).

Mechanics or Physics or Higher Mathematics, or Chemistry.

History or Geography.

One Language other than English.

Rome Scholarship and R.I.B.A. (Henry Jarvis) Studentship for 1927.

On the recommendation of the Faculty of Architecture of the British School at Rome, the Commissioners of 1851 have awarded the Rome Scholarship in Architecture for 1927 to Mr. R. F. Cummings, Student R.I.B.A., of the School of Architecture, the Architectural Association; and on the recommendation of the same body, the R.I.B.A. (Henry Jarvis) Studentship has been awarded to Mr. H. T. Dyer, Student R.I.B.A., of the Bartlett School of Architecture, London.

On the recommendation of the Faculty of Engraving, the Rome Scholarship in Engraving for 1927 has been awarded to Mr. Frederick G. Austin, aged 25 years, a student of the Royal College of Art, and formerly of the Leicester College of Arts. The works executed in the final competitions for the above-mentioned Scholarships will be exhibited in October next at the Imperial Gallery of Art, together with the work done meanwhile in the final competitions for the Rome Scholarships in Decorative Painting and Sculpture.

OBITUARY

Colonel R. W. Edis.

It is with deep regret we record the death of Colonel Sir R. W. Edis, who died on Thursday of last week at the age of 88. The son of Robert Edis, of Huntingdon, he was educated at Aldenham, and later joined the Architectural Association, of which he later became president—a distinction he held for two years, and he was also formerly a Fellow and Member of Council of the Royal Institute of British Architects. On its formation in 1859 he joined the Artists' Volunteer Corps, commanded them for 20 years after the retirement of Lord Leighton, and then became hon. colonel. Not a few amusing stories were current about Col. Edis' conduct when commanding the Artists' Volunteer Corps, which he conducted with much distinction. One evening, at Banbury, on the 1885 excursion of the Architectural Association, a discussion occurred respecting the relative merits of modern town buildings. Feeling ran high, whereupon the ever-congenial Irishman, the late John Loftus Robinson, R.H.A., growing very excited, rushed out of the room, delivering as he went a parthian shot, exclaimed: "Ye have got no architect in England worthy of the name—no, not one," as he slammed the door. Opening it again, he said: "Yes, it is true you do possess *one* architect—*Colonel Edis*!" Colonel Edis travelled much on the Continent, making architectural drawings and in his practice he took part in the revival of red brick and the "Queen Anne" style characteristic of the last decades of the last century. Colonel Edis was formerly a member of the L.C.C., and was D.L. and J.P. for Norfolk. He was created C.B. in 1902 and K.B.E. in 1919. Among his works were the Conservative Club, Glasgow; Great Central Railway Hotel, Marylebone; Constitutional Club in Northumberland-avenue; Junior Constitutional and Badminton Clubs, Piccadilly; Library in Middle Temple; Extensions of G. F. Bodley's original School Board premises on the Thames Embankment for the L.C.C. Education Department (the first enlargements there were done by E. R. Robson); two Bond-street Art Galleries; Lea Side House (in red brick), Kemp Town, Brighton; Ballroom, Sandringham, and additions to York Cottage, as well as several country houses. He published in 1881 "Decoration and Furniture of Town Houses" (Cantor Lectures before the Royal Society of Arts, 1880), amplified and enlarged, which was illustrated by Mr. Maurice B. Adams, A.R.I.B.A.

ST. PAUL'S ECCLESIOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

On Saturday, June 18, a visit was paid to Christ Church, Streatham Hill, to inspect the interior decorations which are being carried out entirely in oil colours by a band of voluntary workers of the parish, under the direction of Mr. A. E. Henderson, F.S.A., R.B.A., L.R.I.B.A. The party was welcomed by the vicar, the Rev. R. P. E. Cheesman, M.A., who gave a short account of the history of the church, after which the sacristan described the English ritual and the vestments used. He was followed by Mr. Henderson, who has travelled extensively in Eastern and Southern Europe and gained a wide experience of church design and decoration. One of the chief features is a triptych behind the High Altar; the painting on the panels represents the Adoration of the Lamb in a totally different form from that usually depicted, yet in a traditional manner and highly finished. The walls of the Sacrament Chapel have been elaborately coloured with bands of decoration and a procession of Saints. The south aisle is treated in a somewhat similar manner, but is less ornate. The lower nave arches are being painted with scrollwork interlaced with smaller detail. The work is reminiscent of the Palermo and Monreale art, with its multitude of patterns, rather than that of the south of France.

THE WEEK IN PARLIAMENT

Westminster, *Wednesday.*

The Case of Sir Frank Baines.

Lord Fermoy asked the Under-Secretary of State for the Home Office, as representing the First Commissioner of Works, whether he was aware that civil servants in the Office of Works had undertaken work for private undertakings; whether he would state the magnitude of the contracts involved; and whether he was satisfied that the work would not interfere with the public duties of the civil servants involved.

Captain Hacking said that Lord Fermoy no doubt had in mind the case of Sir Frank Baines and the Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., referred to in answers given to Mr. R. Morrison, on May 26. He would like to take the opportunity of saying that no reflection rests on Sir Frank Baines in this connection. He undertook the work in question for Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., in good faith, after reporting the matter to the proper branch of the Department, which did not fully realise at the time the magnitude of the operation, and consequently offered no objection. The undertaking had eventually proved to be on a very large scale, involving an outlay of some £870,000. The First Commissioner had anxiously sought a solution of the difficulty by way of Sir Frank Baines's withdrawal from his outside undertaking; but Sir Frank, on account of obligations to the company, had not felt at liberty to take that course, and the company on their side had, in fact, declined to release him. He was therefore retiring on pension from the service on or about September 1st next, but the First Commissioner hoped that it might still be possible to secure his assistance in a part-time capacity in connection with the work of restoring the Houses of Parliament.

Stonehenge.

Lt.-Commander Kenworthy asked if the First Commissioner of Works was aware that land occupied by a Government aerodrome during the war near to Stonehenge, and, since its sale to private individuals, used for pig breeding, was again on the market for sale, and whether the Office of Works would consider purchasing the land adjacent to Stonehenge, in order to preserve the amenities of this monument for all time to the people of the country.

Captain Hacking said the First Commissioner understood that the land, which was occupied by the Government during the war but never owned by them, was now for sale. He would regard it as a calamity if the surroundings of Stonehenge were disfigured in the manner suggested, but he regretted that, apart from financial considerations, his Department had no power under the Ancient Monuments Act to purchase land surrounding monuments for the protection of their amenities. The entrance fees to Stonehenge produced on the average £1,400 a year.

In a further reply, Captain Hacking said the matter was very largely one of finance, and if Lt.-Commander Kenworthy knew of anyone who was especially interested in work of this sort, or if he would induce some newspaper in the country to start a fund to acquire this land, the Office of Works would give him full support and all the assistance within their power.

Import of Bricks.

Sir K. Wood informed Mr. Viant that statistics of the annual production of bricks were not available, but it was estimated that 5,424 millions were manufactured in Great Britain during 1925. The numbers imported into Great Britain and Northern Ireland in 1926 were 229 millions. The approximate amount of cement manufactured in Great Britain for 1926 was 3,800,000 tons, while 330,584 tons were imported.

Rural Housing.

Mr. Chamberlain informed Mr. Hurd that 70 rural district councils had so far been declared local authorities under the Housing (Rural Workers) Act.

Cement.

Mr. Dennison asked the Minister of Health what was the average amount of cement used in the building of a subsidy house; how much foreign cement had been used during the 12 months ending May in the building of subsidy houses; how much cheaper per ton was the foreign cement compared with Scotch manufactured cement; and would he consider the advisability of withholding the subsidy where foreign cement was used.

Sir K. Wood said it was estimated that, on an average, about 2½ tons of cement would be required in the construction of a brick subsidy house in cases where cement was used. He had no information as to the quantity of foreign cement used in the building of subsidy houses. According to recent quotations in Glasgow, the price of Scottish cement (blast furnace) was 47s. 6d. per ton, as compared with 47s. for foreign cement. As regarded the last part of the question, Section 10 of the Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1924, provided that, in approving proposals for the construction of houses, the Minister of Health should not impose any conditions which would prevent the materials required being purchased in the cheapest market at home or abroad. The Minister had, therefore, no power to carry out the suggestion of the hon. member, but the Government had urged local authorities to arrange that all contracts for, or incidental to, works carried out by them should, in the absence of special circumstances, be placed in this country.

Building Plans.

Mr. H. Williams asked the Minister of Health whether he could supplement the information published monthly in the *Labour Gazette* as to building plans approved in certain areas by an annual statement as to the total value of plans passed by local authorities in the whole of England and Wales.

Mr. Chamberlain said that he thought it necessary, in view of the need for economy, to be content with the large and representative sample provided by the present collection of returns from 146 of the principal towns, covering over two-fifths of the total population of Great Britain, outside London. Figures for the County of London would not be obtainable as prior submission of plans to the local authority was not required if the provisions of the London Building Act were complied with.

Houses Built.

Mr. Chamberlain informed Mr. Viant that it was estimated that some 866,000 houses were erected in England and Wales between the beginning of 1919 and the end of March, 1927, but no particulars were available as to their estimated value.

Rural Housing.

Mr. Chamberlain informed Mr. Robinson that proposals had so far been submitted by forty local authorities under the Housing (Rural Workers) Act, 1926. Other local authorities had schemes under consideration, but had not yet actually submitted proposals. The following was the list:—

County Councils.—Cheshire, Cornwall, Cumberland, Derby, Devon, Dorset, Essex, Gloucester, Hereford, Kent, Lancashire, Lincoln (Holland), Lincoln (Lindsey), Middlesex, Northampton, Northumberland, Somerset, Stafford, Suffolk (East), Surrey, Sussex (East), Westmorland, Wiltshire, Worcester, Yorks (East R.), Yorks (North R.), Yorks (West R.); Anglesey, Brecknock, Carnarvon, Carmarthen, Denbigh, Montgomery, Monmouth, Pembroke.

County Boroughs.—Worcester.

Rural District Councils.—Aylsham R.D.C., Isle of Wight R.D.C., Smallburgh R.D.C., Wayland R.D.C.

ARCHITECTS' & BUILDERS' INQUIRY BUREAU

We are glad to give questions and answers, but cannot accept responsibility for contributed replies, especially on legal matters

May we appeal to our correspondents to submit their queries on paper of a size easily filed, and written as legibly as possible, or, better still, in typewriting?—Ed.

Road Charges.

[Reply to "Householder," June 17.]

Sir,—No indication is given as to the authority under which the new road referred to is being made. Is it, for instance, being made under Section 150 of the Public Health Act, 1875, or Section 6 of the Private Street Works Act, 1892, or, again, under more recent Acts, such as the Town Planning Act, 1925, in schemes under which the aforesaid Acts are adopted, and and when applicable? Such information might result in a better considered and more useful reply. But it can be said that, in general, every owner of premises fronting, adjoining, or abutting on a new street (not being a highway repairable by the inhabitants at large) is liable "according to the frontage of their respective premises and in such proportion as is settled by the surveyor" of the local authority. The apportionment is by a division of the expense of making up the whole street and according to longitudinal measurement of the frontage. Thus the owner of premises at the corner of a street is liable for the expenses both alongside and in front of his premises; *i.e.*, if new streets are being made both alongside and in front thereof. The question of depth does not, therefore, arise; nor, in law, is there a right to charge any part of the frontage, either in front or alongside, at a reduced rate. In the case given the new street appears to be made alongside premises only: and a charge will therefore be made according to the frontage alongside only and as indicated above. It makes no difference if there is not access to the new street from the premises. If the premises' front adjoins or abuts, then the owner is liable. In some cases the owner of premises may be charged, although they are not actually contiguous to the street. So it was held in *Wakefield Local Board* v. *Lee* (1876) 1 Exc. Div. 336, where premises were separated from a lane by a small stream, but access to the lane was obtained by two bridges over the stream, which said access could, however, be cut off by means of gates. The principal entrance to the premises was elsewhere.

Roads.

Ultra-Violet Rays.

Sir,—I should be glad if you would inform me whether a mirror reflecting sunlight also reflects the health-giving "Ultra-violet rays." If this is so, it seems to me the possibilities are enormous for use in hospitals, etc.

Corona.

Lime for Plastering.

Sir,—On a certain job the lime used for plastering is made from English lime (putty) in the proportion of 1 to 3 parts of sand; but on being analysed it is found to contain 4 to 1. Can any of your readers account for this? I have watched it being mixed up, and cannot solve the problem.

Puzzled.

Substitute for Tiling.

Sir,—We understand there is a new substance composed of powdered glass and cement which can be coloured, and which has a very hard surface. We are endeavouring to find some substitute for tiling which would have a pleasing finish. Our idea is to reduce the cost of the work, and if you could put us in touch with the manufacturers of this product, we should be much obliged.

J. H. Dewhurst, Ltd.

"Enso" Board.

Information would be welcomed as to stockists of "Enso" board in this country.

Enso.

Asbestos Sheeting.

Particulars would be welcomed of Asbestos Sheet, faced with glazed ware.

Asbestos.

THE BUILDING TRADE

THE LAW OF FIXTURES.—X

By W. T. CRESWELL, Barrister-at-Law; L.R.I.B.A.; Associate (late Fellow) of the Surveyors' Institution; &c.

TRANSFER BY MORTGAGE.

A mortgage deed of property includes all the fixtures, "trade" or otherwise, annexed or constructively annexed, to the land at the date of the mortgage deed, whether such mortgage is legal (i.e., by deed) or an equitable mortgage (e.g., by deposit of the title deeds or deposit of a lease of the property mortgaged). Unless there occur some words in the deed to exclude these fixtures, they indeed constitute part of the mortgagee's security. There need be no specific mention in the deed in the first instance, nor any memorandum with the deposit in the second. There are also included all articles annexed to the land, before or during the continuance of the mortgage.

If a mortgagor adds in any way to the mortgaged property to improve its value, during the term of that mortgage, it is deemed to be an accretion going to the benefit of the mortgagee. (See in *re* Kitchin *ex parte* Pannett, 1880, 16 C.D. 226 C.A.)

A mortgagor usually continues in possession of the property mortgaged, but he must not disannex or remove therefrom any of the fixtures, as the value of the security would thereby be diminished, and might be insufficient to meet the amount of the mortgage. But if the property mortgaged be let by the mortgagor to a tenant, and this tenant himself brings upon the property additional trade fixtures, then they are removable by the tenant as not having at any time been included as security in the mortgage, and being therefore ordinary tenant's trade fixtures.

In Sanders *v.* Davis (1885), 15 Q.B.D. 218, a mortgagor in possession of premises let them to a tenant who brought on to them certain trade fixtures. The mortgagee subsequently entered before the tenant's term had expired and sold the premises (including the fixtures) under the power of sale contained in the mortgage. It was held, that the fixtures did not pass under the mortgage, but remained the property of the tenant.

In the case of trade fixtures hired by the mortgagor and brought on the premises, unless there is an express stipulation to the contrary, the owner from whom these fixtures were hired retains ownership, so long as they have not been left on the premises beyond the term of hire. Excepting, of course, if these fixtures have been purchased by the mortgagor under the hire-purchase system and the purchase is complete; when, having become the property of the mortgagor they merge into the general security; and this appears to hold even when the hire-purchase agreement was entered into prior to the mortgage deed. (See Ellis *v.* Glover and Hobson, Ltd., 1908, 1 K.B. 388 C.A.)

Articles which are not annexed (in the legal meaning of the term) to the mortgaged premises will not pass to the mortgagee unless there is evidence of intention between the parties themselves that they shall. (See Hutchinson v. Kay, 1857, 23 Beav. 413.)

Hire-Purchase Agreements.

As above stated, the mortgage of property also includes the fixtures annexed to it by the mortgagor as part of the security, and this also applies to fixtures which are subject to hire-purchase agreements, whether made before the mortgage or subsequent to it. If the hire-purchase agreement follows the mortgage and there is no express or implied agreement limiting the mortgagee's rights over the articles as part of his security, the articles when annexed are included in the mortgage. (See Ellis v. Glover and Hobson, Ltd., supra.) However, it has been held that when the hire-purchase agreement *precedes* the mortgage, and the mortgagee has had no notice of the hire-purchase agreement, he may be entitled to retain the articles annexed on his taking possession. (See Hobson v. Gorringe, 1897. 1 Ch. 182.)

Partnerships.

A mortgagee is not concerned with partnership claims and the general rule is that fixtures owned by partners remain the property of the mortgagee. In *re* Cotton *ex parte* Nutter (1842), 2 Mont. D and D. 725, a trader mortgaged his trade premises and then entered into partnership and carried on the business on the same premises, subsequently erecting additional trade fixtures. On the firm becoming bankrupt, it was held that the mortgagee was entitled to all trade fixtures, including those of the partnership.

Prior Interests.

Generally, a prior equitable interest in articles which are fixtures will prevail over any subsequent equitable charge. (See in *re* Samuel Allen and Sons, Ltd., 1907. 1 Ch. 575.) But, as previously stated, in this, as in all other matters concerning the removal of fixtures, the passing of fixtures from one party to another must always be considered as being subject to any special intention of the parties, expressed or implied, unless it can be presumed that the mortgagee has at any time authorised the mortgagor to hire and fix on the mortgaged premises articles necessary for the mortgagor's business.

Transfer of Fixtures Apart from Land.

Fixtures may be transferred in certain cases separately from the land to which they are annexed.

A mortgagee's power, acquired under mortgage deed or by Statute, to sell fixtures does not give him a right to sell them apart from the land, whether the fixtures are enumerated in the deed or not. If the mortgage deed gives an express right to the mortgagee in certain events to remove and to sell them separately from the land, then the deed must be registered as a Bill of Sale, because, since it is a legal mortgage of personalty, it must be in the form provided by the Bills of Sale Act, 1882. Registration is only necessary in respect of fixtures (other than trade machinery) when the fixtures are assigned or charged separately from the land.

A mortgage is effectual against any unregistered bill of sale, even though the mortgage itself is not registered. (See Meux v. Jacob, 1875, 44 L.J., Ch. 481.)

The Bills of Sale Acts of 1878 and 1882 refer to personal chattels only; and chattel interests in fixtures (except trade machinery), unless separately assigned or charged, are not included, nor are usually fixtures counted as goods for the purposes of the doctrine of "reputed ownership" under the Bankruptcy Act, 1883 (i.e., if the circumstances in which the property is in the trader's possession, under a disposition, are such as to lead to a fair and reasonable inference amongst persons likely to have dealings with him, that he *is* the owner, and if the real owner is a consenting party, then on the trader becoming bankrupt that property is divisible amongst his creditors). Since, therefore, fixtures forming part of the freehold are not removable, they are not counted as goods and chattels coming within the Acts; though if they are only slightly attached for more convenient use as chattels, and are tenants' fixtures and removable, they are treated as in the separate order and disposition of their owner in case of his bankruptcy.

In Horwich v. Symond (1915), 84 L.J.K.B., 1,083 C.A., however, the tenant of a chemist's shop placed certain articles of shop furniture on the premises for the purpose of his business, and (except so far as was to be inferred from the degree of annexation) without any intention of permanently making them part of the freehold. In consideration for money lent, he had given a bill of sale to the plaintiff, under which the articles in question were separately assigned; and, on his making default under this bill of sale, the plaintiff took possession of the scheduled goods. The chemist became bankrupt, and the defendant (as trustee in bankruptcy) claimed the articles under the "reputed ownership" clause of the Bankruptcy Act, 1883, section 44, contending they were "chattels." The plaintiff contended they were "fixtures." It was held that the articles were annexed to the premises, but only in the slightest possible degree, and that they remained chattels and that the defendant (the trustee in bankruptcy) was entitled to them.

On Bankruptcy.

Usually everything a bankrupt possesses passes from him to his trustee in bankruptcy, to be disposed of for the benefit of the creditors. Included also are "all goods being, at the commencement of the bankruptcy, in the possession, order, or disposition of the bankrupt, in his trade or business, by the consent and permission of the true owner, under such circumstances that he (the bankrupt) is the reputed owner thereof." Fixtures on premises *rented* by a bankrupt as being part of the freehold are not considered as being in the possession, order or disposition of the bankrupt at the commencement of his bankruptcy, but articles attached by the tenant to the premises for their more convenient use, and which are removable by him, are treated as in his order and disposition on his bankruptcy and claimable by the trustee in bankruptcy.

Under the Bankruptcy Acts, 1883-1914, a trustee in bankruptcy (except in certain cases prescribed by the Bankruptcy Rules) cannot disclaim a lease of property without the leave of the Court; and before the Court grants such leave, it may make such orders as it thinks fit with respect to the lessee's fixtures. If there is in the contract between the landlord and tenant who has become bankrupt an enumeration of fixtures removable by the latter at the end of the tenancy, then the trustee has a reasonable time in which to remove them for the benefit of the creditors. Articles which are firmly annexed to the freehold by a mortgagor in possession after the date of the mortgage for the purpose of improving the inheritance, pass to the mortgagee, and do not pass to the assignees of the mortgagor upon his bankruptcy. This rule applies to trade fixtures as well as other fixtures when the mortgagor is not in possession as tenant of the mortgagee. (See Walmsley *v.* Milne, 1859, 29 L.J.C.P. 97.)

MANCHESTER HOUSING CONFERENCE

A conference on various housing problems, which was arranged by the Manchester Women Citizens' Association, was held on June 23 and 24 in Manchester. Proceedings opened with a discussion upon the appropriate size of municipal houses, and the delegates, without passing any resolution, came clearly to the conclusion that in spite of difficulties of rent, such houses should have not less than three bedrooms. Only one speaker opposed this point of view, though several suggested that the two-bedroom house had some useful purpose to fulfil. Lord Astor, who presided, thus summed up the opinion of the meeting:—That things which had at one time been looked upon as amenities and luxuries, the bath and the third bedroom particularly, were now being more and more considered

to be necessities. He pointed out that the cost of building was still largely a governing factor in the problem, and that a reduction of £25 in the average cost of houses would leave authorities in the same position with the reduced subsidy due after September 30 as they were at present. That would save £4,000,000 on next year's building programme. He hoped that the Association and other bodies would emphasise the need for paying greater attention to amenity and good design both in the lay-out of schemes and in the houses themselves. One of the most difficult problems was to decide whether there should be an income maximum fixed for the occupiers of municipal houses. If such a limit were to be fixed there must be regard to the liabilities of the family concerned. A new standard for overcrowding had long been needed: the 300 to 400 cubic feet a person rate was arbitrary and said to be quite insufficient. The point to aim at was to establish some relation between the physiological requirements of breathing and the air space allowed for each inhabitant. There was great lack of uniformity in this matter. Slum clearance and the improvement of areas could only be carried out with a carefully prepared scheme of replanning, and it was just as important to have planning in the country which was already being ruined quite unnecessarily.

LAW REPORT

COURT OF APPEAL.

(The Master of the Rolls and Lords Justices Sargant and Lawrence.)

APPEAL IN ACTION ON LOCAL COUNCIL'S BY-LAWS.

The Attorney-General (at the Relation of the Uxbridge Urban District Council) against James Ellis and Others.

In this case the defendant, Mr. James Ellis, of Park Lodge, Uxbridge, Middlesex, appealed from the judgment of Mr. Justice Clauson in the Chancery Division, granting the plaintiff a declaration that the appellant, by converting a building abutting on his property into two separate dwelling-houses, had contravened the Council's by-laws. The building in question consisted of stables, harness-room with rooms above, and in July, 1922, the appellant converted them into two separate dwelling-houses, and this, the Council alleged, amounted to the erection of a "new building" within the meaning of the various Public Health Acts, and being erected without any deposit of plans, as required by the by-laws, was a contravention of the by-laws.

The defence was that the building in question, being an ancient Tudor building erected about 400 years ago, was not subject to the by-laws, and did not come within any statutory definition which would make it a new building, or the erection of a new building.

Mr. Justice Clauson held that the operations which Mr. Ellis had carried out amounted to the erection of a new building within the meaning of the by-laws governing such matters, and granted the declaration previously stated, but he made no order against the other defendants, to whom Mr. Ellis had let the premises after the conversion.

Mr. Ellis appeared in person to argue his appeal; and Mr. Merriman, K.C., and Mr. R. J. Sutcliffe appeared for the respondents.

Mr. Ellis contended that the building, which had been erected for the accommodation of two families, was not subject to the Council's by-laws, and that the learned Judge had misdirected himself on the law and on the proper construction of the Public Health Acts.

Without calling upon Mr. Merriman for the respondents, their lordships dismissed the appeal with costs, holding that what the defendant had done amounted to the erection of a new building within the meaning of the Public Health Acts, and that therefore he had contravened the by-laws of the local Council.

The Court therefore affirmed the judgment of Mr. Justice Clauson.

NEW BUILDINGS IN LONDON

Chingford.—HALL.—Mr. H. T. Bouner, of Dulwich, has been appointed architect for the new town hall, which is about to be erected for the Urban District Council. The scheme also provides for a fire station and caretaker's house.

Deptford. — REMODELLING. — The remodelling of the Deptford Water Works at a cost of £221,000 has been considered by the Metropolitan Water Board, and the Works and Stores Committee recommend that the carrying out of the greater part of the scheme should not be further delayed.

Great Queen-street.—HALL.—Messrs. Greenham have the demolition work well in hand for the new Masonic temple which is to be erected. Messrs. H. V. Ashley and F. Winton Newman, FF.R.I.B.A., 14, Gray's Inn-square, W.C.1, are the architects.

Hackney. — DWELLINGS. — The London County Council are inviting tenders for the erection of two blocks of dwellings, including the formation of new road, at Shore estate, Well-street, Hackney. The plans are by the L.C.C.'s chief architect.

Hoxton-street.—GIRLS' HOSTEL.—A new hostel for working girls is to be built adjoining Hoxton Hall, in Hoxton-street, Shoreditch, for the Girls' Guild of Good Life, of which Mrs. John T. Rae, of 17, Darenth-road, Stamford Hill, N.16, is President and Honorary Secretary.

Orange-street.—CHURCH.—Messrs. Kieffer, Fleming and Keesey, of 83, Pall Mall, S.W.1, are the architects for the new Congregational church now being built in Orange-street, W.C.2. The builders are Messrs. Tory and Co.

Maida-vale.—GARAGES.—The Paddington Borough Council has approved plans submitted by Mr. George Protheroe, of 237, Maida-vale, for the erection of garages with living-rooms at rear of 197, Maida-vale, to abut upon Elgin-terrace.

New Eltham.—HOUSES.—Messrs. Savage & Co., surveyors and estate agents, of Well Hall Station-approach, Eltham, have effected the sale of an estate at the junction of Southwood-road and Green-lane, New Eltham, comprising nearly 60 acres of building land.

North End-road. — IMPROVEMENTS. — The Fulham Borough Council have recommended that the London County Council be informed that they are prepared to contribute to the total cost of improving North End-road by the construction of a new road, 60 ft. wide, from the junction of North End-road and Edith-road to a point in the former road opposite "Otto House." The scheme is estimated to cost £47,500.

Twickenham. — HOUSING. — Preparations are now being made to develop for building about 40 acres of land, to be known as the Oxford Farm estate, and it is estimated that four to five hundred houses will be built eventually thereon. Plans for the roads, sewers, and the first types of houses are now under preparation. The architect is Mr. Sydney E. Castle, F.R.I.B.A., 40, Albemarle-street.

Wapping. — DWELLING. — The Canonbury Construction Co., Ltd., Canonbury-street, N.1, are about to have their tender accepted by the London County Council for the construction of 96 tenements on the Prusom-street area, Wapping. The price of the tender is £58,661, and the plans have been prepared by Mr. G. Topham Forrest, F.R.I.B.A., Chief Architect to the L.C.C.

Watling.—CHURCH.—The London County Council recommend that, subject to the consent of the Minister of Health, a site at Watling estate, with a frontage to Thirleby-road, be sold to the Wesleyan Methodist Church authorities for the erection of a church.

COMPARISON OF PRICES OF BUILDING MATERIALS ON JUNE 1st, 1927, WITH CURRENT PRICES.

Materials.	June 1, 1927. £ s. d.	July 1, 1927. £ s. d.	Rise. %	Fall. %
Bricks—				
Best Stocks	4 5 6	4 5 6	—	—
Flettons	2 14 3	2 14 3	—	—
Glazed	21 10 0	21 10 0	—	—
Thames Ballast	0 10 6	0 10 6	—	—
Thames Sand	0 14 6	0 14 6	—	—
Shingle (¾ in.)	0 12 9	0 12 9	—	—
Portland Cement	2 18 0	2 18 0	—	—
Ground Blue Lias Lime	2 13 6	2 13 6	—	—
Grey Stone Lime	3 0 9	3 0 9	—	—
Bath Stone	0 2 9½	0 2 9½	—	—
Portland Stone	0 4 4½	0 4 4½	—	—
Good Sound Building Timber—				
4 in. × 11 in.	28 0 0	28 0 0	—	—
3 in. × 11 in.	25 0 0	25 0 0	—	—
2 in. × 11 in.	25 0 0	25 0 0	—	—
3 in. × 9 in.	24 0 0	24 0 0	—	—
3 in. × 7 in.	20 0 0	20 0 0	—	—
3 in. × 4 in.	22 0 0	22 0 0	—	—
Slates—				
24 in. × 12 in.	37 12 6	37 12 6	—	—
22 in. × 12 in.	24 0 0	24 0 0	—	—
20 in. × 10 in.	25 12 6	25 12 6	—	—
16 in. × 10 in.	17 12 6	17 12 6	—	—
16 in. × 8 in.	13 15 0	13 15 0	—	—
R.S. Joists	12 10 0	12 10 0	—	—
Iron—				
Common Bars	13 0 0	13 0 0	—	—
Mild Steel Bars	10 0 0	10 0 0	—	—
Steel Bars	10 0 0	10 0 0	—	—
Cut Nails	19 0 0	19 0 0	—	—
Sheet Lead	32 10 0	33 0 0	1 54	—
Glass—				
15 oz. Sheet	0 0 2¾	0 0 2¾	—	—
21 oz. Sheet	0 0 4	0 0 4	—	—
26 oz. Sheet	0 0 4½	0 0 4½	—	—
Raw Linseed Oil	0 3 3	0 3 3	—	—
Turpentine	0 4 0	0 3 10	—	4.17
Ground English White Lead	47 0 0	46 0 0	—	2.13
White Lead Paint	66 10 0	65 10 0	—	1.50
Red Lead	39 0 0	38 0 0	—	2.56

THE TRADE UNIONS AND TRADE DISPUTES BILL IN COMMITTEE

Clause 4 sub-clause (2) of the Trade Unions and Trade Disputes Bill was still under consideration when our last issue appeared. This sub-clause is directed to secure that the contributions to the political fund of a trade union shall be separately levied and funded from the other funds of the union. The only amendment to this sub-clause was one inserted by the Government to obviate a too narrow construction of the sub-clause as being strictly limited to the amounts actually levied for political purposes, the intention of the amendment being to allow interest accumulated on that fund to be treated as part of the political fund and also money raised by other means than the levy and given to that fund.

During the discussion in Committee questions were asked as to what was a political purpose or object to which the sub-section would apply, and the assurance was given that the clause did not detract from the Trade Union Act, 1913, with which the Bill had to be read as one. Section 3 of the Trade Union Act, 1913, to which reference is made in this clause, defines the political objects to which that Act is to apply in sub-section (3), and it is expressly stated in sub-section (1) of that Act that the section applies "without prejudice to the furtherance of any other political objects," thus the political objects affected by this Bill are those laid down in section 3 sub-section (3) of the Act of 1913 and no others.

Sub-clause (3) of clause 4, which relates to the amendment of rules and their registration so as to conform with the provisions of the Bill, passed unamended, but a new sub-clause was added to the Bill postponing its operation as follows:—"Notwithstanding anything in this Act, until the 31 December, 1927, it shall be lawful to require any member of a trade union to contribute to the political fund of a trade union as if this Act had not been passed."

Sub-clause (4) (now sub-clause (5)) passed unamended, as did sub-clause (5), now sub-clause (6), which is an important sub-clause, as it applies the provisions contained in section 16 of the Trade Union Act, 1871, as to the transmission of returns by registered unions, to every unregistered union so far as respects the receipts, funds, effects, expenditure, assets and liabilities, of the political funds. Clause 5, which relates to the regulations which are to apply to established civil servants we need not refer to in detail. It was passed with two minor amendments. It may, however, be pointed out that in some quarters an impression seems to prevail that unless political powers are exerted by bodies in combination, such as by trade unions, their members are deprived of representation. It is hardly necessary to say this is not the case, but as the Chancellor of the Exchequer put it, civil servants had an absolute right to be identified with the fortunes of one political party in their individual capacity as citizens, that is to say, they are left in the same position as any other voter.

In the Osborne case the House of Lords pointed out the constitutional danger involved in allowing bodies to elect members in place of the constituencies, and this point was referred to by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that if the House of Commons was to preserve its representative character the less they had of members representing particular interests or particular groups the better and more efficient their Parliamentary institutions would be, and it might be added the more representative they would be. When a Member of Parliament represents any particular body, then the constituents as a whole may cease to be represented. A tribute was paid to the action of civil servants during the general strike, but a circular was referred to by the Chancellor of the Exchequer addressed to the general secretaries of all affiliated trade unions, stating that at a session of the Trade Union Congress the secretaries were called upon to answer whether the association was prepared to place power in the hands of the General Council as regarded calling a general strike of its members, and that such a circular reached one of the associations of civil servants.

Clause 6 is a very important clause, and we set it out as amended by the addition of the second sub-clause. —

Sub-clause (1). "It shall not be lawful for any local or other public authority to make it a condition of the employment or continuance in employment of any person that he shall or shall not be a member of a trade union or to impose any condition upon persons employed by the authority whereby employees who are or who are not members of a trade union are liable to be placed in any respect either directly or indirectly under any disability or disadvantage as compared with other employees."

Sub-clause (2). "It shall not be lawful for any local authority or other public authority to make it a condition of any contract made, or proposed to be made, with the authority, or of the consideration or acceptance of any tender in connection with such a contract, that any person to be employed by any party to the contract shall or shall not be a member of a trade union."

Sub-clause (3). "Any condition imposed in contravention of this section shall be void."

Sub-clause (4). "There shall be added to section 5 of the Conspiracy and Protection of Property Act, 1875, the following provision, that is to say, If any person employed by a local or other public authority wilfully breaks a contract of service with that authority knowing or having reasonable cause to believe that the probable consequence of his so doing, either alone or in combination with others, will be to hinder or prevent the discharge of the functions of the authority, he shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding £10 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months."

Section 5 of the Protection of Property Act inflicts a greater money penalty than the above where any person wilfully and maliciously breaks a contract of service or hiring knowing or having reasonable cause to believe that the probable consequence of his so doing will be to endanger human life or cause serious bodily injury or to expose valuable property whether real or personal to destruction or serious injury.

Freedom of labour is essential to the community, and this clause is in the interest both of labour and the ratepayers. It is conceivable that as the result of this Bill there may be trade unions representing different political parties, and not one party only, and if local authorities were to select their employees according to the colour of their unions, the political element would enter into local industrial affairs. Besides this the compulsion to be a member of a union might easily develop into compulsion to join a particular union. As regards the last part of the clause, it is only an extension of section 4 of the Conspiracy and Protection of Property Act which already deals with breaches of contract by persons employed by municipalities or statutory undertakings in connection with the supply of gas and water.

Clause 7 was passed, but with one important amendment by the Government, which limits its operation to cases where funds have been misapplied in breach of clause 1 of the Bill. As originally drawn, it would also have applied to clause 4, which deals with the political funds of trade unions. The Attorney-General explained that as clause 1 dealt with offences against the State designed to coerce the Government, the Attorney-General was the proper person to take action in such cases, but the provisions of clause 4 were only designed to protect minorities in trade unions, and stood in a different position, as the State was not affected, and the minority could move the Court if it desired. It may, however, be explained that in cases under clause 1 the right of the Attorney-General to take proceedings does not prevent a private individual whose rights have also been interfered with from applying to the Court.

The clause now reads: "Without prejudice to the right of any person having a sufficient interest in the relief sought to sue or apply for an injunction to restrain any application of the funds of a trade union in contravention of the provisions of this Act, an injunction restraining any application of the funds of a trade union in contravention of the provisions of section 1 of this Act may be granted at the suit or upon the application of the Attorney-General. In the application of this section to Scotland there shall be substituted therein for references to an injunction references to an interdict, and for the reference to the Attorney-General a reference to the Lord Advocate."

THE PRIVATE STREET WORKS ACT

A decision has been given in the recent case, Holy Law South Broughton Burial Board v. Failsworth Urban District Council (Weekly Notes, May 28) on Section 16 of the Private Street Works Act, 1892, on a point which, so far as we are aware, has hitherto not been decided. That section provides, "The incumbent or minister or trustee of any church, chapel, or place appropriated to public religious worship which is for the time being by law exempt from rates for the relief of the poor shall not be liable to any expenses of private street works as the owner of such church, chapel, or place, or of any churchyard or burial-ground attached thereto . . . but the proportion of expenses in respect of which an exemption is allowed under this section shall be borne and paid by the urban authority."

The Urban District Council of Failsworth, the respondents in this appeal, had resolved to make up a certain street referred to as "No. 2" in their district, upon which abutted a Jewish cemetery, and in the provisional apportionment the sum of £376 5s. 3d. was shown as chargeable in respect of these premises. By an indenture made on October 25, 1922, made between the vendors and certain persons, some of them members of the congregation of two synagogues, the Holy Law congregation and the South Broughton congregation, the land had been purchased and vested in trustees for use as a burial-ground for members of the congregations, or, if the trustees should permit, for members of other congregations, and a burial board had been formed to carry out the terms of this indenture. Both synagogues as places of public religious worship were exempted from rates for relief of the poor, but the burial-ground was assessed for poor rates, and poor rate was paid in respect thereof to the respondents. Both the above synagogues were situated about five miles from the burial-ground. By letter the appellants had given the respondents notice of objection to the provisional apportionment, claiming exemption under Section 16 of the Act on the ground that the burial-ground was "attached" to the synagogues, and the justices had held that the burial-ground was not "attached" within the meaning of the section. A Divisional Court on appeal affirmed this decision, holding that there must be physical attachment, connection, or contiguity.

It may be noted that in the Private Street Works Act, Section 16 embraces "trustees" of places of worship, whereas the corresponding section (151) in the Public Health Act, 1875, only mentions "the incumbent or minister"; thus different considerations may arise where the works are being executed under the Public Health Act. (See Hornsey Local Board v. Brewis—1890 Weekly Notes 189.) The two Acts should be placed in the same footing as regards this point, but we do not think this has been done.

RATES OF WAGES IN THE BUILDING TRADE

[Every endeavour is made to ensure accuracy, but we cannot be responsible for errors.]

	Masons	Bricklayers.	Carpenters Joiners	Plasterers.	Slaters.	Plumbers.	Painters.	Labourers
Aberdare	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Accrington	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Alfreton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Alnwick	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Altrincham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Ashford (Kent)	1 4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Ashington	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Ashton-under-Lyne	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Aylesbury	1 4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Aylsham	1 4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Banbury	1 4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Barnsley	1 8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Barnstaple	1 5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Barrow-in-Furness	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Barry	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Basingstoke	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Bath	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Bedford	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Berwick	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Bexhill	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Birkenhead	1/10	1/10	1/10	1/11	1/10	1/10	1/9½	1/4½
Birmingham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bishop Auckland	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Blackburn	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Blackpool	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bolton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bournemouth	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Bradford	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bradford-on-Avon	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/3½	1/0½
Braintree	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1¼
Brentwood	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Bridgwater	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Bridlington	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2⅝
Brighton	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Bristol	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bromsgrove	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Bromyard	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0½
Bungay	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11⅞
Burnley	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Burton-on-Trent	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bury	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Buxton	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Cambridge	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Canterbury	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Cardiff	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Carlisle	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Chatham	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1¼
Chelmsford	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1¼
Cheltenham	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Chester	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Chesterfield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Chorley	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Cirencester	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/1
Clacton	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1¼
Colchester	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Coventry	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Cranbrook	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11⅞
Crewe	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Cromer	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Darlington	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Deal	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Denbigh	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Derby	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Devizes	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/3½	1/0½
Dewsbury	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Doncaster	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Dorchester	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/3½	1/0½
Dorking	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1¼
Dovercourt	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Driffield	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Droitwich	1/6½	1/6½	1/5½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Dudley	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2⅝
Durham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Eastbourne	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
E. Glam. (Mon. Val.)	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Ely	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Exeter	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/6	1/2½
Exmouth	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Fakenham	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Felixstowe	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Folkestone	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Frome	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Glossop	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Gloucester	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/5½	1/2
Godalming	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Goole	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Gosport	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Grantham	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Great Yarmouth	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1¼
Grimsby	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Guildford	1 5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1¼
Halifax	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Harpenden	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1¼
Harrogate	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Hartlepools	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Harwich	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Hastings	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Hatfield	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1¼
Hednesford	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Hereford	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/5	1/1⅝
Herne Bay	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Hertford	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1¼
Hitchin	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1¼
Hoddesdon	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1¼
Holt	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11⅞
Huddersfield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Hull	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Hunstanton	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Huntingdon	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Isle of Wight	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0½
Ipswich	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Keighley	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Kettering	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Kidderminster	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
King's Lynn	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Lancaster	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Leamington Spa	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½

	Masons	Bricklayers.	Carpenters Joiners	Plasterers.	Slaters	Plumbers.	Painters.	Labourers
Leeds	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1 3½
Leicester	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1 3½
Leighton Buzzard	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1 0½
Lichfield	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1 2
Lincoln	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1 3½
Littlehampton	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1 1
Liverpool	1/10	1/10	1/10	1/11	1/10	1/10	1/9½	1 4½
Llandudno	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1 6½	1/6½	1/6½	1 2
Llanelly	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1 3½
London:								
12 m. radius	1/9½	1/9½	1/9½	1/9½	1/9½	1/9½	1/8½	1 4½
12–15 m. radius	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/8	1 4
Loughborough	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1 3½
Lowestoft	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1 1½
Luton	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1 6	1/6	1/6	1 1½
Macclesfield	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1 2½
Maidstone	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1 1½
Malvern	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1 2
Manchester	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1 3½
Mansfield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1 3½
Margate	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1 0½
Market Harb'rough	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1 2
Matlock	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1 2
Melton Constable	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11⅞
Melton Mowbray	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1 2½
Merthyr Tydfil	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1 3½
Middlesbrough	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1 3½
Newark	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1 2
Newbury	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1 0½
Newcastle-on-Tyne	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1 3½
Newcastle-ur-Lyme	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1 3½
New Forest	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1 5	1/5	1/5	1 1
Newmarket	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1 1
Newport, Mon.	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1 3½
Northampton	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1 2½
Norwich	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1 2½
Nottingham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1 3½
Nuneaton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1 3½
Oakham	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1 1½
Oldham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1 3½
Oxford	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1 1½
Paignton	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1 2½
Peterborough	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1 6½	1/6½	1/6½	1 2
Plymouth	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/7	1 3½
Pontypridd	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1 3½
Portsmouth	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1 1½
Preston	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1 3½
Ramsgate	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1 0½
Reading	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1 1½
Redcar	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1 3½
Redditch	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1 2½
Reigate	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1 1½
Retford	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1 2
Ripon	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1 2
Rochdale	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1 3½
Rochester	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1 1½
Rugby	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1 3½
Saffron Walden	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11⅞
St. Albans	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1 2
St. Helens	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1 3½
Sawbridgeworth	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1 1½
Saxmundham	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1 0½
Scarborough	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1 2½
Sevenoaks	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1 1½
Sheffield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1 8	1/8	1/8	1 3½
Shrewsbury	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1 6½	1/6½	1/6½	1 2
Sittingbourne	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1 4½	1/4½	1/4½	1 0½
Southampton	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1 6½	1/6½	1/6½	1 2
Southend-on-Sea	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1 5½	1/5½	1/5½	1 1½
Southport	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1 8	1/8	1/8	1 3½
South Shields	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1 8	1/8	1/8	1 3½
Stevenage	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1 5½	1/5½	1/5½	1 1½
Stockport	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1 8	1/8	1/8	1 3½
Stockton-on-Tees	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1 3½
Stoke-on-Trent	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1 8	1/8	1/8	1 3½
Stourbridge	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1 7	1/7	1/7	1 2½
Stourport	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1 7	1/7	1/7	1 2½
Stowmarket	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1 4½	1/4½	1/4½	1 0½
Stratford-on-Avon	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1 6½	1/6½	1/6½	1 2
Stroud	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1 5½	1/5½	1/5½	1 1½
Sunderland	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1 8	1/8	1/8	1 3½
Swaffham	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1 3½	1/3½	1/3½	11⅞
Swansea	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1 8	1/8	1/8	1 3½
Swindon	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1 6	1/6	1/5	1 1½
Tamworth	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1 7½	1/7½	1/7½	1 2½
Taunton	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1 5½	1/5½	1/5½	1 1½
Thetford	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1 4½	1/4½	1/4½	1 0½
Torquay	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1 7	1/7	1/7	1 2½
Totnes	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1 5	1/5	1/4½	1 1
Trowbridge	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1 4½	1/4½	1/4½	1 0½
Tunbridge Wells	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1 5½	1/5½	1/5½	1 1½
Uttoxeter	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1 5½	1/5½	1/5½	1 1½
Wakefield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1 8	1/8	1/8	1 3½
Walsall	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1 7½	1/7½	1/7½	1 2½
Wallsend	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1 8	1/8	1/8	1 3½
Warminster	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1 4½	1/4½	1/4½	1 0½
Warrington	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1 8	1/8	1/8	1 3½
Warwick	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1 7	1/7	1/7	1 2½
Wells (Norfolk)	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1 3½	1/3½	1/3½	11⅞
Welwyn Gar. City	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1 6½	1/6½	1/6½	1 2
West Bromwich	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1 8	1/8	1/8	1 3½
Weston-sup.-Mare	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1 6	1/6	1/6	1 1½
Weymouth	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1 5	1/5	1/4	1 1
Whitby	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1 7	1/7	1/7	1 2½
Wigan	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1 8	1/8	1/8	1 3½
Winchester	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1 5	1/5	1/5	1 1½
Windsor	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1 6	1/6	1/6	1 1½
Wisbech	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1 4½	1/4½	1/4½	1 0½
Wolverhampton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1 8	1/8	1/8	1 3½
Woodbridge	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1 4½	1/4½	1/4½	1 0½
Worcester	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1 2
Worksop	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1 6½	1/6½	1/6½	1 2
Worthing	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1 1
Wrexham	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1 7½	1/7½	1/7½	1 2½
Wroxham	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1 3½	1/3½	1/3½	11⅞
Wymondham	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1 0½
York	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1 8	1/8	1/8	1 3½

(For rates of wages in the Building Trade in Scotland, see page 36.)

CONTRACTS, COMPETITIONS, &c.

For some contracts still open, but not included in this List, see previous issues. Those with an asterisk are advertised in this number. Certain conditions beyond those given in the following information are imposed in some cases, such as that advertisers do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender: that a fair wages clause shall be observed; that no allowance will be made for tenders; and that deposits are returned on receipt of a bona-fide tender unless stated to the contrary.

The date given at the commencement of each paragraph is the latest date when the tender, or the names of those willing to submit tenders, may be sent in; the name and address at the end is the person from whom or place where quantities, forms of tender, &c., may be obtained.

Following is a list of abbreviations:—Borough Surveyor, B.S.; Borough Engineer, B.E.; District Surveyor, D.S.; Clerk, C.; Town Clerk, T.C.; County Engineer, C.E.; County Surveyor, C.S.; County Architect, C.A.; Surveyor, S.; Engineer, E.; Borough Architect, B.A.; Architect, A.

BUILDING, PAINTING, ELECTRIC LIGHTING, HEATING, ETC.

JULY 4.—**Altrincham.**—HOUSES.—40 type "A" dwelling-houses on the Oldfield Brow housing estate, for U.D.C. H. E. Brown, S., Town Hall. Dep. £2 2s.

JULY 4. — **Aylsham.** — COTTAGES. — Six on Sir William's-la. site, for R.D.C. E. R. Larner, surveyor, 24, King's-rd., East Dereham. Dep. 10s.

JULY 4.—**Barnsley.**—DANCE FLOOR.—At Public Baths, Race-st., for C.B. B.E., Fairfield House Offices.

JULY 4.—**Belfast.**—HALL.—Church hall in Castleton-av., for Castleton Presbyterian Church Committee. Young & Mackenzie, chartered architects, 143, Scottish Provident Buildings. Dep. £1 1s.

JULY 4.—**Belfast.**—HOUSES.—176 kitchen houses and demolition of Seaview-house and office houses, at Seaview, Shore-rd., for C.B. A. Brookes, Chartered Surveyor, 17, Chichester-st.

JULY 4.—**Brentwood.**—RE-DECORATIONS.—External of 62 houses, for U.D.C. S., 23, Queen's-rd., Brentwood.

JULY 4.—**Dublin.**—GLAZING.—Also slating roof of fruit and vegetable market, for T.C. John J. Murphy, T.C.

JULY 4. — **Dunecht.** — SCHOOL. — At Waterton, Dunecht, for Aberdeenshire E.C. G. Watt, architect, 214, Union-st., Aberdeen.

JULY 4.—**East Grinstead.**—RECONSTRUCTION.—Of a part of London-rd., premises into offices, for U.D.C. H. Campbell Golding, E. and S. Dep. £1 1s.

JULY 4.—**Glasgow.**—HOUSES.—510 houses at Knightswood, for T.C. D. Stenhouse, Town Clerk Depute.

JULY 4.—**Glasgow.**—REPAIRS.—Plumbers' and artificers' works at Kennyhill special school, Cumbernauld-rd., Dennistoun, for E.C. J. Clark, Director of Education. Dep. 10s. 6d. each.

JULY 4.—**Huddersfield.**—PAINTING, ETC.—Huddersfield College (Back School), Greenhead, Longdenholme, and Longley Secondary Schools; Beaumont Street, Deighton, Goitfield, Hillhouse, Mount Pleasant, Paddock, Oakes, and Stile Common Council schools; Lindley, Moldgreen, and Rashcliffe denominational schools; fixing new lavatory basins at Deighton and Mount Pleasant Council schools; the conversion of existing closets to w.c.'s at Beaumont-st., Hillhouse, and Oakes Council schools; installation of electric lighting at Almondbury, Berry Brow, Crosland Moor, and Paddock Council schools, for E.C. B.A., 26, Ramsden-st.

JULY 4.—**Kingsclere.**—HOUSES.—4 houses at Ashford Hill, for R.D.C. W. A. Cooper, C.

JULY 4. — **Kingston-upon-Thames.** — CENTRE. — Domestic subject centre at Bonner Hill-rd., school, comprising a laundry, cookery, woodwork and metal workrooms, together with teachers' house and the usual cloakrooms, etc., for T.C. B.S. Dep. £1 1s.

JULY 4.—**Lanark (Middle Ward).**—HOUSING.—30 houses at East Kilbride, for D.C. of C.C. P. C. Smith, Housing and Town Planning Department, District Offices, Hamilton.

JULY 4.—**Liskeard.**—PAINTING.—Also decoration of exterior and interior of public hall. B.S.

JULY 4.—**London.**—PAINTING.—Cleaning, repainting, &c., Battersea bridge, Chelsea suspension bridge, Putney bridge, Chalk Farm-rd., bridge and Mitre bridge; Victoria-embankment, Albert-embankment, Chelsea-embankment, Grosvenor-rd., and Dock bridges, for L.C.C. Chief Engineer, Old County Hall, Spring-gdns., S.W.1. Dep. £1 each.

JULY 4. — **London.** — STERILIZER PLANT. — Provision and erection of a steam and electric sterilizer plant for the operating theatre at the Lewisham Hospital, S.E., for the Guardians of the Poor of the Lewisham Union. W. R. Owen, Clerk, Guardians' Offices, 394, High-st., Lewisham, S.E. 13. Dep. £1 1s.

JULY 4.—**Nottingham.**—PAINTING.—Public lavatories at Trent Bridge and at Carrington-st., for T.C. T. Wallis Gordon, City E. and S. Dep. £1.

JULY 4.—**Redhill.**—PAINTING.—Also repairs and cleaning at Guardians' Institution, St. John's, for B.G. Master of the Institution.

JULY 4.—**Solihull.**—DWELLINGS.—Eight houses at Olton Farm, Lode-la., Solihull, for the R.D.C. W. T. Orton, 7, Waterloo-st., Birmingham. Dep. £1 1s.

JULY 4.—**Sunbury-on-Thames.**—COTTAGE.—At Sewage farm, Charlton-rd., for U.D.C. H. F. Coales, S. Dep. £2 2s.

JULY 4.— **Swansea.**— SCHOOL.— Erection of Elementary school at Llansamlet, Swansea, for the Education Committee. Ernest E. Morgan, A.R.I.B.A., Borough Architect, 3, Prospect-pl., Swansea. Dep. £3 3s.

JULY 4.— **Wakefield.**—EXTENSIONS.—Also alterations to male casual wards at Union House, for B.G. W. Harold Watson, F.R.I.B.A., Barstow-sq.

JULY 4. — **Warrington.** — CONVENIENCES. — In Howard's-pl., for T.C. B.E. and S. Dep. £2 2s.

JULY 4.—**West Suffolk.**—SCHOOL.—At Lakenheath Sedge Fen, including piling and forming a reinforced concrete raft, for C.C. A. Ainsworth Hunt, C.A., 51a, Abbeygate-st., Bury St. Edmund's. Dep. £5.

JULY 5.—**Belfast.**—ACCOMMODATION.—Lavatory accommodation, &c., at convalescent department, for B.G. Young & Mackenzie, architects. Dep. £5 5s.

JULY 5.— **Chester-le-Street.** — ALTERATIONS. — At Poor Law Institution, to provide additional accommodation for casuals, for B.G. A. H. Fennell, architect and surveyor. Dep. £2 2s.

JULY 5. — **Sheffield.** — PAINTING. — Cleaning, painting, distempering, etc., and for asphalting to playgrounds required at certain Council schools, etc., for T.C. W. G. Davies, F.R.I.B.A., C.A. Dep. £1.

JULY 5.—**Cranbrook.**—PAINTING.—Exterior wood and ironwork of main block at Union House, for B.G. F. G. Bayfield, The Union House, Cranbrook.

JULY 5. — **Dublin.** — ALTERATIONS. — To lending department, Charleville Mall Library, for T.C. J. J. Murphy, T.C.

JULY 5.—**Hillsborough.**—COTTAGES.—59 labourers' cottages, for R.D.C. S. J. Crail, C.

✱JULY 5. — **London.** — VARIOUS WORKS. — Cleaning and painting works, the reconstruction and provision of sanitary accommodation and fire escape stairs to the laundry dormitory and other minor repairs and improvements to the Newington Institution, Westmoreland-rd., S.E.17, for the Guardians of the Southwark Union. Guardians' architects, A. Saxon Snell & Phillips, 9, Bentinck-st., Manchester-sq., W.1. Dep. £5.

JULY 5.— **Mold.** — PAINTING. — Also decorating schools, for Flintshire E.C. R. G. Whitley, C.A. and S., County Offices, Mold.

JULY 5.—**Retford.**—EXTERNAL PAINTING.—A. Rampton State Institution, Retford, for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Office of Works. Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the Commissioners).

JULY 5.—**Whitchurch.**—DWELLINGS.—18, at junction of Wrexham and Liverpool-rds., and 24 in Rosemary-la., for U.D.C. M. W. Sowden, S.

JULY 5.—**Wigan.**—PAINTING.—Various schools, for E.C. Director Education, 11, Standishgate.

JULY 6.—**Belfast.**—WALLS.—Streets and erection of concrete retaining and plinth walls and wrought iron railings at Seaview site, Shore-rd., Belfast, for C.B. Superintendent of Housing.

JULY 6.—**Calcutta.**—WALL.—Boundary wall, including gates and Durwans' Quarters at Pulta Pumping Station, for corporation. B. V. Ramiah, secretary.

JULY 6.—**Clonmel.**—ALTERATIONS.—Also reconstruction, etc., at Central Technical Institute, for Technical Instruction Committee. R. J. Long, Acting Principal and Secretary. Dep. £2 2s.

JULY 6.—**Dublin.**—WORKSHOPS.—At Botanic-gdns., Glasnevin, Dublin, for Commissioners of Public Works. T. Cassedy, secretary, Office of Public Works.

JULY 6.—**Edgware.**— PAINTING, ETC. — At the Redhill Institution, Edgware, for the Guardians of the Hendon Union. The Clerk, Union Offices, Edgware, Middlesex. Dep. £5 5s.

✱JULY 6.—**London.**—MEMORIAL.—To the missing dead of the Mercantile Marine, to be constructed on Tower Hill, London, for the Imperial War Graves Commission—preparatory arrangements to call for tenders for the construction of above in Portland stone and brick. The Secretary (Works Branch), Mercantile Marine Memorial, Imperial War Graves Commission, 82, Baker Street, London, W.1.

✱JULY 6. — **London.** — REPAIRS, CLEANING and PAINTING.—Internal and external of administrative block, and internal cleaning and repair of the mortuary, etc., at the Hackney hospital, 230, High-st., Homerton, E.9, for the Guardians of the Hackney Union. E. W. Harbour, Clerk, Hackney Union, 2, Sidney-rd., Homerton, E.9.

JULY 6.—**Manchester.**—HOUSE.—Caretaker's house for the Ravensbury-st., Municipal school, Clayton, for E.C. P. M. Heath, T.C. Dep. £1 1s.

JULY 6.—**Newton Abbot.**—PAINTING.—Exterior of chapel, lych-gate, and railings at cemetery, for U.D.C. C. D. White, S.

JULY 6.—**Rathdown.**—PAINTING.—External of 243 labourers cottages, for R.D.C. P. Cunniam, C., Clerk's Office, Loughlinstown.

JULY 6. — **Wembley,**— PUBLIC CONVENIENCE.— Construction of at King Edward VII. Park Park-la., Wembley, for the Wembley U.D.C. Cecil R. W. Chapman, engineer and surveyor, Council Offices, Wembley, Middlesex. Dep. £1 1s.

JULY 6.—**Widnes.** — EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE. — Erection of, at Widnes, for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Office of Works. Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., Westminster, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the Commissioners).

JULY 7.—**Belmont.**—BUILDING.—Supplying and erecting at Belmont institution of a corrugated iron building, for Fulham B.G. E. J. Mott, C., 129, Fulham Palace-rd., W.6.

JULY 7.—**Collooney.**—SCHOOL.—At Collooney Convent, Co. Sligo, for Commissioners of Public Works. T. Cassedy, secretary, Office of Public Works, Dublin. Dep. £1.

JULY 7.— **Devon.** — IMPROVEMENTS. — To Council schools, for E.C. Alphington—renovations: Aylesbeare — underpinning school walls and repairs; Axminster—renovations and repairs to school and teachers' houses; Beaford—renovations; Buckland Brewer—renovations and repairs, reslating roof; Buckland Brewer: Thornhillhead—renovations and ventilation; Cheriton Fitzpaine — renovations; Chulmleigh Boys'—renovations; Chulmleigh Girls'—renovations and ventilation; Christow—renovations, teacher's house; Clayhiddon—renovations and ventilation; Dartmouth Girls' and Infants'—renovations; East Worlington—ventilation; Hatherleigh—renovations and ventilation; Highampton—renovations; Kingswear—renovations and repairs Littleham and Landcross—new floor in schoolroom; Membury—renovations; North Petherwin—renovations and ventilation; Northmolton—renovations; Plymstock Senior—renovations; Shute—renovations; Stoodleigh—renovations to cottages; Topsham Junior—renovations. C.A., 97, Heavitree-rd., Exeter.

JULY 7. — **London.** — PAINTING AND REPAIR WORK.—At the Guardians' Offices, 313-319, Harrow-rd., W.9, and residences adjoining, for the Paddington Board of Guardians. P. Biddulph Hancock, Clerk, Guardians' Offices, 313-319, Harrow-rd., W.9.

✱JULY 7. — **London.** — PLASTERING. — Smooth plastering to walls of the staircases of Blocks A and C at the Fulham hospital, St. Dunstan's-rd., Hammersmith, W.6, for the Board of Guardians of the Parish of Fulham. L. Prichard, Acting Clerk to the Guardians, Guardians' Offices, 129, Fulham Palace-rd., London, W.6.

JULY 7.—**Luton.**—DECORATION.—Schools for E.C. B.E., Upper George-st.

JULY 7.—**Manchester.**—BUILDING.—Boiler house and potting shed at Propagating Department, Carrington Nurseries, for T.C. City A. Dep. £1 1s

JULY 7.—**Manchester.** — INSTALLATION. — Heating apparatus and cold-water supply at the Propagating Department, Carrington Nurseries, for T.C. City A. Dep. £1 1s.

✱JULY 7. — **Wallingford.** — HOUSES. — Erection of 2 blocks of 4 houses at Benson, and 1 block of 3 houses at Ewelme, Oxon, for the Crowmarsh R.D.C. Council's Architect, H. B. Barnsley, Knightsbridge Farm, Shirburn, Watlington. Dep. £3 3s.

JULY 8.—**Belfast.**—ADDITIONS.—Also alterations to Women's Samaritan Hospital, Lisburn-rd., Belfast. R. B. Roe & Sons, surveyors, 17, Wellington-pl.

JULY 8.—**Kingsbridge.**—BUNGALOWS.—Four at Stokefleming, for R.D.C. Norman Harris. Dep. £1 1s.

JULY 8.—**Stoke-on-Trent.**—EXTENSION.—Of existing meter house at Gasworks, Etruria, for T.C. Chief Gas Engineer. Dep. £1.

JULY 9.—**Barnsley.**—ROOMS.—Two extra class rooms to Lamb-la., infants' school, Monk Bretton, for E.C. Dyson, Cawthorne & Coles, A.'s., 10, Regent-st.

JULY 9.—**Baildon.**—HOUSES.—Four on Towngate estate, for U.D.C. R. Howard Moore, C.

JULY 9.—**Barnsley.**—SCHOOL.—At Ardsley, for E.C. Dyson, Cawthorne & Coles, A.S., 10, Regent-st.

JULY 9.—**Bolton.**—CINEMA.—In Churchgate. Tonge & Holt, A.'s., 1, Hill-st., Southport.

JULY 9.—**Caerwys.**—REPAIRING.—Also painting the Caerwys C.M. Chapel. F. R. Thomas, hon. secretary, Plas Cerrig.

JULY 9.—**Llandudno.**—HOUSES.—23 on site between Trinity-st., and Kings-rd., for U.D.C. W. T. Ward, E. and S.

JULY 9.—**Macclesfield.**—DWELLINGS.—24 on site known as Round Meadow, Rainow, for R.D.C. Geo. Clayton, architect, 4, Wellington-st., Stockport. Dept. £1 1s.

JULY 9.—**Oldham.**—DEMOLITION.—Of properties on Smethurst-st., unhealthy area, for C.B. B.E.

✱JULY 9.—**Skipton.**—HOUSES.—Various works required in connection with the erection of 84 scullery houses for the Skipton U.D.C., on the Council's extension to their Carleton-rd., housing site. A. E. W. Aidridge, engineer and surveyor, Town Hall, Skipton.

JULY 9.—**Worcestershire.**—REPAIRS.—General repairs and improvements at Council schools, for E.C.:—Bromsgrove district, Stoke Prior Council school—General repairs, sanitary improvements, and re-topping of asphalted playgrounds.; Stoke Works Council school—General repairs and sanitary improvements. Evesham district, Evesham Prince Henry's grammar school—General repairs, painting, etc. Halesowen district, Halesowen Stourbridge Rd., Council school—Paving of playground; Halesowen Tenter-st., Council school—Re-topping of asphalted playground; Cradley Netherend Council school—General repairs, painting, etc. Kidderminster district, Chaddesley Corbett Hill Pool Top Council school—General repairs, painting, etc. Pershore district, Flyford Flavel Council school—General repairs, painting and playground paving, Stourbridge district, Wollescote Crabbe-st., Council school—General repairs and sanitary and other improvements; Lye Orchard-la., Council school—General repairs, sanitary improvements, etc.; Lye Valley-rd. Council school—General repairs, painting and erection of coal store; Stourbridge Hill-st., Council school—General repairs, painting, sanitary improvements, etc. A. V. Rowe, C.A., 38, Foregate-st.

JULY 11. — **Beverley.** — PAINTING. — Also cleaning work at various schools, teachers' houses and other property, for East Riding C.C. C.A.

JULY 11. — **Chester.** — Completion of extensions to the County school at Hyde, for the County of Chester Education Committee. F. Anstead Browne, F.R.I.B.A., County Architect, Chester. Dep. £2 2s.

✱JULY 11.—**Croydon.**—SHOPS AND DWELLINGS.—Erection of one block of four shops and dwellings over, on the site of Nos. 5, 7, 9, 11 and 13 (odd numbers) inclusive, South End, Croydon, for the Borough Council. Borough Engineer, Town Hall, Croydon. Dep. £3 3s.

JULY 11.—**Dunfermline.**—HOUSES.—52 on site east of Townhill-rd., for T.C. R. Muir Morton, B.E. Dep. £1 1s.

JULY 11.—**Ealing.**—PAINTING.—External painting of St. Ann's school, and internal decoration of Christ Church, Drayton, Little Ealing and Northfields schools, for B.C. W. R. Hicks, B.E. Dep. £1 1s.

JULY 11.—**Harrow-on-the-Hill.**—PAINTING. — Also decorating work to certain houses on Council housing estate, for U.D.C. J. P. Bennetts, E. and S.

JULY 11.—**Lizard.**—BUILDINGS.—8 bedrooms at the Housel Bay Hotel. C. J. Cooke, secretary, Housel Bay Hotel, 1, Alma-pl., Redruth.

JULY 11.—**Malden and Coombe.**—PAINTING.—External of 40 houses and internal decorations of 45 on Mount Pleasant estate, New Malden, for U.D.C. J. W. Johnson, C.

JULY 11.—**Tralee.**—SCHOOL.—Christian Brothers school, for Rev. Brother Walsh, Superior. T. J. Cullen, F.R.I.B.A., 25, Suffolk-st., Dublin. Dep. £3 3s.

JULY 11.—**West Riding.**—PAINTING.—Also renovating schools, for C.C. :—Thorne Council, Hatfield Levels Council, Stainforth Council, Goole Alexandra-st., Goole Old Goole Council. E. L. Harrap, Education Offices, Goole.

JULY 12.—**Bala.**—PAINTING.—Also decorating the Calvinistic Methodist chapel, Bala, and vestries. H. W. Lloyd, secretary, 72, High-st.

JULY 12.—**Kilkenny.**—HOUSES.—Seventeen cottages at Kenny's Well and thirteen cottages at Stephen-st. (extension), for the T.C. R. C. Murphy, Borough Surveyor. Dep. £2 (each contract).

JULY 12.—**Knaresborough.** — DECORATIONS. — Interior at King James's Grammar school. F. Slater, C

JULY 12.—**Leeds.**—HOUSES.—112 houses on York and Selby-rd. housing estate, for T.C. W. T. Lancashire, City E.

★JULY 12. — **London.** — UNDERGROUND CONVENIENCE.—Construction of (with walls of reinforced concrete), in Robson-rd., West Norwood, for the Lambeth Borough Council. Osmond Cattlin, M.I.C.E., Borough Engineer and Surveyor, Town Hall, Brixton-hill, S.W.2. Dep. £1 1s.

JULY 12.— **Newcastle.**— EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE.—Erection of, at Newcastle, Staffs, for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Office of Works, Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the Commissioners.)

JULY 12.—**Nottingham.**—ADDITIONS.—To cloak and staff rooms, and erection of gymnasium, at Mundella secondary school, The Meadows, for T.C. T. Wallis Gordon, City E. and S. Dep. £1.

JULY 12.—**Shitlington.**—INSTALLATION.—Of electric light and low-pressure hot water installation at Middlestown new school, for West Riding E.C. Education Department, County Hall, Wakefield.

JULY 12.—**Wool and Lyme Regis.**—POLICE STATIONS. New police stations, Wool and Lyme Regis, for the Dorset Standing Joint Committee. Broad, Babbs & Dockerill, Lloyds Bank Chambers, Lansdowne, Bournemouth. Dep. £2 2s.

★JULY 13.—**Brentwood.** — WOODWORK. — Construction in woodwork of open-air hospital for children, Brentwood, Essex, for the Metropolitan Asylums Board. Office of the Board, Victoria-embankment, E.C.4. Dep. £1.

JULY 13.—**Bristol.**—ALTERATIONS AND ADDITIONS. —To Eastville Employment Exchange, Bristol, for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Office of Works, Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the Commissioners.)

★JULY 13. — **Dartford.** — CLEANING, PAINTING AND REPAIR WORKS.—At Joyce-green and Orchard hospitals, Dartford, for the Metropolitan Asylums Board. Office of the Board, Victoria-embankment, E.C.4. Dep. £1.

JULY 13.—**Liverpool.**—DWELLINGS.—260 tenement dwellings and 6 shops on Melrose-rd., for T.C. Acting Director of Housing. Dep. £2 2s.

★JULY 13. — **London.** — CLEANING, PAINTING AND REPAIR WORKS.—At Colindale hospital, Colindale-av., Hendon, N.W.9, for the Metropolitan Asylums Board. Office of the Board, Victoria-embankment, E.C.4. Dep. £1.

★JULY 13. — **London.** — ALTERATIONS AND ADDITIONS.—(1) Alterations to H block at Grove Fever hospital, Tooting-gr., S.W.17; (2) alterations and additions to visitors and receiving rooms at Grove-Fever hospital, Tooting-gr., S.W.17, for the Metropolitan Asylums Board. Office of the Board, Victoria-embankment, E.C.4. Dep. £1 in respect of each work.

JULY 13.—**Maidenhead.**—PAINTING.—Also decorating elementary schools, for T.C. B.S.

JULY 13. — **Poole.** — BATHING PAVILION. — Construction in reinforced concrete of a Bathing Pavilion at Sandbanks. The work embraces two sections: Section (1) reinforced concrete carcase; section (2) paving and joinery and all other trades. Parties tendering may tender for either or both sections, for the Borough Council. Borough Engineer, Municipal Offices, Poole, Dorset. Dep. £2 2s.

★JULY 13.—**Various Places.**—CLEANING, PAINTING AND REPAIR WORKS at various hospitals, etc., for the Metropolitan Asylums Board. Office of the Board, Victoria-embankment, E.C.4. Dep. £1 in respect of each work

★JULY 14. — **London.** — PAINTER'S WORK.—At the Royal Naval College, etc., Greenwich, S.E., for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Office of Works, Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W. 1. Dep. £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the Commissioners).

★JULY 20.—**London.** — PAINTING AND CLEANING STONEWORK.—Internal painting, etc., and special cleaning of stonework at the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, W.C., for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Office of Works. Contracts Branch, King Charles-street, London, S.W.1. Deposit £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the Commissioners.)

JULY 25.—**Hatfield.**—COTTAGES.—12 at Little Heath, North Mimms, for R.D.C. H. T. Sidwell, S. Dep. £2 2s.

★JULY 26. — **London.** — HEATING AND HOT WATER.—(a) The installation of boilers (alternative schemes); and (b) the installation of heating and domestic hot-water supplies (alternative schemes) at the Bethnal-green Children's Homes, High-rd., Leytonstone, E.11, for the Bethnal-green Board of Guardians. The Clerk, Administrative Offices, Bishop's-rd., London, E.2. Dep. £2.

★JULY 27.—**London.**—DWELLINGS AND ROAD.—Erection of two blocks of dwellings, including the formation of new road, at Shore estate, Well-st., Hackney, for the L.C.C. Architect to the Council (Room No. 3), The County Hall, Westminster-bdge., S.E.1.

MATERIALS, ETC.

JULY 5.—**Ealing.**—PIPES.—For T.C. J. D. Knight, Borough Electrical Engineer and Manager.

JULY 9.—**Plymouth.**—BLOCKS.—120,000 creosoted deal blocks, for C.B. J. Wibberley, B.E., S. and A.

JULY 12.—**Liverpool.**—BLOCKS.—1,300,000 creosoted wood paving blocks, 9 in. by 3 in. by 5 in. deep; 175,000 creosoted wood paving blocks, 9 in. by 3 in. by 4 in. deep, for T.C. Walter Moon, T.C.

JULY 14.—**Leyton.**—MATERIALS.—"Grey Royal" special dressed Norway granite paving blocks. B.E. and S., Town Hall.

ENGINEERING, IRON AND STEEL.

JULY 8.—**Calcutta.**—EXTENSIONS.—Providing additional jetty and 42-in. suction pipe at Mallik Ghat pumping station, for Corporation. B. V. Ramiah, secretary to Corporation.

JULY 8.—**London.**—STEELWORK.—Bridgework for Burma Railways Co., Ltd. F. C. Franks, Secretary, 199, Gresham House, Old Broad-st., E.C.2.

JULY 9.—**Norden.**—RECONSTRUCTION.—Also widening bridge, Rishton, which carries the Rishton to Great Harwood main road over the Leeds and Liverpool canal, for Lancashire C.C. W. H. Schofield, C.S., Preston.

JULY 9.—**Ruskinville.** — RECONSTRUCTION. — Also widening of bridge in Dalton-in-Furness, for Lancashire C.C. W. H. Schofield, C.S., Preston.

JULY 11.—**Pontypridd.**—RESERVOIR.—Covered reinforced concrete service reservoir, on the hillside near Ty-Gwyn Farm, and comprising excavation, forming embankments, fixing of ironwork, etc., for Pontypridd and Rhondda Joint Water Board. G. H. Hill & Sons (Manchester), civil engineers, 40, Kennedy-st., Manchester. Dep. £2 2s.

JULY 14. — **Liverpool.** — ENGINEERING WORK.—Engineering work required at public wash-house, Lodge-la., for Corporation. E. and Chief Superintendent, Baths Department, 75, Dale-st. Dep. £1 1s.

JULY 15.—**Calcutta.**—EXTENSIONS.—Cutting trenches and providing chambers for 42-in. unfiltered water pipes at Watgunge pumping station, for Corporation. B. V. Ramiah, secretary to Corporation.

JULY 16.—**Oswestry.**—EXTENSIONS.—Concrete service reservoir with reinforced concrete roof, filter house, mains, wash water drain, for T.C. G. W. Lacey, Borough and Water Engineer. Dep. £2 2s.

★JULY 18.—**Carlow.**—RECONSTRUCTION.—Of Knockloe bridge and approaches, for C.C. Richard J. Keogh, secretary, C.C. Dep. £2 2s.

JULY 19.—**Salcombe.**—RESERVOIRS.—300,000 gallon ferro concrete reservoir, at Salcombe, together with filters at Hanger Mill; extension of pumping sump, etc., for U.D.C. Capt. C. J. Jenkin, 91, Old Town-st., Plymouth. Dep. £5.

ROAD, SEWERAGE, AND WATER WORKS.

★JULY 4.—**Armadale.**—RECONSTRUCTION.—Of West Main-st., for T.C. J. Logan, B.S. Dep. £1 1s.

JULY 4.—**Basford.**—SEWERS.—Providing and laying about 300 yds. of 9-in. stoneware pipe sewers, together with the necessary manholes, etc., along Commonside, Selston, for R.D.C. S. Maylan, E. and S. Dep. £1 1s.

JULY 4.—**Cowbridge.**—WIDENING.—Near Boar's Head Inn, Pontyclun, for R.D.C. G. E. Morris, S.

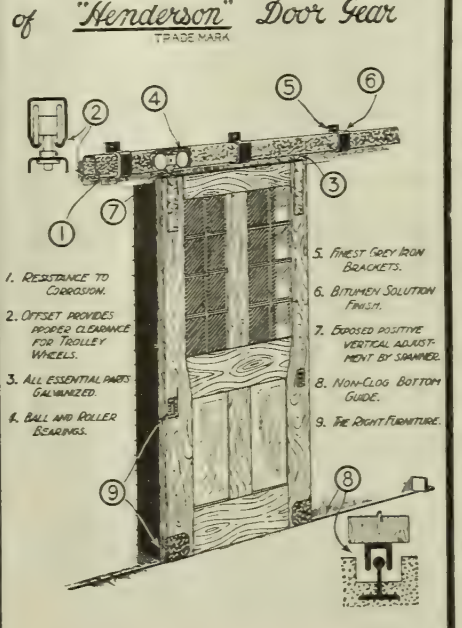
JULY 4.—**Dorset.**—ROAD.—New section from Penn Cross to Colway-gate, on Lyme Regis-rd., for C.C. C.S. Dep. £2 2s.

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JULY 4.—**East Sussex.**—RECONSTRUCTION.—Two lengths of about 3,300 yds. and 2,200 yds. respectively of the Clayton to Haywards Heath-rd., with concrete foundations surfaced with tarred macadam and kerbed, for C.C. F. J. Wood, C.S., Lewes. Dep. £10.

JULY 4.—**London.**—PAVING.—Kerbing, channelling, paving footways (artificial stone), and tar macadam carriageway in Carver-rd., and Ruskin-walk, Herne Hill, S.E.24, for Camberwell B.C. W. Bell, B.E. and S.

JULY 4.—**Slough.**—EXTENSION.—285 lineal yds., of 9-in. soil sewer in Stoke-rd., for U.D.C. A. Bromly, T.S.

JULY 4.—**Sunbury-on-Thames.**—ROAD.—Approach-rd., fencing, &c., at Sewage farm, Charlton, for U.D.C. H. F. Coales, E. and S. Dep. £2 2s.

JULY 4.—**Tynemouth.**—REPAIRS.—For (1) Cement concrete edging, tar macadam carriageway, Algernon-terr.; (2) Cement concrete kerb, tar macadam carriageway, Milton-terr., North Shields, for C.B. B.S.

JULY 5.—**Hazel Grove and Bramhall.**—SEWERS.—Laying 285 yds. of 9-in. stoneware pipe sewer in North Park-rd., and 160 yds. of 9-in. stoneware pipe sewer in Glyn-gr., together with manholes, gullies, drain connections, etc., for U.D.C. Surveyor, 251, London-rd. Dep. £2.

JULY 5.—**Leeds.**—PAVING.—Kerbing and paving channels in King-la., (improvement), and kerbing, tar paving, and flagging of footpaths and tar macadamising carriageways in East Park-gr., Ecclesburn-st., Garton-av., Glensdale-rd., Glensdale-mount, for T.C. E. W. Cockerlyne, Highways Engineer. Dep. £1 1s.

JULY 6.—**Hornsey.**—SEWER.—Sewering, levelling, paving, metalling, kerbing, channelling and making good: Ellington-rd., about 945 ft. lineal, and Tregaron-av., about 747 ft. lineal, for T.C. W. H. Adams, B.E. and S.

JULY 6.—**Hornsey.**—SEWER.—21 in. stoneware pipe sewer, comprising about 1,250 ft. run, and the construction of a 12 in. stoneware pipe surface water sewer, comprising about 1,930 ft. run, with manholes, etc., in Coppett's-rd., Muswell-hill, for T.C. W. H. Adams, B.E. and S.

JULY 6.—**Swansea.**—MAKING-UP.—Eden-av., and Westfa-rd., for C.B. J. Richard Heath, B.E and S.

JULY 6.—**Wembley.**—MAKING-UP.—Homefield-rd., approximate length 305 yds., for U.D.C. R. W. Chapman, E. and S. Dep. £2 2s.

JULY 6.—**Wembley.**—PAVING.—With 2 in. artificial stone paving slabs of approximately 180 yds. run of footpath 7 ft. 6 in. wide, and incidental works, at Harrowdene-rd., for U.D.C. C. R. W. Chapman, E. and S. Dep. £1 1s.

JULY 7.—**Breconshire.**—ROADS IMPROVEMENT.—Of Sennybridge-Ystradgynlais main road—route No. B.4297; (a) widening and resurfacing from Birch Bank to Abercrave; (b) Bull Inn Diversion, Devynock, for C.C. J. M. Richards, C.S., County Offices. Dep. £10.

JULY 7.—**Southend-on-Sea.**—MAKING-UP.—Central-av., Sec. 4, Darlinghurst-gr., North-av., Sec. 3, and Seymour-rd., and incidental works in connection thereto, for C.B. R. H. Dyer, B. E. and S.

JULY 7.— **Wanstead.** — PAVING. — Laying about 6,300 yds. super. of 4-in. woodblock paving, and 560 yds. of new kerbing and 300 yds. of surface water sewer, Hermon-hill, for U.D.C. F. R. Gibbons, S.

JULY 8.— **Carmarthenshire.** — WIDENING. — Road widening works for a length of 300 yds. at Talyclun, Llangennech, on Pemberton Arms to Pontardulais Main rd., for C.C. D. S. Samuel, C.S., Carmarthen. Dep. £2 2s.

JULY 8.—**Durham.**—PAVING.—Sett-paving on concrete on the Durham-Crook main road at Neville's Cross and on Great North-rd., at Framwellgate Moor, about 1,500 super. yds. in all, for C.C. Wm. J. Merrett, C.E. and S., 43, Old Elvet, Durham.

JULY 8.—**Ealing.**—ROADS.—Also sewers on Framfield housing estate, for B.C. W. B. Hicks, B.E. Dep. £1 1s.

JULY 8.—**London.**—SEWER.—750 ft. of 4 ft. by 2 ft. 3in. brick sewer beneath Middlesex-st., for City Corporation. City E., Guildhall, E.C.2. Dep. £2 2s.

JULY 9.—**Newbury.**—ROAD WORKS.—Resurfacing of (a) London-Bath road (part of), (b) Newtown-rd., (part of), (c) West-st (part of), (d) Part-st., and (e) Marsh-la., for T.C. B.E. and S., Municipal Buildings.

★JULY 11. — **London.** — ROADS, ETC. — Kerbing, channelling and surfacing with asphalte slag macadam and the paving of the footways with artificial stone and gravel margins, on the (Grove Park) housing scheme for Lewisham Borough Council. Borough Surveyor, Lewisham Town Hall, Catford, S.E.6.

JULY 11.—**Pontypridd.**—AQUEDUCTS.—950 tons of cast-iron pipes of 18 in. to 4 in. diameter, including special castings, for Pontypridd and Rhondda Joint Water Board. G. H. Hill & Sons (Manchester), civil engineers, 40, Kennedy-st., Manchester. Dep. £1 1s.

JULY 11.—**Pontypridd.**—PIPES.—Laying and jointing of various pipe lines, for Pontypridd and Rhondda Joint Water Board. G. H. Hill & Sons (Manchester), Civil Engineers, 40, Kennedy-st., Manchester. Dep. £2 2s.

JULY 11.—**Poole.**—MAKING-UP.—Newton-cres., and Clifton-rd also works of public sewerage in connection therewith, for T.C. E. J. Goodacre, B.E.

JULY 11.—**Steyning East.**—SEWERAGE.—Also street at Patcham, and Colebrook-rd.and, Surrenden-rd., for R.D.C. G. W. Warr, engineer.

JULY 12.—**Knaresborough.**—MAKING-UP.—Street immediately west of Victoria-av., for U.D.C. S. Blenkhorn, architect, Westminster Bank-chambers, High-st.

★JULY 13. — **London** .— ROAD. — Making up of Burford-rd., Brentford, for the Brentford and Chiswick U.D.C. Edward Willis, F.S.I., M.Inst.C.E., Surveyor, Town Hall, Chiswick.

★JULY 18.—**London.**—ROADS.—Widening of part of the northern approach to Putney Bridge, namely, the extension of four arches and the paving of the widened footway for the L.C.C. The Chief Engineer of the Council, Old County Hall, Spring-gardens, S.W.1. Depost £2, by cheque or draft to the order of the L.C.C.

—**Seaton.**—REINSTATEMENT.—Of sewer outfall into sea, for U.D.C. J. Ford, A.R.I.B.A., The Homestead, Esplanade.

Competitions.

(See Competition News 4.)

Auction Sales, Tenders, etc.

JULY 5. — **Slough.** — Henry Butcher, Hall & Co will sell on the premises, Chippenham Works, Bath-rd., Slough, plant, machinery and stores, lathes, pumps, engines, tubing, roofing, fencing, &c. Auctioneers, 63 & 64, Chancery-la., W.C.2.

✱JULY 12.—**Hull.**—Henry Butcher, Hall & Co., will sell by order of Messrs. J. T. Levitt, Ltd., who are retiring from business on the premises at Anti Mill estate, Holderness-rd., Hull, plant, machinery and stores of a building and public works contractor. Auctioneers, 63 & 64, Chancery-la., W.C.2.

✱JULY 12. — **London.** — Messrs. Kemsley will sell at the London auction mart, in three lots, freehold building estate of about 61 acres at Goodmayes; estate of the late Robert Stroud. Auctioneers offices, Broad-st. House, E.C.2.

✱JULY 12.—**North Cheam.**—Hooker & Rogers will sell, in the field adjoining "Victoria" Public House, building materials. Auctioneers, 4, High-st., Croydon Surrey.

JULY 12. — **Watford.** — Leslie Raymond will sell (unless previously disposed of) at the "Rose and Crown," Watford, Freehold Building land, 200 ft. frontage to main Hemel Hempstead-rd. Auctioneers, Edgware, Golder's Green and Hampstead.

✱JULY 13, 14 and 15. — **London.** — Goddard & Smith will sell without reserve, by direction of Mr. A. J. Smith, at 47A, Rectory-gr., Clapham, S.W.4., surplus stock of a Government contractor. Auctioneers 70, Seymour-pl., W.1.

✱JULY 19 AND FOLLOWING DAYS.—**Tottenham.**—J. T. Skeding & Co., F.A.I., will sell by order of the trustee, without reserve, on the premises, 569, High-rd., Tottenham, N.17, stock-in-trade of a builders' merchants, trade and office fixtures. Auctioneers, 48, Gresham-st., Guildhall, E.C.2.

✱JULY 21.—**Teddington.**—Maidstone & Collis will sell (unless previously sold) building site at Teddington, suitable for erection of private houses. Auctioneers, 43, High-st., Teddington.

✱JULY 26.—**London.**—Hampton & Sons will sell at the St. James' estate rooms, 20, St. James'-sq., S.W.1 (unless previously sold) freehold building estate of 11¼ acres, at Sutton, near Morden. Auctioneers: 20, St. James'-sq., S.W.1.

✱JULY 27.—**London.**—Harris & Gillow, in conjunction Nightingale Page & Bennett, will sell at The London Auction Mart, freehold property known as "The Regent House Estate." Auctioneers. H. & G., 80 82, Wardour-st., W. 1, or N. P. & B., Eagle-chamb., Kingston-upon-Thames.

Public Appointments.

JULY 4.—**Portsmouth.**—(1) Permanent Engineering Assistant; (2) Permanent Architectural Assistant, required by the Corporation. The City Engineer, Guildhall, Portsmouth.

✱JULY 6. — **London.** — Full time Instructor for Carpentry and Joinery and Building Construction for School of Building, The Principal, Willesden Polytechnic, Priory Park-rd., Kilburn.

✱JULY 8.—**Leicester.**—CLERK OF WORKS required to supervise work on the Council's housing estates by the Leicester City Council. J. S. Tyfe, A.R.I.B.A., housing architect, Wyggleston House, 18, Highcross-st., Leicester.

JULY 9.—**Cardiff.**—Instructor in carpentry and joinery required by the City of Cardiff Education Committee. The Principal, The Technical College, Cardiff. (On foolscap paper.)

✱JULY 9.— **Grays.** —Clerk of Works required by the Orsett Joint Hospital Board to superintend the building of a New Ward Block for a period of about 5 months. Chas. M. Ansell, Clerk to the Board, 11, Chadwell Road, Grays, Essex.

✱JULY 9.—**London.**—Visiting Teacher of Quantity Surveying and Estimating for two evenings weekly of about 3 hours each required at the Hackney Institute, Dalston-la., E.8, by the L.C.C. Education Officer, (T.1a), The County Hall, Westminster Bridge, S.E.1. (Stamped addressed envelope necessary.)

✱JULY 13. — **London.** — Sewer Superintendent required by the St. Marylebone Borough Council. Town Clerk, Town Hall, Marylebone, N.W.1., or will be forwarded on receipt of a stamped addressed envelope.

✱JULY 15.—**Cambridge.**—Technical Assistant in offices of County Agricultural Officer required by the County Council, mainly in connection with small holdings. Ashley Tabrum, Clerk, County Hall, Cambridge, endorsed "Technical Assistant."

✱JULY 18.—**Burnley.**—Temporary Quantity Surveyor required by the Corporation of Burnley. Borough Engineer, Town Hall, Burnley.

✱JULY 21. — **London.** — ASSISTANT CIVIL ENGINEERS required in the works and buildings directorate, Air Ministry. Candidates must be between the ages of 25 and 30 years on July 21, 1927. The Secretary, Air Ministry, Adastral House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2.

✱JULY 21. — **London.** — ASSISTANT SURVEYORS required in the works and buildings directorate Air Ministry. Candidates must be between the ages of 25 and 30 years on July 21, 1927. The Secretary, Air Ministry, Adastral House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2.

✱**Brighton.**—Clerk of Works to superintend the construction of a boiler house, coal bunkers, etc., required by the County Borough Council. Wm. H. Overton, F.R.I.B.A., 22, Ship-st., Brighton.

✱**London.** — Teacher of Building Construction required at the Wimbledon Technical Institute, Gladstone-rd., S.W.19, by the District Higher Education Committee. The Principal at the Institute, enclosing stamped-directed envelope.

✱**Nigeria.**—Foreman of Works required by the Government of Nigeria for the Public Works Department, for two tours each of 12 to 18 months' service with possible extension. Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4, Millbank, London, S.W. 1, quoting M/15388.

PROPOSED NEW BUILDINGS & OTHER WORKS*

IN these lists care is taken to ensure the accuracy of the information given, but it may occasionally happen that, owing to building owners taking the responsibility of commencing work before plans are finally approved by the local authorities, "proposed" works at the time of publication have been actually commenced. Abbreviations: T.C. for Town Council; U.D.C. for Urban District Council; R.D.C. for Rural District Council; E.C. for Education Committee; B.G. for Board of Guardians; B.C. for Borough Council; P.C. for Parish Council; M.H. for Ministry of Health; M.T. for Ministry of Transport; C.B. for County-Borough; B.E. for Board of Education; M.A.B. for Metropolitan Asylums Board; and M.W.B. for Metropolitan Water Board.

FOLLOWING is a list of abbreviations:—Borough Surveyor, B.S.; Borough Engineer, B.E.; District Surveyor, D.S.; Clerk, C.; Town Clerk, T.C.; County Engineer, C.E.; County Surveyor, C.S.; County Architect, C.A.; Surveyor, S.; Engineer, E.; Borough Architect, B.A.; Architect, A.

ALFRETON.—Mr. Robert Watchorn proposes to build church in Derby-rd., in memory of his mother. Scheme will cost £30,000. It includes a church, school, manse, and 8 new cottages.

ARMAGH.—Ministry of Home Affairs held an inquiry into application for improvement scheme by R.C. under the Labourers Acts at an estimate cost of £37,000.

BARNSLEY.—B.G. recommend that application be made to M.H. for sanction to £1,350, in respect of alterations and additions to the casual wards at Barnsley Poor Law Institution.—T.C. are to offer land for sale at Rowland-rd., and Walton-st., on the Huddersfield-rd., housing estate for shop premises.

BARROW.—R.D.C. asked Rothley P.C. to recommend suitable sites for housing purposes.

BELMONT.—M.A.B. received M.H. sanction to £553, for extension of loose box stables and alterations to forage store at Belmont laboratories.

BINGLEY.—St. Ives estate, comprising 821 acres, has been purchased by U.D.C. for £39,000.

BIRMINGHAM.—Foundation stone of new church hall on Witton Lodge estate has been laid.

BLACKPOOL.—Wesleyan authorities sanctioned scheme for school chapel at Highfield-av., at £7.000.

BRIERLEY HILL.—U.D.C. decided to erect 52 houses at £22,312 upon Tristin estate. Sanction has also been received for 50 houses at Brettal-la., and 18 houses at Harts-hill.

BURY.—T.C. received modified tenders for Grove-rd., No. 2 housing scheme of £3,549 and £3,653 10s. each, for 8 houses.—M.H. has sanctioned this.—Four tenders have been received for construction of Mustow-st., house incorporating the old oak, and based upon the specifications of W. Weir. That of H. J. Barbrooke, for £673 10s., has been accepted.

CHARLTON.—Rev. Father Julien of Our Lady of Grace, is proposing to erect new school buildings at £7,000.

CHESTERFIELD.—B.G. instructed architect to prepare plans and estimates for extension to the nurses' homes for 20 additional bedrooms.

COVENTRY.—Parliamentary Committee of City Council recommend that about 114 acres of land be acquired at the price of £15,000 as a site for new sewage disposal works.

DEWSBURY.—Woolworth's have acquired site in Market-pl., where it is intended to erect stores.

EALING.—A strong room is to be built in basement of Town Hall.—Plans and estimates for women's convenience near Ealing Common Station are to be prepared.—Plans passed: 14 houses, A. J. Perkins, Greenford-rd.; three each by J. White, Windmill-la. and A. J. Perkins in Elmwood-gdns.; 8 shops with flats over, A. J. A. Taylor, in Northfield-av., and 8 bungalows, D. B. Falvey, Balmoral-gdns.

ECCLESFIELD.—W.R. Education Committee decided that a secondary school be erected between Ecclesfield and Chapeltown.

EXHALL.—Rev. Frenk Melville, is raising funds for Sunday school and parochial hall.

FAVERSHAM.—Co-operative Society has acquired a block of premises in Preston-st., for new premises.

FOLKESTONE.—T.C. decided that two greenhouses and other buildings should be erected at Sports Ground, Cheriton-rd., at £2,500.

ESTIMATING ON RIGHT LINES

Everyone whose business it is to quote for building work should master the principles upon which estimating is based. These principles are clearly explained and illustrated in

'HOW TO ESTIMATE'

by J. T. REA,

a unique and invaluable work which is not excelled in thoroughness or in scope by any similar book known.

Fourth edition (now ready). 540 pages. Price 15s. net (by post 15s. 9d.). Containing thousands of prices and hundreds of examples of analysis, showing how a builder can make up rates for himself. In view of the difficulty of fixing standard prices under present conditions, the author has included an important series of Adaptation Tables and Percentages (corrected to February, 1927), *which show how rates may be adjusted to meet variations at any time.*

Before purchasing any other book on this vitally important subject, you are invited to inspect this—the standard work which is in use by over 30,000 builders.

A Copy will be sent by return, and your Remittance refunded if the Book does : : not satisfy your requirements : :

B. T. BATSFORD, LTD.
Publishers, 94 High Holborn, London, W.C.

FRODSHAM.—R.D.C. are proposing to erect 12 houses on the Kingsway site.

FROME.—U.D.C. are to borrow £24,184 for housing.

GORSLAS.—Co-operative Society decided to proceed with the new central premises.

HAM.—D.C. have approved plans for a new street and 40 houses for E. J. Partridge.

HAVERHILL.—U.D.C. approved plans prepared by Surveyor (J. H. Clarke) for new Council offices and public urinals, which application is to be made to M. H. for sanction to borrow £800.

HINCKLEY.—R.D.C. recommended houses: 10 Barwell, 10 Burbage, 8 Earl Shilton, 4 Sapcote, 10 Stoney Stanton.

HOLYHEAD.—U.D.C. passed plans for 4 houses, Garth-rd., Seabourne estate, for H. Edwards.

LEAVESDEN.—M.H. sanctioned £1,278 on erection of motor garage at mental hospital, for M.A.B.

LONDON (CAMBERWELL).—M.H. held a public inquiry into application by the borough council for permission to borrow money for erection of two chapels, a waiting-room and entrance lodge at the Council's new cemetery at Honor Oak, S.E.

LONDON.—L.C.C. recommend £600 in respect of improvement of heating and lighting of Mayford L.C.C. school.

LONDON (NEW CROSS).—M.H. has sanctioned M.A.B. to spend £977 on erection of lecture and study rooms at South-Eastern hospital.—M.A.B. recommend that approval be given to provision at South-Eastern hospital, at £320, in accordance with plan prepared by engineer-in-chief, of additional accommodation for the examination of sick staff.

LONDON (LEE GREEN).— M.H. sanctioned £200, for provision of hot closets in certain mess-rooms at Grove Park hospital.

LONDON (WANDSWORTH).—L.C.C. recommend borrowing by B.C. of £2,668 for housing purposes within the borough.

LONDON (WOOLWICH).—L.C.C. recommend £2,035 for erection of domestic economy centre at Haimo-rd., L.C.C. school.—B.C. placed contract for 360 concrete houses at £400 each.

LOUGHBOROUGH.—T.C. has been given permission to borrow £51,260 for purchase of land for houses and roads on new Shelthorpe Estate.

LOWESTOFT.—M.A.B. has received M.H. sanction to £185, for extra works connected with enlargement of ward verandahs at St. Luke's hospital.

LUTON.—T.C. approve scheme for six additional primary tanks, etc., at Sewage Farm, and application is being made to M.H. for £12,000.

MARGATE.—Plans for men's and women's lavatories under the highway at top of Godwin-rd., has been approved by T.C. Estimated cost of work is £3,000, and application is to be made to M.H. for sanction.

MERIDEN.—R.D.C. passed plans: 8 houses at Castle Bromwich, for J. C. Payne; 5 bungalows at Sheldon, for J. T. Sperring; cinema and billiard saloon at Castle Bromwich, for Morris, Jacombs & Sons, Ltd.; 3 houses at Bickenhill, for H. Dare & Son, Ltd.

MYTHOLMROYD.—U.D.C. passed plans for Miss I. M. Helliwell, 27 houses, Tanner Fields.

NEWPORT.—The C.B. has approved the following plans: Walmer-rd., 4 houses, for T. Addis, H. Budgen, architect; St. Jultan-rd., 8 houses, Meaker Bros., Graham, Hitchcox & Co., architects.—Plans have also been approved for a Police station and quarters at Liswerry at cost of £3,050.

NORTHALLERTON.—R.D.C. decided to erect a cottage at Isolation Hospital, at £800, for cases of infectious diseases.

NORWICH.—T.C. are to proceed with erection of 150 houses.

OLDHAM.—M.H. agreed to the acceptance of a tender for adaptation of Greenacres Lodge as a maternity house.

OMBERSLEY.—M.H. has accepted reduced tender of Messrs. Brazier for £2,522, for 6 houses at Fernhill Heath.

OTLEY.—U.D.C. approved plans for lay-out of building estate for 30 houses in Bradford-rd., for O'Brien and Richmond.

OXFORD.—The University voted £7,000 for an extension of the University Picture Gallery.

PRESTON.—Plans approved by Streets and Building Committee: kinema theatre, Church-st., for Provincial Kinema Theatres, Ltd.—Formal sanction has been forwarded by M.H. to borrowing £1,250, for calf ring and lairage at Cattle Market.

ROSS.—Funds are being raised by Catholic congregation for church.

ROTHERHAM.—Barnburgh Estates Co. acquired land at High Melton and Barnburgh, for housing purposes.

SALFORD.—E.C. propose school for cripple children, on Springfield estate, Speedley.

SHEFFIELD.—Considerable developments and extensions are to be carried out at Arcade Central premises of Co-operative Society.

SILEBY.—Tenders are being invited for 14 houses on Cossington-rd., and on Ratcliffe-rd.

STANLEY (YORKS.).—U.D.C. decided to proceed with 100 houses.

STRETFORD.—New General Post Office is contemplated on a site in King-st.—The plan of underground conveniences been approved at £3,500.

PRICES CURRENT OF MATERIALS.

[Owing to the exceptional circumstances which prevail at the present time, prices of materials should be confirmed by inquiry. Ed.]

BRICKS, &c.

Per 1,000 Alongside, in River Thames up to London Bridge. £ s. d.

Best Stocks 4 5 6
Second Hard Stocks 3 19 6

Per 1,000. Delivered at London Goods Stations.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Flettons, at King's Cross	2 14 3	Best Blue Pressed Staffs	9 5 0
Do. grooved for Plaster	2 16 3	Do. Bullnose ...	9 15 0
Do. Bullnose ...	3 8 3	Blue Wire Cuts	7 5 0
Best Stourbridge Fire Brick :—			
2½ in.	8 11 0	3 in.	10 3 0

GLAZED BRICKS—

Best White Ivory, and Salt Glazed Stretchers ...	21 10 0	D'ble Str'tch'rs	30 0 0
		D'ble Headers	27 0 0
		One Side and two Ends ...	31 0 0
Headers	21 0 0	Two Sides and one End	32 0 0
Quoins, Bull-nose and 4½ in.		Splays and Squints	28 10 0
Flats	28 0 0		

Second Quality, £1 per 1,000 less than best. Cream and buff, £2 extra over white. Other colours, Hard Glaze, £5 10s. extra over white.

BREEZE CONCRETE SLABS.
Delivered London.

	s. d.		s. d.
2 in. per yd. super	1 11	3 in. per yd. super	2 9
2½ in ,, ,,	2 4	4 in. ,, ,,	3 6

	s. d.	
Thames Ballast	10 6	per yd.
Pit Sand	13 9	,, ,,
Thames Sand	14 6	,, ,,
Best Washed Sand	14 6	,, ,,
¾ in. Shingle for Ferro-Concrete	12 9	,, ,,
½ in.	14 0	,, ,,
¾ in. Broken Brick	11 6	,, ,,
Pan Breeze	8 0	,, ,,

} delivered 2 miles radius Padding-ton.

Per ton delivered in London area in full van loads.

Best Portland Cement. British Standard Specification. Test £2 18 0 to £3 3 6
51s. alongside at Vauxhall in 80-ton lots.

Ferrocrete per ton extra on above	0 10 0
Super Cement (Waterproof)	4 8 0
Roman Cement	8 15 0
Parian Cement	5 15 0
Keene's Cement, White	5 15 0
,, ,, Pink	5 10 0
Plaster, Coarse, Pink	3 0 0
,, ,, White	3 12 6
,, Fine	5 12 0
Sirapite, Coarse	3 9 0
,, Finish	3 17 0
Grey Stone Lime	3 0 9
Chalk Lime	3 0 9
Best Ground Blue Lias Lime	2 13 6
Hair ..... per cwt.	2 2 6
Granite Chippings	1 12 0

NOTE.—Sacks are charged 1s. 9d. each and credited 1s. 6d. if returned in good condition within three months carr. pd.
Stourbridge Fireclay in s'cks 37s. 0d. per ton at rly. dp.

STONE.

BATH STONE.—Delivered in railway trucks at Westbourne Park, Paddington, G.W.R., or South Lambeth, G.W.R., per ft. cube ..... s. d. 2 10

PORTLAND STONE.—
Brown Whitbed, in random blocks of 20 ft. average, delivered in railway trucks at Nine Elms, L. & S.W.R., South Lambeth Station, G.W.R., and Westbourne Park, Paddington, G.W.R., per ft. cube 4 4½
Do. do. delivered on road wagons at above stations, per ft. cube 4 5½
White basebed, 3d. per ft. cube extra.
NOTE.—1d. per ft. cube extra for every foot over 20 ft. *average*, and ½d. beyond 30 ft.

HOPTON-WOOD STONE—
Delivered at any Goods Station, London. s. d.
Random blocks from 10 ft. and over P. ft. cb. 17 0
Sawn two sides ..... ,, 27 0
Sawn three or four sides ..... ,, 32 0

YORK STONE, BLUE—*Robin Hood Quality*.
Delivered at any Goods Station, London.
6 in. sawn two sides landings to sizes (under 30 ft. super) .....Per ft. super 5 6
6 in. rubbed two sides, ditto ..... ,, 6 0
3 in. sawn two sides slabs (random sizes) ,, 2 3½
2 in. to 2½ in. sawn one side slabs (random sizes) ..... ,, 1 6½
1½ in. to 2 in. ditto, ditto ..... ,, 1 4

HARD YORK—
Delivered at any Goods Station, London.
Scappled random blocks ..... Per ft. cube 6 3
6 in. sawn two sides landing to sizes (under 40 ft. super) .....Per ft. super 5 1½
6 in. rubbed two sides, ditto ..... ,, 6 1½
4 in. sawn two sides slabs (random sizes) ,, 2 10
3 in. ditto ditto ,, 2 1½
2 in. self-faced random flags ...Per yd. super 9 0

CAST STONE.

Delivered in London area in full-van loads. per ft. cube:—Plain, 8s. 6d.; Moulded, 9s. 6d. Cills, 10s. 0d,

WOOD.

GOOD BUILDING DEAL.

Inches.	per stan.	Inches.	per stan.
4 × 11	£28 0	3 × 6	£21 0
4 × 9	25 0	3 × 11	25 0
4 × 8	24 0	2 × 11	25 0
4 × 7	23 0	3 × 9	24 0
3 × 8	21 0	2½ × 9	23 0
3 × 7	20 0	3 × 4½	22 0
2½ × 7	20 0	3 × 4	22 0

PLANED BOARDS.

1 × 11	£27 0	1 × 9	£26 0

PLAIN EDGE FLOORING.

Inches	per sq.	Inches.	per sq.
⅞	20/-	1¼	31/-
⅞	22/-	1½	34/-
1	25/-		

TONGUED AND GROOVED FLOORING

Inches.	per sq.	Inches.	per sq.
1	25/-	⅝	16/6
1¼	31/-	⅞	19/-
1½	34/-	1	24/-

MATCHING (BEST).

BATTENS.

Inches.	s. d.
¾ × 2	2 6 per 100 ft.

SAWN LATHS.

Per bundle	0 2 4

1" AND UP THICK.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Dry Austrian Wainscot, per ft. cube	0 16 0	to 0 18 0
Dry American and/or Japanese Figured Oak, ft. cube	0 15 0	to —
Dry American and/or Japanese Plain Oak, ft. cube	0 11 0	to 0 13 0
Dry sq.-edged Honduras Mahogany, ft. cube	0 16 0	to 0 18 0
Dry Log cut Honduras Mahogany, ft. cube	0 18 0	to 1 1 0
Dry Cuba Mahogany, ft. cube	1 4 0	to 1 10 0
Dry Teak, ft. cube	0 13 0	to 0 15 0
Dry American Whitewood, ft. cube	0 11 0	to 0 14 0
Best Scotch glue, per cwt.	4 10 0	to —
Liquid Glue, per cwt.	4 7 0	to 5 10 0

SLATES.

First quality slates from Bangor or Portmadoc carriage paid in full truck loads to London Rate Station. Per 1,000.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
24 by 12	32 18 4	18 by 10	18 12 11
22 by 12	29 17 11	18 by 9	16 9 2
22 by 11	27 14 2	16 by 10	15 12 6
20 by 12	26 5 0	16 by 8	12 3 9
20 by 10	22 10 0		

TILES.

Delivered at London rate stations in full truckloads of not less than 4 tons. Per 1,000 f.o.r. London.

Best machine-made tiles from Broseley or Staffordshire district	5 12 6
ditto hand-made ditto	5 17 6
Ornamental ditto	6 2 6
Hip and valley tiles (per dozen) Hand-made	0 9 6
Machine-made	0 9 0

METALS.

JOISTS, GIRDERS, &c., TO LONDON STATION, PER TON—

	£ s. d.
R.S. Joists, cut and fitted	12 10 0
Plain Compound Girders	14 10 0
,, ,, Stanchions	16 10 0
In Roof Work	19 10 0

MILD STEEL ROUNDS.
To London Station, per ton.

Diameter.	£ s. d.	Diameter.	£ s. d.
¼ in.	12 0 0	⅝ in. to ½ in.	10 15 0
⅜ in.	11 0 0	⅝ in. to 2⅝ in.	10 10 0

WROUGHT-IRON TUBES AND FITTINGS—
(Discount off List for lot of not less than £7 net value delivered direct from Works, 2½ per cent. less above gross discounts, carriage forward, if sent from London Stocks.)

	Tubes.	Fittings Over ½"	Flanges Over ½"
Black Gas	67½%	... 45%	... 55%
Galvanised Gas	52½%	... 35%	... 45%
Blue Water	62½%	... 40%	... 50%
Galvanised Water	46½%	... 30%	... 40%
Red Steam	57½%	... 35%	... 45%
Galvanised Steam	40 %	... 25%	... 35%

C.I. HALF-ROUND GUTTERS—London Prices ex Works.

Per yd. in 6 ft. lengths.	Gutters.	Angles and Nozzles.	Stop Ends.
3 in.	1/3½	11½d.	3½d.
3½ in.	1/4¾	1/1½	3¾d.
4 in.	1/6	1/3	3¾d.
4½ in.	1/7½	1/4¾	4¼d.
5 in.	1/10½	1/6½	5¾d.

O.G. GUTTERS.

3 in.	1/8	1/4½	3¾d.
3½ in.	1/8	1/4¾	3¾d.
4 in.	1/9¾	1/4¾	3¾d.
4½ in.	1/11¾	1/7¾	4¼d.
5 in.	2/4½	1/10½	5¾d.

RAIN-WATER PIPES, &c.

per yd. in 6 fts.	Pipe.	Bends, stock angles.	Branches. stock angles.
2 in. plain	1/10½	1/3	1/9½
2½ in. ,, ...	2/0¾	1/4¾	2/1½
3 in. ,, ...	2/6	1/9	2/7½
3½ in. ,, ...	2/11¼	2/0¼	3/0¼
4 in. ,, ...	3/5	2/6½	3/8½

L.C.C. COATED SOIL PIPES—London-Prices ex Works

	Pipe.	Bends, stock angles.	Branches. stock angles.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
2 in. per yd. in 6 fts. plain	3 3	2 4½	2 10
2½ in. ,,	3 9	2 7½	3 7
3 in. ,,	4 6	2 10	4 2½
3½ in. ,,	4 11½	3 7	4 11½
4 in. ,,	5 5½	4 0½	5 9

L.C.C. COATED DRAIN PIPES—London-Prices ex Works.

	Pipe.	Bends, stock angles.	Branches. stock angles.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
3 in. per yd. in 9 ft. lengths	4 4	5 1	8 0½
4 in. ,, ,,	6 2	5 8	10 0
5 in. ,, ,,	7 2	10 10	17 1
6 in. ,, ,,	8 6	13 2	21 9

Gasken for jointing, 38/6 per cwt.

	Per ton in London. £ s. d.	£ s. d.
IRON— Common bars	13 0 0	to 14 10 0
Staffordshire Crown Bars— Good merchant quality	14 5 0	to 15 5 0
Staffordshire Marked Bars	16 5 0 ...	17 5 0
Mild Steel Bars	10 0 0 ...	11 0 0
Steel Bars, Ferro-Concrete quality, basis price	10 0 0 ...	11 0 0
Hoop iron, basis price ...	12 0 0 ...	13 0 0
,, Galvanised	27 0 0 ...	28 0 0
Soft Steel Sheets, Black— Ordinary sizes to 20 g.	13 5 0 ...	14 5 0
,, ,, ,, 24 g.	14 5 0 ...	15 5 0
,, ,, ,, 26 g.	16 5 0 ...	17 5 0
Sheets Flat Best Soft Steel, C.R. & C.A. quality— Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 20g.....	15 10 0 ...	16 10
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 22 g. and 24 g.....	16 10 0 ...	17 10 0
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 26 g. ...	18 10 0 ...	20 10 0
No. 1 quality £4 per ton extra.		
Flat and Galvanised Corrugated Sheets— Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. to 9 ft. to 20 g.	18 0 0 ...	19 0 0
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. to 9 ft. to 22 g. and 24 g.	18 10 0 ...	19 10 0
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. to 9 ft. to 26 g.	21 10 0 ...	22 10 0
Sheets Galvanised Flat, Best quality— Best Soft Steel Sheets, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 20 g. and thicker	22 0 0 ...	23 0 0
Best Soft Steel Sheets, 22 g. and 24 g.	24 0 0 ...	26 0 0
Best Soft Steel Sheets, 26 g.	25 10 0 ...	26 10 0
Cut Nails, 3 in. to 6 in.....	19 0 0	

(Under 3 in. usual trade extras.)

METAL WINDOWS.—Standard sizes, suitable for complete houses, including all fittings, painting two coats, and delivery to job, average price about 1s. 4d. to 1s. 7d. per foot super.

LEAD, &c.

(Delivered in London.)	£ s. d.
LEAD—Sheet, English, 4 lb. and up	33 0 0
Pipe in coils	33 10 0
Soil pipe	36 10 0
Compo Pipe	37 0 0

NOTE.—Country delivery, 20s. per ton extra: lots under 3 cwt. 3s. per cwt. extra, and over 3 cwt. and under 5 cwt., 1s. 6d. per cwt. extra. Cut to sizes, 2s. cwt. extra.

Oil lead, ex London area, at Mills ..... per ton	23 0 0

COPPER.

	s. d.
Seamless Copper tubes (basis) .....per lb.	1 0½
Strong sheet ..... ,,	1 0
Thin ..... ,,	1 1
Copper nails ..... ,,	2 3
Copper wire ..... ,,	2 4

PLUMBERS' BRASS WORK.
Delivered in London.

NEW RIVER PATTERN SCREW DOWN BIB COCKS FOR IRON.

½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	
29/-	45/-	76/-	153/-	246/-	510/-	per doz.

NEW RIVER PATTERN SCREW DOWN STOP COCKS AND UNIONS.

½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	
41/6	62/-	92/-	174/-	300/-	588/-	per doz.

NEW RIVER PATTERN SCREW DOWN MAIN FERRULES.

½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	
39/6	60/-	116/6	per doz.

CAPS AND SCREWS.

1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	3 in.	3½ in.	4 in.	
7/6	10/-	14/-	23/-	30/-	42/-	per doz.

DOUBLE NUT BOILER SCREWS.

½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	
7/6	11/-	17/-	29/-	36/-	63/-	per doz.

BRASS SLEEVES.

1¼ in.	2 in.	3 in.	3½ in.	4 in.	
10/-	12/-	20/-	24/-	31/-	per doz.

NEW RIVER PATTERN CROYDON BALL VALVES, S:F.

½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	
35/-	56/-	98/-	162/-	228/-	per doz.

DRAWN LEAD P. & S. TRAPS WITH BRASS CLEANING SCREW.

1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	3 in.	
8 lbs. P. traps ...	33/-	41/-	56/-	101/- per doz.
8 lbs. S. traps ...	35/-	45/-	66/-	126/- ,,

TIN—English Ingots, 3/1 per lb. SOLDER—Plumber's 1/4, Tinmen's 1/7, Blowpipe 1/7 per lb.

PAINTS, &c.

Raw Linseed Oil, in pipes	per gallon	0	3 1
,, ,, ,, in barrels	,,	0	3 3
,, ,, ,, in drums	,,	0	3 5
Boiled ,, ,, in barrels	,,	0	3 5
,, ,, ,, in drums	,,	0	3 8
Turpentine in barrels	,,	0	3 10
,, in drums (10 gall.)	,,	0	4 0
Genuine Ground English White Lead, per ton		46	0 0

(In not less than 5 cwt. casks.)

GENUINE WHITE LEAD PAINT—
"Father Thames," "Nine Elms," "Park," "Supremus," "St. Paul's," "Morganswyte." "Polacco," "J." Brand and other best brands in 14 lb. tins) not less than 5 cwt. lots per ton delivered 65 10 0
Red Lead, Dry (packages extra)... per ton 38 0 0
Best Linseed Oil Putty ..... per cwt. 0 15 0
Filicol ..... ,, 0 15 6
Size. XD quality..... ftkn. 0 3 6

Continued on next page.

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PRICES CURRENT OF MATERIALS (*contd.*)

GLASS.

ENGLISH SHEET GLASS IN CRATES OF STOCK SIZES.

	Per ft.		Per ft.
15 oz. fourths ...	2⅜d.	32 oz. fourths	6⅜d.
15 „ thirds ...	3⅛d.	32 „ thirds.....	9 d.
21 „ fourths ...	4d.	Obscured Sheet, 15 oz.	3⅜d.
21 „ thirds.....	4⅜d.	„ „ 21 „	4 d.
26 „ fourths ...	4⅛d.	Fluted 15 oz. 6¼d., 21 oz.	9d.
26 „ thirds.....	6⅜d.	En'lled 15 oz. 4⅞d., 21 oz.	6⅝d.

Extra price according to size and substance for squares cut from stock.

ENGLISH ROLLED PLATE IN CRATES OF STOCK SIZES.

	Per ft.
⅛ Rolled plate	4⅛d.
⅛ Rough rolled	5⅛d.
¼ Rough rolled	5⅝d.
Figured Rolled, Baltic, Oceanic, Arctic Stippolyte, and small and large Flemish White	6d.
Ditto, tinted	8⅛d.
Rolled Sheet	5⅛d.
White Rolled Cathedral	5⅛d.
Tinted do.	7⅛d.

Cast plate is same price as rough rolled.

VARNISHES, &c.

		Per Gallon. £ s. d.
Oak Varnish.....	Outside	0 14 0
Fine ditto	ditto	0 16 0
Fine Copal	ditto	0 18 0
Pale Copal	ditto	1 0 0
Pale Copal Carriage	ditto	1 4 0
Best ditto	ditto	1 12 0
Floor Varnish	Inside	0 18 0
Fine Pale Paper	ditto	0 18 0
Fine Copal Cabinet	ditto	1 2 6
Fine Copal Flatting	ditto	1 0 6
Hard Drying Oak	ditto	0 18 0
Fine Hard Drying Oak	ditto	0 19 0
Fine Copal Varnish.....	ditto	1 0 0
Pale ditto	ditto	1 2 0
Best ditto	ditto	1 12 0
Best Japan Gold Size		0 12 6
Best Black Japan		0 10 6
Oak and Mahogany Stain (water)		0 12 0
Brunswick Black.....		0 7 6
Berlin Black.....		0 14 6
Knotting (patent)		1 5 0
French and Brush Polish		0 17 0
Liquid Dryers in Terebine.....		0 9 0
Cuirass Black Enamel		0 7 0

The National Association of Building Societies.

At the annual meeting of the National Association of Building Societies, held on June 16 and 17, at Buxton Town Hall, the Chairman of the Executive, Mr. Enoch Hill, J.P., of Halifax, in his official address, and dealing with the question of the subsidising of house building, pointed out that during the three years 1924 to 1927 the amount of the National Exchequer subsidy paid on account of houses built in England and Wales amounted to £24,259,941, in addition to the loss borne by local authorities, equivalent to a penny rate under the 1919 Act, or about £900,000 per annum, making the total for the three years £26,959,941. Sir Kingsley Wood recently demonstrated by careful records that the effect of the subsidy had been seen in the cost of houses. When the subsidy was high, the cost was high, and when the subsidy was low, the cost was reduced. The subsidy had not produced the small houses, or the economical houses, at rents within the means of the working classes. If the amount of the subsidy had been devoted to building small houses, suitable for people in humble circumstances and for small families, at a cost of £300 each, 90,000 could have been provided, and if this process had been repeated four times during 12 years, 360,000 would have been provided.

Skilled Employment and Apprenticeship Association.

We note from the twenty-first Annual Report of this Association, just issued, that during 1926 the number of applications received by the Committees was 2,719, an increase of 479; the numbers of boys and girls apprenticed showed a decrease, but the numbers placed as learners and improvers showed a considerable increase. The East London Apprenticing Fund received 16 applications for assistance in the payment of premiums, and to 14 of these the necessary money was loaned, as against 10 last year. Seven boys completed their indentures during the year, and there were 44 still on the books.

THE SCOTTISH BUILDER

NEW BUILDINGS IN SCOTLAND

Aberdeen.—Buildings.—The Plans and Sewerage Committee of Aberdeen Town Council passed 18 plans to the total value of £48,232. These included plans for extensions at Robert Gordon's Colleges to the value of £45,000, and for two dwelling-houses, estimated to cost £1,380.

Aberdeen.—Extension.—The Town Council has accepted estimates for extensions at the City Hospital at a cost of £50,350.

Ayr.—Cinema.—The Dean of Guild Court has passed plans, presented by the Scottish Cinema and Variety Theatres, Ltd., of Glasgow, for a picture-house at 35-40, High-street. Besides a picture theatre, with seating accommodation for 1,000 persons in the area and for 424 in the balcony, the building will include tea-rooms and offices. The estimated cost is £10,000.

Edinburgh.—Buildings.—Warrant to erect a new cinema at 18-20, High-street has been granted to Mr. Philip S. L. Lucas by the Dean of Guild Court. The building will be on the opposite side of the street from, and facing, John Knox's house. It is to have seating for 1,100. The trustees of George-square Nursing Home for Women was also granted warrant to build a nurses' home and garage at 72, Spring-gardens, at a cost of £4,000. Other warrants granted were:—Trustees of Edinburgh Hospital and Dispensary for Women and Children—dispensary at Whitehouse Loan; Governors of Fettes Trust—pavilion at Fettes College, Comely Bank.

Edinburgh.—Conversion.—It is proposed to convert Huntly House, Canongate, into a Corporation museum, and the Plans and Works Committee of the Town Council, accompanied by Mr. F. C. Mears, architect, have made an inspection of the house. Mr. Macrae, City architect, and Mr. Mears are to submit a scheme.

Edinburgh. — Housing. — The Edinburgh Dean of Guild Court has approved the following plans:—Mr. T. Brown—four flatted villas at Barnton-terrace; City of Edinburgh—lavatories at King's-place, Portobello; Edinburgh Ice Rink Co. (Ltd.)—additions and alterations at Ice Rink, Haymarket; Mr. A. Matthew—three double villas at Cluny-gardens; Morningside Congregational Church Trustees—church classrooms and caretaker's house, alterations and additions at corner of Morningside-road and Chamberlain-road; Mr. D. Alexander—shop and four houses at 19-23, North Fort-street, Leith; Church of Scotland General Trustees—alterations at West St. Giles' Church, Meadow-place; Mr. J. Miller—five double houses at Queensferry-road and West Barnton-terrace.

Fraserburgh. — Gas Works. — The Town Council has decided to proceed with the erection of a new gasworks at the top of Mid-street, amounting to £18,600.

Insch.—Institute.—The late Dr. Russell has bequeathed a sum of £8,000 and a house property, to erect and endow an institute, consisting of a library and reading and recreation rooms, in Insch, and also to provide a bowling green.

Leith.—Town Hall.—A report by Sir George Washington Browne, P.R.S.A., regarding the architects' competition for the design of the new Leith Town Hall and Library has been considered by the Lord Provost's Committee of Edinburgh Town Council, and the Committee resolved to recommend that the architects, Messrs. Bradshaw, Gass & Hope, of Bolton, be instructed to prepare the working plans of the proposed building with a view to tenders being invited.

Rothesay.—Houses.—The Scottish Board of Health has approved of the municipal housing scheme of nine blocks of buildings containing 35 houses, and the Town Council, who are erecting the houses, has agreed to purchase the land outright from the Marquis of Bute.

Sanquhar.—Housing.—The Town Council has accepted tenders for the erection of 12 new houses of the "M'Connel" type, of which Mr. William Scott, Inglewood, Sanquhar, is the designer and architect. Eight of these are two-apartment houses and four are of three apartments.

BUILDING TRADE WAGES IN SCOTLAND.*

The following are the present rates of wages in the building trade in the principal towns of Scotland. Every endeavour is made to ensure accuracy, but we cannot be responsible for errors that may occur:—

	Masons.	Bricklayers.	Carpenters, Joiners.	Plasterers.	Slaters.	Plumbers.	Painters.	Labourers—Masons', Bricklayers', Plasterers'.
Aberdeen	1/8	1/8½	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/7	10½d. to 1/1
Airdrie.....	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	—	1/6½	1/3
Alexandria	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	—	1/2½ to 1/3½
Arbroath.....	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7½	1/7	1/7	1/5½	1/1¼
Ayr	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/3
Bathgate.....	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8½	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/2 to 1/3
Blairgowrie.....	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7½	1/5	1/7	1/4	10d. to 1/-
Bo'ness	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3
Coatbridge	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	—	1/6½	1/3 to 1/3½
Dumbarton.....	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Dumfries.....	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Dundee	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3
Dunfermline	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Edinburgh	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Falkirk	1/7½	1/7½	1/7	1/8	1/7	1/7	1/6½	1/2½
Fort William	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/2
Galashiels	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Glasgow	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Greenock.....	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/7	1/0½ to 1/3½
Hamilton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/3½
Hawick	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7-1/7½	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Helensburgh	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/7	1/3½
Inverness	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/- to 1/2
Kilmarnock	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Kirkcaldy	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Kirkwall	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/4	1/-
Lanark	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6	1/- to 1/2
Leith	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Motherwell	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/3½
Perth	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/3
Stirling	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Stirlingshire (Eastern District)	1/8-1/10	1/8-1/10	1/8	1/9	1/7	1/8	1/6½	1/3½
Wishaw	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/7	1/3½

* The information given in this table is copyright. The rates of wages in the various towns in England and Wales are given on page 31.

CURRENT PRICES FOR BUILDING WORK IN LONDON*

EXCAVATOR.

		s.	d.
Digging and throwing or wheeling and filling carts, and carting away to shoot—6 ft. deep	per yard cube	11	0
Add if in clay	,, ,,	1	0
Add for every additional depth of 6 ft.	,, ,,	0	6
Planking and strutting to trenches	per foot super	0	5
Do. to sides of excavation, including shoring	,, ,,	1	0

CONCRETOR.

Portland cement concrete in foundation 1 to 6	per yard cube	38	0
Add if in underpinning in short lengths	,, ,,	7	0
Add if in floors 6 in. thick	,, ,,	3	3
Add if in beams	,, ,,	3	9
Add if aggregate 1 : 2 : 4	,, ,,	10	0
Add for hoisting not exceeding 10 ft. beyond the first 10 ft.	,, ,,	2	6

BRICKLAYER.

		£	s.	d.
Reduced brickwork in lime mortar and Fletton bricks	per rod	32	0	0
Add if in stocks	,,	7	10	0
Add if in Staffordshire blues	,,	22	0	0
Add if in Portland cement and sand	,,	1	10	0

FACINGS.

Extra for facing in English or Flemish bond for every 10s. per 1,000 over the price of the common bricks	per ft. super	0	0	1¼

POINTING.

Neat flat struck or weathered joint	,, ,,	0	0	3

ARCHES.

Extra only to the price of ordinary brickwork :—				
Fair external in half brick rings	,, ,,	0	0	10
Axed in stocks	,, ,,	0	1	9
Rubbed and gauged jointed in putty camber or segmental	,, ,,	0	6	0

SUNDRIES.

Damp course in double course of slates breaking joint and bedded in Portland cement	,, ,,	0	1	0
Setting ordinary register grates and stoves	each	1	0	0
Setting kitchener, including forming flues, &c., with all necessary fire bricks	,,	4	15	0

ASPHALTER.

		s.	d.
Half-inch horizontal damp course	per yard super	4	6
Three-quarter-inch vertical damp course	,, ,,	9	6
Three-quarter-inch on flats in two thicknesses	,, ,,	6	3
Angle fillet	per foot run	0	3
Skirting and fillet 6 in. high	,, ,,	1	2

MASON.

York stone templates fixed	per foot cube	13	0
York stone sills fixed	,, ,,	22	0
Bath stone and all labour fixed	,, ,,	10	6
Portland stone fixed	,, ,,	20	0

SLATER.

Welsh 16 in. × 8 in. 3 in. lap, including nails	per square	72	9
Do. 20 in. × 10 in. Do. Do.	,,	80	9
Do. 24 in. × 12 in. Do. Do.	,,	90	0

CARPENTER AND JOINER.

Fir framed in plates	per foot cube	5	0	
Do. joists	,, ,,	5	6	
Do. roofs, floors and partitions	,, ,,	6	0	
Do. trusses	,, ,,	8	6	

		¾″	1″	1¼″	2″
Deal rough close boarding	per sq.	35/6	40/–	45/–	72/–

		s.	d.
Flat centering for concrete floor, including struts or hangers	,,	50	0
Do. to beams	per ft. sup.	1	0
Centres for arches	,,	1	6
Gutter boards and bearers	,,	1	0

FLOORING.		¾″	1″	1¼″	1½″
Deal-edges shot	per sq.	—	44 6	53 –	60 6
Do. tongued and grooved	,,	—	49 –	57 6	65 –
Do. matchings	,,	45/–	51/–	—	—
Moulded skirting, including backings and grounds	per ft. sup.	1/6	1/9	2/0	2/6

SASHES AND FRAMES.

		s.	d.
One-and-a-half moulded sashes or casements	per foot super	1	10
Two Do. Do. Do.	,, ,,	2	1
Add for fitting and fixing	,, ,,	0	3
Deal-cased frames with 1 in. inner and outer linings, 1½ in. pulley stiles tongued to linings, hard wood sills with 2 in. moulded sashes in squares, double hung, double hung with pulleys, lines and weights ; average size	,, ,,	3	9

DOORS.

		1½″	1¾″	2″
Two-panel square framed	per ft. sup.	2/1	2/4	2/6
Four-panel Do.	,,	2/5	2/8	2/11
Two-panel moulded both sides	,,	2/8	2/11	3/2
Four-panel Do. Do.	,,	2/11	3/2	3/5

CARPENTER AND JOINER—continued.

FRAMES.

		s.	d.
Deal wrot moulded and rebated	per foot cube	14	0

		1″	1¼″	1½″
Plain deal jamb linings framed	per ft. sup.	1/7	1/8	1/11
Deal shelves and bearers	,,	1/4	1/6	1/9
Add if cross-tongued	,,	2d.	2d.	2d.

STAIRCASES.

	1″	1¼″	1½″	2″	2½″
Deal treads and risers in and including rough brackets	2/1	2/4	2/9	—	—
Deal strings wrot on both sides and framed	1/8	2/–	2/2	2/8	—

		s.	d.
Housings for steps and risers	each	0	11
Deal balusters, 1 in. × 1¼ in.	per ft. run	0	9
Mahogany handrail : average, 3 in. × 3 in.	,, ,,	6	0
Add if ramped	,, ,,	12	0
Add if wreathed	,, ,,	24	0

FIXING ONLY IRONMONGERY (INCLUDING SCREWS).

6 in. barrel bolts	8½d.	Rim locks	2 –
Sash fasteners	11½d.	Mortice locks	4 6
Casement fasteners	1/5	Patent spring hinges and letting into floor and making good	19/–
Casement stays	1/2		
Cupboard locks	1/5		

FOUNDER AND SMITH.

		s.	d.
Rolled steel joists	per cwt.	16	3
Plain compound girders	,,	19	0
Do. stanchions	,,	21	9
In roof work	,,	27	6

RAIN-WATER GOODS.

		3″	4″	5″	6″
Half-round plain rebated joints	ft. run	1/6	1/9	2/–	2/6
Ogee Do. Do.	,,	1/9	2/–	2/6	3/3
Rain-water pipes with ears	,,	1/9	2/7	—	—
Extra for shoes and bends	each	4/4	5/11	—	—
Do. stopped ends	,,	1/11	2/4½	3/7	4/–
Do. nozzles for inlets	,,	2/2	2/7	3/10	4/3

PLUMBER.

		s.	d.
Milled lead and laying in flashings and gutters	per cwt.	46	6
Do. Do. in flats	,,	45	6
Extra labour and solder in coated cesspools	each	6	9
Welf joint	per ft. run	0	6
Soldered seam	,, ,,	1	6
Copper nailing	,, ,,	0	6

		½″	¾″	1″	1¼″	2″	4″
Drawn lead waste	per ft. run	1/2	1/9	2/–	3/4	4/–	—
Do. service	,,	1/8	2/2	2/7	3/10	—	—
Do. soil	,,	—	—	—	—	—	6/9
Bends in lead pipe	each	—	—	—	—	3/3	8/2
Soldered stop ends	,,	1/2	1/8	2/1	2/10	3/6	—
Red lead joints	,,	11d.	1/–	1/3	1/11	2/4	4/10
Wiped soldered joints	,,	2/10	3/6	4/–	4/11	6/6	9/9
Lead traps and cleaning screws	,,	—	—	—	14/7	19/6	—
Bib cocks and joints	,,	6/4	9/7	15/4	41 –	—	—
Stop cocks and joints	,,	15/4	17/2	25/8	64/–	—	—

PLASTERER.

		s.	d.
Render, float and set in lime and hair	per yard sup.	2	6
Do. Do. Sirapite	,, ,,	2	9
Do. Do. Keen's	,, ,,	4	0
Add saw lathing	,, ,,	1	7
Add metal lathing	,, ,,	2	6
(Not including hangers or runners, &c., for suspended ceilings.)			
Portland cement screed	,, ,,	2	2
Do. plain face	,, ,,	3	3
Mouldings in plaster	per 1 girth	0	1¾
One-and-a-half grano ithic pavings	per yard sup.	5	9

GLAZIER.

		s.	d.
21-oz. sheet plain	per foot sup.	0	8½
26-oz. Do.	,, ,,	1	0
Obscured sheet	,, ,,	1	1
⅛-in. rolled plate	,, ,,	0	9
¼-in rough rolled or cast plate	,, ,,	0	10½
¼-in wired cast plate	,, ,,	1	4

PAINTER.

		s.	d.
Preparing and distempering, 2 coats	per yard sup.	0	9
Knotting and priming	,, ,,	0	7
Plain painting, 1 coat	,, ,,	0	9
Do. 2 coats	,, ,,	1	2
Do. 3 coats	,, ,,	1	9
Do. 4 coats	,, ,,	2	4
Graining	,, ,,	2	3
Varnishing twice	,, ,,	1	9
Sizing	,, ,,	0	3
Flatting	,, ,,	0	7
Enamel	,, ,,	1	1
Wax polishing	per foot sup.	0	6
French polishing	,, ,,	1	2
Preparing for and hanging paper	per piece, 2/– to 4/–		

*These prices apply to *new buildings only*. They cover superintendence by foreman and carry a profit of 10 % on the prime cost without establishment charges. A percentage of 1½ should be added for Employers' Liability and National Health and Unemployments Acts, and from 1s. 6d. per £100 for Fire Insurance.- The whole of the information given on this page is copyright.

BOOK REVIEWS

The New Law of Property. Third Edition. Being a Sixth Edition of Topham's Real Property (an introductory explanation of the law relating to land) showing the changes effected by Lord Birkenhead's Act; The Consolidating Statutes of 1925 and the Amending Act of 1926, by Alfred F. Topham, of Lincoln's Inn, one of His Majesty's Counsel, formerly Whewell Scholar and Chancellor's Medallist in the University of Cambridge, Reader in the Law of Real Property and Conveyancing to the Council of Legal Education. (London : Butterworth & Co. 1927.) 15s. net.

We gave a notice of the Second Edition of this work in our issue for August 28, 1925, and we are not surprised that a further edition should be called for as it is one of the most comprehensive treatises that had come under our notice. Such changes in the law as are affected by the six statutes involved (or we might say the eight statutes involved for Lord Birkenhead's Act, the Law of Property Act, 1922, was more or less transitional and the greater part has been repealed in the consolidating statutes, and a further amending Act, The Law of Property (Amendment) Act, 1926, has already had to be passed) cannot be dealt with in any simple form, but the author has done his best to explain this "simplification of the law" as it has been termed. From the number of text-books issued dealing with various branches of the "new law" it must be recognised that at present this process of simplification has only introduced uncertainty and some confusion, but the author of the work we are considering at any rate recognised that this must be the case in the early stages of such at attempt to reform the law. The new features contained in this edition are the amending Act we have referred to above, and the Statutory Conditions of Sale which have been promulgated by the Lord Chancellor and which will apply to contracts of sale by correspondence, subject to any modification or stipulation or intention to the contrary expressed in that correspondence, and they may also by express reference thereto be made to apply to any contract of sale of land and may be cited as the "Statutory Form of Conditions of Sale, 1925"

In the Index we fail to find a reference to the section of the Statute under which these conditions are made, nor is this stated in the text where the conditions are set out, but they are made under Section 46 of the Law of Property Act, 1925, as will be seen by reference to page 333. They will at least mark one improvement effected in the law, for readers of our pages will be aware of the difficulties which have arisen in connection with preliminary contracts arranged by correspondence.

The great difficulty practitioners are confronted with in connection with the amendment and consolidation of the law on such a scale as occurred in 1925 is under the new nomenclature to recognise the sections of the old statutes with which they are familiar, portions of which are retained unamended. We do not know whether these old sections could be earmarked a little more clearly in the text than they are at present. They can be traced through the Table of Statutes, but we venture to bring the difficulty we experience before the author, for if he thinks there is any point in it, we feel certain no one can be found more capable of dealing with the difficulty than he is.

The Law of Intestacy. By A. W. Peake, Barrister-at-Law. (London : Gee & Co., Ltd. 1927.) 5s. net.

Whether or not in the long run it will prove that the efforts to reform the law of property will be successful remains to be seen, but at the present time the seven statutes passed with this object have rendered both practitioners and laymen uncertain as to what the law is, and already a good many cases have come before the Courts seeking decisions as to the interpretation to be placed upon provisions contained in those statutes. Amongst the subjects affected by these statutes is the law of intestacy, and this change in the law is of importance to the general public, for in some cases persons neglect, or purposely refrain from, making wills leaving the distribution of their estate to follow the statutes; but the matter is of such complication that any layman will do well to consult his lawyer as to the present law. Lawyers will find the subject treated in a very compact form in this little treatise.

TRADE NEWS

The Friends' House.

We are informed that with reference to this building illustrated in last week's issue, the walling of the small Meeting House was panelled in Western Hemlock Silver Grey, supplied by Messrs. Drytone, Ltd.

With reference to the Friends' House, Euston-road, illustrated in last week's issue, one of the large rooms can be divided into three committee rooms by use of "Esavian" folding screens, in oak, which were supplied by the Educational Supply Association. One of these screens is also erected in the tea-room so that this can be divided into two separate compartments.

Travelling Exhibit of Boilers.

The travelling exhibit, fitted with a working installation of the National Radiator Company's, Ltd., "Ideal" Cookanheat and "Ideal" Classic Radiators, will demonstrate as follows:—July 4, Friary Hotel Yard, Derby; July 6 and 7, Cattle Market, Buxton; July 8, Dewhurst Bros.' Garage, Jordangate, Macclesfield.

The Cost of Noise.

An extensive report by Professor Spooner on the progress of the movement for the reduction or prevention of harmful noise was submitted to the International Fatigue Committee of the American Society of Industrial Engineers at the National Convention at Chicago, on May 26, 1927. This report—the sixth the author has been privileged to write for the Committee since he joined it in 1912—is based on his investigations and experience in dealing with noise problems during the past ten years, which have led him to form the following definite opinions:—The fatiguing effect of noise in all our activities is the most neglected aspect of the Science of Fatigue. The prevention or reduction of noise in commercial and industrial work is a paying proposition. That mental work done in a noisy, distracting atmosphere sooner or later leads to nervous complaints, and tends to lower efficiency and output. That the mechanical uproar of tramway cars is the most nerve-shattering noise in our streets. That horns or hooters should be standardised as to pitch; and that a low, melodious note should be adopted. Designers and constructors of machinery must pay more attention to the balancing of rotating parts, particularly high-speed ones, and to the mounting of certain machinery on anti-vibration supports. There is wide scope for genius in dealing with noisy processes. The most serious aspect of the noise problem, one that has received no attention, is the enormous loss due to impairment of working capacity and efficiency in City and in industrial life. In the aggregate, the economic loss due to this kind of wastage must be staggering in amount. But the loss due to ill-health and premature death cannot possibly be estimated.

Beira Bridge Contract.

Messrs. Dorman Long & Co. have obtained a contract to build a bridge over the River Pungwe, Portuguese East Africa, for the Beira Railway. It is anticipated that the contract, amounting approximately to £150,000, will be completed in eighteen months.

TENDERS

Communications for insertion under this heading should be addressed to "The Editor," and must reach him not later than Tuesday evening.

* Denotes *accepted*.
† Denotes *provisionally accepted*.
‡ Denotes *recommended for acceptance*.
§ Denotes *accepted subject to modifications*.

ABERLOUR.—Masonic temple and hall for the St. John's Lodge :—

Mason—
*J. Lawrence, Craigellachie.
Carpenter—
*A. & R. Dunbar, Craigellachie.
Slater—
*J. M'Adam, Rothes.
Plasterer—
*Hume, Dufftown.
Plumber—
*R. Morrison, Aberlour.
Heating—
*E. Annan, Aberlour
Painter—
*J. Milne, Aberlour.

ACTON.—Fencing in playing fields, for the T.C. Borough Engineer.

Quenby Fry & Co., Ltd., Acton	£187 8 6
Wm. Hayward & Sons, Ltd., Wolverhampton	130 19 6
*Bayliss, Jones & Bayliss, Ltd., London	128 5 0

BOSTON (LINCS).—Cottage at Fireston Shore. Mr. E. J. A. Christie, County Land Agent, Guildhall, South-road, Boston.

Chambers & Allen, Boston	£741 0 0
C. T. Pickering, Boston	603 10 0
W. Upsall, Kirton	588 0 0
W. Dawson, Boston	566 0 0
A. H. & T. Leafe, Boston	549 0 0
*A. E. Bourne, Boston	545 0 0

CALFARY.—Extensions to Calfary Church, Treforest. Mr. J. H. Davies, architect, Pontypridd :—

S. & E. Griffiths, Pontypridd	£2,128
Knox & Wells, Cardiff	2,077
Evan Jones & Sons, Pontypridd	1,932
A. W. Julian, Pontypridd	1,884
W. D. Humphreys, Tylorstown	1,875
Hopkins, Thomas & Co., Porth	1,865
Owen & Davies, Creigiau	1,833
W. H. Millard, Caerphilly	1,798
*Captain Arthur Seaton, Pontypridd	1,784
G. E. Seaton, Pontypridd	1,780

COVENTRY.—Painting, also decorating, at various schools, for the E.C. :—

Folly-lane—	
*Whiteman & Sons, Ltd.	£140 0 0
Holbrook-lane—	
*H. B. Shaw & Son	164 0 0
Narrow-lane—	
*F. G. Plumb	114 2 0
Barr's-hill—	
*G. Hill	249 17 0
Centaur-road—	
*D. Deacon	618 0 0

(All of Coventry.)

CRANBROOK.—Four water closets in the existing space below the Vestry Hall Council, The Hill. Mr. H. J. Benians, architect, Goudhurst, Kent.

A. Slingsby & Son, Cranbrook, Kent	£575
F. Marshall & Son, Cranbrook, Kent	475
*W. P. Woodgate, High Halden, Kent	420

CROMPTON.—Decorating of 80 houses at Shaw, for the U.D.C. Mr. F. T. Jones, engineer and surveyor :—

*Schofield & Hewitt, Royton.

CROYDON.—16 houses in County-road on the Norbury estate, for the C.B. :—

*Thoroughgood Bros. & Son, Surbiton | £8,178

CROYDON.—Fencing the southern boundary of the Waddon housing estate, for the C.B. :—

*Harris & Bailey, Croydon | £362 15 6

CROYDON.—Building the Lower Coombe-street sub-station, for the C.B. :

R. Manse	£2,120
E. J. Saunders	1,815
Maides Bros.	1,765
Grace & Marsh	1,715
Smith & Sons	1,650
Truett & Steel	1,595
E. H. Smith	1,585
W. Akers & Co.	1,583
*G. Poulton & Sons	1,523

(All of Croydon.)

DARTFORD.—Hall and Institute, for the Parochial Church Council of the Holy Trinity. Mr. Gerald E. Burgess, L.R.I.B.A., architect, Station-approach, Dartford. Quantities by Messrs. L. A. Francis & Sons, F.F.S.I., Vernon House, Bloomsbury-square, W.C. 1.

W. Downs, Ltd., Walworth	£5,437 0 0
W. Thomas Green & Co., Ltd., W. Kensington	5,320 0 0
J. H. Durrant & Son, Rochester	5,151 0 0
W. F. Blay, Ltd., Dartford	5,031 0 0
F. & A. Bayntum, London	4,884 0 0
George Coe, Chislehurst	4,840 11 0
J. A. Davison & Son, West Malling	4,676 0 0
H. Friday & Sons, Erith	4,675 0 0
G. E. Wallis & Sons, Ltd., Gravesend	4,568 0 0
*W. J. Draper & Son, Dartford	4,241 3 11

DERBY.—Boys' Secondary school on the Elm Tree Housing estate, for the E.C.:—

‡G. Walker & Slater, Ltd.	£71,746

EAST SUSSEX.—Erection of the Orthopædic and Isolation Departments for the Committee of the Royal East Sussex Hospital. Mr. P. H. Oxley, F.I.A.A. and F.I.A.S., 29, Havelock-road, Hastings:—

W. Piper, Hastings	£8,849	0	0
R. Mansell, Croydon	8,598	0	0
Bodle, Ltd., Bexhill	8,131	0	0
H. D. Bowyer, Slough	8,075	0	0
Hammond & Boagey, Canterbury	7,743	0	0
R. Crewdson, Horley	7,658	0	0
Strange & Sons, Bexhill	7,535	0	0
Cooke & Sons, Crawley	7,533	0	0
Taylor Bros., Hastings	7,510	0	0
A. Radcliffe, Hastings	7,471	0	0
Lester & Sons, Hastings	7,453	10	0
C. J. Hughes, Hastings	7,445	10	0
Hutchinson & Sons, Hastings	7,350	3	5
Eldridge & Cruttenden, Hastings	7,331	0	0
Simms, Son & Cooke, Nottingham	7,180	0	0
*Peerless Dennis Co., Eastbourne	6,790	0	0

FRASERBURGH.—Four blocks of houses, for Housing scheme, for the T.C. Mr. T. S. Sutherland, architect and surveyor, 232, Union-street, Aberdeen.

Masons—

James Robertson, St. Coombs	£2,580	0	0
John Shewan, New Pitsligo	2,468	0	0
A. S. Cheyne, New Pitsligo	2,400	0	0
Andrew Cheyne, Strichen	2,399	0	0
*John Scott, Philorth, F'bro	2,337	12	0

Carpenters—

Alex. Mair, Fraserburgh	1,793	17	2
Andrew McKay, Fraserburgh	1,724	9	6
*A. Hall & Son, Fraserburgh	1,699	10	0

Slaters—

Greig & Mitchell, Fraserburgh	491	11	4
A. Thomson & Son, Fraserburgh	447	6	0
*James Reid, Fraserburgh	443	0	0

Plasterers—

A. Wiseman & Son, Fraserburgh	674	7	6
*Wm. McDonald, Fraserburgh	633	18	0

Plumbers—

Ferguson & Co., Fraserburgh	966	15	10
R. Tindall & Son, Fraserburgh	942	0	0
*John McNab, Fraserburgh	908	0	0

Painters—

B. Main, Aberdeen	545	0	0
J. S. McCormack, Fraserburgh	239	12	8
*Ferguson & Milne, Ltd., Peterhead	220	0	0

FRISTON.—Alterations and additions to "Gayles." Mr. E. Maufe, F.R.I.B.A., architect:—

*Ringmer Building Works.

GREENGATES.—Reinforced concrete reservoir, at the Greengates Worsted Co. Mr. P. T. Runton, architect:—

*H. Sugden, Son & Co.

HALIFAX.—Two reservoirs and Allied Works at Gorple, for the T.C.:—

*P. |LeHane, Mackenzie & Shand, Ltd., Derby	£731,225

HEMEL HEMPSTEAD.—Pair of cottages on the Bucklers-lane sewage farm site, for the R.D.C.

E. & G. Glennister	£1,205
R. Gilbert	1,190
E. J. Waterhouse	1,180
A. J. Eldridge	1,470
*Lacey & Sons	1,130

HEMEL HEMPSTEAD.—Interior decoration of 14 cottages at Waterside, King's Langley, for the R.D.C.

*Bullock & Sons	£138

HOVE.—Painting, internal, at George-street school, also redecorations and repairs at caretakers' houses attached to Connaught-road and Ellen-street schools, for the E.C. Mr. H. H. Scott, Borough Surveyor:—

*A. W. Leney, Hove	£201	2	6

KENNETHMONT.—Malting barn at Ardmore distillery:—

Mason—
*P. & R. Mitchell, Huntly.
Carpenter—
*R. Macgregor, Keith.
Slater—
*J. Campbell, Rhynie.
Plumber—
*W. Lyon & Sons, Elgin.
Plaster and cement—
*J. Scott & Son, Ltd., Aberdeen.
Painter and Glazier—
*Ewen & Fraser, Huntly.
Iron work—
*G. Bisset & Son, Aberdeen.

LEAMINGTON SPA.—Alteration of sewers, construction of screening and detritus chambers, reconstruction in engine house and storm water overflow tank at outfall and pumping station, for the T.C. Mr. S. C. Eagles, consulting engineer, 71, Temple-row, Birmingham:—

Hussey, Egan & Peckmere, Birmingham	£13,646
Wm. Moss & Sons, Loughborough	11,472
A. H. Price & Co., Nottingham	10,336
Turner & Co., London	10,079
Wm. Wilson & Co., Newcastle	9,787
Muirhead MacDonald & Wilson & Co	9,661
Geo. Law, Ltd., Kidderminster	9,187
W. H. Jones & Son, Coventry	9,116
James Byrom, Ltd., Bury	9,022
*Bosworth & Wakeford, Daventry	8,396
Engineer's Estimate	8,728

LEAMINGTON SPA.—Laying 800 yds. of 24 in cast-iron rising main; construction of approach road and roads through the works; sedimentation tanks in mass concrete; fourteen circular filter beds; three inverted pyramidal humus tanks; sludge drying beds and slag and clinker ash media; cast-iron distribution pipes and sludge drain stoneware collecting pipes; main effluent carrier and outfall chamber to Tach brook, etc., for the T.C. Mr. S. C. Eagles, consulting engineer, 71, Temple-row, Birmingham:—

Wm. Moss & Sons, Loughborough	£72,452
Muirhead Macdonald, Wilson & Co.	71,385
S. & J. Smethurst, Oldham	70,828
W. H. Jones & Sons, Coventry	70,501
S. & G. Graham, Huddersfield	70,151
Thos. Muirhead, London	69,897
A. H. Price & Co., Nottingham	69,387
Wm. Wilson & Co., Newcastle	65,042
Sir Wm. Prescott & Sons, London	63,608
Hussey, Egan & Peckmere, Birmingham	63,196
Bosworth & Wakeford, Daventry	61,477
Byrom & Co., Bury	61,163
Turner & Co., London	60,756
*Geo. Law, Ltd., Kidderminster	57,506
Engineer's Estimate	61,915

LEEDS.—Cinema and 13 lock-up shops at the junction of Harehills-lane and York-road, for the Shaftesbury Cinema, Ltd. Mr. J. P. Crawford, architect:—

*Wm. Thompson & Sons, Ltd.

LEEDS.—Motor showroom extensions at Woodhouse-lane, for Messrs. Rowland Winn. Messrs. Thos. Winn & Sons, architects:—

*Wm. Irwin & Co., Ltd.

LEEDS.—Maternity hospital, for the Governors. Mr. G. W. Atkinson, architect:—

*J. W. Shippen & Sons, Ltd.

LEEDS.—Conveniences at the new greyhound racing track, Elland-road, for the Leeds Greyhound Racing Association, Ltd. Messrs. Carby Hall & Sons, architects:—

*Thos. Morley & Son.

LIVERPOOL.—Painting, internal, also lime-washing etc., at certain elementary schools, for the T.C. Mr. A. D. Jenkins, Land Steward and Surveyor:—

Birchfield-road school—
*J. H. Taylor, Ltd.
Clint-road schools—
*C. & G. L. Desoer, Ltd.
Our Lady school—
*J. H. Taylor, Ltd.
(All of Liverpool.)

LONDON.—Relaying a portion of the floor of the large hall at the Town Hall, for the Fulham B.C.:—

Turpins & Co.	£367	12	6
Marple & Co.	318	15	0
F. G. Minter, Ltd.	284	5	0
*J. F. Ebner	248	7	6

LONDON.—Cleaning, painting and repairs, at the Darenth training colony, for the M.A.B.:—

Lilly & Sons	£6,784	0	0
W. Hussey	6,769	6	7
A. H. Inns	6,430	0	0
F. Firth	5,970	0	0
P. Miller & Son	5,956	10	0
C. H. Boyd & Son, Ltd.	5,692	0	0
Thomas Carrington & Co., Ltd.	5,260	0	0
E. Proctor & Sons	4,950	0	0
M. Greenwood & Son, Ltd.	4,799	0	0
‡D. C. Bowyer	4,682	6	5

(All of London.)

LONDON.—Cleaning, painting and repairs, at the White Oak, for the M.A.B.:—

Lilly & Sons, Clapham	£1,727	0	0
J. Hocking & Co., Charlton	1,686	0	0
D. C. Bowyer, Belvedere	1,676	6	8
T. Carrington & Co., Ltd., Beckenham	1,625	0	0
M. Greenwood & Son, Ltd., Harlesden	1,595	0	0
P. Miller & Son, Dartford	1,538	0	0
‡F. Firth, Shipley	1,479	0	0

LONDON.—Cleaning and painting and external cement rendering, St. Margaret's hospital, for the M.A.B.:—

Falkus Bros., Ltd.	£634	0	0
J. Darch, Ltd.	510	0	0
Lilly & Sons	479	0	0
J. W. Buckingham & Sons	420	0	0
A. H. Inns, Ltd.	399	0	0
A. C. Mackinlay	396	12	6
Byfex, Ltd.	396	0	0
‡C. H. Boyd & Son, Ltd.	382	0	0

(All of London.)

LONDON.—Cleaning and painting, at the Edmonton Epileptic colony, for the M.A.B.:—

Hensun & Co.	£2,310
C. H. Boyd & Son, Ltd.	1,892
J. Hocking & Co.	1,590
‡Falkus Bros., Ltd.	1,589

(All of London.)

LONDON.—Cleaning, painting and repairs, at the Downs hospital for children, for the M.A.B.:—

C. H. Boyd & Son, Ltd., Paddington	£1,421
M. Greenwood & Son, Ltd., Harlesden	1,391
H. W. Yates, Sunningdale	1,247
J. Hocking & Co., Charlton	1,217
C. H. Gibson, Ltd., Purley	1,190
Burnand & Pickett, Ltd., Wallington	1,150
Lilly & Sons, Clapham	1,147
E. Proctor & Sons, Plumstead	1,100
F. Firth, Shipley	1,080
Norris & Co. (Builders), Ltd., Sunningdale	950
‡J. Crewdson, Horley	889

LONDON.—Providing and fixing new hot air heating apparatus to the two chapels at the Ladywell Institution, Ladywell-road, S.E., for the Bermondsey B.G.

W. C. Bradbrook	£161
*Central Heating Co.	162

(All of London.)

LONDON.—For re-decorations to (1) the receiving and mental wards and garage at the Bermondsey and Rotherhithe Hospital, Lower-road, and (2) engine-room and shops, boiler house, etc., at the Ladywell Institution, Ladywell-road, S.E., for the Guardians of the Parish of Bermondsey.

(2)—

H. W. Spinks	£260
Mond Staffordshire Refining Co., Ltd.	355
*R. Mansell	245

1)—

Farmleys	£645
R. Mansell	698
*H. W. Spinks	663

(All of London.)

LONDON.—External and minor internal renovations and repairs, including the pointing of parapet and party fence walls, and the renewal of certain woodwork, at 54-74, Standish-road, Hammersmith, W. 6, for the M.W.B.:—

J. Singleton & Sons	£279	0	0
Berdoe & Son, Ltd.	277	18	3
W. Chapman & Sons	264	0	0
*T. Johnson	220	0	0

LONDON.—Construction of the Hither-green branch of the Lewisham branch sewer, for the L.C.C.:—

Walter Jones & Sons, Ltd.	£78,497	19	4
Walter Scott & Middleton, Ltd.	72,634	1	0
William Muirhead, Macdonald, Wilson & Co., Ltd.	66,672	18	6
Edwards Construction Co., Ltd.	66,210	19	9
John Cochrane & Sons, Ltd.	59,235	19	8
Mears Brothers	58,125	7	6
A. Waddington & Son, Sheffield	56,305	0	9
Charles Brand & Son	56,052	9	3
Mitchell Brothers, Sons & Co., Ltd.	55,789	8	9
‡Kinnear, Moodie & Co.	53,004	13	5

Chief engineer's estimate, £45,593 17s. 6d.

LONDON.—96 tenements on the Wapping estate, Prusom-street area, for the L.C.C.:—

Hill & Gurr	£43,413
Wilson Lovatt & Sons, Ltd., Wolverhampton	42,593
Galbraith Brothers, Ltd.	42,563
R. Woollaston & Co.	41,985
Chessums, Ltd.	41,634
W. Simms	41,470
Allen Fairhead & Sons, Ltd.	41,321
William Moss & Sons, Ltd.	40,983
Leslie & Co., Ltd.	40,822
Falkus Bros., Ltd.	40,655
Albert E. Symes	39,391
J. E. Billings & Co., Ltd.	39,556
R. J. Rowley	39,088
Rowley Bros., Ltd.	39,086
Fred & T. Thorne	39,000
Gee, Walker & Slater, Ltd.	38,978
§Canonbury Construction Co., Ltd.	38,661

Architect's comparable estimate, £40,566.

(All of London.)

LONDON.—Renovations to 10 cottages at West reservoir, and 4 cottages and 2 detached houses in Lordship-road, Stoke Newington, for the M.W.B.:—

W. H. T. Kelland & Sons, Ltd.	£538	0	0
Jas. Webb & Son	520	0	0
J. H. Bishop	457	10	0
Croot & Gore	399	0	0
W. Young & Son	376	0	0
*Collins & Co.	375	0	0

LONDON.—New wharf buildings and contingent works at 11 & 12 Wharves, for the Paddington B.C.:—

*Ashford Builders' Co., Ltd.	£3,927

LONDON.—Cleaning, painting and repairs, at the South-Eastern ambulance station, for the M.A.B.:—

J. Crewdson, Horley	£237
Lilly & Sons, Clapham	227
W. Bickerton, Brockley	184
‡E. Proctor & Sons, Plumstead	169

LONDON.—Cleaning, painting and repairs, at the Princess Mary's hospital for children, for the M.A.B.:—

C. H. Boyd & Son, Ltd., Paddington	£742
F. Firth, Shipley	627
E. Proctor & Sons, Plumstead	625
Lilly & Sons, Clapham	594
J. Hocking & Co., Charlton	577
J. B. Sharman, Ltd., Ramsgate	575
T. J. Gabb, Blackfriars	559
‡P. Miller & Son, Dartford	498

LUTON.—Houses at Leagrave, for the R.D.C. Mr. H. Pickering, surveyor, 73, West-parade, Dunstable.

Name.	3 pairs type B. 3 (parlour)	4 pairs type A.1 (non-parlour)	2 pairs bungalows (non-parlour).
H. Lacey & Sons	£3,000	£3,600	£1,800
W. Sear	3,510	4,480	1,640
A. & E. Fensome	*2,664	3,172	1,454
C. H. White	2,970	3,120	*780 per pair
A. Cole, Ltd.	3,108	3,160	1,978
Matthews & Welsh	2,991 5s.	*3,036	1,545
H. Brantom	—	—	1,776
D. Carter	2,910	3,500	1,845
F. W. Janes, Ltd.	2,820	3,240	1,540
A. Carter	3,012	3,160	1,880
Luton Building Co.	2,832	3,192	1,758
C. Webb	3,150	3,160	—

NOTTINGHAM.—Internal cleaning and painting of Nurses' Home, Bagthorpe Infirmary, for the T.C. :—

Sims, Son & Cooke, Ltd., Weekday Cross, Nottingham	£689 6 0
J. Collinson & Sons, Waterway-street, Nottingham	370 0 0
C. Wilmot, Highbury-avenue, Bulwell	351 6 0
Labbett & Potter, Allington-avenue, Nottingham	340 15 0
T. Long & Sons, Nottingham-road, Nottingham	338 10 0
J. Riley & Son, Mansfield-road, Nottingham	325 0 0
*T. Barlow & Co., Beauvale-road, Nottingham	322 17 0
Edwards & Co., Alfreton-road, Nottingham	295 0 0

PAIGNTON.—Lecture hall at Preston. Messrs. Bridgman & Bridgman, architects. Quantities by Messrs. Harris & Hills :—

*S. Batten, Paignton £1,788



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PITTENWEEM.—Construction of a storage reservoir having earthen embankment and a capacity of about 45,000,000 gallons and other relative works near Carnbee Village, for Pittenweem and the Anstruthers Joint Waterworks. Messrs. Bruce & Proudfoot, civil engineers, 63, Nicol-street, Kirkcaldy.

Clark & Chapman, Aberdeen	£37,245 17 4
James Ritchie, Dunfermline	26,553 5 5
Mackay & Son, Edinburgh	25,873 5 10
William Jackson, Edinburgh	24,742 19 8
Wotherspoon & Ballantyne, Glasgow	24,351 18 0
H. M. Murray & Co., Glasgow	23,626 0 6
John Miller & Co., Inverkeithing	23,575 17 3
P. M. Henderson, Markinch	23,304 15 9
*Colin Macandrew, Ltd., Edinburgh	21,773 10 6

RHOSESMOR.—12 houses at Rhosesmor, for the Holywell R.D.C. Mr. F. A. Roberts, architect, Earl-chambers, Mold.

G. & H. Jones, Gwaonysgor	£6,454
H. A. Jones, Wrexham	6,184
Thomas Roberts & Co., Mold	5,710
Jones & Davies, Flint	5,656
A. B. Lloyd, Flint	5,456
H. G. Jones, Ltd., Eastham	5,429
Alun Edwards, Birkenhead	5,284
*H. Pugh, Caergwrle	5,151

SWADLINCOTE.—60 houses of the Gresley Woodroad housing site, for the U.D.C.

Jackson, C., Ltd., Tipton, Staffs.	£32,421 13 6
Walkerdine, W., Ltd., Derby	27,640 0 0
Cole, A., Ltd., Luton	27,540 0 0
Sturgess, A., Leicester	26,855 0 0
Walker, J. C., Leicester	26,778 1 4
Chapman, H., & Son, Markfield	26,697 0 0
Potter, S. A., Leicester	25,660 0 0
E. J. & A. E. Cox, Leicester	25,551 19 1
Swadlincote & District Building Trades Association, Swadlincote	24,865 1 2
H. Fox & Co., Leicester	24,853 19 1
Holmes & Son, Ltd., Burton-on-Trent	24,818 0 0
Chitham & Co., Leicester	24,815 0 0
Bowles & Son, Leicester	23,996 0 0
A. M. Greasley, Lei ester	—
Levi Buxton, Ilkeston	23,806 2 0
*E. Morley & Son, Derby	23,740 0 0
A. M. Griffiths, Wolverhampton	23,332 0 0

TEDDINGTON.—Memorial hospital for the Teddington and Hampton Wick Cottage hospital Executive Committee :—

*Grace & Marsh £17,711

UCKFIELD.—Additional housing accommodation for County Police :—

*Ringmer Building Works.

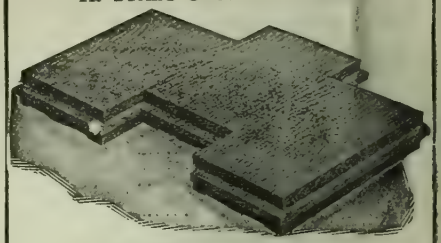
WAKEFIELD.—Extensions to the Albion hotel for Messrs. Samuel Smiths, Ltd., Tadcaster. Mr. Wm. Broadbent, architect, East-parade, Leeds :—

*Ford Bros., Leeds.

WORCESTER.—Structural alterations at the Police station yard to accommodate fire engine, for City Council :—

*Haughton Bros. £629

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THE BUILDER

A JOURNAL FOR THE ARCHITECT AND CONSTRUCTOR

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THE DECAY OF BRICK AND STONE

THE subject of decay of building materials which is constantly before us never seems to lead to a solution capable of satisfactory application. The pessimist tells us there is no solution and that decay is inherent in all things, but it is probably nearer truth to assert that there are many solutions, each dependent upon factors which vary both in nature and magnitude —factors not only necessarily different for different materials but changing with environment. Thus the problem for a particular material may be far from simple, and when that material is itself a somewhat variable natural product like stone, or primitively manufactured material such as brick, the possible causes of decay must be greatly increased. Hence it hardly appears likely that any specific will be found capable of general application for the prevention of decay in any particular material in all circumstances, rather must we hope for merely sectional solutions for very definite sets of factors and begin our investigations by the selection of the most generally useful set of factors which can be arranged.

The term decay is usually understood to mean an unequal deterioration of a material leading to local breakdown; to attain equality of decay would go far to solve our problem—"the one-horse chaise showed signs of decay, but nothing local as you may say." We shall never attain the ideal of Wendell Holmes's poem, but we can at least try so to order our construction and design that glaring starting points for decay may be absent. We need not design carved pinnacles in unsuitable stone with features giving lodgment for dirt and moisture, nor need we expose material obviously soluble in certain moist atmospheres to conditions predooming it to failure. No one will deny the importance of research upon this subject. The annual wastage is now generally appreciated and if demonstration is wanted the inquirer has only to look at almost any public building not of recent erection in order to see the ravages wrought upon it, not by the hand of time, but by the atmosphere, vegetation and dirt in protected situations. Let him spend a day or two amid the perishing glories of Oxford and then visit Manchester, and he will realize that decay proceeds from different causes in different places.

The Commission on the decay of Westminster Palace appeared to offer a unique opportunity for prosecuting an investigation which, as far as the atmosphere of London is concerned, would lead to important results. The published outcome of this Commission's work is disappointing, and though the causes of decay may be ably summarised the solution proposed—the use of another stone for repairs, extraordinarily difficult of application to the problems in question—is very far from meeting with general approval. We should like to have seen as a first effort of the Commission the exposure of stones of different kinds in form and location similar to those which have failed, including specimens of "reconstructed" stone which should possess a homogeneous structure not usually attained by natural stones, and in which various small percentages of binding material might have been incorporated. It is quite true that weathering data, to be obtained by exposure for any good purpose, take a very long time to collect, but a beginning should be made. Tests of this kind upon a few flat specimens have been in progress, thanks to the initiation of the R.I.B.A., or perhaps more correctly the Architectural Association, and the work of the Geological Museum, Jermyn Street, for many years—actually, we believe, some seventeen years—and the next report on this stone should give valuable information.

A theory of decay which attracted some attention a few years since is that put forward by Mr. Marsh, of Oxford University, who holds that it is due to small micro-organisms which, growing in the stone, gradually lead to its disruption. These organisms are killed by alkaline and also by acid solutions; hence it is claimed that a measure of preservation is possible by the use of an alkaline mortar, or by the slow formation of an acid salt as by the use of copper. Mr. W. A. Forsyth has observed the exceptional preservation of stone in the neighbourhood of copper lightning conductors and has introduced copper strips into the stone joints of a new school building of Box stone at Bath, which practice has been followed in a more recent building for Clifton College in Monk's Park stone. The effect of these experiments will be followed with interest. In a recent lecture at the Royal Institution, Mr. J. Allen Howe drew attention to a means of preventing decay by periodical hosing down of the stone work, thus preventing the accumulation of dirt and its accompanying incrustations of sulphate of lime. We believe that one of the large London stores is washed down regularly in this manner and data on this subject might well be collected.

Professor A. P. Laurie, in a paper appearing in the Proceedings of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, has attacked the problem from a quite different aspect in reference to brickwork. He finds that in certain cases soluble salts pass from the mortar joints into the brickwork and cause disintegration, and draws attention to the importance of this fact relative to the repointing of buildings. He has investigated the manner in which this transference occurs. Besides the usual capillary action he finds a creeping surface action and, on evaporation of moisture, a distinction between the early and late stages. He considers that lime enters the pores of the brick due to gradual solution of the mortar in water passing over the surface. This is, of course, largely converted into carbonate by the atmosphere. This, however, is a slow process and lime, whether carbonated or not, is readily attacked by the sulphuric acid present in most atmospheres with the formation of sulphate of lime, which was found in large quantity in the decaying portion of the brick. This salt, on crystallisation, breaks up the brick surface. It is suggested in the case of substances or parts of a substance in which water is equally distributed that, if evaporation progresses at different rates in different parts, there will be a passage of water from the slow-drying and the quick-drying portions. Such transference of water will of course carry salts in solution with it. An investigation of a case of stone decay indicated that ordinary salt in solution was at least partly responsible for the defects observed. Experiments such as these serve to remind us that decay in a particular material must be considered in relation to the binding matter, such as mortar, associated with it in construction. Many years ago Professor van de Klos put forward a theory that defects in stone were largely due to its frequent association with Portland cement. Thus it will be seen that the choice of a material best suited to its environment presents in the present state of knowledge no little difficulty, and that the variations found in a given material, whether natural or artificial, add considerably to the complexity of the problem. When we have to take into account the question of cost and architectural suitability, as is usually the case, difficulties further increase. But research on any subject is seldom a simple matter, and in our view the first step should be some co-ordination which would allocate specific problems to individual workers, who might well receive national support for a national cause. The scientist would doubtless advocate fundamental research on inherent properties, a thorough but exceedingly slow process. The layman, on the other hand, would prefer to see a large number of actual weathering tests for different materials in different environments instituted, a more primitive but less costly proceeding, which in our view would be of considerable value.

NOTES

The Architectural Association.

It was a happy idea to ask Sir Aston Webb to distribute the prizes last Friday to students of the Architectural Association Schools, and Sir Aston, who was born, we believe, in the year that the Association was formed, and has been a member for some sixty years, by his presence on the occasion showed once again the interest he has always taken in the A.A. and in the cause of architectural education. The progress of the Association has been remarkable, and its record is a long and honourable one and it was fitting that a past Principal, whose great services to the profession generally and to the A.A. in particular are well known, should have made this prize-giving function his first public appearance since his unfortunate accident a few years ago.

The St. Stephen's Hall Paintings.

Quite apart from the ability displayed by the artists in this series of paintings, too much emphasis cannot be laid on the wisdom of the procedure which accompanied the undertaking. For this not only affirmed, but put in practice, a principle of the first importance, one which we have laboured to promote in writing on this subject over recent years. Instead of the customary isolated efforts of artists when working on what should be a corporate undertaking, these paintings were planned in close co-operation beforehand under the general direction of Sir D. Y. Cameron. Such corporate approach, without which no consistently concerted scheme is possible, has led to a fine result, very much to the credit of the artists concerned in the undertaking. We have only to recall the series of paintings in the Royal Exchange to perceive how the absence of this essential requirement impairs the result. It will also be recalled that on the occasion of an Arts and Crafts Exhibition at the Royal Academy some years ago, the large room was arranged for a series of wall paintings which, owing to the complete lack of co-ordination and preparation beforehand, presented most irreconcilable elements wholly destructive of any unity between them. This was particularly unfortunate as the outcome of an arts and crafts movement which assumed a sort of leadership in matters of decorations, and as a result the prospects of wall painting were seriously retarded. It is, therefore, a matter for much congratulation that a number of artists should have, through wise forethought and co-operation, together established the excellence of the results to be obtained thereby.

Sculpture in Paris.

It is not perhaps of much importance to us whether sculpture falls under one designation or another, the best sculpture being less related to a particular age than to all time. For the same spirit underlies the fine art of any period. And this thought becomes uppermost in looking at the beautiful sculptured figures above a little drinking-trough which stands in the little public garden of the church of St. Germain des Prez in Paris, presenting to us an example of the simple, unconscious expression of beauty, so touching in its direct human appeal. Here there is seen no need for a subject-matter beyond that of human life itself. This sculpture represents a shepherd youth, standing in an attitude of repose, and a girl, with that significance with which J. P. Millet invested his figures. The French are here often our masters, as their art is nearer to life. We are inclined too much to posture in sculpture, to seek the manner of sculpture rather than its reality, and we call attention to this beautiful tranquil piece of work as an example of that great subject-matter for sculpture which always lies near to hand where the artist seeks in human life itself for his inspiration. The work is apparently executed in cement, and it reveals the possibilities lying in this material for fine expression.

Architecture and Music.

A good deal has been written in former issues on the relations of architecture to music, and what has been written in our pages was recalled to our thoughts whilst we enjoyed the hospitality of the London Academy of Music last week on the occasion of a formal inauguration of their admirable new premises at Queen's Gate Hall, South Kensington. The function which we attended was well managed, and one came away from it much impressed by the importance and value of music in the scheme of education. The speech by Mr. E. M. Rich clearly showed how far-reaching are the effects of music teaching in the County Council schools, and we wonder if amongst it all a teacher has tried to explain how and why beautiful architecture may be styled frozen music. It looks as though the London Academy of Music will have a long and successful existence under the special system of tuition by Dr. T. H. Yorke Trotter. It was certainly heralded in its new environment by speeches which were models of simple and pleasing expression.

The National Physical Laboratory.

The Inspection by the General Board of the National Physical Laboratory took place on Friday, the 24th ult., when a distinguished company was present, and



Edinburgh Castle from the Mound, showing Scottish National War Memorial.

Sir Robert Lorimer, A.R.A., Architect.



Scottish National War Memorial: The Lion at Entrance.

By Miss Phyllis M. Bone.

received by the President of the Royal Society. The exhibits covered a very wide range of inquiry, and included some that have a direct interest to architects and builders. Investigations are being made into the effect of heavy traffic in setting up vibrations in the ground. Exhibit No. 128 related to the reflection and refraction of sound waves in buildings to which we have previously drawn attention. The glare due to brilliant lights frequently employed in public places and motor-cars is receiving attention. This is a matter of great importance, and the accidents that so frequently occur due to the blinding effects of the powerful search-lights employed on motor-cars show the great need of this work. Would it not be worth while first to define the term "glare" quantitatively, and then to prohibit the use of all "glaring lights" in all public places? The work done at the Laboratory is of great interest and undoubted value to our manufacturers, who appear to be taking much real interest in the results obtained.

The Eclipse. Architects, in common with the rest of the world, flocked to the zone of totality on June 29, and although the weather was unkind, it might on the whole have been worse. To begin with, it was an amazing piece of fortune that Giggleswick, where the Astronomer Royal was stationed with his apparatus, should have enjoyed a fine view. Only those who happened upon totality areas where heavy rain was falling at the moment failed to witness a sight of supreme grandeur. It is to be hoped that some artists and architects may have jotted down their impressions of colour effects while these were still fresh. Even when the crescent of the sun immediately previous to the eclipse was but faintly discernible the blue light of the horizon and the sunset effects during the movements of totality seem to have been incredibly beautiful.

Brazil. "The Times Brazil Number" contained much that is of architectural interest. It included an account of the forgotten cities of the Sert o with their ancient churches and temples. The old Villa Rica de Albuquerque, the most stupendous of the dead cities of the interior, now lies concealed among vegetation and abandoned gold mines. "The ancient houses, resting upon foundations of imperishable hardwoods, spread up and down the hills. . . . Each hill-top is crowned with its beacon church. . . . All the temples of this city are beautiful examples of the Jesuit baroque style of the Brazilian colonial period." In regard to the modern capital, Rio de Janeiro, its site is certainly one of the most beautiful in the world, but its palaces of commerce are amazingly akin to those of Marseilles and Shanghai, and show no trace of characteristic architectural form or detail.

Brazilian Architecture. The architectural section is dealt with by Señor José Marianno, President of the Brazilian Fine Art Society. Originally, he tells us, Brazil possessed no architecture, the natives living in thatched huts. The commercial architecture that was introduced from Europe displayed a uniform character, and artistic imagination was forgotten in the necessities of the day. The high enclosing walls, built round the houses as a defence against the sun, were Moorish in style with balconies and grilled windows, the roofs being covered with the curved Portuguese type of tiling. The subsequent trend towards nationalism appears to have exerted a bad effect upon house architecture and the homely Brazilian type of house gave way to a medley of cosmopolitan styles.

Gray's Inn. We noticed in the daily Press on Tuesday an announcement that changes are about to take place at Gray's Inn. This we have been aware of for some time, having seen photographs of the drawings prepared for the purpose. We believe those who care for, and appreciate, the charm and peace of South Square will find, when the scheme is executed that Sir Edwin Cooper has designed, that all the peace and charm will remain, with dignity added. The present roof and wall lines have been zealously retained so that there is no disturbing note. The carrying-out of the interior of the library promises to be worthy of the traditions and learning of Gray's Inn. We look forward, when the drawings are available, to illustrating a notable achievement.



Scottish National War Memorial: The Unicorn at Entrance.

By Miss Phyllis M. Bone.

GENERAL NEWS

Professional Announcement.

Mr. Chas. W. Latter, F.S.I., chartered quantity surveyor, has removed to premises at 44, Bedford-row, W.C. Telephone: Chancery 7471.

Architect's Estate.

Mr. Clement Cooper Lloyd, of The Hollies, Rawson-avenue, Halifax, Yorks, and of Imperial Chambers, Halifax, architect and estate agent, left £16,570.

Bequest to the R.I.B.A.

Mr. Alfred Charles Houston, A.R.I.B.A., of Brunswick-place, Hove, who died on March 11, aged 61, left estate of the value of £37,859, with net personalty £5,079. He left the residue of the property (a substantial amount) to the Royal Institute of British Architects, 9, Conduit-street, W.1, for educational and maintenance scholarships for sons of architects and artists in impecunious circumstances.

St. Giles's Christian Mission.

We have received the sixty-seventh annual report of the St. Giles's Christian Mission, whose headquarters are at 15, Gray's Inn-road, W.C.1. This institution does work amongst the poor and the children of the poor, amongst prisoners and young first-offence children—work, whose value in the cause of humanity, cannot be calculated. Last year 973 ex-prisoners were assisted to make a fresh start in life; 467 men and women were assisted under the heading of general relief cases; 1,149 adults and children were given a holiday at Maldon, and—perhaps most important of all—149 friendless children offenders were admitted to the Boys' Homes. Work such as this ought not be held back for lack of means, and any contribution—either in money or kind—will be gratefully received.

Liverpool Cathedral: Building Progress.

We learn from the "Cathedral Builders' Quarterly Bulletin" that during the past three months there has been a marked change in the appearance of the site, since nearly everywhere the walls and piers are now up to a height of about 10 feet. Both for convenience of building, and in order that whatever settlement there is may be uniform, it is important that the whole building should rise simultaneously, and that no part of the work should be much in advance of any other. The only part of the new section at the moment lagging behind is one pier of the nave arch, but this is now being taken in hand. Previously, owing to the large amount of material and plant on the restricted area of the site, it was impossible to clear a space to excavate the foundations for this pier. Since the plans for the central space were originally passed by the cathedral committee, the question has been raised as to the possibility of a small additional chapel being required at the cathedral. The erection of this chapel is, at present, only a suggestion, but it was thought desirable to make provision for it if it should be required at some possible future date. The architect has therefore made a slight modification in his original plans so as to admit of a chapel being built on the west side of the new transept. The chapel would be approached from a doorway in the north arm of the transept, and this doorway is now being built, so that there shall be no need to cut away the wall if the chapel is proceeded with. The number of men engaged on the work is now about 80, of whom the masons number 47. More masons could be employed with advantage, but men with the necessary skill are by no means plentiful, while there is still difficulty in accommodating them on the site. The second annual "Builders' Service" will be held on Saturday, July 16, at 3 p.m. The general scheme of this service will be based on that of last year.

An Interesting Discovery.

An interesting discovery was made in High-street, Colchester, the main street of the borough, when the foundation stone of premises being demolished by Barclays Bank, to make room for new buildings, was removed. Below the stone, which was laid on November 17, 1879, were a copy of "The Builder" of that date and of the *Times* and *Punch*, a copy of the Bible, some coins of the realm, a railway time-table, and plans of the building. There were also found under the foundation stone a written memorandum giving the names of the architect, Mr. Ernest C. Lee, of London; the builders, Messrs. Saunders and Sons, of Dedham, Essex; the clerk of works, Mr. Alfred S. F. Kirby; and the foreman, Mr. John Murray Hayes. The estimated cost of the building was recorded as between £4,000 and £5,000.

The Aldwych Site.

The London County Council, on July 5, agreed to let on lease for 99 years at a rent of £5,000 a year a site in Aldwych to the west of Bush House, to Bush House, Limited, with an option to be exercised within three years of taking a similar site to the east of Bush House on the same terms. Each site has an area of about 13,400 square feet, and a frontage to Aldwych of about 155 feet. They also agreed to a recommendation by the Improvements Committee that the Grand Hotel, Northumberland-avenue, should be sold for £300,000 to the Gordon Hotels, Limited, or its nominee. The Committee stated that the existing leases to the company expire at Lady Day, 1957. The ground-rents amount to £10,204 15s. a year, so that the purchase price for the freehold represents rather more than 29 years' purchase.

Mr. Percy Harris declared that it would be suicidal at a time like the present for the Council to part with property of such a character. The ground in question might conceivably be required for traffic purposes. There were possibilities also that the site might be needed for widening the Strand. In view of the recommendations of the Royal Commission with regard to Charing Cross Bridge, it seemed crass folly for the Council to part with the freehold of what might be a key position.

Sir Percy Simmons, chairman of the Improvements Committee, in declining to take the recommendation back, asked why the site should be regarded as a key position. The only reason that could be assigned was that it was a big building; but there were other big buildings in the neighbourhood. As to the question of one-way traffic and the widening of the Strand, the Committee had given the matter the fullest consideration, and the site would not be required.

Royal Sanitary Institute Congress.

The Royal Sanitary Institute is, at the invitation of the Mayor and Corporation, holding its 38th Congress at Hastings from July 11 to 16, under the presidency of the Right Hon. Sir William Joynson-Hicks, Bart., P.C., M.P., Secretary of State for Home Affairs.

The Congress opens on Monday, July 11, when the President, the Right Hon. Sir William Joynson-Hicks, Bart., P.C., M.P., will deliver his inaugural address. The lecture to the Congress will be given on Tuesday by Sir William Hy. Willcox on "Chronic Rheumatism in Its Relation to Industry," and on Friday evening Sir Henry Gauvain will give an address and show a film dealing with "The Treatment and Training of Crippled Children." The business of the Congress is dealt with in seven sections and six conferences. A. Sanitary Science and Preventive Medicine. B. Engineering and Architecture. C. Maternity and Child Welfare, including School Hygiene. D. Personal and Domestic Hygiene. E. Hygiene of Food. F. Hygiene in Industry. G. Veterinary Hygiene. 1. Representatives of Sanitary Authorities. 2. Authorities of Health Resorts. 3. Medical Officers of Health. 4 Engineers and Surveyors. 5. Sanitary Inspectors. 6. Health Visitors. Receptions, garden parties and visits to institutions dealing with various phases of child welfare work and municipal undertakings of professional interest to medical men, engineers and others, are being arranged, as well as excursions to centres of general interest such as Bodiam Castle, Rye, Winchelsea, Arundel, Canterbury, Battle Abbey, Tunbridge Wells, Bexhill, Eastbourne, etc., etc. The Health Exhibition, which is an important part of the Congress, will include exhibits on infant and invalid foods, household and kitchen appliances, filters, water softeners, refrigerators, gas stoves and fittings, electric appliances, school and office furniture, soaps and disinfectants, sanitary appliances, and will be opened by the Right Worshipful the Mayor on Monday afternoon, July 11.

COMPETITION NEWS

Herne Bay Municipal Buildings.

Designs are invited for the erection of municipal buildings and business premises on a prominent site at Herne Bay. The President of the R.I.B.A. has nominated Professor A. E. Richardson, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., to act as assessor. Premiums of £150, £100 and £50 are offered, and printed conditions may be obtained from the Clerk to the Council, Westminster Bank House, Herne Bay. A deposit of one guinea is required for a set of the printed conditions, which will be returned upon the submission of a bona-fide design.

"Brenforce" Travelling Scholarship, 1927.

The "Brenforce" Travelling Scholarship of £300 and Gold Medal offered by the Institution of Structural Engineers in the competition for a design for a reinforced concrete water tower (see page 58), has been won by Mr. J. Blackett, of Newport, Mon., a student of the School of Architecture, University of Liverpool. Mr. Blackett is now Deputy Architect to the Newport Corporation. There were sixty-four entries for the competition.

Bradford Grammar School.

Drawings and plans have been submitted by 76 architects—it is understood—in connection with this competition. The assessors' adjudication is likely to be known within the next fortnight, after which the plans will be on view in Cartwright Hall, Bradford, during the last week of July.

Society of Engineers: Thesis Competition.

We are informed that, owing to the generosity of a member of the Society of Engineers, three special yearly premiums of ten guineas each have been provided for the classes of Members, Associate Members and Associates respectively of the Society, for three years. In each class the premiums will be awarded for the best paper submitted before November 30, 1927. Competitors should submit titles of their papers to the Society (at 17, Victoria-street, S.W.1) before starting to write the papers, which should be about 6,000 words in length.

MEETINGS

Friday, *July* 8.

Institution of Municipal and County Engineers (South Midland district).—At Wootton Pillinge, Beds. 11 a.m.

Saturday, *July* 9.

Institution of Municipal and County Engineers.—South Wales district. At Bwlch-y-Clawydd. 10.45 a.m.

Hertfordshire County Council Rural Industries.—Visit to Hampton Court. 10.15 a.m.

Tuesday, *July* 12.

Architecture Club.—Twelfth Dinner. Savoy Hotel. 7.15 p.m.

Wednesday, *July* 13.

Faculty of Architects and Surveyors.—Memorial Hall, Farringdon-street, E.C. 4. 5 p.m.

Monday-Saturday, *July* 11-16.

Royal Sanitary Institute.—Congress and Health Exhibition. At Hastings.



Scottish National War Memorial: Entrance Porch facing Crown Square.

Sir Robert Lorimer, A.R.A., F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

K

THE SCOTTISH NATIONAL WAR MEMORIAL

Designed by Sir ROBERT LORIMER, A.R.A., R.S.A., F.R.I.B.A.

"Is it possible, that artistic activity is something like the activity of radium, a concealed unexpected agency, everywhere and at all times operative beneath the surface of things? Amid the tangled intellectual and ethical phenomena of the modern world, art may be something more than mere elegant distraction, and beneath the surface of things may be all the time radiating a beneficent influence which in the future may be traced and determined."

Professor G. Baldwin Brown.

Deeply rooted in the heart of man there seems to be implanted an almost universal instinct, craving or desire to erect memorials. The Egyptians and Israelites rarely missed the opportunity of erecting a cairn, pyramid or memorial of some kind to commemorate victories, the death of kings, or to perpetuate the memory of some event of national importance. Down through the ages this practice has continued, and many of the most glorious monuments of the past were erected as memorials.

No event in the history of man has ever been recorded by so many memorials as the Great War. From the humble tombstone in the tiny village churchyard which marks the last resting-place of some obscure hero, to the great gateway, cenotaph or hall of remembrance, they are scattered up and down the land in their thousands. England has its Cenotaph, and now Scotland has her Shrine.

The choice of the site for the Scottish National Memorial was a real inspiration, and the architect and the committee are to be congratulated on achieving their purpose in the face of much opposition. Across the sky for nearly a thousand feet stretches the outline of this great rock fortress. Kings, queens, princes, and nobles have lived and died within its walls.

With Stirling Castle, Edinburgh Castle will ever rank as an abiding memorial to the martial greatness, chivalry, and romantic instincts of the Scottish race. War is ever a curse, but out of it the emotions have been sublimated into that fervid patriotism from which has flowered some of our finest romantic architecture and art. Over seven hundred years have gone to the making of the skyline of Edinburgh Castle, and it is little wonder that the proposal to alter it by the erection of this national Shrine met with great opposition. Nevertheless the result has amply justified the action of the War Memorial Committee. The Castle has ceased to function as a place of defence, and no more fitting addition to its architecture could be imagined than this "Hall of Regiments" (or "Honour") and Shrine.

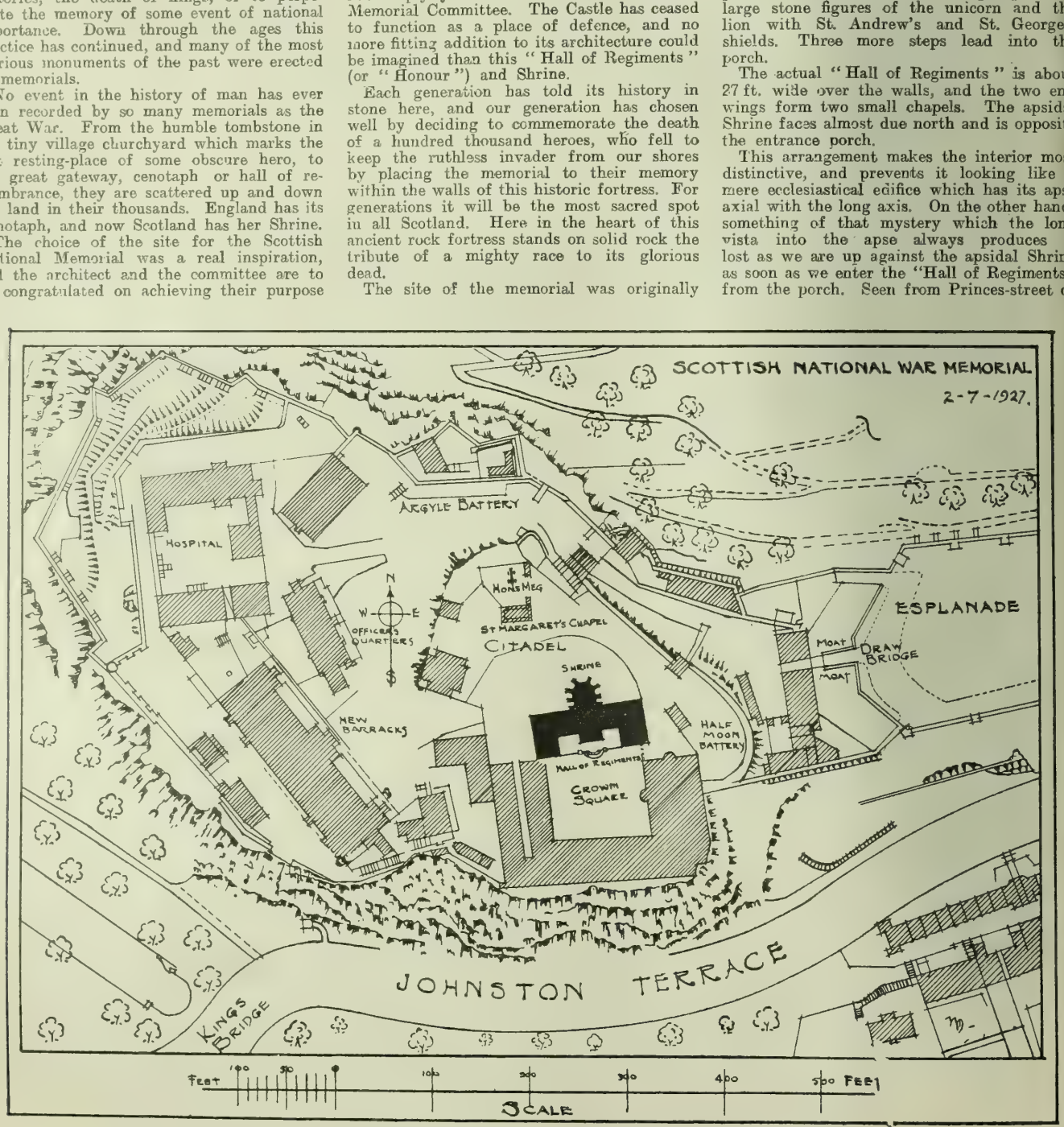
Each generation has told its history in stone here, and our generation has chosen well by deciding to commemorate the death of a hundred thousand heroes, who fell to keep the ruthless invader from our shores by placing the memorial to their memory within the walls of this historic fortress. For generations it will be the most sacred spot in all Scotland. Here in the heart of this ancient rock fortress stands on solid rock the tribute of a mighty race to its glorious dead.

The site of the memorial was originally occupied by the old church of the Castle. Towards the end of the eighteenth century this church was converted into an ordnance store, and, later still, Billings the architect erected barracks commonly known as "Billings' Buildings." These stood on the north side of the Crown Square, and the shell or outer walls of this block have been retained as the main boundary of the "Hall of Regiments." From the centre of the north or outer wall the apsidal Shrine projects and forms the main feature on the north front.

In plan, the general outline of the memorial takes the form of the letter E, the centre stroke forming the entrance porch from the Crown Square. The total length of the north and south fronts is about 120 ft., and of the east and west elevations about 47 ft., while the two flanking wings towards the Crown Square are about 30 ft. wide. These flanking wings are continued by a low parapet wall towards a circular flight of five steps which form the approach to the entrance porch. On the ends of these parapets are large stone figures of the unicorn and the lion with St. Andrew's and St. George's shields. Three more steps lead into the porch.

The actual "Hall of Regiments" is about 27 ft. wide over the walls, and the two end wings form two small chapels. The apsidal Shrine faces almost due north and is opposite the entrance porch.

This arrangement makes the interior most distinctive, and prevents it looking like a mere ecclesiastical edifice which has its apse axial with the long axis. On the other hand, something of that mystery which the long vista into the apse always produces is lost as we are up against the apsidal Shrine as soon as we enter the "Hall of Regiments" from the porch. Seen from Princes-street or



Scottish National War Memorial: Plan of the Site.

the Mound, the Memorial occupies a commanding position, and adds greatly to the interest and beauty of the skyline of the Castle. Although there is no doubt some good reason for it, the straight drop from the apex of the crow-stepped gable of the apse to the roof of the "Hall of Regiments" is unfortunate. This "Hall of Regiments" has a battlemented wallhead and a flat roof. The inner wall (or wall over the arch into the Shrine) is carried up through the roof and finished with a crow-stepped gable. This break between the two roofs destroys the unity of the general mass and composition which is found in the traditional treatment when a transept or chapel roof runs into the roof over the main apartment. (We know about the little window in the gable lighting the Shrine.) It may be that such a mass would have competed unduly with the higher buildings with the flag turret which occupies the east side of the Crown Square.

Approaching across the Esplanade, the Memorial is seen rising over the Half Moon Battery and the Shrine is almost central over the drawbridge. A long incline and flight of steps lead up to the plateau or citadel in front of the Shrine. Within twenty yards of the Shrine stands the little Norman chapel of St. Margaret, which dates from the twelfth century, and which is only about 26 ft. by 10 ft. inside. To the north of this chapel on the battlements stands "Mons Meg," the "Big Bertha" of the fifteenth century. The name of Mons will ever be associated with the most glorious deeds of the Great War, and there is something poetically romantic about the whole setting and composition on this historic plateau.

The first design for the Memorial took the form of a great octagonal shrine with cloisters towards the Crown Square. From these cloisters a porch gave entrance to the octagonal Shrine. This design was purer in style, being truer to Gothic types but less national in character. The reasons for this design being abandoned need not be discussed here. The architect, Sir Robert Lorimer, is to be congratulated on the distinctive Scottish character of the executed design.

Although we do not recall a precedent for a memorial of this type, we have, in two other great rock fortresses, buildings occupying somewhat similar positions. The private chapel at Warkworth Castle has an apsidal end growing out of a rocky base, and in the outer courtyard at Stirling Castle the palace faces an open quadrangle.

The retaining of the shell or outer wall of "Billing's Buildings" was a wise one, as it insured a harmony of texture with the other buildings surrounding the Memorial, but it must have added greatly to the difficulties which the architect has had to overcome. The apsidal Shrine, porch and other new stonework is from Doddington quarry, and is of a soft, pinky colour. The Memorial has taken about five years to complete, and it will form a great landmark in the history of Scottish Arts and Crafts. Here the picked craftsmen and craftswomen in the east of Scotland have been united under the direction of one of the ablest designers of our time, and we should hear less about the feebleness and decadence of modern art when this notable Hall of Regiments and Shrine has been thrown open to the public.

Criticism is easy, but futile unless the critic has some understanding of, and is able to visualise, the almost unsurmountable obstacles which must have strewn the progress of such a work as this. The controlling of the individualistic tendencies of the various craftsmen; the explaining of the symbolic and allegorical motifs; the turning of a deaf ear to the untutored opinions of those in high places and to the clamour of a still more untutored populace—all these and much more must have added to the burden of the mere designing of this Memorial. The true inner meaning of such work as this is the secret of the designer and of him alone, and if he knows his business, the meaning must ever be deeper than can be grasped by any other.



Scottish National War Memorial: Detail from East End of "Hall of Honour."

Herein lies the mystery, charm, and fascination of all great works of art.

To the purist, steeped in Greek refinements, Roman scales, Renaissance eclecticism, and the fairy inventions of English and French Gothic, the design of this Memorial must be somewhat disconcerting, and it can only be understood when taken in its relation to that typical blending of Gothic and Renaissance motifs peculiar to certain periods of ecclesiastical and fortress architecture found only north of the Tweed. Of this type the Memorial is in the true line of evolution. It is therefore a real step forward in the progress of Scottish national art. When time has deepened the mystery of its meaning, and legend and story have gathered round it, it should continue for many generations to inspire and instruct the Scottish race.

As some future fanatic in symbolism may possibly assume that the form of the plan (the letter E) has some symbolic meaning (such as Evermore, Eternal, or some similar significance), it might be well to emphasise the fact that, with the exception of the entrance porch and the apse, the external walls are the walls of the barracks erected by Billings, the architect.

To continue the description of the Memorial, let us begin with the south front, facing the Crown Square. From its relation to the surrounding buildings of the quadrangle, the height of this front appears to be about 39 ft. to the lower stepping of the battlements. The left or east wing consists mainly of the original random rubble walling, in which has been inset a large, shallow, segmental niche with bottle and cavetto jambs, heavily moulded corbel course, small cornice over and moulded receding water table. The niche has a segmental arch with pateræ and heavy cusping. The bottle jamb is crowned by large caps, boldly carved with lion and monkey figures. The shell-like corbels at the top of the outside cavettos of the jambs may be thought somewhat feeble in idea, but are very effective as part of the general composition. Beneath this cusped niche the crest of the R.A.F. is placed, and is surrounded by a laurel wreath. A mailed figure of Valour occupies a position in this recess, and is placed on a small corbel bracket. The scale of this figure is skilfully arranged, so as to carry the rhythm of the figures in the small niches in the first story in the recesses at each side of the entrance porch through the whole front, and also, no doubt, to prevent competition with the great figure in the deep recess over the main door.

These and other such subtleties found in this work could only have been seized upon by a master mind to produce that harmony of design which, with continued examination, explains what appear at first sight certain grotesque irregularities in the scale of various parts of the Memorial. In the recess, or small courtyard, to the left of the entrance porch, the random rubble wall is pierced by two windows on the ground floor. These windows light part of the interior of the Hall of Regiments, and are round-headed with a fringe of five cusps. Over and between these two windows a small round-headed niche contains a small figure of Peace on a pedestal corbel. The face of the entrance porch is of irregularly scabbled ashlar. The round-headed entrance door has moulded jambs of the Perpendicular type, and the keystone is of a semi-Renaissance type. This keystone seems much too heavy until studied in relation to the colossal figure in the deep recess over the entrance door. In a frieze over the doorway is the inscription, in large raised lettering:—"To the Glory of God, and in memory of Scots who fell, 1914-1918." The outer piers of this porch are carried up round the deep recess, which is heavily cusped with trefoil cusping on the inner curve of the segmental arch. The capitals are large in scale, and depict, on the left, the lion and the eagle, and on the right the lion and the lamb. Miss Phyllis M. Bone, who is responsible for the modelling of these and similar carvings of the Memorial, shows herself to be a spiritual descendant of the great Gargoyle makers and carvers of the Angel Choir at Lincoln, Wells Cathedral, West Walton, Stone Church, Kent, Christchurch Priory, and Chartres. The deep recess over the porch is stepped back by a series of steep water table courses, which form a sill. In this recess there is a colossal figure by Mr. Percy Portsmouth, standing on a basket-shaped carved corbel. There is a feeling of brooding mystery about this figure, with its face shrouded in gloom. Time would be required to understand all that it means, with its classic and mythological attributes, but it suggests the wonderment of the angels at the madness and folly of man with a suggestion of calm, patient waiting till the mystery of the ultimate salvation of man is finally accomplished. In a central panel over this recess is the Scottish Arms, while the colossal gargoyles and corner finials are somewhat reminiscent of similar work at Stirling Palace and Mar's Lodging.

The small courtyard to the right of the entrance porch repeats the features of that to the left, but the figure in the small niche in the first story is in this case the figure of Mercy. The right or east wing repeats the design of the west wing, but in this case the capitals on the shafts of the recess are the Elephant and Hound. The figure of Justice occupies the corbel in the shallow niche,

Under the niche cove is the crest of the R.A.M.C., surrounded by a laurel wreath.

Proceeding under the old flying buttress arch at the nort-east angle of Crown Square, we come to the east end of the Hall of Regiments. The main feature here is a triple arch arcade, the centre bay of which repeats the large, shallow, segmental niches on the south front, while the two side bays of this arcade are windows which light the east end of the "Hall of Regiments." The figure on the corbel is a monk with an open book. To the right and left of this arcade are placed the crests of the Army and Navy, surrounded by laurel wreaths. On the water-table intake over the cornice of the arcade a Tudor Rose, a Thistle, and a Fleurs-de-lis are carved. The saddle bars of the stained-glass windows are subtly spaced with four roundels down the centres.

The north front of the Memorial, with its richly proportioned apsidal Shrine, faces an open space, on the other side of which stands, on elevated rock, the ancient chapel of St. Margaret. The first feature at the east end of this north elevation is a panel with the crest of the 52nd Lowland Division, then a shallow cusped headed niche similar to those on the south elevation with a small figure of a woman with a child, on a bracket in the centre. Next comes a panel with the crest of the 51st Highland Division, and in the centre of this elevation the noble Shrine. In the plan, which we reproduce, the arrangement of this Shrine is clear. The overall measurements of this apsidal Shrine are about 29 ft. projection, and about 26 ft. across over the solid of the walls, with the buttresses projecting beyond. Six full buttresses and two three-quarter buttresses separate the seven windows, which harmonise in treatment with the shallow niches already described. Taking Warkworth Castle private chapel as a mediæval type of such a feature, we here see how Sir Robert has, through his Thistle Chapel at St. Giles' Cathedral, evolved a masterly twentieth-century apse with a happily arranged combination of architecture and sculpture. The photographs show its features, but no photograph can do justice to that subtle play of light and shadow which falls across its buttressed walls in a morning or evening light. The little Cambridge Renaissance touches in the shields on the faces of the buttresses are most happy. The position of the gargoyles on the ingoes of the buttresses is most unusual, but the central carved figure panel is finely placed and perfect in scale. We should like to know what this Memorial cost; but whatever it cost, it certainly is worth it.

The stone pyramid roof of the apse, with the gabletes of the buttresses, makes an excellent skyline. To the right of the Shrine is a panel, with crest, of the 9th Scottish Division, the cusped, canopied niche being repeated, and another panel with the crest of the 15th Scottish Division is situated on the extreme right. The west end of the Hall of Regiments is similar in design to the east end, with variations in the crests, caps and central figure.

Returning to the Crown Square, we ascend the flight of circular steps, flanked on either side by the Unicorn and the Lion. These are treated with Miss Bone's usual breadth and vigour, and while somewhat angular in treatment, they should look all right, hoary and venerable, in about 200 years.

The porch is lit by two circular-headed windows, one on either side. On the inner lintel is carved the vine pattern, to symbolise Immortality. Over this inner door is a panel with the pelican feeding its young, to symbolise Sacrifice. Between this panel and the lintel are carved the words "Lest we forget." The roof of the porch is groined ribbed, and the centre boss shows an angel receiving the dead hero into Paradise, somewhat reminiscent of a similar subject on the Bridport tomb in Salisbury Cathedral. From the inner door of the porch we look into the Shrine, which is enclosed in a finely designed wrought-iron grill with high side standards. This grill, with the black silhouette of its pattern, emphasises the colour and beauty of the seven stained-glass windows of the Shrine.

The floor of the Memorial is paved with squares of grey-green Ailsa Craig granite, and through the floor of the apsidal Shrine appears a projection of the naked castle rock. The golden book, containing the names of the hundred thousand men who fell in the Great War, will be enclosed in the steel casket presented by His Majesty the King and placed on the altar on this projecting rock.

Suspended from the rib-vaulted roof is a carved-oak coloured figure of St. Michael, representing the spiritual struggles of man. This figure is somewhat foreshortened by the height at which it is placed and the shortness of the vista of approach. Mr. Jackson modelled this figure, and it was carved by those masters of wood carving, the brothers Clow. In the tympana of the seven windows the emblems of the planets are carved. They are masterly in composition and show a deep understanding of the mythological and symbolic emblems of the Greek gods. Dr. Douglas Strachan, who designed these, is to be congratulated on his understanding of the limitations of the material. He is also to be congratulated on the great beauty of the windows. Here we see modern stained glass at its best. The perfection of the craftsmanship, the beauty of the colour, the searching understanding of, and the ethical interpretation of, the best in the spirit of our time, places these windows in a class apart. To interpret the ideals of our time in the spirit of the mediæval men should be the main purpose of modern art. Few seem to attempt it, and very few come near success when they do attempt it.

The subjects of the Shrine windows are:—The two windows on the west wall (The Birth of War); the two on the east wall (War Overthrown); the group of three to the north-west, north, and north-east (Peace and Praise). In the first group is the killing of Abel by Cain, the first recorded man to discover the tragedy of strife. Space will not permit of a detailed analysis of these fine examples of modern stained-glass art, and it must be long before the most enthusiastic student of this Memorial exhausts the wealth of mythological, symbolic, allegorical, heraldic and spiritual motifs embodied in this national Shrine. The bronze reliefs on the lower portion of the walls of the Shrine show a procession of all types of figures and animals which took part in the war. These were carried out by Mr. and Mrs. Meredith Williams.

Historically, the value of this work is great, as it shows in a realistic manner the costumes and accessories of modern warfare, but the difficulty of translating these in terms of art is great Mr. and Mrs. Meredith Williams have succeeded in giving an interest to what might have been a tame photographic representation. In a processional frieze of this type a rhythmic repetition of a similar element, such as Benozzo Gozzoli used in his famous Riccardi Palace painted processional frieze at Florence, is the only solution. Over this bronze frieze, and under the windows, runs the inscription: "The souls of the righteous are in the hand of God. There shall no evil happen to them. They are at peace." The altar is inscribed with the words: "Their name liveth for evermore."

The entrance to the Shrine is flanked by devices bearing the Arms of the "Outposts of the Empire in the East" and "Outposts of the Empire in the West." In the south gable over the entrance to the Shrine, a small window is so placed that at noon a beam of sunlight is thrown into the Shrine.

The lack of cross joints in the infilling of the vault of the Shrine seems to detract somewhat from its stony appearance, but as these spaces are so small this would have been a matter of some difficulty. The seven stained-glass windows in the Hall of Regiments add greatly to the beauty and mystery of the lighting. They are dedicated to the various services—Naval, Air Force, Women's services, in various departments (nursing, transport, munition, land, etc.), and so on. In the chapel in the east wing bronze panels to the Gunners and Engineers are placed. These are by Mr. Alex. Carrick, and are carried out in a vigorous and spirited manner. The composition has been carefully considered, and the look of grim determination on the faces of the gunners in the Gunners' panel, where the gun is seen in action, is a piece of artistic realism which is justified by its success. Mr. Carrick, as an ex-gunner in the Great War, has concentrated his experiences into this panel, which is about 7 ft. by 5 ft., in a most vivid and telling manner. Some portions of the work give the impression of having been a little hurried, but this was inevitable when working against time for a date for completion. Contrasting the carrying out of this work with that of mediæval times, we must remember that a decade or two in the completion of such work in mediæval times seemed to be a matter of little importance. To have accomplished this work in the space of five years is a great achievement and speaks well for the possibility of collaboration of all the arts even in these individualistic days. The vault of the Hall of Regiments is barrel vaulted with stone arches thrown across between the bays. The effect and scale are somewhat spoiled by the lack of stone vault infilling, the barrel being in concrete. It may be intended to cover this with mosaic, but of this there is so far no evidence. The bays in the Hall of Honour are dedicated to various regiments. These bays are flanked by octagonal columns with caps of a primitive floral type somewhat reminiscent of those in the nave of Genoa Cathedral, the caps of the cloisters of San Zeno Maggiore at Verona, and the cloisters at Certosa di Pavia, near Milan. The key-stones in these arched bays are again of a semi-Renaissance type.

Much might yet be written about the various heraldic and other decorative features, but enough has been said to show that, given the money, we have the men and women working in the arts and crafts to-day who, under a master architect who understands the union of the arts, can produce work worthy to commemorate the great achievements of our age.

Sir Herbert Baker was right when he said the other day that:—"*An architect is only the instrument and interpreter of his patrons, and the patrons are only the interpreters of the spirit of their time.*"

He may have been equally right when he said that:—"*It is great encouragement and not criticism that produces works of art.*" Certainly encouragement is not overdone to-day. The artists and craftsmen cannot be named individually, but all who have contributed to the success of this noble Memorial deserve the thanks of the Scottish people, and when it is opened by the Prince of Wales on July 14, a great pilgrimage will begin from all parts of the British Empire.

No article on this subject would be complete without a note of appreciation to the builders who, we understand, were the firm of Messrs. Neil McLeod & Sons, for the excellent manner in which they have carried out their contract. To Sir Robert Lorimer for his interpretation of the best in the spirit of our time in this his latest and finest addition to Scotland's national monuments, the thanks of the nation are due.

Law Society's Hall.

During the last year the Law Society's Hall and Common Room have been enriched by the stained-glass armorial bearings once belonging to Serjeants' Inn. When the Society of Serjeants-at-Law was dissolved, 50 years ago, the Hall was bought by Mr. Serjeant Cox, who carefully preserved the glass at Mote Hall, his residence at Mill Hill. Last year the Law Society was presented with the glass by the purchasers of the property at Mill Hill, and, at a cost of approximately £2,000, it has been substituted for the plain glass formerly used in this building.

CORRESPONDENCE

[While we are glad to publish letters on professional and other matters of interest to our readers, it must be understood that we do not necessarily endorse the remarks of correspondents, who will oblige us if they will express their views as briefly as possible.]

Salaried Architects and Private Practice.

Sir,—The letter signed "At Spes Non Fracta," in your issue of June 24, is exactly the type of letter I hoped to see on the above subject, for, to my mind, the writer ably represents the short-sighted views of the profession generally. I agree with him that "any system which injures the majority for the benefit of the few must be strongly justified"; the present system of preventing architects from combining private work with an official appointment, and vice versa, does so. There are hundreds, perhaps thousands, of official appointments where incompetent surveyors and engineers do architects' work. I want all those appointments given to local architects in private practice, and that can only be done by allowing official architects to do private work. I made no suggestion that assistants or "minor officials" should do so.

The author of the letter will, I hope, pardon me in saying that a part of his letter is unworthy of a man who wishes to be taken seriously; he writes, "a few outstanding men who have, more by accident than choice, stumbled into Government posts." I am in no way connected with a Government department, and know very few men who are. I do not know one intimately, but such a statement on the face of it must do the writer more harm than good; it is simply silly; how does he know? Someone must have chosen the men or they could not be in the public service.

Architects as a body seem to try and do all they can to prevent members of the profession from getting work and improving their incomes. Some years ago there was a general outcry that architects were not to do any work such as dilapidations, quantities, etc. We were told that such work was not architecture, which is quite correct, but not very comforting for a young married man with a family. But, on the other hand, I remember a great architect, now dead, who gave exactly the opposite advice. He said a young architect should do any surveyor's work he could get hold of; and I want to see the system of young local architects, in private practice, accepting official surveyors' appointments, but the narrow-minded views of your correspondents and others are very powerful in preventing it.

I agree the matter is far from simple, quite the reverse, but we must break down the prejudice of the majority before we can benefit the profession generally. I am asked how I "explain the widespread feeling in the profession at the growth of this seemingly unjust practice." My answer is that architects are so shortsighted they cannot see beyond the end of their noses; at the same time I do like his word "seemingly.' D. S.

Architects (Registration) Bill.

Sir,—In your issue of July 1 you are good enough to give extracts from the evidence which I gave on behalf of the Institute of Builders before the Select Committee on the above matter.

In this extract there appear the following question and answer:—

"The Chairman: This is, of course, an Architects' Registration Bill and not a building society Registration Bill. You have no objection to the Bill as far as it promotes registration of architects?—No, not at all."

The question and answer were, I believe, as follows:—

"This is, of course, as you know, an Architects' Registration Bill; it is not a Builders' Bill?—That is so.

"And I gather from what you have said that you have no objection to make, so far as it promotes the Registration of Architects; you would not object to Architects being registered?—Not at all, Sir."

As, however, the opposition to the Bill in its first and second forms by the Institute of Builders is fairly well known, and the above quotation from an extract of evidence might wrongly indicate that their attitude has changed, will you allow me to explain that in my answers to the Chairman's questions, summing up their evidence, I understood his question to be limited to elicit the fact that we had no objection to registration, or to the Bill in its amended form, so long as registration is voluntary, and so far as the Bill promotes fairly the voluntary registration of architects.

Technically, I suppose, the Bill is still in accordance with the document before the House at its second reading. But it was only given a second reading upon an undertaking given that the voluntary principle would be incorporated in the Bill: as you know, the first business of the Select Committee was to elicit from the promoters the endorsement of that principle; and our evidence was specifically given upon the basis that it was accepted

To a compulsory measure, or to one which does not pay due regard to the co-operative units of good building, the attitude of the Institute of Builders is precisely where it was.

P. J. Spencer,
Secretary, Institute of Builders.

Statutory Examination for District Surveyors.

Sir,—May I suggest another reason for the lack of candidates for these lucrative posts?

Having already qualified for the R.I.B.A. and S.I., I passed the District Surveyors' examination about 20 years ago, and subsequently applied for every vacancy which occurred up to the year 1923. On reviewing the position then I found that in several cases my applications had been passed over in favour of men who had qualified at a much later date. More suitable men they possibly were, owing to their past experience in the offices of the Superintending Architect or other District Surveyors, but it became evident that the prospects of an "outsider" were extremely remote, and I have never regretted my decision to drop the matter and settle down to

Private Practice.



MAP OF CENTRAL LONDON — SHEWING TRAFFIC ROUTES TO NEW HUNGERFORD BRIDGE & CROSS ROUTES AT ST MARTINS & ST JOHNS

(See page 50.)

LEADING CONTENTS

	PAGE
THE DECAY OF BRICK AND STONE	41
NOTES	42
GENERAL NEWS	44
COMPETITION NEWS	44
THE SCOTTISH NATIONAL WAR MEMORIAL	46
CORRESPONDENCE	49
PARTHENON STUDIES	56
THE ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION	59
THE REGISTRATION BILL IN PARLIAMENT	60
PROGRESS OF GREATER LONDON HOUSING	62
TILBURY'S TOWN-PLANNING SCHEME	62
THE WEEK IN PARLIAMENT	63
ARCHITECTS' AND BUILDERS' INQUIRY BUREAU	63
THE BUILDING TRADE	64
THE LAW OF FIXTURES	54
THE TRADE UNIONS AND TRADE DISPUTES BILL	65
RATES OF WAGES IN THE BUILDING TRADE	66
NEW BUILDINGS IN LONDON	67
CONTRACTS, COMPETITIONS, ETC.	67
PROPOSED NEW BUILDINGS AND OTHER WORKS	70
PLUMBING TRADES NATIONAL APPRENTICESHIP COUNCIL	71
PRICES CURRENT OF MATERIALS	72

ILLUSTRATIONS

Babies' Home: Great Barr.

This work was carried out for the Walsall and West Bromwich Joint Unions Committee, under the supervision of the architects, Messrs. William A. Pite, Son and Fairweather. The contractors were Messrs. William Kendrick and Sons, of Walsall; among the sub-contractors were:—Heating and hot water services, Messrs. Young, Austen and Young; electrical work, Messrs. Whittaker Bros.; reinforced foundations, designed by Mr. Harold Cane, M.I.S.E. The home provides accommodation for 43 babies from birth to three years old, with facilities for open-air treatment and isolation. The homes are beautifully situated in Great Barr Park, outside Birmingham.

"Neckfield," Crowborough, Sussex.

This house has recently been erected from the designs and under the superintendence of Sir Banister Fletcher, V.-P.R.I.B.A., F.S.I. It is built with 14-inch external walls, rough cast, and has a brick plinth, the roof being covered with red sand-faced tiles. A feature of the garden front is the formation in the roof over the bay windows of a ledge for window gardening. The accommodation provided is shown on the plans, the domestic offices being contained in a separate wing. The dining-room and study are panelled to a height of 6 ft. 8 in. There are no plaster ceilings to the ground floor, the joists being stained and supporting two layers of floor boards with felting between. The panelling was executed by Messrs. Borst Bros., of Shoreditch, the central heating and domestic hot water services by Messrs. Frederick Hayden, Ltd., of Tunbridge Wells, the casements by Messrs. Crittall. The general contractor was Mr. Harold E. Burn, of Crowborough.

CHARING CROSS BRIDGE PROPOSAL

By A. G. Waller.

This plan follows the same crossing of the River Thames as the scheme recommended by the Royal Commission on Cross-River Traffic in London. It is a bridge combining railway and road traffic and retains the Charing Cross Station, as does the Commission scheme. But there are considerable variations in the approaches to this bridge from those of the Commission.

There are two main problems connected with this bridge. (1) The road-traffic circulation of London. (2) The railway-traffic.

(1) The Road Problem.

I think everyone is agreed now that on the north side of the river the traffic does not need the Strand as a mode of access. Any traffic wishing to cross the river from the east naturally uses Waterloo Bridge. Any traffic from the Westminster direction uses Westminster Bridge. It is the traffic from the north and north-west which would find a Charing Cross bridge useful. Therefore everyone will be agreed that a viaduct over the Strand would be the solution of a congested crossing such as is found at the Wellington-street junction to Waterloo Bridge. In the subjoined plan there is necessarily a crossing instead at King William-street and St. Martin's-lane. This lane is widened along its eastern side. The only expensive building to be altered (and it may be altered to the better) is the Coliseum music-hall. The front booking-office and stairs are shifted round the auditorium to be at right-angles to its present position, and will thus face the enlarged St. Martin's-place with an improved facade.

The only building in the lane which it is a pity to destroy is No. 43, with its 17th century facade consisting of a Roman-Doric order of carved red bricks. Adjoining on either side are plain houses of the same period which for sentimental reasons one is naturally loath to part with. But the proper retort to this is to raise new ones in the best expression of our own times.

The only features needing pointing out in this article in respect to the southern approach to the bridge is the method of descending to the ground-level in the short space available due to the cramping of the railways. This difficulty is overcome by the use of a helical descent. Incidentally, this may be an increased advantage, affording access from two road-levels to any riverside warehouses and wharves rebuilt on a rather derelict waterfront. The other improvement is a new and very much less circuitous cab-approach to Waterloo Station. Mepham-street is used as an incline to station yard.

(2) The Railway Problem.

A station with double the number of platforms now provided is not the intention of the Royal Commission. It is assumed that if a station here is necessary, then there should be increased provision for expansion of a useful form of transit. It is inconvenient to prolong the existing station yard along the Strand because of the falling level and also because of increased confusion to traffic. Therefore the cab entrance and exit is given a place all to itself on a "backwater" off the Embankment.

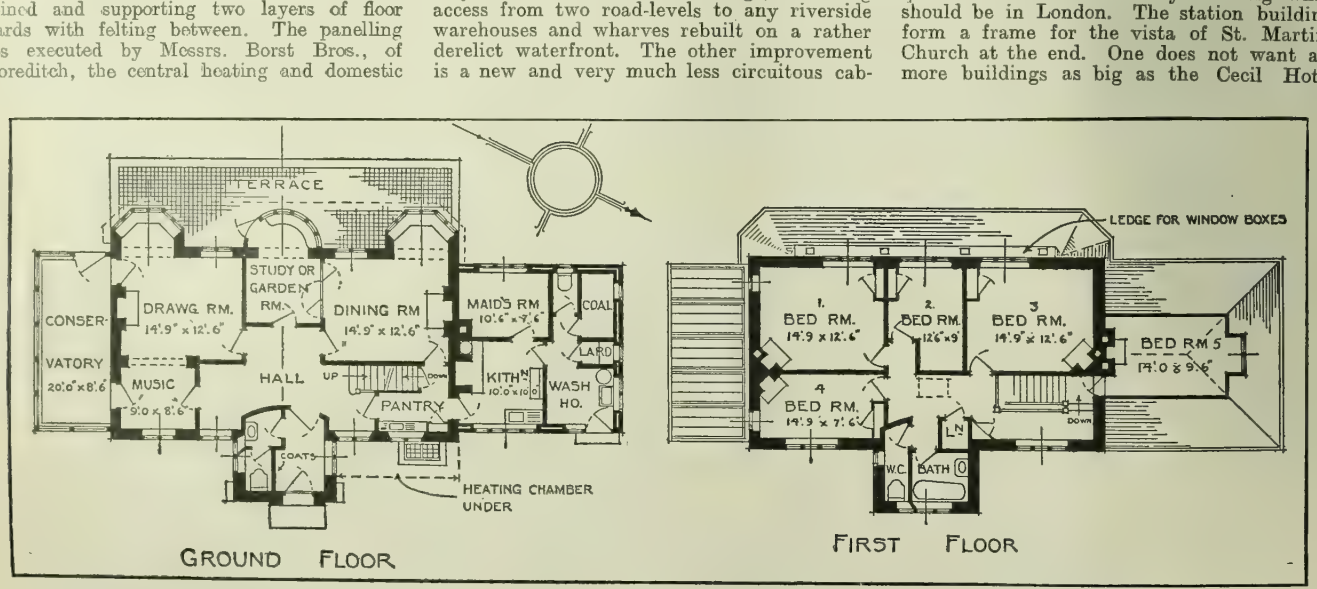
There is no specific provision for station cab-traffic from the south of London, because it is assumed that Charing Cross will be only for suburban traffic. But a cab-stand could be provided on the top level above the platforms.

Underlying the plan is the assumption that railway traffic will eventually increase to this centrally situated suburban station, although at the moment it is argued that this class of traffic is decreasing. There is well-substantiated evidence that motor buses are quicker than trains within about ten miles from the centre of London. This may be so. But when the point of saturation in the streets is reached, the existing network of elevated railway tracks south of the Thames may relieve the streets.

During the war the railways became so congested that the roads came into use again as they had been before the invention of steam-railways. Motor lorries and drivers for them sprang into being, and they have remained and developed still more since the war. Now we have Lord Montagu advocating elevated roads with stations at intervals for motorists. We should have a glut of motor drivers soon if his prognosis is correct. The point of traffic-saturation has been reached in New York, and motorists leave their cars 10 miles from "downtown" and come in the rest of the way by train.

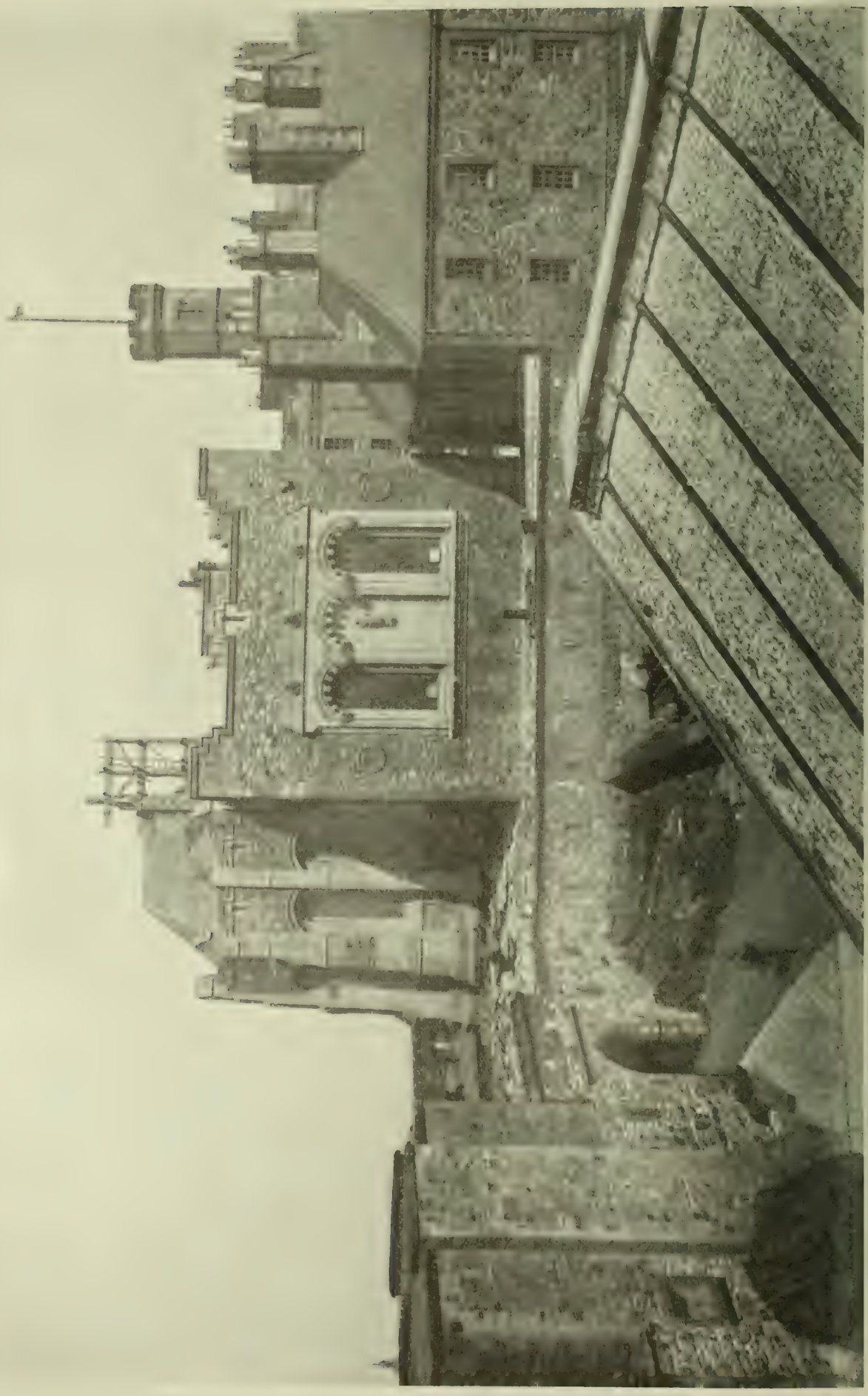
As for the elevation of the bridge, this is shown with 27 ft. headroom for trains, as required in the Commission Report. This is necessary for steam trains, but if the station were only for electric trains, then the headroom could be less. This would naturally modify the elevation as shown. Also one would see more of the general view, and there would be a saving in cost.

The plan retains the general frontage on the line of the old river front behind the Embankment. The height of the buildings over the station are as high as the great hotels in Northumberland-avenue, which is quite at the limit of any building which should be in London. The station buildings form a frame for the vista of St. Martin's Church at the end. One does not want any more buildings as big as the Cecil Hotel.



"Neckfield," Crowborough, Sussex.

Sir Banister Fletcher, V-P.R.I.B.A., Architect.



The Scottish National War Memorial: West Elevation.

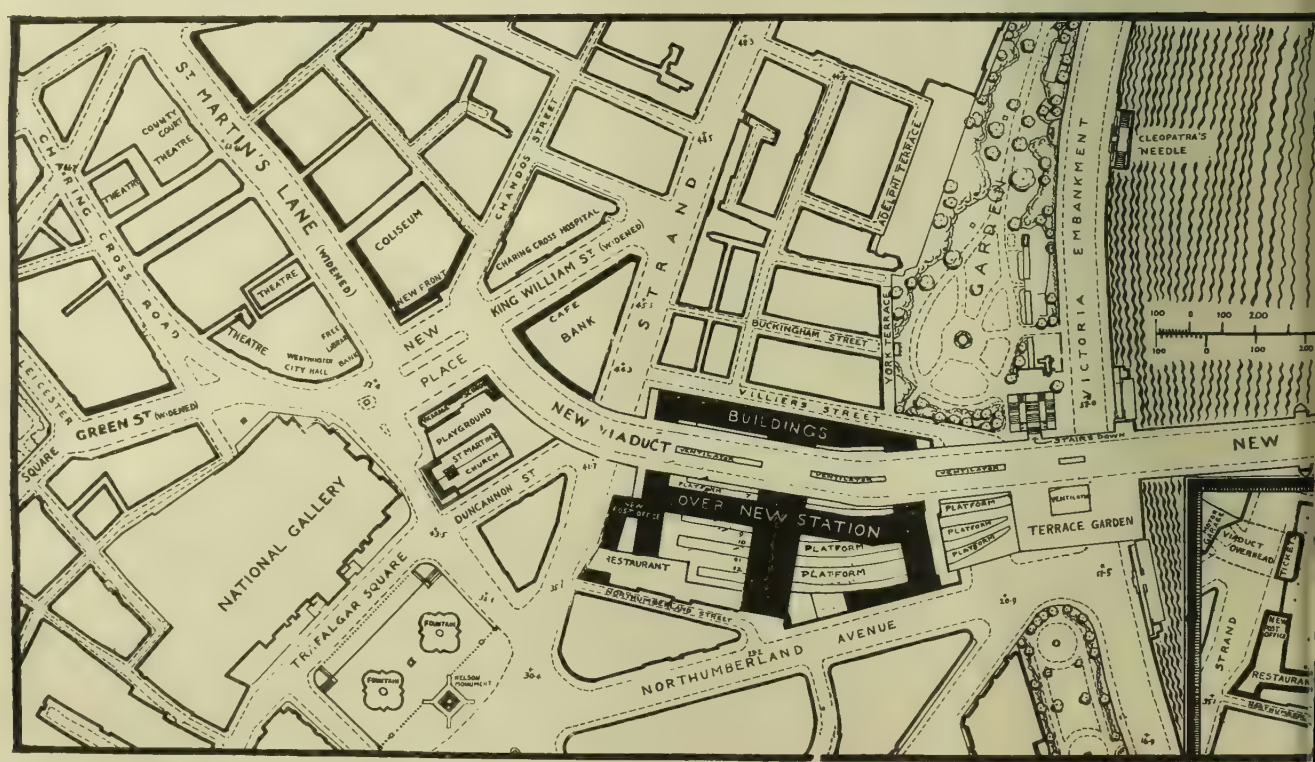
SIR ROBERT LORIMER, A.R.A., F.R.I.B.A., Architect.



WATERLOO BRIDGE | WATERLOO STATION Behind | NEW WAREHOUSES | LONDON COUNTY HALL | HO

(LOW TIDE)

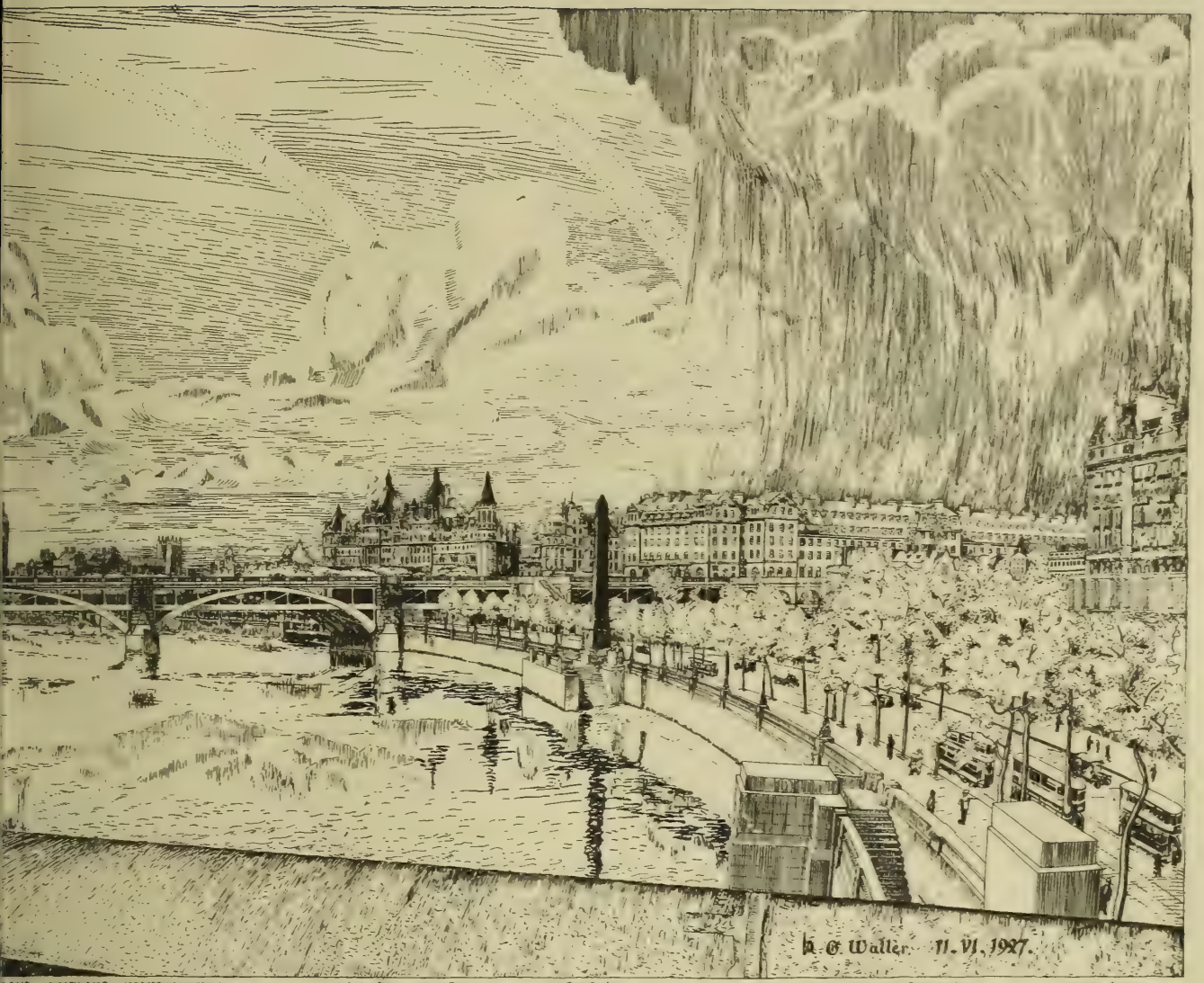
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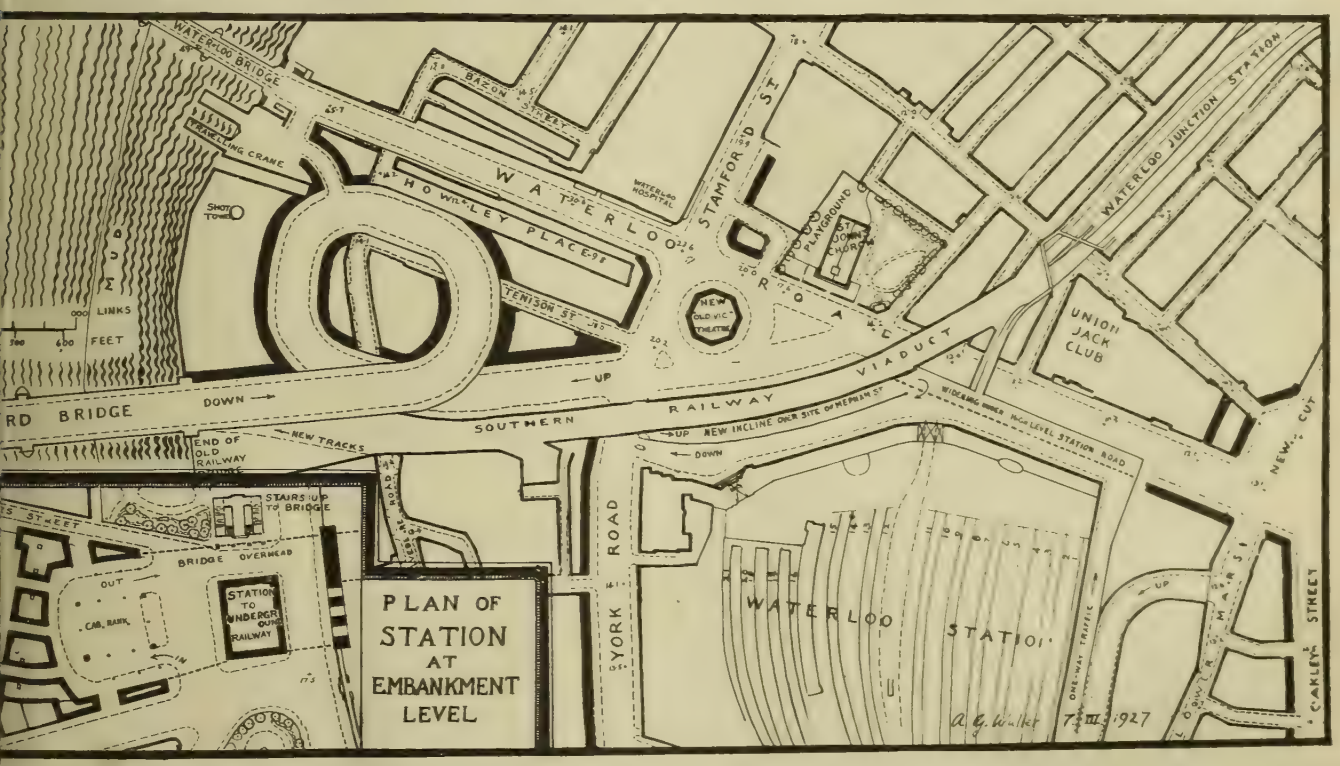
← Strand

A PROPOSAL FOR

By



JUNGERFORD BRIDGE



Embankment level.

INSET PLAN.

GE AT CHARING CROSS.

Waller.



R.A. Exhibition, 1927.

BABIES' HOM

Messrs. William Pite, So

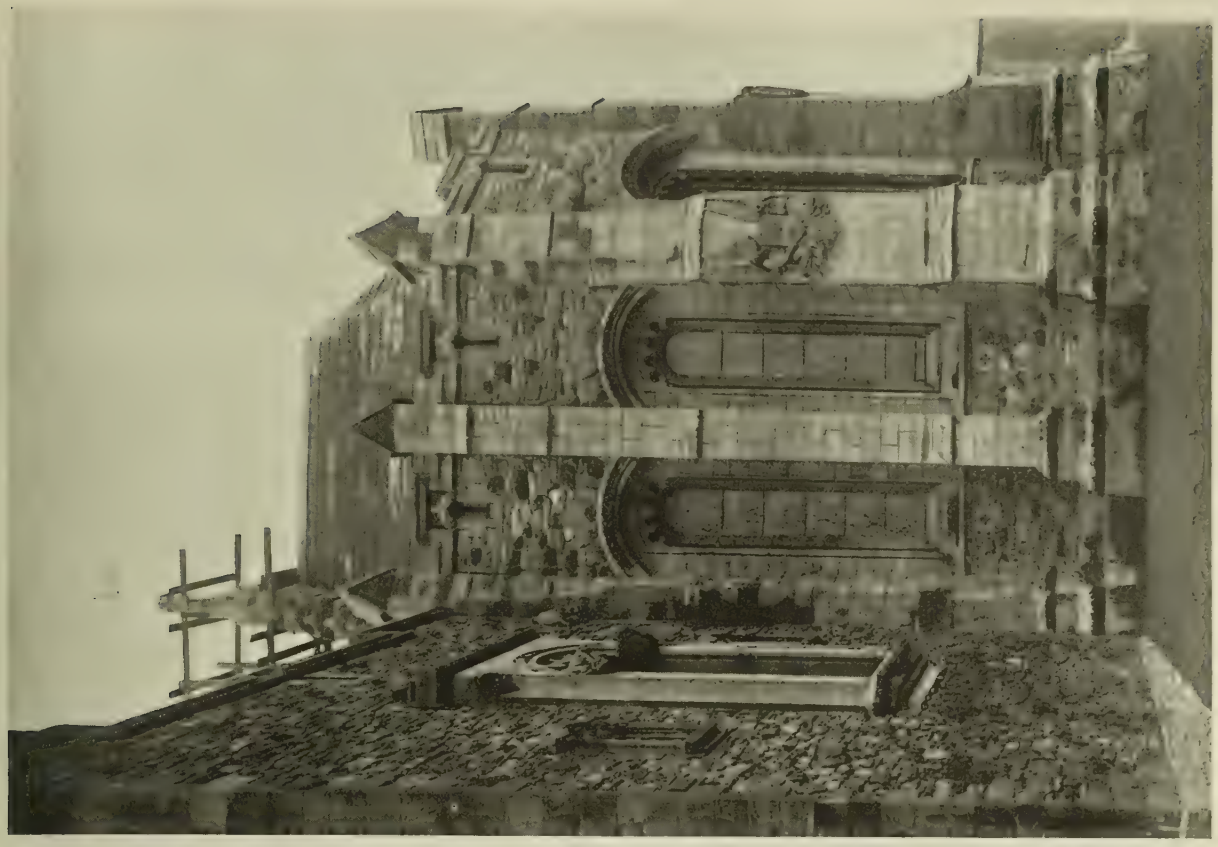


IBARR.
eather, Architects.



The Scottish National War Memorial: From North-West.

Sir Robert Lorimer, A.R.A., F.R.I.B.A., Architect.



The Shrine from the East.

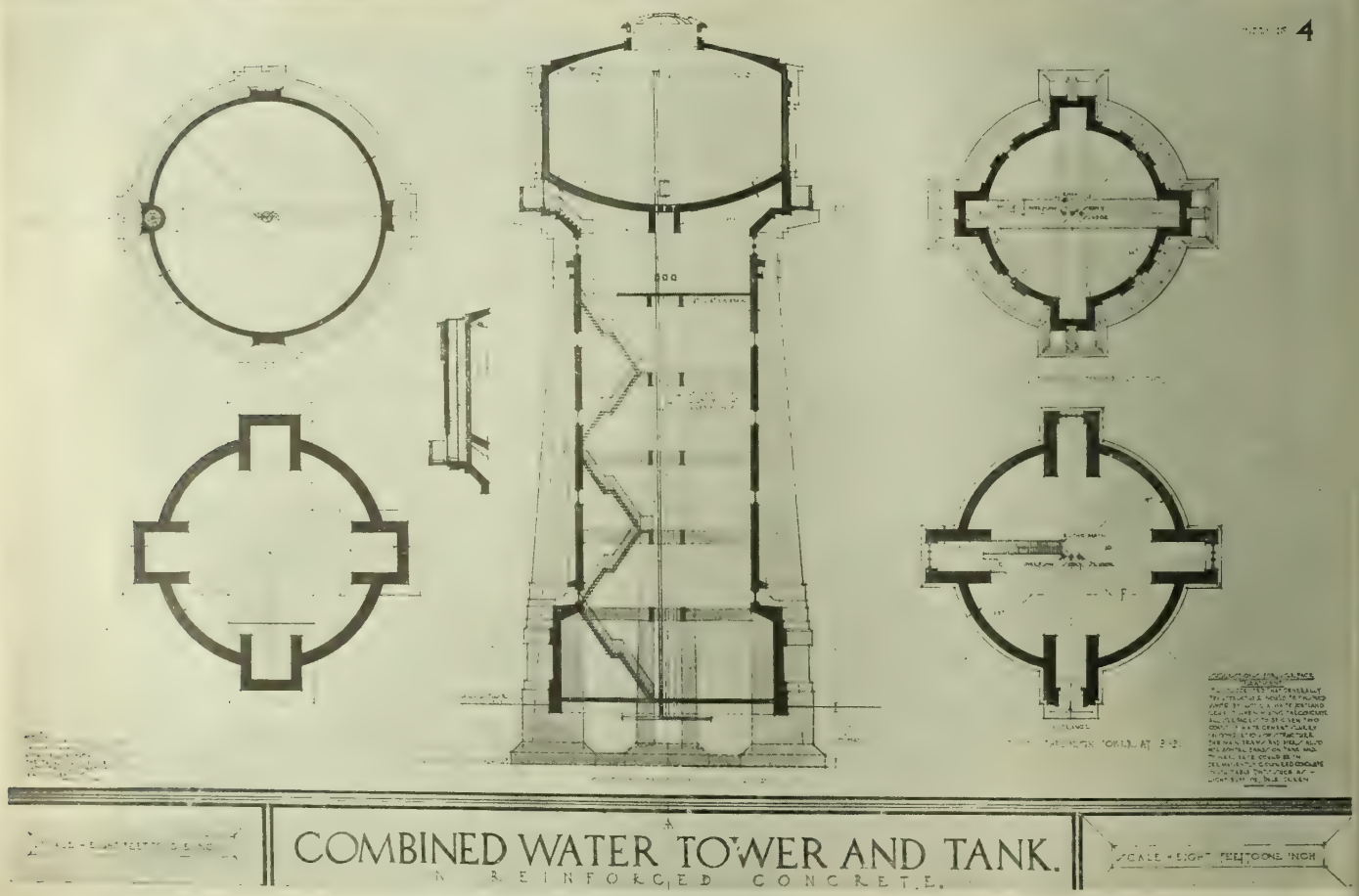


The Shrine from the North.

The Scottish National War Memorial.

Sir Robert Lorimer, A.R.A., F.R.I.B.A., Architect.





The "Brenforce" Travelling Scholarship for 1927. (*See page 58*)

Design Placed First—£300 and Gold Medal. By Mr. J. Blackett.





The 'Brenforce" Travelling Scholarship for 1927. (*See page* 58.)

DESIGN PLACED SECOND—SILVER MEDAL. BY MR. S. H. SUTHERS, A.M.I.Struct.E.

DESIGN PLACED THIRD—BRONZE MEDAL. BY MR. E. W. WILLIAMS.



West Elevation of House.



East Elevation of House.

"Neckfield," Crowborough, Sussex.

Sir Banister Fletcher, V-P.R.I.B.A., Architect.



View of Hall showing Staircase.



View of Drawing-Room.

"Neckfield," Crowborough, Sussex.

Sir Banister Fletcher, V-P.R.I.B.A., Architect.

PARTHENON STUDIES.

By W. R. LETHABY.

V.—THE STRUCTURE.

Site and Quarry.—The Parthenon was situated on the highest part of the acropolis rock and raised still further on a platform of steps. "The temple was so much elevated that the pavement was nearly on a level with the [roof of] the Propylæa." (Leake.)

"High above the ruins of the modern city towers the Acropolis, holding up to the skies the ruined temples of other days. . . . Afar off, almost lost in the distance, rises the Pentelican mountain, from the body of which were hewed the rough blocks which, wrought by the sculptor's art, now stand the stately columns of the ruined temple. What labour was expended upon each column, how many were employed in hewing it from its rocky bed, in transporting it across the plains of Attica, and raising it to the Acropolis! And then what skill and labour in reducing it to a polished shaft, and rearing it where it now stands!

"Moving to the foot of the mountain, which rises with peaked summit into the clouds, we soon came upon the strata of white marble for which Pentelicus has been celebrated for thousands of years. On the roadside were blocks and marks caused by the friction of the heavy masses transported to Athens. The great quarries are towards the summit. The surface has been cut perpendicularly smooth, perhaps 100 feet high, and excavations have been made within to an unknown extent. Within are vast humid caverns, over which the wide roof awfully extends. The appearances of having been once the scene of immense industry and labour contrasts with the desolation and solitude now existing." (J. L. Stephens, New York, 1838.)

Building Traditions.—The present study of the Parthenon will deal primarily with the sculptures because they are before us in the British Museum; these wonder works may be examined closely, and even occasionally and with reverence touched. In the Museum are also several significant parts of the building, including a capital and drum of a column, fragments of moulded and painted members, and an ante-fix from the roof, so that it is possible for students to get into actual contact with the structure. Many stored-up documents also exist of which full use has not been made, and one of my purposes is to call attention to these. I may say here that the time is overdue for a fresh survey of the temple from the technical side, and I do trust some British student will undertake this. Michaelis's work on the Parthenon, which Mr. Arthur Smith, the late keeper of the marbles, calls "classic," has never been translated into English. A new edition of this essential book is much wanted.

Hundreds of descriptions of the Parthenon must exist; here, with as little recapitulation as possible, I shall try to gain for myself, and, if possible, for others, some clear general ideas and imaginations of the temple.

When fresh in its fair marble, bright paint, and gilding, it must have gleamed on its high place, shining afar over the city and country round about. Travellers, as they "went up" to Athens, would have looked for it as we look for a lighthouse.

The Parthenon, the Maiden's House, was the dwelling of the city goddess, the personification of the idea of Athens itself. The structure was the last link in a long chain of building tradition, far drawn out from primitive thoughts and customs, and at the same time it was exquisitely refined. As William Morris well said in his summary survey of architectural history: "The columnar temple, though always built with blocks of stone, is clearly a deduction from the wooden god's house or shrine of the not very remote ancestors of the Periclean Greeks. In fact, rigid conservatism of form is an essential part of Greek architecture as we know it. The narrow superstition of the form of the Greek temple was not a matter of accident, but was the due expression of the exclusiveness and aristocratic arrogance of the ancient Greek mind."

The general theory that in Greek temples, forms which had been developed in a system of building in timber and mud were conserved has been fully established by exploration. Troy, Tiryns, and other early sites have furnished evidence for mud-brick walls with wooden plates and posts. Such walls were set on a stone foundation as are Devonshire cob cottages. The orthostatae or larger blocks at the base of marble walls were reminiscent of this custom, so were antae.

At the very ancient temple of Hera at Olympia, only a foundation course of stones has been found, while the walls had turned to mud. At the ends of walls were upright timbers (antae), and in the time of Pausanias one column of wood still survived. "This exposition of Dörpfeld's (1884) threw light on the connection between Doric temples and the structures of Ægean times. The meaningless double height of the lowest course of stone and the slightly projecting form of the anta proved to be the remains of the old construction of wood and clay. The column had to be completely altered. A connection could, however, be traced in the capital; the torus of the Ægean capital developed into the echinus of the Doric. . . . We are obviously dealing with tradition derived from the heroic age." (Michaelis.)

The long row of stout columns set up around the cella or temple proper came into use as wooden posts supporting an overhanging roof, which protected walls of mud brick. Such an outwork, however, would obviously add to the withdrawn and mysterious character of the holy place; moreover, there was some lingering sacredness in the column itself, it had something of an apotropaic or magic nature. The peristyle was thus a sort of holy railing, and, of course, the columns also added splendour to the small, essential cella. At the same time, the covered way around the cella was doubtless an assembling place, and used for ceremonial processions and other purposes. The mediæval cloister was a peristyle turned outside in. We may accept the peristyles of Greek temples as well justified in reason, and quite understandable even by our modern minds.

Plan and Date.—The Parthenon is especially perfect among temples, even in its plan. In 1830 Cockerell said: "The arrangement of the columns between the antæ appears to have been an invention of Ictinus." On the other hand, the big temple at Selinus, which seems to have been an earlier work, is clearly a variant of the same general type, and, according to Choisy, "the Parthenon reproduces a Sicilian model." The Periclean Parthenon, however, closely followed the plan of the older Parthenon, and this, I suppose, was also imitated at Selinus.

The interior of the Cella was, as has been mentioned, divided by Doric columns into a "nave" and "aisles." The great entrance door was at the east end, facing the sunrise. At the other end the columns were continued from side to side: thus a processional way was formed around the statue of the goddess, which stood well forward on a pedestal that extended almost across the central space. After long discussion as to methods of lighting, it is now agreed that Dodwell and Wilkins were right in holding that daylight was only admitted by the great eastern doorway. The colossal statue of polished gold and ivory would have shone out in the light admitted into the cella through the doorway and reflected up from the glistening marble pavement. It would have seemed, as Miss Jane Harrison has well said, that "the radiant goddess herself was the light thereof." Doubtless, too, there were many lamps. I hope the reader will pause a minute to imagine this interior, with the long lines of Doric pillars and the statue of precious materials which lifted its head, with eyes of flashing stones, almost to the roof.

On the dates of the works, Mr. Arthur Smith's admirable paper in the R.I.B.A. *Journal*, December 18, 1926, and *The Builder*, December 10, 1926, should be consulted. "Work on the Parthenon was begun in the year 447-6 B.C. Payments were made for Pentelicus quarrymen, for transport and for carpenters and labourers, but not yet for masons. There was a monthly fee for the architects." In 442/1 work on the columns is mentioned.

In 439/8 payments were made for quarrying at Pentelicus and to the sculptor's workshops. In 438/7 the gold and ivory statue of Athena was set up in the Cella, "and the essentials of the building must have been in position," including both frieze (or frieze slabs) and metopes which would precede the roof. . . 436/5 was the last time we heard of expenditure at the quarries. In 434/3 wages were still being made to the pediment sculptors. The fifteenth year (433/2) must have been a very brief account. . . . The Parthenon was finished."

Building Methods.—In building a Greek temple, the platform on which it was set was not a mere foundation but a work of importance. Instead of the walls having hidden stepped footings—visible expanding steps—edged the whole platform, and the upper course of this platform was laid in relation to the walls and columns which were to stand upon it. At the Parthenon the Cella is raised two steps higher than the peristyle. The lowest course of the walls is formed of large blocks twice as high as the rest. The walls are built with courses of headers going right through the thickness, alternating with doubled stretcher stones, having a space between them (Fig. 1). The blocks of walls, columns, and entablature are assembled together by iron dowels and cramps set in lead;

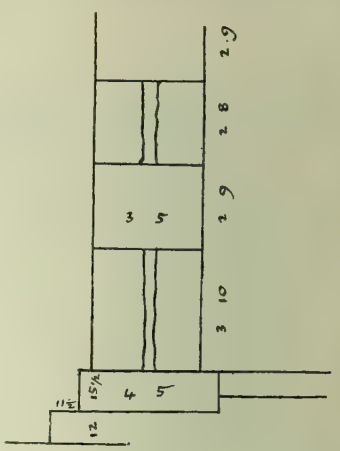


Fig. 1.

and these iron fixings have occasioned the usual damage. A capital from the Propylæum in the Museum gives evidence in regard to the bursting power of iron, and should be inspected.

In the upper surface of the Parthenon capital at the Museum may be seen the remains of the iron dowels (small square plates set in on edge) which came at the heading joints of the architrave blocks. As Wilkins said: "The want of cement was amply supplied by the liberal use of iron cramps of two kinds. One sort was used for uniting the blocks of the same course, and the other for connecting the superincumbent with the course below it. The first resembled H protracted so as to be eleven and sometimes fifteen inches in length. The others were plates of iron five inches in depth, three in width." Two plates of this kind, he adds, were usually inserted between the joints of the columns. As such dowels would preclude the grinding of the drums on one another by revolution as has been suggested, I asked my friend, Mr. Troup, who was about to visit Greece, to examine the point. At the Par-

thenon he only found the holes five inches square at the centre of the drums for the wooden dowels, "but almost every drum I have seen, large and small, at Olympia, Epidauros, etc., have both the central dowel hole and two other dowel holes. Those of the Temple of Zeus at Olympia have the two iron dowels remaining which had split the marble." At Olympia then and other places it was not possible to revolve the drums on one another. In the bursting force, moreover, of iron, we doubtless find the reason why the big central dowels at the Parthenon were of wood. In some later works, such as the Mausoleum, bronze dowels were used. Mr. Troup has also given me the sketch of the base of the Cella walls (Fig. 1). Not only were there spaces between the stretcher stones of the cella walling, but in the construction of the entablature, wide spaces were left void which lightened the weight considerably.

Some of the marble blocks on the Acropolis have, Penrose says, holes made for "lifting shears": such holes or cavities dug in it at an angle may be seen on a cornice block from the Propylæum at the Museum (Fig. 2, B).

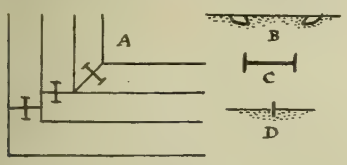


Fig. 2.

Here also may be seen cavities for the long ⊢ shaped cramps (C). The tympana of the pediments were plated over with very large thick slabs, set vertically. The pavement was of marble slabs about eight inches thick, with deepers blocks under the columns. Some traces of the internal columns may, according to Baedeker, yet be traced. Many years ago there was an account in the American Journal of Archæology of "pry-holes" in the blocks to assist in fixing them, and I believe Wolf's notes at the R.I.B.A. contain some observations on the same facts. (Fig. 2, D, shows the iron dowels.)

In examining the faces of the finished marble work, two or three varieties of surface are found: smooth or polished, and finer or coarser work, done with claw tools or a "drag." The background of the frieze has very fine grained work, and so has the draperies of some of the big sculptures. On the top of the capital are the marks of a coarser claw tool. The care with which beds and joints of masonry were wrought is well brought out in the Lebadea specification discussed by Watkiss Lloyd (*The Builder*, April 28, 1877). Here the use of claw tools is mentioned, one being "a close-clawed sharpened tool." Testing joints by means of a straight edge or canon was required so that they should be "straight level and smooth"; some of these canons were as much as 20 ft. long, others were of stone, and these doubtless were wide plane surfaces. The canons were smeared with vermilion, which came off on any part of a tested surface which was higher than it should be. Mr. Arthur Smith tells me that the word *Kanon* seems to have been used "both for a long wooden implement and for a testing surface of stone."*

Columns.—Penrose thought that the close jointing of the drums of the columns had been obtained by grinding them around one on another. There would, however, have been difficulties in doing this beyond the question of the dowels just discussed. The capital obviously had to be brought to a position exactly foreseen. Owing to the inclination of the columns indeed this is equally true of the drums also, unless each was put in place much larger than the finished diameter and dressed down later. As L. Magne observed, the axis of revolution did not coincide with the axis of the column. Again, the leverage of such rotation done from a high scaffold would have been very great, and I should think prohibitory. I could rather suppose that the drums were rotated on a rubbing table before being put in position. The red dressing which Dodwell observed in the beds of a column of the Propylæum is a confirmation of this view. The capitals seem to have been finished with a revolving trammel of some kind.

"The columns, like those of the Propylæa, diminish from the bottom to the top in a line which is slightly curved." (Wilkins, 1816.)

The columns are "fluted." Such vertical channelling of the surface provided continuous strong lines of shadow rising in the functional direction and crossing the more accidental joints of the several pieces of stone of which the column was made up, and thus unifying it. The purpose of such fluting is analogous to the small mouldings of Gothic piers and arches. There were twenty flutes, and this number gives an edge—or most projecting part—under the angles of the square abacus which crowned each column. It is said that the flutes, although they narrow by the diminution of the shaft, are not less in depth at the top than below.

The Doric capital is certainly a descendant of the Minoan or Ægean type. The essential parts are a square abacus occupying the upper half of the block, while the lower half is rounded in plan. Thus the capital was shaped by elementary masonry procedure. There is no mystery of æsthetic design in taking a square block and working the bottom half round so as to conform to the shape of the column. This lower part was first worked to a chamfer plane. "There are several unfinished Doric capitals on or near the Acropolis which show that the echinus [or lower round part] was developed by a chamfering process" (Hambidge, and Fig. 3). This lower part was finally given a slightly swelling bowl-like form which is so reasonable

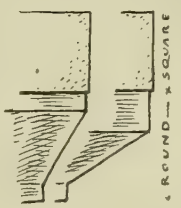


Fig. 3.

that it would not seem to need any explanation were it not that it has received the name of "echinus." The curve of this echinus approximates so closely to the chamfer line that it is evident it was an outcome of practical masonry procedure.

The refined hyperbolic curves that books tell of arose not as mysteries of design but as economy of labour. Fig. 4 gives the profile of the capitals of the Parthenon. See how closely it coincides with a straight line (B). Earlier capitals had the preparatory chamfer lines at a less angle than later ones (Fig. 3). The Propylæum, which was built a little later than the Parthenon, has similar capitals, as may be seen at the Museum, but the angle is a little steeper. At the temple of Bassæ, which is generally said to be nearly contemporary with the Parthenon—from the legend that it was built by the same architect—the capitals which may also be seen at the Museum, have a much steeper profile and are cruder. This is one of many points that convince me that this work must be at least a century later than the Parthenon.

In capitals of the Ægean type there was often a gorge or hollow between the top of the shaft and the bigger rounded moulding above. In the mature Doric type there were several little hollows instead of one big one. At the Parthenon these little mouldings are of great delicacy, and seem to bind round the head of the column like a band of cords. At the same time they fall in the general chamfer line and were easily obtained (Fig. 4).

Entablature.—In the Museum has recently been set up a cast of one angle of the pediment and the entablature with the upper part of a column. The stone beam or epistyle was made up of three parallel rows of stones. Such stones were doubtless more easy to obtain, and they certainly were lighter to deal with than blocks the full size of the beam. At the angles the two inner rows had

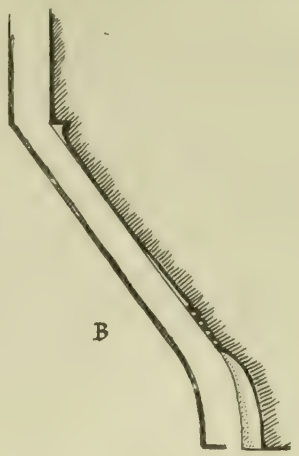


Fig. 4.

mitre joints, while the outer row had one stone lapping over the other with an L-shaped return which brought the vertical joint over the centre of the angle column and also grasped the angle (Fig. 2).

In scores of books students will find elaborate diagrams showing how the characteristic details of the Doric entablature might have been derived from wooden forms. I cannot believe in these theories, with the one exception that the post and panel arrangement of the frieze (triglyph and metope) probably did descend directly from the timber construction of Minoan days. It is, however, perfectly reasonable to make a masonry frieze of alternate bond-stones and slabs. It is also easy to see that the bond-stones might be regarded as little pillars between the slabs or panels, and have vertical channels—"triglyphs"—worked on them, more or less echoing the main columns. No explanation is really called for, except in regard to the curious little blocks with guttæ, which occur on the epistyle beneath the triglyphs. These blocks and guttæ were, I think, more likely to have been suggested by painted decoration than by blocks and pins of wood, according to the usual theory.

Except for a filiet about 3 in. deep and 2½ in. projection along the top of the epistyle, the whole face of the stones, about 4 ft. deep, was worked down to obtain this fillet, together with the short bands (regulæ) beneath the triglyphs and six guttæ or drops to each little band. The fillet and regulæ, with guttæ, must have been much valued, when they were obtained with so great labour. The regulæ and guttæ seem generally to be thought of now as a kind of corbel blocks beneath the triglyphs, but the regulæ are in advance of the triglyphs, and there seems to be no real connection between them. The inner order has the architrave fillet, regulæ, and guttæ, although the frieze is of continuous sculpture without triglyphs. It is true that the suggestion has been made that the sculptured frieze was a change made during the progress of the work, but if any incongruity had been felt in having regulæ and guttæ without triglyphs it would have been a very easy thing to chisel them off. Again, some of the Greek temples of Italy had triglyphs, while there were no regulæ or guttæ on the beam below. As already said, the regulæ and guttæ on the epistyle were, I believe, taken over from painted patterns of bands and drops, such as those which are so frequently to be found on early vase paintings. They would have been adopted and retained in masonry for the purpose of suggesting continuity in the great beam; the two or three extra lines of shadow on Ionic epistyles serve the same

* On this and other structural questions see Mr. Arthur Smith's important analysis of the building accounts of the Parthenon.

purpose. On the Doric frieze the short pieces of bands, with their guttæ, bridge over the heading joints in the beam stones, and seem to connect them; moreover, the sharp shadows of the guttæ would effectively draw away the sight from the fine vertical joints in the marble beam.

We must conclude that regulæ and guttæ were thought to be specially appropriate to the epistyle, and that they were not preparations for a triglyph frieze. Approximations to the regulæ are found in Minoan building.

The Cornice, the chief part of which is a corona or crowning member, finds its prototype in the overhanging eaves of a roof.

At the Parthenon, as every student of old architecture knows, the inter-columniations next the angles are narrower than the others, and thus the triglyphs are brought close up to the corners of the entablature. This fact is so obvious that it is usually given as the only reason for the lessened inter-column spaces. From Penrose's measures, however, it may be seen that the third metope from each corner is not exactly over the centre of the second column by an inch or two. It is not pushed outwards by so much to help equalise the spacing of the columns, but rather drawn inwards away from the angle. The primary intention of the adjustment at the Parthenon was evidently to strengthen the angle and shorten the excessive length of those epistyle blocks which ran on to the corners of the entablature. These blocks had to be nearly 3 ft. longer than if, like the normal ones, they extended only to the centre of the argle columns. Obtaining and handling these big blocks must have been one of the key problems of the structure. They were, indeed, the chief corner-stones of the Temple. The lessened inter-columniation was not an "æsthetic" refinement, it was a practical expedient of building The angle columns are about an inch longer in diameter than the others.

Acroteria.—On the apex of each of the pediments was a large acroterion, and at the lower angles were others. The central acroteria were large compositions of open work of acanthus leaves, branching stems, and palmettes, pierced in great marble slabs. As restored by Dr. Praschneker from many small fragments, they seem to have been 8 or 9 ft. high. He sorted out of the fragments two slightly different patterns for the east and west pediments (*Sculptures of the Parthenon*, 1910). Such great acroteria were traditional, and extravagantly large ones also existed at Ægina, from which Furtwängler put together restorations, which I have seen at Munich. These gable ornaments doubtless had some semi-sacred office, and they were probably descendants of the horns of consecration found in Minoan buildings. The acroteria of the Parthenon were probably gilt, as were those at Olympia. Dr. Praschneker thought that some of the fragments should be referred to those at the bottom angles of the pediments. There are ancient references to gilt urns on the pediment, and these he would put on either side of one of the principal central acroteria. I doubt if any of the fragments necessarily belonged to the lower angles, and unless this is certain it seems more probable that the gilt urns would be placed, like others at Olympia, on the lower angles of the pediment. At the four lower angles of the Parthenon pediments are (or were) level stones, with a sinking in each about 2½ ft. square and 5 in. deep. These seem suitable for square bases under circular objects.

Wilkins, more than a century ago, suggested that the lower acroteria were probably vases. "The temple at Olympia, we are informed by Pausanias, had vases of gilt metal at each termination of the pediment and a Victory on the summit. . . . It does not seem improbable that the acroteria [at the Parthenon] might have been vases. They might have had some allusion to the prize in the games at the Panathenaic festival. It is not improbable that the Parthenon was alluded to in a fragment of Callimachus . . . the vases he speaks of were on the summit of the temple. . . . Vases are represented in ancient paintings upon buildings."

Having in mind the systematic use of gilt metal throughout the Parthenon and the array of bronze shields on the epistyle, I am inclined to accept bronze vases as being the most probable acroteria at the lower angles of the pediments The close resemblances between the Parthenon and the temple at Olympia is evidence in the same direction; so, also, is the fact that the fixing cavities seem to have been *square*.

Dr. Praschneker's restoration of the central acroteria seems too fragile for practical work, but it may not be doubted that they were of the type which he has recovered. The slabs from which they were cut would have been about 7 or 8 in. thick. A part of a main stem at the Museum is about 4 in. in diameter; it is elaborately fluted and wrapped round by an acanthus leaf.

Lions' Heads and Antefixæ.—At the four angles of the building the upper mouldings of the pediments were returned a short distance along the flanks, and in these special places projected boldly carved lions' heads. They may appear to have been non-functional imitations of gutter spouts, and in the *Museum Guide* they are said to be treated in a manner appropriate to "purely decorative" pieces of sculpture. Again, in the last edition, 1925, we are told: "In its original intention the lion's head may be supposed to have been meant to serve as a gargoyle for the pediment; but on the Parthenon it performed no duty." Similar heads were found at the earlier Doric temple at Ægina, so they were traditional and not merely a "decoration" invented for the Parthenon. At the Parthenon the eagerly staring lions' heads turn their gaze a little in the diagonal directions from the four angles of the building, as if watching, and that was their supposed office. It may not be doubted, from the evidence of many other monuments, that their primary purpose was to be apotropaic and to guard against the approach of evil influences. One of the tombs from Xanthus in the Museum has four such lions' heads projecting in an accidental manner from a sculptured subject, with which they have nothing to do. Other Lycian tombs illustrated in Benndorf's work on the Trysa monument have four lions looking out diagonally.

Along the flank of the Parthenon, over the cornice or stone eaves, were set a series of carved stones like antefixæ, but here they had not the function of terminating the covering pieces of the roofing slabs. These pseudo-antefixæ consist of two volutes at the base, with spreading petal-like forms between. Wilkins says that in his day such a composition was "commonly called the Grecian lotus." This is a very good name, and it



Fig. 5.

may not be doubted that such antefixæ were regarded as "lily-work." At the Parthenon they were semi-sacred symbols and apotropaic It was for this same reason that they were commonly carved on gravestones. Indeed, the primary purpose of what we call ornament was to ward off evil and confer ceremonial purity; even great pedimental sculptures, in their origin, had such a purpose. What we call "ornament" brought ancient buildings good luck: now the luck has changed.† These "antefixæ" at the Parthenon (Fig. 5) may be said to be exactly like those found on many grave slabs, as, for instance, on an archaic *stele* in Naples Museum (Fig. 6).

At the Museum is a large part of one of the original "antefixæ," as well as a cast of another, more complete. Both of these are



Fig. 6.

set up with level beds and vertical faces, but surely they were inclined, the beds following the roof slope. The small circles which form the eyes of the volutes were probably gilt. The small forms between the volutes and their bases were plain tongues or spurs, not ornamental leaves, as in restorations (Fig. 5).

In a suggested restoration of the roof tiling by Woods, among his papers at the British Museum, similar flower forms are shown along the ridge. On the other hand, Penrose speaks of plain saddle pieces here.

In this short examination of details of the structure we have seen that all was contrived according to tradition, by direct structural means; there were little adjustments and refinements, but there was nothing that we may call original design. Everything seems to have been conditioned by custom and ritual and by common building methods; the result cannot have been thought of as mysteriously "architectural" or "æsthetic," but only as sacred and sound.

Correction.—The scholarship on which Penrose travelled was the Wort's Endowment, not Week's, as in my last chapter.

A Combined Water-Tower and Tank.

Some twenty new designs for a water-tower have been on view at the rooms of the Institution of Structural Engineers, at 10, Upper Belgrave Street, which have been submitted for the Brenforce Travelling Scholarship, value £300. The first place is taken by J. Blackett, of Newport, Monmouthshire, the second by S. H. Suthers, of Kenton, Middlesex, and the third by E. Williams, London. Of the three, the second design is the most satisfactory from an architectural point of view. It is treated with square projections and masses, and has a considerable batten in the outline. The design shows a cafe and conveniences on the entrance ground floor. The staircase goes up the centre of the tower, giving access to a public balcony at the summit. From the point of view of plan we presume the design placed first found most favour. The stairs go up at one side of the tower and the water-tank occupies the whole upper part, with a balcony round it. A mistake in the exterior treatment is, we think, in the form of the four projecting pieces, which are too heavily treated. The third placed design hardly bears out the promise of the elevation when seen in perspective. There are two amongst the other designs which deserve some special commendation for their architectural treatment, those by E. M. Ellerton and W. R. Benwell.

† Wilkins says that in the Erechtheum inscription *anthemion* (flower) is the name of volute capitals. In any case, the antefix like ornament on gravestones or roofs was a lily-flower.

THE ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

Mr. Gilbert H. Jenkins (President) occupied the chair at the annual prize distribution of the Architectural Association Schools on Friday, July 1, when the prizes were distributed by Sir Aston Webb, P.P.R.A.

In opening the proceedings, Mr. Gilbert H. Jenkins said they were there to celebrate the conclusion of another year of the work of the A.A. Schools. This was the eightieth year in which the Architectural Association had interested itself in architectural education, and this year they had been most successful in the number of studentships and awards gained by students of the A.A Schools. It had from that point of view been a most exceptional year. A.A. students had won the R.I.B.A. Tite Prize, the Victory Scholarship (and three honourable mentions), the Owen Jones Studentship, the Pugin Studentship, the Henry Saxon Snell Prize, the Alfred Bossom Travelling Studentship, the Grisell Prize, the Godwin Bursary, and the Royal Institute Bronze Medal. Since then the Prix de Rome had been awarded to a student of the A.A. Schools. The schools had travelled a long way since in 1847 twenty-four students put their heads together in an effort to improve architectural education. Then for some years the Association ran a voluntary system of education, and in 1855 approached the Royal Institute of British Architects with the suggestion that a voluntary examination in architecture be instituted in order to raise the standard of education. As a result, the class at the A.A., which was simply a class in design with lectures once a fortnight, was extended to cover the whole field of architectural education. In the year 1877 the R.I.B.A. decided to make examination compulsory for the Associateship of the Institute and it was from then that the efforts of the A.A. to found a large architectural school dated. In 1881 the first examination was held and there were between 200 and 300 members of the Association. To-day there were over 200 students alone and the school was the largest in England; the A.A. Schools were now so large that they had as many students as the whole of the rest of the architectural schools in the country combined. As a consequence, the premises had shown signs that they were inadequate for the large number of students, and the Council was happy to state that the schools were now in process of enlargement so as to provide ample accommodation for both the students and the members. It was hoped that at the beginning of the New Year they would have some really fine premises, and that their excellent staff and masters would not be hampered in their work. One other thing they were celebrating that day, and that was the Diamond Jubilee of Sir Aston Webb's membership of the Association. Sir Aston Webb was president of the Association more than half a century ago. Sir Aston was there almost against the wishes of his doctor, and they would appreciate how much they owed to him for being present to give away the prizes.

Sir Aston Webb then distributed the prizes to the successful students, and in the course of a few words expressing his pleasure at being present, said the occasion would be one of the happiest recollections of his life. Their president had told them that it was eighty years since the Association was started—it was also almost eighty years since he had started. From almost as soon as he could recollect he had taken the greatest interest in the Association, and had the greatest affection for it. He remembered its very early days, when a few members worked hard for its success, and he rejoiced to see the extraordinary success that it had achieved—a success due entirely to the work of the Association itself and its members and not to the support of any other body. He would also like to say a word for the staff of the schools. At the present time the teaching staff was as good or better than the schools had ever possessed, and that was saying a good deal. He was interested to hear that the premises were to be enlarged. He thanked them very much for the honour they had done him in asking him to distribute the prizes, and could assure them that the memory would abide with him for the remainder of his life.

Mr. W. J. Tapper (President-elect of the Royal Institute of British Architects), in proposing a vote of thanks to Sir Aston Webb, said Sir Aston was a friend of them all at the Architectural Association, and it was a very easy matter to thank him, and also to associate with him the name of Lady Webb, who was also present. He was sure, also, they would all like to congratulate Sir Aston on his latest honour, conferred upon him by the Royal Society. To the students he would say that it was not the prize that really mattered, but the work done in order to win it. Those who had not been fortunate enough to win prizes should not be disheartened, but work all the harder; in due time he was quite sure they would receive their reward in the shape of a prize of a different sort. The A.A. Schools had a really great record, and had produced many architects of renown. Great architects gave freely of their services to the schools in the early days when architectural education was not generally considered to be of any great importance, and when the majority of architects received a very happy-go-lucky education. There was no co-ordination of the schools as was done to-day by the R.I.B.A. and the Board of Architectural Education, and in that connection he would like to say that the organisation of the Board of Architectural Education was in a great measure due to Mr. Maurice Webb, who had given a great deal of thought and time to the matter. On the question of architectural education, he would like to lay stress on the value of the study of old buildings, the measuring and sketching and making mental notes of old cottages and churches and monumental buildings. That kind of work was invaluable not only to young students, but to men of his own age. On every opportunity he went away with his book and pencil and rule, with the greatest advantage to himself. Travelling studentships were invaluable, for the experience to be obtained from travelling was a tremendous help apart from architectural education; it broadened the mind. Nowadays there were plenty of travelling facilities, and they were all the better for it. He thought most of them would agree that there was little definite expression of a twentieth-century architecture in the sense that the period was expressed in all the previous centuries up to the eighteenth century. Any architect could date an old building correctly within a few years, but he doubted very much whether future generations would be able to date the buildings now being erected. He believed that was due to the fact that the schools had not taught broadly on the same lines. They should value tremendously all traditional architecture, and all architectural students should study the buildings of past ages: there was still plenty of room for individuality based on tradition.

Mr. Howard Robertson, in seconding the vote of thanks, expressed the pleasure of the staff and students at the presence of Sir Aston Webb and the president of the Royal Institute of British Architects. The fact that the president-elect of the R.I.B.A. should, he said, come to the A.A. on such an occasion was a matter for great encouragement, as it implied that the Institute kept a fatherly eye on the things the Association was doing. Practically all the support they received came from within the profession, and that was a very good thing for them, because if they did not keep up to standard they would very soon be criticised. In regard to the prize-giving, he would like to mention that the winning of the Rome Prize by Mr. Cummings that year reflected a great deal of honour on the A.A. Schools. In the past they had not been fortunate in their participation in the Rome Competition and for the past few years only a few A.A. students had entered for it. That was very unfortunate, because it was a very valuable prize to any student, young or old. But this prize had not been a popular one amongst the A.A. students, largely because of an idea that it was awarded on a rather archæological basis, whereas at that school they had to a large extent been following the idea of the problem and its solution as opposed to any question of style in architecture. But now all that had been adjusted in such a way that they all felt satisfied that the competition was one that brought out the best work. It was therefore gratifying to know that an A.A. student, with a very modern design, had won the prize that led to a study of classic architecture. It showed a change in architectural thought and in the manner of judging students' competitions. It showed that there was a greater freedom, and that was a great encouragement to the students. A flexible system of judging was certainly the best incentive for competitors. On account of Mr. Cummings' success in the Rome Prize he was *hors concours* for the fifth-year prizes. The three prize-winners in the fifth year were so equal that there was nothing much to choose between them; had not Mr. Cummings put himself out of the running by winning the Prix de Rome he would have been bracketed with the others.

The vote of thanks was carried with acclamation.

Following is a list of the scholarships and prizes, 1927:—

First Year Course.—"Howard Colls" Travelling Studentship (value £15 15s.), A. G. Gibson; 2nd prize, books (value £5 5s.), Miss J. G. Ledeboer; scholarship tenable for one year in the second-year course, Miss C. Dillon; honourable mention, D. R. Stark.

Second Year Course.—A.A. Travelling Studentship (value £26 5s.), M. H. Egan; 2nd prize, books (value £10 10s.), G. R. Linfield; scholarship tenable for one year in third-year course (value £75 12s.), R. D. Scott; honourable mentions, Miss B. J. Read and D. Booth.

Third Year Course.—Holloway Scholarship, tenable for two years (value £300), S. E. T. Cusdin A.A. Travelling Studentship (value £31 10s.), J. C. Rose; 2nd prize, books (value £10 10s.), J. A. Ritchie; "Walter Lawrence" Scholarship, tenable for one year in fourth-year course (value £50 8s.), D. R. Burles; honourable mentions, E. J. Carter, E. Playne, H. H McWilliams, and A. H. Girard.

Fourth Year Course.—R.I.B.A. "Henry Jarvis" Scholarship (value £50), R. W. Lloyd; scholarship tenable for one year in fifth-year course (value £50 8s.), R. F. Jordan; prize for general progress (value £10 10s.), L. P. Williams.

Fifth Year Course.—"Henry Florence" Travelling Studentship (value £50), J. H. Breakwell; A.A. Travelling Studentship (value £50), W. R. Brinton; "Alec Stanhope Forbes" Prize for the best colour work during the year, books (value £5), E. B. Cumine; honourable mentions, R. P. Cummings, J. V. Hamilton and H. M. R. Drury.

The following students have qualified for the diploma, subject to completion of six months' office experience:—F. B. Armstrong, J. H. Breakwell, W. R. Brinton, C. Crickmay, E. B. Cumine, H. M. R. Drury, J. V. Hamilton, H. Kelham, Miss M. Rigg, W. V. Trubshawe and L. Varcoe.

Medal presented annually by the Société des Architectes Diplomés par le Gouvernement, Paris, to the best diploma student of the year: J. H. Breakwell.

THE REGISTRATION BILL IN PARLIAMENT

When the Select Committee of the House of Commons, presided over by Sir Clement Kinloch-Cooke met again on June 28 to consider the Architects' Registration Bill, the first witnesses called were Mr. W. G. Percy, of the Faculty of Architects and Surveyors, and Mr. H. B. Whitfield, general secretary of the Faculty.

The witnesses submitted a précis of evidence, which it is understood was in the following terms:—

The Faculty has from the commencement expressed complete sympathy towards, and support of, the principle of compulsory registration of architects, *subject to adequate representation and safeguards for all architects*, whether members of the Royal Institute of British Architects or of other architectural bodies; and also for the architect who is at present a member of no organised body.

While the Faculty admits and appreciates the invaluable services rendered to the profession by the Royal Institute of British Architects in raising the status of the profession, and that it is therefore quite proper that that Institute, as the oldest and most prominent architectural body in the country, should play the leading part in the promulgation of the system of registration and in the administration of that system, yet at the same time the Faculty feels strongly that due regard should be given to the claims of newer architectural bodies, and every possible safeguard introduced into the Bill to protect the interests of the large number of practitioners who, for various reasons (in many cases purely financial) are outside the privileged confines of the Institute.

It should be borne in mind that, particularly in small provincial towns, the practice of architecture and that of surveying are frequently combined, and it is such practitioners, who could not in any case afford the luxury of membership of two professional bodies (such as the R.I.B.A. and the Surveyors' Institution), that the Faculty of Architects and Surveyors is intended to assist.

It was in consequence of the complete and autocratic control of the profession by the Institute which would have been conferred by the Bill as originally drafted that the Faculty felt compelled to oppose it strongly; and our criticisms were embodied in a printed pamphlet, copies of which were immediately circulated to all members of Parliament. In this connection it only remains to be stated that the R.I.B.A. Registration Committee shortly afterwards asked for copies of this criticism, and that when the final draft Bill was introduced into the House of Commons the objections raised by the Faculty had to a large extent been met by the introduction of suitable safeguards, in the form of the representative Admission Committee, the representative Board of Architectural Education, the Discipline Committee (and the prescribed right of the practitioner to appear before that Committee in his own defence *before* expulsion from the Register), together with the proviso that all regulations issued by the Council should have the prior sanction of the Privy Council. The Faculty wishes to urge strongly the adoption of certain further amendments which have now been put forward to the Select Committee by the Institute at the Faculty's instance. These amendments are embodied in the list now before the Committee.

The adoption of these amendments would meet all the expressed objections of the Faculty to the Bill, but at the same time it is suggested that the following points are worthy of the Committee's consideration:—

Clause 7 (2).

The Discipline Committee to include a representative of the Faculty of Architects and Surveyors, or alternatively that in cases where a member of the Faculty is appearing before that Committee a representative of the Executive Council of the Faculty should be temporarily co-opted.

Clause 5 (2).

While the Faculty appreciates the right of the Institute to a larger representation on this Committee than any other individual professional body, it feels that its proportion of members should not be so high as 50 per cent. of the entire personnel. It is suggested that an independent chairman should be included, and that the number of R.I.B.A. representatives should be reduced by, say, three members, and that these should be substituted by a "leaven" of three entirely independent individuals.

The Faculty shares with the Royal Institute of British Architects the feeling that by the amendment of the word "architect" to "registered architect" the object of the Bill will to a large extent be nullified, and it would urge strongly that the measure be made compulsory. With regard to the question of registration fees, it is hoped that the Committee will ensure that such fees (if any) are kept at a minimum, in order that the small practitioner may be in the same position to take advantage of the register as the man with an extensive practice.

With regard to the amendments proposed by the Incorporated Association of Architects and Surveyors, the Faculty has the following comments to make:—

Clause 2, *page* 1, *and suggested schedule.*

The Faculty, in view of the safeguards already introduced or proposed to be introduced into the Bill to protect the interests of architects belonging to Societies other than the Royal Institute of British Architects, sees no objection to the actual administration of the register (subject to such safeguards) by that Institute, as being the oldest and numerically strongest architectural organisation, but should the Committee adopt the principle of a representative Council, the Faculty would press for representation on such a Council.

Clause 5, *page* 2, *lines* 40 and 41.

The Faculty considers such amendment unnecessary, as practising members of the R.I.B.A. and of the Incorporated Association are presumably *bona-fide* architects and would be covered by the clause as it stands. If, however, the Committee agree to the acceptance on the register of all members of the Institute and architect members of the Incorporated Association *en bloc*, the Faculty would strongly urge that architect members of the Faculty be similarly treated.

Clause 5, *page* 3, *line* 16.

The Faculty suggests that this amendment is unnecessary, provision being already made in the Bill for the recognition of examinations of outside bodies as a qualification for admission to the register where such examinations are approved by the Board of Architectural Education.

The Chairman asked witness whether he would like to outline any of the Faculty's objections to the Bill, because he (the Chairman) thought that on the whole witness was in favour of the Bill subject to certain amendments.

The witness said his Faculty were in favour of the principles of the Bill—that was to say, the registration of architects.

Col. Moore: As the Bill stands, you entirely support it?

Mr. Whitfield: Yes.

Mr. A. E. Sockett, Senior Reader of the Faculty, who was also present, said there was one reservation they desired to make with regard to education.

Sir A. Hopkinson: May we take it that your principal amendments are now embodied in the Bill?

Mr. Whitfield: That is so.

Mr. Gardner: How many members have you?

Mr. Sockett: 5,050. Approximately 300 are architects.

In reply to another question, witness said they were not formed as an Association only to put up a fight against the Bill.

The Chairman: What were you formed for?

The witness: As a professional centre.

Did you not say just now that you were formed to fight the Bill?

The witness: One of the objects of any professional centre is to make sure there is no legislation detrimental to its members so far as they can avoid such legislation. It is therefore their duty to look into such registration Bills as the present.

The witness then went on to refer to details of the Faculty's scheme of education.

Sir Murdoch Macdonald said, arising out of one of witness's remarks, that he would like to know the definition of an architect.

The witness referred him to a book entitled "Theory and Elements of Architecture," and quoted the following definition: "A builder who desires the universal in his work."

Mr. Lindley: The definition is very indefinite.

Evidence was then given by Sir Charles Allom, on behalf of himself and others similarly situated. He submitted a précis of evidence, which it is understood was in the following terms:—

Sir Charles Allom carries on business as senior partner in the firm of White, Allom and Co., decorative designers and architects. By reason of his being a member of a contracting firm as well as being an architect, he is debarred from becoming an Associate or Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects, in spite of having practised architecture continuously for a great number of years. There are other decorative designers in the same position as Sir Charles Allom, who, like him, are seriously affected by the Bill, even if amended as at present proposed.

The public will attach importance to the term "registered architect," and Sir Charles and those associated with him desire to come within the provisions of the Bill and to become registered architects. His submission is that there are a number of decorative experts at least equal to the very best architects in the kingdom, and it is unfair to them to refuse an amendment to Clause 5 (c) of the Bill making it clear that persons who have practised as an architect in conjunction with the carrying on of another profession or business should have the right to be registered under the Bill.

The Chairman: Your main objection is that you are not included in Section "B"?

The witness: the word "*bona-fide*" is the question. The addition I wish to make is to qualify the expression. The R.I.B.A. naturally objects to my carrying out work on my own, and it would be very unfair if I were in any way barred by them from practising.

Mr. W. Ernest Lord, of the firm of W. Turner, Lord and Co., 20, Mount Street, W.1, was the next witness. He said he appeared in support of the amendment proposed to Clause 5 (1) (c)—viz., the addition at the end of that clause of the words "either exclusively or in connection with, or as part of his ordinary business."

Witness submitted a précis of evidence which it is understood asserted that the promoters of the Bill were seeking power to undermine the position which was held by witness's firm and others. He therefore contended that in doing so they were acting *ultra vires* to the accepted practice and cus-

tom of the country, and were seeking to prejudice men who by their conduct and work ought not to be placed in any inferior position to members of the Institute. If Clause 5 was amended as suggested, the objections raised would be considerably modified.

At the conclusion of this evidence the Committee rose.

The Select Committee sat again next day, when the first witness was Mr. Alfred Herbert Dykes, Hon. Secretary of the Association of Consulting Engineers.

The witness submitted a précis of evidence which was in the following terms:—

The Association of Consulting Engineers was Incorporated in 1913 to associate together for the purpose of co-operation and mutual advantage and consultation Consulting Engineers as defined in the Articles of Association, and to give the legislature, public bodies and others facilities for conferring with and ascertaining the collective views of consulting engineers.

Whilst some members are engaged principally on a comparatively small number of very large and important schemes of docks, harbours, drainage or electric power supply, the practice of other members comprises a very much larger number of smaller works in connection with the engineering equipment of large public buildings, factories, etc. It is inevitable that a civil engineer whose practice involves the carrying out of such structural work as that usually implied by the term "Civil Engineering" is, and must be, frequently called upon to carry out minor works which are undoubtedly of an architectural nature or are on the border line. It is found, for instance, that members of the Association engaged on water and sewage schemes frequently have to design buildings in connection with these works, such as valve towers, machinery houses, pumping stations, caretakers' cottages and similar works. Other members, again, who specialise in steel constructional work and reinforced concrete are perfectly competent to supply details of a structural engineering nature in connection with any building. Again, it frequently happens that consulting engineers engaged upon the design of electricity power stations are asked to undertake the complete work, including the building surrounding the machinery of the power station.

In other cases where the architectural appearance is not so important, it frequently happens that the consulting engineer takes full responsibility for the undertaking, and carries out the design of the buildings in his own offices. It is evident, therefore, that any consulting engineer who has hitherto been accustomed to carry out buildings and architectural work (usually of a simple description) as part of, or in connection with, other schemes of a civil engineering nature, will, if clause 12 of the proposed Architects' (Registration) Bill is passed in its present form, be in a position analogous to that of an unqualified or unregistered medical practitioner.

The majority of practising Civil Consulting Engineers (using the term in its narrower sense) would object to add to their statement of qualifications the words "registered architect," even if eligible for admission to the Register. A somewhat similar situation occurs among architects, some of whom have been adequately trained and are quite competent and experienced in the design of steel structural work. With such experience and training they are perfectly competent themselves to design the details of a structural engineering nature in connection with an architectural building. Some architects, in fact, do this work; others employ engineering specialists to do the work for them, and some get the work done by manufacturing or contracting firms. In the former case no one could reasonably suggest that a competent architect is exceeding his rightful duties or that it is necessary for him to obtain and use professionally a specific engineering qualification before he can apply his knowledge and talents to problems of structural engineering. The crucial test in the interest of the public should be: "Is the man competent to carry out the work which he undertakes?" My Association have no objection whatever to the Registration of Architects as such, but they do object to any attempt to prevent qualified consulting engineers carrying out civil engineering work because it may be deemed to be of an architectural character. Although the work of architects and consulting engineers overlaps in many directions, their functions are essentially different, the one being more particularly engaged in applying the principles of art to beautifying human dwellings and structures whilst the function of the engineer is more particularly to apply the principles of science in order to add to the power and productivity of man and to his material comfort and well being.

There is thus an unlimited field of work for both, and what is required is greater co-operation between these professions and more readiness on both sides to call in professional help in all cases where the original expert, whether architect or engineer, is not fully competent himself to deal with all portions of the work making up the undertaking under consideration.

Examined by members of the Committee, the witness said that the particular clause to which his Association objected was Clause 12.

The Chairman then showed the witness the amended Bill, and asked him whether the amendments made to the clause covered the points of objection.

The witness replied that the objections were met to a considerable extent. The objection to the Bill in its original form was that a large number of their members in the course of practice as consulting engineers had to do structural work on buildings in connection with docks, electrical power stations, and so on, and although it was the general custom if any special architectural features were required, to associate an architect with the work, there were occasions when the engineers carried out the work themselves.

Sir A. Hopkinson: You wish to charge in the ordinary way for work done which is in the nature of architectural work? Subject to that, do you see no objection to the Bill as amended?—I would like to glance through it first.

The Chairman: Any other alterations would be in your favour. They are consequential.

Mr. Hirst: Will the Bill prejudice relations between yourselves and the Royal Institute or improve them?—I do not think it makes much difference. The Bill nowhere defines what is architectural work or what are the duties of an architect. Architects often include in their bills of expenditure of work on a building a great proportion of what may be engineering work. We object to that. Large sums are often included for electric lighting, power motors, ventilating and heating, although some of the leading architects associate an engineer with them in that work.

Is it your view that the Bill would be improved by a specific definition of what is an architect?—I think it would help considerably.

I understood that your real objection was confined to Clause 12, and that when you saw the amended Bill you were quite happy about it.—That altered it a good deal.

Is it your wish that a definition of architect should be included?—It is our wish, but we recognise it is exceedingly difficult to do so. What one really wants to get is something that means that if a man is a registered architect he is only registered to carry out work for which he is fully qualified, and not to carry out work for which he is not fully qualified.

Sir. A. Hopkinson: Would it not be an advantage to any profession to have the people in it more carefully trained?—I think so.

You find that the entrance to your own profession is bettered through having a carefully organised institution?—Yes.

Professor Arthur Beresford Pite, F.R.I.B.A., was the next witness. In a precis of evidence, the witness said the qualifying examinations for registration under the Bill were not specified, but it could be assumed that they would follow the precedents established by the existing examinations for admission to the R.I.B.A. These examinations and the educational course that had come into existence dealing with the syllabus were replacing the old apprenticeship system, which had fallen into disfavour in recent years. The examinations were designed to establish a level of professional status in education and assumed a public school education of about Fifth Form standard as a preliminary qualification. Thus the elementary education standard had to be supplemented by advanced education, a foreign language being required, etc. This was a bar to easy entrance to architectural education proper. His experience for many years, on the one hand, in the cases of talented art students at the Royal College of Art and, on the other, among students of the L.C.C. School of Building, indicated that if architecture was regarded as a gentleman's profession demanding general education rather than a practical occupation dealing with the building crafts, the lower rungs of the ladder were missing. Educationally, the art of architecture was the art of building. Building was concerned primarily with handicrafts. A much-needed reform would be the opening of courses of architectural education for builders—i.e., to building students. The high fees charged in the schools recognised by the R.I.B.A. were a difficulty in the way of reform. All the vital styles of architecture originated in the building crafts and their traditions. Architecture as a learned profession only dated from the Renaissance of classical studies, and from that time onward the building crafts lost their artistic vitality. The recognition by legislation of a registered qualification for architects should be conditioned by the requirement that the examination should deal only with the essentials of architectural education. These might be described as (1) sound construction, (2) practical acquaintance with the arts and crafts of building. In his judgment it would be unsafe to admit questions of taste or design into a legalised examination. The judgment or bias of the one or two examiners who in practice would have to decide such matters and the necessarily rapid examination test could not provide a fair criterion of a candidate's architectural power.

In reply to a question, the witness said he wanted to urge the importance of a greater practical acquaintance with the arts and crafts. He added that the well-trained builder had the fundamental qualification for an architect. It would be a hardship if one could only be registered as an architect after passing the test of personal opinions in matters of taste. He was a little afraid of Parliament interfering with artistic taste.

The Chairman: It would be rather a mistake, in your view, to recommend any interference with taste in architecture and that we must decide it on the question of architecture alone, apart from taste?—Yes.

Sir A. Hopkinson: Some of us read your letter in "The Times" with interest. You have read the amended Bill and seen the alterations to Clauses 11 and 12?—I was here when Major Barnes made these suggestions on behalf of the promoters.

Mr. Tasker: Do I understand you to say that the present method of examinations is not ideal?—Yes.

But I think you will agree that that was always the case. You are more concerned with the practical side, and you suggest that it has been more divorced from the artistic side in recent years?—I would say divorced from the educational side rather than from the artistic side.

I gather that in your experience the tendency is to shut out the poor man, although he might be a genius?—That is because the education is in the hands of a

professional body which has professional ideals.

You desire to give encouragement to genius irrespective of surroundings or birth?—Yes.

In reply to another question, witness said there was no difficulty in students working in an office in the daytime and attending classes at night.

Col. Moore: To your knowledge are there any boys who were in poor circumstances now members of the Royal Institute?—Yes; one was elected at the last election.

Mr. Gardner: I gather your idea is that architectural pupils should go to evening classes for theory. Do you approve of such extended hours for students?

The Witness: What age?

Say about 16 or 17. Do you say they ought to spend the day in an office and the evening at a school?—Yes, I do.

Mr. Lindley: Do you think it desirable to detail the subjects of the qualifying examinations?—I do not; but the nature of these examinations bears upon the fact that Parliament is asked to make the examinations the test of registration.

Replying to another question by Mr. Lindley, the witness said he should be sorry to distinguish between the theoretical and the practical. A combination of both was necessary. Unless a man had the educational status to begin with he could not get into the Royal Institute

Proceeding, the witness said he did not think the Bill would be advantageous either to the community or to the profession. It would not be advantageous to the community because it applied only to a group, that was to say, the architects, and the community was not able to test their special qualities as architects. It was likely to be inimical to architects if it made architecture a theoretical rather than a practical handicraft.

Asked for his views of the way of overcoming the difficulty of the fees charged for the training of architects, the witness said the way was to take the power out of the hands of the Institute and give it to the Board of Education. If it was desired that architectural education should be as free as possible it should be placed on the same basis as a technical rate-aided school. In his view the class of training would not suffer.

The Chairman: Major Barnes did not quite agree with your views.

The Witness: And I did not quite agree with Major Barnes's views.

Col. Moore: If the Royal Institute were to recognise the Council schools that would meet the point?

The Witness: Then the difficulty would be met.

The Committee adjourned.

PROGRESS OF GREATER LONDON HOUSING

The figures in the following table, presented at the meeting on June 28 of the L.C.C., show the numbers of houses and flats provided in Greater London in each of the seven years, subsequent to 1919 by (1) local authorities, (2) housing trusts and public utility societies, and (3) private enterprise:—

Year.	Houses and flats provided by.						
	Local authorities.						
	London County Council.	City Corp. and metropolitan borough councils.	Outer London local authorities.	Total.	Housing trusts and public utility societies.	Private enterprise (houses of *all classes*).	Total number of houses and flats.
1920... ...	268	169	712	1,149	59	1,434	2,642
1921... ...	851	2,059	6,799	9,709	312	2,906	12,927
1922... ...	5,497	2,096	4,465	12,058	530	4,319	16,907
1923... ...	1,132	525	825	2,482	208	7,578	10,268
1924... ...	1,443	360	444	2,247	173	15,021	17,441
1925... ...	2,016	805	1,065	3,886	251	19,404	23,541
1926... ...	4,669	898	2,735	8,302	466	24,729	33,497
Total ...	15,876	6,912	17,045	39,833	1,999	75,391	117,223

The total number (33,497) of houses of all classes provided in 1926 is much higher, says the Report, than in any of the preceding years; for local authorities alone (8,302) the figure is higher than in any year except 1921 and 1922. Of the 8,302 houses provided by local authorities in Greater London in 1926, more than one-half (4,669) were provided by the Council to meet the needs of the County of London only. As regards the outer London local authorities (85 in number), it will be seen that altogether, over the whole period, they have provided little more than the number of houses provided by the Council; whilst in the last three years they have provided only 4,244 houses, as compared with 8,128 by the Council, that is, little more than one-half. In 1921 and 1922 the outer London authorities made great efforts by schemes under the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1919, to meet the requirements; in later years under the Housing, etc., Act, 1923, and the Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1924, there has been a diminution in the extent of their housing operations. Moreover, in regard to houses sanctioned and remaining to be built, the aggregate of the outer London local authorities is only about one-half of the number sanctioned for erection by the Council.

TILBURY'S TOWN-PLANNING SCHEME

On June 22 Sir Kingsley Wood visited Tilbury and paid a visit of inspection to the town's civic development scheme. He, together with the local member, Mr. H. W. Looker, M.P., and Captain Watson, were shown around by Mr. S. A. Hill-Willis, M.Inst.C.E.I., M.T.P.I., the engineer in charge of the scheme.

Town-planning developments have been undertaken on an extensive scale by the Urban District Council of Tilbury, where thought for the future is the keynote of these schemes. With a population of 17,000, Tilbury has an area of 1,855 acres. Situated in an advantageous Thames-side position, the town is now an extremely important division of the Port of London, both for passengers and cargo, but this degree of importance must be eclipsed in the future, for present developments indicate that Tilbury will, in the near future, become one of the most active shipping centres on the Thames.

To provide adequate road communication between London and Tilbury, an ambitious scheme of highway improvement has been planned and is now in an advanced stage of progress. This undertaking is the London-Tilbury road scheme, which includes the Barking by-pass, bridge and viaduct.

An instance of the up-to-date methods adopted for municipal undertakings in Tilbury is afforded by the fact that there are several miles of concrete roads in the town, while many houses have been provided under the old Housing Acts, in addition to the one and a half million sterling town-planning scheme upon which the Council are now embarked. The town has an improved system of lighting, and much has been accomplished to prevent flooding, while there is a large-capacity tidal outfall works.

The cost of the Tilbury Urban Council's town-planning scheme is £1,509,185, and the entire project was prepared by Mr. S. A. Hill-Willis, the engineer to the Council, in conjunction with Mr. S. A. W. Buckner, the clerk of the Council. In connection with the design of the cinema and new hotel on Civic-square, Major H. Oliver, L.R.I.B.A., Verulam Buildings, Gray's Inn-square, W.C.1, was associated, but Messrs. Adshead and Ramsey, FF.R.I.B.A., designed the Georgian elevations to the Civic-square. In 1917 an experimental section was undertaken, and the reinforced concrete foundations for roads, and the sewers, of a special design by Mr. Hill-Willis, on the scheme proper were commenced in May, 1920. The number of houses provided for in the scheme is 1,670.

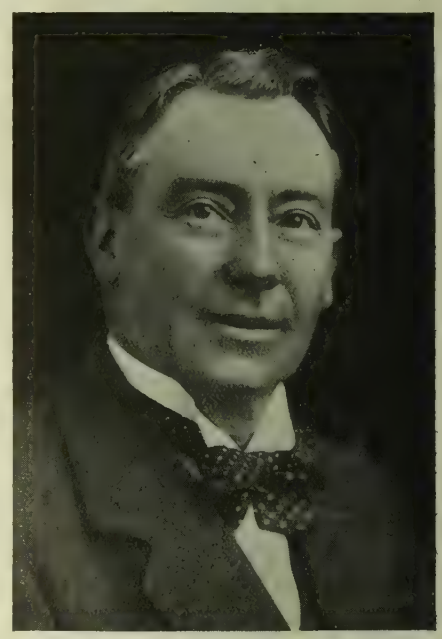
SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

R.I.B.A. STATUTORY EXAMINATIONS.

The R.I.B.A. Statutory Examinations for the office of District Surveyor under the London Building Acts, or Building Surveyor under Local Authorities, will be held at the R.I.B.A., London, on October 19, 20, and 21, 1927. Applications for admission to the Examinations, accompanied by a fee of £3 3s., must be received at the R.I.B.A. not later than Monday, October 3, 1927. Full particulars of the Examinations and application forms can be obtained from the Secretary, R.I.B.A.

SOUTH WALES INSTITUTE

Mr. Charles S. Thomas, F.R.I.B.A. (of the firm of Messrs. C. S. Thomas and Herbert Jones, Swansea), has been elected



Mr. Charles Samuel Thomas.

President—The South Wales Institute of Architects.

the new President of this Institute. Mr. Thomas was educated at the Grammar School, Swansea, and articled to Messrs. J. P. Jones and Rowlands, of Swansea and Cardiff. After completing his articles he joined the late Mr. W. W. Williams, of Swansea, as chief assistant, continuing with him until his death in 1902. He began to practise in 1902, and was appointed architect to several school boards in the Swansea district. He also carried out a number of chapels in the Swansea Valley. In 1908 he was joined by Mr. J. Herbert Jones, F.R.I.B.A., with whom he is still associated in practice. Mr. Thomas was for several years a member of the Swansea Rural District Council and Swansea Board of Guardians, and is a past-chairman of the Western branch of the South Wales Institute of Architects.

THE WEEK IN PARLIAMENT

Westminster, *Wednesday.*

Housing Progress.

On a vote for the salaries and expenses of the Ministry of Health, Mr. Chamberlain referred to housing progress, and said that in the five years preceding the war the average number of houses built in this country was about 61,000. In 1925 it was 137,000; in 1926 it rose to 173,000; and in 1927 to 217,000. That was really an astonishing and prodigious effort, which could not be paralleled in any other country in the world, and it showed that the conditions which had been provided by the Government had acted as the most efficient stimulus to the building industry which could be conceived. The number of houses thus added to the common pool was so great that, as it proceeded, it would be felt through every class of the population, and he felt confident that they were approaching the time when much more active progress would be made in the improvement of slum conditions.

But there was another aspect of the housing question which was not so satisfactory. He was very much concerned about the cost of the new houses, which appeared to him to be far too high. The problem was to see how the cost was going to be reduced. There were two ways of doing that. One concerned the size of the houses. There was very little doubt that the rents which had to be charged to the bulk of the new houses now being built were inflicting a very great strain on the resources of those who were paying them, while they made it absolutely impossible for many others to obtain the accommodation which they desired in a new house, because it was altogether beyond their means. He, personally, was not in favour of lowering the standard of housing, but it was no use blinking at facts, and while it was very easy to be eloquent about the difference between the houses occupied by the rich or the poor, as a matter of fact it was possible to divide the population by a sharp line into two categories of that kind. There was every possible gradation between the rich and the poor, and each category must adapt its methods of life to its means.

He would be glad to be able to record that public appreciation of the value of town-planning seemed to be generally increasing. Local authorities and the public generally were realising that careful provision in the method of development of any given area was a real and practical economy. At present some 2,700,000 acres were covered by town-planning and regional-planning schemes of various kinds. The development of regional planning was of the greatest importance, and he was glad to think it was working so rapidly and smoothly.

There had been a good deal of anxiety about the future of London squares, not unnaturally in view of what had happened in a number of cases. Some time ago the London County Council passed a resolution asking the Government to make an inquiry into the best means of preserving the squares. The Government accepted the view of the L.C.C. and proposed to set up a Royal Commission. He hoped before long to be able to announce the names of the Commissioners and the terms of reference.

Later in the debate, Sir K. Wood, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Health, said that in addition to the 217,000 houses erected during the last twelve months, arrangements had been definitely made for 160,000 new houses which were either under construction or definitely arranged for, on June 1. Therefore, there was no need for any anxiety that the number of houses for the approaching year would be less than the number for the last twelve months. His experience had been that the higher the subsidy the higher the cost of the house. To-day they were starting on a policy of a gradual reduction of the subsidy, and that was undoubtedly one of the means by which they would get cheaper houses. Subsidies were just as vicious in connection with housing as with any other industry.

The Director of Works.

Captain Crookshank asked the Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department, as representing the First Commissioner of Works, whether he proposed to reduce the staff of his department, in view of the fact that it was thought possible for one of his senior officials to accept an outside contract while employed on full-time work in his department.

Captain Hacking said that it had been decided to abolish the post of Director of Works on the retirement of Sir F. Baines from the Service on or about September 1 next.

Town-Planning Schemes.

Sir John Power asked the Minister of Health what steps were being taken to ensure suitable town-planning, including the provision of adequate sanitation, in rural areas adjoining large towns in which extensive building was taking place.

Mr. Chamberlain said that town-planning schemes were in course of preparation for the whole or parts of 127 rural districts, either by the rural district councils themselves or by neighbouring authorities, and he was encouraging other local authorities to take similar action, where needed, by promoting joint town-planning committees of neighbouring authorities to consider the town-planning needs of their areas. Provision for sanitation was usually made under the general law, apart from town-planning schemes.

Progress in North Wales.

Mr. Chamberlain informed Sir R. Thomas that the number of houses completed with State assistance in North Wales during the period January 1, 1926, to March 31, 1927, was 1,546. Statistics of the number of houses completed without State assistance were obtained half-yearly, and the number completed in North Wales during the period of 13 months ended March 31, 1927, was 1,634.

The Kent Coalfield.

Sir R. Thomas asked the Minister of Health what information he had regarding the present stage of development of the Kent coalfield; to what extent it would be possible to avoid the nuisance of industrial smoke in this area; and whether there were in force such stipulations regarding town-planning as would prevent the creation of housing conditions similar to those prevailing in the older coalfields.

Mr. Chamberlain said that his information was that three mines were working and one being sunk. He understood that electricity was likely to be extensively used in the working of the mines, and that the risk of smoke nuisance would thus be much reduced. Provision was being made to ensure that the housing and other development was in accordance with town-planning conditions.

Imported Doors.

Sir P. Cunliffe-Lister, President of the Board of Trade, informed Mr. W. Hurst that the following statement showed the declared value of the total imports into the United Kingdom of builders' woodwork (window-frames, doors, etc.) consigned from the United States, Sweden and the Netherlands, respectively, in each of the years specified :—

Years.	Consigned from U.S.	Sweden.	Netherlands.
	£	£	£
1913 ...	39,898	71,435	3,231
1919 ...	14,000	121,970	51,274
1920 ...	26,921	215,277	1,297
1921 ...	162,943	182,193	1,815
1922 ...	48,771	141,464	8,194
1923 ...	123,239	188,895	12,085
1924 ...	234,130	309,176	34,700
1925 ...	558,641	335,601	55,739
1926 ...	880,554	343,834	79,136

The official description in 1913 and 1919 of the imports shown above was "House Frames, Fittings and Joiners' Work." Prior to April 1st, 1923, imports into the Irish Free State were included in the figures.

ARCHITECTS' & BUILDERS' INQUIRY BUREAU

We are glad to give questions and answers, but cannot accept responsibility for contributed replies, especially on legal matters

May we appeal to our correspondents to submit their queries on paper of a size easily filed, and written as legibly as possible, or, better still, in typewriting!—Ed.

Artificial Stone.

[Reply to "Freshman," June 24.]

Sir,—Artificial stone sub-contracts are generally included as P.C. sums in bills of quantities, the quantities for which are more often than not taken off by the tendering firms from the drawings. Their method in works of a general character is to cube up the amount of cast stone and price it at a flat rate per foot cube, arrived at by experience, as covering all labours involved. To take off exact quantities would involve measuring and describing each type of mould required as a joinery item, the cubes of concrete required, and the superficial area of facing.

Surveyor.

Work in Oak.

[Reply to "Oak," June 24.]

Sir,—In treating furniture that has been attacked by worm, I have found that a good soaking in paraffin actually drives the worm out of the worm holes and renders the wood immune from further attack. For fixed joinery, I have no doubt that a thorough spraying with paraffin would have the same effect. Personally I should have suspected the foreign oak rather than the English oak, since the spreading of the pest from the outside to the inside work is not likely to have been a rapid process. Drastic.

Plague of Ants.

[Reply to "Hereward," June 24.]

Sir,—I have had a very similar trouble, and have tried every remedy that has been suggested, or that has suggested itself to me, but without success. All that I have been able to do is to drive the armies away on to a new front, but never to exterminate them. I came across a very good precaution against them the other day in a newly-erected house. The unpleasant part of the ant plague is the way they commit suicide in the food, and if the larder can be protected against them, a very great step forward has been made. In the case I am quoting, the floor of the larder was surrounded by a half-round white glazed channel, through which running water was maintained. This actually had the effect of keeping the food shelves quite free of the pest. Palliative.

Road Charges.

[Reply to "Roads," July 1.]

Sir,—I am very much obliged for your correspondent's explanation of my difficulty. I am, however, still ignorant of whether there is any appeal against an apportionment of road charges as assessed by the surveyor. I note that the liability is according to road frontage, both front and side if it so occurs, and in such proportion as is settled by the surveyor. It is clear that in most cases it would be unduly onerous upon the owner of the corner site if he were called upon to pay full rate for both frontages. Is it a fact that there is no redress if the surveyor so assesses it? Householder.

Ultra-Violet Rays.

[Reply to "Corona," July 1.]

Sir,—Ordinary glass absorbs the ultra-violet rays of sunlight, so that these rays would become absorbed by the glass of an ordinary mirror on the light passing through the glass to the reflecting surface on the back of same. Lux.

Lime for Plastering.

[Reply to "Puzzled," July 1.]

Sir,—If the facts are as stated by your correspondent, the only possible solution of the mystery is that the lime used is not pure, but has some sand in it.

What Else?

THE BUILDING TRADE

THE LAW OF FIXTURES.—XI

By W. T. CRESWELL, Barrister-at-Law; L.R.I.B.A.; Associate (late Fellow) of the Surveyors' Institution; &c.

Rating of Fixtures.

Personal Chattels.

For some ten centuries past or longer it has been the duty of each parish to provide for its own poor. The present law for providing the necessary funds is founded on the Poor Relief Act of 1601. It is the law of rating, lands and buildings being "assessed" according to their annual value, at a rate of so much in the pound, levied generally on individual occupiers, so that the sum of the amounts so levied shall cover the estimated cost of such relief, etc. In determining this value there must be taken into account with each property all articles annexed to it, although they be mere personal chattels, as enhancing the value of the land, etc., for rating purposes.

In R. v. Darlington (1795), 6 Term Rep. 468, it was held, that stock-in-trade, if it be the property of the person in possession and production, is rateable to the poor. Also in R. v. Ambleside (1812), 16 East 380, stock-in-trade was held rateable to the poor, notwithstanding it had not previously been rated in the parish. Again, in R. v. Lumsdaine (1839), 2 P. and D. 219, it was held that stock-in-trade yielding profit was rateable for relief of the poor under the Act of 1601 (supra).

In a very early case, it was held that an advanced rate might be levied on a house because it had standing in it, although in no way annexed, a billiard table. This ruling would not hold good now, however, unless the billiard table was *fixed* to the house. For generally all movable furniture is excluded for rating purposes, excepting any item intended to be used permanently, and essential for the purposes for which the premises are adapted, as, for instance, the billiard table if it be placed in a billiard hall and is not exclusively for the use of the occupier and his friends. In this instance, whether the article is a fixture or not, it is rateable.

Though totally unoccupied premises are not rateable, the presence of any movable furniture will always be taken as showing an *intention* to occupy the premises, and will bring it within rateability.

In Southend v. White (1901), 67 J.P.7, where a lock-up shop on the pier had been used during the summer season, but, before the winter season set in, all stock had been removed, only certain shelves and mirrors being left in the shop, which was then locked up and otherwise unoccupied, it was held, that the shop continued to be liable for rating during the period it was thus left locked up.

It must be remembered that to constitute what is known as "rateable occupation," there must be "use and enjoyment," which is, or is capable of being, beneficial and of value, though not necessarily yielding any profit to the occupier. An occupier need not necessarily have any estate in the land occupied, and yet be rateable. On the other hand, mere possession is not rateable occupation, so long as the premises are left empty. Again, there may be occupation without any right, as, for instance, occupation of land and premises without the consent, or against the will of, the owner, or if the owner is a person not known, and no rent is paid by the occupier. All occupiers are rateable, because they have the benefits of occupation.

No existing Statute gives a legal definition of "beneficial occupation," though it has to some extent been defined in the rulings given in certain cases in the Courts, e.g., in R. v. St. Pancras (1877), 2 Q.B.D. at page 588, as follows:—"Occupation includes possession as its primary element. . . . Legal possession does not by itself constitute an occupation. The owner of a vacant house is in possession, and may maintain trespass against anyone who invades it; but so long as he leaves it vacant he is not rateable for it as an occupier. If, however, he furnishes it, and keeps it ready for habitation, whenever he pleases to go to it, he is an occupier, though he may not reside in it one day in a year. On the other hand, a person who, without having any title, takes actual possession of a house or piece of land, whether by leave of the owner or against his will, is the occupier of it"—and is therefore rateable.

Machinery.

Generally, the equipment of any hereditament with machinery and plant (even though some of it is unattached to the freehold, and would not pass with a demise of the hereditament) must be taken into account as enhancing the value of the hereditament for rating purposes. It matters not whether the value of the machinery is obtained by taking a percentage of the capital value of the hereditament for it, or by making an estimate of its rental value. Cranes, steam-engines, shears, and other heavy machinery attached to the freehold and essential to the business carried on within, even though they be capable of being detached as easily and with as little injury to the freehold as are other tenants' trade fixtures (the latter being usually valued for purchase by incoming from outgoing tenants) are to be included in the value of the freehold for rating purposes. (See Allan v. Liverpool Overseers, 1874, 30 L.T. 93, and R. v. Southampton Docks Co., 1851, 14 Q.B. 587.) So a steelyard, a cotton carding machine, steam engines, machinery in lace-works, ironworks and shipbuilding yards, and machinery used for dock purposes, and in connection with railway premises, lead chambers for the manufacture of sulphuric acid, retorts, gasholders, floating pontoons, blast-furnaces, have all, at various times, been held to be rateable, whether movable or not, as counting to enhance the value of the premises in which they were placed.

In Tyne Boiler Works v. Overseers of Longbenton (1886), 18 Q.B.D. 81, it was held that in estimating the rateable value of premises used as a manufactory, machinery and plant placed therein, as a means of making the premises fit for the purposes of the work to be carried on in the manufactory, were to be taken into account as enhancing the value of the hereditament, although such machinery and plant remained personal property, and were not *physically* attached to the premises.

In Kirby v. Hunslet Assessment Committee (1906), A.C. 43, a principle was laid down the application of which has, however, not been determined. Here *tenant's* machinery was placed in a factory and used therein for the business of the factory; none of the machinery was attached to the freehold. It was held that, whether affixed to the freehold or not, it may be taken into consideration so as to increase the amount in assessing the factory to the poor rate.

Mode of Assessment of Fixtures, Machinery, etc.

Theoretically, it is not correct to assess fixtures, machinery, etc., as rateable distinct from the premises in which they are placed. The premises should be assessed according to the combined value. (See R. v. Guest, 1838, 7 Ald. and E. 951.) In practice, however, it is usual to find out the value of these articles and add it to the value of the premises, first making an inventory of such fixtures, machinery, etc., and then calculating rental value the owner would be willing to charge the hypothetical tenant for the use of them. The rent would be based upon such a rate of interest, as will provide an annual sinking fund (i.e., an annual sum which must be invested for the purpose of redeeming the capital value) required to replace worn-out articles, machinery, etc., as may be desired by the owner.

In Smith (S.) and Sons (Motor Accessories), Ltd. v. Willesden Union Assessment Committee (1919), 89 L.J. K.B. 137, it was held, that the rateable value of premises used as a factory, equipped with machinery for use in connection with the hereditament, should be measured by the rent which a hypothetical tenant would be willing to give, and a hypothetical landlord be willing to take, for the right to occupy the buildings and to use the machinery; it being assumed that the hypothetical landlord provided both building and machinery.

The Poor Rate is now embodied in the General rate, and in so far as plant and machinery is rateable, the Case Law above referred to is superseded by the Rating and Valuation Act, 1925; but the Act does not apply to the Metropolis, only to England and Wales. The Third Schedule of the Act provides that certain classes of plant and machinery shall be treated as forming part of the rateable hereditament, and shall be included in the general valuation of the premises and pay rates in full; while other classes of plant and machinery are to be excluded from that valuation. The following types of machinery are to be taken into account in valuing any hereditament occupied for trade purposes, other than any hereditament the value of which is ascertained by reference to the accounts, receipts or profits of the undertaking carried on therein, viz., machinery and plant used mainly for generating, etc., power, heating, cooling, lighting, draining, ventilating, or supplying water to the hereditament, or protecting it from fire; lifts, railway and tramway lines, and any plant or machinery of the nature of a building, including gas-holders, blast-furnaces, coke ovens, tar-distilling plant, cupolas, and water towers with tanks.

Broadly speaking, the Act includes in rating, machinery which forms part of the hereditament or is "of the nature of a building or structure," and excludes from rating "process machinery," loose tools, and plant.

The various classes of machinery defined and detailed in a list and approved by the Minister of Health will be substituted for the Third Schedule above referred to; and any occupier affected may (under Section 24 of the Act) demand particulars in writing from the rating authority or assessment committee concerned, stating what machinery and plant have been deemed part of the hereditament. Further, if any question arises before an assessment committee, or before Quarter Sessions, as to whether any particular machinery or plant falls within the approved list, it may be referred, by consent of the parties, to one of a special panel of referees, now formed, whose decision is final.

British Standard Specifications for Paints, Etc.

The British Engineering Standards Association has just issued eight new British standard specifications for blanc fixe, lead chromes, Prussian blue, carbon black, bone black, vegetable black, lamp black and mineral black. They contain clauses regulating the composition, together with standard reception tests, for the purchase of these materials, together with appendices giving methods of carrying out the tests. Copies of these eight new specifications (Nos. 281/288) can be obtained from the B.E.S.A. Publications Department, 28, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, price 2s. 2d. each, post free.

THE TRADE UNIONS AND TRADE DISPUTES BILL

In Committee.

On the 13th ult. the Committee reached Clause 8 (2) of the Trade Unions and Trade Disputes Bill, which contains the definition of the expression "strike" as meaning "the cessation of work by a body of persons employed acting in combination, or a concerted refusal, or a refusal under a common understanding of any number of persons who are, or have been, employed to continue to work or to accept employment." This clause was passed unamended, but on the motion of the Government a definition of the expression "lock out" was added as meaning "the closing of a place of employment or the suspension of work, or the refusal by an employer to continue to employ any number of persons employed by him in consequence of a dispute, done with a view to compelling those persons, or to aid another employer in compelling persons employed by him to accept terms or conditions of or affecting employment." The Solicitor-General, in moving this addition to the clause, said that it was taken word for word from an amendment on the paper in the names of Mr. Clynes and Mr. A. Henderson. It has to be borne in mind that these definitions of "strike" and "lock out" do not involve either of them being illegal; their illegality will only arise when strikes or lockouts are engaged in with objects rendered illegal by the clauses of the Bill, notably clause 1.

During the discussion on the definition of the expression "strike" an attempt was made by Mr. A. Henderson to alter the definition of a "trade union" in the Trade Union Act, 1913, section 3, and also to insert it in clause 4 of this Bill with a view, as it was alleged, to securing equality as regards the political funds between employers' organisations and trade unions. The Attorney-General pointed out that clause 4 of the Bill applied equally to every union, whether it was a trade union of employers or workmen, but the proposed definition would include associations of employers which had not any of the statutory objects which constituted a trade union.

To avoid misapprehension it may be well to point out that the Bill contains no definition of what is a trade union; to ascertain that, the Trade Union Act, 1871, as amended by the Trade Union Act (Amendment) Act, 1876, has to be consulted. The joint effect of those Acts is to define a trade union as "Any combination, whether temporary or permanent, for regulating the relations between workmen and masters or between workmen and workmen or between masters and masters, or for imposing restrictive conditions on the conduct of any trade or business whether such combination would or would not, if the principal Act had not been passed, have been deemed to be an unlawful combination by reason of some or more of its purposes being in restraint of trade; Provided that this Act" (that is the principal Act of 1871) shall not affect (1) Any agreement between partners as to their own business, (2) any agreement between an employer and those employed by him as to such employment, (3) any agreement in consideration of the sale of the goodwill of a business or of instruction in any profession or handicraft. In the Trade Disputes Act, 1906, this definition was adopted, but declared to include any such combination, "notwithstanding that such combination may be a branch of a union." The Trade Union Act, 1913, which gave political powers, defined a "Trade Union" "for the purposes of the Trade Union Acts, 1871 to 1906, and this Act means any combination, whether temporary or permanent, the principal objects of which are under its constitution statutory objects." These statutory objects are defined in section 16 of the Trade Union Act (Amendment) Act, 1876.

An amendment was proposed by Sir Henry Slesser which would define the word "calculated" as used in the Bill as meaning "wilfully and maliciously intended," i.e., as applied to coercion of the Government, etc., but this amendment was defeated, the Attorney-General explaining that the meaning of the expression "calculate" as used in the Bill as applied to clause 1 would be that a strike, apart from other qualifications, must be one that was intended by its inevitable results to coerce the Government. An amendment moved with the object of defining the word "coercion" was also defeated.

The definition of "trade or industry" in section 1 subsection (3) was the subject of discussion, and an amendment was moved to make it include "any trades or industries associated together in the production or handling of any common product." The mover of this amendment referred to national bodies covering industries within which were separate unions (dustmen, lightermen, stevedores, warehousemen, carmen, coal-tippers, and trimmers were instanced), and asked what would happen in the case of an industry which embraced a number of crafts. The Attorney-General is reported as saying that if any number of workpeople were striking against a reduction of wages or an increase in hours, that would be a legitimate strike however many industries were involved, because the strike would be in furtherance of a trade dispute, and the amendment was defeated.

From the brief report of this answer it appears that a difficulty may occur in enforcing section 1 of the Bill by which a strike is illegal which has any object other than or in addition to the furtherance of a trade dispute within the trade or industry in which the strikers are engaged which is designed or calculated to coerce the Government. Supposing disputes to be raised as regards wages or hours which are not genuine disputes but represent impossible demands put forward to cover a strike, the ulterior object aimed at, viz., an attempt to coerce the Government, may be exceedingly difficult of proof; the genuineness of the trade dispute seems to lie at the root of the whole matter but is excessively difficult to define. In many industries strikes have occurred on wages and hours where it has been very difficult for the public to decide whether the demands were reasonable or fantastic, but under the Bill it appears that this question may have to be determined by the Courts before the provisions of the Bill can be put in force.

This really concluded the consideration of the Bill as it stands, but an amendment was moved adding a conciliation scheme on the Canadian model, which the Government was unable to accept as a part of this Bill, on two grounds, as stated by the Minister of Labour, firstly, because they did not wish to go farther than was absolutely necessary in this Bill in preventing the right to strike, and secondly, because they were not assured that the Canadian system would prove practicable in this country without change, but an inquiry by a Committee into this scheme apart from this Bill was offered by the Government. We shall deal with this scheme in a separate article.

Report and Third Reading.

The Bill passed its third reading, further amendments or promises of amendment having been made during the report stage. The Bill has been immensely improved during its passage through the House of Commons, and there can be little doubt that any cases of real grievance were removed. The Parliamentary Labour Party in their efforts to damage the Bill in the eyes of their constituents have sometimes gone a little too far and proved the necessity for the Bill; thus Mr. Snowden at the third reading, having characterised it as a piece of class legislation, in his peroration is reported as having said. "It was the duty of the community to ensure fair conditions, and if the community would not do that the community must suffer. If the community would not remove the cause of strikes, then the community must suffer the hardships, the strikes. Governments were the representatives of the community, and therefore the community was right to coerce the Government to compel them to deal with industrial grievances." The Government must be grateful to Mr. Snowden for having thus at the last moment provided them with an apologia for the Bill. Throughout the debates on this measure the Opposition have tended to confuse trade unionists with the community as a whole and Mr. Snowden again does so in this passage. Some 12 millions, at the outside, of a population of 45 millions, if they allege they have a grievance, are to hold up the 33 millions until their grievances are remedied, this being what was attempted last year. Not one half of the 12 millions were probably in favour of the general strike, and the nation was supposed to accept a new Government of some 6 million trade unionists, or less, a condition no Government worthy of the name could accept, unless their leadership was of that character admitted by some members of the Opposition to prevail in trade union circles, viz., "not follow my leader," but follow the men. When a clause was inserted in the Bill, exempting the rank-and-file from its penal provisions, it was asserted that the leaders were in the hands of the men, but it is a significant fact that the general strike was called by the General Council of the Trade Union Congress.

The community, as distinguished from the comparatively small body of trade unionists, is alive to the disastrous consequences of a general strike and is still suffering from its effects; they see that it ruins the trade of the country, and is as bad for the working section of the community as for everyone else, and they expected that this would be recognised by the trade union leaders.

A most important amendment was introduced by the Government on the report stage, which appears not to have received the notice which it deserves. The Attorney-General undertook to insert a clause which would provide that no proceeding should be taken against anyone under Clause 1 without the fiat of the Attorney-General.

Exception was taken to the use of the word "calculated" as regards coercion of the Government, and here a promise was given on behalf of the Government that in the House of Lords an amendment would be introduced which would have the effect of interpreting the expression as "of which the natural result will be" or "which will probably result in" coercion of the Government.

The Opposition cannot complain that the Bill has been carried without any regard to legitimate criticism. Every reasonable suggestion has been carefully considered, and amendments have been introduced to meet specific causes of complaint. As regards the strike clauses, the object of the Bill is now abuntantly clear it is intended simply to safeguard the community, and, unless the community is again threatened by the trade union section, there is no reason why those clauses of the Bill when it becomes a statute should ever be put in force at all.

Building Workers' Conference.

The National Federation of Building Trades Operatives has ended its annual conference at Aberdeen.

Mr. Thomas Barron (Glasgow) was re-elected president and Mr. George Elmer (London) was appointed vice-president. The Emergency Committee was constituted as follows: Messrs. H. McPherson (Glasgow), D. Merson (Manchester), A. Gill (Leeds), J. Welsh (Middlesbrough), W. Pickles (Manchester), and L. Macdonald (London). Norwich was selected as the place of the next conference.

RATES OF WAGES IN THE BUILDING TRADE

[Every endeavour is made to ensure accuracy, but we cannot be responsible for errors.]

	Masons	Bricklayers.	Carpenters Joiners	Plasterers.	Slaters.	Plumbers.	Painters.	Labourers.
Aberdare	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Accrington	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Alfreton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Alnwick	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Altrincham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Ashford (Kent)	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Ashington	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Ashton-under-Lyne	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Aylesbury	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Aylsham	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Banbury	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Barnsley	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Barnstaple	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Barrow-in-Furness	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Barry	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Basingstoke	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Bath	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Bedford	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Berwick	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Bexhill	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Birkenhead	1/10	1/10	1/10	1/11	1/10	1/10	1/9½	1/4½
Birmingham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bishop Auckland	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Blackburn	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Blackpool	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bolton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bournemouth	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Bradford	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bradford-on-Avon	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/3½	1/0½
Braintree	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Brentwood	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Bridgwater	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Bridlington	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2⅝
Brighton	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1⅝
Bristol	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bromsgrove	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Bromyard	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0½
Bungay	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11⅜
Burnley	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Burton-on-Trent	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bury	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Buxton	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Cambridge	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1⅝
Canterbury	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Cardiff	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Carlisle	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Chatham	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1¼
Chelmsford	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1¼
Cheltenham	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Chester	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Chesterfield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Chorley	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Cirencester	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/1
Clacton	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Colchester	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Coventry	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Cranbrook	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11¾
Crewe	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Cromer	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Darlington	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Deal	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Denbigh	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Derby	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Devizes	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/3½	1/0½
Dewsbury	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Doncaster	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Dorchester	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/3½	1/0½
Dorking	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Dovercourt	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Driffield	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Droitwich	1/6½	1/6½	1/5½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Dudley	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2⅔
Durham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¼
Eastbourne	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1⅝
E. Glam. (Mon. Val.)	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Ely	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Exeter	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/6	1/2½
Exmouth	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Fakenham	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Felixstowe	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1⅝
Folkestone	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Frome	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Glossop	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Gloucester	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/5½	1/2
Godalming	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Goole	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Gosport	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1⅝
Grantham	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Great Yarmouth	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1⅝
Grimsby	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Guildford	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1¾
Halifax	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Harpenden	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1¾
Harrogate	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Hartlepools	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Harwich	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Hastings	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Hatfield	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1¼
Hednesford	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Hereford	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/5	1/1⅝
Herne Bay	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Hertford	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1¼
Hitchin	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1¼
Hoddesdon	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1¼
Holt	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11⅜
Huddersfield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Hull	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Hunstanton	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Huntingdon	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Isle of Wight	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0¼
Ipswich	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1⅝
Keighley	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Kettering	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1⅝
Kidderminster	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
King's Lynn	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Lancaster	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Leamington Spa	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Leeds	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Leicester	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Leighton Buzzard	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Lichfield	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Lincoln	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Littlehampton	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Liverpool	1/10	1/10	1/10	1/11	1/10	1/10	1/9½	1/4½
Llandudno	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Llanelly	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
London:								
12 m. radius	1/9½	1/9½	1/9½	1/9½	1/9½	1/9½	1/8½	1/4½
12–15 m. radius	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/8	1/4
Loughborough	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Lowestoft	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Luton	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Macclesfield	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Maidstone	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Malvern	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Manchester	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Mansfield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Margate	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Market Harb'rough	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Matlock	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Melton Constable	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11⅜
Melton Mowbray	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Merthyr Tydfil	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Middlesbrough	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Newark	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Newbury	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Newcastle-on-Tyne	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Newcastle-ur-Lyme	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
New Forest	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Newmarket	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Newport, Mon.	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Northampton	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Norwich	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Nottingham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Nuneaton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Oakham	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1¼
Oldham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Oxford	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1⅝
Paignton	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Peterborough	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Plymouth	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/7	1/3½
Pontypridd	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Portsmouth	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1⅝
Preston	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Ramsgate	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Reading	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1⅝
Redcar	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Redditch	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Reigate	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1¼
Retford	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Ripon	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Rochdale	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Rochester	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1¼
Rugby	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Saffron Walden	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11⅜
St. Albans	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
St. Helens	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Sawbridgeworth	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1¼
Saxmundham	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0¼
Scarborough	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Sevenoaks	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1¼
Sheffield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Shrewsbury	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Sittingbourne	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Southampton	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Southend-on-Sea	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1¼
Southport	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
South Shields	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Stevenage	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1¼
Stockport	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Stockton-on-Tees	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Stoke-on-Trent	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Stourbridge	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Stourport	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Stowmarket	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Stratford-on-Avon	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Stroud	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5	1/1¼
Sunderland	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Swaffham	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11⅜
Swansea	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Swindon	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/5	1/1⅝
Tamworth	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2⅔
Taunton	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1¼
Thetford	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Torquay	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Totnes	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/4½	1/1
Trowbridge	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/3½	1/0¼
Tunbridge Wells	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1¼
Uttoxeter	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1¼
Wakefield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Walsall	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2⅔
Wallsend	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Warminster	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Warrington	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Warwick	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Wells (Norfolk)	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11⅜
Welwyn Gar. City	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
West Bromwich	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Weston-sup.-Mare	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1⅝
Weymouth	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/1
Whitby	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Wigan	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Winchester	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Windsor	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1⅝
Wisbech	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Wolverhampton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Woodbridge	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Worcester	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Worksop	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Worthing	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Wrexham	1–7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Wroxham	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11⅜
Wymondham	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0¼
York	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½

(For rates of wages in the Building Trade in Scotland, see page 73.)

NEW BUILDINGS IN LONDON

Aldwych.—Building.—A recommendation has been approved by the London County Council to lease sites, with frontages to Aldwych to the east and west of Bush House, to the Bush House, Ltd.

Bermondsey. — Station. — The London County Council are to erect a fire station at the corner of Wolseley-street and Jacob-street, Dockhead. The plans have been prepared by the Chief Architect to the Council.

Croydon.—Alterations.—Alterations are to be made to the entrance to Shirley Schools, Wickham-road, for the Bermondsey Board of Guardians. Messrs. Newman and Newman, St. Thomas-chambers, Railway Approach, S.E.1, are the architects. Tenders are now being invited.

Croydon.—Shops.—Further extensions to Messrs. Allders' premises at North End, Croydon, are being carried out by their own building department. Messrs. Young & Co., 6, Queen Anne's-gate, Westminster, are supplying the constructional steelwork.

Enfield.—Houses.—The Urban District Council are inviting tenders for the erection of 244 houses on a site adjacent to Albany-Park, Enfield Highway. The plans have been prepared by Mr. H. R. Crabb, surveyor.

Goodmayes.—Church.—The foundation stones of the Goodmayes Congregational Church, which is being erected in Goodmayes Green-lane, has been laid. The work is being executed by Messrs. Henry Knight & Son, of 16, Bruce-grove, Tottenham, under contract for £8,557, under the supervision of the architects, Messrs. George Baines & Son, FF.R.I.B.A., 121, Victoria-street, S.W.1.

Hornsey.—School. — Messrs Galbraith Bros., Ltd., of Camberwell, S.E.5, are the builders for the new Council school to be erected at Muswell-hill. The school is to be known as the "Coldfall School" and is for the Hornsey Borough Council. The tender price is £27,926

Kensington.—Housing.—The consent of the London County Council has been given, subject to the consent of the Minister of Health, for the freehold of the land, about 8 acres in extent in St. Quintin-park, Kensington, with a frontage to Dalgarno-gardens, to be sold for £15,000 to the Sutton Dwellings Trust for the erection of working-class dwellings.

Kentish Town-road.—Rebuilding.—The St. Pancras Borough Council recommend that the Superintending Architect of the London County Council be informed that the Borough Council are prepared to approve of the proposal to rebuild the premises, 241, Kentish Town-road.

Lambeth.—Garages.—Messrs. Payne and Norman, builders, of 324, Clapham-road, S.W.9, are to erect garages at 117, Dorset-road.

Roehampton.—Hall.—The Churchwardens of St. Margaret's, Putney, are purchasing a site from the London County Council for the erection of a parish hall. The site is on the L.C.C. Roehampton estate.

Strand.—Hotel.—The London County Council recommend that the Grand Hotel, Northumberland-avenue, be sold for £300,000 to the Gordon Hotels, Ltd.

Tower-hill.—Memorial —A new memorial is to be erected on Tower-hill for the Imperial War Graves Commission. The memorial is for the missing dead of the Mercantile Marine. Tenders are now being invited.

Westminster.—Hotel.—The co-operative movement has formed a society to be known as the Hotel Co-operative Society, Ltd., to finance the erection of a new hotel, club, and restaurant in Artillery-road, Westminster.

Wimbledon.—Extensions.—Belmont Hall, Wimbledon Common, has now been purchased by the governing body of Southlands Training College and the Wesleyan Education Committee. The present mansion is to be enlarged by the erection of a dining hall to accommodate 160 students. Plans have also been prepared for two additional blocks of bedroom studies.

CONTRACTS, COMPETITIONS, &c.

For some contracts still open, but not included in this List, see previous issues. Those with an asterisk are advertised in this number. Certain conditions beyond those given in the following information are imposed in some cases, such as that advertisers do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender; that a fair wages clause shall be observed; that no allowance will be made for tenders; and that deposits are returned on receipt of a bona-fide tender unless stated to the contrary.

The date given at the commencement of each paragraph is the latest date when the tender, or the names of those willing to submit tenders, may be sent in; the name and address at the end is the person from whom or place where quantities, forms of tender, &c., may be obtained.

Following is a list of abbreviations:—Borough Surveyor, B.S.; Borough Engineer, B.E.; District Surveyor, D.S.; Clerk, C.; Town Clerk, T.C.; County Engineer, C.E.; County Surveyor, C.S.; County Architect, C.A.; Surveyor, S.; Engineer, E.; Borough Architect, B.A.; Architect, A.

BUILDING. PAINTING, ELECTRIC LIGHTING, HEATING, ETC.

July 11.—**Belfast.**—Plumbing—Internal at new museum and art gallery, Botanic-gdns park. R. B. Roe & Sons, quantity surveyors, Kingscourt, 17, Wellington-pl. Dep. £1 1s.

July 11.—**Belfast.**—Painting—(1) Queen's-bridge, (2) Donegall-rd., bridge, (3) Fraser-st., bridge, and (4) Dee-st., bridge, (5) No 1 pumping station, (6) No. 2 pumping station, (7) Greencastle pumping station, and (8) Sydenham pumping station, for C.B. City S.

July 11. — **Beverley.** — Painting. — Also cleaning work at various schools, teachers' houses and other property, for East Riding C.C. C.A.

July 11. — **Chester.** — Completion of extensions to the County school at Hyde, for the County of Chester Education Committee. F. Anstead Browne, F.R.I.B.A., County Architect, Chester. Dep. £2 2s.

July 11.—**Chichester.**—Painting.—External and repairs to "Greyfriars," in North-st., for T.C. City E.

July 11.—**Croydon.** — Shops and Dwellings.—Erection of one block of four shops and dwellings over, on the site of Nos. 5, 7, 9, 11 and 13 (odd numbers) inclusive, South End, Croydon, for the Borough Council. Borough Engineer, Town Hall, Croydon. Dep. £3 3s.

July 11.—**Dunfermline.**—Houses.—52 on site east of Townhill-rd., for T.C. R. Muir Morton, B E. Dep. £1 1s.

July 11.—**Ealing.**—Painting.—External painting of St. Ann's school, and internal decoration of Christ Church, Drayton, Little Ealing and Northfields schools, for B.C. W. R. Hicks, B.E. Dep. £1 1s.

July 11.—**Glasgow.**—School.—Infant school at Shawlands Academy, Pollokshaws-rd., for E.C. J. Clark, Director of Education.

July 11.—**Harrow-on-the-Hill.**—Painting. — Also decorating work to certain houses on Council housing estate, for U.D.C. J. P. Bennetts, E. and S.

July 11.—**Liverpool.**—Alterations.—Also renovations to 9, Mount-pleasant, for T.C. Land Steward and Surveyor.

July 11.—**Liverpool.**—School.—Elementary school, Springwood estate, Allerton, for T.C. Land Steward and Surveyor. Dep. £2 2s.

July 11.—**Lizard.**—Buildings.—8 bedrooms at the Housel Bay Hotel. C. J. Cooke, secretary, Housel Bay Hotel, 1, Alma-pl., Redruth.

July 11.—**London.**—Painting.—External and redecorating work at Town Hall, Peckham-rd., Camberwell, S.E.5, for Camberwell B.C. W. Bell, B.E. and S.

*July 11. — **London.** — Alteration to entrance at the Shirley schools, Wickham-rd., Shirley, near Croydon, for the Guardians of the Parish of Bermondsey. Henry H. Reeve, Clerk to the Guardians, Guardians' Offices, 283, Tooley-st., S.E.1.

July 11.—**Malden and Coombe.**—Painting.—External of 40 houses and internal decorations of 45 on Mount Pleasant estate, New Malden, for U.D.C. J. W. Johnson, C.

July 11.—**Middleton-in-Wharfedale.**—Building.—Sanitary annexes to pavilions, nurses' hostel, medical superintendent's house, 8 artizans' houses, at sanatorium, for West Riding C.C. P. O. Platts, A.R.I.B.A., Wakefield.

July 11. — **Reigate.** — Foundations. — Concrete foundation work in connection with installation of a new generating set at electricity station. Wray Common-rd., for T.C. Handcock & Dykes, consulting engineers, 11, Victoria-st., S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s.

July 11.—**South Shields.**—School of Art.—Adjoining the South Shields high school, Mowbray-rd., for C.B. S. G. Stanton, B.E. Dep. £2 2s.

July 11.—**Swansea.**—Installation.—Of electric light wiring and fittings in following council schools:—Brynmill (boys' and girls' only), Brynhyfryd (including Schoolhouses), Cadle, Danygraig (including Schoolhouses), Gendros, Hafod, High school for girls, Loulas, Oystermouth, Plasmarl (including Schoolhouse), Rutland-st., St. Thomas, Tirdeunaw, Waunwen (includng Schoolhouse), for C.B. Borough Electrical Engineer, Oxford-st.

July 11.—**Swansea.**—Houses.—158 type "B" houses, for R.D.C. J. Teifion J. Williams, Lic.R.I.B.A., 3, Temple-bldgs., Goat-st. Dep. £2 2s.

July 11.—**Tralee.**—School.—Christian Brothers school, for Rev. Brother Walsh, Superior. T. J. Cullen, F.R.I.B.A., 25, Suffolk-st., Dublin. Dep. £3 3s.

July 11.—**West Riding.**—Painting.—Also renovating schools, for C.C.:—Thorne Council, Hatfield Levels Council, Stainforth Council, Goole Alexandra-st., Goole Old Goole Council. E. L. Harrap, Education Offices, Goole.

July 11.—**Worthing.**—Offices.—Electricity works offices at High-st., for T.C. B.S.

July 12.—**Askern.**—House.—At Askern Sutton-rd., new school, for West Riding E.C. Education Department, County Hall, Wakefield.

July 12.—**Bala.**—Painting.—Also decorating the Calvinistic Methodist chapel, Bala, and vestries. H. W. Lloyd, secretary, 72, High-st.

July 12.—**Kilkenny.**—Houses.—Seventeen cottages at Kenny's Well and thirteen cottages at Stephen-st., (extension), for the T.C. R. C. Murphy, Borough Surveyor. Dep. £2 (each contract).

July 12.—**Knaresborough.** — Decorations. — Interior at King James's Grammar school. F. Slater, C.

July 12.—**Leeds.**—Houses.—112 houses on York and Selby-rd. housing estate, for T.C. W. T. Lancashire, City E.

July 12. — **London.** — Underground Convenience.—Construction of (with walls of reinforced concrete), in Robson-rd., West Norwood, for the Lambeth-Borough Council. Osmond Cattlin, M.I.C.E., Borough Engineer and Surveyor, Town Hall, Brixton-hill, S.W.2. Dep. £1 1s.

July 12.—**Maltby.**—Buildings.—Special subjects blocks at Maltby Hall Council school, for West Riding E.C. Education Department, County Hall, Wakefield.

July 12.—**Manchester.**—Floor.—Temporary floor over second-class swimming bath at Harpurhey Baths, for T.C. H. Price, City A. Dep. £1 1s.

July 12.— **Newcastle.**— Employment Exchange.—Erection of, at Newcastle, Staffs, for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Office of Works, Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the Commissioners.)

July 12.—**Nottingham.**—Additions.—To cloak and staff rooms, and erection of gymnasium, at Mundella secondary school, The Meadows, for T.C. T. Wallis Gordon, City E. and S. Dep. £1.

*July 12.—**Plymouth.**—Houses with Shops.—Erection in brickwork of 6 houses with shops at Swilly-rd., North Prospect Housing estate, for the County Borough Council. J. Wibberley, M.Inst.C.E., Borough Engineer, Municipal Offices, Plymouth. Dep. £2 2s. (Cheques to be made payable to the Borough Treasurer).

July 12.—**Shitlington.**—Installation.—Of electric light and low-pressure hot water installation at Middlestown new school, for West Riding E.C. Education Department, County Hall, Wakefield.

July 12.—**South Kirkby.**—House.—At South Kirkby new school, for West Riding E.C. Education Department, County Hall, Wakefield.

July 12.—**West Derby.**—Building.—At Walton Institution, for B.G. E. B. Bailey, L.R.I.B.A., 9, Cook-st.

July 12.—**Wool and Lyme Regis.**—Police Stations. New police stations, Wool and Lyme Regis, for the Dorset Standing Joint Committee. Broad, Babbs & Dockerill, Lloyds Bank Chambers, Lansdowne, Bournemouth. Dep. £2 2s.

July 13. — **Brentwood.** — Woodwork. — Construction in woodwork of open-air hospital for children, Brentwood, Essex, for the Metropolitan Asylums Board. Office of the Board, Victoria-embankment, E.C.4. Dep. £1.

July 13.—**Bristol.**—Alterations and Additions.—To Eastville Employment Exchange, Bristol, for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Office of Works, Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the Commissioners.)

July 13.—**Dartford.**—Cleaning, Painting and Repair Works. — At Joyce-green and Orchard hospitals, Dartford, for the Metropolitan Asylums Board. Office of the Board, Victoria-embankment, E.C.4. Dep. £1.

July 13.—**Edinburgh.**—Lavatories. Also Shelter. —At Bruntsfield links, for T.C. E. J. MacRae, A.R.I.B.A., City A.

July 13—**Edinburgh.**—Lavatories.—Shelter and lavatories, etc., at Liberton car terminus, for T.C. E. J. MacRae, A.R.I.B.A., City A.

July 13.—**Liverpool.**—Alterations.—Also additions to washhouse, Lodge-la., for T.C. Land Steward and Surveyor.

July 13.—**Liverpool.**—Dwellings.—260 tenement dwellings and 6 shops on Melrose-rd., for T.C. Acting Director of Housing. Dep. £2 2s.

July 13.—**London.** — Cleaning, Painting and Repair Works. — At Colindale hospital, Colindale-av., Hendon, N.W.9, for the Metropolitan Asylums Board. Office of the Board, Victoria-embankment, E.C.4. Dep. £1.

July 13. — **London.** — Alterations and Additions.—(1) Alterations to H block at Grove Fever hospital, Tooting-gr., S.W.17; (2) alterations and additions to visitors and receiving rooms at Grove-Fever hospital, Tooting-gr., S.W.17, for the Metropolitan Asylums Board. Office of the Board, Victoria-embankment, E.C.4. Dep. £1 in respect of each work.

July 13.—**Long Eaton.**—Dispensary.—Tuberculosis dispensary, for Derbyshire C.C. Mr. H. Raven, architect, Town Hall, Long Eaton.

July 13.—**Maidenhead.**—Painting.—Also decorating elementary schools, for T.C. B.S.

July 13.—**North Dublin.**—Cottages.—For R.D.C. J. P. Conry, C., 66, Middle Abbey-st. Dep. 10s.

July 13. — **Poole.** — Bathing Pavilion. — Construction in reinforced concrete of a Bathing Pavilion at Sandbanks. The work embraces two sections: Section (1) reinforced concrete carcase; section (2) paving and joinery and all other trades. Parties tendering may tender for either or both sections, for the Borough Council. Borough Engineer, Municipal Offices, Poole, Dorset. Dep. £2 2s.

July 13.—**Reading.**—Repairs.—At "The Beeches," 109, London-rd., and Battle Infirmary, for B.G. W. H. Oliver, C., 32, Thorn-st.

JULY 13.—**Rotherham.**—ADDITIONS.—Also alterations to Municipal High School for girls, St. Ann's-rd., Council School, for C.B. B.E.

JULY 13.—**Rowley Regis.**—PAINTING.—Following schools: Interior of boys' department of Old Hill Macefield Council school, including out-buildings; boys' department of Black Heath Council school (Powke lane), including outbuildings; interior of girls' department of Black Heath Council school (Powke lane), including outbuildings; interior of infants' department of Black Heath Council school (Powke lane); taking out wall and putting in new swivel partition and other works at mixed department of Tividale Council school (Dudley-rd.) for U.D.C. Education Offices, Lawrence-la., Old Hill.

JULY 13.—**Sheffield.**—HOUSES.—138 on Wybourn estate, for T.C. W. Geo. Davies, F.R.I.B.A., City A. Dep. £2.

JULY 13.—**Various Places.**—CLEANING, PAINTING AND REPAIR WORKS. At various hospitals, etc., for the Metropolitan Asylums Board. Office of the Board, Victoria-embankment, E.C.4. Dep. £1 in respect of each work

JULY 14.—**Barnet.**—HOSPITAL BUILDINGS.—Erection of a complete new nurses' home for 80 nurses, and for the erection of a new wing to the administrative block at the Wellhouse hospital, Wellhouse-la., Barnet, Herts, for the Guardians of the Barnet Union. Guardians' architects, Saxon, Snell & Phillips, FF.R.I.B.A., 9, Bentinck-st., Manchester-sq., W.1. Dep. £5 5s.

JULY 14.—**Bingley.**—PAINTING.—Also colour-washing, &c., at Oakworth Oldfield Council school, for Worth Valley District Sub-committee. B. Leah, Education Office.

JULY 14.—**Chester.**—ALTERATIONS.—Lawton's premises, 43, Northgate-st., for public offices, for T.C. C. Greenwood, City E. and S. Dep. £2 2s.

JULY 14.—**Glamorgan.**—PAINTING.—29 schools in Eastern division and 66 schools in Western division, for C.C. Henry D. Rowland, Assistant Secretary of E.C., Glamorgan County Hall, Cardiff.

JULY 14.—**Ilford.**—POST OFFICE and TELEPHONE EXCHANGE.—Erection of, at Ilford, for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Office of Works, Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the Commissioners.)

JULY 14. — **Kessingland.** — RENOVATIONS. — Also painting and new surface to playground at Upper School. F. W. Emms, Rectory.

JULY 14.—**Liverpool.**—ENGINEERING WORK.—At public washhouse, Lodge-la., for Corporation. Engineer and Chief Superintendent, Baths Department, 75, Dale.-st. Dep. £1 1s.

JULY 14.—**London.**—PAINTER'S WORK. — At the Royal Naval College, etc., Greenwich, S.E., for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Office of Works. Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the Commissioners).

JULY 14.—**Newport.**—PAINTING.—Internal painting of schools:—Liswerry schools, St. Woolos schools, Eveswell schools, for E.C. B.A. Dep. £1 1s.

JULY 14.—**Truro.**—HALL.—Territorial hall, for Cornwall Territorial Force Association. A. J. Cornelius, F.R.I.B.A. Dep. £2 2s.

JULY 14.—**Urmston.**—SCHOOL.—Secondary school, for Lancashire E.C. Stephen Wilkinson, F.R.I.B.A., 16, Ribblesdale-pl., Preston. Dep. £2.

JULY 14.—**Whiston.**—SCHOOLS.—New central and infants' schools at Whiston, near Prescot, for Lancashire E.C. Stephen Wilkinson, F.R.I.B.A., C.A., 16, Ribblesdale-pl., Preston. Dep. £2.

JULY 15.—**Blackpool.**—PAINTING.—Outside of central police station, South King-st., and fire station, Albert-rd., for C.B. Alderman T. Fielding, J.P., Chairman of Watch Committee.

JULY 15.—**Bristol.**—PAINTING.—At (1) The Garage, Snowdon-rd., Fishponds; (2) Headquarters homes, Channon's-hill, Fishponds; (3) Avonvale relief depot, 112, Avonvale-rd., St. George, for B.G. Thos. S. Lamb, C., St. Peter's Hospital.

JULY 15.—**Bristol.**—PAINTING.—Outside, and repairs at Southmead Hospital, for B.G. T. S. Lamb, C., St. Peter's Hospital.

JULY 15.—**Doncaster.**—RECONSTRUCTION.—Of male casual wards, for B.G. Allen & Hickson, As., 51, Hall-gate.

JULY 15.—**Drax.**—DECORATIONS.—Internal and external at Grammar school. E. & T. Clark, solicitors, Snaith.

JULY 15—**Hethersett.**—HOUSE.—Police-constable's house, for Norfolk C.C. S. H. Warren, C.S., 9, Queen-st., Norwich. Dep. £1 1s.

JULY 15.—**Leeds.**—PAINTING.—Inside and outside at institution, 2, Lane end-pl., Holbeck, for B.G. J. H. Ford, 11, South-parade, Leeds.

JULY 15.—**Liverpool.**—EXTENSION.—Of switch-house at Lister-drive electric power station, for T.C. Land Steward and Surveyor. Dep. £2 2s.

JULY 15.—**London.**—PAINTING.—Internal of Sanctuary-bldgs., Great Smith-st., for H.M.O.W. Contracts Branch, H.M. Office of Works, King Charles-st., S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s.

JULY 15.—**Nottingham.**—HOUSES.—16 Ednaston-rd., Lenton, and 6 on Ravensworth-rd., Bulwell, for T.C. T. Cecil Howitt, architect, 58-59, Long-row. Dep. £1.

JULY 15.—**Preston.**—HEATING.—Accelerated low-pressure hot-water heating and hot-water service at head post office and telephone exchange, for H.M.O.W. Contracts Branch, H.M. Office of Works, King Charles-st., S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s.

JULY 15.—**Southampton.**—ALTERATIONS.—To the offices lately occupied by the Hampshire Friendly Society and the County Offices, Castle-hill, Winchester, for the County Council of Southampton. A. L. Roberts, County Architect, The Castle, Winchester. Dep. £1 1s. by cheque, payable to the Hants County Council and crossed "Lloyds Bank, Ltd., Winchester."

JULY 15.—**Swanscombe.**—CONVENIENCE.—At London-rd., Greenhithe. S.

JULY 15.—**Wigton.**—BUILDINGS.—Classroom block and additions to offices, at Nelson Grammar school. J. Forster, F.R.I.B.A., The Courts, Carlisle. Dep. £2.

JULY 16.—**Blackpool.**—DECORATING.—Internal and external of various schools. Education Office.

JULY 16. — **Bristol.** — HEATING.—Domestic hot water supply of "B" block and the alterations and additions to heating of "F" block at Stapleton Institution, for B.G. Thos. S. Lamb, C., St. Peter's Hospital. Dep. £1 1s.

JULY 16.—**Grange-over-Sands.**—STATION.—Police station for Lancashire C.C. S. Wilkinson, C.A., 16, Ribblesdale-pl., Preston. Dep. £2.

JULY 16.—**Smethwick.**—LIGHTING.—Electric lighting installation at Town Hall. High-st., for C.B. Roland Fletcher, B.E. and S. Dep. £2 2s.

JULY 16.—**Windsor.**—PAINTING.—Also decorating British schools, St. Edward's schools, Alexandra-rd. schools and St. Leonard's-rd. schools, for the E.C. B.E., 16, Alma-rd.

JULY 16.—**Winterbourne.**—Renovation of church roof, for P.C. Mrs. Buckland, Winterbourne.

JULY 18.—**Bacup.**—PAINTING.—Internal and external of 130 houses on Rook Hill and Blackthorn housing estates, for T.C. F. W. Mozley, B.E.

JULY 18.—**Carlisle.**—HOUSES.—116 non-parlour, along New-rd., from Botcherby to Greystone-rd.; 184 non-parlour on Raffles estate; 6 non-parlour along Mount Pleasant-rd., Blackwell estate; 14 parlour on Blackwell estate; 14 parlour along Durran Hill-rd., for T.C. P. Dalton, A.R.I.B.A., City E. and S.

JULY 18.—**Dublin.**—REPAIRS.—Renewing portion of covering of station roof at Westland-row, for Great Southern Railways. C. E. Riley, secretary, Kingsbridge Station, Dublin. Dep. £1 1s.

JULY 18.—**Edinburgh.**—WASHHOUSE.—At Henderson-row, for T.C. E. J. MacRae, A.R.I.B.A., City A.

JULY 18.—**Edinburgh.**—RECONSTRUCTION. — Of tenement to form stores in King's Stables-rd., for T.C. E. J. MacRae, A.R.I.B.A., City A.

JULY 18.—**Huddersfield.**—GARAGE.—'Bus garage at Bridgefield depot, Leeds-rd., for Corporation. B.A., 26, Ramsden-st.,

JULY 18.—**Plymouth.**—REPAIRS.—To premises at 38, Richmond-st., and cottages at rear, and 8 and 9, High-st., and cottages at rear, Stonehouse, for C.B. R. J. Fittall, T.C.

✱JULY 18.—**Rochford.**—HOUSES.—Erection of 24 in the Parish of Rochford for the R.D.C. A. C. Madge, Surveyor to the Council, Rayleigh, Essex. Dep. £1 1s.

JULY 18.—**Rotherham.**—GARAGE.—'Bus garage, Tramways depot, Rawmarsh-rd., for C.B. V. Turner, B.E. Dep. £1 1s.

JULY 18. — **Sittingbourne.** — ENLARGEMENT. — Of Police court, for Kent C.C. F. W. Ruck, C.A., 86, Week-st., Maidstone. Dep. £2 2s.

JULY 18.—**Sydney.**—DESTRUCTOR.—Refuse destructor at Prymont, Sydney, for T.C. J. Davis, Consulting Engineer, 100, Victoria-st., S.W.1.

JULY 18. — **Windsor.** — DECORATIONS. — Cottage Home for Girls, Englefield Green, for B.G. J. E. Gale, 16, Sheet-st.

JULY 19.—**Birmingham.**—ALTERATIONS.—Also additions to the Midland telephone exchange, for H.M.O.W. Contracts Branch, H.M. Office of Works, King Charles-st., S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s.

JULY 19.—**Leeds.**—PAVILION.—Sports pavilion and conveniences at East-end-park, for T.C. W. T. Lancashire, City E.

JULY 19.—**Newton Abbot.**—HOUSES.—Four at Abbotskerwell, for R.D.C. B. H. Palmer, L.R.I.B.A., 11, Union-st.

JULY 19.—**Waterloo-with-Seaforth.** — WIDENING.—Taking down and re-erection of certain boundary walls in Crosby-rd. North, between College-rd. and South-rd., for U.D.C. J. R. Fothergill, E. and S.

JULY 20.—**Bury.**—CONVENIENCES.—Waiting-rooms and conveniences at Lowes-rd., Walmersley terminus, Jericho terminus, junction of Manchester and Radcliffe-rds., for C.B. J. Ainsworth Settle, B.E. Dep. 10s.

JULY 20.—**Ireland.**—BUILDING.—For (1) Station at Skreen, Co. Sligo; (2) Station at Newtowncashel, Co. Longford; (3) Restoration of building at Ballyhale, Co. Kilkenny, as a station; (4) Restoration of building at Mountshannon, Co. Clare, as a station; (5) Adaptation of "Ard-na-Greine" Gate Lodge, Lissadell, Co. Sligo, as a station, for Commissioners of Public Works. T. Cassedy, secretary, Dublin. Dep. £1 each.

JULY 20.—**Kirkcaldy.**—HOUSES.—50 houses at Lochore, Ballingry, for D.C. G. B. Deas, Architect, Central-chambers, Kirkcaldy. Dep. £1.

JULY 20.— **London.** — PAINTING AND CLEANING STONEWORK.—Internal painting, etc., and special cleaning of stonework at the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, W.C., for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Office of Works. Contracts Branch, King Charles-street, London, S.W.1. Deposit £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the Commissioners.)

JULY 20.—**London.**—REPAIRING AND PAINTING, ETC.—Certain of the chimney stacks at the Central institution, 2 Sidney-rd., Homerton, E.9., for the Guardians of the Hackney Union. E. W. Harbour, Clerk to the Guardians, Clerk's Offices, Hackney Union, 2, Sidney-rd., Homerton, E.9.

✱JULY 20.—**London.**—WORKSHOPS AND SHEDS.—Erection of new workshops and storage shed at the Children's homes, Chipping Ongar, Essex, for the Guardians of the Hackney Union. E. W. Harbour, Clerk to the Guardians, Clerk's Offices, Hackney Union, 2, Sidney-rd., Homerton, E.9.

JULY 20.—**Whitley.**—HOUSE.—Meter house at Whitley reservoir, for the Dewsbury and Heckmondwike Waterworks Board. H. Dearden, Water Engineer.

✱JULY 21.—**Hendon.**—DWELLINGS.—Erection of 22 non-parlour working-class dwellings, either in brick, concrete or other special approved method of construction for the R.D.C. Engineer and Surveyor (H. W. Rackham), Council Offices, Harrow Weald.

✱JULY 21. — **London.** — CLEANING, AND PAINTING, ETC.—The whole of the exterior and repairing the roofs, etc., of the Town Hall, King's-rd., Chelsea, for the Metropolitan Borough Council of Chelsea. Borough Engineer, Town Hall, King's-rd., Chelsea, S.W.3.

JULY 21.—**St. Columb Major.**—HOUSES.—Near Polgrain, St. Wenn, 4 houses, and near Trevoyan, St. Merryn, 2 houses, for R.D.C. A. G. Oxland, sanitary surveyor, Queens, Fraddon. Dep. £2 2s.

✱JULY 25.—**Enfield.**—HOUSES. — Erection of 244 houses upon the northern portion of the site adjacent to Albany Park, Enfield Highway, for the U.D.C. Council's Surveyor, H. R. Crabb, M.Inst.C.E., Public Offices, Enfield, Middlesex.

✱JULY 25.—**London.**—BUILDINGS FOR ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT.—The building of offices, showrooms, workshop, etc., for the Electricity Department, Romford Road, West Ham, for the County Borough Council. The Borough Engineer, Town Hall, West Ham. Dep. £1.

✱JULY 26.—**Hertford.**—ALTERATIONS.—To the building of the administrative block at the Hertford and Ware Joint Hospital, for the Board. Andrew Gray, F.R.I.B.A., 64, Duncombe-rd., Hertford. Architect of the Joint Board. Dep. £2 2s.

JULY 26. — **London.** — HEATING AND HOT-WATER.—(a) The installation of boilers (alternative schemes); and (b) the installation of heating and domestic hot-water supplies (alternative schemes) at the Bethnal-green Children's Homes, High-rd., Leytonstone, E.11, for the Bethnal-green Board of Guardians. The Clerk, Administrative Offices, Bishop's-rd., London, E.2. Dep. £2.

✱JULY 26.—**Sheffield.**—EXTERNAL PAINTING.—At the Government Housing estates, Petre and Tyler-sts., Sheffield, for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Office of Works. Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s (Cheques payable to the Commissioners.)

✱JULY 26.—**Southall.**—COTTAGES.—Erection of 50 (non-parlour type) on the Brickfield K.50 site, for the Southall-Norwood U.D.C. J. B. Thomson, Assoc. M. Inst.C.E., Chartered Civil Engineer, Engineer and Surveyor, Town Hall, Southall. Dep. £2 2s.

✱JULY 27.—**Dewsbury.**—SCHOOL.—At Ravensthorpe, for C.B. H. Dearden, A.R.I.B.A., B.S. Dep. £1.

✱JULY 27.—**Dewsbury.**—SCHOOL.—Council school at Thornhill, for C.B. H. Dearden, A.R.I.B.A., B.S. Dep. £1.

✱JULY 27.—**London.**—DWELLINGS AND ROAD.—Erection of two blocks of dwellings, including the formation of new road, at Shore estate, Well-st., Hackney, for the L.C.C. Architect to the Council (Room No. 3), The County Hall, Westminster-bdge., S.E.1.

JULY 28.—**Grantown-on-Spey.**—HOUSES.—16 for T.C. H. J. Fraser, Architect and S.

✱AUGUST 1.—**Near Aberystwyth.**—CHURCH HALL.—Erection of at Llanbadarnfawr, in the County of Cardigan. Tender for Church Hall, 4, Baker-st., Aberystwyth.

✱AUGUST 31.—**West Kent.**—HOSPITAL BUILDINGS.—Administration block at the Isolation hospital, Skymcorner, Bromley Common, Kent, for the West Kent Joint Hospital Board. Arthur B. Coomber, secretary, Offices of the Board, Park House, Bromley, Kent. Dep. £3 3s.

—**Billingley.**—ALTERATIONS.—Also repairs to buildings at Billingley Hall farm. C. E. Smith & Son, estate agents, Burlington-arcade, Barnsley.

—**Bradford.**—CENOTAPH.—Public cenotaph at Low Moor. Ht. Holroyd, 1, Sunny Bank, Wilson-rd., Wyke.

—**Chelmsford.**—PAINTING.—Exterior of library and caretaker's quarters, Market-rd., for T.C. B.E.

—**Colwyn Bay.** — PAINTING. — Also decorating Bethlehem C.M. chapel, Lawson-rd: T. Owen, 7, Trevor-rd.

—**Devon.**—HOUSES.—Black Dog, near Crediton, pair of roadmen's houses; Bovey Tracey, constable's house; Newton St. Cyres, teacher's house; Oreston (Plymstock), constable's house, for C.C. C.A., 97, Heavitree-rd., Exeter.

—**Doncaster.**—PAINTING.—Following schools: Highfields, Woodlands, Bentley new Village, Edlington, Warmsworth, Arksey, for West Riding E.C. L. J. Blackburn, W. R. Education Offices, 20, Christ Church-rd.

—**East Calder.**—BUILDING.—On farm of Humbie, near East Calder, Midlothian. Chief Surveyor.

—**Gorebridge.**—HOUSES.—13 blocks, for Midlothian C.C. Jas. D. Cairns, Lic.R.I.B.A., 63, George-st., Edinburgh.

—**Govan.**—HEATING WORK.—At nurses' home, Southern General hospital, for P.C. James Taylor, architect, 166, Buchanan-st., Glasgow.

—**Headford.**—ADDITIONS.—Chapel and additions to Presentation Convent, Headford, Co. Galway. R. M. Butler, F.R.I.B.A., 23, Kildare-st., Dublin.

—**Leeds.**—DEMOLITION.—Pulling down and clearing Highfield house, behind Liberal Club, Lady Pit-la., Leeds. J. Allen, at the Club.

—**Newry.**—VILLA.—In Windsor-av., for D. F. Craig. P. J. Neary, Newry.

—**South Kirkby.**—ADDITIONS.—Also alterations to Diamond Jubilee Working Men's Club. Garside & Pennington, F.R.I.B.A., Ropergate, Pontefract.

—**Thorne.**—ADDITIONS.—Also alterations to "Red Bear Inn," for W. M. Darley, Ltd. Garside & Pennington, F.R.I.B.A., architects and surveyors, Pontefract.

—**West Riding.**—PAINTING.—Schools at Hoyland, Dinnington and Thurcroft, for E.C. A. Rayner, 151, Cross Hill, Ecclesfield.

—**West Riding.**—RENOVATIONS.—To Biggin Council school, interior renovations and exterior painting. Appleton Roebuck Council school, iron work and pointing work, for E.C. W. Hague, Education Office, Selby.

MATERIALS, ETC.

JULY 11.—**Birmingham.**—CEMENT.—Portland cement and stoneware pipes, for T.C. H. Humphries, City E. and S.

JULY 11.—**Bristol.**—MATERIALS.—Shingle and sand, rubble stone, broken stone and topping, bricks, plates and drain pipes, for Port Authority. T. A. Peace, engineer, Chief Engineer's Office, Avonmouth.

JULY 12.—**Liverpool.**—BLOCKS.—1,300,000 creosoted wood paving blocks, 9 in. by 3 in. by 5 in. deep; 175,000 creosoted wood paving blocks, 9 in. by 3 in. by 4 in. deep, for T.C. Walter Moon, T.C.

JULY 14.—**Leyton.**—MATERIALS.—"Grey Royal" special dressed Norway granite paving blocks. B.E. and S., Town Hall.

JULY 15.—**Birkenhead.**—MATERIALS.—Wrought-iron tubes and fittings, cast-iron pipes and specials, lead pipe and sheet lead, iron castings, paint and oils, cement and various sundries, timber and lime, for the Corporation. Gas Engineer, Gas-works, Thomas-st.

ENGINEERING, IRON AND STEEL.

JULY 11.—**Devizes.**—RESERVOIR.—Small water reservoir, provision and laying of 440 yds. of 1 in. water tubing with stop valves, &c., standpost, and other incidental works, for the purpose of conveying water from the public well at Eastwell, Potterne, to cottages at Potterne Wick, for R.D.C. T. V. Trumper, Building Surveyor, Maryport-chambers.

JULY 11.—**Pontypridd.**—RESERVOIR.—Covered reinforced concrete service reservoir, on the hillside near Ty-Gwyn Farm, and comprising excavation, forming embankments, fixing of ironwork, etc., for Pontypridd and Rhondda Joint Water Board. G. H. Hill & Sons (Manchester), civil engineers, 40, Kennedy-st., Manchester. Dep. £2 2s.

JULY 14. — **Liverpool.** — ENGINEERING WORK.—Engineering work required at public wash-house, Lodge-la., for Corporation. E. and Chief Superintendent, Baths Department, 75, Dale-st. Dep. £1 1s.

JULY 15.—**Brookfoot.**—RECONSTRUCTION.—Partial reconstruction in reinforced concrete of culvert, known as Brookfoot bridge, under the Elland, Brighouse and Obelisk main-rd., for West Riding C.C. Surveyor, County Hall, Wakefield. Dep. £1.

JULY 15.—**Calcutta.**—EXTENSIONS.—Cutting trenches and providing chambers for 42-in. unfiltered water pipes at Watgunge pumping station, for Corporation. B. V. Ramiah, secretary to Corporation.

JULY 16.—**Oswestry.**—EXTENSIONS.—Concrete service reservoir with reinforced concrete roof, filter house, mains, wash water drain, for T.C. G. W. Lacey, Borough and Water Engineer. Dep. £2 2s.

JULY 16.—**York.**—IMPROVEMENTS.—Providing, carting and laying of 4,200 yds. of 3 in. Mannesmann steel tubes and valves in connection therewith, the building of an engine house and provision of a crude oil engine and pump, and hydraulic ram, together with necessary spring collection works and provision, carting and laying of 250 yds. of 4 in. Mannesmann steel rising main, and the construction of a covered concrete reservoir of 10,000 gallons capacity and other work in connection therewith, at Ampleforth College, for authorities. Fairbank & Son, Chartered C.E., Tudor House, Stonegate. Dep. £2 2s.

✱JULY 18.—**Carlow.**—RECONSTRUCTION.—Of Knockloe bridge and approaches, for C.C. Richard J. Keogh, secretary, C.C. Dep. £2 2s.

JULY 18.—**London.**—WIDENING.—Part of the northern approach to Putney bridge, for L.C.C. Chief Engineer, Old County Hall, Spring-gardens, S.W.1. Dep. £2.

JULY 19.—**Salcombe.**—RESERVOIRS.—300,000 gallon ferro concrete reservoir, at Salcombe, together with filters at Hanger Mill; extension of pumping sump, etc., for U.D.C. Capt. C. J. Jenkin, 91, Old Town-st., Plymouth. Dep. £5.

JULY 20.—**Limerick.**—DOCK.—Construction of a new dock at Limerick, comprising about 6½ acres in extent, including excavation, dock walls, new entrance and dock gates, entrance jetties, dredging, etc., for Harbour Commissioners. T. F. O'Sullivan, B.E., Harbour Engineer. Dep. £20.

JULY 20—**Nenagh.**—EXTENSION.—Of existing waterworks, for U.D.C. S. T. O'Neill, T.C.

JULY 22.—**Belfast.**—IMPROVEMENTS.—Construction of lock about 232 feet long by 38 feet wide in clear, a concrete weir about 300 feet long, a sluiceway 40 feet wide, a timber jetty about 216 feet long by 23 feet wide, and other works in connection with River Lagan, for C.B. W. H. Stephens & Sons, Chartered Surveyors, 3, Donegall-sq. North. Dep. £5 5s.

JULY 26.—**Newton Abbot.**—SEWERAGE.—Construction of about 195 lineal yds. of 9 in. and 7 in. stoneware pipe sewers, together with manholes, detritus, settling and storm tanks, percolating filters, humus tanks, sludge beds and other incidental works, at Abbotskerswell sewage works, for R.D.C. F. W. S. Stanton, Consulting Engineer. Dep. £2 2s.

—**Teignmouth.** — RECONSTRUCTION. — Road bridge over the estuary of the River Teign between Teignmouth and Shaldon, for Teignmouth and Shaldon Bridge Co. H. D. Smith, Chartered Engineer, Ivy Cottage, Ivybridge.

ROAD, SEWERAGE, AND WATER WORKS.

JULY 11.—**Doncaster.**—IMPROVEMENT.—12 in. and 15 in. surface water sewer in Great North-rd., from junction with Carr House-rd., southwards to Borough Boundary, for C.B. F. Oscar Kirby, B.E. Dep. £2 2s.

JULY 11.—**Henley.**—SEWERAGE.—Reconstruction of main sewer and connections in Cuxham-rd., with 6, 7 and 4-inch cast-iron pipes, and extension of main sewer in Hill-rd., with 6-inch stoneware pipes, for U.D.C. R. O. Gooby, 12, Hart-st.

JULY 11. — **London.** — ROADS, ETC. —Kerbing, channelling and surfacing with asphalte slag macadam and the paving of the footways with artificial stone and gravel margins, on the (Grove Park) housing scheme for Lewisham Borough Council. Borough Surveyor, Lewisham Town Hall, Catford, S.E.6.

JULY 11.—**Manchester.**—PAVING.—Draining, paving, etc.: passages behind 2 28, Penzance-st.; 1/27, Padstow-st.; 261 263, Sandal-st.; 114 122, Iron-st.; and adjoining 4, Penzance-st., and 3, Padstow-st., Newton Heath, for T.C. P. M. Heath, T.C.

JULY 11.—**Newry.**—RECONSTRUCTION.—Resurfacing and reconstruction of about 35,600 superficial yds. of roads and streets, for U.D.C. C. Blaney, Town S. Dep. £1 1s.

JULY 11.—**Pontypridd.**—AQUEDUCTS.—950 tons of cast-iron pipes of 18 in. to 4 in. diameter, including special castings, for Pontypridd and Rhondda Joint Water Board. G. H. Hill & Sons (Manchester), civil engineers, 40, Kennedy-st., Manchester. Dep. £1 1s.

JULY 11.—**Pontypridd.**—PIPES.—Laying and jointing of various pipe lines, for Pontypridd and Rhondda Joint Water Board. G. H. Hill & Sons (Manchester), Civil Engineers, 40, Kennedy-st., Manchester. Dep, £2 2s.

JULY 11.—**Poole.**—MAKING-UP.—Newton-cres., and Clifton-rd., also works of public sewerage in connection therewith, for T.C. E. J. Goodacre, B.E.

JULY 11.—**Pudsey.**—PAVING.—1,650 super. yds., with granite setts, for T.C. B.S.

JULY 11.—**Sandwich.**—SEWER.—Laying 2,859 ft. run of 9-in. diameter cast-iron pipe sewer along Millwall and Delf, Sandwich, together with manholes, drain connections, etc., for T.C. R. Saunders, B.S.

JULY 11.—**Steyning East.**—SEWERAGE.—Also street at Patcham, and Colebrook-rd., and Surrenden-rd., for R.D.C. G. W. Warr, engineer.

JULY 12. —**Cardiff.**—ROAD.—Provision, laying and maintenance of bituminous macadam surfacing on foundations prepared by Corporation in certain streets, for Corporation. City E.

JULY 12.—**Eccles.**—SURFACING.—Pleasant-rd., from Barton-lane to Trafford-rd., and Cromwell-rd., opposite the Eccles and Patricroft hospital (Hospital-av. to Byron-st.), for T.C. B.S.

JULY 12.—**Knaresborough.**—MAKING-UP.—Street immediately west of Victoria-av., for U.D.C. S. Blenkhorn, architect, Westminster Bank-chambers, High-st.

JULY 12.—**Maldens and Coombe.**—MAKING-UP.—Eton-av., and Grayham-rd., New Malden, for U.D.C. R. H. Jeffes, E. and S. Dep. £2 2s. each.

JULY 13.—**Birmingham.**—FOOTWAYS.—Reconstruction of carriage-way, foundation and footways in Dudley-rd., between Spring Hill bridge and Western-rd., for T.C. H. H. Humphries, City E. and S. Dep. £2.

JULY 13.—**Breconshire.**—IMPROVEMENT.—Surfacing, including maintenance, of a section of approximately 15,000 sq. yds. of Hirwain Merthyr-rd. between Hirwain and Crossbychan, for C.C. J. M. Richards, C.S. Brecon. Dep. £2 2s.

✱JULY 13. — **London.** — ROAD. — Making up of Burford-rd., Brentford, for the Brentford and Chiswick U.D.C. Edward Willis, F.S.I., M.Inst.C.E., Surveyor, Town Hall, Chiswick.

JULY 13. —**Salford.** —PIPES.—Laying of cast-iron gas pipe from Stott-la., to kitchen of Old People's Homes, for B.G. E. H. Inchley, C., Eccles New-rd.

JULY 13.—**St. Germans.**—MAIN.—Providing and laying about 963 yds. of 3-inch cast-iron water main, and fixing all necessary hydrants, sluice valves, air valves, meters, etc., at Wilcove, near Torpoint, for R.D.C. J. Percival Heath, C.

JULY 14. —**Ealing.** — MAKING-UP. — Eastmead-av., Birkbeck-av., Marnham-cres., Millett-rd., Ravenor Park-rd., Greenford, for T.C. W. R. Hicks, B.E. Dep. 1os. 6d.

JULY 14.—**Guildford.**—IMPROVEMENTS.—Taking down and re-building of a existing Bargate stone wall and other minor works in connection with improvement at Josephs-rd., for T.C. J. W. Hipwood, B.S.

JULY 14.—**Guildford.**—SEWER.—76 lineal yards of 9 ins. diameter surface water sewer in Joseph's-rd., for T.C. J. W. Hipwood, B.S.

JULY 14.—**London.**—PAVING.—Forming and paving of portion (Section 2) of Invicta-rd., Blackheath, for Greenwich B.C. B.E. and S.

JULY 14.—**Newbury.**—IMPROVEMENTS.—Sewers and sewer work; surfacing of streets and recreation ground, and erection of boundary and division fences and gates, for T.C. B.E. and S.

JULY 14.—**Wigston Magna.**—IMPROVEMENT.—To footways in district, for U.D.C. S.

JULY 15.— **Wortley.**—MAKING-UP. — Commerce-st., Falding-st., Mafeking-pl., Queen-st., Smith-st., Westbrook-rd., King-st., for R.D.C. Surveyor, Glenoside, near Sheffield. Dep. £1 1s.

JULY 16.—**Feltham.**—PAVING.—Resurfacing Bedfont-la. with tarred slag macadam, approximately 5,6.0 super yds., also for laying approximately 395 super yds. of Victoria stone and 200 yds. of granite kerb in High-st., for U.D.C. H. W. A. Carter, S.

JULY 18.—**Bromley.**—SURFACING.—Portion of certain roads with bituminous asphalt carpeting, for T.C. S. Hawkings, B.E. Dep. £2.

JULY 18. — **London.** — ROADS.—Widening of part of the northern approach to Putney Bridge, namely, the extension of four arches and the paving of the widened footway for the L.C.C. The Chief Engineer of the Council, Old County Hall, Spring-gardens, S.W.1. Deposit £2, by cheque or draft to the order of the L.C.C.

JULY 18.—**Waltham Holy Cross.**—EXTENSION.—9-in. sewer extensions, Warlies, length 218 yds., and 12-in. sewer extension, Honey-la., length 110 yds., for U.D.C. W. C. Holloway, S.

JULY 18.—**Wantage.**—IMPROVEMENT.—Road reconstruction, comprising reinforced concrete kerbs and aprons, pitched road foundations, waterbound filling, approved tarmacadam surfacing, sundry drains, soakaways, etc., in Hermitage-rd., for R.D.C. H. H. Parkhouse, E.

JULY 19.—**Bushey.**—MAKING-UP.—Cross-rd., for U.D.C. E. E. Ryder, E. and S. Dep. £2 2s.

JULY 19.—**Epsom.**—MAKING-UP.— Elm-grove-rd., and Freelands-rd., Cobham, for R.D.C. T. E. Ware, S.

JULY 20.—**Ebbw Vale.**—FOUNDATIONS.—Taking up the existing surface and laying a 6-in. concrete foundation and other incidental work at Market-st., and part of Bethcar-st., for U.D.C. P. I. Davies, E. and S. Dep. £2.

JULY 20.—**Ebbw Vale.**—ASPHALTING.—Laying 2-in. asphalt carpeting on concrete foundations at Market-st., and part of Bethcar-st., for U.D.C. P. I. Davies, E. and S. Dep. £2.

JULY 20.—**Wilmslow.**—PAVING.—350 square yards of granite sett paving in Station-rd., for U.D.C. A. S. Cartwright, S.

JULY 22.—**Blackburn.**—ROAD.—Excavating, forming, underbedding and surfacing of Winston-rd., the back road behind 32 to 4, East Park-rd., and back road behind Accrington-rd., with tarred slag. for T.C. H. M. Webb, Borough and Water Engineer.

JULY 25. — **Glasgow.** — ROAD. — Construction of Anniesland-Caimiesburn-rd., (section No. 1), for T.C. D. Stenhouse, Town Clerk Depute.

Competitions.

(See Competition News 44.)

Auction Sales, Tenders, etc.

JULY 12. — **Hull.** — Henry Butcher, Hall & Co., will sell by order of Messrs. J. T. Levitt, Ltd., who are retiring from business on the premises at Anti Mill estate, Holderness-rd., Hull, plant, machinery and stores of a building and public works contractor. Auctioneers, 63 & 64, Chancery-la., W.C.2.

JULY 12. — **London.** — Messrs. Kemsley will sell at the London auction mart, in three lots, freehold building estate of about 61 acres at Goodmayes; estate of the late Robert Stroud. Auctioneers offices, Broad-st. House, E.C.2.

JULY 12. — **North Cheam.** — Hooker & Rogers will sell, in the field adjoining "Victoria" Public House, building materials. Auctioneers, 4, High-st., Croydon Surrey.

JULY 12. — **Watford.** — Leslie Raymond will sell (unless previously disposed of) at the "Rose and Crown," Watford, Freehold Building land, 200 ft. frontage to main Hemel Hempstead-rd. Auctioneers, Edgware, Golder's Green and Hampstead.

JULY 13, 14 and 15. — **London.** — Goddard & Smith will sell without reserve, by direction of Mr. A. J. Smith, at 47A, Rectory-gr., Clapham, S.W.4., surplus stock of a Government contractor. Auctioneers 70, Seymour-pl., W.1.

JULY 19 AND FOLLOWING DAYS.—**Tottenham.**—J. T. Skeding & Co., F.A.I., will sell by order of the trustee, without reserve, on the premises, 569, High-rd., Tottenham, N.17, stock-in-trade of a builders' merchants, trade and office fixtures. Auctioneers, 48, Gresham-st., Guildhall, E.C.2.

✱JULY 20.—**Herts.**—Henry Butcher, Hall & Co., will sell in lots at the Sabulite Works (excluding the Snaps Business, which is being continued), Barwick-rd., Ware, Herts, plant, machinery, stock and stores. Auctioneers, 63 & 64, Chancery-la., London, W.C.2.

✱JULY 20.—**London.**—Robt. W. Fuller, Moon & Fuller in conjunction with Humbert & Flint will sell by direction of Major-General Sir Edward Northey, G.C.M.G., C.B., various properties and land at Cheam, Surrey. Auctioneers, F. M. & F., 83, High-st., Croydon, and H. & F., 11, Serle-st., Lincoln's-inn, W.C.2.

JULY 21.—**Teddington.**—Maidstone & Collis will sell (unless previously sold) building site at Teddington, suitable for erection of private houses. Auctioneers, 43, High-st., Teddington.

✱JULY 25.—**London.**—Robinson & Hall will sell at the Auction Mart, 155, Queen Victoria-st., London, E.C., in two or more lots, building estate of 264 acres adjoining Chalfont and Latimer station (Metropolitan Railway). Auctioneers, 15A, St. Paul's-sq., Bedford.

JULY 26.—**London.**—Hampton & Sons will sell at the St. James' estate rooms, 20, St. James'-sq., S.W.1 (unless previously sold) freehold building estate of 11½ acres, at Sutton, near Morden. Auctioneers: 20, St. James'-sq., S.W.1.

JULY 27.—**London.**—Harris & Gillow, in conjunction Nightingale Page & Bennett, will sell at The London Auction Mart, freehold property known as "The Regent House Estate." Auctioneers, H. & G., 80 82, Wardour-st., W. 1, or N. P. & B., Eagle-chamb., Kingston-upon-Thames.

Public Appointments.

JULY 13. — **London.** — Sewer Superintendent required by the St. Marylebone Borough Council. Town Clerk, Town Hall, Marylebone, N.W.1., or will be forwarded on receipt of a stamped addressed envelope.

JULY 15.—**Cambridge.**—Technical Assistant in offices of County Agricultural Officer required by the County Council, mainly in connection with small holdings. Ashley Tabrum, Clerk, County Hall, Cambridge, endorsed "Technical Assistant."

JULY 18.—**Burnley.**—Temporary Quantity Surveyor required by the Corporation of Burnley. Borough Engineer, Town Hall, Burnley.

✱JULY 19.—**Dewsbury.**—Clerk of Works required by the County Borough Council of Dewsbury Education Committee in connection with the erection of New Council schools at Ravensthorpe and Thornhill. H. Dearden, A.R.I.B.A., Borough Surveyor, Town Hall, Dewsbury.

✱JULY 19.—**South Africa.**—Senior Quantity Surveyors required for three years' engagement by the Union of South Africa. Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa, Trafalgar-sq., W.C., from whom forms of application may be obtained.

✱JULY 20.—**Northern Ireland.**—Architect with up-to-date knowledge of School Design and Construction, for temporary employment in the Works Division of the Ministry of Finance for the Government of Northern Ireland. Secretary (Establishment Division), Ministry of Finance, 15, Donegall-sq. West, Belfast.

✱JULY 20. — **Woolwich.** — Chief Architectural Assistant required by the Metropolitan Borough Council of Woolwich in the Borough Engineer's Department. Arthur B. Bryceson, Town Clerk, Town Hall, Woolwich, endorsed "Architectural Assistant."

JULY 21. — **London.** — ASSISTANT CIVIL ENGINEERS required in the works and buildings directorate, Air Ministry. Candidates must be between the ages of 25 and 30 years on July 21, 1927. The Secretary, Air Ministry, Adastral House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2.

JULY 21. — **London.** — ASSISTANT SURVEYORS required in the works and buildings directorate Air Ministry. Candidates must be between the ages of 25 and 30 years on July 21, 1927. The Secretary, Air Ministry, Adastral House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2.

✱—**Leicester.**—Teacher in Architecture required at the School of Architecture and Building, Leicester College of Arts and Crafts, for about 14 hours per week. The Registrar, College of Arts and Crafts, Leicester, with copies of recent testimonials.

PROPOSED NEW BUILDINGS & OTHER WORKS*

In these lists care is taken to ensure the accuracy of the information given, but it may occasionally happen that, owing to building owners taking the responsibility of commencing work before plans are finally approved by the local authorities, "proposed" works at the time of publication have been actually commenced. Abbreviations: T.C. for Town Council; U.D.C. for Urban District Council; R.D.C. for Rural District Council; E.C. for Education Committee; B.G. for Board of Guardians; B.C. for Borough Council; P.C. for Parish Council; M.H. for Ministry of Health; M.T. for Ministry of Transport; C.B. for County-Borough; B.E. for Board of Education; M.A.B. for Metropolitan Asylums Board; and M.W.B. for Metropolitan Water Board.

Following is a list of abbreviations:—Borough Surveyor, B.S.; Borough Engineer, B.E.; District Surveyor, D.S.; Clerk, C.; Town Clerk, T.C.; County Engineer, C.E.; County Surveyor, C.S.; County Architect, C.A.; Surveyor, S.; Engineer, E.; Borough Architect, B.A.; Architect, A.

Ashton-in-Makerfield.—U.D.C. decided to proceed with public conveniences on land at Princess-rd

Barking Town.—U.D.C. received M.H. approval for erection by direct labour of 30 flats in Gascoigne-rd., for the purpose of re-housing persons displaced in connection with Parsons-row scheme, and engineer is to proceed with erection of flats.—Plans passed: Factory building in River-rd., for R. Orrock.

Belper.—Plans passed by U.D.C., for 6 houses for J. Farmer, at Gibfield estate.

Berwickshire.—M.T. have intimated to East District of Berwickshire C.C. that they will give a 100 per cent. grant towards the road improvement at dangerous spot on the Great North-rd., at Cockburnspath. Work includes building of a new bridge and road approaches at £20,985.

Billingham.—Approval has been given to Council's proposal to erect additional 120 houses adjoining High Clarence-rd.—Plans passed:—6 houses, Station-row, Billingham, H. Scotson; new workshop and garage, Synthetic Ammonia and Nitrates, Ltd.

Birmingham.—T.C. recommend entering into a provisional contract to acquire Birmingham Blue Coat school site and buildings at £121,200, subject to consent of B.E. and M.H. — Council are to purchase premises at corner of Albert-rd., and War-la., Harborne, for purposes of branch depot and offices.—T.C. also recommend additional cost of erection of new meter and stove repairing shops at Windsor-st. gas works, of £12,000.

Blackpool.—It is proposed to erect an automatic telephone exchange at Warbreck Hill-rd., by H.M.O.W. A provisional cinematograph licence has been granted by Watch Committee to A. Hall, in respect of a cinema hall which it is proposed to build in Waterloo-rd. Congregation of P.M. Chapel in Grasmere-rd., have purchased site for church.—Layton P.M. church have secured site for new church.

Bolton.—C.B. passed plans:—Joseph Uttley, 10 houses, Leighton-av.; Flintoff Moorhouse, heating chamber and entrance hall, picture house, Fern-st.; F. E. Thornton, 12 houses, Thornton-av.

Bradford.—Committee been appointed in connection with increased accommodation at College of Art and Crafts.—A sub-committee has approved plan submitted by City A., showing new accommodation for Sun Bath department for both sexes, and the provision of six additional slipper baths by erecting an additional story to King's hall fronting to Great Horton-rd., and provision of additional dressing boxes for women on flat roof over electrical and medicated baths. Estimates are to be prepared. — T.C. approved plan for conveniences near the Tennis courts in Peel-park, at £563.—M.T. sanctioned £1,450 in respect of erection of tramway shelter at junction of Hall Ings and Leeds-rd. —T.C. is to make application to M.H. for £50,000 required for White Abbey area improvement scheme.—Plans passed for houses: R. R. North & Co., Harrogate-rd., and Pullan-av., 20; W. Farrer, Dudley Hill-rd. and Wellington-rd., 20; J. E. Keighley, off Leeds-rd., Thackley, 6; F. Dalby, Bolton-la. and King's-rd., S.

Brentford.—P.G. propose adding to West Middlesex hospital 81 beds, a new maternity block, and more accommodation.:—Elementary schools are to have dental clinic costing £300.

Bromley.—T.C. passed plans: Sergeant & Collins, 15 lock-up garages, Bickley-rd.: Pearce Bros.', 2 houses, Fairfield-rd. E. Tyler, 5 houses, Fashoda-rd.

Brigg.—Guardians' scheme been sanctioned for extension of casual wards costing £706 10s.

Brighton.—C.B. recommend that sanction be given to erection of new secondary school for boys at Varndean, at an approximate cost of £68,900.—Visiting Committee of Brighton County Borough Mental Hospital decided upon erection of 16 houses. Application is to be made to M.H. for £8,800 for the 16 houses.—Plans passed: 5 houses, Hollingbury-cr., W. J. Burstow; 7 houses, Freshfield-rd., T. J. Braybon & Son; 5 houses, Windlesham-gdns., R. Mitchell; factory, South-rd., Preston, A. Darling & Sons.

Bury.—Corporation approved plans for public conveniences and waiting rooms on land at Lowes-rd., Walmersley terminus, Jericho terminus, and at the junction of Manchester and Radcliffe-rds.

Causeway.—Essex C.C. recommend £1,500 for strengthening river wall.

Chesterfield.—B.E. provisionally approved scheme for wing to Grammar school for art rooms and class-rooms.

Church.—Conservative club members are to erect headquarters in Market-st., in which will be incorporated a public assembly hall with accommodation for 650 persons.

Clitheroe.—E.C. decided to issue notices of intention to erect upper standards school in Brownlow-st.

Coulsdon and Purley.—M.H. are to hold inquiry into fire station scheme.—U.D.C. recommend that internal decorations of assisted schemes houses be carried out and tenders be invited.—Provision has been made in estimates for lavatory accommodation in Rotary field.—Surveyor submitted plans for premises of the National Provincial Bank in Chipstead Valley-rd.—Plans passed:—Lawes, Cherry & Co., 4 pairs semi-detached and detached house, Brancaster-la., Purley; J. G. Cooper, 3 pairs semi-detached houses, Vincent-rd., Coulsdon; West & Duly, 4, detached houses, Fairdene-rd., Coulsdon.

Coventry.—T.C. passed plans: Rebuilding "The Queen" public-house, Primrose Hill-st., for Marston, Thompson & Evershed, Ltd.; elementary school, Banks-rd., for E.C.; 12 houses, Three Spires-av., for T. Bates & Son, Ltd.; Sunday school, Queensland-av., for Trustees of Queen's-rd. chapel; extensions to Bakery, Cox-st., for the Coventry Co-operative Society, Ltd.; lock-up garages and office, Brighton-st., for Harris & Hickin: 10 houses, Beresford-av., for W. R. Lane; 24 houses, Welsh-rd., and 12 houses, Saxon-rd., for Ives & Rushby.—T.C. recommend application be made for £208,000 in connection with the Longford generating station.—Application is to be made for £2,500 for a building for religious services at St. Paul's Cemetery.—114 acres of land are to be acquired at £15,000 as a site for new sewage disposal works for the City.

Croydon.—M.H. sanctioned C.B. to borrow £1,524 for erection of Lower Coombe-st., sub-station.—M.H. also sanctioned £4,469 for various improvements on Waddon estate.—C.B. recommend subject to approval of M.H., site in Hermitage-rd., Upper Norwood, be acquired for housing.—Plans passed: R. Kendall, Ltd., 8 garages, next 161, Lower Addiscombe-rd.; C. H. Gibson, Ltd., joinery mill, workshop and open shed, 227, London-rd.; G. Worsfold & Co., 3 garages, 2, Campden-rd.; Paish, Tyler & Crump, 8 houses, 343-357, Addiscombe-rd.; 5 garages, 6-16-18-36 and 38, Wharncliffe-gdns.; 34 houses, Shirley-av.; C. H. Ridge, 12 garages, 2 workshops, Whitehorse-rd.; Barclay, Perkin & Co., hotel, Purley-way; A. Duckit, 7 houses, Fairlands-av.; A. & J. Wall Bros., 10 houses, Mersham-rd.; H. Macintosh, church, Wesleyan Church, London-rd.; North, Robins & Wilsdon, shops with billiard hall over, High-st., at Friends-rd.; J. G. Beven, 4 houses, Constance-rd.; Wylie & Berlyn, sports pavilion, The Glade: Corporation 20 flats, Upper Coombe-st.; R. Pkerson, 8 houses, Springfield-rd.; F. Windsor, 4 houses, Upfield; Paish, Tyler & Crump, 14 shops and 7 flats, Shirley-rd.; G. & A. Parris, 20 houses, Stafford-rd.

Dagenham.—Essex E.C. recommend land at £305. for Green-la., school.

Derby.—Two sites have been selected by Town Hall and Municipal Buildings Committee for proposed new block of municipal buildings. First site adjoins Market-pl., Full-st., and Derwent-st., estimated cost being £48,000. Second site lies between London-rd., and Osmaston-rd., estimated cost being £227,000. Both estimates include the cost of re-housing persons displaced.

Dublin.—Site has been secured for extension to schools attached to the Carmelite Church, Whitefriar-st., to accommodate extra 600 children.—City Commissioners propose to acquire a piece of land, about 6¼ acres, adjoining the Dublin Distillers Co.'s premises in Marrowbone-la. The site is for development of a new housing scheme.—Commissioners have leased from the Port and Docks Board a vault under the Great Northern Railway as site for extending Amiens st. electricity sub-station.—Plans approved by H. T. O'Rourke, City Architect:—Church-av., Dolphin's Barn (seven houses), L. P. Kinlen; Achill-rd., Drumcondra (four houses), Saorstat Civil Service Public Utility Society, Ltd.; Marlborough-st., (chapel), Pro-Cathedral; Prospect-rd., (4 shops), Alex. Strain.—City Commissioners decided to seek sanction to supplementary loan of £26,500 to meet revised cost of reconstruction of city abattoir buildings.

Dunton.—Essex E.C. recommend £4,128, for new Council school.

Eastbourne. — T.C. are to make application for £13,788 for 40 houses.—Tenders are to be invited for 98 houses on Victoria-dr., site.—M.H. sanctioned £1,200 for extension to sea wall at Holywell.—Dr. Colgate has purchased 91-93, South-st., and proposes to erect a Masonic temple and business offices.

Ecclesfield.—West Riding E.C. approved plans for secondary school at £30,000.

Edmonton.—U.D.C. passed plans: Lawes, Cherry & Co., 12 houses Croyland-rd.; H. Curnew, 12 houses, The Meadway.

Epping.—The Licensing Justices of the Beacontree Division have approved the proposed reconstruction of the "Green Man."

Epsom.—R.D.C. passed plans: Hall, Bookham-rd., Downside, for trustees of Downside and Hatchford Village Hall; two houses, Stoke-rd., for J. Hayward.

Essex.—Reconstruction of culvert at Brook Hall at £886.

Eton.—R.D.C. passed plans: Factory, Farnham, for Slough Estates, Ltd.; garages, Gerrards Cross, for H. Batte; factory, Burham, for Slough Estates, Ltd.; public hall on the Richings Park Estate, Iver; 3 houses, Denham, for F. Curtis.

Exeter.—Funds are being raised for extensions to Maynard school. £2,000 is required.

Finchley.—U.D.C. passed plans: Six houses, Ridgeway, Willow Lodge estate, Burdett & May; electricity sub-station, Percy-rd., U.D.C.; tennis pavilion, between Trinity-av., and Church-la., Churchfield Lawn Tennis Club; tennis pavilion, Granville-rd., Trustees of the Finchley Unitarian Church; 6 garages, Hill-rise, A. J. Glock; pavilion, Victoria recreation ground, U.D.C.—Renovations at Christ College, Church-end, Finchley, are to cost £609.

Foulbridge.—Colne Corporation propose to provide waiting room in Skipton-rd., to accommodate 40 persons.

Guildford.—A scheme for extension of Technical Institute been prepared by Higher Education Sub-Committee, whereby a building will be constructed with shops on ground floor and class-rooms above on a site near present building.—R.D.C. recommend application for sanction to borrow £19,500, of which £9,000 was in connection with houses at London-rd., Ripley, Mays-corner, Send, and Clasford, Worplesdon.—T.C. passed plans: Church, Onslow Village, for Rev. John Skinner; factory, Woodbridge, for Dennis Bros.

Guisborough.—R.D.C. decided to negotiate for purchase of the Friends' meeting house in Westgate, for office accommodation.

Hendon.—Council propose erecting a fire station and staff quarters, costing £17,000, at Mill Hill.

Heston and Isleworth.—U.D.C. passed plans: A. Jones, 3 houses, Wood-la.; A. W. Mitchell, 4 houses, Lampton-rd.; H. Langford Moyle, 4 houses, Heath-rd.; H. Langford Moyle, dairy buildings, Whitton-rd.; W. Mitchell, 3 houses, Loring-rd.; H. J. Ladley, 4 houses, Woodlands-rd.; W. Harris, 34 houses, Ferndale-av.; J. Rose, Ltd., 10 shops, Great West-rd.; Fox & Hibberd, 18 houses, Great West-rd.; C. E. Langer, 6 shops, Bath-rd.; F. Ferris, 12 houses, Vincent-rd., and Burlington-rd.

High Beech.—Essex C.C. recommend shelters at Sanatorium for £130.

Hoyland.—U.D.C. received notice from C.C. of new public elementary school to be built for Tankersley, Wentworth and Hoyland.

Huddersfield.—B.G. decided to forward the M.H. plans for further day-room accommodation at Deanhouse Poor Law Hospital.

Ilford.—Plans passed by T.C.: Baskett & Brown, 30 houses, 271/329, Aldborough-rd.; F. Smith, shops and dwellings, 693/701, Green-la.; J. W. Moore, & Son, 4 houses and conservatories, 69/75, Levett-gdns.; J. Aldridge lock-up garages rear of 2/16, Avenue-gdns., Eastern-av.; Wakeling & Smith, 10 houses, 74/92, Hamilton-rd.; Geo. Reeves, 8 houses, 26/40, Sandyhill-rd.; D. W. Lucas, 5 houses, 36/40, Southdene-gdns., Eastern-av.; F. Smith, flats over shops, 3 and 4, The Arcade, High-rd.

Kingston.—T.C. reported approximate cost of erecting the new Tiffin Boys' School at £41,600.

Kingston-on-Thames.—T.C. passed plans for 4 houses, Hardman-rd., Adams & Sons.

Leeds.—T.C. recommend tenders be invited for one story building for new gas depot at junction of New York-rd., and Bridge-st.—M.T. is to be asked to sanction £97,500 for building and equipment of extension of tram depot in Swinegate.—Land off Stanningley-rd., Bramley, to be purchased from Sir Henry Strother Cautley, Bart., for housing purposes.—Manager of electricity department approved site for a sub-station and easement for cable across York-rd., and Selby-rd., housing estate No. 2.—Sanction been received from M.H. to £3,533 and £3,122 in connection with the alteration and equipment of the offices, 40, Park-la., and £7,478 first section of Council school at Hawksworth, together with £1,860 for provision of steam wagon shed, etc., at Pottery Fields Highways depot.—T.C. resolved that advertisements be published for further 112 houses on York-rd., and Selby-rd. housing estate.—Application is to be made to M.H. for £7,384 for widening of Smithy Mills-la., and reconstruction of bridge.—Plans passed: J. Common Morris, 4 houses, Foundry-la, Killingbeck; Lax Bros., 8 semi-detached houses, Upland-rd.; and Crescent, Harehills.

Leicester.—Housing and Town Planning Committee recommend the erection of 500 houses on Braunstone estate, at a cost of £246,989; also that the construction of roads and sewers on the third portion of the estate be proceeded with, at £39,229.

Littlebury.—Reconstruction of retaining walls, for Essex C.C., at £400.

Liverpool.—E.C. approved plans for portable school buildings on sites in Norris Green housing area, West Derby.

London.—L.C.C. recommend that extension of contract for erection of Blake House and Hawkins House, Hughes-fields estate, as to include provision of fence and railings and certain paving work to the yard at the adjoining dwellings (Drake Buildings), be authorised.

London (Battersea).—L.C.C. sanctioned £1,456 for replacing the temporary canvas class shelters at Springwell House school for tuberculous children, by structures of a more permanent type.

London (Bermondsey).—B.C. are to purchase 20 Rotherhithe Old-rd., for conversion into 4 flats, at £250.

London (Bethnal Green).—L.C.C. recommend that "The Van Tramp" public-house, 119 and 121, Bethnal Green-rd., be sold for £4,000 to Hoare & Co. Ltd.—Council also recommend that "The Knave of Clubs" public-house, 25, Bethnal Green-rd., be sold for £2,200 to Cannon Brewery Co., Ltd.

London (Fulham).—B.C. recommend that amended plans submitted by B.S. for public convenience on Eelbrook Common, adjoining the Harwood-rd., school, in lieu of the existing convenience at junction of Wandsworth Bridge-rd. and New King's-rd., be approved.

London (Hackney).—At a cost of £1,550 town hall is to be renovated.

London (Kensington).—B.C. received a communication from Baileys, Shaw & Gillett, the solicitors to Messrs. John Barker & Co., Ltd., authorising them to make alterations and additions to the Warwick-road depot.—Tenders are to be invited for improvement of the cloakroom facilities at the Argyll Halls, which are to cost £350.

London (Lambeth).—B.C. recommend that, subject to concurrence of Croydon Corporation and Penge U.D.C., the Council do approve proposal to construct underground convenience in Crystal Palace-parade at junction of Farquhar-rd.

LONDON (LEWISHAM).—B.C. recommend, subject to approval of M.H., 1½ acres of land be let to L.C.C. for elementary school.—Plans passed: 8 houses, H. R. Watt, Crantock-rd., 9 houses; Dibben & Co., Ltd., Warren-av.

LONDON (ROTHERHITHE).—Plans for additional accommodation for nursery staff and new store buildings at Rotherhithe, which are estimated at £28,000, been passed Bermondsey B.G.

LONDON (ST. PANCRAS).—B.C. received L.C.C. sanction to £47,275 for erection of first four blocks of flats on Wolcot-st., site of Council's Somers Town Improvement scheme.

LONDON (SPITALFIELDS).—L.C.C. recommend that, subject to consent of M.H., land adjoining the Duke of Wellington's public-house and forming part of the Bell-la. area, Spitalfields, be sold for £250 to Hoare & Co., Ltd.

LONDON (WANDSWORTH).—B.C. recommend that L.C.C. be informed that B.C. are proposing to develop the Town Hall site as it is their intention ultimately to centralise in buildings to be provided there all the Council's departments other than the Public Health Department.—Plans passed: alterations and additions to factory and offices, Grange Mills, Grove-rd., Balham; The Collett Building Co., Ltd., 22 houses, Valley-rd., Streatham; S. Dale, Truett & Steel, Ltd., 50 houses on Streatham Garden Village estate, Leigham Court-rd., Streatham; Robins & Hine, building on site adjoining 260, Balham High-rd.; J. G. Taylor, 3 lock-up garages at rear of 47, Mount Ephraim-rd., Streatham, abutting on Mount Ephraim-la.—With regard to houses on Southfields estate we have given instructions for tenders to be invited for painting.—Council recommend that L.C.C. be informed that B.C. agrees to the amended plan on understanding that its contribution of one-third of the net cost of the widening of Clapham Park-rd. throughout is not to exceed the sum of £23,583.

LONDON (WESTMINSTER).—City Council recommend that approval be given to construction by Charing Cross Electricity Supply Co., Ltd., of an access chamber and manhole cover at 21, New Street, W.C.2. —Council also approved erection of buildings to abut upon the west side of Park-st., the north side of North-row and ths south side of Oxford-st., involving the closing of Hereford-gdns.

LONDON (WOOLWICH).—B.C. approved lay-out for 125 houses on Section "C" of Eltham Estate. B.C. recommend application to L.C.C. for £84,270, being balance of £250,000 for 500 concrete houses on Council's housing estate at Eltham.—Application is to be made to M.H. for sanction to erection by direct labour of 65 further houses on Section "C"—Plans passed: S. W. Ackroyd, 2 houses, Brodrick-gr., and 10 houses, Brodrick-gr., and 11 houses and garage, McLeod-rd.; F. C. W. Barrett, 4 houses, Archery-rd., Eltham; Eley & Allen, 32 houses, Shooter's-hill, Plumstead; W. Childs, 4 houses, Bexley-rd., Eltham; W. E. Wright, 5 houses, Green-la., Eltham.

MAIDSTONE.—R.D.C. received M.H. approval to tenders of £1,663 submitted by G. Pearce & Son for 4 further houses at Bearsted, and £1,650 submitted by Seager & Cheeseman, for 4 houses at Boughton Monchelsea.

MALDON.—Treatment centre for Essex C.C. for £2,346.

MANCHESTER.—City Council are to acquire by compulsory purchase 96½ acres of land at Ladybarn (Withington) near Parr's Wood-rd., for 1,100 houses.

MANSFIELD.—T.C. received M.H. approval to tender of H. Blythe & Son for 11 houses.

MIDDLESBROUGH.—Conference between representatives of B.E. and E.C. amended plans for proposed new school clinic. It was decided that when plans were approved Town Clerk make application to M.H. for £5,500 for the erection.—Governing Council of the Constantine technical college decided upon erection of an east wing to the college, to include a students' common room, a kitchen and canteen.—Plans Committee approved erection of Catholic Presbytery at North Ormesby.

MONAGHAN.—County Surveyor is to spend £635 on repairs to Culloville bridge, for C.C.

NEWTON ABBOT.—R.D.C. passed plans for amended block plan for 50 houses at Ley-la. and Chudleigh-rd., Kingsteignton, for D. H. Howe.

NORTHAMPTON.—C.B. instructed B.S. to carry out painting, etc., works at Smallpox hospital at £325.

OXFORD.—T.C. passed plans: H. W. Strange, shops with flats over, Banbury-rd.; Central Conservative Club, hall, New-rd.

PENISTONE.—Plans been approved by E.C. for Council school at Silkstone.

PERSHORE.—Regard to second housing scheme, F. F. Andrews & Son, architects, reported to R.D.C., and Council have decided to build 36 houses: Peopleton, 6; Charlton, 6; Fladbury, 8; Eckington, 8; Whittington, 8.

PLYMOUTH.—B.S. is to modify plans and cost for public elementary school on North Prospect Housing estate.—B.S. is also to proceed with kitchen accommodation at the Devonport Guildhall in room vacated by Weights and Measures Department, at £220.—Application is to be made to M.H. for sanction to £15,000, being the estimated cost of proposed new office accommodation for the Borough Treasurer's Department.—B.S. is to invite tenders and application is to be made to M.H. for £3,900 for completion of children's block at Didworthy Sanatorium.—Loans sanctioned: £1,418, Sutton Secondary school for boys, alterations; £577, building sub-station, St. Budeaux; £4,625, mains, sub-station, St. Budeaux.—Plans passed: A. Searle & Son, 4 houses, road "A," Whitleigh estate; R. Bate, 12 houses, Browning-rd.; F. Westcott, 8 shops and flats, Bladderley-rd.; A. Searle & Son, houses, road "B," Whitleigh estate; F. Westcott, 4 houses, Northdown-rd.

PRESTON.—C.B. passed plans: G. Moorcroft, 6 houses, Burnside-av., and Woodside-av.; W. E. Trent, cinema theatre, Church-st.; H. Heaton, 3 houses, Queen's-rd.

REPTON.—At Repton Speech Day the headmaster announced that plans had been prepared for providing 100 additional seats on south aisle of school chapel at £5,500. The replacement of organ would cost £3,500, and for completion of the restoration of the Priory building a further £1,000 was needed.

ROTHERHAM.—C.B. recommend librarian to prepare report on accommodation and equipment required at proposed new Central Library, and Council are to seek sanction of M.H. to borrowing £1,500 for a new bandstand in Clifton Park.

SALFORD.—C.B. recommend borrowing £150,000 for extension of Agecroft power station. Finance Committee recommend proposal of Health Committee to £1,580 for provision of a school building and equipment at Nab Top Sanatorium.

SCARBOROUGH.—T.C. decided to put in hand preparations for building bridge over Peasholm Glen connecting Dean-rd., with Corporation's Northstead estate.—Erection cinema of between West-borough and Albemarle-cres. is to be started.

SEDGFIELD.—R.D.C. are to erect 50 additional houses.

SHEFFIELD.—M.H. sanctioned borrowing of £118,600 in connection with erection of abattoir.—Sheffield University, it is expected, will have a new mining department at £24,000.

SLOUGH.—U.D.C. passed plans:—H. Goddard, 4 houses, Williams-st.; Naylor Bros., mess room and recreation room, Wexham-rd.; Carlisle (Builders), Ltd., 4 houses, St. Paul's-av.; A. E. Butler, 2 houses, Dolphin-rd.; Slough Cricket Club, pavilion, Chalvey-rd.

SOUTHALL.—Free library is to be extended and a new branch built.

SOUTHEND-ON-SEA.—C.B. passed plans: 8 houses, Sandringham-rd., O. W. Campbell; 3 houses, Fleming-av., A. Maclow; 3 garages, Central-av., A. Dines; 16 houses, Cromwell-rd., Wm. Heath; 4 houses, Sunningdale-av., Wiltshire & Bass; 4 houses, Priory-av., I. W. S. Atkinson; 4 garages, Holyrood-dr., Chas. Neil; 8 houses, Castleton-rd., J. W. T. Welbourne; amended plan of warehouse, York-rd., O. Wallis & Sons. 3 houses, Eaton-rd., Leigh, Miss L. Lewis; amended drainage plan of offices & lock-up shops, Church-hill (corner of Leigh Broadway), Dr. D. Watson; rebuilding Strand cinema, Warrior-sq., Warrior-sq. Picture Theatre, Ltd.: 3 houses & shops, London-rd., G. Martin; 4 houses, Sandringham-rd., J. S. Thompson; tennis pavilion, Sports ground, Cricketfield-gr., St. Michael's Tennis Club.

ST. ALBANS.—Herts E.C. decided to recommend C.C. to adhere to their decision to provide more adequate accommodation for the St. Albans Central School.

STOCKSBRIDGE.—U.D.C. are to acquire land in St. Johns-rd., Deepcar, for housing purposes.

SUNBURY-ON-THAMES.—A site has been acquired for telephone exchange.

THAXTED.—Essex E.C. recommend bathroom at £160 in teachers room at Council school.

TORQUAY.—Hele and Barton is to have a new school capable of accommodating 600 children.

TOTTENHAM.—U.D.C. passed plans: Four houses and garage, Sheringham-av., and 6 houses and 2 garages, Seymour-av., H. & G. W. Rowley: 17 houses, Kimberley-rd., W. Trout; 38 houses, Wellington-av., Reed & Marshall.

TRAWDEN.—M.H. sanctioned £11,300 for 24 houses on Skipton-rd. site.

TWICKENHAM.—Plans passed by T.C.: H. L. Moyle, 4 houses, Heathfield Farm estate; W. Burridge, 4 houses, Walpole-rd.; Roper, Son & Chapman, 8 houses Spencer-rd.; Rawlings Bros., Ltd., 6 houses, Wellesey-rd.; P. Hoffman, 14 lock-up garages, Orford estate, Pope's-gr.

TYNEMOUTH.—T.C. passed plans: Four semi-detached villas, 7, 8, 9 and 10, Chirton-grn., by F. R. N. Haswell & Son, for Chisholm & Co.; 8 semi-detached villas, Cartington-rd., by W. Stockdale, for W. Moore.

TYRONE.—C.C. are seeking sanction to £3,500 for building school at Laghey.

VANGE.—Essex E.C. recommend offices in school at £690.

WESTPORT.—U.D.C. have adopted a scheme for 12 houses.

WHARFEDALE.—R.D.C. passed plans:—Semi-detached houses, Tranmere-park, Hawksworth, for Thompson & Proctor; semi-detached houses, Ash Heads, Burley-rd., Menston, for H. Roper; semi-detached villas, Alwoodley Park estate, for L. N. Lidbetter; semi-detached villas, Primley Park-av., for Wm. Thompson & Sons.

WIDNES.—T.C. propose erection of palm house in Park, and resolved that M.H. be asked to sanction borrowing of £1,850.

WILLESDEN.—U.D.C. passed plans: Offices for the Ancient Order of Foresters, hall and shops at High-rd., Kilburn; concert hall for the Services Rendered Club at Stonebridge Park; club premises and hall at Chamberlayne-rd, Kensal Rose for the Kensal Rise Constitutional Club.

WILLINGTON.—U.D.C. received sanction from M.H. to £10,800 for 30 houses.

WIRKSWORTH.—Cottage Hospital Committee acquired Waltham House and an adjoining cottage.

WITHAM.—U.D.C. received plan and correspondence in regard to widening of railway station bridge. The total cost is £1,654.

WORTHING.—T.C. passed plans: Block of 4 flats, Seldon-rd., W. J. Webb; clubhouse, Elm-gr., Lambert & Norris, Ltd., per Whitehead & Whitehead; 3 houses and shops, Broadwater-rd., Worthing Estates Building Co., Ltd., per F. G. Abell; 4 houses and two houses and shops, Chanctonview-rd., A. M. Lyne, per H. M. Potter; 8 houses, St. Andrew's-rd., A. Churcher & Sons, per H. M. Potter; 16 lock-up garages and office on land rear of High-st., F. G. Searle, per J. E. Lund; 10 houses and 4 garages on Chatham-rd., J. H. Howard; 6 lock-up garages on Tarring-rd., J. F. Collier.—T.C. received sanction to £8,622 in connection with pier pavilion.

YORK.—City Council recommend that the convenience for ladies be constructed underground in St. Sampson's-sq., and have instructed city engineer to prepare plans.

PLUMBING TRADES NATIONAL APPRENTICESHIP COUNCIL

A MEETING of this Council was held at 81, Gower-street, London, W.C., on June 15, with Mr. Ernest Lesser (Ministry of Labour) in the chair. As the result of further correspondence with the City and Guilds of London Institute regarding the proposal to limit the award of the Lead Manufacturers' Association Prizes to candidates who were under 21 years of age at the time of taking the Final Examination, it was resolved that these prizes should for the present continue to be awarded on the existing basis. It was mentioned that a deputation representative of the plumbing trade was about to suggest to the Board of Education the desirability of setting up an Intermediate Examination. Encouraging reports were submitted as to the progress of the scheme in North-east Lancashire and on the North-east Coast. Mr. Thacker reported that in the former district it had been decided that all plumbing apprentices under 18 years of age must become indentured under the National Scheme within three months. Mr. Hoey had been instrumental in arousing much interest and enthusiasm for the Scheme.

On the North-east Coast it was reported that there were 140 apprentices in the employ of 54 employers. A report had also been received from the West Riding of Yorkshire. Success had not yet attended the efforts made to inaugurate the Scheme in the Cardiff district, but it was hoped that when the acute trade depression resulting from the coal strike had passed away, a further attempt would have more fruitful results.

A similar report was received from the Derby district, where Mr. Thacker had addressed a meeting of employers. The opinion was expressed that it might be better to work for the formation of an Area Council, with headquarters at Leicester, rather than at Derby or Nottingham, and it was finally resolved to endeavour to secure the good offices of Mr. Skellington, of Leicester, in the matter.

Kelly's Directory of Merchants, Manufacturers and Shippers of the World.

This Directory, of which we have received the 1927 edition, contains a list of the names of merchants, manufacturers and shippers throughout the world. It combines all the characteristics of an English publication with those of a universal commercial directory, which will be intelligible to readers, whatsoever their nationality may be. All data can be consulted in any language. The Directory begins with an alphabetical index of all the countries and towns given in it. After the name of each country and town is given the number of the page on which the information relating to that country or town will be found. Next follows the general index in English of the various industries and products. Under each of these "trade headings" is given an alphabetical list of the places in the different countries where such industry or trade is carried on, and following this will be found in different languages a series of indices to trades and industries. By means of these vocabularies a user of the Directory knowing any of these languages is enabled to identify the headings given in the general index in English. The Directory is divided in the following manner:—Vol. 1, Europe, Asia, Africa, America (Central, North and South) and the West Indies. Vol. 2, Great Britain and her Colonies, Possessions and Overseas Dominions. The British section, instead of being divided into towns as the sections relating to other countries are, is divided into three parts: Provinces (i.e., England, Scotland and Wales), London (i.e., the London Postal District), and Ireland; each part contains first the alphabetical list of firms and then their classification under the trade headings. The Directory (Vols. 1 and 2) may be obtained from Messrs. Kelly's Directories, Ltd., 186, Strand, W.C., price 64s., post free.

PRICES CURRENT OF MATERIALS.

[Owing to the exceptional circumstances which prevail at the present time, prices of materials should be confirmed by inquiry. Ed.]

BRICKS, &c.

	£ s. d.
Per 1,000 Alongside, in River Thames up to London Bridge.	4 5 6
Best Stocks	3 19 6
Second Hard Stocks	

Per 1,000. Delivered at London Goods Stations.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Flettons, at King's Cross	2 14 3	Best Blue Pressed Staffs	9 5 0
Do. grooved for Plaster	2 16 3	Do. Bullnose	9 15 0
Do. Bullnose	3 8 3	Blue Wire Cuts	7 5 0
Best Stourbridge Fire Brick :— 2½ in.	8 11 0	3 in.	10 3 0

Glazed Bricks— Best White Ivory, and Salt Glazed Stretchers	21 10 0	D'ble Str'tch'rs	30 0 0
		D'ble Headers	27 0 0
		One Side and two Ends	31 0 0
Headers	21 0 0	Two Sides and one End	32 0 0
Quoins, Bull-nose and 4½in.		Splays and Squints	28 10 0
Flats	28 0 0		

Second Quality, £1 per 1,000 less than best. Cream and buff, £2 extra over white. Other colours, Hard Glaze, £5 10s. extra over white.

BREEZE CONCRETE SLABS.

Delivered London.

	s. d.		s. d.
2 in. per yd. super	1 11	3 in. per yd, super	2 9
2½ in „ „	2 4	4 in. „ „	3 6

	s. d.	
Thames Ballast	10 6	per yd. delivered 2 miles radius Padding-ton.
Pit Sand	13 9	„ „
Thames Sand	14 6	„ „
Best Washed Sand	14 6	„ „
¾in. Shingle for Ferro-Concrete	12 9	„ „
½in.	14 0	„ „
¾in. Broken Brick	11 6	„ „
Pan Breeze	8 0	„ „

Per ton delivered in London area in full van loads.

Best Portland Cement. British Standard Specification. Test £2 18 0 to	£3 3 6
51s. alongside at Vauxhall in 80-ton lots.	
Ferrocrete per ton extra on above	0 10 0
Super Cement (Waterproof)	4 8 0
Roman Cement	8 15 0
Parian Cement	5 15 0
Keene's Cement, White	5 15 0
„ „ Pink	5 10 0
Plaster, Coarse, Pink	3 0 0
„ „ White	3 12 6
„ Fine	5 12 0
Sirapite, Coarse	3 9 0
„ Finish	3 17 0
Grey Stone Lime	3 0 9
Chalk Lime	3 0 9
Best Ground Blue Lias Lime	2 13 6
Hair per cwt.	2 2 6
Granite Chippings	1 12 0

Note.—Sacks are charged 1s. 9d. each and credited 1s. 6d. if returned in good condition within three months carr. pd.

Stourbridge Fireclay in s'cks 37s. 0d. per ton at rly. dp.

STONE

	s. d.
Bath Stone.—Delivered in railway trucks at Westbourne Park, Paddington, G.W.R., or South Lambeth, G.W.R., per ft. cube	2 10
Portland Stone.— Brown Whitbed, in random blocks of 20 ft. average, delivered in railway trucks at Nine Elms, L. & S.W.R., South Lambeth Station, G.W.R., and Westbourne Park, Paddington, G.W.R., per ft. cube	4 4½
Do. do. delivered on road wagons at above stations, per ft. cube	4 5½
White basebed, 3d. per ft. cube extra.	
Note.—1d. per ft. cube extra for every foot over 20 ft. *average*, and ½d. beyond 30 ft.	
Hopton-Wood Stone— Delivered at any Goods Station, London.	s. d.
Random blocks from 10 ft. and over P. ft. cb.	17 0
Sawn two sides „	27 0
Sawn three or four sides „	32 0
York Stone, Blue—*Robin Hood Quality.* Delivered at any Goods Station, London.	
6 in. sawn two sides landings to sizes (under 30 ft. super) Per ft. super	5 6
6 in. rubbed two sides, ditto „	6 0
3 in. sawn two sides slabs (random sizes) „	2 3½
2 in. to 2½ in. sawn one side slabs (random sizes) „	1 6¾
1½ in. to 2 in. ditto, ditto „	1 4
Hard York— Delivered at any Goods Station, London.	
Scappled random blocks Per ft. cube	6 3
6 in. sawn two sides landing to sizes (under 40 ft. super) Per ft. super	5 1½
6 in. rubbed two sides, ditto „	6 1½
4 in. sawn two sides slabs (random sizes) „	2 10
3 in. ditto ditto „	2 1½
2 in. self-faced random flags Per yd. super	9 0

CAST STONE.

Delivered in London area in full-van loads, per ft. cube:—Plain, 8s. 6d.; Moulded, 9s. 6d. Cills, 10s. 0d.

WOOD.

GOOD BUILDING DEAL.

Inches.	per stan.	Inches.	per stan.
4 × 11	£28 0	3 × 6	£21 0
4 × 9	25 0	3 × 11	25 0
4 × 8	24 0	2 × 11	25 0
4 × 7	23 0	3 × 9	24 0
3 × 8	21 0	2½ × 9	23 0
3 × 7	20 0	3 × 4½	22 0
2½ × 7	20 0	3 × 4	22 0

PLANED BOARDS.

1 × 11	£27 0	1 × 9	£26 0

PLAIN EDGE FLOORING.

Inches	per sq.	Inches.	per sq.
⅝	20/-	1¼	31/-
⅞	22/-	1½	34/-
1	25/-		

TONGUED AND GROOVED FLOORING

Inches.	per sq.	Inches.	per sq.
1	25/-	⅝	16/6
1¼	31/-	¾	19/-
1½	34/-	1	24/-

MATCHING (BEST).

BATTENS.

Inches.	s. d.
¾ × 2	2 6 per 100 ft.

SAWN LATHS.

Per bundle	0 2 4

1" AND UP THICK.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Dry Austrian Wainscot, per ft. cube	0 16 0 to	0 18 0
Dry American and/or Japanese Figured Oak, ft. cube	0 15 0 to	—
Dry American and/or Japanese Plain Oak, ft. cube	0 11 0 to	0 13 0
Dry sq. edged Honduras Mahogany, ft. cube	0 16 0 to	0 18 0
Dry Log cut Honduras Mahogany, ft. cube	0 18 0 to	1 1 0
Dry Cuba Mahogany, ft. cube	1 4 0 to	1 10 0
Dry Teak, ft. cube	0 13 0 to	0 15 0
Dry American Whitewood, ft. cube	0 11 0 to	0 14 0
Best Scotch glue, per cwt.	4 10 0 to	—
Liquid Glue, per cwt.	4 7 0 to	5 10 0

SLATES.

First quality slates from Bangor or Portmadoc carriage paid in full truck loads to London Rate Station. Per 1,000.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
24 by 12	32 18 4	18 by 10	18 12 11
22 by 12	29 17 11	18 by 9	16 9 2
22 by 11	27 14 2	16 by 10	15 12 6
20 by 12	26 5 0	16 by 8	12 3 9
20 by 10	22 10 0		

TILES.

Delivered at London rate stations in full truckloads of not less than 4 tons. Per 1,000 f.o.r. London.

Best machine-made iles from Broseley or Staffordshire district	5 12 6
ditto hand-made ditto	5 17 6
Ornamental ditto	6 2 6
Hip and valley tiles (per dozen) { Hand-made	0 9 6
Machine-made	0 9 0

METALS.

Joists, Girders, &c., to London Station, per Ton—	£ s. d.
R.S. Joists, cut and fitted	12 10 0
Plain Compound Girders	14 10 0
„ Stanchions	16 10 0
In Roof Work	19 10 0

MILD STEEL ROUNDS.

To London Station, per ton.

Diameter.	£ s. d.	Diameter.	£ s. d.
½ in.	12 0 0	⅝ in. to ½ in.	10 15 0
⅜ in.	11 0 0	⅝ in. to 2⅜ in.	10 10 0

Wrought-Iron Tubes and Fittings— (Discount off List for lot of not less than £7 net value delivered direct from Works, 2½ per cent. less above gross discounts, carriage forward, if sent from London Stocks.)

	Tubes.	Fittings Over ½"	Flanges Over ½"
Black Gas	67½%	45%	55%
Galvanised Gas	52½%	35%	45%
Blue Water	62½%	40%	50%
Galvanised Water	46½%	30%	40%
Red Steam	57½%	35%	45%
Galvanised Steam	40 %	25%	35%

C.I. Half-Round Gutters—London Prices ex Works.

Per yd. in 6 ft. lengths.	Gutters.	Angles and Nozzles.	Stop Ends.
3 in.	1/3½	11¾d.	3¾d.
3½ in.	1/4¾	1/1½	3¾d.
4 in.	1/6	1/3	3¾d.
4½ in.	1/7½	1/4¾	4¼d.
5 in.	1/10½	1/6½	5¾d.

O.G. Gutters.

3 in.	1/8	1/4½	3¾d.
3½ in.	1/8	1/4½	3¾d.
4 in.	1/9¾	1/4¾	4¼d.
4½ in.	1/11¾	1/7¾	4¼d.
5 in.	2/4½	1/10½	5¾d.

RAIN-WATER PIPES, &c.

per yd. in 6 fts.	Pipe.	Bends, stock angles.	Branches. stock angles.
2 in. plain	1/10½	1/3	1/9½
2½ in. „	2/0¾	1/4¾	2/1¾
3 in. „	2/6	1/9	2/7½
3½ in. „	2/11¾	2/0½	3/0½
4 in. „	3/5	2/6½	3/8½

L.C.C. Coated Soil Pipes—London Prices ex Works

	Pipe.	Bends, stock angles.	Branches. stock angles
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
2 in. per yd. in 6 fts. plain	3 3	2 4½	2 10
2½ in. „	3 9	2 7½	3 7
3 in. „	4 6	2 10	4 2½
3½ in. „	4 11½	3 7	4 11½
4 in. „	5 5½	4 0½	5 9

L.C.C. Coated Drain Pipes—London Prices ex Works.

	Pipe.	Bends, stock angles.	Branches. stock angles.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
3 in. per yd. in 9 ft. lengths	4 4	5 1	8 0½
4 in. „ „	6 2	5 8	10 0
5 in. „ „	7 2	10 10	17 1
6 in. „ „	8 6	13 2	21 9

Gasken for jointing, 38/6 per cwt.

	Per ton in London.		
Iron—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Common bars	13 0 0	to 14 10 0	
Staffordshire Crown Bars— Good merchant quality	14 5 0	to 15 5 0	
Staffordshire Marked Bars	16 5 0	... 17 5 0	
Mild Steel Bars	10 0 0	... 11 0 0	
Steel Bars, Ferro-Concrete quality, basis price	10 0 0	... 11 0 0	
Hoop iron, basis price	12 0 0	... 13 0 0	
„ Galvanised	27 0 0	... 28 0 0	
Soft Steel Sheets, Black— Ordinary sizes to 20 g.	13 5 0	... 14 5 0	
„ „ „ 24 g.	14 5 0	... 15 5 0	
„ „ „ 26 g.	16 5 0	... 17 5 0	
Sheets Flat Best Soft Steel, C.R. & C.A. quality— Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 20g.	15 10 0	... 16 10 0	
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 22 g. and 24 g.	16 10 0	... 17 10 0	
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 26 g.	18 10 0	... 20 10 0	
No. 1 quality £4 per ton extra.			
Flat and Galvanised Corrugated Sheets— Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. to 9 ft. to 20 g.	18 0 0	... 19 0 0	
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. to 9 ft. to 22 g. and 24 g.	18 10 0	... 19 10 0	
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. to 9 ft. to 26 g.	21 10 0	... 22 10 0	
Sheets Galvanised Flat, Best quality— Best Soft Steel Sheets, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 20 g. and thicker	22 0 0	... 23 0 0	
Best Soft Steel Sheets, 22 g. and 24 g.	24 0 0	... 26 0 0	
Best Soft Steel Sheets, 26 g.	25 10 0	... 26 10 0	
Cut Nails, 3 in. to 6 in.	19 0 0		
(Under 3 in. usual trade extras.)			

Metal Windows.—Standard sizes, suitable for complete houses, including all fittings, painting two coats, and delivery to job, average price about 1s. 4d. to 1s. 7d. per foot super.

LEAD, &c.

(Delivered in London.)	£ s. d.
Lead—Sheet, English, 4 lb. and up	32 0 0
Pipe in coils	32 10 0
Soil pipe	35 10 0
Compo Pipe	36 0 0

Note.—Country delivery, 20s. per ton extra; lots under 3 cwt. 3s. per cwt. extra, and over 3 cwt. and under 5 cwt., 1s. 6d. per cwt. extra. Cut to sizes, 2s. cwt. extra.

Oil lead, ex London area, at Mills per ton	22 0 0

COPPER.

	s. d.
Seamless Copper tubes (basis) per lb.	1 0½
Strong sheet „	1 0
Thin „	1 1
Copper nails „	2 3
Copper wire „	2 4

PLUMBERS' BRASS WORK.

Delivered in London.

New River Pattern Screw Down Bib Cocks for Iron.

½ in. ¾ in. 1 in. 1¼ in. 1½ in. 2 in.
29/- 45/- 76/- 153/- 246/- 510/- per doz.

New River Pattern Screw Down Stop Cocks and Unions.

½ in. ¾ in. 1 in. 1¼ in. 1½ in. 2 in.
41/6 62/- 92/- 174/- 300/- 588/- per doz.

New River Pattern Screw Down Main Ferrules.

½ in. ¾ in. 1 in.
39/6 60/- 116/6 per doz.

Caps and Screws.

1¼ in. 1½ in. 2 in. 3 in. 3½ in. 4 in.
7/6 10/- 14/- 23/- 30/- 42/- per doz.

Double Nut Boiler Screws.

½ in. ¾ in. 1 in. 1¼ in. 1½ in. 2 in.
7/6 11/- 17/- 29/- 36/- 63/- per doz.

Brass Sleeves.

1½ in. 2 in. 3 in. 3½ in. 4 in.
10/- 12/- 20/- 24/- 31/- per doz.

New River Pattern Croydon Ball Valves, S.F.

½ in. ¾ in. 1 in. 1¼ in. 1½ in.
35/- 56/- 98/- 162/- 228/- per doz.

Drawn Lead P. & S. Traps with Brass Cleaning Screw.

1½ in. 1½ in. 2 in. 3 in.
8 lbs. P. traps 33/- 41/- 56/- 101/- per doz.
8 lbs. S. traps 35/- 45/- 66/- 126/- „

Tin—English Ingots, 3/1 per lb. Solder—Plumber's 1/4, Tinmen's 1/7, Blowpipe 1/7 per lb.

PAINTS, &c.

Raw Linseed Oil, in pipes per gallon	0	3 1
„ „ „ in barrels „	0	3 3
„ „ „ in drums „	0	3 5
Boiled „ „ in barrels „	0	3 5
„ „ „ in drums „	0	3 8
Turpentine in barrels „	0	3 6
„ in drums (10 gall.) „	0	3 8
Genuine Ground English White Lead, per ton	46	0 0
(In not less than 5 cwt. casks.)		

Genuine White Lead Paint— "Father Thames," "Nine Elms," "Park," "Supremus," "St. Paul's," "Morganswyte," "Polacco," "J." Brand and other best brands in 14 lb. tins) not less than 5 cwt. lots per ton delivered 65 10 0

Red Lead, Dry (packages extra) per ton	38 0 0
Best Linseed Oil Putty per cwt.	0 15 0
Filicol „	0 15 6
Size. XD quality fkn.	0 3 6

Continued on page 73

*The information given on this page has been specially compiled for The Builder and is copyright. Our aim in this list is to give, as far as possible, the *average* prices of materials, not necessarily the highest or lowest. Quality and quantity obviously affect prices—a fact which should be remembered by those who make use of this information.

PRICES CURRENT OF MATERIALS (*contd.*)

GLASS.

ENGLISH SHEET GLASS IN CRATES OF STOCK SIZES.

Per ft.		Per ft.	
15 oz. fourths ...	2¾d.	32 oz. fourths	6¾d.
15 „ thirds ...	3¾d.	32 „ thirds.....	9 d.
21 „ fourths ...	4d.	Obscured Sheet, 15 oz.	3¾d.
21 „ thirds.....	4¾d.	„ „ 21 „	4 d.
26 „ fourths ...	4¾d.	Fluted 15 oz. 6¾d., 21 oz. 9d.	
26 „ thirds.....	6¾d.	En'lled 15 oz. 4⅞d., 21 oz. 6⅝d.	

Extra price according to size and substance for squares cut from stock.

ENGLISH ROLLED PLATE IN CRATES OF STOCK SIZES.

	Per ft.
⅛ Rolled plate	4¾d.
1/16 Rough rolled	5⅜d.
¼ Rough rolled	5⅝d.
Figured Rolled, Baltic, Oceanic, Arctic Stippolyte, and small and large Flemish White	6d.
Ditto, tinted	8⅜d.
Rolled Sheet	5¼d.
White Rolled Cathedral	5½d.
Tinted do.	7½d.

Cast plate is same price as rough rolled.

VARNISHES, &c.

		Per Gallon. £ s. d.
Oak Varnish.....	Outside	0 14 0
Fine ditto	ditto	0 16 0
Fine Copal	ditto	0 18 0
Pale Copal	ditto	1 0 0
Pale Copal Carriage	ditto	1 4 0
Best ditto	ditto	1 12 0
Floor Varnish	Inside	0 18 0
Fine Pale Paper	ditto	0 18 0
Fine Copal Cabinet	ditto	1 2 6
Fine Copal Flatting	ditto	1 0 6
Hard Drying Oak	ditto	0 18 0
Fine Hard Drying Oak	ditto	0 19 0
Fine Copal Varnish.....	ditto	1 0 0
Pale ditto	ditto	1 2 0
Best ditto	ditto	1 12 0
Best Japan Gold Size		0 12 6
Best Black Japan		0 10 6
Oak and Mahogany Stain (water)		0 12 0
Brunswick Black.....		0 7 6
Berlin Black.....		0 14 6
Knotting (patent)		1 5 0
French and Brush Polish		0 17 0
Liquid Dryers in Terebine.....		0 9 0
Cuirass Black Enamel		0 7 0

Frensham Pond Saved.

From a letter addressed to *The Times* from Mr. Aubrey T. Lawrence, it is seen that at Frensham the Great Pond has, for the time being, been saved from the proximity of a sewage farm. The Alton Rural Council have decided not to proceed with their portion of the scheme, and there is no likelihood, it is understood, of the Farnham Council persisting alone in their portion.

THE SCOTTISH BUILDER

NEW BUILDINGS IN SCOTLAND

Grangemouth.—Houses.—The Dean of Guild Court has sanctioned the erection of 56 houses in the new housing area, and 12 in Kelvin-street, in the Old Town, for the Corporation.

Dundee.—Buildings.—Plans and sections of the following proposed new buildings, etc., have been lodged at the office of the City Engineer :—

Albert-street.—Alterations for the Commercial Bank of Scotland.

Brook-street, Broughty Ferry.—Alterations and additions for the Dundee Eastern Co-op. Society, Ltd. Mr. G. Jamieson, architect, 20, Whitehall-street.

Strathmore-avenue.—House and restaurant for Mr. Nicola Soave. Messrs. Gordon and Scrimgeour, architects, 39, High-street.

Glasgow.—Housing.—Contracts amounting to over £144,000 have been approved by the Corporation Housing Committee for various works in connection with the construction of the second section of the housing scheme at Balernock.

Edinburgh.—Buildings.—The Edinburgh University Court has received permission of the Dean of Guild Court to proceed with the erection of the new Zoology Department at West Mains-road. Permission to make alterations at 51-54, George-square, has also been granted to the University.

Other warrants granted were:—

Governors of Fettes Trust—boarding-house at Fettes College;

Roman Catholic Church Trustees—addition at St. Peter's R.C. Church, Falcon-avenue;

Leith Provident Co-operative Society—store, cloakroom, and other accommodation at Bangor-road, Leith.

West Perthshire. — Reconstruction. — An important scheme for the reconstruction of the Trossachs-road is being proposed by the West Perthshire District Committee. This scheme is estimated to cost £32,000.

OBITUARY

Thomas Purves Marwick.

We regret to record the death of Mr. Thomas Purves Marwick, F.R.I.B.A., who died at Edinburgh on Sunday last. The son of an Orcadian, he himself was brought up and educated in Edinburgh, and there carried on for many years a large and successful business as architect and valuator. He was recognised as one of the foremost experts in Scotland in connection with references relating to disturbance for compulsory acquisition of property and all matters relating thereto and to questions of rating. He gave ungrudging service to the promotion of the Edinburgh A.A., of which he was a member, and he held the office of President of the Incorporation of Architects in Scotland from 1922-24. Holding the degrees F.S.I., F.S.A., he was Ashpitel Prizeman in 1882 and Institute Medallist in 1884. He took a keen interest in all matters relating to the improvement of the city from an architectural, æsthetic, and sanitary point of view, and his services in this way were ungrudgingly rendered and highly appreciated. He was a man of much culture and wide reading, broad sympathies and warm-hearted. In all social questions he was always ready with wise advice and assistance.

The death has taken place of Mr. Haddon Anderson Bower, 31, Queen's-road, an Aberdeen granite merchant.

Housing Progress in Scotland.

The following figures show the progress that has been made in State-aided housing schemes in Scotland to May 31, 1927 :—

	Completed.	Under Construction.
1919 Act	25,542 ...	8
Private Subsidy Schemes (1919 Additional Powers Act) ...	2,324 ...	—
Slum Clearance Schemes	5,400 ...	2,357
1923 Act :—		
By Local Authorities	3,433 ...	519
By Private Enterprise	9,820 ...	2,927
1924 Act :—		
By Local Authorities	9,286 ...	12,999
By Private Enterprise	270 ...	191
Demonstration Houses	17 ...	—
	56,092 ...	19,001

Culloden House to be Sold.

Culloden House, which has for many years belonged to the family of Forbes of Culloden, has been placed in the hands of the agents, for sale in September. In 1745 the property belonged to Duncan Forbes, Lord President of the Court of Session, and he, having been forced to retreat, Prince Charlie occupied the house previous to the Battle of Culloden. In addition to the bedroom in which the Prince slept, there are interesting relics of his visit, and the actual battlefield is but a mile distant.

New Scottish Schools.

The Scottish Building and Monumental Workers' Association have decided to approach the Glasgow Education Authority to urge the expedition of the schemes for the building of twelve new schools and additions to existing schools. It is also proposed to urge the authority, when placing the contracts, to stipulate for the use of stone in the construction of the buildings. The Union state that a large number of members are unemployed, and that an improvement in trade would follow if the Education Authority would proceed with their contemplated building plans.

BUILDING TRADE WAGES IN SCOTLAND.*

The following are the present rates of wages in the building trade in the principal towns of Scotland. Every endeavour is made to ensure accuracy, but we cannot be responsible for errors that may occur :—

	Masons.	Bricklayers.	Carpenters, Joiners.	Plasterers.	Slaters.	Plumbers.	Painters.	Labourers—Masons', Bricklayers', Plasterers'.
Aberdeen	1/8	1/8½	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/7	10½d. to 1/1
Airdrie.....	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	—	1/6½	1/3
Alexandria	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	—		1/2½ to 1/3½
Arbroath.....	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7½	1/7	1/7	1/5½	1/1½
Ayr	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/3
Bathgate.....	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8½	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/2 to 1/3
Blairgowrie.....	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7½	1/5	1/7	1/4	10d. to 1/-
Bo'ness	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3
Coatbridge	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	—	1/6½	1/3 to 1/3½
Dumbarton.....	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Dumfries.....	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Dundee	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3
Dunfermline	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Edinburgh	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Falkirk	1/7½	1/7½	1/7	1/8	1/7	1/7	1/6½	1/2½
Fort William	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/2
Galashiels	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Glasgow	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Greenock.....	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/7	1/0½ to 1/3½
Hamilton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/3½
Hawick	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7-1/7½	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Helensburgh	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/7	1/3½
Inverness	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/- to 1/2
Kilmarnock	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Kirkcaldy	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Kirkwall	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/4	1/-
Lanark	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6	1/- to 1/2
Leith	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Motherwell	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/3½
Perth	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/3
Stirling	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Stirlingshire (Eastern District)	1/8-1/10	1/8-1/10	1/8	1/9	1/7	1/8	1/6½	1/3½
Wishaw	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/7	1/3½

* The information given in this table is copyright. The rates of wages in the various towns in England and Wales are given on page 66.

CURRENT PRICES FOR BUILDING WORK IN LONDON*

EXCAVATOR.

		s.	d.
Digging and throwing or wheeling and filling carts, and carting away to shoot—6 ft. deep	per yard cube	11	0
Add if in clay	,, ,,	1	0
Add for every additional depth of 6 ft.	,, ,,	0	6
Planking and strutting to trenches	per foot super	0	5
Do. to sides of excavation, including shoring	,, ,,	1	0

CONCRETOR.

Portland cement concrete in foundation 1 to 6	per yard cube	38	0
Add if in underpinning in short lengths	,, ,,	7	0
Add if in floors 6 in. thick	,, ,,	3	3
Add if in beams	,, ,,	3	9
Add if aggregate 1 : 2 : 4	,, ,,	10	0
Add for hoisting not exceeding 10 ft. beyond the first 10 ft.	,, ,,	2	6

BRICKLAYER.

		£	s.	d.
Reduced brickwork in lime mortar and Fletton bricks	per rod	32	0	0
Add if in stocks	,,	7	10	0
Add if in Staffordshire blues	,,	22	0	0
Add if in Portland cement and sand	,,	1	10	0

FACINGS.

Extra for facing in English or Flemish bond for every 10s. per 1,000 over the price of the common bricks	per ft. super	0	0	1¼

POINTING.

Neat flat struck or weathered joint	,, ,,	0	0	3

ARCHES.

Extra only to the price of ordinary brickwork :—				
Fair external in half brick rings	,, ,,	0	0	10
Axed in stocks	,, ,,	0	1	9
Rubbed and gauged jointed in putty camber or segmental	,, ,,	0	6	0

SUNDRIES.

Damp course in double course of slates breaking joint and bedded in Port and cement	,, ,,	0	1	0
Setting ordinary register grates and stoves	each	1	0	0
Setting kitchener, including forming flues, &c., with all necessary fire bricks	,,	4	15	0

ASPHALTER.

		s.	d.
Half-inch horizontal damp course	per yard super	4	6
Three-quarter-inch vertical damp course	,, ,,	9	6
Three-quarter-inch on flats in two thicknesses	,, ,,	6	3
Angle fillet	per foot run	0	3
Skirting and fillet 6 in. high	,, ,,	1	2

MASON.

York stone templates fixed	per foot cube	13	0
York stone sills fixed	,, ,,	22	0
Bath stone and all l bour fixed	,, ,,	10	6
Portland stone fixed	,, ,,	20	0

SLATER.

Welsh 16 in. × 8 in. 3 in. lap, including nails	per square	72	9
Do. 20 in. × 10 in. Do. Do.	,,	80	9
Do. 24 in. × 12 in. Do. Do.	,,	90	0

CARPENTER AND JOINER.

Fir framed in plates	per foot cube	5	0
Do. joists	,, ,,	5	6
Do. roofs, floors and partitions	,, ,,	6	0
Do. trusses	,, ,,	8	6

		¾″	1″	1¼″	2″
Deal rough close boarding	per sq.	35/6	40/-	45/-	72/-

		s.	d.
Flat centering for concrete floor, including struts or hangers	,,	50	0
Do. to beams	per ft. sup.	1	0
Centres for arches	,,	1	6
Gutter boards and bearers	,,	1	0

FLOORING.

		¾″	1″	1¾″	1½″
Deal-edges shot	per sq.	—	44/6	53/-	60/6
Do. tongued and grooved	,,	—	49/-	57/6	65/-
Do. matchings	,,	45/-	51/-	—	—
Moulded skirting, including backings and grounds	per ft. sup.	1/6	1/9	2/0	2/6

SASHES AND FRAMES.

		s.	d.
One-and-a-half moulded sashes or casements	per foot super	1	10
Two Do. Do. Do.	,, ,,	2	1
Add for fitting and fixing	,, ,,	0	3
Deal-cased frames with 1 in. inner and outer linings, 1½ in. pulley stiles tongued to linings, hard wood sills with 2 in. moulded sashes in squares, double hung, double hung with pulleys, lines and weights ; average size	,, ,,	3	9

DOORS.

		1½″	1¾″	2″
Two-panel square framed	per ft. sup.	2/1	2/4	2/6
Four-panel Do.	,,	2/5	2/8	2/11
Two-panel moulded both sides	,,	2/8	2/11	3/2
Four-panel Do. Do.	,,	2/11	3/2	3/5

CARPENTER AND JOINER—continued.

FRAMES.

		s.	d.
Deal wrot moulded and rebated	per foot cube	14	0

		1″	1¼″	1½″
Plain deal jamb linings framed	per ft. sup.	1/7	1/8	1/11
Deal shelves and bearers	,,	1/4	1/6	1/9
Add if cross-tongued	,,	2d.	2d.	2d.

STAIRCASES.

		1″	1¼″	1½″	2″	2½″
Deal treads and risers in and including rough brackets		2/1	2/4	2/9	—	—
Deal strings wrot on both sides and framed		1/8	2/-	2/2	2/8	—

			s.	d.
Housings for steps and risers		each	0	11
Deal balusters, 1 in. × 1¼ in.		per ft. run	0	9
Mahogany handrail : average, 3 in. × 3 in.		,, ,,	6	0
Add if ramped		,, ,,	12	0
Add if wreathed		,, ,,	24	0

FIXING ONLY IRONMONGERY (INCLUDING SCREWS).

6 in. barrel bolts	8½d.	Rim locks	2/-
Sash fasteners	11½d.	Mortice locks	4/6
Casement fasteners	1/5	Patent spring hinges and letting into floor and making good	19/-
Casement stays	1/2		
Cupboard locks	1/5		

FOUNDER AND SMITH.

		s.	d.
Rolled steel joists	per cwt.	16	3
Plain compound girders	,,	19	0
Do. stanchions	,,	21	9
In roof work	,,	27	6

RAIN-WATER GOODS.

		3″	4″	5″	6″
Half-round plain rebated joints	ft. run	1/6	1/9	2/-	2/6
Ogee Do. Do.	,,	1/9	2/-	2/6	3/3
Rain-water pipes with ears	,,	1/9	2/7	—	—
Extra for shoes and bends	each	4/4	5/11	—	—
Do. stopped ends	,,	1/11	2/4½	3/7	4/-
Do. nozzles for inlets	,,	2/2	2/7	3/10	4/3

PLUMBER.

		s.	d.
Milled lead and laying in flashings and gutters	per cwt.	45	6
Do. Do. in flats	,,	44	6
Extra labour and solder in coated cesspools	each	6	9
Welf joint	per ft. run	0	6
Soldered seam	,, ,,	1	6
Copper nailing	,, ,,	0	6

		½″	¾″	1″	1½″	2″	4″
Drawn lead waste	per ft. run	1/2	1/9	2/-	3/4	4/-	—
Do. service	,,	1/8	2/2	2/7	3/10	—	—
Do. soil	,,	—	—	—	—	—	6/9
Bends in lead pipe	each	—	—	—	—	3/3	8/2
Soldered stop ends	,,	1/2	1/8	2/1	2/10	3/6	—
Red lead joints	,,	11d.	1/-	1/3	1/11	2/4	4/10
Wiped soldered joints	,,	2/10	3/6	4/-	4/11	6/6	9/9
Lead traps and cleaning screws	,,	—	—	—	14/7	19/6	—
Bib cocks and joints	,,	6/4	9/7	15/4	41/-	—	—
Stop cocks and joints	,,	15/4	17/2	25/8	64/-	—	—

PLASTERER.

			s.	d.
Render, float and set in lime and hair		per yard sup.	2	6
Do. Do. Sirapite		,, ,,	2	9
Do. Do. Keen's		,, ,,	4	0
Add saw lathing		,, ,,	1	7
Add metal lathing		,, ,,	2	6
(Not including hangers or runners, &c., for suspended ceilings.)				
Portland cement screed		,, ,,	2	2
Do. plain face		,, ,,	3	3
Mouldings in plaster		per 1 girth	0	1¾
One-and-a-half grano ithic pavings		per yard sup.	5	9

GLAZIER.

21-oz. sheet plain	per foot sup.	0	8½
26-oz. Do.	,, ,,	1	0
Obscured sheet	,, ,,	1	1
⅛-in. rolled plate	,, ,,	0	9
¼-in rough rolled or cast plate	,, ,,	0	10½
¼-in wired cast plate	,, ,,	1	4

PAINTER.

Preparing and distempering, 2 coats	per yard sup.	0	9
Knotting and priming	,, ,,	0	7
Plain painting, 1 coat	,, ,,	0	9
Do. 2 coats	,, ,,	1	2
Do. 3 coats	,, ,,	1	9
Do. 4 coats	,, ,,	2	4
Graining	,, ,,	2	3
Varnishing twice	,, ,,	1	9
Sizing	,, ,,	0	3
Flatting	,, ,,	0	7
Enamel	,, ,,	1	1
Wax polishing	per foot sup.	0	6
French polishing	,, ,,	1	2
Preparing for and hanging paper	per piece, 2 – to 4		

*These prices apply to *new buildings only*. They cover superintendence by foreman and carry a profit of 10 % on the prime cost without establishment charges. A percentage of 1½ should be added for Employers' Liability and National Health and Unemployments Acts, and from 1s. 6d. per £100 for Fire Insurance. The whole of the information given on this page is copyright.

PATENTS

APPLICATIONS PUBLISHED.*

266,104.—H. R. Buckeldee: Ventilators.
266,107.—E. C. R. Marks: Hoisting apparatus.
266,124.—C. W. Glover: Erecting walls.
266,125.—A. E. Hills: Manufacture of sheet material.
266,153.—A. A. Mead and Mead, McLean & Co., Ltd.—Louvre ventilators.
266,214.—K. Takemura and K. Oiwa: Varnishing preparation.
266,222.—A. Kennedy & Co., Ltd., and A. N. Kennedy: Manufacture of flooring.
266,223.—A. Kennedy & Co., Ltd., and A. N. Kennedy: Jig for assemblage of openwork structures.
266,224.—C. N. Forrest: Waterproof coatings.
260,980.—E. G. Hearn: Non-slipping devices.
266,260.—Dr. B. Bauer: Reinforcement.
264,547.—The Duke of Atholl: Building construction.
264,580.—J. Muller: Method for the construction of concrete blocks.
264,583.—A. E. Hills: Manufacture of moulded articles from fibrous material.
264,626.—H. J. Pollard and Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd.: Light-metal structures.
264,628.—C. B. Young: Bricks.
264,711.—P. Cadre: Cement.
264,715.—G. Maxwell: Concrete-block building construction.
264,739.—Superheater Co., Ltd.: Joining pipes.
263,744.—Jackson & Church Co.: Mixing and other machines.
264,760.—J. Fahey: Moulding concrete.
264,774.—A. W. Stewart, F. C. Stewart, and J. G. Buchanan: Ventilation system.
264,782.—The Duke of Atholl: Building construction.
265,644.—R. A. Ryves, M. E. Williams, and L. Hall: Tile making machines.
265,655.—T. J. Priestman: Paving-blocks.
265,719.—S. J. Powell: Sink strainer.
265,731.—G. H. Ferguson: Walls.
265,752.—W. Sabatini: Reinforced concrete.
265,768.—M. J. Adams: Flushing cisterns.
265,797.—G. T. Edwards, T. S. Griffin, and R. A. Blakeborough: Venting air from water mains.
265,807.—G. W. Rawlings: Concrete building structures.
265,810.—T. C. Fawcett, Ltd., D. Fawcett, and A. E. Bottomley: Brick-making machines.
265,817.—H. F. H. Poole: Concrete ventilating brick.
265,818.—S. Hara: Sinking bridge piers.
265,861.—A. Wolfsholz: Concrete piles.
265,866.—E. Reichmann: Polishing wooden floors.
265,869.—J. Broda: Boarded roofing.
265,873.—T. Sudzki: Fireproof shutters.
262,731.—D. Van Der Voude and Municipal & General Heating Co., Ltd.: Heating installations.
265,901.—F. Morton: Paving-blocks.
266,425.—W. J. Rex: Building construction.
243,727.—P. Ferrier: Reinforced concrete.
266,457.—E. J. Burge: Supporting concrete shuttering against walls.
266,482.—W. Crabtree and D. Monk: Manhole and like boxes and covers.
266,595.—W. H. W. Idris: Manufacture of floors.

British Artists' Exhibitions.

The fifth exhibition of British artists' work under Sir Joseph Duveen's scheme will open in mid-September at the Bradford City Art Gallery. Forms of entry for this exhibition will be sent to all artists whose work has been accepted for previous exhibitions, and artists who have not previously submitted their work are invited to write for particulars to the secretary, British Artists' Exhibitions, 7, Garrick-street, London, W.C.2.

* All these applications are now in the stage in which opposition to the grant of Patents upon them may be made.

TRADE NEWS

The Incorporated London Academy of Music.

Considerable reconstruction has been carried out to the premises in Harrington-road, S.W., of this Institution—referred to in our notes of this week. The building has been fitted throughout with central heating by Messrs. Rosser & Russell: electric lighting by Troughton & Young; a new floor by the Kleine Patent Flooring Syndicate, while other reconstruction work has been carried out by Messrs. Smith & Donovan.

Travelling Exhibit of Boilers.

The travelling exhibit of the National Radiator Company, Ltd., of Hull, fitted with a working installation of the "Ideal" Cookanheat and "Ideal" Classic radiators, will demonstrate as follows:—July 11, Market Ground, Wilmslow; July 12, opposite Station Clock, Altrincham; July 13, Castle Yard, Market-place, Stockport; July 14, 15, in front of Palatine Cinema and Café, and 16, Palatine-road, Withington (at tram terminus), Manchester.

The Westminster Bank, Ltd.

The directors of Westminster Bank Ltd., have declared an interim dividend of 10 per cent. for the half-year ended June 30 on the £20 shares, and the maximum dividend of 6¼ per cent. on the £1 shares for the same period.

The dividends, 10s. per share and 1s. 3d. per share respectively (both less income tax), will be payable on August 2.

The Waygood-Otis Sports.

The eighteenth annual sports and garden party of Messrs. Waygood-Otis, Ltd., were held on their picturesque club ground at Orchard Way, Elmers End. The various events were confined to club members and their children, and a lengthy programme was carried through in prompt manner. G. R. Maryon was the principal winner, as during the afternoon he carried off premier honours in four events. He also retained the "H. C. Walker" Cup presented as a challenge trophy for the highest individual points for wins or places during the meeting.

Several fancy events and children's races were included on the programme, and following the presentation of prizes by Mrs. D. W. R. Green, dancing on the lawn was enjoyed to the accompaniment of music by the Southern Military Band.

Paints and Varnishes.

Messrs. Goodlass, Wall & Co., Ltd., of Liverpool, have opened a large depot, we are informed, at 238-240, Whitechapel-road, E., where large stocks of their paints, colours and varnishes will be held for prompt London and district delivery.

Greenwich Health Week.

The Greenwich Borough Council, through the officials of the Public Health Department, have arranged a very comprehensive exhibition of sanitation and hygienic interest, at the Municipal Buildings, Royal Hill, from July 5 to 9, and in view of the attention that is now being given to the preservation of old buildings, which, although often beautiful, are frequently damp. It is interesting to find here a very complete set of models showing the practical application to such purposes of the "Pudlo" brand cement waterproofing powder. The sanitary inspectors of the borough have found it possible to save many buildings that had been scheduled for demolition, because of their dampness, by applying renderings of sand and cement, waterproofed by the addition of "Pudlo" brand powder.

Compo Flooring.

In the description of the Friends' House, Euston-road, published in THE BUILDER for June 24, Messrs. Adamsez, Ltd., the sanitary engineers, of Scotswood-on-Tyne, were quoted as responsible for the compo floors. This was in error, as this firm do not handle such material, manufacturing only sanitary fittings.

TENDERS

Communications for insertion under this heading should be addressed to "The Editor," and must reach him not later than Tuesday evening.

* Denotes *accepted*.
† Denotes *provisionally accepted*.
‡ Denotes *recommended for acceptance*.
§ Denotes *accepted subject to modifications*.

ALPERTON.—Extension of the central heating system from the new buildings of the Alperton County School to the existing building, for the Middlesex C.C.:—

*G. N. Haden and Sons, Ltd., London	£565 10 0

BARKING.—Re-decorating the library building, internally and externally, for the U.D.C.

H. Moody, Barking	£325 0 0
W. H. C. Heath & Son, Seven Kings	289 0 0
G. M. Hill, Queen's Park	247 0 0
Co-operative Builders Guild (London), Ltd., Forest Gate	242 0 0
*W. J. Hopkins, Barking	169 15 0
Mond Staffordshire Refining Co., London	155 16 0

BARNSTAPLE.—Adaptation work at the Castle, for the T.C.:—

*—Lynch	£1,047

BARWELL.—Ten parlour houses. Mr. E. H. Crump, architect, Barclays Bank-chambers:—

G. Greaves, Hinckley	£5,750 0 0
J. Jacques, Hinckley	5,550 0 0
Payne & Sons, Hinckley	5,450 0 0
Bloxham & Goadby, Hinckley	5,400 0 0
A. Wilson, Barwell	5,300 0 0
J. Cooke, Ltd., Broughton Astley	5,250 0 0
Archer, Son & Lockley, Barwell	5,125 0 0
Farmer & Ginns, Hinckley	4,985 0 0
‡A. Russell, Hinckley	4,858 10 0

BEWDLEY.—Public convenience for the Urban Sanitary Authority. Mr. A. W. Humpherson, Borough Surveyor:—

H. & H. Bridges, Kidderminster	£385 0 0
W. Hunt & Sons, Bewdley	298 15 0
J. Coldrick, jun., Bewdley	295 10 0
*J. Herbert Smith, Kidderminster	238 15 0

BILSTON.—Construction of a sewage pumping station and transformer house, together with appurtenant works, at the Willenhall-road, housing site, for the U.D.C.:—

W. H. Rogers, Willenhall	£1,363 16 6
A. Holloway, Wolverhampton	991 0 0
C. F. Dodd & Co., Bilston	950 0 0
H. T. Marchant & Co., Bilston	937 0 0
*A. M. Griffiths, Wolverhampton	910 0 0

BIRKENHEAD.—Extensions to the Clatterridge Poor Law institution and alterations to the Children's Receiving home. Messrs. Finchett, Lancaster & Archer, architects, 13, Hoghton-street, Southport:—

*Smith Bros. & Co., Hoylake.	

BIRMINGHAM.—New meter and stove repairing shops at Windsor-street Gas Works, for the T.C.:—

‡T. Johnson, Birmingham	£38,662 2 9

BIRTLEY.—Miner's institute, for the Miners, Welfare Organisation:—

*Fowler Bros., Sunderland	£6,240

BOLTON.—Erection of Lostock Open Air school, for the T.C.:—

*Dickinson & Co. (Bolton), Ltd.	

BRADFORD.—Tramway loading station at Hall Ings, for the T.C.:—

Concreter and tilerswork—	
G. Sugden & Son	£878 0 0
Carpenter and joinerswork—	
*E. Fearnley & Sons	197 5 0
Steel construction—	
*S. Butler & Co., Ltd.	237 3 6

BRADFORD.—Extensions to Lidget Green school for the T.C.:—

Masons work—	
*E. Balmforth & Sons, Ltd.	£2,295 0 0
Joiners work—	
*A. Shaw & Co.	1,076 0 0
Plumbers work—	
*R. Townend	486 0 0
Plasterers work—	
*W. Walker	791 0 0
Slaters work—	
*Giblin & Sons	44 11 0
Painters work—	
*R. Robinson	144 17 6

BRIGHTON.—Extension to the Southwick power station, for the C.B. Mr. W. H. Overton, architect:—

J. Parsons & Sons, Hove	£20,600 0 0
The Mitchell Conveyor & Transporter Co., Ltd.	19,459 0 0
The Foundation Co., Ltd., London	19,350 0 0
Lynn & Sons, Brighton	18,840 0 0
James Barnes & Sons, Brighton	18,417 0 0
R. Cook & Sons, Crawley	17,898 0 0
D. G. Somerville & Co., London	17,804 0 0
Byrom, Ltd., Bury	17,411 17 7
Perrys (Ealing), Ltd., London	17,192 0 0
Field & Cox, Brighton	16,950 0 0
McKellar & Westerman, Hove	16,833 0 0
W. T. Nicholls, Ltd., Gloucester	16,789 0 0
Wilson, Lovatt & Sons, Wolverhampton	16,726 0 0
*Limpus & Son, Hove	15,700 0 0

BRIGHTON.—Two cottages at Patcham Court Farm, Patcham, for the C.B. :—

W. Brown & Sons	£1,430	0	0
Field & Cox	1,249	15	0
G. Lynn & Sons	1,249	0	0
James Barnes & Sons	1,225	0	0
H. Packham, Sons & Palmer	1,192	10	0
*W. R. Saunders	1,085	0	0

(All of Brighton.)

BRIGHTON.—Constructional steelwork in connection with the extension of buildings at the Southwick works, for the C.B. Mr. W. H. Overton, architect :—

E. C. & J. Keay (1926), Ltd., Birmingham	£5,657
The Mitchell Conveyor and Transporter Co., Ltd., London	5,646
Edward Wood & Co., Ltd., Manchester	5,615
Joseph Westwood & Co., Ltd., London	5,362
Peirson & Co., Ltd., London	5,200
Babcock & Wilcox, Ltd., London	5,160
Orr, Watt & Co., Ltd., Glasgow	4,789
John Every, Lewes	4,740
A. E. Watson & Co., London	3,900
*Heenan & Froude, Ltd., London	3,823
Sanders & Forster, Barking	3,795
The Widnes Foundry (1925), Ltd.	3,439

BRIGHTON.—184 houses on the North Moulescoomb estate, for the C.B. :—

J. Bodle, Ltd., Eastbourne	£126,000	0	0
Ellingham, Ltd., Dartford	121,309	0	0
Perrys (Ealing), Ltd., London	117,624	0	0
Green & Co., Ltd., London	115,063	0	0
Unit Construction Co., Ltd., London	112,471	0	0
Laing & Son, Ltd., London	111,845	0	0
Gilbert Bros., Broadstairs	108,289	0	0
Longley & Co., Ltd., Crawley	108,000	0	0
Randall, Ltd., Sheffield	106,868	18	4
Thompson & Sons, Ltd., Grimsby	106,601	0	0
Bull & Co., Ltd., Doncaster	104,880	0	0
Cole, Ltd., Luton	104,696	0	0
J. Morgan, Neath	103,857	10	0
Roberts & Co., Ltd., London	103,040	0	0
Simms, Sons & Cooke, Ltd., Nottingham	99,828	0	0
Nissen-Petren Houses, Ltd., London	99,360	0	0
Housing Corporation of Great Britain, Ltd., London	99,360	0	0
Jones & Sons, Ltd., London	99,358	0	0
James & Woodworth, Cardiff	99,325	0	0
Bennett Bros., Letchworth	98,072	0	0
Griffiths, Sons & Cromwell, Ltd., London	97,630	0	0
Absalom, Ltd., Penarth, Glam.	95,680	0	0
Sherren, Ltd., Cooksbridge	95,500	0	0
*Sir William Prescott & Sons, Ltd., London	95,496	0	0

CHEADLE.—26 houses on Long-lane site for the U.D.C. Mr. J. Fothergill engineer :—

*Keenan & Yates Ltd., St. Annes-on-Sea.

CHELMSFORD.—Bungalow in Admiral's Park, for the T.C. Mr. F. J. Miles, Borough Surveyor.

T. Chatterton, Wimbledon	£987	10	0
E. A. Coryn & Sons, Hornchurch	829	11	0
H. Potter, Chelmsford	797	0	0
Pryke & Claydon, Chelmsford	755	0	0
Cooper & Black, Chelmsford	746	0	0
E. J. & A. A. Lowe, Chelmsford	735	0	0
J. Eaton & Sons, Chelmsford	730	0	0
G. J. Hawkes & Sons, Chelmsford	695	0	0
*F. H. Stewart, Chelmsford	646	10	0

CHESHAM.—For 133 yds. concrete retaining wall between Latimer-road and the River Chess, for the U.D.C. Capt. D. Hinchcliffe, R.E., engineer and surveyor :—

Purdy, Timsden & Co.	£2,688
R. E. Jenkins	1,978
D. G. Somerville	1,859
Simplex Concrete Co.	1,857
G. K. Waghorn	1,703
A. Good	1,597
L. J. Speight	1,524
John Moffat	1,315
Farmer & Co.	1,295
*Pinkerson & Co.	1,263
T. T. Broughton	1,205
John Cochrane	1,074

CHIPPING NORTON.—14 houses in Churchill-road, for the Borough and U.D.C. Mr. R. Stanton, Borough Surveyor.

*Universal Housing Co., Rickmansworth, £5,748

COOKLEY.—5 pairs of houses at Cookley and 3 pairs at Wolverley. Messrs. Pritchard & Godwin, F.R.I.B.A., architects and surveyors, Bank-buildings, Kidderminster :—

W. Hunt & Sons, Bewdley	£8,675	0	0
Chas. Walker & Son, Kidderminster	8,475	16	8
A. V. Bent, Blakedown, Kidderminster	7,760	0	0
S. C. Wallace, Stone Lane, Kinver, Kidderminster	7,480	0	0
F. Bache, The Cliff, Kinver, Kidderminster	7,430	0	0
E. Oakley & Son, Stourport	7,425	0	0
Lacey Bros., Kidderminster	7,200	0	0
Chas. Coulson, Dudley	7,180	0	0
J. H. Smith, Kidderminster	6,860	0	0
*Bridgewater Bros., Cradley Heath	6,852	0	0

CROYDON.—Sundry painting works at the Borough hospital, including new ceilings to F block, for the C.B. :—

*W. Sanford & Son, Thornton Heath £690

CROYDON.—External and internal repairs, and cleaning, painting and distempering work to the laboratory and 17 cottages at the Beddington Sewage farm and works, for the C.B. :—

*G. E. Everitt & Sons, Ltd., Croydon £198 17 6

DARLINGTON.—School in Barnard-street, for the E.C. :—

*R. T. Raiseborough, Darlington £4,095 3 1

DOWNPATRICK.—24 house, for the U.D.C. :—

*J. S. Lawther, Belfast £7,949

EASTBOURNE.—40 non-parlour houses for the T.C. :—

*Absalom, Ltd., Penarth £13,788

EDINBURGH.—Mason and brick work in connection with the extension of Portobello Power Station for the T.C.

*J. Angus & Sons, Edinburgh £33,807

EPSOM.—Pair of cottages at the Waterworks, East-street, for the U.D.C. Mr. A. C. Williams, architect, Reids-buildings, Ashley-road.

*W. Taylor, Epsom £1,621

ESSEX.—Strengthening and widening of Thorpe Bridge, Weeley and Thorpe-le-Soken, for the C.C.

*W. & C. French, Buckhurst Hill, £1,6[illegible]6 3 6

FERRING.—Private residence at Ferring. Mr. C. H. Rose, A.R.I.B.A., architect :—

Sparks Bros.	£3,320
T. Ball, Worthing	2,850
Arthur Lyne, Worthing	2,796
Bostel Bros., Worthing	2,698
G. Harwood, Worthing	2,673
R. Maddison, Ferring	2,670
Ringmer Building Works	2,530

GOOLE.—1,007 lineal yds. of salt-glazed ware and concrete pipe sewer, from 8 in. to 15 in. diameter, together with manholes and other works, pumping station, and 750 lineal yds. of cast-iron rising main, 5 in. diameter, at Swinefleet, for the R.D.C. Mr. E. J. Silcock, engineer, 10, Park-row, Leeds, :—

*Squires & Sons, Selby £5,420 0 0

GREYABBEY.—Painting work at the P.E. school, for the Down County Regional E.C. Mr. Caster J. Love, architect, 11, Chichester-street, Belfast.

D. N. McCormick, Belfast.
H. Smyth, Belfast.
J. Thompson, Newtownards.
J. McDowell, Ballynahinch.
H. Savage, Newtownards.
J. Jamison, Kircubbin.
W. G. Watson, Newtownards.
*F. & E. Shaw, Newtownards.

GUILDFORD.—Shelter at Allen House grounds, for the T.C. :—

Astolat Co.	£198	10	0
W. Chambers	154	10	0
Tribe & Robinson	133	0	0
Graves & Yeo	119	13	8
*Dearlove & Franklin	112	8	0

HALSTEAD.—Repairing and strengthening the river wall at Causeway Bridge, for the Essex C.C.

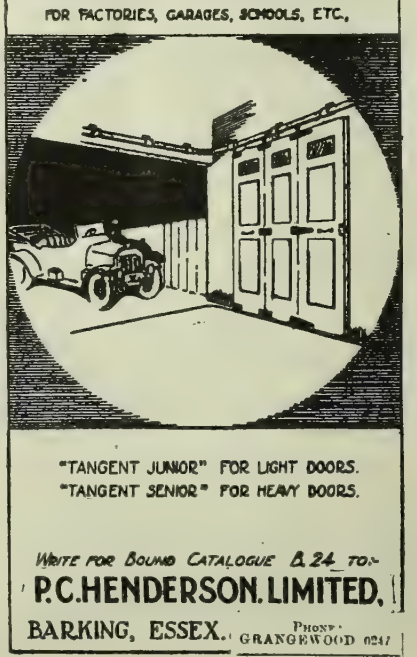
*J. S. Norton, Halstead £1,500 0 0

HAMPTON.—22 houses, in pairs, for the Evesham R.D.C. Mr. R. J. Atkinson, architect.

J. C. Meades, Evesham	£10,098
W. White, Gt. Hampton	9,955
W. A. Cox (Evesham), Ltd.	9,955
*Wheeler & Nansell, Evesham	9,482

HARROGATE.—Erection of the Long memorial hall. Messrs. Gibson & Hill, architects :—

*E. Ridsdale, Ribston Little.



HINDLEY.—Painting at various schools, for the U.D.C. Mr. D. P. Abbott, architect, Council Offices :—

*W. Leyland & Son, Wigan.

HORNSEY.—Erection of the Coldfall school, for the E.C. :—

W. M. Brand, London	£35,127
R. J. Rowley, London	32,507
C. Miskin & Sons, Ltd., St. Albans	32,152
W. J. Maddison, Ltd., London	32,115
Henry Knight & Son, London	31,846
Perrys (Ealing), Ltd., London	31,659
Rowley Bros., Ltd., London	31,535
G. E. Wallis & Sons, Ltd., London	31,512
Mattock Bros., London	31,330
Stevens & Sons, London	31,396
A. T. Rowley, London	31,240
Albert Monks, London	30,856
John Willmott & Son, Ltd., London	30,658
Canonbury Construction Co., Ltd., London	[illegible]
Patman & Fotheringham, Ltd., London	30,236
Winter & Ward, Harpenden	28,765
Welwyn Builders, Ltd. Welwyn	28,416
F. & A. Baynton, London	28,010
*Galbraith Bros., Ltd., London	27,926

ILFORD.—Extension of the Valentines school, for the T.C. :—

*Lister-Mawby (Builders), Ltd. £1,960

ILFORD.—Open-air school in Benton-road, for the T.C. :—

*Lister-Mawby (Builders), Ltd., London £6,901

ISLEWORTH.—For (*a*) sub-station at the Sutton estate, and (*b*) extensions to the buildings at the electricity works, for the Heston and Isleworth U.D.C.

	(*a*)	(*b*)
W. Emmett	£1,338 19 0	*£2,077 15 0
W. R. Gray	*1,260 0 0	—
A. Good	1,622 14 9	2,095 4 9
H. D. Hidden	1,508 0 0	2,599 0 0

IRELAND.—The following contracts have been placed by the Commissioners of Public Works during May : Beechwood Garda Siochana Station, Co. Tipperary (erection of station), *John O'Byrne, Roscrea. Castlebar Military Barracks, Co. Mayo (partial restoration), *Thomas Kennedy, Enniscrone, Co. Sligo. Castleisland Garda Siochana Station, Co. Kerry (restoration), *M. T. O'Connor, Listowel. Cloonark Garda Siochana Station, Co. Roscommon (restoration), *E. Goode, Derrylahan, Thomastown, Athlone. Dominick street ex-Garda Siochana Station, Galway (adaptation as an Employment Exchange), *P. Doyle, Eyre-street, Galway. Dundrum Garda Siochana Station, Co. Tipperary (restoration), *W. Cleary, Drishane, Donaskeigh, Co. Tipperary. Portmagee Garda Siochana Station, Co. Kerry (erection of station), *M. T. O'Connor, Listowel.

KEYNSHAM.—Decorating at the Keynsham Poor-Law Institution, for the B.G. :—

*W. Wiggins, Keynsham £249 6 0

LEATHERHEAD.—New Bank premises for the National Provincial Bank, Ltd. Mr. F. C. R. Palmer, F.R.I.B.A., architect.

*Ringmer Building Works.

LEEDS.—Alterations and extensions to the Capitol ballroom, Meanwood :—

Thos. Morley & Son.

LEYTON.—23 brick-built houses on the Nursery Park estate, for the T.C. :—

*Martin & Pearce £12,239 14 0

(Subject to M.H. approval.)

LINCOLN.—Elementary school at Scunthorpe and Frodingham, for the U.D.C. Messrs. Scorer & Gamble, architects, Bank-street chambers :—

*Wm. Pallister, Ltd., Scunthorpe £21,050

LONDON.—Repairs and painting, etc., at the City Mortuary in Golden-lane, for the City Corporation.

Geo. T. Coote	£225	0	0
A. E. Sanders	192	0	0
Falkus Bros.	185	0	0
John Greenwood, Ltd.	140	0	0
F. J. Howard	119	0	0
*W. G. Beaumont & Son	114	8	6

LONDON.—External painting, etc., at St. James' hospital, for the Wandsworth B.G. :—

J. Potterton & Sons	£2,258
G. E. Booth	1,955
Hancock (Builders), Ltd	1,895
F. Kinnaird & Co., Ltd.	1,783
H. Cannon	1,660
Edwards Construction Co., Ltd.	1,459
John Walker & Son	1,293
S. T. Wright	1,259
Hudson Bros. (Builders), Ltd.	1,259
R. A. Jewell, Ltd.	1,245
F. C. Flack	1,209
R. Mansell	1,097
A. H. Inns, Ltd.	1,077
M. Greenwood & Son, Ltd.	1,018
R. G. Vipond	950

(All of London.)

LONDON.—Interior cleaning, etc., at St. James' hospital, for the Wandsworth B.G. :—

Hancock (Builders), Ltd.	£1,405
G. E. Booth	975
R. Mansell	697
Edwards Construction Co., Ltd.	628
J. Walker & Son	488
A. H. Inns, Ltd.	477
M. Greenwood & Son, Ltd.	473
Hudson Bros. (Builders), Ltd.	460
J. Potterton & Sons	454
R. G. Vipond	440
F. C. Flack	435
R. A. Jewell, Ltd.	429
*F. Kinnaird & Co., Ltd.	341

(All of London.)

LONDON.—Improvements to the women's lavatory in the public laundry and for the provision of a new pay office, for the Kensington B.C.

*G. N. Watts, Ltd.	£104 18 6

LONDON.—Repainting of the external wood and ironwork of the 40 flats and 4 cottages comprising section 2 of the St. Quintin estate, for the Kensington B.C.

*G. N. Watts, Ltd.	£245 18 0

LONDON.—Minor works at Schools, for the L.C.C.

Battersea, S.—Holden-street, head teacher's room and removal of stepping—

*Triggs & Co.	£126

Bermondsey, W.—The Alma, practical workrooms—

*W. J. Dixon & Son	£154

Bethnal Green, N.E.—Pritchard's-road, heating—

*Wm. Griffiths, Sons & Cromwell, Ltd.	£499

Camberwell, N.W.—Albany-road, works to additional land—

*T. Brown & Son	£469

Greenwich.—The Dreadnought, provision of iron fencing—

*T. W. Palmer & Co.	£147

Islington, E.—Ecclesbourne-road, head teachers' rooms—

*Stevens & Sons	£363

Southwark, C.—Penrose-street, head teachers' rooms—

*Sims & Russell	£211

Stoke Newington—Albion-road, heating—

*Heywood & Bryett	£800

LONDON.—Painting works to the houses in Swaby road and Burntwood-lane on the Magdalen Park estate, for the Wandsworth B.C.

*F. C. Flack.

LONDON.—Addition to the greenhouse at Coronation-gardens, for the Wandsworth B.C.

*Duncan Tucker & Sons, Ltd.	£159

LONDON.—Repairing and painting railings at the cemetery for the Lambeth B.C.:—

Wm. Chas. Brooks	£493	0	0
Crawley & Co.	439	5	10
A. J. Wildbore	410	0	0
C. & R. Harding	404	13	0
Ingram Gunn, Ltd.	377	0	0
R. S. Beaumont	375	0	0
A. Raven	360	11	3
James Bros.	357	0	0
Crabb & Son	340	0	0
A. D. Johnson	286	15	4
R. Woollaster & Co.	263	6	0
Edwards' Construction Co., Ltd.	249	18	6
Bridge & Co.	244	0	0
J. B. Boorman & Son	237	9	6
H. D. Harding	237	0	0
W. A. King & Sons (Brixton), Ltd.	223	0	0
B. Sparks & Co.	177	2	0
*The Mond Staffordshire Refining Co.	171	11	0
B. L. Edwards	122	17	2

(All of London.)

LONDON.—Internal decorations and repairs to libraries, for the Lambeth B.C.:—

C. H. Goulding & Co., Ltd.:—			
Tate Central Library	£975	4	0
South Lambeth Library	696	14	0
North Lambeth Library	266	1	0
Wm. Bugg & Sons—			
Tate Central Library	476	0	0
South Lambeth Library	225	0	0
North Lambeth Library	399	0	0
W. A. King & Sons (Brixton), Ltd.—			
Tate Central Library	465	0	0
South Lambeth Library	210	0	0
North Lambeth Library	395	15	0
Geo. Brittain & Sons, Ltd.—			
Tate Central Library	448	0	0
South Lambeth Library	183	0	0
North Lambeth Library	328	0	0
Bridge & Co.—			
Tate Central Library	446	4	0
South Lambeth Library	200	17	0
North Lambeth Library	374	0	0
C. & R. Harding—			
Tate Central Library	398	0	0
South Lambeth Library	189	0	0
North Lambeth Library	382	0	0
Welchman & Wise—			
Tate Central Library	375	0	0
South Lambeth Library	159	0	0
North Lambeth Library	287	0	0
Edwards Construction Co.—			
Tate Central Library	372	0	0
South Lambeth Library	126	3	0
North Lambeth Library	290	0	0
Crawley & Co.—			
Tate Central Library	362	0	0
South Lambeth Library	328	0	0
North Lambeth Library	169	0	0
E. Peddle & Son, Ltd.—			
Tate Central Library	360	0	0
South Lambeth Library	130	10	0
North Lambeth Library	399	0	0
Crabb & Son—			
Tate Central Library	360	0	0
South Lambeth Library	128	0	0
North Lambeth Library	299	0	0
E. C. Sames & Co.—			
Tate Central Library	318	10	6
South Lambeth Library	150	9	0
North Lambeth Library	261	6	0
Sykes & Son, Ltd.—			
Tate Central Library	312	14	9
South Lambeth Library	93	8	0
North Lambeth Library	262	10	0
J. Potterton & Sons—			
Tate Central Library	186	15	0
South Lambeth Library	174	18	6
North Lambeth Library	327	10	0

LONDON.—Alterations to the Palace-road Congregational Sunday School, Fulham, for the Church Committee. Messrs. H. A. Cooper & Son, F., A.R.I.B.A., architects and surveyors, Central-chambers, Kettering. Quantities by the architects:—

R. Mansell	£1,270
Crawley & Co.	1,252
R. Dixon & Sons	1,220
Hammond & Barr, Ltd.	1,181
G. Brittain & Sons, Ltd.	1,149
W. H. Wagstaff & Sons	1,148
F. C. Flack	1,110
Leonard Lown & Co.	1,109
F. F. Foster & Co.	1,100
*W. M. Brand	1,055

(All of London.)

LONDON.—Supply, delivery and fixing of an external staircase on the Canal block on the Brunton Wharf site, for the Stepney B.C.

J. M. Pirie & Co.	£410	0	0
McDowall, Steven & Co., Ltd.	284	0	0
Haywards, Ltd.	242	5	0
Carron Co.	200	1	6
Alternative	209	17	9
F. A. Norris & Co.	179	0	0
Clark, Hunt & Co., Ltd.	175	0	0
*T. W. Palmer & Co.	155	0	0

(All of London.)

LONDON.—Wrought-iron railings of various sizes and styles for the proposed buildings on the Brunton Wharf site, for the Stepney B.C.

Haywards, Ltd.	£1,172	14	6
General Constructional & Engineering Co.	973	3	9
J. M. Pirie & Co.	888	18	11
Clark, Hunt & Co., Ltd.	805	6	3
F. Bird & Co.	755	0	0
Bayliss, Jones & Bayliss	623	9	6
T. W. Palmer & Co.	548	9	0
*Carron Co.	436	19	9

(All of London.)

LONDON.—Supply and fixing of wrought-iron balcony and French door railings of various sizes and styles for the proposed buildings on the Vallance Road site, for the Stepney B.C.

General Constructional & Engineering Co.	£1,223	5	6
T. W. Palmer & Co.	1,015	0	0
J. M. Pirie & Co.	987	12	6
Clark, Hunt & Co., Ltd.	956	1	3
Bayliss, Jones & Bayliss	932	10	8
F. Bird & Co.	830	0	0
H. & C. Davis, Ltd.	825	0	0
Haywards Ltd.	768	0	0
*Carron Co.	626	5	6

(All of London.)

LUMPHANAN.—Mason work of boundary wall of new cemetery, for the P.C. Mr. R. Sorley Lawrie, A.R.I.B.A., architect, 56, West-road, Dublin.

Wm. Fraser, Lumphanan	£252
J. C. Milne, Alford	230

LYMINGTON.—Hospital building connected with the Poor-Law Institution, for the B.G.

Clarke & Sons, Salisbury	£11,525
Coles Bros., Bath	10,284
J. T. Wilkinson, New Milton	9,990
S. J. Gamble, Lyndhurst	9,418
George Lee, Brockenhurst	9,375
W. Hackwell, Everton	9,359
H. St. John, Pennington	9,338
A. J. Colbourne, Swindon	9,240
Rashley & Co., Lymington	9,272
F. J. Pearce, Lymington	9,022
C. T. Webb, Beaulieu	8,412



MACCLESFIELD.—Internal decoration of Christ Church school, for the E.C. Borough Surveyor.

*J. E. Barker & Sons, Macclesfield	£152 10 0

MAIDSTONE.—28 non-parlour houses on the Mangravet Wood estate for the T.C.:—

*N. Smith and Son	£11,351

(Subject to M.H. approval.)

MAIDSTONE.—Extension of the omnibus garage at the Tonbridge-road depot, for the T.C.:—

*D. Rowell & Co.	£999

NAVAN.—New Foresters' Hall, Navan:—

* M. Quinn, Kilmessan.	

NELSON.—Secondary school for the Lancashire C.C.

*Dryland & Preston, Littleborough	£41,464

(Subject to M.H. approval.)

NEWCASTLE.—For (*a*) 161 houses at Pendower, and (*b*) 92 at Moreton-street, Walker, for the City Council.

‡H. Kindred Whickham (*a*)	£61,006 18 3
(*b*)	£33,164 10 3

NORTHAMPTON.—28 houses for the C.B.

*A. Glenn & Son	£5,655

OXFORD.—Painting the Isolation Hospital, Garsington, for the T.C.

*W. Rose, Oxford	£147

OXFORD.—External painting work at 47 houses on the Cumberland-road estate, for the T.C.

*W. Rose, Oxford	£162 10 0

PITTENWEEM.—Construction of a storage reservoir having earthen embankment, and other relative works near Carnbee Village for Pittenweem and Anstruthers Joint Water Works Committee. Messrs. Bruce & Proudfoot, civil engineers, 63, Nicol-street, Kirkcaldy.

*Colin Macandrew, Ltd., Edinburgh	£21,773 10 6

PLYMOUTH.—Repairs at 17, Wellington-street, for the C.B.

*G. T. Gorvin	£145

PLYMOUTH.—Supply of fencing and gates for the C.B.

*R. K. Derham	£250

POCKLINGTON.—Assembly Hall seating. Messrs. Crickmer & Foxley, architects, 1, Lincoln's Inn Fields. Quantities by Mr. Frederic Saunders, 3, Staple Inn, W.C.1.

Wm. Nicholson & Sons (Leeds), Ltd., Leeds	£6,800	0	0
J. & W. Stewart, London	6,710	5	6
Armitage & Hodgson, Ltd. Leeds	6,660	0	0
T. S. Ullathorne & Sons, Ltd., Selby	6,595	0	0
E. Bowmen & Sons, Stamford	6,312	0	0
John Sawdon, Bridlington	6,235	17	0
John Webster, York	6,370	0	0
Wm. Tune, Ltd., Selby	5,884	16	4
Anthony Lyons, Malton	5,600	0	0
Kettlewell, Son & Co., Ltd., Hull	5,519	12	0
H. E. Turner & Son, Ltd., York	5,355	10	0
Jackson & Oates, Goole	5,299	0	0
*Wm. Birch & Sons, Ltd., York	5,203	0	0
Wm. Usher, York	5,195	17	8
J. Allison & Sons, Ltd., Pocklington	5,023	6	4

PONTARDAWE.—For (1) 12 houses at Granswillt site, Pantyffynon; (2) 13 houses at Crescent-road, Gwauncaegurwen; (3) 14 houses at Rhiwfawr site Lower Cwmtwrch, for the R.D.C. Mr. E. D. Jones, A.R.I.B.A., architect.

(1)

M. Vaughan & Sons, Tycroes	£7,826	0	0
D. John Thomas, Ammanford	6,460	0	0
J. H. Bevan, Pantyffynon	6,124	0	0
*J. Morgan, Neath	5,880	0	0
Hill & Morgan, Bridgend	5,770	0	0

(2)

Williams, Jones & Evans, Gwauncaegurwen	7,391	2	5
J. Bevan, Pantyffynon	7,252	8	0
*J. Morgan, Neath	6,937	6	3
Hill & Morgan, Bridgend	6,250	0	0

(3)

T. J. Williams, Cwmllynfell	8,233	13	4
Lewis & Thomas, Ynismudw	7,984	14	0
*J. Morgan, Neath	7,394	19	0
Hill & Morgan, Bridgend	6,560	0	0

SALFORD.—Static transformer sub-station on the Langley Housing estate, Prestwich, for the C.B.:—

*D. Walton & Co., Pendleton	£329 15 0

SALFORD.—Installation of an electric lighting system at the Broughton High School for Girls, for the C.B.:—

*County Electrical Co., Ltd., Pendleton	£220 12 3

SHEFFIELD.—Houses on the Longley estate, for the T.C.:—

*G. M. Payling (24)	£9,390 8 1
*R. T. Hinchliffe & Sons, Ltd. (72)	26,983 4 6
*Melling Bros., Ltd. (31)	11,838 15 5

SHEFFIELD.—(*a*) For conversion into an open access library of the Park branch library; and (*b*) provision of a children's department, for the T.C.:—

*T. Wilkinson & Sons (Builders), Ltd.—	
(*a*)	£323 0 0
(*b*)	£517 10 0

SOUTH MIMMS.—14 parlour type, in pairs, in Mutton-lane and 4 non-parlour in Baker-street, Potter's Bar, for the R.D.C. Mr. Geo. Simcox, surveyor :—

Rowe Bros., Staines	£10,975 0 0
D. C. Pearce & Son, Letchworth	9,359 0 0
Charles Cullen & Sons, New Barnet	9,334 16 0
J. Allen, Potters Bar	9,310 0 0
Hicks & Reid, Potters Bar	8,884 0 0
S. Worboys, Potters Bar	8,864 0 0
Martin & Pearce, Potters Bar	8,843 7 10
E. N. & G. W. Slough, Barnet	8,710 0 0
Arthur Cole, Ltd., Luton	8,536 0 0
Arthur Carter, Luton	8,520 0 0
*Bennett Bros., Letchworth	8,350 0 0

(Subject to M.H. approval.)

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STIRLING.—96 houses at Bannockburn-road, for the T.C. Mr. A. H. Goudie, Burgh Engineer. Quantities by Mr. Wm. Henderson, 180, West Regent-street, Glasgow :—

Builders—	
*R. D. & J. Gardner	£12,259 0 8¼
Joiners—	
*W. McPherson & Son, Ltd.	9,655 14 7
Glaziers—	
*Geo. G. Kirk, Ltd.	199 0 0
Slaters—	
*Milne & Co.	2,091 1 3
Plumbers—	
*Alex. Thomson & Co.	2,487 1 5½
Plumbers—	
*Imrie & Taylor	2,457 17 0
Plasterers—	
*Alex. Dick & Son	1,513 0 10
*Milne & Co.	1,505 0 0
Cement and Rough Cast—	
*P. White & Co.	1,043 2 7
Electrical—	
*Alex. Brewster	605 3 9
Painters—	
*Jas. Gordon	504 9 5
*McIntosh & Hill	524 10 1
Interiors and Grates—	
*Somerville & Valentine	411 15 0
*Graham & Morton, Ltd.	412 7 0

SURBITON.—Redecorations to Muniment houses, Nos. 1 and 2, for the M.W.B. :—

Sidey & Harvey	£140
T. Johnson	132
*J. Singleton & Sons	128

TIVERTON.—Repairs and re-painting the Bolham school for the E.C. Mr. Kinnison, Borough Surveyor.

J. Grater & Son, Tiverton	£156 5 6
*J. Thorne & Co., Tiverton	139 6 6

TOLLESHUNT KNIGHTS.—Reconstruction of Brook Hall Culvert, for the Essex C.C.
*J. S. Norton, Halstead.

TYNEMOUTH.—Sub-station at Cullercoats, for the T.C.
*P. W. Mummery £851 7 0

UXBRIDGE.—58 houses on the Rockingham housing estate and for roads, sewers, etc., for the U.D.C. :—
*Building & Public Works Construction Co., Ltd. £27,199

WALTHAMSTOW.—Extension to the repair, etc., shops at the Car Depot, for the U.D.C.
*Light Steelwork (1925), Ltd., Harlesden, £2,838

WESTBOURNE.—Open shed in yard at the Poor Law Institution, for the R.D.C. Mr. H. Norris, West Ashling, Chichester.

Hart & Son, Selsey	£476 0 0
Gregory & Son, Southbourne	130 0 0
Duke & Hellyer, Westbourne	125 0 0
A. J. Star, Southbourne	80 16 0

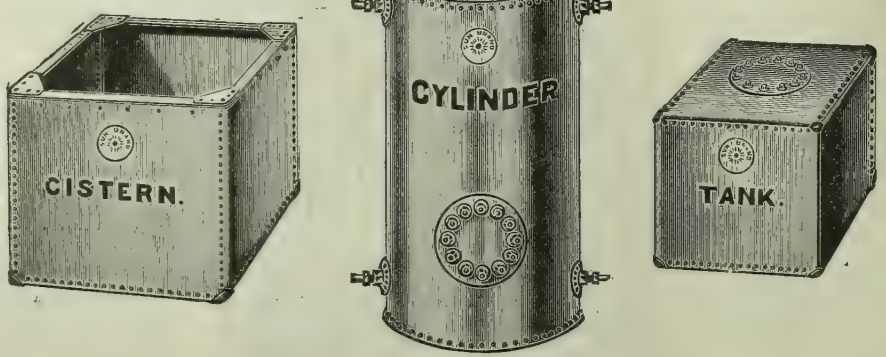
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WEST BRIDGFORD.—Extension motor-bus garage for W. Bridgford. Mr. W. Dare, surveyor, The Hall, West Bridgford.
*Quarton & Williamson, Ltd., Nottingham £2,155

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A JOURNAL FOR THE ARCHITECT AND CONSTRUCTOR

WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED "THE BRITISH ARCHITECT."

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ART AND THE ARTISAN

IT was this title—not that of "Art and the Craftsman"—that Professor Östberg chose last November when he gave an address at University College, Dublin. The distinction has a valuable moral. It is precisely this sense of art in the artisan that has given to modern Sweden its racial idiom in brick, joint, iron, and paint. Here with us, the flickering light of applied art in industry was kept burning in the studio, but not in the shop. Valiant spirits, such as Morris and Crane, stimulated the Art Workers' Guild and laid the foundations of a possible English craft school to-day, but, in spite of its original intention, the movement has not permeated through the vast middle-class direct to the man with the tool. He has become and he remains a tradesman, possibly as good a tradesman as can be found, but he has forgotten that his trade was ever a craft, and so he has lost the artistic verve which still lingers in the walls of mediæval cathedrals, cottages, and even old barns.

It is idle to seek for a scapegoat; in the economic mill we find employer, trade union, and the ill-equipped board-school product equally ground down to the grim necessity of specialised labour, to competing restrictions rather than to widening opportunities, and the life-blood of craft work has almost run dry. Architects must take their share of the blame. They have certainly, both individually and as a body, identified themselves with the studio movement towards better craftsmanship; on the whole they have tried to persuade clients to support those firms that create conscientious work; but they have accepted the limitation that only a few firms can undertake such work, and these firms are certainly not staffed by people that Östberg would call "artisans." In such an aristocratic atmosphere fads and fashions tend to flourish, the air is quickly exhausted, and wayward moods rather than broad tendencies prevail; as one result we get the specialised "art product" detached, withdrawn from modern life. Clearly if the architect is to help towards a more normal mating between man and workmanship he must seek other fields, where meetings between the two sides can be planned naturally, and where a marriage of affection and not of expediency will result.

This is not to suggest the withdrawal of subscriptions to existing craft guilds, since there has probably never been a moment when their efficiency was greater nor their need more urgent, but it does mean taking the trouble personally to find out what has been done and is being done, and of using every effort to convert the present platonic interest in handcraft to more active account.

The two most fertile agencies at the moment are probably those connected with the Art in Industry Association and the Rural Industries Bureau—the one the voluntary product of important producing firms, the other the child of the State, sponsored by the Board of Agriculture. Of the two the first is more generally known to architects and its efforts should be supported whenever possible, while the second is so modest concerning its activities that it has lost considerable propaganda virtue through not blowing its own trumpet. The Rural Industries Bureau, with its headquarters at 26, Eccleston-street, Pimlico, was established at the instigation of the Board of Agriculture and is at present maintained by grants from the Development Fund, its special function being to give information and advice to inquirers on various country trades and crafts. Based upon a comprehensive survey, a list of existing industries has been drawn up and special stress is laid on standard and output. By means of admirable pamphlets, reinforced by local and travelling exhibitions, interest is stimulated and a more effective output encouraged, while the Bureau is in constant touch with market and trade conditions.

The work of the Bureau thus tends not only to develop the skill of special craftsmen who may become absorbed, say, by firms in the Art in Industry Association, but it serves to re-introduce a sense of folk-craft and local character. It provides a mine of information on where to get materials, where trained workmen are to be discovered; it gives advice on outfit, bookkeeping, management, and marketing. Introduced by the offices of the Bureau, a keen young smith and a keen architect could embark on a variety of experimental fittings which would cost the client little more than he would have to pay for other goods. But if the union is to be fruitful the architect should encourage the workman to think for himself. However well rendered on the drawing board, iron craft-work can only come to life on the anvil, and it is there that its final form should be decided. In the paucity of creative work the architect, especially if conscientious, has formed the habit of deciding his own details, of saying "do this as I draw it," not of inspiring a general idea and then letting the worker express himself through his own tool in his own medium. This defect has allowed much punctilious work to sink into mediocrity; it is safe, not creative.

Even in regions yet untouched by outside organisation, the architect who cares about it can find time, especially on a small job, to interest the men working and to identify them personally with the final result. It is not enough for him to point with an umbrella in order to demonstrate to the foreman how the jointing is to be finished; he should know the men who are going to do it and talk to them himself. A good mason will soon become more interested in mixing his bricks than he has previously been in matching them. A mechanically treated wash or plaster rendering may detract from a good design, while there are places where the official "four coats oil," applied as evenly as on a porcelain bathfinish, is inappropriate and toneless. The technical skill of a master painter is as remarkable as his ignorance and non-appreciation of colour so often is. If indeed he had once enjoyed pure colour his life among the stereotyped "safe shades" beloved of the English race would have long since proved beyond his endurance; but, given an interest and a fair scope, that same workman is almost certain to respond. Simple effects of applied line in ordinary distemper, if introduced discreetly, should lead him to a pleasant confidence and satisfaction in freehand; the stencil line beside it will appear illbred. Even a half-hour spent in conversation with a "lettering writer" might induce that expert to prefer what is good and hence, indirectly, to influence the taste of those employing him.

These are only suggestions offered at random, but they may lead to the discovery of many better ways of awakening the craft spirit in the artisan. The architect should realise, first, that until more artisans are craftsmen, architecture must fall short of the architect's ideal and, secondly, that craftwork can only possess distinction and human character when the workman has been infused with the beginnings of imagination.

NOTES

The Liverpool Cenotaph.

We regret to find some misapprehension of the motives actuating those who have raised the question of the public exhibition of a model of the proposed Liverpool Cenotaph. Mr. Maurice Webb, in a letter to the *Liverpool Post*, speaks of "the present agitation to abandon the scheme altogether." This is an entire misconception of the motives of the so-called "agitation." All that has been desired is an opportunity for the public to judge of the effect of the model *in situ*. There has been no claim to disregard the assessor's decision as to Mr. Budden's able design. Mr. Budden's brother architects will, we are sure, desire nothing better than that the design shall be worthily carried out, either on the selected site, or a more suitable one if such there be. Their only request is that the public may judge of the effect of the model on the site selected.

The Fine Arts Commission.

The two latest appointments to the Royal Fine Arts Commission will be widely approved by those who hope to see the best results from expert and sympathetic counsel. Mr. Adshead, whose ability as an architect, a professor of architecture, and a town-planning exponent, provides a real equipment for catholicity of vision, and Sir Giles Scott, whose outstanding success at Liverpool, and whose versatility of design in other ways, promiseb road and generous views on Art, are just two of the best who could have been asked to give their services to the Commission.

The Parking of Cars.

It must have occurred to many of us that the parking of cars is one of the problems awaiting solution for the street authorities. The continuous line of cars round St. James's Square, Lincoln's Inn Fields, and other places, show that the bestowal of cars during business hours has become a problem which will have to be seriously dealt with. It has been often suggested that the owners of cars are not taking their full share of the burdens of taxation, whilst the railway companies whose revenue is affected by the conti- all- extending use of cars are called to pay local rates for their town y stations, though it is to the pres railways and stations that the pros of towns is so much indebted. Al the garage has become an item of widely extended revenue, and in its efficient development and control lies one of the factors for the adequate amenity of our towns.

Post-War Building in France.

The study of post-war architecture in the war areas of France, in the case of cities such as Soissons, which suffered so much destruction, enables us to form an estimate of the contribution which our own time is able to make towards the beauty of cities. And it is in many ways far from reassuring. Where the buildings of earlier periods no longer exist, we can measure the value of what is around us, free from adventitious attractions. It is noticeable how like earlier forms any tradition in regard to design influences the building. We may see instances of a carefully-designed building in the Gothic manner, but the tradition out of which it grew no longer existing, the result is quite conventional. On the other hand the shop buildings of the streets and the villas reveal the modern excesses of individualism which dominate so much to-day. France, like all of Europe, suffers from the licence of a half-educated democracy, enjoying a freedom it does not yet use well. Without the tie of tradition or efficiently directed education to restrain its outlook, novelty and self-assertion replace the graver forms of building and the repose which belongs to them. Yet we must hope that this is no less temporary in spirit than in actual form and that the foundations are being laid for something better.

The Time Factor in Architecture.

There is virtue in going slow and delay is better than raw haste, and we have to be careful of too easy acquiescence in the arguments which would seek to convince us that it is only a question of mental swiftness, or otherwise, variable in different individuals, as to the time building takes. That, in fact, it is not true the time issue is important in building. When we hear of a large cinema erected in seventeen weeks—which, to the sceptic of this new time philosophy, is only too apparent—are we to believe that the architect had a brain able to work swiftly, or that he was in the hands of an all pervading commercialism requiring booking office returns at the earliest possible moment. Time, it appears to us, is precisely the commodity we most abuse in our haste for results; and it would be much better not thus to deceive ourselves, seeing that the time element is an essential requirement of fine building, and that if we would build well, the time necessary to it cannot be disregarded.



The Scottish National War Memorial: Detail of Roof and Figure of St. Michael.

(*See pcg* 84.)

Control in Ireland

Mr. Horace T. O'Rourke, City Architect of Dublin, in a letter to *The Irish Times*, emphasizes the lamentable position in which the Rathmines Urban District Council finds itself. Rathmines is a suburb of Dublin, and Mr. O'Rourke remarks that "hardly anything which may happen on Rathmines Road in the future can make matters worse." On all sides are newly erected architectural monstrosities and what might have formed a fine and dignified approach to the City has become a second-rate Edgware Road. The Chairman of the Council has recently pointed out that there exists no direct statutory authority to prevent the æsthetic beauty of the area from being ruined. *The Irish Times*, in a leading article, deplores that the City of Dublin is the most glaring example that the town-planner could find, perhaps in all Europe, of the evils that come from neglect of his art in these days of rapid urban growth.

Dublin.

While we would hesitate to say that Dublin is as bad as that (being too strongly conscious of our own shortcomings) yet there exist in that city glaring examples of vandalism. A huge corrugated iron and cement garage has recently been erected in the middle of the open space that was once the historic Donnybrook Green; the beautiful canal banks and the Rotunda are disfigured with hoardings and chaotic advertisements; the tramway chimneys belch smoke in vast quantities. In spite of the magnificent work of the City Commissioners, much statutory control of a comprehensive character is required if the city is to be brought up to continental standards. A small country, young in self-government, may well have the power, the initiative, and the vision to institute such drastic and much-needed reforms. The movement in Ireland for organising, planning and controlling the æsthetics of the Free State capital will be followed with interest here.



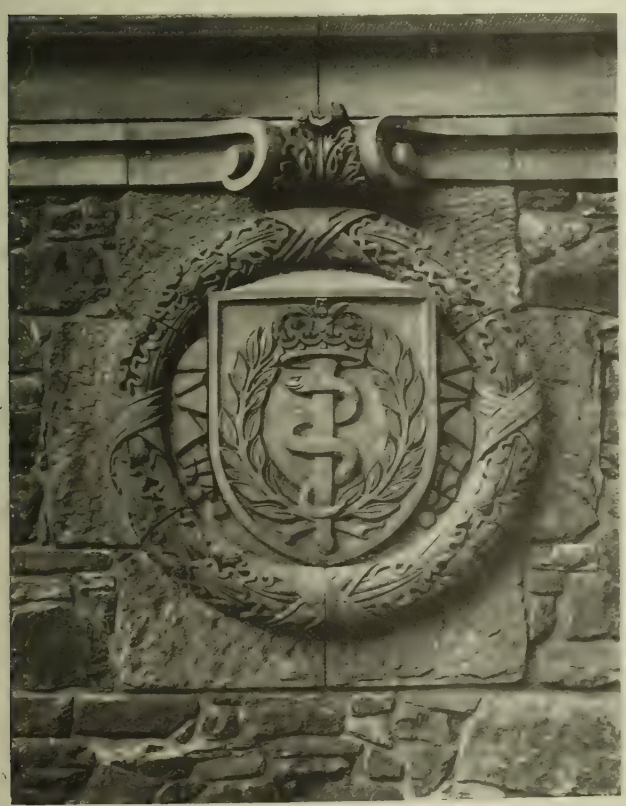
The Scottish National War Memorial: Tunnellers' Plaque.

866,000 Houses.

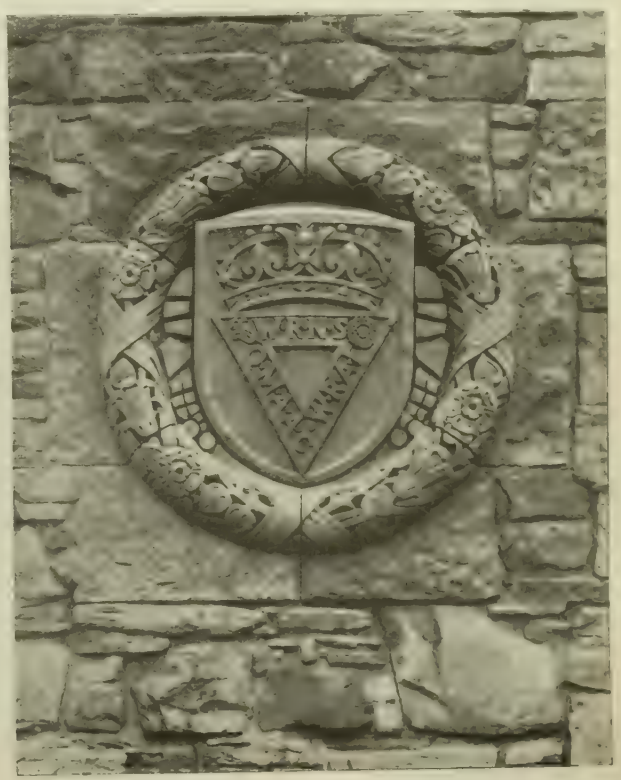
Mr. Chamberlain's statement that 866,000 houses were erected in England and Wales between the beginning of 1919 and the end of March, 1927, shows how tremendous an effort has been made to deal with this problem. We should like, were it possible, to divide this number into two, showing how many of the above are houses and bungalows of which we may be proud, and how many represent a further disfigurement to our unfortunate country. We could possibly say, with a reasonable approach to accuracy, that half a million are devoid of any architectural quality, and that half of these are definite eyesores. It is the weakness of statistics that they indicate quantity but not quality. But we may at least congratulate ourselves that, although private enterprise is still woefully backward, the average of design is better.

"Architecture."

Of primary interest amongst the various contributions to the current number of *Architecture* is an article from the pen of Mr. R. Pape Cow on "The Parliament Building at Helsinki." This building, by Messrs. Borg, Siren and Aberg, is one of the most impressive of recent continental works, and Mr. Cowl writes authoritatively on the subject. There is a further notable contribution to the series on Architectural Criticism, entitled, "Theories and Etiquette," and other contributions are on "Form in Architecture," and "Blanc-de-Chine" pottery figures. Numerous illustrations include views of Mr. Basil Oliver's work at "Croach's," Sevenoaks, of Messrs. Richardson & Gill's Memorial Hall at University College and Sir Herbert Baker's Memorial Cloister at Winchester College.



The Scottish National War Memorial: R.A.M.C. Plaque.



The Scottish National War Memorial: Detail of W.R.N.S. Plaque.

GENERAL NEWS

Professional Announcements.

Mr. T. D. Atkinson and Mr. C. W. Long announce that their partnership agreement terminated in September of last year and will not be renewed. The practice will be continued by Mr. C. W. Long under the title of Messrs. Atkinson and Long.

Mr. Arthur F. Usher, F.R.I.B.A., and Mr. Joseph Hill, F.R.I.B.A., who are the partners in the firm of Messrs. Yetts, Sturdy & Usher, have removed their offices from 115, Moorgate, E.C. 2, to 34, Gordon-square, W.C. 1 (Telephone: Museum 0467); and Messrs. Lowry & Woodhouse have removed from 33, St. James's-street, to No. 15, Dean's-yard, S.W. 1 (Telephone: Victoria 5987).

Edwin Austin Abbey Memorial Scholarships.

Mr. George Raymond Carpenter, a student at the Beckenham School of Art, has been elected to a Minor Scholarship of £125 per annum under this scheme.

The Tylers' and Bricklayers' Company.

It will be of interest to our readers to learn that Mr. H. Greville Montgomery, Hon. A.R.I.B.A., has been installed as Master of the Tylers' and Bricklayers' Company for the ensuing year.

Sculptors' Medal.

The Royal Society of British Sculptors have awarded their medal "for the best work of the year by a British sculptor in any way exhibited to the public in London," to Mr. Gilbert Ledward, F.R.B.S., for his Guards' Memorial, near the Horse Guards Parade.

Fine Art Commission.

The King has appointed Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, R.A., and Professor S. D. Adshead to be members of the Royal Fine Art Commission to fill the vacancies caused by the retirement of Mr. J. A. Gotch and Mr. P. S. Worthington.

Engineer's Estate.

Sir James Kemnal, F.R.S.E., M.I.M.E., M.I.N.A., M.I.E.E., of Kemnal Manor, Chislehurst, and of Sandbanks, Poole, who died on February 8, aged 62, left unsettled property of the gross value of £452,726, with net personalty £438,495.

Honour for Sir Aston Webb.

The Albert Medal of the Royal Society of Arts, instituted in 1864 to commemorate the Prince Consort's presidency of the Society from 1843 to 1863 has been formally presented by the Duke of Connaught, the president of the Society, at his home, Clarence House, St. James's to Sir Aston Webb "for distinguished services to architecture."

Mr. W. A. Knowles.

Mr. W. A. Knowles, who has died at Ballycastle, at the age of 96, was a pioneer in Irish archæology. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society of Antiquaries and of the Royal Anthropological Society of Ireland, and a member of the Royal Irish Academy.

Mr. Charles E. Deacon.

We regret to record the death of Mr. Charles E. Deacon, F.R.I.B.A. Mr. Deacon was an authority on Gothic craftsmanship and detail, and having completed his articles with Sir James Picton, set up on his own account. He built several churches, amongst them being St. Dunstan's, Liverpool; St. Columba's, Egremont; and St. Stephen's, Prenton, while he also executed many commissions for the Liverpool School Board and Cheshire County Council and Birkenhead Education Committees.

The Honours List.

In connection with the recent tour of Australasia made by the Duke and Duchess of York, we note that the following distinctions have been conferred:—

C.M.G.

Mr. John Smith Murdoch, F.R.I.B.A., Director-General of Works and Chief Architect, Department of Works and Railways, Commonwealth of Australia.

O.B.E. (Civil Division).

Mr. Henry Maitland Rolland, Architect to the Federal Capital Commission.

Birmingham Town-Planning Exhibition.

Mr. Neville Chamberlain, M.P., Minister of Health, suggested as a practical problem for consideration the possibility of founding new cities to take the overflow from some of the old ones in declaring open a Regional and Town-Planning Exhibition and Conference held in Birmingham Town Hall. "I rather hope," he said, "that a conference of this kind will not part without giving some serious attention to the possibility of founding new cities, built on a definite plan, limited to a definite size, and making use of the experience and the knowledge that we have of the mistakes that have been committed in the past. I have no doubt in my own mind that the multiplication of what are known as garden cities would go a long way towards solving those costly problems which every industrial town in this country has to face to-day—the problem of the slums, and the problem of how to find housing accommodation for people within a reasonable distance of their work."

One was almost in despair, Mr. Chamberlain proceeded, when considering the overcrowded slums and dwellings in cities like London, Birmingham, Leeds, or Manchester. The problem seemed almost insoluble; and, indeed, the only really satisfactory solution would be, if it were possible, to take into the country not only the people but the work in which the people were engaged. The difficulty was to get a start. It was impossible to persuade a manufacturer to build a factory in the country if there was nowhere for his workpeople to live. On the other hand, it was very hard to induce people to build houses in the country unless they were quite sure that there was going to be work for them to do.



The Scottish National War Memorial: Detail of Figure of Valour.

(*See page* 84.)

COMPETITION NEWS

COMPETITIONS OPEN.

University Buildings, Western Australia. To cost £150,000. *Premiums*: £400, £300, £200. Open to British subjects or citizens of U.S.A. Assessors: Professor Leslie Wilkinson, F.R.I.B.A., Mr. A. R. L. Wright, L.R.I.B.A., President Royal Institute of Architects of Western Australia, and Member of University Senate Apply Agent-General for Western Australia, "Savoy House," 115–116, Strand, London, W.C.2, or Australian Trade Commission, 44, Whitehall-street, New York, U.S.A.	Particulars published in "Builder." Sending in date.
	Jan. 14 .. Aug. 23

The League of Nations' Conference Hall, Geneva.

We learn that the plans submitted for this competition are now on view in the Election Hall, at Geneva, and in an annexe constructed close by, daily (including Sundays) from 9 a.m. to noon, and from 2 p.m. to 6 p.m., until July 24.

Proposed Public Hall Competition, Chagford, Devon.

The Competitions Committee of the R.I.B.A. call the attention of members to the fact that the conditions of the above competition are not in accordance with the Regulations of the R.I.B.A. The Competitions Committee are in negotiation with the promoters in the hope of securing an amendment. In the meantime, members are advised to take no part in the competition.

Wimbledon's Municipal Buildings.

The Wimbledon Corporation invite designs in competition for a new Town Hall and Municipal Buildings, proposed to be erected on a site in the Broadway, Wimbledon. Mr. H. V. Ashley, F.R.I.B.A., is assessor, and premiums of £200, £150 and £75 are offered. Conditions of the competition may be obtained upon deposit of £2 2s. (returnable) from Mr. Herbert Emerson Smith, LL.B., Town Clerk, on and after July 20.

Designs are to be received on or before November 30.

An Essay Competition.

With a view of giving architectural students an opportunity of seeing some well-known French towns, and at the same time impressing upon them the uses of copper as a roofing material, the Association of Architects, Surveyors, and Technical Assistants, 26, Buckingham-gate, Westminster, S.W., are organising, in conjunction with Messrs. Ewart & Son, Ltd., of 346-350, Euston-road, N.W. 1, a competition in connection with their tour to Chartres, Orleans, and the Chateaux of the Loire, in September. The subject of the competition is entitled:—"The Historic, Æsthetic, and Economic Use of Copper as a Roofing Material," and the authors of the seven best essays will be invited to join the party as guests—that is, they will take part in the tour exactly as the other members, but all railway fares, hotel expenses, etc., will be paid, with the exception, of course, of the usual personal expenses.

An Architect's Distinction.

Mr. Thomas Adams, F.S.I., P.P.T.P.I., Hon.Memb.Inst.M. & C.E., senior member of the firm of Adams, Thompson & Fry, town-planning consultants and architects of London and New York, has been elected an Honorary Member of the American Institute of Architects for service to the ideals of the architectural profession. Mr. Adams is associated with his partners as consultant on the regional plan of New York and its environs (5,528 square miles) and on regional and town plans of large parts of the London Home Counties.



The Scottish National War Memorial : Entrance to Shrine.
Sir Robert Lorimer, A.R.A., F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

THE SCOTTISH NATIONAL WAR MEMORIAL

Designed by Sir ROBERT LORIMER, A.R.A., R.S.A., F.R.I.B.A.

THE INTERIOR.

"Good architecture is masterly structure with adequate workmanship; the highest architecture is likely to have fit sculpture and painting integrally bound up with it."—Lethaby.

Within this Shrine Peace and Beauty are enthroned. The first impression on entering the Hall of Honour from the porch is one of enchantment at the jewel-like beauty of the stained glass. The subtle interlacing of the primary and complementary colours is so perfectly done that we get an impression of unity and balance which is not surpassed even at Chartres and York. The delicacy and evenness of the pattern of design is so perfectly handled that the plane of the windows is undisturbed. When we think of Renold's windows at Oxford with their pictorial absurdities we must congratulate ourselves that at last we have emerged from the decadence of the Victorian era.

We cannot here deal with the individual windows and their story and detail, but the simplicity of the leading which recalls some of the best work at St. Cross, Winchester, and the Eve spinning panel at Martham Church, Norfolk, give that traditional touch which justifies the use of modern subjects and makes this pictorial record of the Great War of such immense historical value.

Dr. Douglas Strachan has been inspired by his theme and has solved that hitherto considered impossible problem of depicting the history of our time in stained glass.

The wrought-iron entrance gates which enclose the apsidal Shrine are fine in lines and masterly in craftsmanship. Mr. Thomas Hadden is to be congratulated on the technique of this work. In the design we see faint echoes of the south choir aisle gates at Beverley, the gates at Winchester Castle, Traquair House and Donibristle. Seen through this grille the glass, altar, steel casket, processional frieze and soaring shafts of the vaulting are united into one pattern, in which the play of light and colour interlace and blend into one charming whole. This frieze was the work of Messrs. Singer, of Frome, being the only work not done in Scotland. The altar is of a green Belgian marble with a base of Ailsa Craig granite and with its four weeping angels by Mrs. Meredith is a most distinguished piece of work. Behind the altar the processional frieze is most effective, and forms a decorative background, which sets off the simplicity and beauty of proportion of the altar. The play of colour and tone seems all blended together by the light from the windows.

The detail of the mouldings of the shafts, bases and vaulting is somewhat purer and more gothic than in the exterior work and that in the Hall of Honour. Here we have faint echoes of the work at Coldingham, Tynemouth, West Walton and Warmington.

The scabbled ashlar of the whole interior gives a texture which binds the whole together, and the treatment of the jointing which is recessed in the pointing gives a pattern and sense of scale to the whole.

Our first impression on entering the Hall of Honour is one of disappointment that the vault is in concrete. It seems an alien note with its single coffer in each bay in three simple square-edged sinkings. It seems out of scale and lacking in detail, but continued examination gives us the clue to this treatment. The walls are of a warm sandstone from Swinton quarry, and it soon becomes obvious that had this vault been panelled in small coffers like the lintels over the bays of the hall it would have proved distracting from the panelled walls which contain the various memorials to the regiments.

In our last article we stated that the arches dividing the various bays were of stone, but this is not the case—the whole vault is in concrete. This simplicity of treatment of the vault adds to the richness of the regimental memorials. The capitals are carved, the craftsman being Mr. Thomas Beattie. The panels in each bay are surrounded with moulded architraves kneed out at the spring and the base. The altars in each bay are bay-shaped and heavily moulded with a Scotch corbel feeling in the section. The regimental badges, crests and shields which were designed by Mr. John R. Sutherland, are richly coloured and echo the colour of the glass, thus preserving that unity of colour and tone which is so essential in interior decoration.

The large lettering which runs round the whole frieze of the order in the Hall of Honour is simple in character, and although we should have liked to see it treated more delicately, it may be that as it records the great engagements and battle-fronts of the war it is well that it should be emphasised as it is.

In the East Chapel we find the memorials to the Artillery and Engineers by Mr. Alex. Carrick, described in our last issue, and illustrate this. Here also is the Yeomanry memorial by Mr. Jackson, who is also responsible for the figure-work on the outside and inside of the Shrine arch and all the lettering. Here also is the panel of a Highlander, which is the memorial for the London, Liverpool and Tyneside Scottish. This panel is by Mrs. Meredith Williams.

In the West Chapel we have a masterly panel by Mrs. Meredith Williams to the R.A.M.C. Two stretcher-bearers carry a wounded soldier, who is being carefully tended by two nurses. It is a vigorous and appealing piece of work. Opposite this we find another panel, which is the women's memorial.

On the altar of each bay to the various regiments will be placed a book bound in red leather with a metal crest of the regiment on the front cover. These books contain the names of all the men of the regiment who fell or died as the result of the war. Space forbids of any further details, but the care, time and research which must have been spent to perfect this memorial with all its details must have been enormous.

It is earnestly hoped that a record will be made of all the craftsmen who took part in this work. In this connection, we desire to amend some statements made in our first article last week. The St. Michael figure was modelled, not by Mr. Jackson, but by Mrs. Meredith Williams; the King and the Queen have presented the steel casket in which will be enclosed the golden book, containing the names of the hundred thousand men who fell in the war, and lastly, the time taken to complete the memorial has been three years and not five.

To Mr. J. Cordiner, the clerk of works, who has supervised the work and interpreted the wishes and designs of Sir Robert, no ordinary praise is due. The controlling of so many varied types of workmen and craftsmen so that each was ready with his work at the moment it was wanted must have required most skilful organisation.

The great lesson of this national Shrine is that we are now approaching a time when the arts in Britain can express the history of our time in something like real terms of art. Scotland has indeed honoured her dead.

The Symbolism of the Memorial.

The North Barracks, which form the north side of Crown Square, were built in 1755 from the designs of Charles Tarrant. The south front was altered and the interior remodelled about 1870 from the designs of Robert Billings, who also added the bartisans at the corners and the cupola.

The old barrack, which was a three-story tenement, was gutted. The main walls were as far as possible retained. All the windows were built up and the chimneys and other domestic features removed. The building thus cleared was formed into a Hall of Honour.

The subject of the seven windows in the apse or Shrine is "The Warring Element in the Destiny of Man" rather than war, as in this form the nobler qualities and emotions evoked by war can be recorded without the possibility of appearing to glorify war itself. The form and dimensions of the apse rendered it desirable that the idea embodied in the subject scheme should culminate in the central window (No. 4), and the subject-matter therefore has been planned in three sections or window groups.

Windows Nos. 1 and 2 represent the beginnings of strife, tyranny and crime; of which, as a generally understood and accepted symbol, the slaying of Abel forms the subject of the main composition. Two small compositions at the base of these windows typify Faith (the Sacrifice of Isaac) and the beginnings of Order (Moses, the law-giver). The figures at the top of the windows represent the Days of Creation with the signs of the Zodiac under their feet.

Windows 6 and 7 on the wall opposite are based on Revelation, and symbolise the "Overthrow of Tyranny." Enthroned Ruthlessness is represented in window No. 7, Enslaved Mankind in No. 6; the Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse and the Angels of the Viols in both windows, the Rider of the White Horse, symbols of spiritual triumphs at the top of No. 6, his followers in the corresponding position in No. 7.

At the base of window 6, "The Souls under the Altar"—the cry for Revenge; at the base of No. 7, the souls guided upwards in peace.

Windows, 3, 4 and 5.—"Praise," the central window being a symbol of the Spirit praised. The Crucifixion in this window No. 4, typifies Triumph through Suffering and Self-sacrifice; the hands and feet are freed from the Cross, it is Resurrection, Ascension, not Death; the cross set amid figures of the Four Elements, representing the road by which triumph has been reached. At the foot of the cross Bellona dies against the knees of Peace, where East and West unite. At the top of the window the Eternal Spirit. Windows 3 and 5 represent Praise; man rededicating himself to Service; Shepherd, Reaper and Warrior, with Philosophy and Art, in No. 3; the craftsman with Science and Leadership in No. 5; these backed by emerald figures of Hope, Courage, Justice and Patience. At the top of both windows the Elders with outstretched arms uncrown before the Figure in the central window At the base of No. 3, Galgacus and Wallace, with modern defenders of freedom; in No. 5, Bruce and Alexander III. with other figures.

The Four South Windows in the Hall of Honour, form the complement of the four larger windows in the hall representing War "At the Front." "War as it manifested itself at home" is represented by the smaller windows, thereby making the entire series a complete presentation (within the technical limits set by lighting requirements) of the War as a whole.

The sculptured representations of the "Seven Planets" in the spandrils over the windows in the Scottish National War Memorial Shrine are, in subject intent, an extension of the subject matter employed in the windows below. The latter culminates (at the tops) in the "Days of Creation" and the "Angels of the Apocalypse"; and the sculptured medallions immediately above symbolise the Heavenly bodies, and more particularly, the influences which from earliest times, man has supposed the Sun, Moon, Mars, Mercury, Jupiter, Venus and Saturn, to exercise on his destiny.

Saint Michael is in many respects the noblest of all existent symbols. Compared with the Archangel Raphael engaged in kindly acts as Guardian Angel of all humanity, Michael is a judge; remote and austere: but his is an austerity that thrills rather than chills; and the remoteness only serves to add lofty radiance to his majesty. There is infinite tenderness in his might.

THE SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE FRANCO-BRITISH UNION OF ARCHITECTS

BY H. P. CART DE LAFONTAINE.

The annual meeting of the Franco-British Union of Architects takes place in England and France alternately. Last year the British members were the hosts at Canterbury, and this year the meeting was in Paris, and our French committee arranged an excellent programme. The only pity was that so many of those who had intended to take part were prevented either (as in the case of the Vice-President elect, Mr. E. Guy Dawber, A.R.A.), through illness, or for other reasons.

However, the party which met in Paris included Sir Reginald Blomfield, R.A. (President), Messrs. P. Cart de Lafontaine (Secretary-General), Arthur J. Davis (Hon. Sec., British Section), Robert Atkinson, W. H. Ansell, L. de Soissons, P. D. Hepworth, A. N. Prentice, and one *invité*, Sir Theodore Chambers, K.B.E.

The first item on the programme was the reception of the visitors by the President and Council of the Société des Architectes Diplômés. M. Legros (vice-president and president elect of the Union) made a short speech of welcome, and, after the interchange of greetings, the party went on to the *Salon des Artistes Décorateurs*. Here we found much to admire, much which was frankly hideous, and a good deal which was of considerable interest. By general agreement the two best things in the exhibition were a delicate ensemble for an entrance door in grey and silver; stone, armour bright wrought-iron and glass by Monsieur Lalique, and an effective door in wrought-iron with an excellent bit of masonry design by Monsieur Marrast.

In the afternoon the two official meetings of the Bureau and the general meeting were held at the rooms of the S.A.D.G., when the formal business was dispatched with more than usual expedition as the two meetings were, so to speak, telescoped into one.

Monsieur Legros was unanimously elected president for the ensuing session. Mr. E. Guy Dawber, A.R.A., P.R.I.B.A., was likewise unanimously elected vice-president. In addition it was decided that a telegram should be sent him expressing the regrets of the members present at his inability to attend, with good wishes for a speedy restoration to health.

A discussion of some interest took place on the subject of international competitions. This followed a statement by Monsieur Defrasse, chairman of the special joint committee, which was appointed some time ago to consider the working of the existing regulations and to report on any desirable amendments, etc.

Two reports were presented. The view of the British section of the special committee (Sir J. W. Simpson, S. D. Adshead, H. V. Lanchester, and Arthur J. Davis, hon. sec.) was that until agreement had been reached as to the disciplinary measures to be taken to ensure that no member of a recognised French or British architectural society should take part in a "banned" international competition, no useful purpose could be served in considering amendments to the existing regulations themselves.

The French section of the committee were unable to accept this proposition because, in the *Code Guadet*, which is the accepted rule for professional conduct in France, there is no reference to international competitions. It would, therefore, be necessary first to secure the agreement of the various French societies, such as the Société Centrale, the S.A.D.G., and the Fédération des Architectes Français, to a revision of the Code.

Monsieur Defrasse suggested as a first step in this direction . . . a referendum should be taken to ascertain the views of French members of the Franco-British Union of Architects. If the result was favourable the matter could then be considered by the general body of French architects in due course.

After some further discussion it was agreed that the whole question should be referred back to the special committee for further consideration.

On the conclusion of the meeting members were carried off by their hosts to inspect two buildings in course of erection, and spent some time observing the various special methods of construction in use in France. These were very fully explained by MM. de St. Maurice and Bluysen, the architects of the two buildings we visited.

Afterwards our party was entertained to a welcome tea by Monsieur and Madame de Saint Maurice in their charming apartment, and members subsequently fixed up various appointments for the evening's entertainment.

On Tuesday an early start was made for Fontainebleau and the Chateau de Vaux. A really perfect day made the drive very agreeable, and M. d'Esparbes, the curator, who has a pretty wit, proved a most entertaining guide (assisted by Monsieur Bray, the *architecte en chef*) to the palace of Fontainebleau.

About midday our party adjourned to the Savoy Hotel for the official lunch of the Union, at which we were the guests of the French committee. Faithful to our traditions there were no set speeches or formal toasts, but at the conclusion of the meal M. Legros proposed the health of the British visitors, coupled with the name of Sir Reginald Blomfield, who replied with a few words of thanks to our hosts for their hospitality and the excellent programme arranged for our entertainment.

From Fontainebleau a short run brought us to Vaux le Vicomte, a fine example of the work of Le Vau, standing in a great formal garden and surrounded by a moat.

Here we were received by Monsieur Sommier and his charming wife, and assembled in the great elliptical hall which is the main feature of the garden front. Monsieur Sommier gave us a brief history of the building, which is probably too well known to need repetition, after which we spent a pleasant hour visiting the gardens.

Wednesday was a day of official functions: first we visited the Elysée, in company with members of the *Bureau* of the Société des Architectes Diplômés. Monsieur Legros, president of that Society and of the Union, presented Sir Reginald Blomfield to Monsieur Doumergue, and Sir Reginald introduced the British architects, while Monsieur Legros performed a similar office for his French colleagues.

Monsieur Doumergue, addressing the British members, said it gave him particular pleasure to welcome them as architects of the *entente cordiale* and representatives of the great nation he had recently visited. He had been particularly impressed, during his visit to England, with the beauty of the countryside and the charm of the cottages and houses, in which comfort and convenience were combined with architectural charm.

A brief visit to the State apartments, the Salle du Conseil and the Ballroom terminated with the inevitable photograph, taken on the terrace, and followed later by an ambushed assault by the Press photographers on the departure of the visitors.

During the afternoon, members were entertained to tea by the *Accueil Franco Britannique*, at the house of M. and Mme. Bouwens de Boijen. Among those present at this function were the Marchioness of Crewe, the Comte de Fleury, Mr. J. R. Cahill, of the British Embassy, and Mrs. Cahill, the Baronne de Laumont, and the Baronne de La Grange. A number of old French songs were sung by Madame Margerite Herleroy, of the Opera.

The day concluded with the great banquet and celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of the foundation of the Société des Architectes Diplômes, which took place at the Union Interallié: the event was also remarkable for a thunderstorm of more than usual severity. A wit of our party congratulated our hosts on providing not only such munificent hospitality, but also a celestial Royal salute and a fine display of fireworks. Judging from the many friends we met, the banquet must have been attended by nearly every architect of note in France; some, indeed, having come from Alsace and other distant provincial centres to be present. Among the official guests were Monsieur Herriot, who presided; His Excellency the Marquis of Crewe; the Roumanian Ambassador; Monsieur Roussel le Roy, representing the Minister for Foreign Affairs; Monsieur Paul Leon; *Directeur des Beaux Arts*, etc.

At the conclusion of the banquet, Monsieur Legros gave the toasts of the President of the French Republic and of His Majesty King George and the Royal Family of Great Britain.

He then rose to propose the toast of the S.A.D.G., and referred in some detail to its many activities, not least among which was represented by the Franco-British Union of Architects. In the name of the Society, he extended to His Excellency the Ambassador of Great Britain, and especially to Sir Reginald Blomfield, the retiring president, Cart de Lafontaine, the energetic secretary-general, and those members who were with them that evening, a very cordial welcome. M. Legros went on to refer to the generous assistance given by the U.S.A. members of their Society, to their appreciation of the presence of the Roumanian Ambassador, to the action which had been taken to protect the title of "architect," which would, he hoped, shortly be sanctioned by the Chamber of Deputies, to the cordial relations which existed between their members and the builders, and various other matters of local interest.

Monsieur Lacoste (Belgium) briefly returned thanks on behalf of the visitors, and the proceedings concluded by a fine speech by Monsieur Herriot, Minister for Public Instruction and Fine Arts.

CORRESPONDENCE

[While we are glad to publish letters on professional and other matters of interest to our readers, it must be understood that we do not necessarily endorse the remarks of correspondents, who will oblige us if they will express their views as briefly as possible.]

Liverpool Cenotaph.

Sir,—A letter appeared in the *Liverpool Daily Post and Mercury* on Monday last, over the signature of Mr. Maurice E. Webb, in which he refers to the endeavour, as he calls it, to upset the award of the assessor in the Cenotaph competition. "Having failed in this," he says "there is now an agitation to prevent the Cenotaph being erected at all." On what authority does Mr. Webb make these statements? No architect to my knowledge has tried to upset the award; indeed it has been stated again and again that those who are doubtful as to the suitability of the site are desirous of seeing the Cenotaph erected, but not in front of St. George's Hall. The Liverpool architects made that quite clear in their memorial to the Lord Mayor. All they ask for is that a full-size model shall be erected on the site and allowed to remain for a month before the work is proceeded with. Surely Mr. Webb does not object to such caution. He must realise that if a mistake is made it will be disastrous to St. George's Hall, the Cenotaph, the designer, the assessor, and the committee. Then why not experiment with a model? Mr. Webb can rest assured that if St. George's Hall is saved the architects of Liverpool, and indeed Great Britain, will whole-heartedly support the award and rejoice in the erection of Professor Budden's design on a suitable site.

Liverpool. Taliesin Rees.

(Continued on page 101.)

LEADING CONTENTS

	PAGE
ART AND THE ARTISAN	79
NOTES	80
GENERAL NEWS	82
COMPETITION NEWS	82
SCOTTISH NATIONAL WAR MEMORIAL	84
THE SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE FRANCO-BRITISH UNION OF ARCHITECTS	85
CORRESPONDENCE	85
THE REGISTRATION BILL IN PARLIAMENT	97
THE ROYAL SANITARY INSTITUTE CONGRESS, HASTINGS	99
GREATER LONDON HOUSING CAMPAIGN	101
ARCHITECT'S AND BUILDER'S INQUIRY BUREAU	103
THE WEEK IN PARLIAMENT	103
THE BUILDING TRADE	104
THE LAW OF FIXTURES : XII	104
NEW BUILDINGS IN LONDON	105
CONTRACTS, COMPETITIONS, ETC.	107
PROPOSED NEW BUILDINGS AND OTHER WORKS	110
TENDERS	114

ILLUSTRATIONS

THE L.C.C. HOUSING WORK AT BECONTREE.

In our last issue we published some interesting figures relating to recent housing progress in the country, and quoted Mr. Neville Chamberlain's remarks in the House of Commons, showing that in the year 1925 the total number of houses built was 137,000; in 1926, 173,000; and in 1927 as many as 217,000. [See also article on p. 101.] As he said, this truly prodigious effort could not be paralleled in any other country in the world, and is a tribute to the efforts and enthusiasm of the housing authorities, as well as their architects and builders. All municipal bodies have contributed to this result, and a review of the housing work of the L.C.C. since 1919 shows that their contribution towards the alleviation of the shortage of houses within the County of London has been most substantial and satisfactory. Since 1919, new accommodation in cottages alone has been provided for over 100,000 persons, and we believe that this number will be increased by the end of the present year by a further 20,000. Of the ten cottage estates, covering a total area of 4,300 acres, development of which has been undertaken, five are practically completed, and work on the remainder is rapidly proceeding. As a matter of fact, about 120 houses are being completed and occupied every week. On these cottage estates alone, the Council has, since the war, erected over 17,000 cottages and flats, or some five times as many as were erected before, and this statement does not take into consideration what has been done for the re-housing of persons displaced by the clearance and abolition of unhealthy areas. The chief work of the Council has been carried out at Becontree, situated near Barking, Essex, where over half of the completed dwellings have been erected. The extent of the Council's operations on this estate may thus be realised, and this week we give some illustrations showing the character of the work, as well as a plan from which can be gathered the determined manner in which the problem has been handled, but owing to the conditions of financial stringencies in 1921, the original proposals for the development of the estate by the provision of 24,000 houses, with a housing capacity of about 120,000 persons, all to be completed in five years, has not been realised within the period. Results indicate the practical way in which the Council set about the task, and the skill and capacity of those engaged in the design, supervision and erection of the buildings. Some 10,000 houses are actually completed, and over 4,000 are in course of erection.

Anyone acquainted with the site before it was dealt with will appreciate the fact that the erection of the buildings is only part of the work of development which has taken place. When the Council acquired the site, the land, which was very flat and uninteresting, and had few natural amenities to commend it, was used mainly as market gardens, and the few existing roads were of an indifferent character. The preliminary work in connection with the preparation of the lay-out necessitated a great deal of negotiations with various authorities controlling different interests—the Essex County Council, and local district councils, for instance, who had to be consulted as to education facilities, commercial developments, erection of public buildings, sewage disposal, and other services relating to local government or connected with the erection of a new town, measuring, as it does, about 2½ miles from north to south, and 2 miles from east to west. A visit to the estate to-day by anyone who remembers it as it was in 1919 would be a revelation. On the northern and south-eastern portions of the estate are thousands of well-planned houses laid out on garden city lines, the underlying aim in the erection of which has been the avoidance of monotony, not only in the design of the houses but in the treatment of the roads, bearing in mind, of course, the importance of economy. Houses are of different types and many blocks are set back to break the continuous line which has characterised much of the building work laid out before the war, while the planting of trees and private hedges has added to the pleasant appearance of the roads. Upwards of 70 miles of new roads have been constructed, some of which are 100 ft. in width, and certain of these form part of the Ministry of Transport road-scheme for the eastern area of London. Twenty miles of temporary railway track were laid down to facilitate the transport of building materials. A complete jetty, to be connected to the estate by an approach road, has been built at the side of the Thames for water-borne materials. Shopping centres have been created by the Council and by private enterprise, while new omnibus services have been started, and a new railway station provided, with the intention to provide additional railway facilities in the near future. Open belts of land have been retained on the west and south sides of the estate which are kept free of houses, and the reservation of some 150 acres in the centre of the estate for a park. One of the difficulties with which the Council had to contend from the very start of the development of the estate was the shortage of skilled craftsmen in the building industry. For this reason, alternative methods of house construction were not only considered, but thousands of houses have been built in various forms of concrete construction. Coloured rough cast has also been used with good effect on some of the houses to relieve the monotony generally associated with rows of concrete dwellings. Another means of coping with the shortage of skilled labour led to the importation and building of nineteen experimental houses of Scandinavian construction, while at the same time the Council erected an experimental block of four timber-framed houses, designed by Mr. G. Topham Forrest, the architect to the Council, the type being evolved as a result of his visit to America on behalf of the Council in 1924. A number of houses of this type have been, and are being, built at Becontree and other estates. It may be mentioned, in conclusion, that six sections of the estate, comprising nearly 8,000 houses, are completed, while work on four more sections is well advanced, 2,000 houses being occupied, and 4,300 now in course of erection.

The contractors for this estate are Messrs. C. J. Wills & Sons, Ltd., public works contractors, and the administration of the contract on behalf of the L.C.C. is in the hands of Sir George Humphreys, K.B.E., the Administrator of the Council's Housing Development Schemes. Amongst the sub-contractors are:—Slating, Roberts, Adlard & Co., Ltd.; plastering, W. J. Wheeler & Sons. Mr. G. Topham Forrest, F.R.S.E., F.R.I.B.A., the Architect to the Council, is responsible for the lay-out plans and for the building plans.

Lancaster Royal Grammar School.

The proposed new buildings on the Plantation Site have a frontage to East-road of 330 ft., and are planned to accommodate 305 students, principally on two floors. The ground floor contains the entrance hall, assembly hall, No. 4 classrooms, physics laboratory, chemical laboratory, preparation room and store, masters' room, and cloakroom and lavatory. On the first floor are No. 6 classrooms, art room and store, memorial library, book store and caretaker, and gallery to hall. In the basement are the heating chamber and conveniences, etc. The style of architecture adopted is of the Tudor period, to be in keeping with the existing school, the walls being faced with broken coursed square random rubble, and the roof slated with Coniston green slates. The architect is Mr. Stephen Wilkinson, A.I.C., F.R.I.B.A., architect to the Lancashire County Council. The work has commenced, the contractors being Messrs. Thompson and Morris, of Lancaster.

Scottish National War Memorial.

We publish this week a number of illustrations of the interior of this memorial, the exterior views of which we showed last week. A further article describing the memorial will be found on page 84.

The Leas Cliff Hall, Folkestone.

We give illustrations of this pavilion which was opened on Wednesday by Prince Henry. A description of the work will be found on page 96.

MEETINGS

Saturday, *July* 16.

Institution of Municipal and County Engineers.—Eastern District. At Cambridge.

Tuesday-Wednesday, *July* 19-27.

Royal Archæological Institute.—At Cambridge.

Wednesday, July 20.

Institution of Municipal and County Engineers.—Southern and South-Western Districts. At Poole. 11.30 a.m.

Friday, *July* 22.

Institution of Municipal and County Engineers.—West Midland District. At the Court House, Jury-street, Warwick. 2.30 p.m.

Smoke Abatement.

The Public Health (Smoke Abatement) Act, 1926, which has now come into force, extends and brings up to date the provisions relating to smoke nuisances contained in the Public Health, 1875, and the Public Health (London) Act, 1891.

The sections of those Acts which make it an offence to emit "black smoke" in such quantity as to be a nuisance have been amended by including smoke which is not "black smoke." The definition of "smoke" will now include soot, ash, grit, and gritty particles. In proceedings for sending out smoke other than black smoke, however, it will be a defence to show that the best practicable means have been used to prevent the nuisance, "having regard to the cost and to local conditions and circumstances." The penalties for causing smoke nuisances have been greatly increased. The overriding powers of the Minister of Health will also cause local authorities to see that their arrangements with regard to the abatement of smoke nuisances are in working order and that their powers to make by-laws on this subject are carried out. At the request of the Minister, county councils and local authorities must furnish to him a report of their proceedings as to the abatement of smoke nuisances. A ship habitually used as a sea-going ship escapes the provisions of the Act, which, moreover, does not apply to Scotland or Northern Ireland.



L.C.C. Housing Estate, Becontree: Approved portion of General Scheme of Development.

MR. G. TOPHAM FORREST, F.R.I.B.A., Architect to the Council.

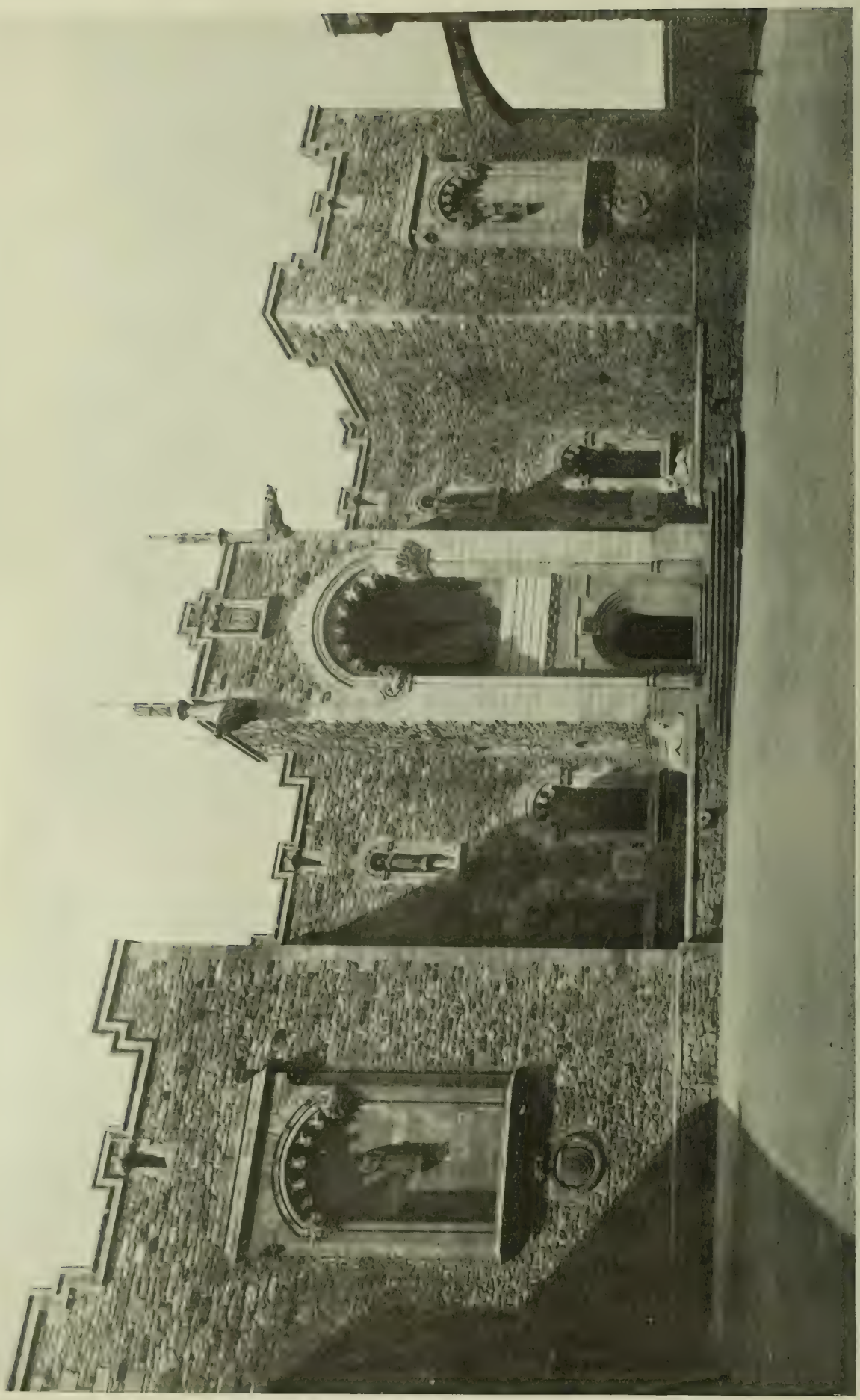


Engineers' Memorial in East Chapel: Mr. Alex Carrick, A.R.S.A., Sculptor.



Artillery Memorial in East Chapel: Mr. Alex. Carrick, A.R.S.A., Sculptor.

The Scottish National War Memorial: Sir Robert Lorimer, A.R.A., F.R.I.B.A. Architect.



The Scottish National War Memorial: South Front facing Crown Square.
Sir Robert Lorimer, A.R.A., F.R.I.B.A., Architect.



The Scottish National War Memorial: Interior of Hall of Honour, looking West.

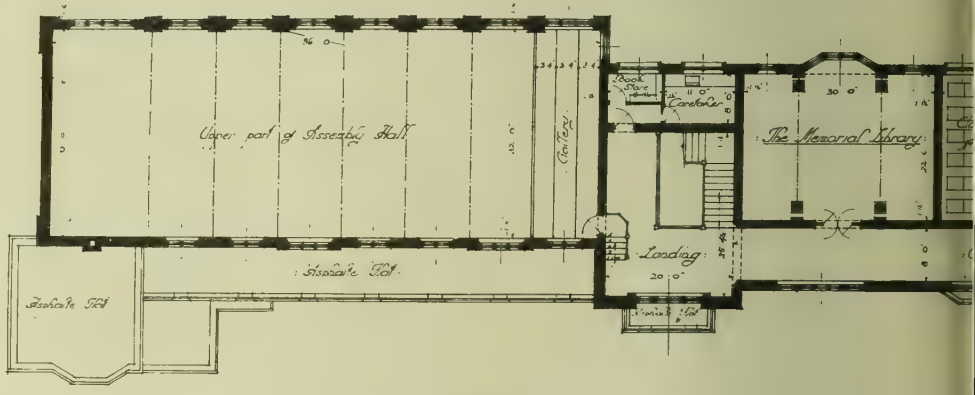
Sir Robert Lorimer, A.R.A., F.R.I.B.A., Architect.



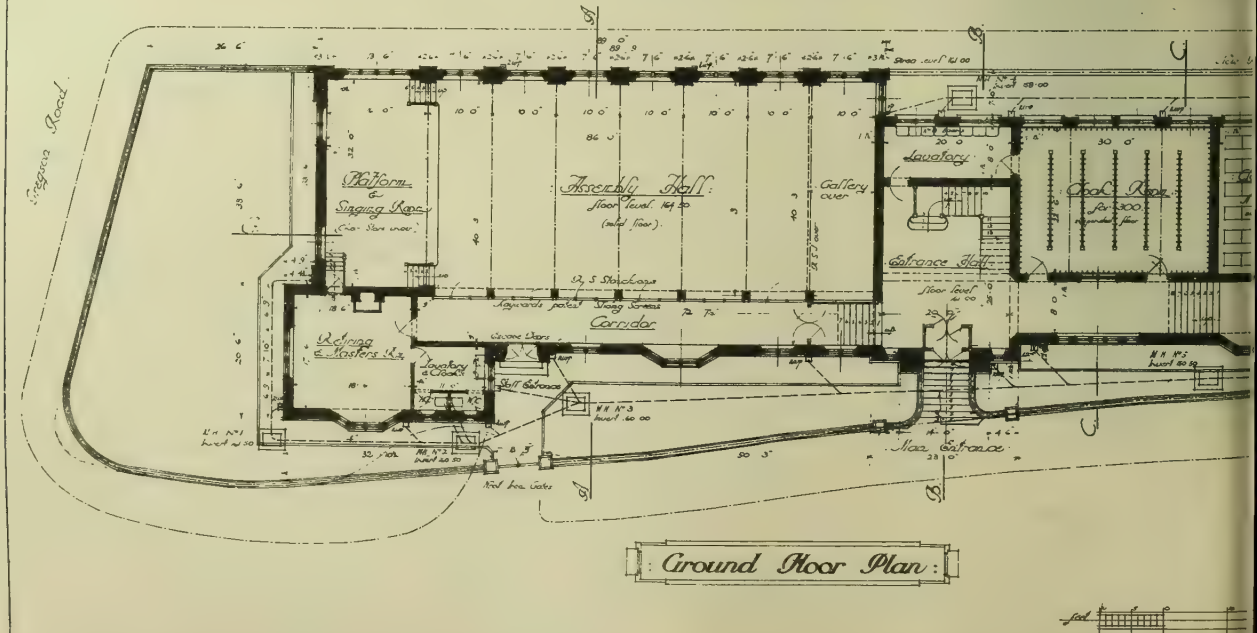
: Lancashire Education Committee :

: Lancaster Royal

: Proposed Buildings on



First Floor Plan



Ground Floor Plan

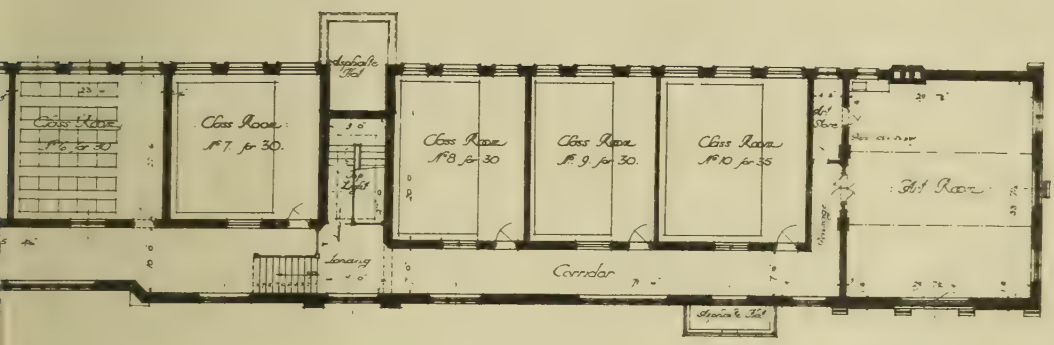
Mr. Stephen Wi

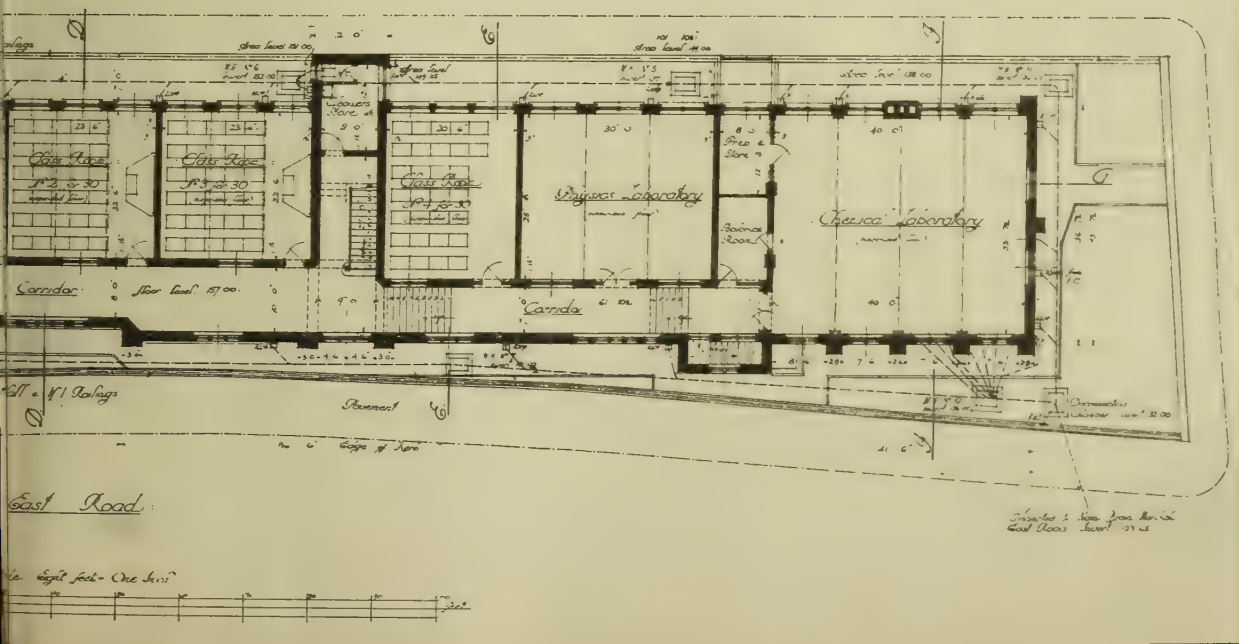


nar School :

ntation Site :

STEPHEN WILKINSON F.R.I.B.A. · COUNTY ARCHITECT · 16 RIBBLESDALE PLACE : PRESTON :





B.A., County Architect.



Haydon Road.



Heathway, Dagenham.



Eaton Gardens, Dagenham.



Valence Wood Road and Stanhope Road.



Talbot Road, Dagenham.



Blackborne Road, Dagenham.

CONTREE: SOME TYPICAL COTTAGES.

chitect to the Council.



The Scottish National War Memorial : Entrance to the Shrine, looking out over the Altar.

Sir Robert Lorimer, A.R.A., F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

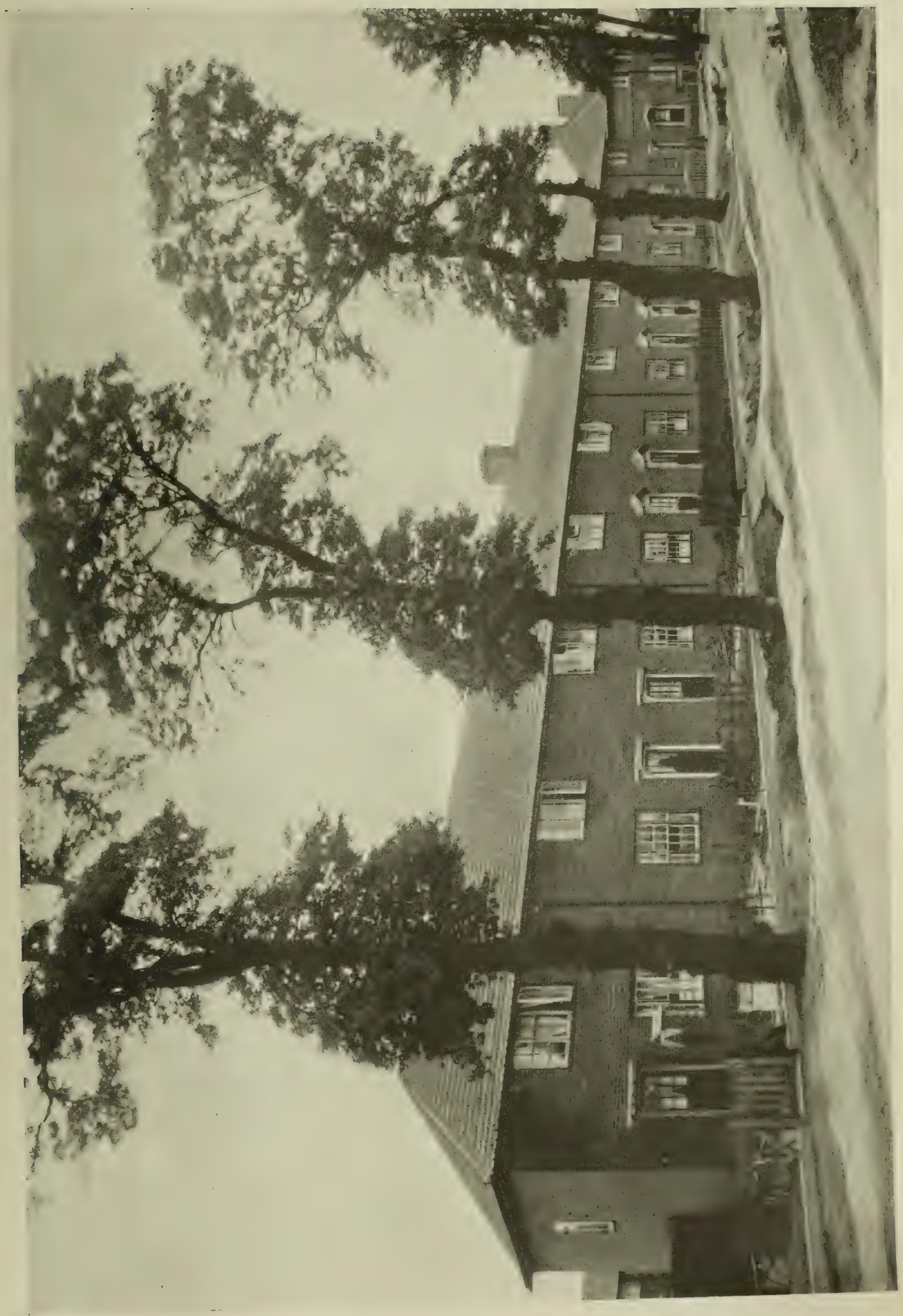


HALL OF HONOUR, LOOKING WEST.



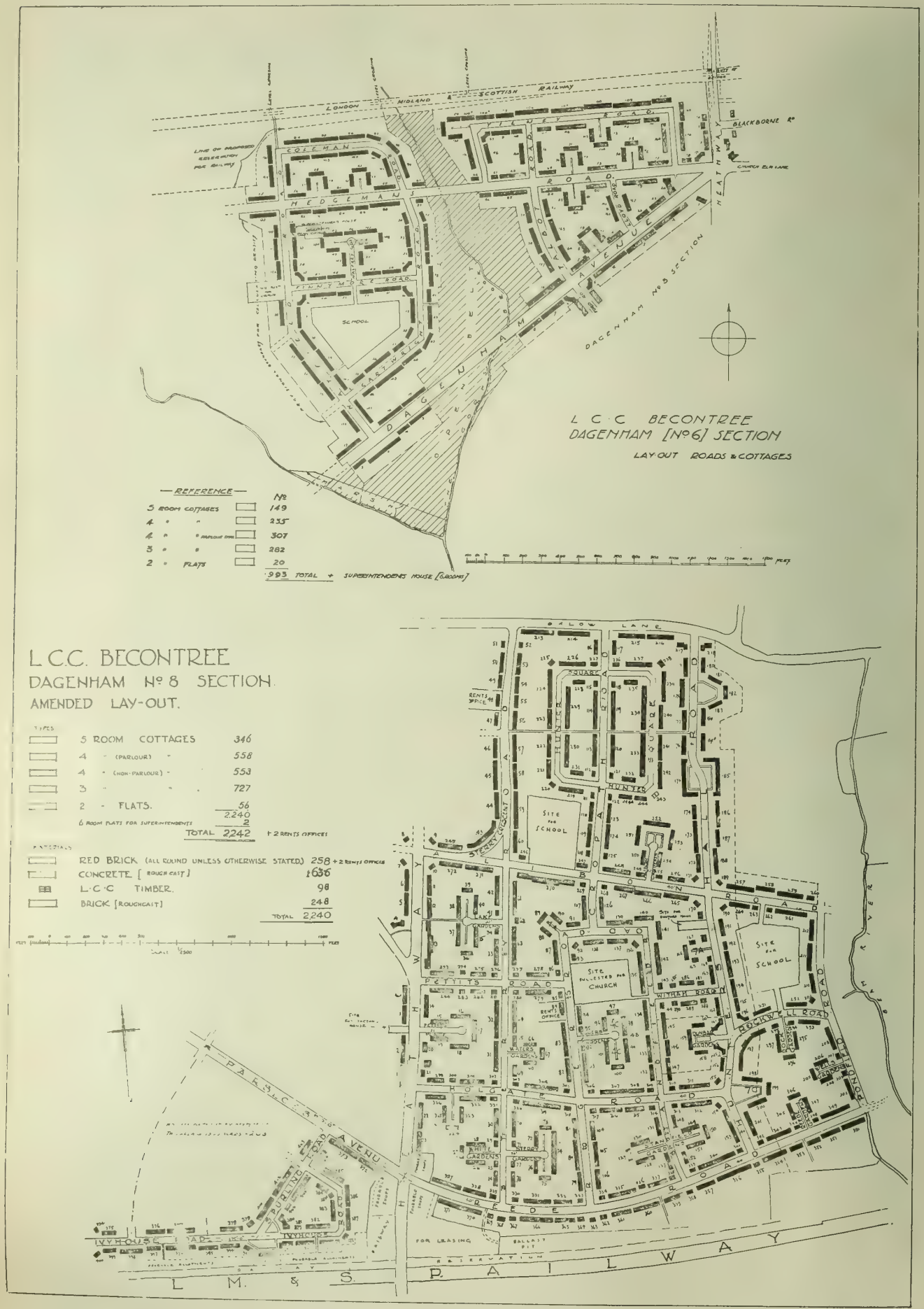
EAST CHAPEL, FROM HALL OF HONOUR.

The Scottish National War Memorial : SIR ROBERT LORIMER, A.R.A., F.R.I.B.A., Architect.



L.C.C. Housing Estate, Becontree: View of Wood Lane.

Mr. G. Topham Forrest, F.R.I.B.A., Architect to the Council.



L.C.C. Housing Estate, Becontree.

Mr. G. Topham Forrest, F.R.I.B.A., Architect to the Council.



Brick Cottages, Valence Wood Road.

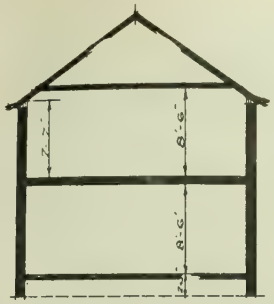


Brick Cottages, Becontree.



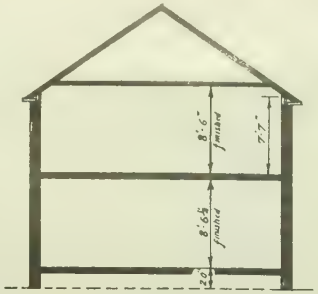
Concrete, Roughcasted Cottages, Burnside Road.

L.C.C. Housing Estate, Becontree : Mr. G. Topham Forrest, F.R.I.B.A., Architect to the Council.



SECTION.

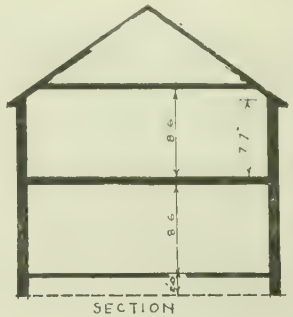
CUBIC CONTENTS	INTER	END	
MEASURED 2 FT BELOW GROUND FLOOR =	8989	8795	CUB FT.
AREA BETWEEN WALLS			
GROUND FLOOR =	351	325	FT SUP
FIRST FLOOR =	351	325	
TOTAL =	702	650	



SECTION

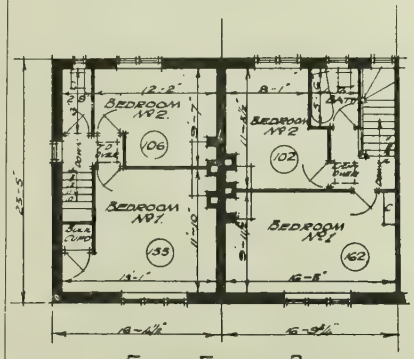
CUBIC CONTENTS.			
MEASURED FROM 2 FT BELOW GROUND FLOOR =	END 14756	INTER 15377	CUB FT.
AREA BETWEEN WALLS.			
GROUND FLOOR =	END 504 +	INTER 531 +	FT SUP
FIRST FLOOR	617 ●	557 +	" "

NOTE:- + = AREA EXCLUDING STAIRS.
● = INCLUDING STAIRS.

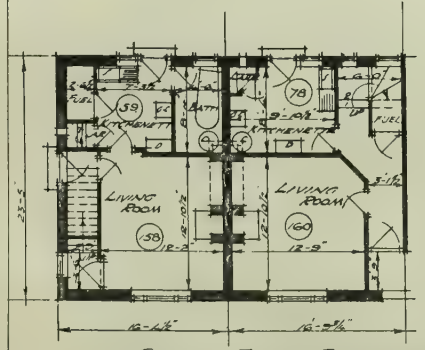


SECTION

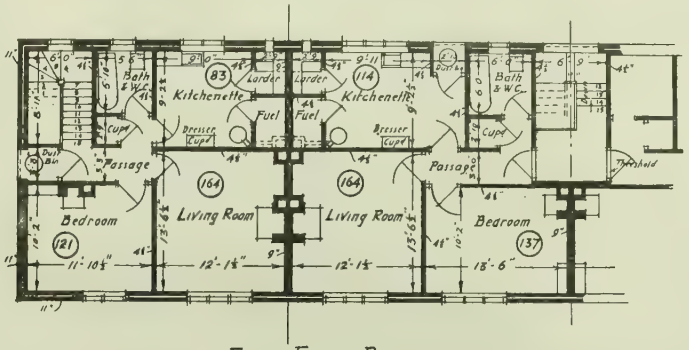
CUBIC CONTENTS	INTER	END	
MEASURED 2 FT BELOW GROUND FLOOR =	13774	13770	CUB CUB FT
AREA BETWEEN WALLS			
GROUND FLOOR =	414	437	FT SUP
FIRST FLOOR =	414	437	
TOTAL =	828	874	



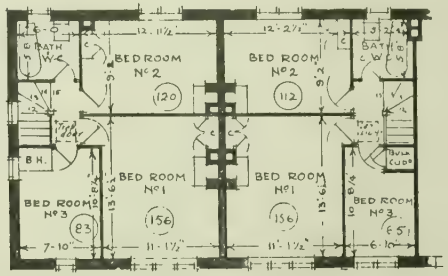
FIRST FLOOR PLAN.



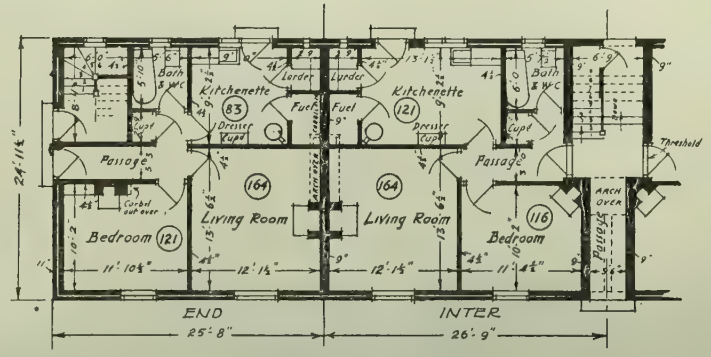
GROUND FLOOR PLAN.



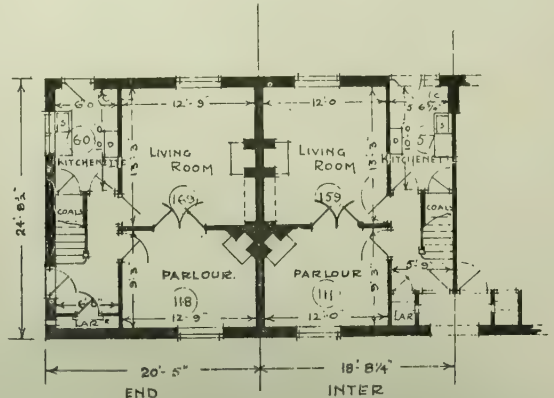
FIRST FLOOR PLAN



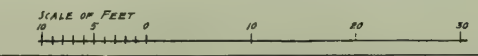
FIRST FLOOR PLAN



GROUND FLOOR PLAN



GROUND FLOOR PLAN



THREE-ROOM, NON-PARLOUR COTTAGE.

TWO-ROOM TWO STORY FLATS.

FIVE-ROOM PARLOUR COTTAGES.

L.C.C. Housing Estate, Becontree: Cottage Types.

MR. G. TOPHAM FORREST, F.R.I.B.A., Architect to the Council.



Wooden Houses, Wood Lane.

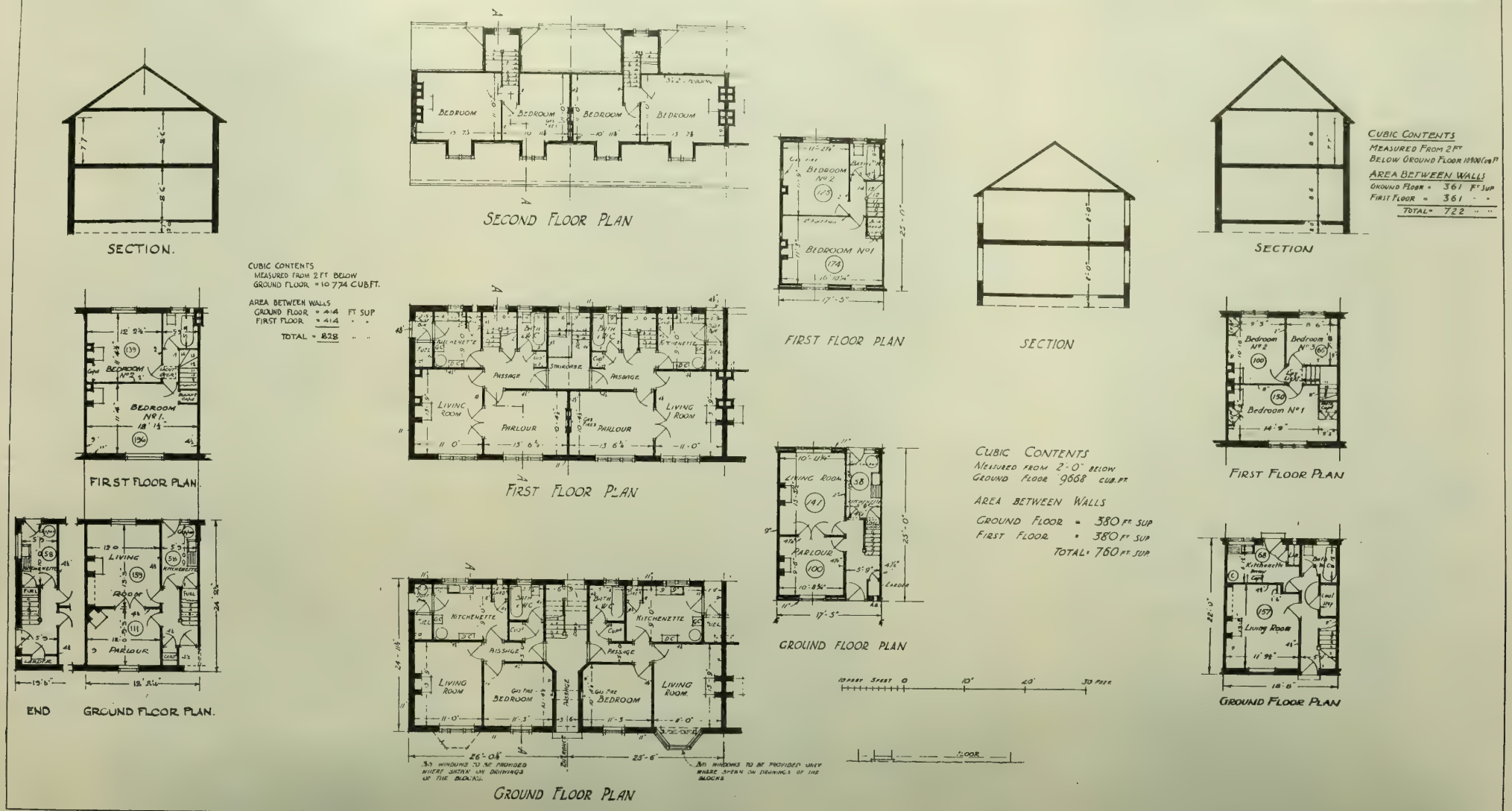


Concrete, Rough-casted Cottages, Becontree.



Brick Cottages, Hedgeman's Road.

L.C.C. Housing Estate, Becontree. Mr. G. Topham Forrest, F.R.I.B.A., Architect to the Council.



FOUR-ROOM PARLOUR HOUSE. TWO-ROOM FLATS WITH FOUR-ROOM PARLOUR DWELLINGS OVER. FOUR-ROOM PARLOUR HOUSE. FOUR-ROOM NON-PARLOUR HOUSE.

L.C.C. Housing Estate, Becontree: Cottage Types.

MR. G. TOPHAM FORREST, F.R.I.B.A., Architect to the Council.

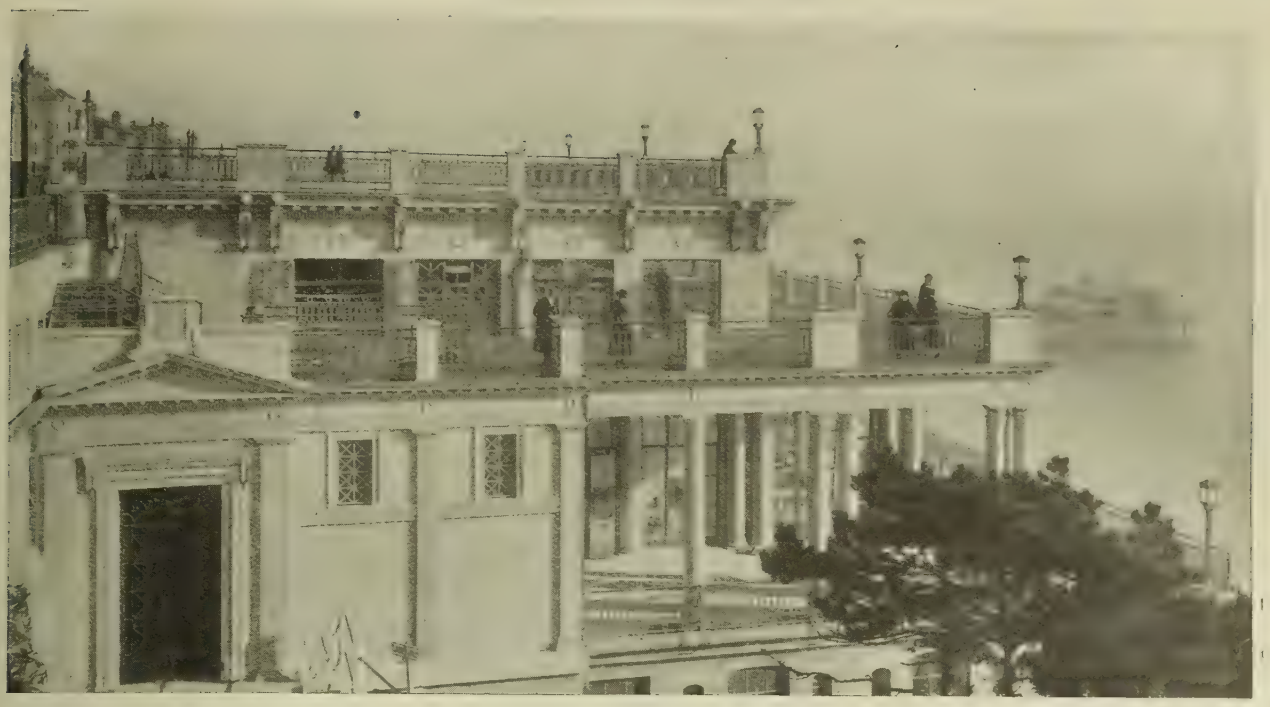


Fig. 1.—End View.

LEAS CLIFF HALL, FOLKESTONE

This recent and important addition to the already numerous amenities of Folkestone is constructed on the Leas, and comprises, as well as a large concert hall and band pavilion, a promenade, balconies, shelters, tea-rooms, and other conveniences. The structural material is almost wholly reinforced concrete, the consulting engineers for which were Messrs. Considere Constructions, Ltd., of Westminster, S.W. 1.

The external facing material is white faience work, and the architectural treatment it has received is very suitable indeed to its position and environment. This may be seen from Fig. 1, which gives an external view of the work. The principal idea in designing this work was to have as many balconies as possible, so that the public could hear music and at the same time be out of doors and enjoy unrivalled views of the English Channel, shipping, French coast, etc.

The two balconies, as will be seen, are both covered for wet weather, and the main hall windows open entirely so that the hall can be thrown completely open. The external windows are of metal, and these have been treated with a zinc spray finish to prevent rusting, which is an important question at seaside places.

The main hall, which has accommodation for 1,500 people, is provided with a dance-hall. Synchronising clocks have been fitted throughout, and telephone communication is installed between the various rooms.

Large subscription rooms, for reading, writing, etc., together with a silence room, are provided on the middle floor, while on the mezzanine floor are retiring rooms for artists, bandsmen, etc. The central heating is low pressure with oil-fired boilers. Heavy crude oil is employed, and this is pumped down from the road above.

The principal feature structurally is the main cantilevered balcony, with a clear projection of 17 ft., which extends the whole length of the building. Beneath this is a smaller balcony which traverses a portion of the façade, Fig. 2.

Fig. 3 shows a typical transverse section through the building. This illustration shows clearly the constructional arrange-



Fig. 2—Front View.

Leas Cliff Hall, Folkestone. Mr. John L. Seaton Dahl, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

ments and the cantilever balconies referred to.

It was obviously desirable, so far as possible, to keep the dead weight of the front portion of the structure as small as possible. Several means were adopted to this end, one being the use of hollow or trough flooring of reinforced concrete for the main balcony and adjacent pavilion. These floors, although spanning about 20 ft. between beams, were of minimum dead weight, and possess excellent sound-resisting qualities. The underside of the floors were provided in all cases with plaster ceilings formed on expanded metal, the latter being attached to the rib soffits in the usual manner.

The building has taken two years to complete, and the cost, including furniture, amounts to about £30,000. The opening ceremony was performed by H.R.H. Prince Henry on July 13. The architect for the work is Mr. John L. Seaton Dahl, F.R.I.B.A., and the general contractors Messrs. Godden & Son, of Ashford, Kent.

UNIVERSITY OF LIVERPOOL

The conferment of degrees awarded by the University of Liverpool took place on Saturday afternoon in St George's Hall, in the presence of a large attendance of members of the University congregation and of the general public, and under the chairmanship of the Chancellor, Lord Derby. The Degree of Master of Arts (*honoris causa*) was conferred upon Alexandre Theodorer, Horace Fleming, and Robert Thomas Jones; that of Master of Sciences (*honoris causa*) upon Charles Panzetta Chatwin; that of Masters of Engineering (*honoris causa*) upon Sterry Paines Fillman; and the Degree of Master of Architecture (*honoris causa*) upon Robert Atkinson, Director of Education, the Architectural Association.

Mr. Atkinson was presented to the Chancellor (Lord Derby) in the following terms :—

"Robert Atkinson is a man who practises what he preaches; he teaches architecture and is himself an architect. The school of the Architectural Association over which he presides has had a powerful influence both here and in the Scandinavian countries : to them he has directed the attention of English students, from them he has attracted many visitors to examine our own architecture. His work is studied with admiring criticism and critical admiration by representatives of other schools. In especial his rebuilding of a section of O'Connell-street in Dublin has arrested their regard and won their praise. Some architects, the experts say, are free and romantic, and some severe and classical; the man in the street knows them as good or bad, and he has no doubt where to place the artist whom we desire to honour.

During the course of the day, Mr. H. Gordon Selfridge opened the annual exhibition of architectural drawings by the Liverpool School of Architecture at the Walker Art Gallery. The Lord Mayor, Mr. F. C. Bowring, presided.

Mr. Gordon Selfridge, in opening the exhibition, said architecture, to his mind, was the most beautiful of all arts, because it had such great utilitarian value as well as beauty.

That a building must be permanent, and must be looked upon by so many people, implied an obligation upon the owner, and, through him, as his adviser, the architect. He would like to see the architects of this country decline to accept commissions for any edifice, structure, or building which, in their knowledge of the laws of architecture, was inconsistent with those laws. For this purpose architects could band themselves into a strong committee, as it were, which would be recognised by everyone in the country. Just as a man who was ill placed himself in the hands of his doctor, so the client of a skilful architect should place himself in the hands of the latter. A building could be made really beautiful at only a comparatively small additional cost.

The following are the July examination lists at the school of architecture :—

Faculty of Arts.

Degree of B.Arch.

Fifth Examination (exempted from final, R.I.B.A.) : Honours in Architectural Design : Class I.—Heal, R. G. Class II.—Davies, E. F.; Mackenzie, K. R. Honours in Architectural Construction : Class II.—Hall, G. A. V.; Ridge, G. A. Ordinary Degree.—Aspland, A.

Fourth Examination.—Davies, E. F.; Docking, S. J.; Heal, R. G.; McKenzie, K. R.; Powell, H. H.

Third Examination (exempted from Intermediate, R.I.B.A.).—Bodhiprasad, N.; Eden, W. A.; Freeman, P. G.; Wilkinson, H. H.; Williams, R. A.; Wright, L.

Second Examination.—Archer, Hilary; Fairclough, A. B. R.; Harper, D. R.; Haywood, Nancie B.; Holford, W. G.; Hutton, C. W.; Marks, Joyce; Meldon, A. G. P.; Nelson, J. O.; Stephenson, G.

First Examination.—Baird, Margaret; Best, A. M.; Gardner-Medwin, R. J.; Goodacre, N. W.; Lunn, N. S.; Miles, Marjorie; Mitchell, N. B.; Mitchell, T. N.; Roberts, R. E.; Rossell, R. E.; Thornely, Ethel M.; Winston, D.; Worsnip, J. V.

Diploma in Architecture.

Fifth Examination : Distinction in Architectural Design.—Lewis, O. G.; Stout, H. B. Ordinary Diploma.—Cotton, A. C.; Dobie, W. H. G.; Haynes, T. C.; Metcalfe, J. G.; Sumner, B. A.

Fourth Examination.—Cotton, A. C.; Dobie, W. H. G.; Haynes, T. C.; Hughes, J. L.; MacGillivray, I. D.; Parry, H. T.; Stout, H. B.

Third Examination.—Ashworth, A. T.; Brown, C. S.; Burrows, A. C.; Cowin, J. N.; Crabtree, W.; Hearnden, E. G.; Holt, A. N.; Kelly, S. W.; Knowles, H. J.; Lightfoot, B. St. C.; Murray, E.; Plant, W. G.; Poulton, D.; Segar-Owen, G. J. S.

Second Examination.—Archibald, R. M.; Fairless, C. L.; Furbur, E. R.; Griffith, R. G.; Hughes, J.; Inglis, J. B.; Kenyon, G.; Morter, P. S. P.; O'Flynn, E. P.; Owen, H.; Woods, H. J.; Wright, J. H.

First Examination.—Banister, H.; Bevan, H. L.; Frankenthal, J. J.; Jackson, R. J. L.; Kelly, R. H.; Mukhtar, A.; Peace, F. N.; Richardson, Rachel J.; Rowley, C. J.; Shennan, W. M.; Sheridan, J. G. R.; Stirrup, G.; Weerasinghe, O. F.

The following is the list of prizes awarded in the School of Architecture.

Holt Travelling Scholarship.—P. G. Freeman (third year student).

Anthony Minoprio Prize.—P. G. Freeman (third year student).

Holland and Hannen and Cubitt's Prizes for Working Drawings.—1st prize, W. G. Plant (third year student); 2nd prize, G. A. V. Hall (fifth year student).

John Rankin Prizes.—J. B. Maxwell (fifth year student); A. Owen (fourth year student).

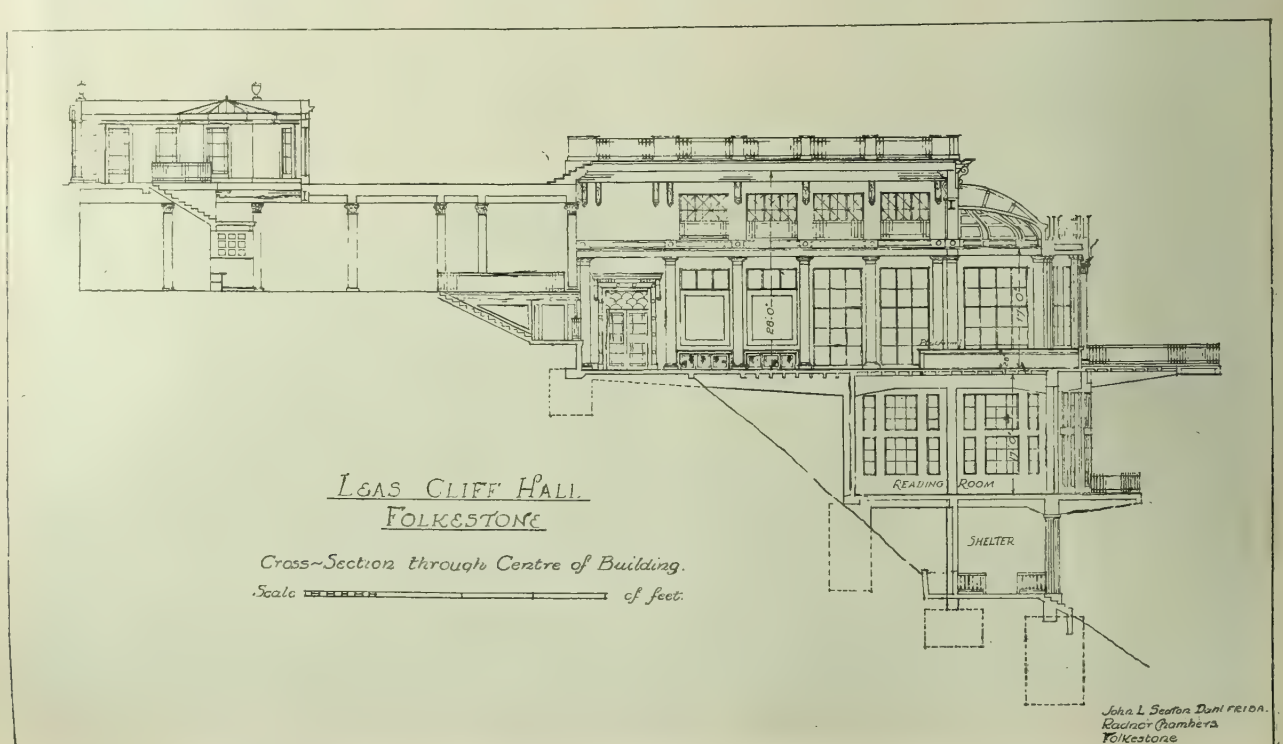


Fig. 3.—**Leas Cliff Hall, Folkestone.** Mr. John L. Seaton Dahl, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

THE REGISTRATION BILL IN PARLIAMENT

When the Select Committee of the House of Commons presided over by Sir Clement Kinloch Cooke resumed their examination of the Architects Registration Bill on Tuesday, July 5, evidence was given by Mr. A. V. Alexander, M.P., Secretary of the Parliamentary Committee of the Co-operative Congress.

Witness submitted the following precis of evidence :—

This evidence is submitted on behalf of the Parliamentary Committee of the Co-operative Congress, which speaks for the whole of the Co-operative Movement of Great Britain and Ireland. The Co-operative Movement is composed of over 5,300,000 members, it engages in all classes of business, and the turnover is approximately £200,000,000 per annual retail and £100,000,000 per annum wholesale and productive.

The extent of the business of the Co-operative Movement and its steady growth necessitates a great amount of architectural work being done, and it is necessary in dealing with a Bill in connection with architects to ensure that nothing may transpire as a result of the Bill which would interfere in a prejudicial manner with that department of co-operative activity.

It should be explained that each co-operative society in the country is completely autonomous in the management of its own affairs, and there is, therefore, no compulsion placed upon any society to employ co-operative architects. A large number of the societies do, however, obtain their architectural services from the architects' departments of the Co-operative Wholesale Society of England and Wales and the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society. The principal service rendered by these departments is, of course, the architectural work in connection with co-operative business premises—shops, bakeries, warehouses, dairies, factories, and, in many cases, meeting halls. In addition to the architectural work of the co-operative wholesale societies a small number of local societies have an architects' department of their own.

In the view of the Parliamentary Committee of the Co-operative Congress it is essential that these activities should be safeguarded by including in any enactment a clear provision which will cover the right of a corporate body to carry on the business of an architect, provided it employs registered architects. I would point out that this is not a new principle in legislation, and a precedent may be found in the Poisons and Pharmacy Act of 1908. It is submitted to the Select Committee, therefore, that a new clause should be added to the Bill.

The Bill under consideration sets up a Council, with statutory authority to maintain a Register of Architects and the power to set up an Admission Committee and to prescribe qualifications for registration. It is submitted that it is essential that adequate representation should be given to working-class movements on the Board of Architectural Education, which will advise the above-named Council, and it is suggested that the first schedule should be amended by providing for representatives to be appointed by such bodies as the Union of Educational Institutions, the Workers' Educational Association, and the Central Education Committee of the Co-operative Union.

The Chairman : I see from your precis of evidence that you suggest a new clause somewhat on the lines of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act. You seem to have some doubt as to whether or not this Bill will mean that the architects' profession will be a close corporation?—Yes.

The Chairman : That, I think, we have clearly shown will not be the case. If we can show you that I take it you have no objection to the Bill? You think there might be a grave danger that the avenue to professional architecture will be made more difficult? If we can show to you that the Bill will not make it more difficult that will meet your case?—Especially if you provide the safeguards we desire.

The Chairman : Of course.

Capt. Wallace : I should like to ask you a question, Mr. Chairman. You said this Bill will not make architecture a close corporation. Is not that rather begging the whole question we are here to decide?

The Chairman : I will not say "clearly shown." I think I stated in my speech when I brought in the Bill that it was not the intention to make the architectural profession a close corporation.

Sir Murdoch Macdonald : What the fact is, is another matter?

The Chairman : That is so.

Capt. Wallace (to witness) : Have you taken legal advice that under the Bill it would be impossible for a corporate body to carry on its profession?—It is difficult to answer that exactly. What we have to bear in mind is our experience in connection with other professions. If the real intention of the promoters of the Bill is not to make a rigid close corporation but only to endeavour by registration to raise the status of architects what we submit is that if we undertake in the future to employ nothing but registered architects we shall feel more secure if we have a clause in the Bill.

Sir M. Macdonald : What do you mean in this sense by "close corporation"?—I am not a lawyer to give definitions nor even an eminent engineer like yourself, but we look at it from this point of view : that a professional occupation which has got statutory authority to control itself in a certain way so as to prevent open access to it is a close corporation. While the Bill as at present framed does not meet that definition of mine it might meet it in the next stage.

Sir M. Macdonald : Is not a close corporation a body whose members alone can statutorily claim fees?—Probably that would be a very good legal definition. What my committee fear is the second stage of progress unless we had reasonable safeguards. I am convinced in my own mind that architects would not, in 10 or 20 years' time, be satisfied with the present position.

Sir M. Macdonald : Do you object to this close corporation?—It all depends whether the admission to that body is adequate. I cannot see there is any fundamental objection to that condition provided access to the corporation is reasonably open. We do not want to do anything to lower the standard of the profession or prevent them from attaining a reasonable standard. All we wish to secure is that reasonable access shall be maintained. The advice of my solicitor is that if we secure the amendments submitted our position would be very much safeguarded.

Major Barnes was then re-examined.

The Chairman : You have read, I think, the evidence given to the committee, and we are going to ask you certain questions. We have had many witnesses and some of them, including Sir E. Turton, insisted on the retention of the proposed amendment to clause 20, which, as you know, exempts persons employed under a local authority. Do you think the retention of that amendment is necessary?

Witness : I have had an opportunity of looking at my answers when I was before the committee last, and I gather I was under a misapprehension as to the real effect of the amendment. Looking at it as I now see it there appears to me to be nothing in it that we can object to, because the effect of the amendment is to exempt local authorities from all the provisions of the Bill with the exception of that relating to titles. Reading Sir E. Turton's evidence and the precis prepared by the County Councils Association and other evidence they make it perfectly clear that they have no desire to use the term "registered architect" unless they are on the register. Therefore, speaking on behalf of the R.I.B.A., we are perfectly agreeable that the amendment proposed by the County Councils Association should be accepted.

The Chairman : Now about clause 5, subsection 1 (c). The Institution of Municipal and County Engineers and the Institute of Builders have suggested that an amendment should be made whereby men of mature years with the proper qualifications may have an opportunity of getting on to the register and an amendment was suggested.

Witness : We have considered that amendment and we are willing to accept it.

The Chairman then mentioned that certain witnesses had urged the desirability of defining in the Bill the expression of "bona-fide" and also of defining what is architecture.

Major Barnes said that no body had found a means of defining "bona-fides." It appeared to the promoters that it was a term which it would be impossible to define in the Bill. The term was used in a great many connections, and it was considered in relation to every connection in which it was used. They thought the only course to be followed was to construe it as it would be by the Admissions Committee, which was a completely representative body, and if their decision was questioned, then, of course, it would go before the Courts.

The Chairman : It has been suggested that the Council to be set up should be an independent body. Have you any objection to that?—Yes, that is a matter with which I dealt fully. We would very strongly ask the committee to take into the fullest account first of all precedent and, secondly, the facts of the situation. As to precedent, we have a very strong one in that of the Law Society and also the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons. In both these cases, when registration was applied for, both these bodies occupied a dominating position and Parliament entrusted them with a register. On the facts, this committee has had an opportunity of discovering the nature of the other bodies in the country who can legitimately be asked to be associated with the Royal Institute on the General Architectural Council, and we submit that no case has been made that there exists at the present time any body with any claim of the least substance in it to be associated with the Royal Institute of British Architects. It is the only body to which the great responsibility of maintaining this register can be entrusted. It has considerable history, great traditions, and has discharged its responsibilities with honour and satisfaction. We feel that to impose upon it an association such as has been suggested would not be to treat the Royal Institute with the consideration to which it is entitled.

In reply to another question, Major Barnes said that the suggestion that the Institute of Builders should come on the General Council of architectural education was not justified by their own actions in the matter of education. They had set up what they called a system of building education, and they carried that out without seeking or offering any representation on their system to the Royal Institute. They had shown by that action that they thought the education of builders could be carried on in that way, and the Royal Institute did not disagree, but it did not lie in the mouth of the builders to come there and claim that they should be members of the General Architectural Council. The promoters had not had the slightest intimation from the Institute of Builders that they felt any dissatisfaction at all with their position on the board. The promoters were willing to be helpful, and they did not feel any resentment because the builders had not brought them into their system.

The Chairman then asked witness if the

promoters were prepared to accept the examinations of the surveyors for the purposes of the Bill.

Witness said he gathered that the two bodies concerned had not at the moment developed an examination system, and it would be quite open to both these bodies under the Bill when they developed their examinations to submit them to the Board of Architectural Education.

The Chairman : It was suggested that civil engineers might be prejudiced by the Bill

Major Barnes : I do not think there is much ground for apprehension. The Institution of Civil Engineers is an extraordinarily powerful body, and persons who employ them on the sort of work they do are very important persons. The work which is carried out is that of great public utility societies or by local authorities, and these are bodies who are not likely to draw false inferences from any legislation passed.

Replying to another question witness said the promoters agreed that the Institution of Civil Engineers should be placed on the same footing as the local authorities in the matter of exemption.

Witness was then asked several questions relating to architectural education. In reply to these he stated that one of the features of the architectural profession was that the young man got his chance by competition in quality. But the Institute set its face like a rock against any competition which was based on remuneration, that was to say, putting one architect against another in the matter of his fees. The Royal Institute thought that architects were better not engaged in auctioneering or house agent's business where questions of remuneration might arise. The Royal Institute felt strongly that the association of the architect and the builder was one which was open to gross irregularities.

The Chairman : Sir Charles Morgan suggested that the promoters could obtain their aim without legislation.

Witness : The short answer to that is that if we thought that we should not be here.

Sir M. Macdonald : The Institution of Civil Engineers have successfully attained their object without legislation.

Witness. I do not think so.

The Chairman : Now I come to a rather controversial point. It has been suggested there should be some definition of architecture in the Bill. Would it be possible to put a definition into the Bill?

Major Barnes : It would be quite possible to put in a definition, but it would be one that would create more difficulties than it would remove. You are dealing with a profession that fringes away into a sort of no-man's-land between architecture and engineering, and you cannot draw the boundary line. What does really happen now is that everybody has a sufficient idea of what an architect, engineer or builder is, and they go to one. To attempt to define a profession in this particular Act would be to attempt to do what has never been done in any other Act.

The Chairman : Professor Pite seemed to think that the poor boy was not sufficiently considered or thought of in the Bill.

Major Barnes said he would be surprised if there was any profession in Great Britain to which access was so open as the architectural profession. An examination had been made of the forms of the last 115 boys in Great Britain actually admitted as probationers of the R.I.B.A. and now preparing for the Intermediate Examination. Out of the 115, 29 were pupils at "Recognised Schools"; Elementary schools, 4; private schools, 1; secondary schools, 10; public schools, 14; total, 29.

These 29 represented the class which could afford relatively high fees, but even here there were four elementary school boys out of 29 and only 14 public school boys. Out of the remaining 86 from the 115 cases examined, five were educated at private schools, eight were educated at public schools. 17 were educated at secondary schools, while 56 began their education at council elementary schools. Taking the two classes together, 60, or more than half of the 115, were elementary school boys.

The committee then adjourned.

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS

We take the following from the Notes from the Minutes of the Council Meeting for June 20, 1927 :—

The Statutory Control and Development of Rural England.—A comprehensive report on this subject, prepared by the Town-Planning and Housing Committee, was approved and forwarded to the Council for the Preservation of Rural England.

International Congresses.—In view of the agreement reached in Paris at a meeting of the Comité Central des Congrès Internationaux des Architectes, held on February 21, 1927, whereby it was unanimously agreed to dissolve the temporary organisation and revive the Comité Permanent International des Architectes as this existed in 1914, the Council approved the reconstitution of the British Section of the C.P.I.A. as previously existing, and agreed to nominate delegates to represent the R.I.B.A. at the forthcoming International Congress to be held at The Hague from August 28 to September 4, 1927.

The Preservation of Ancient Cottages.—Mr. O. P. Milne, F.R.I.B.A., was appointed to represent the R.I.B.A. on the Advisory Committee set up by the Royal Society of Arts to administer the scheme for the "Preservation of Ancient Cottages."

The British Engineering Standards Association.—It was agreed to renew the annual grant of £100 to the British Engineering Standards Association for the year 1927.

The Franco-British Union of Architects.—It was agreed to increase the annual grant to the Franco-British Union of Architects to £50 for the year 1927.

The University of Sheffield Court of Governors.—Mr. Robert Atkinson, F.R.I.B.A., was reappointed as the R.I.B.A. representative on the Court of Governors of Sheffield University for a further period of three years.

The Empire Forestry Association Governing Council.—Mr. H. D. Searles-Wood, F.R.I.B.A., was reappointed as the R.I.B.A. representative on the Governing Council of the Empire Forestry Association.

The National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis.—Mr. Sidney Kitson, F.R.I.B.A., was appointed as the R.I.B.A. delegate at the Thirteenth Annual Conference of the National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis held in London on June 30 and July 1 and 2.

The British Waterworks Association: Standing Committee on Water Regulations.—Mr. H. D. Searles-Wood, F.R.I.B.A., and Lt.-Col. P. A. Hopkins, L.R.I.B.A., were reappointed as the R.I.B.A. representatives on the Standing Committee on Water Regulations of the British Waterworks Association.

The Fellowship.—The Council, by a unanimous vote, elected the following architects to the Fellowship, under the powers defined in the Supplemental Charter of 1925 :—*Great Britain:* J. L. Ball (Birmingham), J. B. Nicol (Aberdeen), F. C. Mears (Edinburgh), M. H. Baillie Scott (London), Adrian Gilbert Scott (London). *Overseas:* A. S. Hook (President of the Institute of Architects of New South Wales), B. J. Waterhouse (Vice-President of the Institute of Architects of New South Wales), John Perry (President of the Cape Institute of Architects).

Studentship.—The following were elected Students of the R.I.B.A. :—Arthur Aspland (University of Liverpool), Herbert Bartholomew Evans (University of Liverpool), George Albert Victor Hall (University of Liverpool), John Henry Inglis Isherwood (University of Liverpool), Charles Edward Moore (University of Liverpool), William John Arthur Osburn (Architectural Association), Gwilym Arthur Ridge (University of Liverpool), Ralph Maynard Smith (Architectural Association), Bevis Sumner (University of Liverpool), David Isaac Taylor (Bombay School of Art).

THE ARCHITECTURE CLUB

The President, Mr. J. C. Squire, M.A., Hon. A.R.I.B.A., took the chair at the twelfth dinner of the Architecture Club, held at the Savoy Hotel, W.C., on Tuesday. Amongst those present were the Rt. Hon. Neville Chamberlain (Minister of Health), the Prince George of Russia, Sir Herbert Morgan, Mr. Walter Tapper, Sir Laurence Weaver, Professor S. D. Adshead, Messrs. R. Steuart Bowers, H. Chalton Bradshaw, Lt.-Col. H. Cart de Lafontaine, A. J. Davis, Edmund Dulac, John Gloag, Darcy Braddell, Oliver Hill, Ian MacAlister, Oswald P. Milne, G. L. Pepler, S. C. Ramsey, Professor C. H. Reilly, and J. H. Elder-Duncan the secretary.

The loyal toast having been honoured, the President opened a discussion on "Modern Suburban Architecture." He felt, he said, that he must assure his audience that they were not there to drink the health of suburban architecture because they liked it so much, but because they realised that there was nothing so much in need of help. He had been told by an architect friend that over 90 per cent. of buildings were put up without any help from an architect. All were convinced, he felt, that it was better that an architect should be coupled with a building than not, since buildings concerned not only those who lived in them, but those who had to pass them. We could not say with truth that we had made much impression on our time until we had brought about a change in the houses which had sprung up around our towns. One great problem we had to face was how to get at the people who put up the present mean little houses. As one went out of London, one found that every small village had, as it were, a scarlet fever of small villages and houses around it. He felt something ought to be done. In America builders had access to a kind of stock-book of plans and designs, which they could use upon payment of a small royalty. He was glad to see that the Council for the Preservation of Rural England was already at work saving portions of the countryside from despoliation.

The Rt. Hon. Neville Chamberlain, P.C., M.P., in responding, said that undoubtedly the face of the country was being changed from day to day. The first thing was to get public opinion raised to a sense of need for further steps, and to accept the idea of submitting to some control over individual caprice and will. The next thing was, if possible, to get into closer touch with the builders, who were to-day responsible for so much incongruous and inappropriate building, and induce them to make some arrangement with architects to supply them with plans—without the question of fees being made too prominent—which would exhibit the results of training and knowledge, instead of the freaks which were so irritating and destructive of the beauty of the English landscape.

Messrs. Michael Sadleir, R. G. Spiller and Sir Laurence Weaver, K.B.E., also spoke, and the proceedings then terminated.

The Thames Valley Preservation Scheme.

A conference at Reading discussed the question of the preservation of the natural beauties of the Thames Valley from Oxford to Staines, and resolved that a Thames Valley Committee be formed in affiliation with the Council for the Preservation of Rural England, as a means of facilitating co-operation between local authorities, joint town-planning committees, local societies, landowners, and others.

THE ROYAL SANITARY INSTITUTE CONGRESS, HASTINGS

The thirty-eighth Congress of this Institute, held at Hastings, under the presidency of the Rt. Hon. Sir William Joynson-Hicks, by invitation of the Town Council, was opened on Monday by the Right Worshipful the Mayor of Hastings. He extended a cordial welcome to the Institute members and the delegates present, and at the same time proffered his sincere wishes for a most successful meeting. Later the Mayor opened the Health Exhibition at Queen's-road.

The presidential address was read in the late afternoon by the President in the new White Rock Pavilion. Opening his paper, Sir William said that although the worst sanitary evils had gone, there were unhappily many slum conditions still existing. There were also special difficulties connected with the development of our urban civilisation calling for continuous effort. He would instance particularly the smoke difficulty. We had cleaned our streets, but we had still much to do in the way of cleaning our skies.

It was the great work of the Sanitary Institute to spread knowledge on these subjects, to educate public opinion, and to train the various officers who would act not merely with a view to detecting offences against the law, but with a view to giving skilled advice and help to all members of the public concerned. A sanitary inspector, like every other public inspector, had the duty not merely of finding fault, but of making positive suggestions as to how nuisances could be avoided and remedied. He was, in short, a public servant whose function was to help the public.

The improvements made in recent years in all standards of hygiene had, of course, been reflected in the raising of factory standards. As they knew, the Government were proposing next Session to ask Parliament to pass into law a new Factory Bill. Objection had been raised in some quarters that the present time—when trade and industry were suffering from serious handicaps—was inopportune for the introduction of a Bill placing new burdens on employers of labour. The Government were fully alive to the importance of this point of view, and he had been through the Bill again and again with a view to modifying those provisions which might press unduly upon employers. It was, however, twenty-six years since the last general factory law had been passed, and the Government felt that an amending statute ought no longer to be delayed. Although there had been in the interval since 1901 certain minor amending Bills and numerous codes of Regulations, factory law as a whole had not kept pace with the advance in scientific knowledge and with the general developments of industry, particularly with the development that had taken place since the war. The need for a standard of cleanliness in factories and work-places had, of course, been recognised for a long time, and in the more modern factories the standard was often high. Walls, floors, and ceilings were spick and span. But there were many other factories, particularly these in old buildings, where the standard of cleanliness was low. The factory standard of cleanliness was often very different from the domestic standard. In the domestic houses of our people where women were the rulers, the hidden dangers of dust and dirt and cobwebs were usually fully recognised. In many houses these foes were hunted with a rigour and a frequency which sometimes seemed to the mere man excessive. But in the factory—perhaps because the management of the factory had hitherto been regarded as a man's job—the standard was very different. There were still managers, he feared, who thought a factory was sufficiently clean if the dirt was not patently offensive. Often the danger to health that lurked in accumulations of dust and rubbish and refuse was not recognised.

In the present factory law there was no provision as to a standard of lighting, and although modern factories were usually built with large windows, and so constructed as to be admirably lit throughout, yet there were still many factories in which the light was very poor. The old view was that so long as there was enough light to do the work, this was enough. We were indebted to modern scientific research for a fuller recognition of the fact that light was a great tonic. To-day we recognised the health-giving properties of sunlight. We realised that light had a vital effect on our physique, on our nerves, and on our spirits. If the worker was under-supplied with the great tonic of light, his health and his spirits suffered, and his industrial efficiency was lessened. The provisions in the new Bill as to light would be, he was sure, not only beneficial to the worker, but also of economic advantage to the employer for whom he worked.

Similar considerations arose with regard to ventilation. The dangers from definitely noxious fumes and vapours, from carbon monoxide, and from bad air, had, of course, long been recognised. For some time, also, the dangers of particular types of dust had been realised, and various legislative provisions had been devised with a view to protecting the worker against these specific dangers. But latterly we had realised more fully the importance of ventilation in the wider sense. We have begun to realise the enormous importance of fresh air, and frequently changed air to the efficiency of the worker.

In the new Bill he was proposing, said the President, a further provision with regard to medical supervision. There were certain industries in which a more than average amount of sickness or a generally low standard of health was found to prevail, though there was nothing substantially dangerous or injurious in the processes carried on which could be precisely indicated and guarded against by specific precautions.

The aspects of the problem of public health were many and various. Some of his audience were more particularly interested in housing questions, others in the general questions of drainage and sanitation, others again in the purity of our food supplies and our water supplies. Some specialised on the problem of keeping our skies free from smoke, others on the purification of our rivers. Others again were interested in combating particular diseases. But all were working alike for the end described in the Institute's motto as "Salus generis humani"—the well-being of the human race.

Dr. Charles Porter, M.D., B.Sc., Medical Officer of Health of St. Marylebone, and Chairman of the Congress Committee, proposed a vote of thanks to Sir William. He was supported by Mr. G. P. Chrom, Chief M.O.H. for Copenhagen, who spoke on behalf of the delegates from foreign countries, Dr. B. P. B. Naidu, M.D., M.H., D.P.H., representing the Indian Government, who spoke on behalf of delegates from the Colonies and Dominions, and Alderman Watson Boves, J.P., on behalf of local government authorities in Great Britain.

Sir William briefly responded.

On Tuesday, members and delegates were entertained to breakfast at the Queen's Hotel by kind invitation of the National Temperance League, after which they proceeded to the various section meetings and conferences.

Mr. Lessel S. McKenzie, M.Inst.C.E., city engineer of Bristol, presided over the conference of engineers and surveyors held at the Holy Trinity Hall, Mary-street. In the course of his presidential address, Mr. McKenzie said that the enormous increase in motor traffic on the roads, added to the increased speed and weight, had necessitated entirely new methods of road construction. Surface tarring was the first palliative introduced to prevent the cloud of dust produced from the old waterbound roads making life a misery to pedestrians using the highways, and immediate relief was afforded, and the roads so treated were given an added length of life. This was followed by a very general use of tarmacadam, and later by bituminous roads of various forms of construction, and by concrete roads surface treated or covered with a wearing carpet of asphalt. Probably for really heavy traffic these two latter forms of construction held the field at the present time.

With regard to concrete roads, which he was convinced would make rapid progress in the future, more research work was needed, and while an excess of water in the mixing was to be deprecated, he was not at all sure that there was not danger in keeping it too dry. In regard to asphalt work he was inclined to favour a hot mixture; this was a simple matter in a large town with a central mixing plant, but was, of course, a different proposition in small and rural areas, and it had to be admitted that there were very successful cold mixtures on the market.

An enormous amount of very useful new road construction had been carried out with a view to providing work for large numbers of men unfortunately out of work, and this had been made possible by the financial assistance given from the Road Fund and by grants from the Unemployment Grants Committee. All deplored that the Chancellor of the Exchequer, owing to the straits into which he was driven to balance his Budget, should have found it necessary to make a further and very serious raid on the Road Fund, which was bound to cause a pause in these desirable and, in many cases, urgent works.

With regard to "Housing," which has involved municipal engineers in a very considerable amount of work, a good deal of courage and perseverance had been necessary; destructive, rather than constructive criticism, had been general; the cost of materials had been unnecessarily high and the output of the operatives had been disappointing considering the urgency of the problem. However, any unbiased person comparing the post-war housing schemes with the pre-war method of development would have to acknowledge that a great step forward had been made. The limitation of twelve houses to the acre and the set back of the houses had allowed the beneficial rays of the sun free access to the houses, and the provision of decent gardens had added a new interest to the occupiers and incidentally reduced the necessity for providing allotments.

Though it had been a costly undertaking, he was sure the nation would reap the benefit in the next generation or two in a more contented and healthy population.

Town planning was a comparatively new and difficult duty, to which many were now devoting considerable time. Although at first some landowners were inclined to be suspicious of the powers conferred by the Act they would soon realise the wisdom of the preparation of a plan in advance of development, and that it need not be inimical to their interests. The tendency now was to make a scheme as elastic as possible, only laying down the skeleton of the proposals on the map, omitting all the details, and preparing a set of regulations to be embodied in the scheme which would give the necessary control when development takes place. The problem of applying town planning powers to built-up areas was receiving the serious consideration of the Ministry of Health, but it was an exceedingly difficult task by reason of the many vested interests involved, and it was a moot point whether an amendment of the present Act could be made to meet the case. That there should be some such control was unquestionable.

Useful work was being done in many parts of the country in the preparation of regional plans, but unfortunately there was no statutory power behind these schemes. However, they had the great advantage of bringing the adjoining authorities together to consider in a broad way the best interests of the whole

district, and so gave them a much wider outlook in conducting their own affairs.

In regard to the disposal of sewage, the theory of harnessing biological forces and thereby effecting a great saving was interesting. From time to time new discoveries in the treatment of sewage were made, and the new discovery was hailed as the long-looked-for solution of the problem, but he was afraid these great hopes had not yet been realised. In Germany, at the Gross Zeiter Sewage Works, it was reported that a pure and highly explosive gas was being produced by the purification of sewage at two-fifths of the cost of coal gas. The surplus gas, after supplying the necessary power for the works, supplied 8,000 people with all the gas required for domestic purposes. Also at Emfort a net profit of £4,200 was stated to have been obtained last year by the production of sewer gas and the sludge reduced by 90 per cent. A small plant was operating near Bristol where a 6 b.h.p. gas engine ran continuously for a month on sewer gas. If by the simple process of forcing air into fresh sewage these results could be obtained there was certainly great hope for the future.

Papers on questions of interest were then read by various members, Major H. H. Harold, O.B.E., M.D., speaking on the "Role of Ammonia in the Purification of Water," Mr. A. P. I. Cotterell, M.Inst.C.E., F.S.I., on "The Treatment of Sludge," Messrs. A. S. Parsons, M.Inst.C.E., and H. Wilson, B.Sc., dealing with "The Activated Sludge Process," while Mr. E. J. Silcock, M.Inst.C.E., F.S.I., gave a "Description of a Small Sewage Farm." In the course of his paper on "The Treatment of Sludge," Mr. A. P. I. Cotterell said that the ultimate problem of sewage disposal might almost be said to have resolved itself into the problem of the treatment of the sludge. It was now possible to purify the liquid portion of sewage to any required degree, but without adequate treatment of the sludge no disposal works could be called complete. The chief methods of treatment were :—

(1) Pouring crude sewage over land or special material; (2) Spreading semi-liquid sludge over land; (3) Trenching; (4) Lagooning; (5) Drying on filters; (6) Septicization; (7) Digestion; (8) Yeast fermentation; (9) Activation; (10) Filter pressing; (11) Dumping at sea; (12) Burning; (13) Distillation; (14) Gasification; (15) Manufacture of fertilisers. The object of treatment was to so transform the noxious ingredients that they could become of use and service to humanity.

In all methods of treatment upon land or specially prepared surfaces the essential point was to bring the air into contact with the organic solids.

By digestion, carried out in one or more series of tanks, with an adequate allowance of time, sludge could be considerably reduced in bulk, and finally brought to a spadeable form upon drying filters. Activated sludge could be readily de-watered and dealt with in this way.

When dumped at sea the valuable constituents were not entirely lost, said the lecturer, since after digestion, they were probably used by fish life.

Pressing was less used, but abroad centrifuge and drying machines were being introduced. Gas production from digested sludge was a promising development, while sludge could also be used as a fertiliser, especially when fortified with other compounds. In conclusion the lecturer said that more scientific investigation was needed, particularly as regarded digestion which appeared to have some relation to the hydrogen-ion concentration of the sludge.

The meetings of sections and conferences were continued on Wednesday, when meetings on the question of "Hygiene in Industry," under the presidency of Major Isidore Salmon, C.B.E., and "Sanitary Inspectors," under the presidency of Mr. W. G. Kershaw, M.B.E., were held. In the course of his presidential address on "Hygiene in Industry," Major Salmon said that he would ask them to consider this question under two main headings, namely :—

(a) Personal hygiene as it applies to the worker.

(b) Factory hygiene as it applies to the production of food in the factory.

He did not propose to deal in any detail with the question of personal hygiene, because this was a subject which had occupied attention on more than one occasion. There were two methods of dealing with the problem of factory hygiene, namely, to have the service administered by the same authority which concerns itself with personal hygiene of the staff, and secondly, to have an entirely separate department which should supervise and develop the purely factory hygiene as it applied to plant, machinery, etc.

He would add one or two remarks on the question of factory disinfection. Unfortunately, in many cases, disinfectants were used as deodorants, and in fact many disinfectants were advertised as such and their makers based many of their claims on their deodorising properties. It seemed to be perfectly clear that this was most unsatisfactory, because the use of such a disinfectant covered up the effect of some bad condition which otherwise advertised itself to all and sundry by the disagreeable smell given off. Surely the correct method of dealing with such a thing was to remove the cause and not mask the effect. Consequently he would strongly urge that in the question of factory hygiene the use of disinfectants be carefully supervised, and that the indiscriminate use of them be condemned by all who were interested in the welfare of their workers, and in the quality, particularly in the case of foodstuffs, of the goods which they produced.

In many factories also, said the President, sufficient attention had not been paid to efficient ventilation. Ventilation had often been confused with the provision of strong currents of air, and while admittedly the problem of ventilation was a very difficult one, especially in large factories, he believed that much improvement in the general health of the workpeople would accrue if those responsible for designing factories would over-ventilate rather than under-ventilate.

Papers were then read upon "Industry and Disease," by Dr. Frank Shufflebotham, M.D., and on "Factory Legislation," by Mr. Rhys J. Davies, M.P. In this latter paper, Mr. Davies dealt with the medical examination of young persons for factory employment, and on the advisability of linking up the School Medical Service with the work of the Certifying Factory Surgeon and later with Panel Practice under the National Health Insurance Scheme. He emphasised, also, the desirability of establishing a complete industrial medical system.

He discussed fully the necessity of new standards of cleanliness, temperature, ventilation and lighting, and touched, also, upon the point as to whether the local or central authority should be granted additional powers in this connection and in relation to sanitation.

Welfare provisions relating to supply of drinking water, washing facilities, first-aid, accommodation for keeping and drying workers' clothing were subjects also dealt with in the course of the paper.

In the course of his presidential address on "Sanitary Inspectors," Mr. W. G. Kershaw said that the importance of the principles of local government to the British people was now agreed upon; but, whilst the principle was accepted, it had not worked out in practice in such a way as to give general satisfaction, or resulted in that effectiveness of administration which was desired. However good a system might be, much depended upon the ability, the training, and the position of those whose duty it was to translate it into action. It was also well known that some Councils had not only retarded, but in many cases prevented, the efficient administration of the statutes which it was their duty to see carried out. Parliament might propose, but the local authority could effectually dispose.

If all the various Public Health Acts had been put into operation in the past, England would be a cleaner, purer, and healthier country to-day than what it was. A very considerable part of the work of every sanitary inspector consisted in getting things put right which never should have been wrong.

In conclusion, the lecturer said that the importance of Public Health administration was such that it should once and for all be delivered from the influences of the ballot box as at present operated. It had been stated that many of the most competent citizens in every district would be willing to serve upon the local health authority but that they were unwilling to face the stress and turmoil of an election under present day conditions, and there was a great deal of truth in that contention.

Public opinion was ripe for a new era in the Public Health service, an era of enhanced efficiency and fruitfulness. The nation's hygienic and sanitary work must be entrusted to local authorities untrammelled by the incubus of vested interests and influences.

Local Commissioners of Health comprised of persons appointed by the Ministry of Health for their knowledge, fitness and ability to deal with the many complex questions and problems which modern conditions presented and co-ordinated with the local health officials would provide a scheme of administration by means of which the value of Public Health work would be immensely enhanced, and administrative officers would be encouraged to redouble their activities in the interests of the public whom they served.

Papers on various topics of sanitary interest were then read and the morning's proceedings closed. In the afternoon visits were paid to various sanatoria, hospitals, etc., while in the evening members and delegates attended a reception at the White Rock Pavilion by the Rt. Worshipful the Mayor of Hastings.

British Cold Storage and Ice Association.

This institution, founded in 1900, after over a quarter of a century of existence, has, at its annual meeting last month, changed its name to "The British Association of Refrigeration," as its representation of the industry of mechanical refrigeration and all its many applications has long extended beyond the cold stores and ice interests indicated in the old title. To the refrigerating industry of Great Britain belongs the great task of securing the fresh condition and the purity of a large proportion of the perishable food supplies of the nation which, before the institution of the amended Food Regulations, were often treated with chemical preservatives.

Welsh Housing in 1926.

We have received "The Welsh Housing and Development Year Book, 1927," being a Review of the Housing Situation in Wales for 1926, obtainable, price 2s., from the Welsh Housing and Development Association, 38, Charles-street, Cardiff. The book contains a number of informative and interesting articles on subjects of architecture and artistic interest. Mr. T. Alwyn Lloyd writes on the "Enjoyment of Architecture"; Mr. H. Avray Tipping on "The Saving of Old Cottages"; Professor Patrick Abercrombie on the "Preservation of Rural Wales," and Mr. H. M. Vaughan on "National Parks and Playing Fields." From the statement of State-assisted housing progress (p. 51), we see that up to December 31, 1926, out of 40,583 houses authorised by the Ministry of Health to be erected, 29,422 have been completed, and 5,069 were actually under construction.

CORRESPONDENCE

(*Continued from page* 85.)

Salaried Architects and Private Practice.

Sir,—I have to thank D. S. for his reply to my letter. As a minor prophet and specialist in diseases of the eye and nose he shows considerable ability. His opinions are of some value as he states that he is unconnected with any Government department, but as he also states that he does not know one Government architect intimately he can hardly be called an authority on this question. The present writer knows dozens. Among them are some of his dearest friends.

D. S. states that certain of my statements are "simply silly" and "will do me more harm than good." One does not write such letters for their own good but for other people's. I am not talking about a subject with which I am unacquainted. I know many able men in Government posts who are doing fine work, but that does not affect the principle underlying this question.

Take the case of the Ancient Monuments department of the Office of Works. Some members of this department talk and act as if to them alone the Almighty has imparted the secret of handling old buildings. They are not content to deal with the many buildings entrusted to their care, but undertake commissions outside their jurisdiction to save them (so they say) from unwise handling. This work is said to be done in an honorary capacity. It is easy to do work in an honorary capacity if the work they are paid for is neglected.

D. S. likes my word "seemingly." This word was inserted as a concession to the fact recognised by the present writer that other people have a right to a diverse point of view if they can substantiate that point of view by sound and logical arguments. D. S.'s arguments are neither sound nor logical. Mr. William Woodward gives clear and convincing reasons of the obvious injustice of the present practice, and I am sure that if the question were put to the vote of the whole profession his motion would be carried by an overwhelming majority.

At Spes Non Fracta.

Sir,—"Architecture has been prospered at the call of a Government."

What an opportunity must have been lost when a salaried official was entrusted with the rebuilding of St. Paul's Cathedral! Still, it may afford Mr. Woodward and others some encouragement to remember that, although it took fourteen years before Sir Christopher Wren was finally got rid of, "public opinion" was successful in causing his salary to be reduced in 1697, for his lack of attention to his official work, "the better to encourage him to finish the same work with the utmost diligence and expedition," the result, I have no doubt, of his undertaking too much private work at Cambridge and elsewhere.

"At spes non fracta."

Belfast. P. S. Wilshere.

Local Experts.

Sir,—I noticed recently, in the professional papers, that the Wolverhampton Council were advertising for tenders for a new building they were erecting. The architects were a London firm, and the quantity surveyor was a Wolverhampton surveyor. I have always maintained that this is, as it should be—with an architect, or an artist, clients may employ the services of the man whose work suits them best, wherever they live. But when it comes to the actuary or measuring work, the result is always better if a local surveyor of standing is employed. He is familiar with the terms and mode of measurement used in the district, with the result that local men tender, with more confidence, and at lower prices, than aliens (who may be used to the terms employed by an alien surveyor), and it frequently, therefore, enables patriotic authorities to allocate to local contractors a share of their local work.

Leeds. W. Hoffman Wood.

[Other letters are held over until next week.—Ed.]

GREATER LONDON HOUSING CAMPAIGN

VI.—Local Authorities' Progress up to March 31, 1927.

By James P. Orr.

In previous articles the progress of the Greater London Housing Campaign was reviewed* as at September 30, 1925, March 31, 1925, and September 30, 1926. The purpose of this article is to bring the review up to March 31, 1927.

The Minister of Health's decision to reduce the subsidy in respect of houses completed after next September has given a special impetus to the activities of local authorities, with the result that even the phenomenal record of the six months to September 30, 1926, was surpassed in the following six months, when the output for all England and Wales was 37,361 houses, as against 36,742 in the previous six months, thus bringing the total post-war output up to 307,767 houses. The corresponding figures for Greater London were 5,717, 4,852, and 46,467, and those for the London County Council 2,505, 2,294, and 16,544 respectively.

In the last six months the Greater London output improved by 18 per cent. (the L.C.C.'s output by 9 per cent. and that of the other 24 London authorities by 26 per cent.) in comparison with the previous six months, whereas outside London the output fell by one per cent. Greater London's output of municipal houses is now over 15 per cent. of that of England and Wales, while that of the L.C.C. is about 44 per cent. of that of Greater London.

The attached table gives figures of recent progress in Greater London :—

County.	No. of houses completed by L.C.C.	No. of houses completed by other L.A.	No. of L.A. in County. Those who built the 5,717houses	No. of L.A. in County. Remainder.
London ...	997	513	10	20
Essex ...	1,477	268	6	12
Hertford ...	0	165	6	3
Middlesex ...	31	100	22	14
Kent	0	420	8	4
Surrey ...	0	838	14	6
Total	2,505	3,212	66	59
Corresponding figures for six months to September 30, 1926	2,294	2,558	66	59

Distribution of Local Authorities' New Houses.

The distribution of the 5,717 houses completed in the six months to March 31, 1927, is shown in the following table :—

PROGRESS IN PRODUCTION OF POST-WAR WORKING CLASS HOUSES IN GREATER LONDON.

Period.	Local Authorities' Houses. In the period.	Local Authorities' Houses. To end of period.	Houses Built by Subsidised Private Enterprise Including Public Utility Societies. In the period.	Houses Built by Subsidised Private Enterprise Including Public Utility Societies. To end of period.	Houses Built by Unassisted Private Enterprise of Rateable Value up to £35. In the period.	Houses Built by Unassisted Private Enterprise of Rateable Value up to £35. To end of period.	Total. In the period.	Total. To end of period.	L.C.C. Houses Included in Column 2. In the period.	L.C.C. Houses Included in Column 2. To end of period.
Column 1.	2*a*	2*b*	3*a*	3*b*	4*a*	4*b*	5*a*	5*b*	6*a*	6*b*
Up to March 31, 1924	—	...28,331	—	... 8,018	—	...12,588	—	48,937	—	8,041
From April 1, 1924, to March 31, 1925	2,676	...31,007	3,481	...11,499	11,417	...24,005	17,574	...66,511	1,472	... 9,513
From April 1, 1925, to Sept. 30, 1925	2,393	...33,400	2,305	...13,804	6,923	...30,928	11,621	...78,132	995	...10,508
From October 1, 1925, to March 31, 1926	2,498	...35,898	3,046	...16,850	7,949	...38,877	13,493	...91,625	1,237	... 11,745
From April 1, 1926, Sept. 30, 1926 ...	4,852	...40,750	4,280	...21,130	8,569	...47,446	17,701	...109,326	2,294	... 14,039
From October 1, 1926, to March 31, 1927 ...	5,717	...46,467	4,380	...25,510	8,967	...56,413	19,064	...128,390	2,505	... 16,544

The figures in this table are taken from official sources; but they do not reflect the full activities of the building industry, for they have been picked out as figures representing real progress in the extension of accommodation for wage-earners, and therefore figures relating to (*a*) dwellings of rateable value above £35, and (*b*) dwellings reserved for the re-housing of families whose old dwellings are to be demolished in improvement and school-building schemes, are excluded.

As regards (*a*) it is held that few of the dwellings rated above £35 are let to wage-earners, and that those few are far outnumbered by houses rated at £35 or less and let to tenants who are not wage-earners.

As regards (*b*) the new houses do not add to existing accommodation, but merely substitute new for old. It must be remembered, however, that the new dwellings are immeasurably superior to the old in quality, and that this rehousing work is a necessary preliminary to the reconstruction which is ultimately to lead to the elimination of all slums. By the end of last March, 710 dwellings had been completed in post-war re-housing schemes under Part II. of the Housing Act, viz. : 630 by the L.C.C., 36 by Poplar, 20 by Bethnal Green, and 25 by Battersea Councils. Of these, 205 were completed in the last six months, viz. : 199 by the L.C.C., and six by Battersea.

If the L.C.C.'s 199 be added to their 2,505 under Part III, their aggregate output in the last six months gives an average of 102 new dwellings per week, which beats their previous best record of 98 per week in 1922-3.

(a) L.C.C. Houses.

Of the L.C.C.'s 2,505 houses, 1,477 are in Becontree, some 11 miles from the centre of London, and 833 in Lewisham, near the south-east border of the county. Residents of extra-Metropolitan areas are not accepted as tenants of these 2,310 houses; and it is really only people whose work lies in the easternmost and southernmost Metropolitan boroughs who can make much use of them; people who are employed in other Metropolitan boroughs find them unacceptable on account of the expense and loss of time attaching to journeys to and from work. Of the remaining 195 L.C.C. houses, 164 are in Roehampton and 31 in Tottenham. Of those in Roehampton, 129 are Addison houses and 35 Chamberlain houses; the other 2,341 houses built by the L.C.C. are all Wheatley houses.

Since the 1921 census, only about 600 houses other than those reserved for re-housing had hitherto been provided by the L.C.C. in the north-western quadrant of London. It has been a great disappointment to the thousands who have so long been waiting for new houses in this quadrant that no houses were completed on the L.C.C.'s new estate at Hendon during the six months under review. Houses are now, however,

* *Builder*, January 22, 1926; July 29, 1926: and February 18, 1927.

being completed in large numbers every week.

(b) Other Local Authorities' Houses.

It is to be regretted that 59 of the 124 Local authorities outside the L.C.C. completed no houses during the six months. There was, however, a very marked increase in the output of the remainder in comparison with that of the previous six months.

Only 15 flats, all in St. Marylebone, were built under the Addison scheme; but 1,644 houses were completed under the Chamberlain, and 1,553 under the Wheatley scheme, against 1,125 and 1,381 respectively in the previous six months. By far the largest contribution was that of Croydon, 386 Wheatley houses. Other large contributions were :—

(i) under the Chamberlain scheme : Enfield, 182; Mitcham, 118; Wandsworth, 115; Erith, 100; Friern Barnet, 91; Hornsey, 85; Uxbridge, 82; Greenwich, 80; Deptford, 88; and Ilford, 80;

(ii) under the Wheatley scheme : 132 in Woolwich; 99 in Ealing; 66 in Edmonton; 64 in Godstone; 60 in Beckenham; and 60 in East Ham.

Wimbledon and East Ham have now emerged from the category of local authorities who have not yet built an average of 10 houses per annum since the war; but there are still seven of the 42 authorities south and 25 of the 82 north of the Thames remaining in that category.

Rents in the Three Classes of Schemes.

The position as regards rents remains much as it has been throughout the last three years; rents still rule far too high to permit of any general improvement in the condition of those in most ugent need of relief from bad housing. The maintenance of rents of new houses at their old high pitch is only what one might have expected in view of the announcement of the cut of £25 in the subsidy for houses completed after September, 1927. That announcement tended in some cases to make local authorities and private builders of subsidised houses more anxious than ever for early completion of houses; and the consequent extended demand on the resources of the trade tended, of course, rather to enhancement than to reduction of cost. Possibly, in other cases, local authorities, despairing of completion of houses before October, may have been deterred by fear of the consequent loss of £25 per house from placing contracts, except on terms ensuring a reduction in cost. From whatever cause, there must have been a pretty general reduction in cost *outside the London region;* for, as recently announced by the Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Health, the average price of non-parlour houses was £24 less in the quarter ending March 31, 1927, than in the previous quarter (£424 against £448). This refers to constructional prices quoted in local authorities' contracts newly sanctioned in the particular quarter in *all parts of England and Wales. In the London region,* however, the corresponding figures were :—

For parlour houses, £562 in the March quarter against £541 in the December quarter;

For non-parlour houses, £494 in the March quarter against £476 in the December quarter.

With nothing in the shape of cheaper money to counterbalance this rise in cost of houses, it was not to be expected that local authorities would lower the existing scale of rents. They could do so only at the expense of an addition to the burden put upon the public purse by the normal annual subsidy per house per annum of £6 under the Chamberlain scheme, and £13 10s. under the Wheatley scheme. In a few places, *e.g.,* Poplar and Woolwich, this addition has been held to be justified by the urgency of the housing situation; but most local authorities think that the ratepayers have already had put upon them as much as they can bear.

For the bulk of the 5,717 houses built by local authorities in the six months under review, the general range of weekly rents (including rates) is as shown in the following table :—

	3-roomers.	4-roomers.	5-roomers.
Addison scheme :—			
L.C.C.	16s. to 17s. 6d.	16s. 6d. to 21s.	19s. 6d. to 22s.
Other local authorities ...	16s.	20s.	—
Chamberlain scheme :—			
L.C.C.	14s. to 17s.	15s to 20s.	17s. 6d. to 20s.
Other local authorities ...	17s. to 18s.	15s. to 21s.	17s. to 22s.
Wheatley scheme :—			
L.C.C.	13s. 6d. to 18s.	14s. to 20s. 6d.	16s. 6d. to 21s
Other local authorities ...	13s. to 15s.	15s. to 20s.	17s. to 23s.

Outside Becontree, the lowest L.C.C. rents are generally from 1s. to 2s. more than the lowest shown above.

Dwellings with rents less than 15s. per week are rare. The L.C.C. have a good few at Becontree; but the cost of travelling to and from work makes even these rents prohibitive for poor families there, except for those whose work is in the east of London County.

To large families who require three or four rooms, the three-roomers, which constitute the bulk of the dwellings let at 15s. or less, are of no use.

Present Position.

The present position may be stated as follows :—

While London builders have recently produced houses in vast numbers, each year's record beating that of every previous year, the bulk of these houses have been occupied only by the comparatively well-to-do. In spite of the subsidy, it has, on account of the high cost of housing schemes and of money, been found impossible to let many of the new houses at rents which families earning less than 70s. per week can afford to pay.

In Central London such families tend to congregate as tenants of one, two, or three overcrowded rooms in high tenemented houses, *i.e.,* houses originally built for one family each, but now occupied by one or more families on each floor. It is this kind of overcrowding, far more than the overcrowding of houses on land, that forms the crux of the housing problem in large sections of London, notably in the north-western boroughs. Some indication of the deplorable conditions in which these overcrowded families live is afforded by the 1921 census figures, which show that six years ago there were 52,525 people living more than three per room in the boroughs of Kensington, Paddington, St. Marylebone, St. Pancras, Finsbury, and Islington.

Little has been done for these families in these last six years; and their living conditions must have grown rather worse than better, because

(a) in many cases the families are growing much faster than their earnings;

(b) as children grow up, more bedrooms are required for segregation of the sexes.

The cheaper pre-war dwellings rarely become available for these families, because (i) local authorities and housing trusts generally reserve vacated dwellings on their estates for their own tenants who have outgrown their pre-war homes; (ii) private landlords, escaping from the control of the Rent Restriction Act when a dwelling is vacated, too often raise the rent to a figure far beyond what the families in question can afford to pay.

Local authorities other than the L.C.C. let their houses only to families living within their respective limits; so, as there is no land for borough councils to build on in the centre of London County, the overcrowded families living there have only the L.C.C. to look to for relief from bad housing .

Prospect.

There are some indications that in certain suburbs of London the supply of small houses for those who can afford to buy them is somewhere near overtaking demand. There may, before long, be some approach to the pre-war margin of empties in these suburbs, and then it may well be that local builders will seek fresh fields for their enterprise, and their competition may bring house-contract prices down in other suburbs. This fall in prices will not bring rents down, if it is to be accompanied by an equal fall in subsidy. There can be no fall in rents, unless and until there is a reduction in the cost of a house substantially exceeding the reduction in the subsidy. There is at present nowhere any sign of such a substantial reduction. For the bulk of those in most urgent need of relief from bad housing there is, therefore, no prospect of such relief in the near future.

What is urgently required now to improve the situation is that a large proportion of the new houses, as they are built, and of the old houses, as they are vacated, should be made available at rents between 10s. and 15s per week (including rates) for seriously overcrowded families who cannot afford more.

A necessary preliminary, which has already been advocated in *The Builder,** is a special survey, borough by borough, of local needs, designed to identify really urgent cases and provide material for an immediate housing programme for their direct relief. So long as cost of building remains as high as it is now, there is little prospect of accommodation being found for such urgent cases at rents as low as 10s. to 15s , unless capital is offered for this special purpose at 3 per cent. or 4 per cent. interest. Several charitable societies—*e.g.,* the Church Army—have built a few new houses or reconditioned old ones with such specially raised capital; but the extent of this work is at present negligible compared with the need.

In the opinion of the writer, a much greater and more rapid advance could be made, if all local authorities would reserve at least half of their dwellings for urgent cases only, and, while maintaining the average rent of an estate at the figure required to avoid increasing the burden on the public purse, reduce the rents of some of the houses by, say, 2s. 6d. per week, counterbalancing this reduction by increasing the rent of twice as many houses by 1s. 3d. per week.

* Vide *The Builder* of October 30, 1925.

The Advertiser's A.B.C.

We have received from Messrs. T. B. Browne, Ltd., 163, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.4, a copy of the 1927 edition—the forty-first annual issue—of this compendium. The various sections contain much information which is likely to prove useful in the extreme to the advertiser and business man. Both in the manufacture and in the marketing of his products, the efficiency of every advertiser's business is dependent upon up-to-date and accurate information. Publicity, moreover, to attain its maximum effect, must be accompanied by progress in methods and processes of manufacture of the articles advertised and be based upon accurate knowledge of competitors' activities and goods as well as of the needs and potentiality of the public to which it is directed. The various articles dealing with Business Information, Poster Publicity, Advertising Display and Oversea Trade will assist those whose duty it is to study the sale problems of to-day, while the short epitome on the Law and Practice affecting Trade Marks will be found both instructive and informative. The "A.B.C." is priced at one guinea.

ARCHITECTS' & BUILDERS' INQUIRY BUREAU

We are glad to give questions and answers, but cannot accept responsibility for contributed replies, especially on legal matters

May we appeal to our correspondents to submit their queries on paper of a size easily filed, and written as legibly as possible, or, better still, in typewriting?—Ed.

Substitute for Tiling.

[Reply to Inquiry in July 1 Issue.]

Sir,—I feel that I am perhaps taking up your space in an unjustifiable manner, since this letter is not a direct answer to your correspondents. I would like to ask a question which many similar building substitutes call to my mind. Is it really worth while to seek for untried substitutes for materials which we know to be sound and lasting? If the builder can save £2 per square of roofing, he generally thinks it worth while. Yet on the ordinary small house there are not more than 10 squares, or a capital saving of £20, which equals £1 per year. Who would hesitate to expend such a small premium as this to ensure a tight and dry roof?

Conservative.

Defective Rough Casting.

Sir,—We have recently erected a house for a client who required the rough cast to be kept as white as possible. In our anxiety to follow out the client's instructions, we used too much lime, and the consequence is that the rough cast is badly cracked, quite soft, and can be easily picked off with the finger and thumb. We do not, naturally, wish to go to the expense of removing the whole of the offending work. Can you or one of your readers suggest a remedy? R. N.

Comparative Durability of Tiles and Asbestos.

Sir,—Could you give us any definite information in respect of the comparative durability of tiles or slates and asbestos corrugated sheets? Further, have you any record as to the year in which corrugated asbestos sheets were first introduced as a roofing material in London?

A. & P.

Lime for Plastering.

[Reply to "Puzzled," July 1.]

Sir,—The chemical test would give the amount of calcium in the lime, some lime might only give 80 per cent. of calcium, hence the reason for the chemical test being less than the lime. As regards mixing, of course, the higher the calcium the better the lime.

Thos. Dawber.

[Reply to "Puzzled," July 1.]

Sir,—In your issue of July 1, "Puzzled" states that he watched plaster being mixed with one part of putty lime to three parts of sand, but the resultant mixture, on analysis, proved to be lime, one part; sand, four parts. "What Else," in your issue of July 8, suggests that the lime putty may have originally been adulterated with sand. This does not appear to me to be the correct solution. Presumably the original mixing was by bulk measure, and presumably the analysis was of dry, or semi-dry, plaster, and the result of the analysis would merely point to the fact that the bulk *putty* lime contained 25 per cent. or more of water. With the 25 per cent. water dried out, the analysis would, of course, show the proportion as being four to one.

J. R. T.

Rating Valuation.

Sir,—Perhaps you will be so kind as to reply to the following through the columns of your journal. Assuming rates to be 18s. in the £; ground rent £8 15s. per year; Poor Law valuation £12; what would be the outlay per year, allowing a small amount for repairs and insurance? How is the rating and the Poor Law valuation on any given house arrived at?

Novice.

Road Charges.

[Reply to "Householder," July 1.]

Sir,—Under Section 150 of the Public Health Act, 1875, the apportionment of the surveyor is binding and conclusive on the owner, unless within three months from service of notice on the owner he, by written notice, disputes the apportionment. Such notice of dispute should preferably be in general terms in order to avoid complications and make it effective; for instance, that he (the owner) objects to the claim against him under the apportionment and that he will be prepared to dispute it will be sufficient.

In case of dispute the matter is referred to arbitration under Sections 179-181 of the Act. It should be noted that a notice of dispute may be withdrawn by an owner at any time prior to a submission by him to arbitration, and that the arbitrator is the mere substitute of the surveyor, to determine, in case of dispute, that which the surveyor would have finally decided in a case where there was no dispute.

Now it should be noted that the above Section 150 does not apply to a district in which the Private Street Works Act, 1892, has been adopted. Where this last-named Act is in force the procedure is different. Under Section 7 of the 1892 Act, during one month from the date of the first publication of the resolution of the local authority approving the specification, etc., the owner may, by a written notice, object to the proposals on some six grounds or more—for instance: (1) that the proposed works are insufficient or unreasonable or that the estimated expenses are excessive; (2) that any premises ought to be excluded from or inserted in the provisional apportionment; (3) that the provisional apportionment is incorrect, in respect to the degree of benefit to be derived by an owner, etc. Such objections go before a Court of Summary Jurisdiction for their determination.

After the final determination, by the justices, of the objections, the works may be executed; and when completed, the surveyor makes a final apportionment which though conclusive for all purposes, is, under Section 12, subject to the quashing or amending of the same by the justices, after hearing objections (which may be raised in writing within one month) as to, for instance: (1) the actual expenses exceeding those estimated by more than 15 per cent.; (2) that the final apportionment is not made in accordance with the section; (3) that there has been an unreasonable departure from the specification, etc.

This further reply, together with that already acknowledged, will enable "Householder" to determine his position and whether he should take the matter farther. It is quite possible that if all the facts were known, and properly prosecuted by his seeking legal aid, he would obtain the redress he seeks.

Law.

Rubble Masonry.

Sir,—We should be obliged if you could let us know approximately the price per cubic yard of Rubble masonry about the year 1894.

Cadoxton.

Building Construction.

Sir,—I wonder whether any of your readers could put me on the track of a really good book on Building Construction? I have been referred to several "standard" books, but find the exposition too cut and dried. Is there any book published which treats of the science in a really practical form, describing, for instance, step by step, actual specimens of building construction from a given set of plans? Or one that gives a good idea of how to set about a complicated "repair" work from actual examples?

Student.

THE WEEK IN PARLIAMENT

Westminster, *Wednesday*.

Rent Restriction.

Mr. C. Williams asked the Minister of Health whether his attention had been called to the Report adopted by the London County Council on the subject of the Rent Restrictions Acts, in which it was recommended that the Acts should be continued for a further period of one year, and whether he was yet in a position to announce the proposals of the Government in this matter.

Mr. Chamberlain said he was aware of the Report to which the hon. member referred, and he had carefully considered the recommendations which it contained. Representations on the subject had been made to him from various quarters, and he had received a number of suggestions for the Amendment of the Rent Restrictions Acts, some of which merited careful consideration. In view, however, of the difficulty of finding time during the present Session for an amending Bill, it was proposed to provide for the continuance for one year of the Rent Restrictions Acts in their present form by including them in the Expiring Laws Continuance Bill, as was recommended in the Report of the London County Council.

Purchase of Houses.

Mr. R. Morrison asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether he was aware that many persons who were purchasing their houses through the Small Dwellings Act, building societies, and on the instalment system, were being served with notices to pay income tax under Schedule A (property tax) although their incomes were below the income tax limit; and, in order to remove their doubts, would he make a statement on this matter.

Mr. McNeill, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, said that if a house-owner's income was of such an amount that he was not liable to income tax, he could claim exemption from any tax under Schedule A charged in respect of his property. Where the property was subject to annual charges, such as ground rent or mortgage interest, the exempt owner would merely be called upon to pay to the Revenue the tax which he deducted from his ground landlord or mortgagor, upon whom, and not upon the owner, the charge of such tax therefore fell. If the hon. member had in mind any case in which it was alleged that an exempt owner was being called upon to pay—and ultimately to bear—income tax under Schedule A in respect of his property, and would furnish him (Mr. McNeill) with the necessary particulars, he would gladly have the matter investigated and would, in due course, communicate to him the result.

Mercantile Marine Memorial.

The Mercantile Marine Memorial Bill has received the Royal Assent.

"Guide to Current Official Statistics."

Perhaps one of the most striking of post-war developments has been the increasing recognition of the importance of statistics in all branches of activity, in the organisation and management of commercial and industrial enterprises as well as in the investigation of social and economic problems. Government publications are the most important of all sources of statistics in the United Kingdom from the point of view both of their scope and of their authority. The complaint used to be, however, that this valuable material was unknown and inaccessible except to the few who had specialised in the study of official publications. The introduction of the annual "Guide to Current Official Statistics" has removed all difficulties that may in the past have stood in the way of those who wished to avail themselves of this indispensable source of information. The 1926 volume is now ready, and may be obtained, price 1s. net, or post free 1s. 4d., from H.M. Stationery Offices.

THE BUILDING TRADE

THE LAW OF FIXTURES.—XII

By W. T. CRESWELL, Barrister-at-Law; L.R.I.B.A.; Associate (late Fellow) of the Surveyors' Institution; &c.

REMEDIES FOR THE RECOVERY OF FIXTURES OR THEIR VALUE AFTER THEIR ILLEGAL REMOVAL.

Waste on the Removal of Fixtures.

The severance or removal of fixtures may be an act of waste, i.e., an act causing defect to the premises; and an action for waste is a remedy against a tenant in possession, whether for life or for years. Waste being a tort, or wrong, or omission which arises at law independently of any agreement.

A landlord may maintain an action for waste, to the amount of the loss to the reversion, when fixtures which have become part of the inheritance are improperly removed by a limited owner; and this whether the removal amounts to a breach of a covenant of the lease or not; or, of course, he may sue for breach of the special covenant contained in the lease. Also a tenant has, during his term, sufficient legal interest in the fixtures to entitle him to maintain an action against a third party who wrongfully removes them; even though at the end of his term he may be bound to leave them for the use of his landlord (see Hitchman *v.* Walton: 1838, 4 M. and W. 409).

Remedy by Injunction.

Another kind of remedy may be sought from the Court, which will grant an injunction to restrain a tenant from removing fixtures when he intends or threatens to do so, such fixtures being the property of the owner of the premises and actually annexed thereto. So they must remain annexed until such times as the right in them is determined (see Richardson *v.* Ardley; 1869, 33 L.J. Ch. 508). The Court will not, however, grant an injunction in respect to ameliorating waste, i.e., that which is technically waste, but the unavoidable result of changing the nature or purpose of the premises (see Doherty *v.* Allman; 1878, 3 A.C. 709). Similarly the Court may grant an injunction to restrain a breach of any covenant in a lease and a tenant who has covenanted to yield up at the end of the term *all* fixtures, will, under such a covenant be restrained from removing even trade fixtures, unless they have been expressly excluded from the "all fixtures" by the covenant.

Remedy by Action.

A person having the right to remove fixtures may maintain an action against the person subject to that right; and may also recover the value of the fixtures, as and when severed from the freehold (see London and Westminster Loan Co. *v.* Drake; 1859, 6 C.B., N.S. 798). It has been held that the value of fixtures may be recovered under a declaration for "goods, chattels and effects." but not under a declaration for "goods sold and delivered" (see Lee *v.* Risdon; 1816, 7 Taunt, 188).

In removing fixtures in breach of a covenant their value as fixtures, and not merely their chattel value, may be recovered (see Thompson *v.* Pettitt; 1847, 10 Q.B., 103). In no case, however, can more than the real amount of damage sustained be recovered. In Watson *v.* Lane; (1856) 11 Ex., 769, for instance, a landlord with a reversionary interest of only three days in the freehold was held only entitled to the amount of damage he actually sustained by being deprived of the possession of the fixtures for these three days.

An agreement to sell fixtures need not be in writing in that it is not an interest in land; so where a tenant agreed a few days before his tenancy expired, and at his landlord's request, to give up fixtures which he had purchased on entering the premises, and which he had a right to remove during his tenancy, the landlord agreeing to repurchase them at a valuation if and whenever the tenant wished to remove them, it was held, the tenant was entitled to recover their value from the landlord, though the agreement was not in writing (see Hallen *v.* Runder; 1834, 1 Cr.M. and R., 266). Also, in Lee *v.* Gaskell; (1876) 1 Q.B.D., 700, where a tenant of premises had become bankrupt and the trustee in bankruptcy subsequently sold the tenant's fixtures in the premises to the plaintiff, who then sold them to the landlord of the premises, the defendant. There was no agreement in writing, the value of the fixtures was above £10. It was held that the sale did not come within section 4 of the Statute of Frauds, as the sale of an interest in land nor within section 17 as the sale of goods and chattels, and that the action could be maintained. In Salmon *v.* Watson; (1819) 4 Moore, 73, defendant agreed orally to take a house and to purchase the furniture and fixtures at a valuation. An inventory of both the furniture and fixtures was made, and the gross amount of the two was placed at the foot of the document. It was held that the defendant, having taken possession of and enjoyed the furniture and fixtures and paid part of the sum due for them, was liable for the remainder of their value, and further that he could not object on the grounds that the plantiff's title to the house was defective

Trespass.

It has been previously stated that unless a lessee uses, during his term, his continuing privilege to sever tenants' fixtures, he cannot (unless he be holding over as of right or under some statutory power), remove them afterwards. Also, even if a tenant has quitted possession and with the permission of his landlord has left fixtures behind for the purpose of enabling him to make terms with the incoming tenant, he cannot claim ownership if the latter refuses to take the fixtures. A tenant whose term has expired, and who has been required to give up possession, but does not do so, is not entitled to remove fixtures after the completion of the agreed term of tenancy.

When fixtures are severed from the freehold they are then said to be of a chattel nature; and the person having the right of possession in them may maintain an action for their wrongful removal against the person taking them away or severing them. The action is one of trespass *de bonis asportatis*—a variety of trespass or tort for the wrongful taking of chattels. Where a tenant held over on the expiration of his lease because the incoming tenant, who was to rebuild the premises, had failed to pay him an agreed sum for the fixtures, the landlord brought an action for ejectment and the tenant removed the fixtures. It was held that the tenant was a trespasser when he removed the fixtures; and, further, that the landlord was only entitled to recover from the tenant the actual or breaking-up value of the fixtures (see Barff *v.* Probyn; 1895, 64 L.J., Q.B. 557).

The plaintiff in an action of trespass to goods cannot, however, succeed unless he can show that he had actual possession, or a right to possession, of them when the trespass was committed. In Davis *v.* Danks; (1849) 3 Ex., 435, an auctioneer was put into possession of a house for the purpose of selling the fixtures therein, these being attached to the freehold. The fixtures were to be sold as fixed, the purchaser was to detach and remove them. It was held that the auctioneer had not such a possession as would support trespass *de bonis asportatis* for their wrongful removal. He had no possession of the fixtures as chattels, and was only authorised to sell the right of removing them.

Trover.

If a tenant removes fixtures when he is not entitled so to do, the owner may maintain an action against him in the nature of the old action for trover, conversion, or detinue (see Hitchman *v.* Walton, *supra*). The action of "trover" (also termed one of "conversion," though "wrongfully depriving" is the term now more frequently used) was a special action which might be maintained by any person who had either an absolute or special property in goods, for the recovery of the value only of such goods from another who having, or being supposed to have obtained, possession of such goods by lawful means, had wrongfully converted them to his own use. The name "trover" is sometimes used at the present day in a similar action, though it is now more usual to bring an action claiming delivery of the goods and damages for their wrongful detention—i.e., "detinue." Until fixtures are severed from the realty, no action for them can lie; and a tenant cannot, even during his term, maintain trover in the case of fixtures which are *attached* to the freehold. Further, until there is some unlawful assumption of the property removed, there is not "conversion"; and consequently no action for conversion can be maintained (see Lee *v.* Risdon, *supra*).

In Colegrave *v.* Dios Santos; (1823) 3 D. & R., 255, a freehold house was sold by auction, and there was no stipulation as to the fixtures not being included or paid for separately. The vendor entered into possession under a conveyance and it was held that all the fixtures (both movable and otherwise) remaining in the house passed to the vendor by the conveyance and were not the subject of trover, since this is maintainable only in respect of personal chattels which have been removed wrongfully.

A tenant may sue in trover for articles which are personal chattels, even though slightly attached to the freehold, if they can be considered unremovable chattels (see Davis *v.* Jones; 1818, 2 B. and Ald. 165). Generally, an outoging tenant has no right to enter premises for the purpose of severing fixtures after the expiration of his term, and the new tenant has possession; though the former may be entitled to sever them during any period in which he is rightly "holding over." Subsequently, he cannot regard them as goods and chattels in an action for trover. For instance, an action for trover was brought against a sheriff for taking fixtures under a writ of *fi fa* (*fi. fa* is a judicial writ of execution whereby one who has recovered judgment for a debt or damages may obtain possession of the personal property of the judgment debtor) at the suit of an execution creditor. The action was brought by certain trustees, who claimed under an assignment made prior to the lessor's re-entry. It was held that the right of the tenant having been determined by his default whilst the articles continued fixed, he could not maintain an action of trover for them after he had forfeited his right to them.

However, no *realty* can be seized under a writ of *fi fa*, therefore such fixtures as would descend to the heir of the judgment debtor would be excluded from its operations; but such fixtures as can, between landlord and tenant, be severed by the tenant as personal chattels can be seized under such a writ; and when the lease

comprises tenants' fixtures these can also be seized. Though an action for trover cannot be maintained for fixtures whilst they are annexed, nevertheless a person who is prevented from exercising his right to sever them may yet maintain an action for wrongful detention against the person in possession (see London and Westminster Loan Co. *v.* Drake, *supra*).

A mere refusal to an outgoing tenant to allow him to remove fixtures will not necessarily amount to conversion; there must be definite evidence of prevention, though the fact that an article has been demanded, and refused, is evidence sufficient to put before a jury.

A landlord is entitled to bring an action for trover against the purchaser of tenants' fixtures separated and sold by the wrongful act of the tenant or his representatives during the term of the lease. In Farrant *v.* Thompson; (1822) 2 D. and R., 1 the owner of a mill demised it to a tenant for a term, and the tenant wrongfully dismantled the machinery of the mill, which was subsequently seized by the sheriff under a writ of *fi fa* and sold under his authority to a bona-fide purchaser. It was held that the landlord might maintain trover against the purchaser even though the tenant's term had not expired. In Hitchman *v.* Walton (*supra*), when a lessee mortgaged his lease and interest in the premises leased, and then became bankrupt it was held that the mortgagee might recover the amount of any damage done to the freehold by the improper removal of fixtures by the assignee of the original lessee, and that the mortgagee was also entitled to recover in trover, against such assignee, the value of all the fixtures, whether landlords' or tenants', which were affixed to the premises before the execution of the mortgage, although there was a covenant in the original lease to the mortgagor, to yield up to the lessor, at the determination of the term "all fixtures and things to the premises belonging or to belong."

THE NEW OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL.

The Duke of Connaught, on June 30, laid the commemoration stone of the new Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital.

The site is in Broad-street, Bloomsbury, W.C., and its area is four times that of the old hospital in King William-street, Strand, W.C. It will be a building of eight stories, and treatment will be given to 100,000 patients a year.

The Earl of Desart spoke shortly on the needs of the new hospital, arguing that, while the former building in King William-street — which for 95 years of its 110 years' existence had served the public—had met with unqualified success, they hoped that their entry into this new building might be the turning point of their career. They only trusted that they might enter on their new life free from debt.

His Royal Highness then laid the commemoration stone, after which he gave a short account of the hospital's history, of which he had been president for over 20 years. The present hospital was soon to be vacated, and was treating 1,000 patients a week, but there was a long waiting list. This new building had been designed by the architects, Messrs. Adams, Holden & Pearson, and was being carried out by the builders, Messrs. Prestige & Co., Ltd.

Merchandise Marks Enquiries.

The Standing Committee (General Merchandise) appointed by the Board of Trade, will hold at Room 76, New Public Offices, Great George-street, S.W.1, on Monday, July 25, at 10.30 a.m., their enquiry as to whether the following descriptions of imported iron and steel wire products should bear an indication of origin :—Barbed wire on reels; wire nails and wire staples; wire in coil, including strand wire; baling wire cut and looped at one end, or both.

THE "CONCILIATION" AMENDMENT TO THE TRADE UNIONS BILL

At the close of the discussion of the Trade Unions and Trade Disputes Bill in Committee, Sir Leslie Scott, by way of amendment, sought to introduce a new clause and schedule to the Bill which would import a conciliation scheme which, it was stated, was based on the Canadian model which should apply in "essential services," which were defined as meaning any industries, trades, or services essential to the life of the community, viz., coal mining, tranportation, supply of light and power, and water, and any public health service or any other industry, trade, or service, which by reason of real or apprehended national emergency might by Order in Council be declared to be subject to the schedule. It must be obvious that the initiation of any such scheme could not be satisfactorily dealt with as an afterthought to a measure of the kind the Committee were considering, but the Government expressed sympathy with the objects desired and promised an inquiry by a committee.

The schedule which contains the particulars of the scheme was not published in the report of the debate in the *Times*, and as outlined by the mover of the amendment there is not sufficient information to enable us to discuss it at present. As so outlined, the procedure somewhat follows the lines of the Industrial Courts Act here, but with this substantial difference, that there should be statutory power to stop strikes and lockouts during the reference. Here there is no such statutory power, but to quote from Sir William Mackenzie's book on the Practice and Procedure in Industrial Courts, the practice is: "When a dispute is accompanied by a strike or a lockout the Minister as a rule requires that work shall be resumed before the dispute is referred for settlement." The Minister of Labour stated, however, that there was considerable difference in the conditions in Canada and this country, and it did not follow that the same procedure would be applicable in both countries, and even in Canada the obligatory part of the machinery had not been applied The mover of the amendment admitted that he could not suggest that this country was yet ready to accept compulsory arbitration.

It was stated that the schedule to the amendment contained provisions with regard to publicity when a dispute occurred, by a dispassionate statement of the facts by an impartial tribunal. The propaganda introduced by the war has certainly led to a rather undignified position in both national and industrial affairs. As is sometimes the case in family quarrels, both sides seek publicity and support, and the public are indulged in one-sided versions of the dispute, highly coloured, and anything but impartial. The public in a last resort are supposed to judge of the merits of the questions raised between the disputants, but it must be admitted that at present their views are formed according to the opinions of that journal that they are in the habit of reading, and the word "propaganda" has introduced a certain laxity in dealing with facts.

The attitude of some members of the Labour Party appears to have been that it was impossible even to discuss methods of conciliation unless the Bill as to all its other clauses was dropped, but this point of view appears to us rather narrow. We agree that the moving of such an amendment to the Bill did not afford a good opportunity of discussing that amendment; indeed we are somewhat surprised it was not ruled out as introducing matter entirely irrelevant to, and outside the scope of, the Bill, but there is nothing in the Bill itself to interfere with separate legislation forwarding methods of conciliation; on the contrary, the adoption of well-devised methods of conciliation might take all the sting out of the Bill, rendering recourse to some of its provisions unlikely.

NEW BUILDINGS IN LONDON

Bell-lane.—Additions.—Messrs. Hoare & Co., Ltd., brewers, have purchased a site at the corner of Bell-lane, Spitalfields, for extensions to the "Duke of Wellington" public house.

Bethnal Green.—Remodelling.—The London County Council Education Committee have included in the remodelling scheme for Hague-street school the provision of halls.

Finchley. — Enlargement. — A sum of £33,000 is to be spent on the enlargement of Christ's College Finchley.

Hammersmith. — Club. — London County Council recommend that, subject to the consent of the Minister of Health, the site at Old Oak estate be let on building lease to the Suburban Social Clubs, Ltd., for the erection of a club and institute.

Hammersmith. — Premises. — Messrs. J. Lyons and Co., of Cadby Hall, W.6, are to erect new premises in Brook-green. The plans have been approved by the Hammersmith Borough Council.

Hammersmith-road. — Building.—Demolition work is now being carried out by Messrs. Greenham, Ltd., to premises next to St. Paul's School, Hammersmith-road, where a new building is to be erected for Messrs. J. Lyons and Co., Cadby Hall, Kensington.

Hammersmith.—Cinema.—On a site well over an acre in extent, and situate at the roadway end of Fulham Palace-road, is to be built a cinema capable of accommodating about 4,000 persons. The proprietors are Messrs. W. Herbert Percy and T. B. Percy, of 52, Rupert-street, Shaftesbury-avenue, W.1.

Kingston.—Hotel.—Alterations to and the enlargement of the Kingston Hotel, Richmond-road, are being carried out for Messrs. Watney, Combe & Reid. Messrs. Limpus, of Kingston, are the general contractors. Messrs. Young & Co., 6, Queen Anne's-gate, Westminster, are supplying the steelwork. Mr. G. G. Macfarlane, A.R.I.B.A., of Pimlico, S.W., is the architect.

Kingsway.—Subway.—The London County Council are proposing to close the Victoria Embankment and Southampton-row subway, so as to make alterations to accommodate double-deck trams. The work is estimated to cost £326,500.

Peckham.—Rebuilding.—New halls are to be provided in the rebuilding of Hollydale-road school, Peckham, for the London County Council.

St. Pancras.—Factory.—Messrs. Crowe and Careless are the architects for the new factory to be erected on the north side of Gordon House-road, N.W.

St. Pancras.—Nave.—A new nave is to be erected at St. Benet and All Saints' Church, St. Pancras, N.W. The work is estimated to cost £14,000.

Stepney.—Premises.—Messrs. Moore-Smith and Colbeck, architects and surveyors, of 14, Union-court, E.C.2, have received the London County Council sanction for the erection of premises in St. Mark's-street and Trenter-street East.

Vandon-street.—Premises.—Messrs. Searle and Searle, of Paternoster House, E.C.4, are the architects for the new premises to be constructed at 7-13, Vandon-street, S.W.1.

Wandsworth.—Premises.—Permission has been given to Mr. C. S. Banks, architect, Oakfield-road, Croydon, for the erection of four buildings, with one-story projecting shops, upon the site of 66, Allfarthing-lane, Wandsworth.

West Ham.—Offices.—Tenders are being invited for the building of offices, showrooms, workshops in Romford-road, for the Town Council. Plans have been prepared by the Borough Engineer.

West Norwood.—Convenience.—On a site in Robsen-road, West Norwood, the Lambeth Borough Council are to erect an underground convenience to the plans of Mr. Osmond Cattlin, Borough Engineer.

RATES OF WAGES IN THE BUILDING TRADE

[Every endeavour is made to ensure accuracy, but we cannot be responsible for errors.]

	Masons	Bricklayers.	Carpenters Joiners	Plasterers.	Slaters.	Plumbers.	Painters.	Labourers.
Aberdare	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Accrington	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Alfreton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¾
Alnwick	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¾
Altrincham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¾
Ashford (Kent)	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Ashington	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Ashton-under-Lyne	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Aylesbury	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Aylsham	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Banbury	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Barnsley	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Barnstaple	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Barrow-in-Furness	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Barry	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Basingstoke	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Bath	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Bedford	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Berwick	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Bexhill	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Birkenhead	1/10	1/10	1/10	1/11	1/10	1/10	1/9½	1/4½
Birmingham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bishop Auckland	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Blackburn	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Blackpool	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bolton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bournemouth	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Bradford	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bradford-on-Avon	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/3½	1/0½
Braintree	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Brentwood	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Bridgwater	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Bridlington	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2⅝
Brighton	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Bristol	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bromsgrove	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Bromyard	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0½
Bungay	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11⅝
Burnley	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Burton-on-Trent	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bury	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Buxton	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Cambridge	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Canterbury	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Cardiff	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Carlisle	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Chatham	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Chelmsford	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Cheltenham	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Chester	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Chesterfield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Chorley	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Cirencester	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/1
Clacton	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Colchester	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Coventry	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Cranbrook	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11⅝
Crewe	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Cromer	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Darlington	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Deal	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Denbigh	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Derby	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Devizes	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/3½	1/0½
Dewsbury	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Doncaster	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Dorchester	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/3½	1/0½
Dorking	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Dovercourt	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Driffield	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Droitwich	1/6½	1/6½	1/5½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Dudley	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2⅔
Durham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Eastbourne	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
E. Glam. (Mon. Val.)	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Ely	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Exeter	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/6	1/2½
Exmouth	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Fakenham	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Felixstowe	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Folkestone	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Frome	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Glossop	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Gloucester	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/5½	1/2
Godalming	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Goole	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Gosport	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1⅝
Grantham	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Great Yarmouth	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Grimsby	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Guildford	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Halifax	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Harpenden	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Harrogate	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Hartlepools	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Harwich	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Hastings	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Hatfield	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Hednesford	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Hereford	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/5	1/1⅝
Herne Bay	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Hertford	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Hitchin	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Hoddesdon	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Holt	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11⅝
Huddersfield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Hull	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Hunstanton	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Huntingdon	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Isle of Wight	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0¼
Ipswich	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Keighley	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Kettering	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1⅝
Kidderminster	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
King's Lynn	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Lancaster	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Leamington Spa	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½

	Masons	Bricklayers.	Carpenters Joiners	Plasterers.	Slaters	Plumbers.	Painters.	Labourers
Leeds	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Leicester	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Leighton Buzzard	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Lichfield	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Lincoln	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Littlehampton	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Liverpool	1/10	1/10	1/10	1/11	1/10	1/10	1/9½	1/4½
Llandudno	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Llanelly	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
London:								
12 m. radius	1/9½	1/9½	1/9½	1/9½	1/9½	1/9½	1/8½	1/4½
12–15 m. radius	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/8	1/4
Loughborough	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Lowestoft	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Luton	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1⅝
Macclesfield	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2⅔
Maidstone	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Malvern	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Manchester	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Mansfield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Margate	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Market Harb'rough	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Matlock	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Melton Constable	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11⅝
Melton Mowbray	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2⅝
Merthyr Tydfil	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Middlesbrough	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Newark	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Newbury	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Newcastle-on-Tyne	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Newcastle-ur-Lyme	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
New Forest	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Newmarket	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Newport, Mon.	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Northampton	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Norwich	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Nottingham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Nuneaton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Oakham	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Oldham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Oxford	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1⅝
Paignton	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Peterborough	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Plymouth	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/7	1/3½
Pontypridd	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Portsmouth	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1⅝
Preston	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Ramsgate	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Reading	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1⅝
Redcar	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Redditch	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Reigate	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Retford	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Ripon	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Rochdale	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Rochester	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Rugby	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Saffron Walden	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11⅝
St. Albans	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
St. Helens	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Sawbridgeworth	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Saxmundham	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0¼
Scarborough	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2⅔
Sevenoaks	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Sheffield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Shrewsbury	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Sittingbourne	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Southampton	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Southend-on-Sea	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Southport	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
South Shields	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Stevenage	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Stockport	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Stockton-on-Tees	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Stoke-on-Trent	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Stourbridge	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Stourport	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Stowmarket	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Stratford-on-Avon	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Stroud	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5	1/1½
Sunderland	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Swaffham	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11⅝
Swansea	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Swindon	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/5	1/1½
Tamworth	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2⅔
Taunton	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Thetford	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Torquay	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Totnes	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/4½	1/1
Trowbridge	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/3½	1/0½
Tunbridge Wells	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Uttoxeter	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Wakefield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Walsall	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2⅔
Wallsend	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Warminster	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Warrington	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Warwick	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Wells (Norfolk)	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11⅝
Welwyn Gar. City	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
West Bromwich	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Weston-sup.-Mare	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Weymouth	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/1
Whitby	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Wigan	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Winchester	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Windsor	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1⅝
Wisbech	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Wolverhampton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Woodbridge	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Worcester	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Worksop	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Worthing	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Wrexham	1–7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Wroxham	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11⅝
Wymondham	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0½
York	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½

(For rates of wages in the Building Trade in Scotland, see page 112.)

CONTRACTS, COMPETITIONS, &c.

For some contracts still open, but not included in this List, see previous issues. Those with an asterisk are advertised in this number. Certain conditions beyond those given in the following information are imposed in some cases, such as that advertisers do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender; that a fair wages clause shall be observed; that no allowance will be made for tenders; and that deposits are returned on receipt of a bona-fide tender unless stated to the contrary.

The date given at the commencement of each paragraph is the latest date when the tender, or the names of those willing to submit tenders, may be sent in; the name and address at the end is the person from whom or place; where quantities, forms of tender, &c., may be obtained.

Following is a list of abbreviations:—Borough Surveyor, B.S.; Borough Engineer, B.E.; District Surveyor D.S.; Clerk, C.; Town Clerk, T.C.; County Engineer, C.E.; County Surveyor, C.S.; County Architect, C.A. Surveyor, S.; Engineer, E.; Borough Architect, B.A.; Architect, A.

BUILDING, PAINTING, ELECTRIC LIGHTING, HEATING, ETC.

JULY 18.—**Bacup.**—PAINTING.—Internal and external of 130 houses on Rook Hill and Blackthorn housing estates, for T.C. F. W. Mozley, B.E.

JULY 18.—**Belfast.**—HALL.—Church hall in Castleton-av., for Castleton Presbyterian Church Committee. Young & Mackenzie, chartered architects, 143, Scottish Provident Buildings. Dep. £1 1s.

JULY 18.—**Carlisle.**—HOUSES.—116 non-parlour, along New-rd., from Botcherby to Greystone-rd.; 184 non-parlour on Raffles estate; 6 non-parlour along Mount Pleasant-rd., Blackwell estate; 14 parlour on Blackwell estate; 14 parlour along Durran Hill-rd., for T.C. P. Dalton, A.R.I.B.A., City E. and S.

JULY 18.—**Dover.**—PAINTING.—Also decorating works at elementary schools, for E.C. B.E.

JULY 18.—**Dublin.**—REPAIRS.—Renewing portion of covering of station roof at Westland-row, for Great Southern Railways. C. E. Riley, secretary, Kingsbridge Station, Dublin. Dep. £1 1s.

JULY 18.—**Ebbw Vale.**—PAINTING.—Dyffryn School house, schools and all outbuildings, also Cwmyrdderch schools and outbuildings, for U.D.C. P. I. Davies, architect. Dep. £1.

JULY 18.—**Edinburgh.**—WASHHOUSE.—At Henderson-row, for T.C. E. J. MacRae, A.R.I.B.A., City A.

JULY 18.—**Edinburgh.**—RECONSTRUCTION. — Of tenement to form stores in King's Stables-rd., for T.C. E. J. MacRae, A.R.I.B.A., City A.

JULY 18.—**Felling.**—PAINTING.—Internal, and colouring of High Felling Council schools, for E.C. C. W. Hall, architect, Council-buildings.

JULY 18.—**Huddersfield.**—GARAGE.—'Bus garage at Bridgefield depot, Leeds-rd., for Corporation. B.A., 26, Ramsden-st.,

JULY 18.—**Newport (I. of W.).**—PAINTING.—Also repairs to Council schools at Carisbrooke, Chillerton, Freshwater, Thorley, Parkhurst, Gurnard, Northwood, Godshill, Niton, Wroxall, Gatten and Lake, Newchurch, Haven Street, Ryde Bettesworth-rd., Ryde St. John's-rd. senior, Cowes Cross-st., York-st., Denmark-rd., and East Cowes Oxborne-rd., for E.C. S. R. Cocks, S., St. Thomas's-st., Ryde.

JULY 18.—**Plymouth.**—REPAIRS.—To premises at 38, Richmond-st., and cottages at rear, and 8 and 9, High-st., and cottages at rear, Stonehouse, for C.B. R. J. Fittall, T.C.

✱JULY 18.—**Rochford.**—HOUSES.—Erection of 24 in the Parish of Rochford for the R.D.C. A. C. Madge, Surveyor to the Council, Rayleigh, Essex. Dep. £1 1s.

JULY 18.—**Rotherham.**—GARAGE.—'Bus garage, Tramways depot, Rawmarsh-rd., for C.B. V. Turner, B.E. Dep. £1 1s.

JULY 18. — **Sittingbourne.** — ENLARGEMENT. — Of Police court, for Kent C.C. F. W. Ruck, C.A., 86, Week-st., Maidstone. Dep. £2 2s.

JULY 18.—**Spenborough.**—PAINTING.—Also cleaning various schools, for U.D.C. A. Rothera, S.

JULY 18.—**Stonebroom.**— DEMOLITION.— Of Old Council school, for Derbyshire E.C. G. H. Widdows, F.R.I.B.A., St. Mary's-gate, Derby. Dep. £1 1s.

JULY 18.—**Sydney.**—DESTRUCTOR.—Refuse destructor at Prymont, Sydney, for T.C. J. Davis, Consulting Engineer, 100, Victoria-st., S.W.1.

JULY 18.—**Wigan.**—PAINTING.—Outside of Billinge Infirmary, for B.G. J. S. Liptrot, Acting Clerk.

JULY 18. — **Windsor.** — DECORATIONS. — Cottage Home for Girls, Englefield Green, for B.G. J. E. Gale, 16, Sheet-st.

JULY 19.—**Acton.**—FLUE.—At destructor, Wales Farm-rd., for T.C. B.E. Dep. £1 1s.

JULY 19.—**Birmingham.**—ALTERATIONS.—Also additions to the Midland telephone exchange, for H.M.O.W. Contracts Branch, H.M. Office of Works, King Charles-st., S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s.

JULY 19.—**Devon.**—RENOVATIONS.—Alterations and internal renovations at Weymouth Secondary school, for E.C. C.A., 97, Heavitree-rd., Exeter.

JULY 19.—**Dronfield.**—ALTERATIONS.—To headmaster's house adjoining Grammar school, for Derbyshire E.C. H. Widdows, F.R.I.B.A., St. Mary's-gate, Derby. Dep. £1 1s.

JULY 19.—**Epsom.**—DECORATIONS.—Internal and repair of certain houses on Hookfield housing site for U.D.C. E. G. Wilson, C., 37, Church-st.

JULY 19. — **Glamorgan** — IMPROVEMENTS. — For Council school at Nantymoel (for 400 boys); (2) additions to Gwaunarlwyddes Uchaf Farm house, near Pengam; (3) Pontfaen Council school (Cowbridge), converting classroom into cookery and handicraft centre, for C.C. T. M. Franklen, Secretary of E.C., Glamorgan County Hall, Cardiff.

JULY 19.—**Ilfracombe.**—RENOVATIONS.—External and internal, at Secondary school, for E.C. C.A., 97, Heavitree-rd., Exeter.

JULY 19.—**Ingleton.**—HOUSE.—Mr. Heysett, Oakroyd, Ingleton.

JULY 19.—**Kenfig Hill.**—CHAPEL.—At Kenfig-hill, Glamorganshire, for Presbyterian Church of Wales. D. J. Howells, A.R.I.B.A., 7, Castle-st., Temple-st., Swansea. Dep. 2 2s.

JULY 19.—**Leeds.**—PAVILION.—Sports pavilion and conveniences at East-end-park, for T.C. W. T. Lancashire, City E.

JULY 19.—**Newton Abbot.**—HOUSES.—Four at Abbotskerwell, for R.D.C. B. H. Palmer, L.R.I.B.A., 11, Union-st.

JULY 19.—**Waterloo-with-Seaforth.** — WIDENING.—Taking down and re-erection of certain boundary walls in Crosby-rd., North, between College-rd., and South-rd., for U.D.C. J. R. Fothergill, E. and S.

JULY 20.—**Bankhead.**—HOUSES.—10 at Greenburn-rd., for Aberdeen C.C. District Sanitary Inspector, 7, Bon Accord-sq., Aberdeen.

JULY 20.—**Bury.**—CONVENIENCES.—Waiting-rooms and conveniences at Lowes-rd., Walmersley terminus, Jericho terminus, junction of Manchester and Radcliffe-rds., for C.B. J. Ainsworth Settle, B.E. Dep. 10s.

JULY 20.—**Conisborough.**—SCHOOL.—Middle school for 400 children, together with special subjects rooms, for West Riding E.C. The Education Department, County Hall, Wakefield.

JULY 20.—**Hull.**—BUILDING.—Administrative block for the infectious diseases hospital, including drainage, etc., at Cottingham Castle estate, for T.C. R. Harvey, A.R.I.B.A., City A. Dep. £2 2s.

JULY 20.—**Ireland.**—BUILDING.—For (1) Station at Skreen, Co. Sligo; (2) Station at Newtowncashel, Co. Longford; (3) Restoration of building at Ballyhale, Co. Kilkenny, as a station; (4) Restoration of building at Mountshannon, Co. Clare, as a station; (5) Adaptation of "Ard-na-Greine" Gate Lodge, Lissadell, Co. Sligo, as a station, for Commissioners of Public Works. T. Cassedy, secretary, Dublin. Dep. £1 each.

JULY 20.—**Kirkcaldy.**—HOUSES.—50 houses at Lochore, Ballingry, for D.C. G. B. Deas, Architect, Central-chambers, Kirkcaldy. Dep. £1.

JULY 20.— **London.** — PAINTING AND CLEANING STONEWORK.—Internal painting, etc., and special cleaning of stonework at the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, W.C., for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Office of Works. Contracts Branch, King Charles-street, London, S.W.1. Deposit £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the Commissioners.)

JULY 20.—**London.**—REPAIRING AND PAINTING, ETC.—Certain of the chimney stacks at the Central institution, 2 Sidney-rd., Homerton, E.9., for the Guardians of the Hackney Union. E. W. Harbour, Clerk to the Guardians, Clerk's Offices, Hackney Union, 2, Sidney-rd., Homerton, E.9.

JULY 20.—**London.**—WORKSHOPS AND SHEDS.—Erection of new workshops and storage shed at the Children's homes, Chipping Ongar, Essex, for the Guardians of the Hackney Union. E. W. Harbour, Clerk to the Guardians, Clerk's Offices, Hackney Union, 2, Sidney-rd., Homerton, E.9.

JULY 20. — **London.** — SCHOOL BUILDINGS.—Erection of a practical instruction and myopic centre in Lordship-la., school playground, for the Wood Green U.D.C. Local Education Authority. C. H. Croxford, architect and surveyor to the Education Authority, Town Hall, Wood Green. Dep. £1 1s. to the Treasurer.

JULY 20.—**Manchester.**—PAINTING.—Interior and exterior, Chorlton-cum-Hardy Public Library and the exterior of Openshaw public library, for T.C. City A. Dep. 10s. 6d.

JULY 20. — **Newcastle-upon-Tyne.**—FENCING, etc.—Provision and erection of (1) wrought-iron fencing and gates; (2) wood fencing to following: 300 houses on Fenham housing estate and 114 houses on the Pendower housing estate, for T.C. Housing Architect, 18, Cloth Market. Dep. £1 1s.

JULY 20.—**Southborough.**—ROOM.—Strong room at Council offices, for U.D.C. S.

JULY 20.—**South Shields.**—RESIDENCES.—For police, Brunswick-st., for C.B. S. G. Stanton, B.E. Dep. £1 1s.

JULY 20.—**Whitley.**—HOUSE.—Meter house at Whitley reservoir, for the Dewsbury and Heckmondwike Waterworks Board. H. Dearden, Water Engineer.

JULY 21.—**Bingley.**—TRADES.—Painter, polisher, wrought ironwork and seating, works at Public Baths, for U.D.C. E. O. Robinson, A.R.I.B.A., architect.

JULY 21.—**Hendon.**—DWELLINGS.—Erection of 22 non-parlour working-class dwellings, either in brick, concrete or other special approved method of construction for the R.D.C. Engineer and Surveyor (H. W. Rackham), Council Offices, Harrow Weald.

JULY 21.—**London.**—CLEANING, AND PAINTING, ETC.—The whole of the exterior and repairing the roofs, etc., of the Town Hall, King's-rd., Chelsea, for the Metropolitan Borough Council of Chelsea. Borough Engineer, Town Hall, King's-rd., Chelsea, S.W.3.

JULY 21.—**St. Columb Major.**—HOUSES.—Near Polgrain, St. Wenn, 4 houses, and near Trevoyan, St. Merryn, 2 houses, for R.D.C. A. G. Oxland, sanitary surveyor, Queens, Fraddon. Dep. £2 2s.

JULY 21.—**Tirconaill.**—SCHOOL.—Erection of St. Mary's (Bridgend) National school, Tirconaill, for Commissioners of Public Works. T. Cassedy, secretary, Office of Public Works, Dublin. Dep. £1.

JULY 21.—**Toomore.**—ENLARGING.—National school, Co. Mayo, for Commissioners of Public Works. T. Cassedy, secretary, Office of Public Works, Dublin. Dep. £1.

JULY 22.—**Glasgow.**—BUILDINGS.—Between London st., and Gallowgate, East of Trongate, for T.C. D. Stenhouse. Town Clerk Depute.

JULY 22.—**Glasgow.**—HOUSE.—Steel framed brick-walled house and sundry foundations, at Dawsholm gas works, for T.C. D. Stenhouse, Town Clerk Depute.

JULY 22.—**Goole.**—ADDITIONS.—Also alterations to heating installation at secondary school, for West Riding E.C. Education Department, County Hall, Wakefield.

✱JULY 22. — **Leicester.** — SCHOOL BUILDINGS.—Erection for 608 scholars at Knighton Fields-road West, Leicester, for the Education Committee. F. P. Armitage, Director of Education, Town Hall, Leicester. Dep. £1 1s.

JULY 22.—**Lisburn.** — ALTERATIONS. — Corrugated iron fence and alterations and repairs at 12 ex-Service men's houses in Lisburn, Co. Antrim, and drainage works and repairs at 26 ex-Service men's houses in Magherafelt, Co. Derry, for Government of Northern Ireland. Secretary, Ministry of Finance, 15, Donegall-sq. West, Belfast.

JULY 22.—**Liverpool.**—PAINTING.—Also cleaning various rooms at Fazakerley sanatorium, for T.C. Land Steward and Surveyor.

JULY 22.—**Liverpool.**—ADDITIONS.—Also for alterations to electric sub-station, Lark-la., for T.C. Land Steward and Surveyor. Dep. £2 2s.

JULY 22.—**Manchester.**— HOUSES. — Propagating-houses (superstructure only) at Carrington nurseries, for T.C. City A. Dep. £1 1s.

JULY 22.—**Sheffield.** FIRE STATION.—New central fire station, Division-st., for T.C. W. G. Davies, F.R.I.B.A., City A. Dep. £2.

JULY 22.—**Swansea.**—ELECTRIC LIGHTING.—At Municipal Secondary school for boys and new Municipal Secondary school for girls, for C.B. E. E. Morgan, A.R.I.B.A., B.A., 3, Prospect-pl. Dep. £2 2s.

JULY 23.—**Blackpool.**—SCHOOL.—Erection at Tyldesley Council school, Condor-gr., for C.B. F. Wood, M.Inst.C.E., B.E. and S. Dep. £2 2s.

JULY 23.—**Eccles.**—HOUSES.—75 non-parlour on Gaskell-rd., estate, for T.C. T. Elce, M.S.Tech., B. and E.S. Dep. £2 2s.

JULY 23.—**Halifax.**—CONVERSIONS.—Plumbing work required in connection with conversion of 77 closets for C.B. B.E., Crossley-st.

JULY 23.—**Hay.**—HOUSES.—20 together with sewer extensions, drains and other appurtenant works, for R.D.C. H. Waters, A. and E., M., Waungoch House Beaufort.

✱JULY 23.—**London.**—CLEANING AND PAINTING.—At (1) Grove Park hospital, Marvels-la., Lee, S.E.12; (2) Northern Hospital, Winchmore-hill, N.21: for the Metropolitan Asylums Board. Office of the Board, Embankment, E.C.4. Dep. £1 in respect of each work.

JULY 23.—**Mallaig.**—RECONSTRUCTION.—Of hotel Geo. MacRitchie, L.T.I.B.A., Fort William.

✱JULY 23. — **Shropshire.** — SCHOOL BUILDING.—Erection of a permanent school building at Wem to accommodate 240 scholars for the Shropshire Education Committee. W. H. Pendlebury, Secretary for Education, County Buildings, Shrewsbury. Dep. £2 2s.

JULY 23.—**Stirling.**—HOUSES.—62 at Drip-rd., for T.C. A. H. Goudie, B.E. Dep. £1.

JULY 25.—**Bakewell.**—REPAIRS.—To boiler house chimney at gas works, Ashford-rd., for U.D.C. T. W. Baker, S.

JULY 25.—**Benfieldside.**—ALTERATIONS. — Also extensions to senior boys', senior girls' and infants' departments at Council school, for Durham County E.C. F. Willey, F.R.I.B.A., 34, Old Elvert, Durham.

JULY 25.—**Cardiff.**—BUILDINGS.—Two-story block at Ely Lodge institution, for B.G. Willmott & Smith, A.'s, 4, Park-pl. Dep. £2 2s.

JULY 25.—**Cardiff.**—RENOVATIONS.—At Scattered homes and internal renovations, etc., homes in Penarth and Barry, for B.G. R. Stephenson, C., 11, Park-pl.

JULY 25.—**Castleford.**—SHED.—Extension of woodwork room, and provision of new cycle shed at Secondary school, for West Riding E.C. Education Department, County Hall, Wakefield.

JULY 25.—**Chelmsford.**—FOUNDATIONS.—Of new pump house, pipe lines, sheet piling, river works, etc., on Sandford Mill site, for T.C. Ernest J. Miles, B.E. Dep. £2 2s.

JULY 25. —**Cheriton.** —LIBRARY. —Also hall, for the U.D.C. A. S. Lilley, E. and S. Dep. £2 2s.

✱JULY 25.—**Durham.**—SCHOOL ALTERATIONS, etc.—General builders' work in connection with the extensions and alterations to the senior boys', senior girls' and infants' departments of the Benfieldside Council school, for the Durham County Council. F. Willey, F.R.I.B.A., 34, Old Elvet, Durham.

JULY 25. — **Enfield** — HOUSES. — Erection of 244 houses upon the northern portion of the site adjacent to Albany Park, Enfield Highway, for the U.D.C. Council's Surveyor, H. R. Crabb, M.Inst.C.E., Public Offices, Enfield, Middlesex.

JULY 25.—**Glasgow.**—BATHS. Also wash-houses at plantation, for T.C. Master of Works, 64, Cochrane-st.

JULY 25.—**Hatfield.**—COTTAGES.—12 at Little Heath, North Mimms, for R.D.C. H. T. Sidwell, S. Dep. £2 2s.

JULY 25.—**Helston.**—WALLS.—Laying out, levelling and preparing new playground and boundary walls, and erecting new district clerk's office at Secondary school, for Cornwall E.C. F. G. Drewitt, architect, Lloyds Bank-chambers, Penzance. Dep. £1 1s.

JULY 25.—**Kiveton Park.**—OFFICES.—Offices and alterations to existing buildings, for R.D.C. J. Haslam, architect, Ryton Chambers, Bridge-st., Worksop. Dep. £4 4s.

JULY 25.—**Leamington Spa.**—LODGE.—Lodge store and laboratory on site of Corporation's new sewage disposal works, at Heathcote, for T.C. John J. Kennan, B.E. Dep. £1 1s.

JULY 25.— **London.** — BUILDINGS FOR ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT.—The building of offices, showrooms, workshop, etc., for the Electricity Department, Romford Road, West Ham, for the County Borough Council. The Borough Engineer, Town Hall, West Ham. Dep. £1.

✱JULY 25. — **London.** — HOUSES, ROAD, SEWERS.—Construction of (1) 25 houses in Elthorne-rd., Kingsbury; (2) (a) New road (about 220 lin. yds.) and sewers, Elthorne-rd. (east half); (b) 24 in. dia. concrete sewer (approx. 294 lin. yds.), for the Kingsbury R.D.C. R. C. N. Newport, engineer and surveyor

to the Council, Council Offices, Kingsbury-rd., The Hyde, N.W.9. Dep. £3 3s.

JULY 25.—**Neath.**—IMPROVEMENTS.—Construction of casual wards and hot and cold water supplies and heating apparatus at old institution, Lletty Nedd, for B.G. J. Cook Rees, F.R.I.B.A., Parade-chambers. Dep. £2 2s.

JULY 25.—**Newtownstewart.**—REPAIRS.—To three cottages and the Chief Forester's house, at the Baronscourt Forestry Centre, for Government of Northern Ireland. Chief Forester, 15, Donegall-sq., West, Belfast.

JULY 25.—**Plymouth.**—HOUSES.—Two houses with shops at Lanhydrock-rd., Lower Mount Gold housing estate, and wooden fencing and formation of playing ground at Stonehall, for C.B. J. Wibberley, B.E., S. and A. Dep. £2 2s.

JULY 25.—**Pontypridd.**—ADDITIONS.—Also alterations and general renovations to existing premises of St. Michael's (late) Orphanage, Stow-hill, Treforest, for purposes of Central school, for E.C. D. Milton Jones, Education Offices, Tyfica-rd. Dep. £2 2s.

JULY 25.—**Pudsey.**—REPAIRS.—Re-flooring of two schools and electrical installation at three schools, for T.C. Alfred E. Evans, T.C.

JULY 25.—**Tonbridge.**—HOUSES.—40 on Cage Green estate, No. 2, Tonbridge, for U.D.C. Wm. Laurence Bradley, engineer and housing architect. Dep. £2 2s.

JULY 26.—**Bridgend.**—ACCOMMODATION.—Scullery accommodation at Parc Gwyllt mental hospital, for Glamorgan C.C. W. E. R. Allen, Clerk to Committee of Visitors, Glamorgan County Hall, Cardiff.

JULY 26.—**Fraserburgh.**—RECONSTRUCTION.—Central Public school, for Aberdeenshire E.C. G. M. Hay, architect, 177, Union-st., Aberdeen.

JULY 26.—**Hertford.**—ALTERATIONS.—To the building of the administrative block at the Hertford and Ware Joint Hospital, for the Board. Andrew Gray, F.R.I.B.A., 64, Duncombe-rd., Hertford. Architect of the Joint Board. Dep. £2 2s.

JULY 26.—**Ilford, Essex.**—HOSPITAL BUILDINGS.—Erection and completion of a new cubicle block and the adaptation and extension of an existing building as a cubicle block at the Isolation hospital in Grove-rd., Chadwell Heath, for the Corporation. Herbert Shaw., M.Inst.C.E., Borough Engineer, Town Hall, Ilford. Dep. £3 3s.

JULY 26.— **London.** — HEATING AND HOT-WATER.—(a) The installation of boilers (alternative schemes); and (b) the installation of heating and domestic hot-water supplies (alternative schemes) at the Bethnal-green Children's Homes, High-rd., Leytonstone, E.11, for the Bethnal-green Board of Guardians The Clerk, Administrative Offices, Bishop's-rd., London E.2. Dep. £2.

JULY 26.—**Preston.**—PAINTING.—County Mental hospital, Whittingham, for Committee. F. Drake, Acting Clerk and Steward.

JULY 26.— **Sheffield.**— EXTERNAL PAINTING.— At the Government Housing estates, Petre and Tyler-sts. Sheffield, for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Office of Works. Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s (Cheques payable to the Commissioners.)

JULY 26.—**Southall.**—COTTAGES.—Erection of 50 (non-parlour type) on the Brickfield K.50 site, for the Southall-Norwood U.D.C. J. B. Thomson, Assoc. M. Inst.C.E., Chartered Civil Engineer, Engineer and Surveyor, Town Hall, Southall. Dep. £2 2s.

JULY 26.—**Tuam.**—HOUSES.—Six for Irish Sailors and Soldiers' Land Trust. R. E. Beckerson, Chief Clerk, 30, Lower Fitzwilliam-st., Dublin. Dep. £5 5s.

JULY 27.— **Dewsbury.**—SCHOOL.—At Ravensthorpe, for C.B. H. Dearden, A.R.I.B.A., B.S. Dep. £1.

JULY 27.—**Dewsbury.**—SCHOOL.—Council school at Thornhill, for C.B. H. Dearden, A.R.I.B.A., B.S. Dep. £1.

✱JULY 27.—**Harrow.**—HOUSES.—Erection of 154 non-parlour type houses at Eastcote-la., housing site for the Harrow-on-the-Hill U.D.C. J. Percy Bennetts, Engineer and Surveyor, Council Offices, Harrow. Dep. £2.

JULY 27. — **London.**— DWELLINGS AND ROAD.— Erection of two blocks of dwellings, including the formation of new road, at Shore estate, Well-st., Hackney, for the L.C.C. Architect to the Council (Room No. 3), The County Hall, Westminster-bdge., S.E.1.

JULY 28.—**Grantown-on-Spey.**—HOUSES.—16 for T.C. H. J. Fraser, Architect and S.

JULY 28.—**Lurgan.**—ALTERATIONS.—Also additions to College. R. B. Roe & Sons, surveyors, 17, Wellington-pl., Belfast. Dep. £3 3s.

JULY 28.—**Nottingham.**—LEVELLING.—Excavating, levelling, soiling and turfing land between Mundella schools, Bathley-st., Wilford-gro., and Felton-rd., for T.C. T. Wallis Gordon, City E. and S. Dep. £1.

✱JULY 29. — **Hendon.** — SCHOOL. — Erection of to accommodate 1,200 children on the London County Council's Watling Housing estate in Hendon, for the Education Committee. James Anderson, Secretary to the Committee, Town Hall, Hendon, N.W.4.

AUGUST 1.—**Near Aberystwyth.**—CHURCH HALL.— Erection of at Llanbadarnfawr, in the County of Cardigan. Tender for Church Hall, 4, Baker-st., Aberystwyth.

AUGUST 2. —**London.** — INTERNAL PAINTING, etc.—At the Ministry of Pensions Issue Office, Acton, W., for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Office of Works, Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W.1. Deposit £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the Commissioners.)

✱AUGUST 3.—**Slough.**—GARAGE, ETC.—Erection of at Slough Post Office and Telephone Exchange, for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Office of Works. Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.E.1. Dep. £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the Commissioners.)

AUGUST 4.—**Gravesend.**—WARDS.—Additional ward blocks at Isolation hospital, Whitehill-la., for T.C. J. G. Bennett, L.R.I.B.A., 5, Woodville-terr. Dep. £3 3s.

AUGUST 6.—**Lossiemouth.**—HOUSES.—16 at Dunbar-st., for T.C. A. G. D. Grant, B.S.

✱AUGUST 10.—**Bradford - on - Avon.** — SCHOOL BUILDINGS.—Erection of a cloakroom and sanitary block, and for sundry alterations at the Bradford-on-Avon County secondary school. Alex. Wilkins, Clerk to the Governors, Bradford-on-Avon. Dep. £2 2s. (Cheques only.)

AUGUST 31.—**West Kent.**—HOSPITAL BUILDINGS.—Administration block at the Isolation hospital, Skymcorner, Bromley Common, Kent, for the West Kent Joint Hospital Board. Arthur B. Coomber, secretary, Offices of the Board, Park House, Bromley, Kent. Dep. £3 3s.

—**Altrincham.**—EXTENSIONS.—Of hospital, for Board of Governors. T. Harold Hill, A.R.I.B.A., 19, Kingsway. Dep. £1 1s.

—**Barnsley.**—HOUSE.—In Woodstock-rd., Huddersfield-rd. A. P. Haigh, 2, St. Mary's-pl.

—**Govan.**—ELECTRICAL WORK.—At nurses' home, Southern General hospital, for P.C. J. Taylor, architect, 166, Buchanan-st., Glasgiw.

—**Ipswich.**—DEMOLITION.—Pulling down and clearing site of existing properties S. Margaret's-st., adjoining Mann, Egerton & Co.'s garage. H. Hooper & Garrard, AA.R.I.B.A., 13, Queen-st.

—**King's Lynn.**—ALTERATIONS.—To premises in High-st., and for new shop-front in Purfleet-st., for Scott & Son. E. Colman, architect.

—**Leeds.**—PREMISES.—Also to Free Gardeners' institute, Shakespeare-st., for Committee. W. J. Mole, 8, Bayswater-cres.

—**Rochdale.**—PAINTING.—Schools for E.C. J. E. Holden, secretary, Baillie-st.

—**Sowerby Bridge.**—PAINTING.—Outside of Globe Works and Foundries. W. P. Eglin, Ltd.

MATERIALS, ETC.

JULY 19.—**Edinburgh.**—PORTLAND CEMENT.—1,200 tons, for T.C. Tramways Manager, 2, St. James's-sq.

—**Wells.**—PIPES.—4 in. and 6 in. second-hand cast-iron pipes, for R.D.C. O. W. Berry, E.

ENGINEERING, IRON AND STEEL.

JULY 18.—**Carlow.**—RECONSTRUCTION.— Of Knockloe bridge and approaches, for C.C. Richard J. Keogh, secretary, C.C. Dep. £2 2s.

JULY 18.—**London.**—WIDENING.—Part of the northern approach to Putney bridge, for L.C.C. Chief Engineer, Old County Hall, Spring-gardens, S.W.1. Dep. £2.

JULY 19.—**Salcombe.**—RESERVOIRS.—300,000 gallon ferro concrete reservoir, at Salcombe, together with filters at Hanger Mill; extension of pumping sump, etc., for U.D.C. Capt. C. J. Jenkin, 91, Old Town-st., Plymouth. Dep. £5.

JULY 20.—**Limerick.**—DOCK.—Construction of a new dock at Limerick, comprising about 6½ acres in extent, including excavation, dock walls, new entrance and dock gates, entrance jetties, dredging, etc., for Harbour Commissioners. T. F. O'Sullivan, B.E., Harbour Engineer. Dep. £20.

JULY 20—**Nenagh.**—EXTENSION.—Of existing waterworks, for U.D.C. S. T. O'Neill, T.C.

JULY 20.—**Pudsey.**—TANKS.—Storm water and humus tanks at Houghside and Smalewell sewerage works, for T.C. B. H. Noble, B.S. Dep. £2.

JULY 20.—**South Shields.**—PILING.—Piling, sheeting and fencing at refuse tip, East Jarrow, for C.B. S. G. Stanton, B.E. Dep. £1 1s.

JULY 20.—**Tonbridge.**—SEWERAGE.—Disposal works at Petteridge, Brenchley, consisting of two settling tanks, circular bacteria bed, together with drainage works, consisting 700 yds. 6 in. stoneware sewer, and 14 manholes, for R.D.C. F. Harris, E. and S. Dep. £1 1s.

JULY 21.—**Blackwell.**—Sewage disposal works, including screening and detritus chambers, settlement tanks, storm water and humus tanks, percolating filters, mud-drying beds, and other appurtenant works, together with the laying of 2 tons 9-in. C.I. pipe sewer, 2,128 yds. lin. 9-in. stoneware sewer, for R.D.C. A. H. Elliott, E. and S., 8, Union-st., Mansfield. Dep. £5.

JULY 22.—**Belfast.**—IMPROVEMENTS.—Construction of lock about 232 feet long by 38 feet wide in clear, a concrete weir about 300 feet long, a sluiceway 40 feet wide, a timber jetty about 216 feet long by 23 feet wide, and other works in connection with River Lagan, for C.B. W. H. Stephens & Sons, Chartered Surveyors, 13, Donegall-sq. North. Dep. £5 5s.

JULY 23.—**Pickering.**—WATER SUPPLY.—Hydraulic rams, construction of weir, collecting chambers, ram houses and provision and laying of concrete, supply pipes, cast-iron driving pipes and delivery main near Ellerburn, for R.D.C. H. Smith, engineer, Carr House, Snainton.

JULY 23.—**Staffordshire.**—WIDENING.—Rebuilding and widening in reinforced concrete of Bell Canal bridge, situated on Burton and Lichfield main road, for C.C. J. Moncur, C.S., County Buildings, Stafford.

JULY 26.—**Newton Abbot.**—SEWERAGE.—Construction of about 195 lineal yds. of 9 in. and 7 in. stoneware pipe sewers, together with manholes, detritus, settling and storm tanks, percolating filters, humus tanks, sludge beds and other incidental works, at Abbotskerwell sewage works, for R.D.C. F. W. S. Stanton, Consulting Engineer. Dep. £2 2s.

JULY 28.—**Plympton St. Mary.**—PIPES.—Providing and laying complete 600 yds. of 2-in. dia. galvanised W.I. water pipe fittings, etc., and also construction of concrete storage reservoir, Shaugh Prior, for R.D.C. E. Dep. £1 1s.

JULY 29.—**London.**—STEELWORK.—Structural, for South Indian Railway. Managing Director, 91, Petty France, S.W.1.

AUGUST 1.—**Whitchurch.** — TOWER. — Reinforced concrete water tower and motor house, on a site 200 yds. from Whitchurch station, for R.D.C. W. C. Easdale, 1, Victoria-st., S.W.1. Dep. £2.

AUGUST 8.—**Glasgow.**—BRIDGES.—Two steel plate-web girder bridges on Edinburgh to Glasgow-rd., for T.C. D. A. Donald, 271, Alexandra-parade. Dep. £3 3s.

AUGUST 8. — **Teignmouth.** — RECONSTRUCTION. — Road bridge over the estuary of the River Teign between Teign mouth and Shaldon, for Teignmouth and Shaldon Bridge Co. H. D. Smith, Chartered Engineer, Ivy Cottage, Ivybridge.

OCTOBER 15.—**Siam.**—BRIDGES.—Superstructures for steel railway bridges, for Royal State Railways. Sandberg, 40, Grosvenor-gdns., S.W.1.

ROAD, SEWERAGE, AND WATER WORKS.

JULY 18.—**Bromley.**—SURFACING.—Portion of certain roads with bituminous asphalt carpeting, for T.C. S. Hawkings, B.E. Dep. £2.

JULY 18. — **Edinburgh.** — SEWERS. — At Trinity Hospital, lands of Dean-park and Blinkbonny, for T.C. B.E.

JULY 18.—**Epsom.**—MAINS.—Laying 1,433 yds., 4 in. and 300 yds., 6 in. cast-iron mains, for U.D.C., Water E.

JULY 18.—**Hebden Bridge.**—MAKING-UP.—Certain roads, for U.D.C. H. L. Bottomley, E. and S.

JULY 18.—**Invergordon.**—WIDENING.—Also reforming and surfacing in tar macadam the carriageway of High-st., extending 960 lineal yds., and other works, for Burgh Roads. Alex. Grant, civil engineer, Inverness.

JULY 18. — **London.** — ROADS.—Widening of part of the northern approach to Putney Bridge, namely, the extension of four arches and the paving of the widened footway for the L.C.C. The Chief Engineer of the Council, Old County Hall, Spring-gardens, S.W.1. Deposit £2, by cheque or draft to the order of the L.C.C.

JULY 18.—**Mid-Glamorgan.**—PIPES.—Providing and laying 2,500 yds. of 4 in. diameter cast-iron pipes and about 700 yds. of 3 in. diameter cast-iron pipes, together with valves and other appurtenant works, between Cowbridge and St. Hilary, for Water Board. Thomas and Morgan and Partners, Civil Engineers, Pontypridd. Dep. £5 5s.

JULY 18.—**Waltham Holy Cross.**—EXTENSION.—9-in. sewer extensions, Warlies, length 218 yds., and 12-in. sewer extension, Honey-la., length 110 yds., for U.D.C. W. C. Holloway, S.

JULY 18.—**Wantage.**—IMPROVEMENT.—Road reconstruction, comprising reinforced concrete kerbs, and aprons, pitched road foundations, waterbound filling, approved tarmacadam surfacing, sundry drains, soakaways, etc., in Hermitage-rd., for R.D.C. H. H. Parkhouse, E.

JULY 19.—**Abergele.**—MAKING-UP.—Kinmel-av. and Alexandra-rd., Abergele, for U.D.C. H. A. Jones, E. and S. Dep. £1 1s.

JULY 19.—**Bushey.**—MAKING-UP.—Cross-rd., for U.D.C. E. E. Ryder, E. and S. Dep. £2 2s.

JULY 19.—**Epsom.**—MAKING-UP.— Elm-grove-rd., and Freelands-rd., Cobham, for R.D.C. T. E. Ware, S.

JULY 19.—**Exeter.**—SURFACING.—Excavating existing roadways, laying 6 ins. reinforced concrete foundation and surfacing with 2 ins. bituminous asphalte 5,600 sup. yds., in Okehampton-st., and Okehampton-rd., and 760 sup. yds., in Magdalen-st., for T.C. T. Moulding, City E. and S.

JULY 20.—**Birmingham.**—SEWER.—2,430 yds., of brick and concrete and stoneware pipe-sewers, across private lands, and Holly-la., Fern-rd., Moor End-la., and Arthur-rd., Erdington, for T.C. H. H. Humphries, City E. and 2. Dep. £2.

JULY 20.—**Ebbw Vale.**—FOUNDATIONS.—Taking up the existing surface and laying a 6-in. concrete foundation and other incidental work at Market-st., and part of Bethcar-st., for U.D.C. P. I. Davies, E. and S. Dep. £2.

JULY 20.—**Ebbw Vale.**—ASPHALTING.—Laying 2-in. asphalt carpeting on concrete foundations at Market-st., and part of Bethcar-st., for U.D.C. P. I. Davies, E. and S. Dep. £2.

JULY 20.—**Erith.**—MAKING-UP.—Footpaths on the Lesney Farm site, for U.D.C. H. Hind, E. and S. Dep. £1 1s.

JULY 20.—**Erith.**—SEWERS.—Foul and surface water sewers in Bedonwell-hill, Belvedere, for U.D.C. H. Hind, E. and S. Dep. £1 1s.

JULY 20.—**Farnworth.**—ROADS.—Roads, footpaths and verges on Harper Green housing estate, for U.D.C. F. Ashton, E. and S. Dep. £2 2s.

JULY 20.—**Hendon.**—MAKING-UP. — Westmorland-rd., Cumberland-rd., Gloucester-rd.; Station-rd. (Section 1); Grafton-rd.; Canterbury-rd. (Section 2); Pinner, for R.D.C. H. W. Rackham, S. Dep. £3 3s.

JULY 20.—**London.**—PAVING.—Church-la., Tooting, Voss-ct., Streatham; Ansell-rd., Balham; Bodmin-st., Augustus-rd., and Inner Park-rd., Southfield, for Wandsworth B.C. E. J. Elford, B.E., 215, Balham High-rd., S.W.17. Dep. £1 1s.

JULY 20.—**Wilmslow.**—PAVING.—350 square yards of granite sett paving in Station-rd., for U.D.C. A. S. Cartwright, S.

JULY 22.—**Blackburn.**—ROAD.—Excavating, forming, underbedding and surfacing of Winston-rd., the back road behind 32 to 40, East Park-rd., and back road behind Accrington-rd., with tarred slag, for T.C. H. M. Webb, Borough and Water Engineer.

JULY 22.—**St. Mellons.**—WIDENING.—Improvement and widening of Church-rd., between the County-rd., near Tymawr, and Whitehall, Rumney, for R.D.C. Thomas and Morgan and Partners, Civil Engineers, Pontypridd. Dep. £5 5s.

JULY 22.—**West Riding.**—RECONSTRUCTION.—Of various main roads within Pontefract and Castleford, Whitwood and Normanton, for C.C. C. A. Wakefield. Dep. £1.

JULY 25.—**Disley.**—SEWER.—Laying about 630 yds. of 9-in. and 6-in. stoneware pipe sewer, and the construction of manholes, etc., on Buxton-rd., for R.D.C. J. W. Pearson, E. Dep. £2 2s.

JULY 25.—**Edinburgh.**—SEWAGE.—Renewal of part of sea-water pipe supplying Portobello public baths for T.C. E. J. MacRae, A.R.I.B.A., City A.

JULY 25.— **Glasgow.** — ROAD. — Construction of Anniesland-Canniesburn-rd., (section No. 1), for T.C., D S tenhouse, Town Clerk Depute.

JULY 25.—**Hertford.**—MAIN.—Laying 160 lin. yds., of 4-in. cast-iron water main and other works in connection therewith, in North-rd., for T.C. B.S. Dep. £2 2s.

JULY 25.—**Sowerby.**—SEWER.—600 yds. of 9-in. pipe sewer, Triangle-rd., for U.D.C. J. Eastwood, E. and S.

JULY 25.—**Watford.**—MAKING-UP.—Hagden-la., for T.C. W. W. Newman, B.E. Dep. £2 2s.

JULY 26.—**Mitcham.**—SEWER.—Extension of 9-in. soil sewer from Grove-rd., approximate length 950 yds., for U.D.C. S.

JULY 26.—**Southall-Norwood.**—SEWERS.—425 yds. 15-in. concrete tube surface water sewer; 330 yds., of 12-in. ditto; 153 yds., of 9-in. glazed stoneware pipe surface water sewer; 119 yds., of 9-in. glazed stoneware pipe soil sewer; with concrete manholes and contingent works, on North-rd., for U.D.C. J. B. Thomson, E. and S. Dep. £2 2s.

JULY 27.—**Birmingham.**—EXTENSION.—Stratford-rd. tramway, which comprises road widening between Hamlet-rd., and Fox Hollies-rd.; improvement between Fox Hollies-rd., and City boundary, and preliminary work in preparing for sleeper track tramway, for T.C. H. H. Humphries, City E. and S. Dep. £2.

✱JULY 27.—**Harrow.**—ROADS and SEWERS.—In connection with the Council's housing scheme at Eastcote-la., for the Harrow-on-the-Hill U.D.C. J. Percy Bennetts, Engineer and Surveyor, Council Offices, Harrow. Dep. £2.

✱JULY 27. — **London.** — PAVILION BLOCKS. — For bath rooms and lavatories, etc., at the Institution at South-gro., Bow, E.3, for the Guardians of the Parish of Stepney. S. McClelland, Clerk to the Guardians, Administrative Offices, Bancroft-rd., Mile End, E.1. Dep. £1 1s.

✱JULY 27. — **London.** — ROADS. — Making-up of Milnethorpe-rd. and Chatsworth-rd., Chiswick, for the Brentford and Chiswick U.D.C. Edward Willis, F.I.S., M.Inst.C.E., Surveyor, Town Hall Chiswick, W.4.

JULY 27. — **Normanton.** —MAKING-UP.— Cheapside Assembly-st., and Exchange-st., for U.D.C. S.

JULY 27.—**Renfrew.** (First or Upper District).—PIPES.—Providing, laying and jointing of 1,300 lin. yds. of 8-in. diameter water pipes from Carmunnock works to Parklea farm, together with placing of sluice valves, scour valves and air valves and the laying of scour pipes; and the placing of hatch boxes on 8-in. and 6-in. diameter pipes, for C.C. W. R. Copland & Sons, C.E., 146, West Regent-st., Glasgow. Dep. £1 1s.

JULY 27. — **Sunderland.** — RECONSTRUCTION.— Of tramways and paving in Fawcett-st., for C.B. B.S. Dep. £2 2s.

JULY 27.—**Wembley.**—SEWER.—300 yds. lineal of 9-in. sewer, with branch drains, together with temporary builders' roads approx. length 320 yds. in connection with extension of Christchurch estate, Ealing-rd., for U.D.C. C. R. W. Chapman, E. and S. Dep. £2 2s.

JULY 29.—**Bromley.**—SEWER.—3,000 yds., of concrete tube sewer, 27 in. and 30 in. dia., together with manholes and other incidental works, from Bromley to West Wickham via Hayes, for West Kent Main Sewerage Board. A. E. Scott Murray, E. Dep. £3 3s.

JULY 29.—**Perthshire** (Western District).—LEVELLING.—Raising of level of roadway on Stronachlachar-rd., at Loch Ard, near Aberfoyle, for C.C. W. L. Gibson, E. and S., Road Surveyor's Office, Dunblane. Dep. £2 2s.

JULY 30.—**March.** — STREETS. — Construction of streets known as County-rd. (part), Hereward-st., (part), Cromwell-rd. and Burn-st., for U.D.C. H. Hopkins, E. and S. Dep. £2 2s.

Competitions.

(See Competition News 82.)

Auction Sales, Tenders, etc

✱JULY 19. — **London.** — Veryard & Yates will sell at 255, Clapham-rd., S.W., stock of building materials. Auctioneers, 365, Norwood-rd., S.E.27.

JULY 19 AND FOLLOWING DAYS.—**Tottenham.**—J. T. Skelding & Co., F.A.I., will sell by order of the trustee, without reserve, on the premises, 569, High-rd., Tottenham, N.17, stock-in-trade of a builders' merchants, trade and office fixtures. Auctioneers, 48, Gresham-st., Guildhall, E.C.2.

JULY 20.—**Herts.**—Henry Butcher, Hall & Co., will sell in lots at the Sabulite Works (excluding the Snaps Business, which is being continued), Barwick-rd., Ware, Herts, plant, machinery, stock and stores. Auctioneers, 63 & 64, Chancery-la., London, W.C.2.

JULY 20.—**London.**—Robt. W. Fuller, Moon & Fuller in conjunction with Humbert & Flint will sell by direction of Major-General Sir Edward Northey, G.C.M.G., C.B., various properties and land at Cheam, Surrey. Auctioneers, F. M. & F., 83, High-st., Croydon, and H. & F., 11, Serle-st., Lincoln's-inn, W.C.2.

✱JULY 20 AND 21.—**Tunbridge Wells, Kent.**—Charles R. Davis, in conjunction with Wickenden & Sons, will sell re Soper & Jones, Ltd., by Order of the Receiver for the Debenture Holders on the premises, 73, Calverley-rd., Tunbridge Wells, stock in trade, plant and machinery of builders', contractors' and decorators' business. Auctioneers, C.R.D. & Co., 285, Borough High-st., S.E.1.; W. & Sons, 20, High-st., Tunbridge Wells.

JULY 21.—**London, E.C.**—Hiller, Parker, May & Rowden, will sell at the London Auction Mart, 155, Queen Victoria-st. (unless previously sold by private treaty). Freehold factory site adjoining Nine Elms Goods Depot, close to Vauxhall-bridge. Auctioneers, 27, Maddox-st., W.1.

✱JULY 21.—**London, W.**—Veryard & Yates will sell without reserve at 327 & 329, Harrow-rd., W. (close to Prince of Wales Hotel), timber and building materials from demolition of premises. Auctioneers, 365, Norwood-rd., S.E.27.

JULY 21.—**Teddington.**—Maidstone & Collis will sell (unless previously sold) building site at Teddington, suitable for erection of private houses. Auctioneers, 43, High-st., Teddington.

JULY 25.—**London.**—Robinson & Hall will sell at the Auction Mart, 155, Queen Victoria-st., London, E.C., in two or more lots, building estate of 204 acres adjoining Chalfont and Latimer station (Metropolitan Railway). Auctioneers, 15A, St. Paul's-sq., Bedford.

✱JULY 25 and 26.—**Dorsetshire.**—Perry & Phillips, Ltd., will sell on the premises, "St. Monica's" Priory, Spettisbury, interior and exterior fixtures and fittings in and about the property previous to the demolition of the mansion; fabric of the mansion will be sold for demolition after the sale of the fixtures and fittings. Auctioneers, High-st., Bridgnorth.

JULY 26.—**London.**—Hampton & Sons will sell at the St. James' estate rooms, 20, St. James'-sq., S.W.1 (unless previously sold) freehold building estate of 11 acres, at Sutton, near Morden. Auctioneers: 20, St. James'-sq., S.W.1.

JULY 26.—**Surrey.**—Knight, Frank & Rutley, in conjunction with Sadler & Baker, will sell at the Central Hall, Camberley (unless previously disposed of privately), Freehold Residential and ripe Building Estate, Frimley Hall, 66 acres and residence. Vacant possession of the whole. Auctioneers, S. & B., High-st., Camberley, Surrey, and K., F. & R., 20, Hanover-sq., W.1.

JULY 27.—**London.**—Harris & Gillow, in conjunction Nightingale Page & Bennett, will sell at The London Auction Mart, freehold property known as "The Regent House Estate." Auctioneers, H. & G., 81 82, Wardour-st., W. 1, or N. P. & B., Eagle-chamb., Kingston-upon-Thames.

✱JULY 27.—**Surrey.**—Hooker & Rogers will sell on the site, Woodfield-rd., Hooley, Coulsdon, building materials from demolition of part of the Red Lion P.H., Coulsdon. Auctioneers, 4, High-st., Croydon.

✱JULY 27 AND 28.—**Kent.**—H. & R. L. Cobb, amalgamated with Daniel Smith, Oakley & Garrard will sell on the 27th at Brandfold Manor, Gouldhurst, and 28th, at The Brewery, Lamberhurst, building materials, steel, plant and machinery, timber, etc. Auctioneers, 4-5, Charles-st., St. James's-sq., S.W.1 and Cathedral-chambers, Rochester.

✱JULY 28 and 29.—Perry & Phillips will sell on the premises, Appleby Hall, Appleby Magna, Leicestershire, fixtures and fittings previous to the demolition of the mansion; fabric of the mansion will be sold for demolition, small holding, land, etc. Auctioneers, High-st., Bridgnorth.

✱AUGUST 4.—**Leckhampton, near Cheltenham.**—Fuller, Horsey, Sons & Cassell. In the High Court of Justice (Chancery Division). In the matter of the Leckhampton Quarries Co., Ltd. By Order of Mr. Justice Astbury, will (unless previously sold as a whole) offer for sale, at the Plough Hotel, Cheltenham, this Company's Freehold Limestone Quarries at Leckhampton, near Cheltenham. Auctioneers, 11, Billiter-sq., E.C. 3.

SEPTEMBER 15.—**London.**—Knight, Frank & Rutley, in conjunction with Wm. Willett, Ltd., will sell in the Hanover-sq. estate room (unless previously sold privately), Freehold Building Site, extending to approximately one acre, being 43, 44 and 45, Cheyne-walk. Auctioneers, W. W., Ltd., Sloane-sq., S.W.1, and K. F. & R., 20, Hanover-sq., W.1.

✱EARLY DATE.—**Kent.**—Knight Frank & Rutley (preliminary announcement) will sell at an early date as a whole or in lots, Freehold Agricultural and Building property known as The Collinette Estate, Brasted, comprising building site and buildings on the estate, in all about 228 acres. Auctioneers, 20, Hanover-sq., London, W.1.

Public Appointments.

JULY 18.—**Burnley.**—Temporary Quantity Surveyor required by the Corporation of Burnley. Borough Engineer. Town Hall, Burnley.

JULY 19.—**Dewsbury.**—Clerk of Works required by the County Borough Council of Dewsbury Education Committee in connection with the erection of New Council schools at Ravensthorpe and Thornhill. H. Dearden, A.R.I.B.A., Borough Surveyor, Town Hall, Dewsbury.

JULY 19.—**South Africa.**—Senior Quantity Surveyors required for three years' engagement by the Union of South Africa. Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa, Trafalgar-sq., W.C., from whom forms of application may be obtained.

✱JULY 20.—**Leicester.**—QUANTITY SURVEYOR required by the City Council in the Housing Department. J. S. Fyfe, A.R.I.B.A., Housing Architect, "Wyggleston House," 18, Highcross-st., Leicester.

JULY 20.—**Northern Ireland.**—Architect with up-to-date knowledge of School Design and Construction, for temporary employment in the Works Division of the Ministry of Finance for the Government of Northern Ireland. Secretary (Establishment Division), Ministry of Finance, 15, Donegall-sq. West, Belfast.

JULY 20.—**Woolwich.**—Chief Architectural Assistant required by the Metropolitan Borough Council of Woolwich in the Borough Engineer's Department. Arthur B. Bryceson, Town Clerk, Town Hall, Woolwich, endorsed "Architectural Assistant."

JULY 21. — **London.** — ASSISTANT CIVIL ENGINEERS required in the works and buildings directorate, Air Ministry. Candidates must be between the ages of 25 and 30 years on July 21, 1927. The Secretary, Air Ministry, Adastral House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2.

JULY 21. — **London.** — ASSISTANT SURVEYORS required in the works and buildings directorate Air Ministry. Candidates must be between the ages of 25 and 30 years on July 21, 1927. The Secretary, Air Ministry, Adastral House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2.

✱NO DATE.—**Nigeria.**—FOREMEN OF WORKS (3) required by the Government of Nigeria for the Public Works Department, for a tour of 12 to 18 months' service, with possible extension. Apply at once, Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4, Millbank, London, S.W.1., quoting M/15389.

✱NO DATE.—**Gold Coast.**—FOREMAN OF WORKS required by the Government of the Gold Coast, for the Public Works Department for a tour of 18 months' service. Apply at once, Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4, Millbank, London, S.W.1, quoting M/5.

Memorial to William Blake.

The memorial to William Blake, which has been placed in the Crypt of St. Paul's Cathedral, was unveiled recently by Lord Crawford and Balcarres.

The proposal to perpetuate the memory of Blake by the erection of a public memorial had its origin in the discovery that the poet was buried in a common grave in Bunhill Fields, with nothing to mark his last resting-place. A committee of men interested in literature and art was formed, and the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, on being approached, expressed their agreement with a desire for a memorial in the Cathedral. The memorial, which is a simple mural tablet of stone, with a bas-relief of Blake in profile, was executed by Mr. Henry Poole, A.R.A.

Public Lighting Engineers' Conference: Brighton.

The following letter has been addressed from the Ministry of Health to Mr. W. J. Liberty, Hon. Secretary of the Institution of Public Lighting Engineers. The letter has reference to the expenses of delegates who will attend the annual meeting of the Institution, to be held at Brighton on September 12-15 next. The letter, signed by Mr. E. H. Rhodes, Assistant Secretary, runs:—

"I am directed by the Minister of Health to advert to your letter of the 11th ult. with reference to the question of the payment by local authorities of the expenses of delegates in attending the Annual Meeting and Conference of the Institution of Public Lighting Engineers, to be held at Brighton in September next. He is anxious, however, to avoid the necessity of giving individual sanctions to each authority and would be glad if, in the Circular Letter which the Institution will no doubt issue in the matter, a paragraph is inserted stating that the Minister sanctions under the Local Authorities (Expenses) Act, 1887, the payment of the reasonable expenses incurred in connection with the attendance of two delegates, one of whom should be the engineer or superintendent for public lighting in the district, in the case of any local authority whose accounts are subject to Government audit and who may wish to be represented at the proposed Conference, and intimating that individual applications to the Minister for sanction in respect of the Conference will not be necessary so long as the proposed expenditure is within the limits indicated."

The Preservation of Rural Scotland.

Following upon the formation of a Society for the Preservation of Rural England a similar society was formed in Edinburgh on July 4 at a meeting attended by representatives of numerous national bodies. Sir John Stirling Maxwell presided, and the resolution, proposed by ex-Provost Norval, Dunfermline, to form an Association for the Preservation of Rural Scotland was carried unanimously. It was announced that Lord Crawford and Balcarres had agreed to act as hon. president, Lord Haddington as president, and Sir John Stirling Maxwell as vice-president.

Many societies and institutions already exist to deal with one or other of the many problems affecting the amenities of city and country life, and the new association has been formed in order to co-ordinate their efforts. Its objects are:—

1. To organise concerted action to secure the protection of rural scenery and of the amenities of country towns and villages from disfigurement or injury.

2. To act either directly or through its members as a centre for furnishing or procuring advice and information upon matters affecting the protection of such amenities.

3. To arouse and educate public opinion in order to ensure the promotion of these subjects.

It is not intended that the association shall be merely a negative force. It will be part of its policy to watch town and regional planning schemes in order to encourage local authorities to get them designed on artistic lines and to take the fullest advantage of their powers to protect amenities.

PROPOSED NEW BUILDINGS & OTHER WORKS*

IN these lists care is taken to ensure the accuracy of the information given, but it may occasionally happen that, owing to building owners taking the responsibility of commencing work before plans are finally approved by the local authorities, "proposed" works at the time of publication have been actually commenced. Abbreviations: T.C. for Town Council; U.D.C. for Urban District Council; R.D.C. for Rural District Council; E.C. for Education Committee; B.G. for Board of Guardians; B.C. for Borough Council; P.C for Parish Council; M.H. for Ministry of Health; M.T. for Ministry of Transport; C.B. for County-Borough; B.E. for Board of Education; M.A.B. for Metropolitan Asylums Board; and M.W.B. for Metropolitan Water Board.

FOLLOWING is a list of abbreviations:—Borough Surveyor, B.S.; Borough Engineer, B.E.; District Surveyor, D.S.; Clerk, C.; Town Clerk, T.C.; County Engineer, C.E.; County Surveyor, C.S.; County Architect, C.A.; Surveyor, S.; Engineer, E.: Borough Architect, B.A.; Architect, A.

ALDERLEY EDGE.—Public hall is to be built, and plans are being prepared by Halliday & Agate, A. and L.R.I.B.A., 14, John Dalton-st., Manchester.

BANSTEAD.—London C.C. recommend, subject to approval of plans by M.H., £20,575, in respect of the modernisation of blocks E and F at Banstead mental hospital, including equipment, be approved.

BARNET.—U.D.C. instructed S. to prepare specifications for provision of open-air swimming bath.

BARNSTAPLE.—R.D.C. received sanction for 120 houses.

BECONTREE.—L.C.C. recommend that, subject to consent of M.H., a site having a frontage to Green-la., be leased to Baker. Hammond & Laver, Ltd., for three shops with living accommodation over.

BEDDINGTON AND WALLINGTON.—U.D.C. passed plans:—3 detached houses, Buckingham-way, for H. T. Perryman; 30 houses, The Chase, for G. J. Philpot 6 houses, Garden-close, for E. Best & Co.

BENTLEY.—Bridge is to be constructed across the Ea Beck stream at £7,000 by the West Riding C.C.

BEXLEY.—U.D.C. passed plans: 6 houses Palmeira-rd., Bexley Heath, Barnes & Bridge, submitted by A. Hargreaves; Market hall, Upper Wickham-la., Welling, T. H. Jones, submitted by A. Hargreaves.

BIRKENHEAD.—T.C. received formal approval of M.H. to £16,324, for branch police station and 16 houses at junction of Well-la., and Albany-rd.

BLACK NOTLEY.—Essex C.C. authorised tenders to be invited for new sanatorium at £90,000.

BLACKPOOL.—B.C. submitted sketch plan, submitted by Scholastic Souvenir Co., for shops facing Anchorsholme-lane. with workrooms at the rear, which were approved.—Application is to be made to M.H. for £13,090, for buildings, in respect of provision of assembly hall and additional rooms at Girls' Secondary school.—Plans passed: 8 houses, Sharow-gro., G. Morris; 10 houses, Fernhurst-av., C. Harding & Sons; 3 houses, Grange-rd., E. Mason; 3 houses and shop, Caunce-st., M. Whitehead; 4 houses, Albion-av., R. E. Sumner; 4 houses, Chadfield-rd., H. Suthers; 2 pairs of houses, Chislehurst-av., Lancashire Construction Co. L'd.; 2 pairs of bungalows, Alexandra-rd, Norbrech, Miss H. M. Brown; 6 houses, Oregon-av., Threlfall, Whiteside & Midgley; 4 houses, Westfield -rd., J. Hodkinson; 4 garages, off Palatine-rd.,—Morris; garage, rear of London-rd., F. Clarke; 2 garages, and billiard hall, Waterloo-rd., S. E. McGowan; 39 houses, Marton-dr., Tranmere-rd., and Mirfield-gro., Lancashire Construction Col., Ltd.; 6 houses and shops, Vicarage-la., Staunton Bros.; 12 houses, Honister-av., and South Park-dr., Staunton Bros.; 8 houses, Dutton-rd., and Wayman-rd. Townson & Sons; 9 houses, Rosebery-av., and Ventnor-rd., Leach & Unsworth; 6 houses, Westfield-rd., and Prospect-rd., J. Hodkinson; 2 houses and garages, Bibby's-la., (off Bispham-rd.), A. Greenoff; printing works, back Regent-rd., W. Sheard; electricity substation, rear of Bloomfield-rd., Corporation; 6 houses and one shop, Bloomfield-rd., Edward Saville.

BOLTON.—T.C. decided to buy a plot of land lying to the north of Moorfield estate, and to build 36 houses upon it. Application is to be made for sanction to borrow £19,206.

BOURNEMOUTH.—T.C. decided to carry out scheme for baths on Northwood estate at £35,000. Tenders are to be invited.

BURNLEY.—C.B. passed plans: 6 semi-detached houses in Lockyer-av., submitted Baker & Foster; 4 semi-detached houses in Rossendale-rd., submitted Holdsworth & Clegg; 4 houses in Kiddrow-la., submitted W. H. Sanderson; 4 bungalows in Cross-st., submitted H. E. Webb.

CARLISLE.—Electricity Committee are to make application to Electricity Commissioners for loans:—Meters, £5,000; transformers and sub-stations, £5,000; mains and services, £10,000. Surveyor submitted plans for 334 houses on the Botcherby, Raffles and Blackhall-rd., estates.

CLACTON.—U.D.C. passed plans: Two houses, King's-rd., for Salter & Demaid (8 rooms each); house, Olivers-rd., for F. W. Basham (5 rooms); house and garage, Marine-par., for M. M. Kingwell (10 rooms); house, Wash-la., for K. Elliott (9 rooms); house, Holland Main-rd., for G. Newcombe (7 rooms); bungalow, Douglas-rd., for A. H. Brown (7 rooms); 7 houses, Anchor-rd., for P. S. Howard (5 rooms each); 2 houses in Park-rd., for P. S. Howard (5 rooms each); 2 houses, Severn-rd., for G. Moxon (6 rooms each); house, Park-rd., for T. M. Studd (5 rooms); 2 houses, Holland-rd., for E. A. Scrivener (6 rooms each); 4 shops and houses, Holland Main-rd., for Miss Hogben and B. Parkes; shop and 2 flats, High-st., for Mrs. M. M. Gould (5 rooms each).

CLEVEDON.—Mr. W. F. Holland submitted plan to U.D.C., for shelter, at £130.—Mr. F. R. Nutting also submitted plans of pavilion, to accommodate 500 people, which it is proposed to erect by private enterprise in grounds of Salt House.

COLNE.—Drainage Board approved plan received from the War Department for construction of bridge over Roman River.

CROFTON.—Nostell Colliery Co. are to proceed with 33 houses on site at New Crofton. Electricity substation is to be erected at main-st., for Yorkshire Electric Power Co., Ltd.

DARTFORD.—U.D.C. passed plans for 10 houses Firmin-rd., for W. J. Brise.

DUDLEY.—T.C. are proposing to erect an isolation hospital.

DURHAM.—Cinema is to be built at Ryton, by Frank Voce, Chapel End Cinema, Nuneaton, Warwick. Under the Miners' welfare scheme a new institute is to be built at Quarrington Hill. Cost will be about £3,000 and the architects are Hays & Gray, Wingate, Co. Durham.

EAST HAM.—B.C. passed plans:—Additions, factory, Boleyn-rd., C. Haysey; hall between 14 and 20, Claremont-st., O. Archer; re-building 46-48, High-st. south, Welch & Hollis; 2 houses, 12A and 14A, St. Winifride's-av., G. Saxton; 10 houses, Ranclifferd., F. Hamlett.

EVESHAM.—R.D.C. passed plans: House and sub-power station at Chadbury, for S.W.S. Electric Power Co.; power house and drying room at Back-la., Broadway, for Russell & Sons.

FAVERSHAM.—T.C. adopted site near the Electricity works for 10 additional houses, and Town Clerk is to make inquiries with regard to a number of other sites sufficient for 20 more.

FELTHAM.—Subject to M.H. approval the D.C. has agreed to purchase housing site for £5,000.

FISHBORNE.—Westbourne R.D.C. are to erect six houses.

GLOUCESTER.—City C. received M.H. sanction to 88 brick houses.

GREENFORD.—The erection of the first of the new schools contemplated by the Ealing T.C. is now a prospect of the near future.

HALIFAX.—A scheme to provide a frontage with a new arcade in Woolshops, Halifax, has been approved by T.C. Plans show a fine building with shop fronts, and an arcade entered at the top of Woolshops and going down to an outlet into Woolshops. The scheme is to cost £56,606.

HASTINGS.—T.C. passed plans: Orthopædic and Isolation wards, Royal East Sussex hospital, Cambridge-rd., Committee Royal East Sussex hospital, owners, per P. H. Oxley, architect; 13 houses Elphinstone-av., J. B. Ward, owner, per H. M. Jeffery, architect.

HENDON.—U.D.C. passed plans: 11 houses, Dallas-rd., F. G. Parsons; 3 houses and garage, Park-rd., and 33 houses and 22 garages, Cheyne-wk., Haymills, Ltd.; Club house, Moat Mount Club, Mill Hill, Mrs. A. J. Cook; 3 pairs of semi-detached houses, Sunnygdns., H. Bowen; sub-station, Woodcroft-av., Mill Hill, Headon Electric Supply Co.; Assenbly hall, Hale-la., Mill Hill, G. W. Maquire, F. Parvin, Ltd. (builders); 7 pairs of semi-detached houses, Sefton-av., Mill Hill, J. Pickering, 5 lock-up shops, Edgware-rd., E. H. Bray, J. Brown (builder); shops and offices, Finchley -rd., S. L. Ford, T. Osborne & Sons (builders); 5 houses, Nant-rd., Child's-hill, Owers, Ltd., J. Holly & Sons (builders).

HULL.—T.C. passed plans: F. Sewell & Son, 98 houses, New-st., "Highfield," off Tween Dykes; Simmonite, 6 houses, Private-la.; C. Wray, 6 houses, Private-la.; H. Needler, 4 houses and garages, James Reckitt-av.; Simmonite, 8 houses, James Reckitt-av.; T. W. Watts, 6 houses, James Reckitt-av.,

LINCOLN.—Subject to approval of Board of Control assent has been given by the Council for the preparation of plans for additional accommodation at the Bracebridge mental hospital. The intention of the Building and Sanitary Committee is also to provide accommodation for the extra necessary staff. The architect is H. S. Hall, 32A, Old Market-pl., Grimsby.

LONDON (CITY).—Corporation recommend improved office accommodation for the Markets department on first floor of 15-17, Aldermanbury (City Lands Property), and sanction £300 in constructing a bridge connecting offices with Town Clerk's department on the ground floor level.

LONDON (CLAPHAM).—Fete been held in connection with St. John's Church, Bedford-hill, for a parish hall.

LONDON (HACKNEY).—B.C. recommend the B.E. and S. to carry out the internal and external repairs and redecoration at Town Hall at £1,550.—Alterations are to be carried out to the post-mortem room and to provide a new post-mortem table, at £130.

LONDON (STAMFORD HILL).—L.C.C. sanction £470 for repair of roof and gutters at depot.

LUTON.—T.C. resolved that extension of Parks Superintendent's house at Warelown-pk., be made so as to provide the bathroom, etc., at £120, and tenders be invited.

MANCHESTER.—Housing Committee accepted tenders for construction of 1,144 houses on Ladybarn estate, subject to the Council's authority and to acquisition of land, and for construction of 92 additional houses on Kingsway. T.C. adopted instalment of the city's houses scheme by covering of nearly a hundred acres of land around new Parr's Wood-rd., Withington, with 1,144 houses at £647,450.

MARGATE.—T.C. passed plans for 16 houses, Arlington-gdns., for Wood & Co., Margate, Ltd.

MIDDLESBOROUGH.—T.C. are considering erection of flats on Dacre-st. site.

MOLESEY.—U.D.C. are to borrow £3,330 for 8 houses in Green-la. Council are to erect 8 more houses at £3,330.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.—S. J. Stephenson, 2, Saville-pl., has in hand plans for cinema.

OLDHAM.—T.C. passed plans: G. Hawkins, lock-up garages, office and storeroom, Broadway-st.; F. Lord, 31 houses, Heron-st.; J. Wrigley, 4 garages, Whetstone Hill-la.

ORFORD.—A gift of land has been made to Orford Church. The land, which is in School-rd., will be utilised for building the proposed Parochial hall to accommodate 300 people. Mr. A. Warburton, the architect, has been instructed to prepare plans.

ORPINGTON.—P.C. passed plans:—10 houses, Crofton Pound-hill, for T. Graham & Co.; 3 pairs houses, Grosvenor-rd., for E. G. Burr.

PONTEFRACT.—Plans have been prepared for school on Baghill housing estate for T.C. to accommodate 1,000 children.

PORTSTEWART.—U.D.C. decided to apply to Electricity Commissioners for £5,000 for the purpose of erecting an electricity generating station and purchasing necessary machinery.

RICHMOND (SURREY).—E. J. Partridge submitted plans to B.C. for extensions to boat house hotel, Kew, which provides for additional sleeping accommodation. as well as for smoking rooms and lounge and garages.

SHEFFIELD.—T.C. passed plans: 4 houses, Langsett-av., G. Hardwick; 6 houses, Struan-rd., Plant Bros.; 3 houses (Abattoir site), Cricket Inn-rd., for Markets Committee; 127 houses, Longley estate, Corporation; 12 houses, Folds-pl., Smith & Hawley; 6 houses, Crawford-rd., T. Leadbeater; vicarage, Coleford-rd., Church Burgesses.

SHOREHAM.—U.D.C. approved drainage scheme, estimated to cost between £40,000 and £50,000.

SOUTHALL.—Plans for cinema are being prepared by Clifford Aish, 22, Bedford-st., W.C.2.

SOUTHAMPTON.—W. & T. R. Milburn, FF.R.I.B.A., Sunderland, secured approval of Corporation for new Moss Empires Theatre, to be built in Commercial-rd. Theatre will accommodate 2,500 and 3,000.

SOUTH SHIELDS.—T.C. passed plans: T. A. Page & Son, for Milton Swales, 36 garages, Building estate at junction of Sunderland-rd., and King George-rd., Cauldwell; J. H. Morton & Son, for Carruthers & Salt, 10 flats, Dean-rd., Tyne Dock.

SOWERBY BRIDGE.—Council approved plans submitted by Ramsden, Berry and Whiteley, for 4 houses at Lower Brockwell-ln.

SPENNYMOOR.—M. C. Robson, 50A, Princes-st., Bishop Auckland, is architect for cinema and dance-hall, A. J. Vasey, proprietor of Tivoli Cinema, Cheapside.

STOCKPORT.—Plans for cinema in Compstall-rd., Romiley, have been approved. A. Winstanley, 11, Great Ducie-st., Manchester, architect.

STOCKTON.—T.C. approved plans for new town hall, and recommend demolition of present borough hall and the adjacent High-street business premises and erect on site.

STRETFORD.—M.H. held inquiry into application for £3,500 to defray the cost of provision of underground conveniences at Trafford Bar. U.D.C. resolved that application be made to public Works Loan Commissioners for £12,566, for purpose of erection and equipment of King's-rd., Elementary school.—Plans passed: 9 houses, Hampson and St. George's-rd., for Howard & Waring; 4 houses, Radstock-rd., for J. W. Maunders; 7 shops and houses, Park-rd., for J. W. Maunders; pump house, Westinghouse-rd., for British Alizarine Co., Ltd.

ULVERSTON.—U.D.C. considered report respecting proposed housing scheme and have decided that the area of ground between North Lonsdale-rd., on east, Lund-rd., on south, Quebec-st., on west, and Quay-st., on the north, be declared an unhealthy area, and that an improvement scheme be recommended in respect of such area providing for the widening of Quay-st., and Quebec-st., including the demolition of 40 houses and the erection of 70 workmen's houses. Cost of proposed scheme is estimated at £35,000.

WADHURST.—Crowborough Water Co. propose erecting reservoir at Best Beech Hill.

WAKEFIELD.—Corporation decided upon extension scheme at Technical College. The Spinning Mill in Ingo-rd., owned by M.P. Stonehouse, Ltd., is to be extended in accordance with plans by Moore & Crabtree, architects, Bradford. Application is to be made for £31,500 for erection of Manygates school.

WALSALL.—T.C. are considering the acceptance of tender for 167 houses on Ida-rd., site, of £61,484.

WEST BROMWICH.—E.C. are to have a portion of land in Hartland-rd., for school.—Council are to apply to M.H. for sanction to borrow £7,908 for erection of 20 additional houses on surplus land fronting Hartland-rd.

WEST MERSEA.—U.D.C. is to make application for sanction to build further 10 non-parlour houses.

WIGAN.—Alterations are to be carried out at Palais de Danse, Millgate.—Plans for cinema in Preston-rd., are being prepared by C. Brighouse, architect, 28, Burscough-st., Ormskirk.

WILLOW PARK.—Corporation propose to erect a school on housing estate at £15,950 in accordance with plans prepared by B.E.

WOKING.—Super-cinema and dance hall is to be erected, F. W. Kinns, L.R.I.B.A., 14, Broadway, architect.

WORKSOP.—Picture House, Newcastle-av., is to be reconstructed. Owners, Picture House (Worksop), Ltd.

WORTHING.—Surveyor submitted revised estimate of cost of reconstruction of Corporation depot. New estimate is £11,367, compared with £13,730, and the Council are asked to approve scheme and invite tenders.

YORK.—T.C. passed plans for E.C.: Additions, Nunthorpe secondary school, and Fulford-rd., special school.

The Acton "Cross of Sacrifice."

A Cross of Sacrifice, designed by Sir Reginald Blomfield, R.A., and presented by the Imperial War Graves Commission, was unveiled at Acton Cemetery on June 25 in memory of 77 sailors, soldiers and airmen who died in the borough during the war and were buried in the cemetery.

* See also our List of Contracts, Competitions, etc

PRICES CURRENT OF MATERIALS.

[Owing to the exceptional circumstances which prevail at the present time, prices of materials should be confirmed by inquiry. Ed.]

BRICKS, &c.

Per 1,000 Alongside, in River Thames up to London Bridge. £ s. d.

Best Stocks 4 5 6
Second Hard Stocks 3 19 6
Per 1,000. Delivered at London Goods Stations.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Flettons, at King's Cross	2 14 3	Best Blue Pressed Staffs	9 5 0
No. grooved for Plaster	2 16 3	Do. Bullnose ...	9 15 0
Do. Bullnose ...	3 8 3	Blue Wire Cuts	7 5 0

Best Stourbridge Fire Brick :—
2½ in. ..... 8 11 0 3 in. 10 3 0

GLAZED BRICKS—

Best White Ivory, and Salt Glazed Stretchers ...	21 10 0	D'ble Str'tch'rs	30 0 0
		D'ble Headers	27 0 0
		One Side and two Ends ...	31 0 0
Headers	21 0 0	Two Sides and one End	32 0 0
Quoins, Bull-nose and 4½ in. Splays and Flats	28 0 0	Squints	28 10 0

Second Quality, £1 per 1,000 less than best. Cream and buff, £2 extra over white. Other colours, Hard Glaze, £5 10s. extra over white.

BREEZE CONCRETE SLABS.
Delivered London.

	s. d.		s. d.
2 in. per yd. super	1 11	3 in. per yd, super	2 9
2½ in „ „	2 4	4 in. „ „	3 6

	s. d.	
Thames Ballast	10 6	per yd.
Pit Sand	13 9	„ „
Thames Sand	14 6	„ „
Best Washed Sand	14 6	„ „
¾ in. Shingle for Ferro-Concrete	12 9	„ „
½ in.	14 0	„ „
¾ in. Broken Brick	11 6	„ „
Pan Breeze	8 0	„ „

delivered 2 miles radius Paddington.

Per ton delivered in London area in full van loads.

Best Portland Cement. British Standard Specification. Test £2 18 0 to £3 3 6
5s. alongside at Vauxhall in 80-ton lots.

Ferrocrete per ton extra on above 0 10 0
Super Cement (Waterproof) 4 8 0
Roman Cement 8 15 0
Parian Cement 5 15 0
Keene's Cement, White 5 15 0
„ „ Pink 5 10 0
Plaster, Coarse, Pink 3 0 0
„ „ White 3 12 6
„ Fine 5 12 0
Sirapite, Coarse 3 9 0
„ Finish 3 17 0
Grey Stone Lime 3 0 9
Chalk Lime 3 0 9
Best Ground Blue Lias Lime 2 13 6
Hair ..... per cwt. 2 2 6
Granite Chippings 1 12 0

NOTE.—Sacks are charged 1s. 9d. each and credited 1s. 6d. if returned in good condition within three months carr. pd.
Stourbridge Fireclay in s'cks 37s. 0d. per ton at rly. dp.

STONE

BATH STONE.—Delivered in railway trucks at Westbourne Park, Paddington, G.W.R., or South Lambeth, G.W.R., per ft. cube ..... s. d. 2 10

PORTLAND STONE.—
Brown Whitbed, in random blocks of 20 ft. average, delivered in railway trucks at Nine Elms, L. & S.W.R., South Lambeth Station, G.W.R., and Westbourne Park, Paddington, G.W.R., per ft. cube 4 4½
Do. do. delivered on road wagons at above stations, per ft. cube 4 5½
White basebed, 3d. per ft. cube extra.
NOTE.—1d. per ft. cube extra for every foot over 20 ft. *average*, and ½d. beyond 30 ft.

HOPTON-WOOD STONE—
Delivered at any Goods Station, London. s. d.
Random blocks from 10 ft. and over P. ft. cb. 17 0
Sawn two sides ..... „ 27 0
Sawn three or four sides ..... „ 32 0

YORK STONE, BLUE—*Robin Hood Quality*.
Delivered at any Goods Station, London.
6 in. sawn two sides landings to sizes (under 30 ft. super) ..... Per ft. super 5 6
6 in. rubbed two sides, ditto ..... „ 6 0
3 in. sawn two sides slabs (random sizes) „ 2 3½
2 in. to 2½ in. sawn one side slabs (random sizes) ..... „ 1 6½
1½ in. to 2 in. ditto, ditto ..... „ 1 4

HARD YORK—
Delivered at any Goods Station, London.
Scappled random blocks ..... Per ft. cube 6 3
6 in. sawn two sides landing to sizes (under 40 ft. super) ..... Per ft. super 5 1½
6 in. rubbed two sides, ditto ..... „ 6 1½
4 in. sawn two sides slabs (random sizes) „ 2 10
3 in. ditto ditto „ 2 1½
2 in. self-faced random flags ... Per yd. super 9 0

CAST STONE.

Delivered in London area in full-van loads, per ft. cube:—Plain, 8s. 6d.; Moulded, 9s. 6d. Cills, 10s. 0d.

WOOD.

GOOD BUILDING DEAL.

Inches.	per stan.	Inches.	per stan.
4 × 11	£28 0	3 × 6	£21 0
4 × 9	25 0	3 × 11	25 0
4 × 8	24 0	2 × 11	25 0
4 × 7	23 0	3 × 9	24 0
3 × 8	21 0	2½ × 9	23 0
3 × 7	20 0	3 × 4½	22 0
2½ × 7	20 0	3 × 4	22 0

PLANED BOARDS.

1 × 11	£27 0	1 × 9	£26 0

PLAIN EDGE FLOORING.

Inches	per sq.	Inches.	per sq.
⅝	20/-	1½	31/-
⅞	22/-	1¾	34/-
1	25/-		

TONGUED AND GROOVED FLOORING

Inches.	per sq.	Inches.	per sq.
1	25/-	⅝	16 6
1¼	31/-	¾	19 -
1½	34/-	1	24/-

MATCHING (BEST).

BATTENS.

Inches.	s. d.
¾ × 2	2 6 per 100 ft.

SAWN LATHS.

Per bundle 0 2 4

1" AND UP THICK.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Dry Austrian Wainscot, per ft. cube	0 16 0	to 0 18 0
Dry American and/or Japanese Figured Oak, ft. cube	0 15 0	to —
Dry American and/or Japanese Plain Oak, ft. cube	0 11 0	to 0 13 0
Dry sq. edged Honduras Mahogany, ft. cube	0 16 0	to 0 18 0
Dry Log cut Honduras Mahogany, ft. cube	0 18 0	to 1 1 0
Dry Cuba Mahogany, ft. cube	1 4 0	to 1 10 0
Dry Teak, ft. cube	0 13 0	to 0 15 0
Dry American Whitewood, ft. cube	0 11 0	to 0 14 0
Best Scotch glue, per cwt.	4 10 0	to —
Liquid Glue, per cwt.	4 7 0	to 5 10 0

SLATES.

First quality slates from Bangor or Portmadoc carriage paid in full truck loads to London Rate Station. Per 1,000.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
24 by 12	32 18 4	18 by 10	18 12 11
22 by 12	29 17 11	18 by 9	16 9 2
22 by 11	27 14 2	16 by 10	15 12 6
20 by 12	26 5 0	16 by 8	12 3 9
20 by 10	22 10 0		

TILES.

Delivered at London rate stations in full truckloads of not less than 4 tons. Per 1,000 f.o.r. London.

Best machine-made tiles from Broseley or Staffordshire district		5 12 6	
ditto hand-made ditto		5 17 6	
Ornamental ditto		6 2 6	
Hip and valley tiles (per dozen)	Hand-made	0 9 6	
	Machine-made	0 9 0	

METALS.

JOISTS, GIRDERS, &c., TO LONDON STATION, PER TON—

	£ s. d.
R.S. Joists, cut and fitted	12 10 0
Plain Compound Girders	14 10 0
„ „ Stanchions	16 10 0
In Roof Work	19 10 0

MILD STEEL ROUNDS.
To London Station, per ton.

Diameter.	£ s. d.	Diameter.	£ s. d.
¼ in.	12 0 0	⅝ in. to ½ in.	10 15 0
⅜ in.	11 0 0	⅝ in. to 2½ in.	10 10 0

WROUGHT-IRON TUBES AND FITTINGS—
(Discount off List for lot of not less than £7 net value delivered direct from Works. 2½ per cent. less above gross discounts, carriage forward. if sent from London Stocks.)

	Tubes.	Fittings Over ½"	Flanges Over ½"
Black Gas	67½%	... 45%	... 55%
Galvanised Gas	52½%	... 35%	... 45%
Blue Water	62½%	... 40%	... 50%
Galvanised Water	46½%	... 30%	... 40%
Red Steam	57½%	... 35%	... 45%
Galvanised Steam	40 %	... 25%	... 35%

C.I. HALF-ROUND GUTTERS—London Prices ex Works.

Per yd. in 6 ft. lengths.	Gutters.	Angles and Nozzles.	Stop Ends.
3 in.	1/3½	11½d.	3½d.
3½ in.	1/4½	1/1½	3½d.
4 in.	1/6	1/3	3½d.
4½ in.	1/7½	1/4½	4½d.
5 in.	1/10½	1/6½	5½d.

O.G. GUTTERS.

3 in.	1/8	1/4½	3½d.
3½ in.	1/8	1/4½	3½d.
4 in.	1/9½	1/4½	3½d.
4½ in.	1/11½	1/7½	4½d.
5 in.	2/4½	1/10½	5½d.

RAIN-WATER PIPES, &c.

per yd. in 6 fts.	Pipe.	Bends, stock angles.	Branches. stock angles.
2 in. plain	1/10½	1/3	1/9½
2½ in. „	2/0½	1/4½	2/1½
3 in. „	2/6	1/9	2/7½
3½ in. „	2/11½	2/0½	3/0½
4 in. „	3/5	2/6½	3/8½

L.C.C. COATED SOIL PIPES—London Prices ex Works

	Pipe.	Bends, stock angles.	Branches. stock angles.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
2 in. per yd. in 6 fts. plain	3 3	2 4½	2 10
2½ in. „	3 9	2 7½	3 7
3 in. „	4 6	2 10	4 2½
3½ in. „	4 11½	3 7	4 11½
4 in. „	5 5½	4 0½	5 9

L.C.C. COATED DRAIN PIPES—London Prices ex Works.

	Pipe.	Bends, stock angles.	Branches. stock angles.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
3 in. per yd. in 9ft. lengths	4 4	5 1	8 0½
4 in. „ „	6 2	5 8	10 0
5 in. „ „	7 2	10 10	17 1
6 in. „ „	8 6	13 2	21 9

Gasken for jointing, 38/6 per cwt.

	Per ton in London. £ s. d.	£ s. d.
IRON— Common bars	13 0 0	to 14 10 0
Staffordshire Crown Bars— Good merchant quality	14 5 0	to 15 5 0
Staffordshire Marked Bars	16 5 0	... 17 5 0
Mild Steel Bars	10 0 0	... 11 0 0
Steel Bars, Ferro-Concrete quality, basis price	10 0 0	... 11 0 0
Hoop iron, basis price ...	12 0 0	... 13 0 0
„ Galvanised	27 0 0	... 28 0 0

Soft Steel Sheets. Black—

Ordinary sizes to 20 g.	13 5 0	... 14 5 0
„ „ „ 24 g.	14 5 0	... 15 5 0
„ „ „ 26 g.	16 5 0	... 17 5 0

Sheets Flat Best Soft Steel, C.R. & C.A. quality—

Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft to 20g.	15 10 0	... 16 10 0
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 22 g. and 24 g.	16 10 0	... 17 10 0
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 26 g. ...	18 10 0	... 20 10 0

No. 1 quality £4 per ton extra.

Flat and Galvanised Corrugated Sheets—

Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. to 9 ft. to 20 g.	18 0 0	... 19 0 0
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. to 9 ft. to 22 g. and 24 g.	18 10 0	... 19 10 0
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. to 9 ft. to 26 g.	21 10 0	... 22 10 0

Sheets Galvanised Flat, Best quality—

Best Soft Steel Sheets. 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 20 g. and thicker	22 0 0	... 23 0 0
Best Soft Steel Sheets, 22 g. and 24 g.	24 0 0	... 26 0 0
Best Soft Steel Sheets, 26 g.	25 10 0	... 26 10 0
Cut Nails, 3 in. to 6 in.	19 0 0	

(Under 3 in. usual trade extras.)

METAL WINDOWS.—Standard sizes, suitable for complete houses, including all fittings, painting two coats, and delivery to job, average price about 1s. 4d. to 1s. 7d. per foot super.

LEAD, &c.

(Delivered in London.)	£ s. d.
LEAD—Sheet, English, 4 lb. and up	32 0 0
Pipe in coils	32 10 0
Soil pipe	35 10 0
Compo Pipe	36 0 0

NOTE.—Country delivery, 20s. per ton extra: lots under 3 cwt. 3s. per cwt. extra, and over 3 cwt. and under 5 cwt., 1s. 6d. per cwt. extra. Cut to sizes, 2s. cwt. extra.
Oil lead, ex London area, at Mills .....per ton 22 0 0

COPPER.

	s. d.
Seamless Copper tubes (basis) .....per lb.	1 0½
Strong sheet ..... „	1 0
Thin ..... „	1 1
Copper nails ..... „	2 3
Copper wire ..... „	2 4

PLUMBERS' BRASS WORK.
Delivered in London.

NEW RIVER PATTERN SCREW DOWN BIB COCKS FOR IRON.
½ in. ¾ in. 1 in. 1 in. 1¼ in. 2 in.
29/- 45/- 76/- 153/- 246/- 510/- per doz.

NEW RIVER PATTERN SCREW DOWN STOP COCKS AND UNIONS.
½ in. ¾ in. 1 in. 1¼ in. 1½ in. 2 in.
41/6 62/- 92/- 174/- 300/- 588/- per doz.

NEW RIVER PATTERN SCREW DOWN MAIN FERRULES.
½ in. ¾ in. 1 in.
39/6 60/- 116/6 per doz.

CAPS AND SCREWS.
1¼ in. 1½ in. 2 in. 3 in. 3½ in. 4 in.
7/6 10/- 14/- 23/- 30/- 42/- per doz.

DOUBLE NUT BOILER SCREWS.
½ in. ¾ in. 1 in. 1¼ in. 1½ in. 2 in.
7/6 11/- 17/- 29/- 36/- 63/- per doz.

BRASS SLEEVES.
1½ in. 2 in. 3 in. 3½ in. 4 in.
10/- 12/- 20/- 24/- 31/- per doz.

NEW RIVER PATTERN CROYDON BALL VALVES, S.F.
½ in. ¾ in. 1 in. 1¼ in. 1½ in.
35/- 56/- 98/- 162/- 228/- per doz.

DRAWN LEAD P. & S. TRAPS WITH BRASS CLEANING SCREW.
1¼ in. 1½ in. 2 in. 3 in.
8 lbs. P. traps ...33/- 41/- 56/- 101/- per doz.
8 lbs. S. traps ...35/- 45/- 66/- 126/- „

TIN—English Ingots, 3/1 per lb. SOLDER—Plumber's 1/4, Tinmen's 1/7, Blowpipe 1/7 per lb.

PAINTS, &c.

Raw Linseed Oil, in pipes	per gallon	0	3 1
„ „ „ in barrels	„	0	3 3
„ „ „ in drums	„	0	3 5
Boiled „ „ in barrels	„	0	3 5
„ „ „ in drums	„	0	3 8
Turpentine in barrels	„	0	3 6
„ in drums (10 gall.)	„	0	3 8
Genuine Ground English White Lead, per ton (In not less than 5 cwt. casks.)		46	0 0

GENUINE WHITE LEAD PAINT—
"Father Thames," "Nine Elms," "Park," "Supremus," "St. Paul's," "Morganswyte," "Polacco," "J." Brand and other best brands in 14 lb. tins) not less than 5 cwt. lots per ton delivered 65 10 0
Red Lead, Dry (packages extra)... per ton 38 0 0
Best Linseed Oil Putty ..... per cwt. 0 15 0
Filicol ..... „ 0 15 6
Size. XD quality ..... fkn. 0 3 6

Continued on page 73

*The information given on this page has been specially compiled for THE BUILDER and is copyright. Our aim in this list is to give, as far as possible, the *average* prices of materials, not necessarily the highest or lowest. Quality and quantity obviously affect prices—a fact which should be remembered by those who make use of this information.

PRICES CURRENT OF MATERIALS (*contd.*)

GLASS.

ENGLISH SHEET GLASS IN CRATES OF STOCK SIZES.

	Per ft.		Per ft.
15 oz. fourths'...	2¾d.	32 oz. fourths	6¾d.
15 „ thirds ...	3¾d.	32 „ thirds.....	9 d.
21 „ fourths ...	4d.	Obscured Sheet, 15 oz.	3¾d.
21½ „ thirds.....	4¾d.	„ „ 21 „	4 d.
26½ „ fourths ...	4¾d.	Fluted 15 oz.	6¾d., 21 oz. 9d.
26 „ thirds.....	6¾d.	En'lled 15 oz.	4¾d., 21 oz. 6¾d.

Extra price according to size and substance for squares cut from stock.

ENGLISH ROLLED PLATE IN CRATES OF STOCK SIZES.

	Per ft.
⅛ Rolled plate	4½d.
⅛ Rough rolled	5¾d.
¼ Rough rolled	5¾d.
Figured Rolled, Baltic, Oceanic, Arctic Stippolyte, and small and large Flemish White	6d.
Ditto, tinted	8¾d.
Rolled Sheet	5½d.
White Rolled Cathedral	5½d.
Tinted do.	7½d.

Cast plate is same price as rough rolled.

VARNISHES, &c.

		Per Gallon. £ s. d.
Oak Varnish.....	Outside	0 14 0
Fine ditto	ditto	0 16 0
Fine Copal	ditto	0 18 0
Pale Copal	ditto	1 0 0
Pale Copal Carriage	ditto	1 4 0
Best ditto	ditto	1 12 0
Floor Varnish	Inside	0 18 0
Fine Pale Paper	ditto	0 18 0
Fine Copal Cabinet	ditto	1 2 6
Fine Copal Flatting	ditto	1 0 6
Hard Drying Oak	ditto	0 18 0
Fine Hard Drying Oak	ditto	0 19 0
Fine Copal Varnish.....	ditto	1 0 0
Pale ditto	ditto	1 2 0
Best ditto	ditto	1 12 0
Best Japan Gold Size		0 12 6
Best Black Japan		0 10 6
Oak and Mahogany Stain (water)		0 12 0
Brunswick Black.....		0 7 6
Berlin Black.....		0 14 6
Knotting (patent)		1 5 0
French and Brush Polish		0 17 0
Liquid Dryers in Terebine.....		0 9 0
Cuirass Black Enamel		0 7 0

TRADE NEWS

Washable Distempers.

Messrs. Wm. Harland & Sons, Merton, S.W.19, have sent us their new tint card, showing the standard shades of "Harlaqua" washable distempers—a new product. This distemper, when applied to a surface, remains, after repeated washings, in an excellent condition, retaining its fine finish. The card will be sent upon application to the makers.

Archangel Timber Shipments.

We are informed that the Archangel timber shippers have this year departed from the custom which has been established in Archangel ever since the trade began, of marking the goods in hammer mark, and have, instead, marked the cargoes so far shipped with red paint. The buyers have not been consulted with regard to this change, and are finding in some ports a disinclination on the part of their customers to accept the statement that the goods are of genuine Archangel shipment. While we are informed that these goods are genuine, this variation will not, we learn, be repeated for later shipments.

Travelling Exhibit of Radiators.

The Travelling Exhibit of the National Radiator Company, Ltd., fitted with a working installation of the "Ideal" Cookanheat and "Ideal" Classic Radiators, will demonstrate as follows:—July 18 and 19, Station Yard, Chorlton-cum-Hardy; July 20 and 21, in front of Robinsons' Depositories, Market Place, Bury New-road, Higher Broughton; July 20 and 21, adjoining Half-way House Hotel, corner of Middleton and Bury Old Roads, Cheetham Hill.

Midland Bank Ltd.

The directors of the Midland Bank, Ltd, announce an interim dividend for the half-year ended June 30 last at the rate of 18 per cent. per annum less income tax, payable on July 15. The dividend for the corresponding period of 1926 was at the same rate.

THE SCOTTISH BUILDER

GLASGOW SUBURBAN DEVELOPMENT

Negotiations are in progress, it is understood, for the development of a new Glasgow suburb on the estate of Barrachnie, situated between Shettleston and Baillieston. The lay-out plan provides for about 1,400 houses of three, four, and five apartments, together with shops and public buildings, as well as recreation facilities, allotments, and open spaces. Members of the Public Utility Society, which will carry out the undertaking, are to be entitled to occupancy of the houses. The Society, it is stated, is a householders' co-partnership, which excludes middlemen's profits, and enables a house to be secured on economical and satisfactory terms. The architect is Mr. J. Maurice Arthur, Glasgow and Airdrie; the engineer, Mr. J. Gilchrist Bennett, Glasgow; the measurers, Messrs. Matheson & Fraser, Glasgow; the accountant and auditor, Mr. John Duncan, C.A., of Messrs. Thomson, M'Lintock & Co., C.A., Glasgow; and the solicitor, Mr. Gilbert Lang, 180, West Regent-street, Glasgow.

NEW BUILDINGS IN SCOTLAND

Dundee.—Church.—Progress was made by the Housing Committee of the Town Council towards the erection of a parish church at Craigiebank housing scheme. The area of the site is 282 poles, and is triangular in shape in the centre of the scheme.

Cupar.—Home.—The Fife and Kinross District Board of Control has decided to erect an institution at a cost of approximately £30,000. A home is to be provided to accommodate 89 nurses, and six houses for attendants. Mr. A. D. Haxton, Leven, has been appointed architect and surveyor.

Paisley.—Houses.—The Dean of Guild Court has passed the following plans for Messrs. Matthew Lang & Sons, four two-story tenements at Glasgow-road.

Inverness.—Cinema.—The constructional contracts for the new cinema at Forres, Inverness, have now been settled. The architects are Messrs. Carruthers, Ballantyne & Taylor, 28, Queen's-gate.

Glasgow. — Buildings. — The Cambridge Cinema is to be reconstructed and enlarged. Plans have been prepared by Mr. C. J. McNair, architect, 112, Bath-street. The owners are Messrs. Grove Cinema, Ltd., 25, Cartside-street.—A site in Cumberland-road has been secured for a picture theatre. The proposed purchasers are represented by Messrs. Rosslyn, Mitchell & Cochran, 138, West George-street.—Tenders for the building of the super-cinema at Summerfield-street. The architects are Messrs. Gardner & Glen, 164, Bath-street.—The Alhambra Theatre is to be reconstructed and enlarged. Messrs. J. Burnet, Son & Dick, architects, 239, St. Vincent-street, have prepared the plans.

Edinburgh.—Cinema.—Mr. Chas. Mitchell, architect, 2, Randolph-crescent, has received the approval of the Dean of Guild Court for plans for a cinema on a site in High-street.

Stranraer.—Gymnasium.—The Wigtownshire Education Authority has agreed to adopt the recommendation to erect a gymnasium at Stranraer High School.

Edinburgh.—Housing.—The Dean of Guild Court has granted permission to the Corporation to erect 388 houses at Gorgie-road and Saughton-road.

Glasgow.—Houses.—The Dean of Guild Court has passed plans for the erection of 600 Corporation houses.

Glasgow.—Housing.—The Housing Committee recommend the acceptance of tenders for the second section of the Balornock housing scheme, comprising 418 houses. The mason work will involve £60,109; joiner work, £45,433; plaster work, £9,714; slater work, £16,315; glazier work, £1,018; and lath work, £2,097.—Four sites in the Haghill district are recommended to the Corporation as suitable for re-housing purposes.

BUILDING TRADE WAGES IN SCOTLAND.*

The following are the present rates of wages in the building trade in the principal towns of Scotland. Every endeavour is made to ensure accuracy, but we cannot be responsible for errors that may occur:—

	Masons.	Bricklayers.	Carpenters, Joiners.	Plasterers.	Slaters.	Plumbers.	Painters.	Labourers—Masons', Bricklayers', Plasterers'.
Aberdeen	1/8	1/8½	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/7	10½d. to 1/1
Airdrie.....	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	—	1/6½	1/3
Alexandria	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	—	1/2½ to 1/3½
Arbroath.....	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7½	1/7	1/7	1/5½	1/1½
Ayr	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/3
Bathgate.....	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8½	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/2 to 1/3
Blairgowrie.....	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7½	1/5	1/7	1/4	10d. to 1/-
Bo'ness	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3
Coatbridge	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	—	1/6½	1/3 to 1/3½
Dumbarton.....	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Dumfries.....	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Dundee	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3
Dunfermline	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Edinburgh	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Falkirk	1/7½	1/7½	1/7	1/8	1/7	1/7	1/6½	1/2½
Fort William	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/2
Galashiels	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Glasgow	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Greenock.....	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/7	1/0½ to 1/3½
Hamilton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/3½
Hawick	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7-1/7½	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Helensburgh	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/7	1/3½
Inverness	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/- to 1/2
Kilmarnock	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Kirkcaldy	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Kirkwall	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/4	1/-
Lanark	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6	1/- to 1/2
Leith	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Motherwell	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/3½
Perth	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/3
Stirling	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Stirlingshire (Eastern District)	1/8-1/10	1/8-1/10	1/8	1/9	1/7	1/8	1/6½	1/3½
Wishaw	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/7	1/3½

* The information given in this table is copyright. The rates of wages in the various towns in England and Wales are given on page 106.

CURRENT PRICES FOR BUILDING WORK IN LONDON*

EXCAVATOR.

		s.	d.
Digging and throwing or wheeling and filling carts, and carting away to shoot—6 ft. deep	per yard cube	11	0
Add if in clay	,, ,,	1	0
Add for every additional depth of 6 ft.	,, ,,	0	6
Planking and strutting to trenches	per foot super	0	5
Do. to sides of excavation, including shoring	,, ,,	1	0

CONCRETOR.

		s.	d.
Portland cement concrete in foundation 1 to 6	per yard cube	38	0
Add if in underpinning in short lengths	,, ,,	7	0
Add if in floors 6 in. thick	,, ,,	3	3
Add if in beams	,, ,,	3	9
Add if aggregate 1 : 2 : 4	,, ,,	10	0
Add for hoisting not exceeding 10 ft. beyond the first 10 ft.	,, ,,	2	6

BRICKLAYER.

		£	s.	d.
Reduced brickwork in lime mortar and Fletton bricks	per rod	32	0	0
Add if in stocks	,,	7	10	0
Add if in Staffordshire blues	,,	22	0	0
Add if in Portland cement and sand	,,	1	10	0

FACINGS.

		s.	d.
Extra for facing in English or Flemish bond for every 10s. per 1,000 over the price of the common bricks	per ft. super	0	1¼

POINTING.

		s.	d.
Neat flat struck or weathered joint	,, ,,	0	3

ARCHES.

		s.	d.
Extra only to the price of ordinary brickwork :—			
Fair external in half brick rings	,, ,,	0	10
Axed in stocks	,, ,,	1	9
Rubbed and gauged jointed in putty camber or segmental	,, ,,	6	0

SUNDRIES.

		s.	d.
Damp course in double course of slates breaking joint and bedded in Port'and cement	,, ,,	1	0
Setting ordinary register grates and stoves	each	1	0
Setting kitchener, including forming flues, &c., with all necessary fire bricks	,,	4	15

ASPHALTER.

		s.	d.
Half-inch horizontal damp course	per yard super	4	6
Three-quarter-inch vertical damp course	,, ,,	9	6
Three-quarter-inch on flats in two thicknesses	,, ,,	6	3
Angle fillet	per foot run	0	3
Skirting and fillet 6 in. high	,, ,,	1	2

MASON.

		s.	d.
York stone templates fixed	per foot cube	13	0
York stone sills fixed	,, ,,	22	0
Bath stone and all labour fixed	,, ,,	10	6
Portland stone fixed	,, ,,	20	0

SLATER.

		s.	d.
Welsh 16 in. × 8 in. 3 in. lap, including nails	per square	72	9
Do. 20 in. × 10 in. Do. Do.	,,	80	9
Do. 24 in. × 12 in. Do. Do.	,,	90	0

CARPENTER AND JOINER.

		s.	d.
Fir framed in plates	per foot cube	5	0
Do. joists	,, ,,	5	6
Do. roofs, floors and partitions	,, ,,	6	0
Do. trusses	,, ,,	8	6

		¾″	1″	1¼″	2″
Deal rough close boarding	per sq.	35/6	40/–	45/–	72/–

		s.	d.
Flat centering for concrete floor, including struts or hangers	,,	50	0
Do. to beams	per ft. sup.	1	0
Centres for arches	,,	1	6
Gutter boards and bearers	,,	1	0

FLOORING.

		¾″	1″	1¾″	1½″
Deal-edges shot	per sq.	—	44/6	53/–	60/6
Do. tongued and grooved	,,	—	49/–	57/6	65/–
Do. matchings	,,	45/–	51/–	—	—
Moulded skirting, including backings and grounds	per ft. sup.	1/6	1/9	2/0	2/6

SASHES AND FRAMES.

		s.	d.
One-and-a-half moulded sashes or casements	per foot super	1	10
Two Do. Do. Do.	,, ,,	2	1
Add for fitting and fixing	,, ,,	0	3
Del-cased frames with 1 in. inner and outer linings, 1½ in. pulley stiles tongued to linings, hard wood sills with 2 in. moulded sashes in squares, double hung, double hung with pulleys, lines and weights ; average size	,, ,,	3	9

DOORS.

		1½″	1¾″	2″
Two-panel square framed	per f. sup.	2/1	2/4	2/6
Four-panel Do.	,,	2/5	2/8	2/11
Two-panel moulded both sides	,,	2/8	2/11	3/2
Four-panel Do. Do.	,,	2/11	3/2	3/5

CARPENTER AND JOINER—continued.

FRAMES.

		s.	d.
Deal wrot moulded and rebated	per foot cube	14	0

		1″	1¼″	1½″
Plain deal jamb linings framed	per ft. sup.	1/7	1/8	1/11
Deal shelves and bearers	,,	1/4	1/6	1/9
Add if cross-tongued	,,	2d.	2d.	2d.

STAIRCASES.

	1″	1¼″	1½″	2″	2½″
Deal treads and risers in and including rough brackets	2/1	2/4	2/9	—	—
Deal strings wrot on both sides and framed	1/8	2/–	2/2	2/8	—

		s.	d.
Housings for steps and risers	each	0	11
Deal balusters. 1 in. × 1¼ in.	per ft. run	0	9
Mahogany handrail : average, 3 in. × 3 in.	,, ,,	6	0
Add if ramped	,, ,,	12	0
Add if wreathed	,, ,,	24	0

FIXING ONLY IRONMONGERY (INCLUDING SCREWS).

6 in. barrel bolts	8½d.	Rim locks	2/–
Sash fasteners	11½d.	Mortice locks	4/6
Casement fasteners	1/5	Patent spring hinges and letting into floor and making good	19/–
Casement stays	1/2		
Cupboard locks	1/5		

FOUNDER AND SMITH.

		s.	d.
Rolled steel joists	per cwt.	16	3
Plain compound girders	,,	19	0
Do. stanchions	,,	21	9
In roof work	,,	27	6

RAIN-WATER GOODS.

		3″	4″	5″	6″
Half-round plain rebated joints	ft. run	1/6	1/9	2/–	2/6
Ogee Do. Do.	,,	1/9	2/–	2/6	3/3
Rain-water pipes with ears	,,	1/9	2/7	—	—
Extra for shoes and bends	each	4/4	5/11	—	—
Do. stopped ends	,,	1/11	2/4½	3/7	4/–
Do. nozzles for inlets	,,	2/2	2/7	3/10	4/3

PLUMBER.

		s.	d.
Milled lead and laying in flashings and gutters	per cwt.	45	6
Do. Do. in flats	,,	44	6
Extra labour and solder in coated cesspools	each	6	9
Welf joint	per ft. run	0	6
Soldered seam	,, ,,	1	6
Copper nailing	,, ,,	0	6

		½″	¾″	1″	1½″	2″	4″
Drawn lead waste	per ft. run	1/2	1/9	2/–	3/4	4/–	—
Do. service	,,	1/8	2/2	2/7	3/10	—	—
Do. soil	,,	—	—	—	—	—	6/9
Bends in lead pipe	each	—	—	—	—	3/3	8/2
Soldered stop ends	,,	1/2	1/8	2/1	2/10	3/6	—
Red lead joints	,,	11d.	1/–	1/3	1/11	2/4	4/10
Wiped soldered joints	,,	2/10	3/6	4/–	4/11	6/6	9/9
Lead traps and cleaning screws	,,	—	—	—	14/7	19/6	—
Bib cocks and joints	,,	6/4	9/7	15/4	41/–	—	—
Stop cocks and joints	,,	15/4	17/2	25/8	64/–	—	—

PLASTERER.

		s.	d.
Render, float and set in lime and hair	per yard sup.	2	6
Do. Do. Sirapite	,, ,,	2	9
Do. Do. Keen's	,, ,,	4	0
Add saw lathing	,, ,,	1	7
Add metal lathing	,, ,,	2	6
(Not including hangers or runners, &c., for suspended ceilings.)			
Portland cement screed	,, ,,	2	2
Do. plain face	,, ,,	3	3
Mouldings in plaster	per 1 girth	0	1¾
One-and-a-half grano ithic pavings	per yard sup.	5	9

GLAZIER.

		s.	d.
21-oz. sheet plain	per foot sup.	0	8½
26-oz. Do.	,, ,,	1	0
Obscured sheet	,, ,,	1	1
⅛-in. rolled plate	,, ,,	0	9
¼-in rough rolled or cast plate	,, ,,	0	10½
¼-in wired cast plate	,, ,,	1	4

PAINTER.

		s.	d.
Preparing and distempering, 2 coats	per yard sup.	0	9
Knotting and priming	,, ,,	0	7
Plain painting, 1 coat	,, ,,	0	9
Do. 2 coats	,, ,,	1	2
Do. 3 coats	,, ,,	1	9
Do. 4 coats	,, ,,	2	4
Graining	,, ,,	2	3
Varnishing twice	,, ,,	1	9
Sizing	,, ,,	0	3
Flatting	,, ,,	0	7
Enamel	,, ,,	1	1
Wax polishing	per foot sup.	0	6
French polishing	,, ,,	1	2
Preparing for and hanging paper	per piece, 2/– to 4/–		

*These prices apply to *new buildings only*. They cover superintendence by foreman and carry a profit of 10 % on the prime cost without establishment charges. A percentage of 1½ should be added for Employers' Liability and National Health and Unemployments Acts, and from 1s. 6d. per £100 for Fire Insurance. The whole of the information given on this page is copyright.

TENDERS

Communications for insertion under this heading should be addressed to "The Editor," and must reach him not later than Tuesday evening.

* Denotes *accepted.*

† Denotes *provisionally accepted.*

‡ Denotes *recommended for acceptance.*

§ Denotes *accepted subject to modifications.*

BECONTREE.—Hall for Hebrew congregation, Mr. F. Smith, L.R.I.B.A., architect, Chadwell Heath.

W. J. Cearns	£1,010
Turrell's Building Works	949
Baker, Hammond & Laver, Rainham	940

BECONTREE.—8 shops in Green-lane, for Mr. F. E. Fawcett. Mr. Fredk. Smith, L.R.I.B.A., architect, Chadwell Heath.

*W. J. Cearns.

BELFAST.—Extensions to goods shed on west side of Dufferin Dock, for the Harbour Commissioners. Mr. T. S. Gilbert, engineer.:—

*McIntyre Bros., Belfast.

BELFAST.—Lavatory accommodation, etc., at the convalescent department, for the B.G. Messrs. Young & Mackenzie, architects, 143, Scottish Provident-buildings :—

*C. & W. McQuoid Beatrice-street, Belfast £7,443

BIRKENHEAD.—Police-station and 16 houses at the junction of Well-lane and Albany-road, for the T.C. Mr. C. Brownridge, Borough Engineer and Surveyor :—

*A. Fleming, Neston £15,999

BIRKENHEAD.—Garage at the Borough-road water depot, for the T.C. :—

*E. F. Blakeley & Co., Ltd..... £410 2 6

BLACKBURN.—94 houses on the Roe Lee housing site, for the C.B. Mr. H. M. Webb, Borough and Water Engineer :—

34 *houses.*
*John Cronshaw & Sons, Ltd.

24 *houses.*
*W. J. Woof, Cronshaw & Sons, Ltd.

36 *houses.*
*Pius A. Baines & Son, Preston.
(All of Blackburn).

BLACKPOOL.—New transformer chamber off Bloomfield-road, for the C.B. :—

*Dryland & Preston, Ltd.

BLACKPOOL.—Construction of Harrowside Bridge, for the C.B :—

*J. M. Firth & Sons.

BLACKPOOL.—Interior and exterior decorating and painting of Ash-street police station, for the C.B. :—

*Kenyons.

BOURNEMOUTH.—Boundary fence to the additional land included in the lease of Bournemouth school, for the T.C. :—

Symes, Chisham & Saunders.
J. McWilliam & Son.
Jones & Seward, Ltd.
Jenkins & Sons, Ltd.
Fredk. Hoare & Sons.
*G. E. Head £168 14 0

CARLISLE.—Building a meter testing room at Boustead's Grassing, for the T.C. Mr. P. Dalton, A.R.I.B.A., City Engineer and Surveyor.

*J. & R. Bull, Carlisle £148

CHADWELL HEATH.—4 flats in High-road Chadwell Heath, for Mr. A. W. Sibley. Mr. Fredk. Smith, L.R.I.B.A., architect, Chadwell Heath.

Baker, Hammond & Laver	£2,727
J. T. Luton & Sons	2,197
J. Eaton & Sons	2,163
F. W. Romain & Sons	2,027

CUDWORTH.—Cinema in Cudworth. Mr. P. A. Hinchcliffe, F.R.I.B.A., architect, 14, Regent-street, Barnsley.

*T. Wade & Son, Ltd., Wath-on-Dearne.

DROITWICH.—Six houses at Fernhill Heath, for the R.D.C.

*Messrs. Brazier £2,522

DUNDEE.—Reconstruction of Boys' and Girls' offices in Dudhope and Victoria-road, for the E.C. The Master of Works :

Victoria-road.—

Mason Work.
*David Mollison, Lochee £536 6 4
Joiner Work.
*Anderson & Wilkie, Dundee .. 163 0 0
Plumber Work.
*Jas. Robertson & Son, Dundee 367 19 0
Tile Work.
*Alex. Carrie, Dundee 180 16 8
Dudhope school.—
Mason Work.
*David Thomson, Broughty Ferry 486 4 10
Joiner Work.
*C. H. Taylor & Co., Dundee.... 154 9 6
Plumber Work.
*J. Orr & Son, Dundee 352 17 2
Tile Work.
*James Laburn, Dundee..... 195 8 0

DUNDEE.—Reconstruction of the Boys' and Girls' offices at Western public school, Broughty Ferry, for the E.C. Master of Works, Shore-terrace —

Mason Work.
*A. Thomson & Co., Broughty Ferry £348 6 2
Plumber Work.
*James Farquharson, Broughty Ferry 219 0 0
Tile Work.
*James Laburn, Dundee 127 19 0

EDINBURGH.—Taking down and re-erecting the existing purifying house at the Granton Gasworks, for the Corporation. Messrs. Blythe & Blythe, civil engineers, 135, George-street :—

*Redpath Brown & Co., Edinburgh £52,253 11 0

EDINBURGH.—For (*a*) painter work at George Heriot's school, Trust offices and school pavilion, Goldenacre, and (*b*) painting at Heriot Watt college, for the Trust. Mr. John Anderson, Superintendent of Works.

(*a*)
*J. & T. Harvey, Edinburgh .. £219 0 0
(*b*)
*W. T. Scott, Edinburgh 158 18 4

ECCLES.—Cinema in Monton-road, for the Monton Cinemas, Ltd. Mr. Thornley, L.R.I.B.A., architect, 46, Wallgate, Wigan.

*Fernley, Ltd., Manchester.

EVESHAM.—Houses, for the R.D.C. :—

*F. Cockerill (6)	£2,657 2 10
*J. Taylor & Sons (4)	1,780 0 0
*C. Steward (4)	1,789 0 0

EVESHAM.—22 houses at Fairfield, Hampton, for the R.D.C. :—

*Mansell & Wheeler £9,482
Subject to sanction of the M.H.

FAREHAM.—36 non-parlour type houses at Bellfield, for the R.D.C. Mr. L. W. Hunt, surveyor, 97, West-street :—

*C. W. Hulley, Southsea £14,328

FINCHLEY.—Pavilion in Cherry Tree-wood, East Finchley, for the U.D.C. Mr. P. T. Harrison, engineer, 9, The Hawthorns, Regent's Park-road, Finchley, N.3. :—

*J. Harrison & Co., Camberwell.

GLOUCESTER.—16 semi-detached houses on the Sebert-street site, for the City Council.

*W. Drew, Cheltenham .....£390 each.

HINCKLEY.—10 parlour type houses at Barwell, for the R.D.C. :—

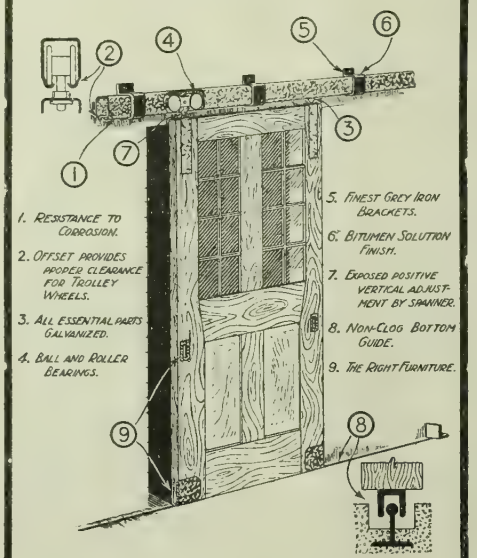
*A. Russell, Hinckley..... £4,853 10 0

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HULL.—Repairs to libraries, for the T.C. East, West, North, Hedon-road and Garden Village libraries :

*City Engineer £302 3 0
Carnegie library.
*R. Cleminshaw £641 15 0

HULL.—Installation of electric lighting at the Boulevard Secondary school, for the T.C. :—

*Miller & Garness, Hull..... £871 7 9

HULL.—New cinema at the corner of Brazil-street. Messrs. Freeman, Son & Gaskell, architects, 11, Carr-lane :—

*C. Greenwood & Sons, Ltd.

HULL—Second portion of Francis Askew school, Dairycoates, Hessle-road, for the T.C. Mr. D. Harvey, A.R.I.B.A., City Architect. Quantities by Messrs. J. Watson & Carter, Cogan Chambers, Bowl-alley-lane, Hull.

‡Quibell & Son, Ltd., Hull £11,286

HULL—12 dwellings in New George-street, for the T.C. City Architect.

‡F. Bilton, Hull £3,680

KENDAL.—Reconstruction of river wall between Benson Green and Dockwray Hall Mill, for the T.C. :—

*W. D. Hayton £823 10 0

KIDDERMINSTER.—16 houses, together with fencing, for the R.D.C.

*Bridgwater Bros., Cradley.. £6,691 2 6

KIRKISTOWN.—Painting work at the P.E. school for the Down County Regional E.C. Mr. Castor J. Love, architect, 11, Chichester-street, Belfast.

D. McCormick, Belfast.
H. Savage, Newtownards.
J. McDowell, Ballynahinch.
W. G. Watson, Newtownards.
J. Jamison, Kircubbin.
F. & E. Shaw, Newtownards.
H. Smyth, Belfast.
*J. Thompson, Newtownards.

KIRKISTOWN.—For building works at Kirkistown P.E. school for the Down County Regional E.C. Mr. Castor J. Love, architect, 11, Chichester-street, Belfast.

No 1. *Contract*—
J. Anderson, Saintfield.
R. Harris, Crossgar.
H. Crosby, Saintfield.
*T. Kelly, Cloughy.

No. 2 *Contract*—
J. Anderson, Saintfield.
H. Crosby, Saintfield.
R. Harris, Crossgar.
*T. Kelly, Cloughy.

LEEDS.—Construction of the first unit of sewage tanks at Knostrop, for the T.C.

*H. Arnold & Son, Ltd. £53,985 4 3

LEEDS.—Extension of the tram depot in Swinegate, for the T.C.

*J. T. Wright & Sons £64,500
Structural Steelwork—
*Leonard Cooper, Ltd. £9,175

LEEDS.—Painting houses on Harehills housing estate, for the T.C.

*J. W. Procter (66).....	£198
*Myers & Beckett (58)	156
*J. Cass (40)	110

LEEDS.—Painting in parks, recreation grounds, etc., for the T.C.

*S. Armitage & Son—
Kirkstall Abbey grounds and Abbey House £128 1 9
Armeley Park and Bramley Recreation Ground..... £144 17 3
*J. Cass—
Harehills Cemetery £124

LEEDS.—Reconstruction of office premises in Albion-street, for Messrs. Ford & Warren. Messrs. A. & F. Moselys, Ltd., architects.

*Wm. Irwin & Co., Ltd.

LEEDS.—Wrought-iron fencing to Kirkstall Abbey House, for the T.C.

*Dixon, Powner & Sons £311 9 0

LEEDS.—Painting bridges, for the T.C. Mr. W. T. Lancashire, City Engineer.

*J. W. Pickles & Sons £377 8 0

LEEDS.—New weights and measures office in George-street and Millgarth-street, for the T.C.

*J. T. Wright & Sons £3,778 9 3

LEEDS.—Conveniences at the "rest and reading garden," Compton-road, for the T.C. Mr. W. T. Lancashire, City Engineer.

*J. W. Shippen & Son £881

LEEDS.—Extensions to the Convent of Notre Dame, for the Sisters of Notre Dame at St. Mark's-avenue. Mr. H. C. Smart, architect, 72, Queen Victoria street, London.

*J. T. Wright & Sons.

LISKEARD.—Painting, also decoration of exterior and interior of the public hall, for the T.C. Mr. E. J. Hoar, surveyor :—

C. Symons	£198 0 0
G. Cock	165 0 0
*E. J. Salter	147 10 0

(All of Liskeard).

LIVERPOOL.—Conveniences in Speke-road, Garston, for the T.C. City Engineer. Quantities by Messrs. Thornley & Furbur, Cunard-building :—

*Turner & Moss, Liverpool £1,861

LIVERPOOL.—Reconstruction of the Masonic hall in Hope-street. Messrs. Gilbert Fraser and W. P. Horsburgh, architects, Wellington Buildings, The Strand, Liverpool. Quantities by Messrs. W. M. Law & Son, Liverpool :—

*Hughes & Stirling, Bootle, Liverpool £20,022

LITTLEOVER.—11 pairs of houses at Blagreaves-lane, for the Shardlow R.D.C. Highways and Building Surveyor, 3, St. Mary's-street, Derby :—

*G. I. Morley & Son, Ltd., Derby..... £8,998

LLANDYRNOG.—Vestry room at the Dyffryn Chapel, Llandyrnog. Mr. R. Hughes, Ty Gwyn, Llandyrnog, Denbigh.

*J. Morris, Trefnant £440

LONDON.—Cleaning or painting, etc., following schools, for the L.C.C. :—

Adys-road, Dulwich.
*E. C. Sames & Co..... £1,303 2 6
Architect's estimate £1,480.

Ancona-road elementary, Woolwich, E., and Piedmont-road (M.D.), Woolwich, E.
*D. C. Bowyer..... £2,025 6 6
Architect's estimate £2,061.

Bermondsey central and Monnow-road elementary, Bermondsey, W.
*W. J. Dixon & Son..... 2,331 0 0
Architect's estimate £2,487.

Blackstock-road, Islington, E.
*A. & F. Polden, Ltd. £1,320 0 0
Architect's estimate £1,506.

Bonneville-road, Clapham.
*Lole & Co., Ltd. £1,426 10 0
Architect's estimate £1,578.

Brownhill-road elementary and Catford central, Lewisham E.
*Edwards Construction Co., Ltd. £1,328 0 0
Architect's estimate £1,521.

Childeric-road, Deptford.
*J. H. Sutch & Sons £1,464 0 0
Architect's estimate £1,580.

Craven-park, Hackney, N.
*W. M. Brand £1,057 0 0
Architect's estimate £1,097.

Farrance-street elementary and Pigott-street (P.D. and M.D.), Limehouse.
*J. Scott Fenn £1,956 12 0
Architect's estimate £1,925.

Flora-gardens, Hammersmith, S.
‡W. H. Cooper & Son £1,600 0 0
Architect's estimate £1,564.

Hamond-square, Shoreditch.
*Falkus Brothers £1,204 15 0
Architect's estimate £1,417.

Hargrave-park, Islington, N.
*S. Shaw £1,586 0 0
Architect's estimate £1,693.

Hugh Myddelton elementary and central, Finsbury.
*Vigor & Company, Poplar, Ltd. £2,762 10 0
Architect's estimate £2,877.

Lavender-hill, Battersea, S.
*W. Hammond, Ltd. £1,562 0 0
Architect's estimate £1,992.

Lollard-street, Lambeth, N.
*Bridge & Co..... £1,539 7 6
Architect's estimate £1,615.

Morning-lane, Hackney, S.
*Falkus Brothers, Ltd. £1,059 11 0
Architect's estimate £1,330.

Mowlem-street, Bethnal Green, N.E.
*R. Woollaston & Co..... £1,202 14 0
Architect's estimate £1,426.

Old Palace, The (Bow and Bromley).
*G. Barker £1,439 0 0
Architect's estimate £1,435.

Old Woolwich-road, Greenwich.
*J. H. Sutch & Sons..... £1,021 0 0
Architect's estimate £1,174.

Peckham-park, Peckham.
*W. J. Dixon & Son £1,763 0 0
Architect's estimate £1,749.

Peckham-rye, Peckham.
*T. Brown & Son £1,419 0 0
Architect's estimate £1,546.

Queen's Head-street, Islington, S.
*Stevens & Sons £2,042 0 0
Architect's estimate £2,172.

Queensmill-road, Fulham, W.
*White & Johnson..... £1,143 0 0
Architect's estimate £1,186.

Salter's-hill, Norwood.
*J. Carmichael (Contractors), Ltd. £2,053 0 0
Architect's estimate £2,145.

Smallwood-road, Balham and Tooting.
*F. J. Rashbrook, Ltd..... £1,217 0 0
Architect's estimate £1,495.

Snowsfields, The (Bermondsey, W.).
*E. C. Sames & Co. £1,287 19 6
Architect's estimate £1,360.

Waldron-road, Wandsworth, C.
*Lole & Co., Ltd. £1,621 0 0
Architect's estimate £1,751.

Waterloo-road, Lambeth, N.
*Castle Brothers, Ltd. £1,421 0 0
Architect's estimate £1,598.

Whittington, The (Islington, N.).
*J. D. Hobson, Ltd. £1,378 0 0
Architect's estimate £1,525.

Yx's-lane, Battersea, S.
*J. Garrett & Son £1,443 0 0
Architect's estimate £1,507.

LONDON.—Improving the sanitary arrangements Salter's-hill school, Norwood, for the L.C.C. :—

*J. Carmichael (Contractors), Ltd., London.

LONDON.—Provision and fixing of low-pressure hot-water heating apparatus at the new secondary school at Du Cane-road, Hammersmith, for the L.C.C. :

Thames Bank Iron Co., Ltd.....	£2,600
Beaven & Sons, Ltd.	2,495
The Brightside Foundry and Engineering Co., Ltd.	2,450
Saunders & Taylor	2,435
Clark, Hunt & Co., Ltd.	2,433
W. G. Cannon & Sons, Ltd.	2,346
Heywood & Bryett	2,283
The Fretwell Heating Co.	2,248
J. & F. May	2,210
Wm. Griffiths, Sons & Cromwell, Ltd.	2,128
*H. J. Cash & Co., Ltd.	2,124

Architect's estimate £2,415.
(All of London).

LONDON.—Painting works at parks and open spaces, for the L.C.C :—

North-west district.
*Marchant, Hirst & Co. £2,188 0 0

South-west district.
*N. Harris & Sons £1,524 10 0
(All of London).

LONDON.—Extension of Streatham and Balham storm relief sewer, for the L.C.C. :—

A. Waddington & Son, Sheffield	£22,002 6 11
William Muirhead, Mac-Donald, Wilson & Co., Ltd.	17,798 6 6
Mitchell Brothers, Sons & Co., Ltd.	15,349 11 6
Thomas Muirhead & Co., Ltd.	14,317 3 0
Walter Scott & Middleton, Ltd.	13,873 16 3
C. V. Buchan & Co., Ltd., Brighton	13,710 17 6
Kinnear, Moodie & Co.	12,642 11 0
Daniel T. Jackson	12,344 5 8
Howard Farrow, Ltd.	11,995 9 0
*H. E. West	10,207 5 0

Chief engineer's estimate £11,098. 7s.
(All of London).

LONDON.—Additional dressing accommodation at Hackney-marsh, for the L.C.C. :—

E. A. Roome & Co., Ltd.....	£2,590
Albert E. Symes	2,534
L. H. & R. Roberts	2,475
C. P. Roberts & Co.	2,360
R. J. Truscott	2,107
Marrable Brothers	1,680
Humphreys, Ltd.	1,615
W. J. Dixon & Son	1,533
*W. Harbrow, Ltd.....	1,446

(All of London).

LONDON.—Providing and fixing low-pressure hot-water heating apparatus at the new elementary school on Downham site No. 2, Lewisham, for the L.C.C. :—

Thames Bank Iron Co., Ltd.	£2,107
J. T. Meredith & Co., Ltd.	1,932
J. Jeffreys & Co., Ltd.	1,925
The Brightside Foundry and Engineering Co., Ltd.	1,920
Central Heating, Ltd.	1,913
*W. G. Cannon & Sons, Ltd.	1,894

Architect's estimate £2,100.
(All of London).

LONDON.—For work to the top floors of the building and redecorative and repairing work, at the science extension for the City Corporation.

Allen, Fairhead & Sons, Ltd.	£4,450
Walter Lawrence & Son, Ltd.....	4,256
A. G. Scott	4,718
*L. & W. Whitehead, Ltd.	4,053

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Mowlem & Co., Ltd.	£8,700
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Dove Bros., Ltd.	7,035
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Holloway Bros. (London), Ltd.	6,616
Allen, Fairhead & Sons, Ltd.	6,592
Bovis, Ltd.	6,227
Lawrence & Son, Ltd.	5,678
*L. & W. Whitehead, Ltd.	5,441

LONDON.—Providing and fixing heating apparatus at Sprules-road school, Deptford, for the L.C.C. :—

Thames Bank Iron Co., Ltd.....	£1,764
J. Jeffreys & Co., Ltd.	1,614
J. & F. May	1,610
Brightside Foundry and Engineering Co., Ltd.	1,550
J. T. Meredith & Co., Ltd.....	1,535
W. G. Cannon & Sons, Ltd.....	1,508
Heywood & Bryett	1,498
H. J. Cash & Co., Ltd.	1,494
Barrett & Wright, Ltd.	1,492
*Central Heating, Ltd.	1,332

Architect's estimate £1,569.
(All of London).

LUTON.—External painting the Highways Depot and five houses in Church-street, Pondwicks-lane and St. Mary's-road, for the T.C.

*F. Tompkins £175 7 6

MANCHESTER.—Garage off Wilmslow-road, Rusholme, for Mr. J. A. Anderson. Messrs. Broughton, Atkinson, Eagle & Sons, architects, 37, Brown-street, Manchester :—

*Moston Brick & Building Co., Ltd., Manchester.

MANCHESTER.—Reconstruction of premises at 261, Gorton-lane and Brierley-street, Gorton, for Messrs. F. Robinson, Ltd. Messrs. Swann & Scaffe, architects, St. Peter's-chamber, Stockport.

*C. O. Hallett, Stockport.

Steelwork—
*Redpath, Brown & Co., Manchester.

MANCHESTER.—Bank at Piccadilly and Gore-street, for Messrs. W. Deacon's Bank, Ltd. Mr. F. Fowler, architect, Westminster Bank-chambers, Macclesfield.

*W. Thorpe & Son, Ltd., Manchester.

MANCHESTER.—Warehouse, Redgate-lane, Gorton, for Messrs. J. Egan & Co. Mr. George Westcott, architect, 13, Bridge-street.

*E. J. Coupe & Sons, Ltd., Salford.

MANCHESTER.—Extensions to the works of The Super Heater Co., Ltd.

*Hall Construction Co., Ltd., Manchester.

Steelwork—
*Banister Walton & Co., Ltd., Manchester.

MANCHESTER.—Alterations in Pall Mall, for the Manchester & County Bank, Ltd. Messrs. Mills & Murgatroyd, architects, 23, Strutt-street.

*J. T. Hollinworth & Son, Patricroft.

MANSFIELD—Cinema at Langolds, for Mr. F. Shaw. Messrs. Chadwick, Watson & Co., architects, 9, Crown-chambers, Albion-street, Leeds :—

*Chadwick & Co. (Rotherham), Ltd., Rotherham.

MERTON and MORDEN.—Houses, for the U.D.C.

General Contractors—
*Triangular Construction Co.

Roof Tiling—
*Field & Field.

Plumbing and Hot Water Fitting
*Cadman Bros.

Electric Lighting—
*R. Sawford & Co.

Painting and Glazing—
*Clark & Wickins.

Plastering—
*May Construction Co.

MIDDLETON.—Painting exterior of 38 houses, Boarshaw-lane, for the Corporation :—

*J. Arrowsmith, Middleton..... £100

MOLESEY.—8 houses in Green-lane, for the U.D.C. :—

*Triangular Construction Co.

NABURN, YORKS.—Construction river wall at Naburn Cut. Mr. E. Fewster, river manager, Naburn Locks, York :—

*K. Holst & Co., London £3,640

PONTYCYMMER.—Additions and remodelling the girls' and infants' school, for the Glamorgan E.C. Mr. D. Pugh-Jones, F.R.I.B.A., F.S.I., County Architect, Cardiff.

D. J. Davies, Blaengarw	£8,453 19 4
J. Makin, Cardiff	8,445 0 0
P. Gaylard, Bridgend	7,900 0 0
*J. Williams & Davies, Caerphilly	7,683 0 0

PUDSEY.—Electric installation in 96 houses at Southroyd Park, for the T.C. Mr. B. H. Noble, Borough Surveyor.

*Bairstow Bros., Leeds £589 13 0

RHYMNEY.—Construction of a good shed and Offices at Rhymney station, Glamorganshire. Engineer, Rhymney Station :—

*T. F. Howells, Ltd., Caerphilly

ST. ALBANS.—12 non-parlour houses at Church End, Redbourn, for the R.D.C. :—

*A. Carter, Ltd. £4,578 10 0

SHEFFIELD.—Painting internal and external of (1) Burngreave vestry hall; (2) Attercliffe vestry hall; (3) Meerbrook vestry hall, for the T.C. Mr. W. G. Davies, F.R.I.B.A. City Architect:

(1 and 2).
*W. J. Wollerton, Ltd., Sheffield.

(3).
*Flint Bros., Sheffield.

SHERBURN.—Extensions to the hospital, for the Governors
*R. Hudson & Sons, Sunderland £12,000 (about)

SOUTHPORT.—Cinema and shops in Liverpool-road, Ainsdale, for the Southport Cinema Co., Ltd. Mr. G. E. Tonge, 371, Lord-street, Southport, and Mr. Felix Holt, A.R.I.B.A., 14, Dale-street, Liverpool, Architects:—
*P. Sudden, Southport.

SOUTHEND-ON-SEA.—Painting, cleaning and painting at various Council schools for the E.C. Mr. F. W. Smith, A.R.I.B.A.:—

Hamlet Court-road Schools	£146	0	0
Westcliffe High School for Girls..	180	0	0
*R. G. Meadows, Southend.			
West Leigh Schools.....	102	0	0
Hamstel Schools	105	5	0
Southend High School for Girls	112	15	0
*J. C. Hennis, Southend.			
Southend High School for Boys	481	18	0
*Johns Bros., Woolwich			

STRETFORD.—Extension of the old men's shelter at Hulland Park, for the U.D.C.:—
*E. Jackson.....£166

STRETFORD.—Additional office accommodation at the Empress-street depot, for the U.D.C.:—
*W. Thorp & Son, ... £2?8

SUNDERLAND.—Erection of a finishing house and warehouse, for the Hendon Paper Works, Ltd.
*Joseph Huntley & Sons, Sunderland.
Steelwork—
*Redpath, Brown & Co., Ltd.

UPPER WORTLEY.—Alterations and renovations at the Council school, for the E.C.
*H. Smith £258

WAKEFIELD.—School at Manygates, for the T.C.:—
*G. Crook & Sons, Ltd.

WEMBLEY.—Public convenience at King Edward VII. Park, Park-lane, for the U.D.C. Mr. Cecil R. W. Chapman, engineer and surveyor:—

R. Dixon & Sons, Chelsea	£405	0	0
Actonia Building Co., Ltd Harlesden	377	0	0
Barker & Herbert, Wembley....	325	0	0
W. Taylor, Harrow	277	0	0
G. J. Wateman, Ltd., Watford..	290	0	0
H. E. Skull, Wembley.....	253	15	0
*Parfit & Sons, Harrow and Sudbury	242	15	0

WHITCHURCH.—42 non-parlour type houses for U.D.C. Mr. M. W. Snowden, surveyor:

Powell, Northampton	(18) ..	£6,660	0	0
	(24) ..	8,880	0	0
Mitchell, Cefn. Mexham	(18)	8,750	0	0
	(24)	11,730	0	0
Percy Williams, Whitchurch	(18)	7,636	10	0
	(24)	10,182	0	0
Geo Dodd & Son, Whitchurch	(18)	7,560	0	0
	(24)	10,080	0	0
Geo. Edge, Son & Davies, Whitchurch	(18)	7,161	15	0
	(24)	9,756	0	0
*Peter McLachlan, Merrington	(18)	6,581	2	4
	(24)	8,839	13	6

YORK.—Plumbers' work at the school clinic, 24 St. Saviourgate, for the T.C.:—
*J. H. Shouksmith & Sons £126

YORK.—New urinal at the Castlegate school, fo the T.C.:—
*W. Birch & Sons, Ltd. £162

YORK.—Repairs at Yew Tree farm, for the T.C.:—
*J. T. Wailes £190

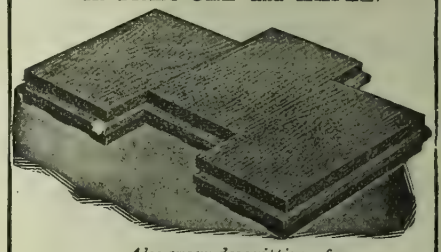

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THE BUILDER

A JOURNAL FOR THE ARCHITECT AND CONSTRUCTOR

WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED "THE BRITISH ARCHITECT."

VOL. CXXXIII. No 4407. JULY 22, 1927.

RESTORING THE BALANCE

THE Easter and Whitsun holiday week-ends have but shortly passed, and the August Bank holiday week-end will soon be with us to set a fresh stress upon the growing change of popular habit. Every summer week-end, in fact, serves to emphasise the unequal development of modern life, with its sturdy sanity in some directions,and its mad impotence in others. The growth of the motor-car industry seems to be a typical instance of the one, while many of the consequences of its meteoric rise cry out as deplorable instances of the other.

It requires the expert mind of the mechanic and the economist to determine whether the motor industry is in a fundamentally healthy state in itself, or whether, as is so often the case, face values have again deceived. To the outsider it would appear that an industry that can successfully respond to a demand for more and better cars at a price within reach of the average pocket, must be on a sound footing; whereas the mechanic might question whether engine design does not pay too great a respect for the artificial value of taxation based on horse-power, or whether the mass production of cheap cars is a sound economic substitute for a smaller production of more lasting machines. It is not for us to answer such questions as these, though we may pay a tribute to the line of clean beauty which is applied to the average body design of the day, and deduce from this healthy symbol an impression of good sense and efficiency which may underlie the whole movement. It is often an instinct kindled by such manifestations as these which leads to the truth more directly than a mass of calculation and deliberation can effect. The feeling that the hordes of things which disturb the peace of the countryside, and turn its seclusion into pandemonium, are themselves not unlovely things to look upon, is a relief, to say the least of it; and it would seem that what we have lost is not owing to our precocity in one direction so much as to our backwardness in others which should advance with the pioneer.

Bringing car-ownership within reach of the masses has done very much more than multiply the number of car-owners. It has rendered large tracts of country land ripe for building development, now less dependent upon the railway for accessibility. It has called for accommodation for the car in quite small house property, and has actually added eight or ten feet to the frontage of saleable building plots. It has led to the springing up of a vast number of service buildings. Motors, like men, must be fed and doctored, and the village and the long uninhabited stretch of country road must have their garage for repairs and their petrol stations. Roads must cope with the congestion of traffic and certain points freed from conditions which naturally constrict free movement. These are the fruits of the other, and they are considerations of the most paramount importance. We venture to assert that it is a matter of grave concern to the motor industry that greater thought is not applied to these aspects in a general development. Surely the great bulk of traffic on our roads, at any rate during the great national holidays, arises out of the desire of the town-bred man to see more of the beauties of the country. Is it not a bitter jest that the movement that has opened up these possibilities should be so largely responsible for the destruction of much which the town-bred man sets forth to see? Is it not certain, that when the pitch is reached where the motor can respond only to an aimless love of sensation—a craze for speed and change from anywhere to anywhere, then it will no longer appeal to the masses, but only to a neurotic few? Yet this is clearly the direction in which things are tending unless a real effort is made to keep things moving abreast with the pioneer.

It is not unreasonable to expect the man who takes a pride in the appearance and efficiency of his car, to take an equal pride in the appearance and efficiency of his home. Many building developments round about London and elsewhere, however, tell a different story, and it would appear that there are a great number of people who would be ashamed to drive out in a clumsy-looking car, who are willing to live in any monstrosity, provided it has its own garage. And these garages, themselves, are often disgraceful erections, where a five-pound note or two have been grudged by the very men who cheerfully pay twice and thrice as much for some gadget for the car it houses.

Then there are the wayside garages and petrol stations. It may be that had more capital been sunk in motor premises, we should not be buying efficient two-seaters for £150 to-day; but it is surely patent that within a very few years there will be millions to spend in restoring many of the gim-crack tin huts that claim the pretentious name of garage, and that this expenditure will have to come out of the industry, in some way or other. What effect is this going to have on the price of cars, and the general, even development of the industry?

Finally, there are the new arterial and by-pass roads. The motorist, perhaps rightly, calls for straight roads where things can be seen and avoided; and flat roads that can be covered with a low petrol consumption, and without the annoyance of frequent gear-changing. The authorities have responded by sinking enormous quantities of capital in the acquirement of short cuts, and the forming of cuttings and embankments, and few will claim that the countryside has been thereby improved. This may well be right in principle, but it is certain that there is some sympathetic influence lacking in the work, some directing force to tell us when we should check this barter of beauty for convenience.

This warning of a brooding storm must be taken as no mark of unfriendliness to a gay and vital young industry. It would be foolish and wrong to call upon it to come back and wait for its halting fellows to catch up. Yet its very momentum may be a snare if it is allowed to continue regardless of anything but its own self sufficiency, for that is the straight road to disaster. Much can be done to set a fashion of good taste in the design of motor premises, and particularly as applied to the small private garage. Even the petrol pumps can be arranged in a tolerable manner, as we saw somewhere on the Winchester road, where an orderly rank of these inoffensive machines were painted a subdued blue, with a double white line running smartly through them, and the whole covered with a kind of widened lych gate, with warm red-tiled roof supported on nicely conceived timber work. These sort of things simply advertise efficiency. And let the motor expert realise his responsibility before he disregards too lightly the contours of nature, in the layout of the new roads he demands.

NOTES

The R.I.B.A. London Architecture Medal.

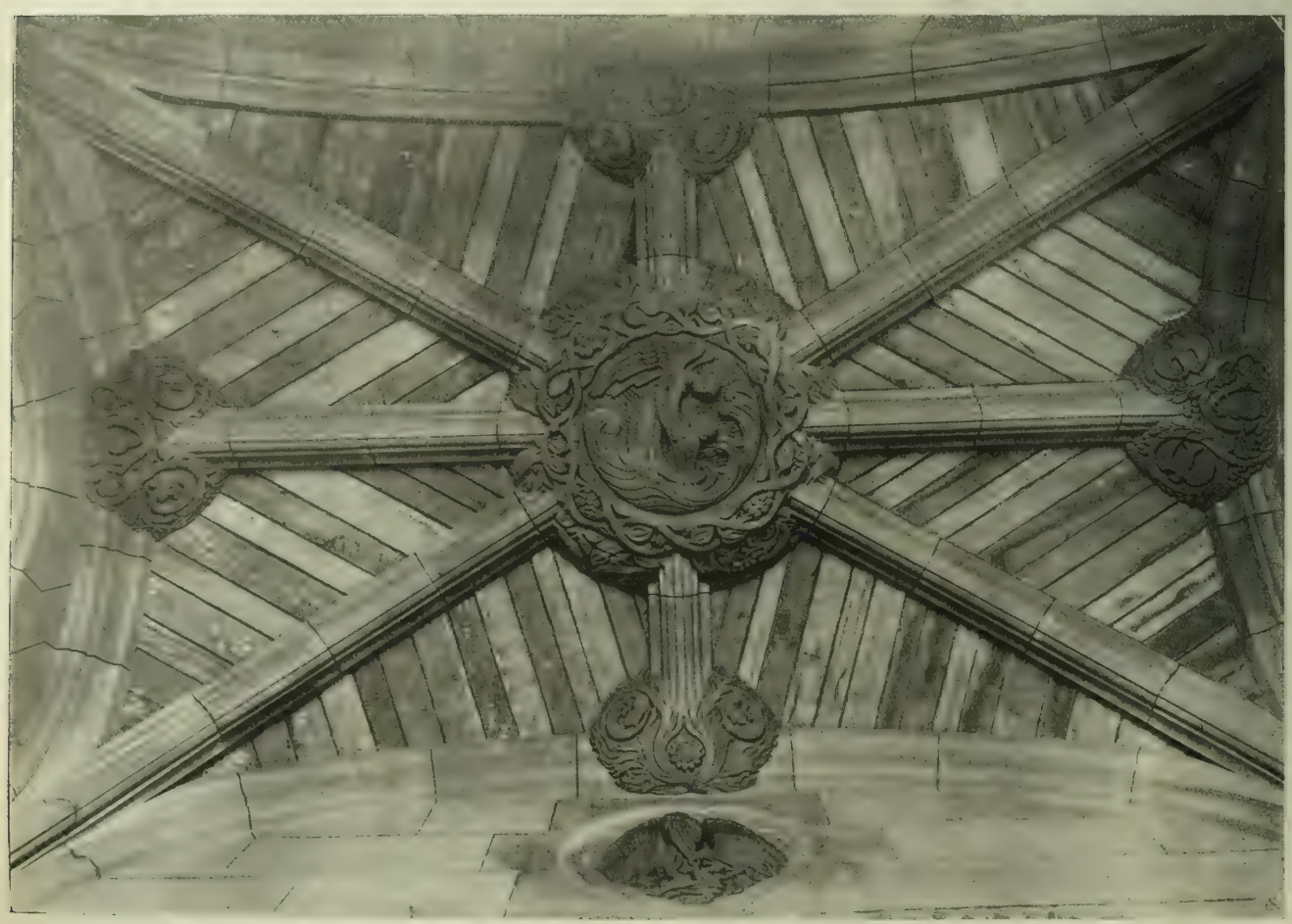
The excellent architectural qualities of the "Friends' House" in Euston-road, of which Mr. Hubert Lidbetter, A.R.I.B.A., is the architect, will be familiar to our readers from the illustrations which we gave in our issue for June 24, and we are glad to note that the R.I.B.A. London Architecture Medal for 1926 has been awarded to this work. In these days, when there is so much meretricious "originality" in our modern buildings, it is a welcome relief to encounter a work of sober dignity such as the Friends' House. The building may not contribute anything particularly new to the resources of architectural design, but it is nevertheless a work of real distinction, and one that is perfectly in keeping with the classical tradition of the Euston-road. The Jury are to be congratulated equally with Mr. Lidbetter upon their award. These honours are apt to fall upon the older school of architects, and when they do they are no doubt entirely deserved; in the present instance, however, we have the pleasure of congratulating one of the younger generation of architects, and upon a distinction that has been thoroughly well earned.

Liverpool Cenotaph.

In reference to the criticism of the action of those architects who are asking for the erection of a model of the proposed Cenotaph that they should have made their protests when the conditions of the competition were first published, it must not be forgotten, a correspondent writes, that "the difficulty of protesting at the time the site was selected was that no one knew until after the competition award the nature and size of the proposed Cenotaph. It was quite possible that a plain obelisk or column at the entrance way would have been selected, and in such a case the same objection as to the offence to St. George's Hall could not have been upheld. In the second place, the competition conditions distinctly stated that the designer had to set aside a definite sum for the purpose of erecting a full-sized model of the selected design. All interested in the matter believed that such a model would be erected and allowed to remain in position for some days or weeks. They felt that whilst not approving of what had been done, it would not be fair to offer any criticism until the model had been erected and inspected, hence the reason (and a very good reason) why no action was taken. Indeed, the architects of Liverpool were strong in their views that until the model was erected, criticism should be withheld. Imagine the disappointment when the model was erected 'so early in the morning,' and removed before an inspection could be made!"

Recognition of the Architect.

It is a matter for regret that in connection with the recent accounts in the lay Press of the opening of the Scottish National War Memorial, there should have been such scant—if, indeed, any—reference to the architect of this fine work, Sir Robert Lorimer, A.R.A. It is, however, not only in connection with this work that we venture to protest, but with regard to many recently executed buildings. The amount of floor space, the future plans of the occupant firm, the cost of the new building—all these points are stressed in the notices, but the architect's name is but rarely given. In view of the great need for educating the public in matters architectural, we could wish that those of our contemporaries who have not in the past done so, would make a point of informing their readers that buildings, in the main, have an architect, and do not spring up of themselves like mushrooms. The phrase "Honour where honour due" has a wider and fuller interpretation than the mere glorification of the architect of a building.



The Scottish National War Memorial: Vault of Entrance Porch.

Sir Robert Lorimer, A.R.A., R.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., Architect.



A Window in the Scottish National War Memorial in S.E. corner of S. Front.

Designed and executed by Mr. Douglas Strachan, H.R.S.A., LL.D.

The Slade Schools. On the occasion of the recent Royal visit to University College, a tour was made of the Slade Schools, which have now been in existence for some fifty years. Alphonse Legros may be said to have inspired the character of the training, since continued, during the long period of his direction of the school, which has had, no doubt, a considerable influence for the good, the Slade school manner having in recent years stood for a certain deftness in draughtmanship. And when we remember the old, slow-coach, stumping and stippling at the antique, formerly so much in evidence, it was a real improvement. Nor can there be any objection felt to the general terms in which Professor Henry Tonks explains the aim of the instruction, which is, "that there is only one course at the Slade, and that is drawing," "based on the traditions of the past and on careful study of nature," although some will think that these factors are a positively disqualifying feature when too rigidly adhered to, and have led to that increase of painters which has not synchronised with the increase of art. Nor do we think that adherence to tradition has always been the most evident feature in the work of old Slade students, but that a rather violent reaction is seen to be the outcome of it. It may be the students' own outlook is rather stampeded by the arbitrary insistence of this one feature of drawing in the "Slade" manner, during his tuition; that the draughtsman submerges the artist. Good drawing is essential, but what we draw, and from whence we draw it, is also to be remembered, seeing that the artist is so rare, and the professional so abundant.

Early English Water Colours. We can always count on some interesting subjects amongst English water colour drawings at the various exhibitions at Walker's Galleries. Amongst drawings at the 23rd annual exhibition there are, perhaps, more that may be called curious or interesting than actually fine, but we note with pleasure the fine breadth in the landscape by F. O. Finch, several good Callows, and a very perfect drawing by W. R. Beverley of the Bird Rock, North Wales. S. Austen, W. W. Deane and J. S. and M. S. Cottman are amongst the contributors of value.

Measured Drawings of St. Paul's Cathedral. In 1920 the R.I.B.A. Measured Drawings Silver Medal was awarded to Mr. Arthur F. E. Poley for his drawings of St. Paul's Cathedral, and since then Mr. Poley has taken advantage, as repairs to the fabric have allowed facilities for the purpose, to complete the survey, and the result of his work is to be published shortly. In addition to an introduction by Sir Reginald Blomfield, R.A., the volume will include several articles and 32 full page collotype and photo-lithographic plates (22 ins. by 15 ins.) each of which has been drawn by the author from his own sketches and measurements. The volume is the outcome of seven years' individual effort, the result of which is a comprehensive survey of the Cathedral in plan, section and elevation, and with exterior and interior perspective views. We have had an opportunity of seeing the whole of the plates, which are remarkable for their accuracy and delicacy, and will, when published, be a worthy record of St. Paul's. We agree with Sir Reginald Blomfield's remarks in the Introduction that Mr. Poley's drawings, representing several years of devoted labour, are worthy of the splendid building which forms their subject. "He has at length done justice to St. Paul's in a series of thirty-two plates which seem to me, in their accuracy and precision of draughtsmanship, quite the best thing of its kind that has been done in this country. . . . His drawings are a welcome return to the fine and scholarly technique of the eighteenth century." The volume, the published price of which will be seven guineas net, is likely to be of considerable value to the student as well as to all those who are interested in beautiful and accurate drawing. It will be printed for the author at Hampton Hall, Middlesex.



The Scottish National War Memorial.

Corner of Altar, showing one of Four Kneeling Angels, by Mrs. Meredith Williams, with portion of Processional Frieze behind.

GENERAL NEWS

Professional Announcement.

Messrs. Parker, Pearson and Ross Hooper, chartered civil engineers, of Chippenham, Wilts, have opened a London office at 28, Victoria-street, Westminster, S.W.1. Telephone : 8157 Victoria.

Royal Society of Arts: New Chairman.

Sir Philip Magnus has been elected Chairman of the Council of the Royal Society of Arts for the year 1927-28.

Institution of Electrical Engineers: New Chairman.

Mr. A. Page has been elected President of the Institution of Electrical Engineers for the year 1927-28, and Captain J. M. Donaldson, M.C., vice-president

City's New Open Space.

The required amount, £5,000, having been subscribed, Bridgewater-square, in the City, is preserved for the perpetual use of the public as an open space.

Advertisement Hoardings Banned.

So many Derbyshire beauty spots are being spoiled by advertisement hoardings that the County Council has decided to prohibit the disfiguration of the countryside by this means. Hoardings in existence are to be allowed to remain for five years, but in future no one will be permitted to exhibit an advertisement so as to disfigure or affect rural scenery.

Bloomsbury Site Grant.

Of a total supplementary estimate of £249,080 just presented to Parliament, £212,500 represents the Government's contribution to the University of London towards the acquisition of the Bloomsbury site and the provision of accommodation thereon.

The Terrace, Richmond.

The famous Terrace at Richmond, which commands a magnificent view of the Thames Valley, is to be extended a distance of about 150 feet. This has been made possible by the joint action of the Richmond Borough Council and the British Legion, who have purchased Cardigan House and grounds, which adjoin the Terrace Gardens.

New Thames Lock above Oxford.

At the meeting of the Thames Conservancy Board it was reported that plans had been approved for a new pound lock to replace King's Weir, above Oxford. The lock will be 114 ft. long, 16 ft. 4 in. wide, and 5 ft. 6 in. deep on each sill, and the estimated cost is £10,000. The work is to be proceeded with forthwith.

Dublin Civic Week.

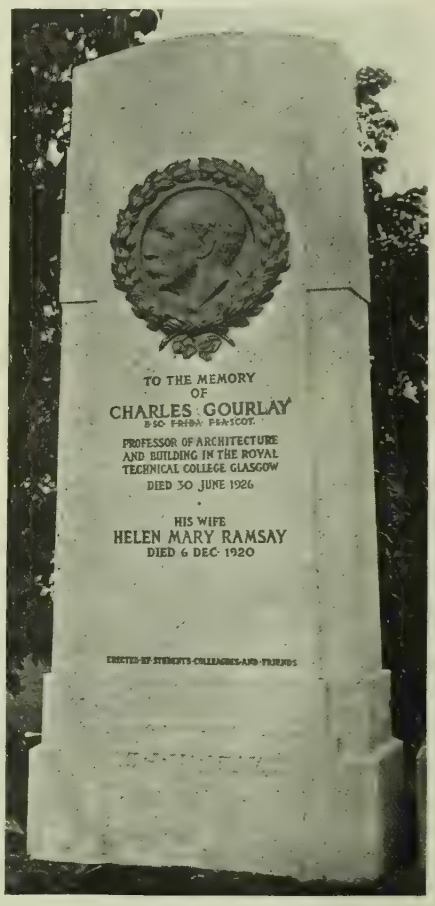
Mr. H. T. O'Rourke, city architect, is in charge of the street decorations, which are to be of a very elaborate nature, for the Dublin Civic Week, September 17 to 23. A town planning exhibition is also being organised, and in order to arouse a greater interest in the civic side of things, arrangements are being made for conducting parties of visitors over the principal municipal departments. A prize for the best building erected during a specified time is to be awarded to remind citizens of the permanence of the ideals of which Civic Week is the expression.

The Rubens Anniversary.

On the occasion of the 350th anniversary of the birth of Rubens, the Municpality of Antwerp is organisng festivities, which will last from July 21, the national fête day, until August 21. These will include an important exhibition of the Flemish master's paintings taken from the various churches and museums throughout the country, and a series of his engravings, etchings, as well as books dealing with his works and the intellectual life of his period. A congress will be held, to which will be invited a number of art experts belonging to various nations.

Town-Planning Institute: Ninth Annual Country Meeting, at Winchester.

The Ninth Annual Country Meeting will be held at Winchester from October 7 to 9, inclusive. The meeting will open on Friday morning, October 7, and members will travel down on Thursday, October 6. A detailed programme will be issued in due course, but most of the time available will be devoted to excursions to places of interest in the neighbourhood. Arrangements have already been made with the Southern Railway for a conducted tour of the docks at Southampton, and with the Director-General of the Ordnance Survey for a visit to the Ordnance Survey Department. Members intending to attend the meeting should make early application to the Secretary, Mr. A. R. Potter, at 11, Arundel-street, W.C. 2.



Professor Charles Gourlay Memorial.

At the unveiling of the memorial stone erected by past students, colleagues, and friends of the late Professor Charles Gourlay, B.Sc., F.R.I.B.A., F.S.A.(Scot.), of which we give an illustration, it was stated that the Memorial Fund Committee had a threefold object in view, and this stone is the first completed part. The second part is the erection of a replica medallion of the head of the late Professor (similar to that upon the stone at Hillfoot) to be erected in the Royal Technical College, Glasgow, on a base of Italian park dove marble, and which may be seen in the corridor of the College adjoining the late Professor's room. The third part of the scheme is the provision of a Scholarship Endowment Fund, which will provide an annual sum as a prize for architecture and building, and the committee appeal for subscriptions to all past students, colleagues, and friends who have not yet had an opportunity to subscribe. Contributions should be forwarded to Mr. James Rodger, Honorary Treasurer, "Professor Gourlay Memorial," The Royal Technical College, Glasgow.

COMPETITION NEWS

COMPETITIONS OPEN.

University Buildings, Western Australia. To cost £150,000. Premiums : £400, £300, £200. Open to British subjects or citizens of U.S.A. Assessors: Professor Leslie Wilkinson, F.R.I.B.A., Mr. A. R. L. Wright, L.R.I.B.A., President Royal Institute of Architects of Western Australia, and Member of University Senate. Apply Agent-General for Western Australia, "Savoy House," 115–116, Strand, London, W.C.2, or Australian Trade Commission, 44, Whitehall-street, New York, U.S.A.	Particulars published in "Builder." Sending in date. Jan. 14 — Aug. 2

Municipal Buildings and Business Premises, Herne Bay.

Designs are invited for the erection of municipal buildings and business premises on a prominent site at Herne Bay. Premiums of £150, £100, and £50 are offered. Professor A. E. Richardson, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., is the assessor. Conditions can be obtained from the Clerk to the Council, Westminster Bank House, Herne Bay, on deposit of £1 1s.

Bradford Grammar School Competition.

Mr. Arnold Mitchell, the assessor in this competition, has made his awards as follows : First, Messrs. Petch and Fermaud, 12, Buckingham Palace-road, London, S.W.1; second, Messrs. Stratton Davis, Yates, Dolman and Rowland V. Taylor, 12, Queen-street, Gloucester; third, Messrs. Cecil A. L. Sutton and George A. Bryan, Albion-chambers, King-street, Nottingham.

The designs are on view in the Cartwright Memorial Hall, Lister Park, Bradford, until Wednesday, July 27, from 10 a.m. to 8 p.m. daily. Eighty-three sets of designs were submitted.

The University of Liverpool: School of Architecture.

The name of the winner of the "White Star" prize was not published in our list of priz winners from this School of Architecture, given in our last issue: he was Mr. R. G. Heal, a fifth-year student.

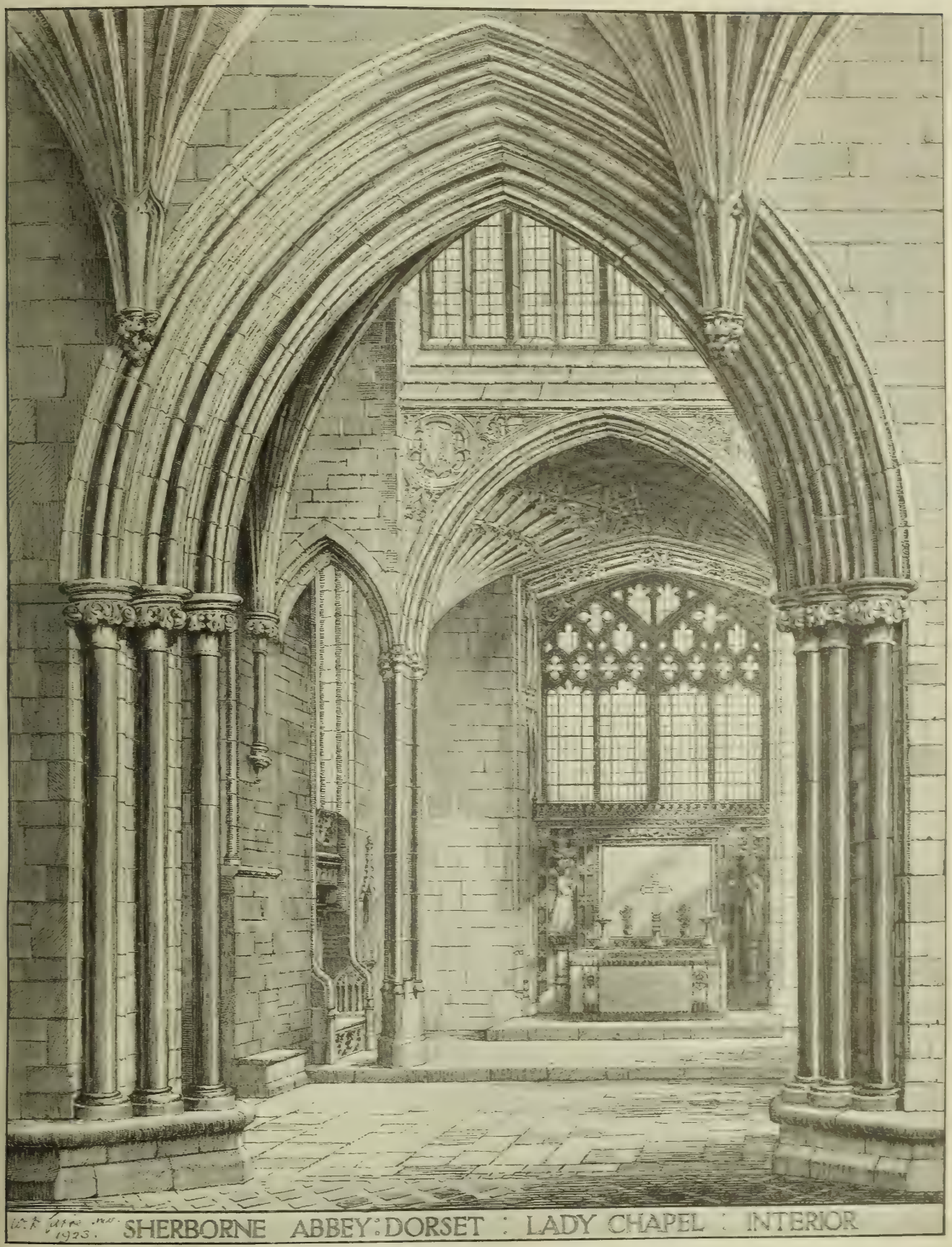
National Playing Fields Appeal.

This movement, we learn, continues to make splendid progress. It continues to spread in all parts of the country, and many new local associations have sprung up to promote its objects, including Glasgow, Bradford, Wallasey, Chesterfield, Colchester, and Keighley; and Finchley, Chelmsford, and Hammersmith expect to set up their own organisation at an early date. Money and land are still urgently needed to swell the £1,000,000 fund, and donations to the appeal should be sent to Mr. Noel Curtis-Bennett, National Playing Fields Association, 166, Piccadilly, W., or to the Midland Bank, 5, Threadneedle-street, E.C. 2.

Surveyors' Institution Cricket Match.

The following eleven has been selected to play for the Surveyors' Institution against the Auctioneers' and Estate Agents' Institute in the cricket match on Tuesday, July 26 :— Messrs. A. R. Tanner (London), E. B. Gillett (London), R. H. Bancher (London), K. B. Stanley (London), G. E. Gardner (Sussex), W. L. Burt (Sussex), A. W. Turner (Surrey), A. G. Poole (Bedford), L. V. Stone (Kent), J. D. P. Wheatley (London), and F. R. Eiloart (London) (captain).

The match will begin at 11.30 a.m. on the Hampstead Cricket Club ground, which is situated just off Lymington-road, and may be reached by Underground to Finchley-road or West Hampstead stations or by omnibuses Nos. 2, 13, 28, 48 and 53. Tea will be obtainable on the ground, and the presence of members and their friends will be welcome and an encouragement to the teams.



[See article on Sherborne Abbey on p. 133.]

THE SCOTTISH NATIONAL WAR MEMORIAL

OPENING CEREMONY.

"The craving for beauty is imbued with romance; with that high romance which is the essence, the vital impulse, that inheres in all the great works of man in all places and all times, that vibrates in the loftiest thoughts, his heroic deeds, his otherwise inexplicable sacrifices, and which forms the halo of his greatest compassions, and of the tragedy within the depths of his sorrow. So deeply seated, so persistent, so perennial in the heart of humanity is this ineffable presence that, suppress it in us, we decay and die. For man is not born to trouble us sparks fly upwards; he is born to hope and to achieve."—Louis H. Sullivan (American architect).

No record of the Scottish National War Memorial could be complete without a brief account of the magnificent, solemn, and spectacular ceremony of the opening by the Prince of Wales. Not for over a hundred years has the heart of Scotland been stirred as on this occasion. Seen from the centre of the wallhead of the Banqueting Hall the gorgeous and romantic nature of the scene reminded us of the great days of the Renaissance. The guards of honour lined three sides of this historic fifteenth-century square and the continual movement of the groups in front of the south front of the Memorial gave the impression of a life-sized decorative picture painted by the combined brushes of Pietro della Francesca, Ghirlandaio, and Perugino. The vivid gold, red and blue of the venerable heralds who moved about through the groups continually varied the focus and composition of the whole.

The details of the programme have been fully and well described in the daily journals, but what impressed us most was that note of grandeur, dignity, and seemliness which marked the whole proceedings. Britain is indeed fortunate in its Royal House, and the natural unaffected bearing of all this heroic and noble throng, added to the stately and spectacular precision of the troops, made the scene an unforgettable one. It is to be hoped that some young unknown artist with the gift for decorative painting witnessed the spectacle and will be inspired to translate the scene to canvas. We realised particularly how well the great masters of the Umbrian, Florentine, and Milanese schools understood the handling of such subjects. The sense of decorative pattern, of colour contrasts, and of all-overness was so definitely emphasised.

Decorative painting is not merely a matter of figures, landscape, and architecture, but of line pattern and surface. This is where some recent mural paintings fail, and it is to be regretted that professors of art do not advise their pupils to study the works of the great decorative masters of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries in Italy, and that students awarded scholarships should not be directed to study the works of such men as Benozzo Gozzoli, Botticelli, Perugino and Pietra della Francesco, rather than settle in Paris where they come under the erotic eccentricities of the latest modes in painting. With the great ceremonial of the opening of the Scottish National Memorial and the historic pageant at Craigmillar we may hope to see in the near future a great revival of romantic historic painting in Scotland. Such scenes must reflect on the life and art of a people, and the past week has been truly a great and stirring series of episodes in the history of Scotland.

In the Crown Square, at the opening ceremony, the bravest and noblest in the land were gathered together, and the closing scene when the Royal visitors were grouped round the circular steps of the entrance to the Memorial was a composition worthy of the brush of a Leonardo or Michael Angelo. A photograph of this which we publish gives the fine sense of the balance and grouping, but the colour and glitter in the sunlight could only be depicted by the hand of a great master.

To Mr. J. Wilson Paterson, M.V.O., M.B.E., A.R.I.B.A., Chief Architect to H.M. Office of Works in Scotland; to Mr. Fife his assistant, and others responsible for the arrangements for this wonderful spectacle, the greatest praise is due. Scotland has no need to reproach herself for the manner in which she has honoured her dead heroes. We can all now study the Memorial at our leisure, and it will be long before we can exhaust the riches of its symbolism and allegory. The dead have proved, as stated in the words of the late President Wilson, that "*The right is more precious than Peace*," but let us hope that peace will ever reign within the walls of this noble shrine.

We regret that in our article on the Interior of the Memorial, published last week, Messrs. Singer, of Frome, were given as being the workers of the processional frieze. We understand, however, that the frieze was only cast by Messrs. Singer, being designed by Mr. Meredith Williams, and executed by Mrs. Meredith Williams, who was also responsible for the four angels in bronze on the altar.

Sir Robert Lorimer, A.R.A., R.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., and his partner, Mr. J. S. Matthew, entertained at supper in Edinburgh on Tuesday the artists, sculptors, contractors and workmen who were associated with the work, in celebration of the completion of their labours. The Duke of Atholl, chairman of the Memorial Committee, presided, and among those present were Lord Younger of Leckie, Sir David Cameron, R.A., Mr. Percy Portsmouth, R.S.A., and Captain Campbell Swinton, Lyon King of Arms.

The Duke of Atholl said they were met in a great spirit of thankfulness that their task had been completed, and as chairman of the Memorial Committee he wanted to thank most sincerely Sir Robert Lorimer and every one of them who had helped, for the splendid way in which they had completed their work. From his knowledge of Scotland he knew from the outset that everybody would not be agreed upon any one particular scheme, but when he took over the chairmanship of the committee it was with the intention of seeing carried through a memorial which would be truly Scottish,



The Scottish National War Memorial: Closing Scene of Opening Ceremony.

Sir Robert Lorimer, A.R.A., F.R.I.B.A., Architect.



The Scottish National War Memorial : Detail of Wrought-iron Gates into Shrine.
MR. THOMAS HADDEN, Craftsman.

carried out by Scottish money, Scottish brains, and Scottish hands. They were fortunate when it came to the question of skill and brains in the highest sense in having as their architect Sir Robert Lorimer.

In reply, Sir Robert Lorimer acknowledged how much the building on the Castle Rock owed to the kindly and helpful advice of many friends, among whom he specially mentioned Sir John Stirling-Maxwell, the late Mr. David Erskine, of Linlathen, Lord Crawford and Balcarres, and Lady Ailsa. The Duke of Atholl's help had been constant and unfailing, and it was his enthusiasm, his vision, his determination not to be beaten, and his never-failing sense of humour that helped them to weather every storm, and to get the work carried through.

Sir David Cameron proposed "Scottish Craftsmanship," and Mrs. Meredith Williams and Mr. Douglas Strachan, H.R.S.A., replied.

CORRESPONDENCE

[While we are glad to publish letters on professional and other matters of interest to our readers, it must be understood that we do not necessarily endorse the remarks of correspondents, who will oblige us if they will express their views as briefly as possible.]

The Liverpool Cenotaph.

From a letter on this subject which has appeared in the *Liverpool Daily Post*, signed "F.R.I.B.A.," we take the following extracts :--

If Mr. Maurice Webb (says the writer) really believes that an attempt is being made by architects to set aside the assessor's award in this competition because a petition has been presented to the Lord Mayor, he has either been sadly misinformed or is in complete ignorance of the real facts. As one of the architects who signed it, I am in a position to inform him that no reference was made either to the competition, the assessor, or the selected design. The petition, in fact, contained nothing more than a request that a full-size model of the design as finally amended should be placed in position upon the plateau in order that its effect upon St. George's Hall could be clearly realised by the public. If this constitutes an attempt to set aside the assessor's award, then, as the president of the R.I.B.A., Mr. Beresford Pite and Professor Richardson have publicly supported our action, Mr. Webb must include them in the indictment. Of the 34 signatories, only six submitted designs in the competition, and further, not one of the 34 have any wish to see Professor Budden supplanted as architect for the memorial. But has it occurred to Mr. Webb that the competition award is, to all intents and purposes, already set aside by reason of the design originally selected for execution having been twice amended and, as far as it is known, twice reduced in size? Those who have signed the petition believe that a model is essential, and even if the committee think otherwise, they surely do not intend to place the memorial in position without giving the public any opportunity of knowing what has been decided upon. . . . The fact cannot be too clearly emphasised that, after all, the cenotaph is a local project and St. George's Hall is a national heritage.

Vibration on Buildings.

SIR,—I see by a report in *The Builder* of the 8th inst. that investigations are being made at the National Physical Laboratory into the effect of "vibrations" on buildings caused by heavy traffic. The subject is a very interesting one and deserves investigation. Some soils, no doubt, counteract vibration to a great extent, such as compact gravel in its natural state; whilst others, having been "made up," would not possess the same resisting power. No doubt, however, the weight of a massive building acting vertically upon a good foundation would reduce the vibration to a negligible quantity. A simple test for vibration is to place a tumbler, or larger vessel, filled with water, on the lowest floor-level of a building whilst traffic is passing, and to watch the "tremulousness" (if any) which takes place, and so form an idea as to whether it should be noticed or not.

ANDREW SOUTH.

South African Theatre Scheme.

A £1,000,000 theatre and super-cinema building scheme, which has been definitely adopted by African Theatres, Ltd., embraces Johannesburg, Cape Town, Durban, Port Elizabeth, Pietermaritzburg, Bloemfontein, and East London. The chairman of the company, Mr. Schlesinger, says the *Daily Mail*, is now on his way to Europe to secure the latest and best designs with the object of making the new theatres and cinemas second to none.



The Scottish National War Memorial : View from West Chapel across Hall of Honour into Shrine.
SIR ROBERT LORIMER, A.R.A., F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

LEADING CONTENTS

	PAGE
BEDFORD GRAMMAR SCHOOL COMPETITION	
RESTORING THE BALANCE	117
NOTES	118
GENERAL NEWS	120
COMPETITION NEWS	120
SCOTTISH NATIONAL WAR MEMORIAL	122
CORRESPONDENCE	123
SHERBORNE ABBEY	133
SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS	134
THE ROYAL SANITARY INSTITUTE	135
ARCHITETS' AND BUILDERS' INQUIRY BUREAU	137
WEEK IN PARLIAMENT	137
THE BUILDING TRADE	138
THE LAW OF FIXTURES : XIII	138
BUILDERS' LIABILITIES	139
THE TRADE UNIONS AND TRADE DISPUTES BILL	141
CONTRACTS, COMPETITIONS, ETC.	143
TENDERS	150

ILLUSTRATIONS

Bedford Grammar School Competition.

We illustrate this week the winning design in this competition, by Messrs. Petch & Fermaud, L. and F.R.I.B.A. The full awards are given under Competition News on page 120.

Sherborne Abbey.

Three new screens have recently been erected in the Abbey Church, one stone screen by the Freemasons of Dorset, and two in oak by the Dorset Regiment and the 6th Battn. Dorset Regiment respectively. The stone screen completes an ancient one at the entrance to the Chapel of St. Mary-le-Bow, lying to the south of the Lady Chapel. The lower part of the screen is *in situ* and dictated the form and detail for the upper part. On shields worked into the tracery are various Masonic insignia, the appropriate coats-of-arms of the Dorset Masonic Lodge, Grand Master and so forth. This work was executed to the architect's design and details by Messrs. Boultons, of Cheltenham, in Ham Hill stone. On the wall adjoining the screen is a memorial inscription with a record of Dorset Masons who fell in the war. Surmounting the base appears the legend

"FIAT LUX ET FACTA EST LUX."

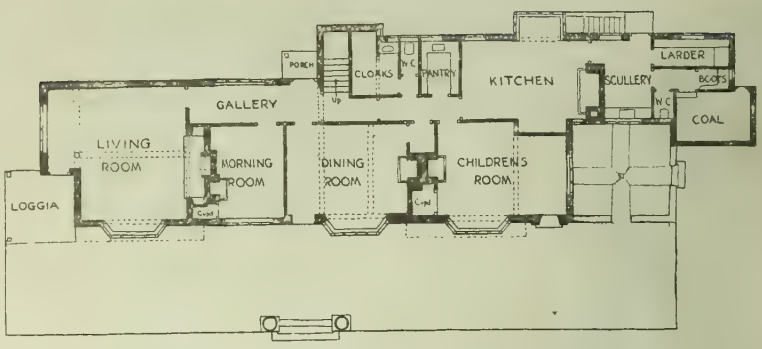
The regimental screens form parclose screens to the Lady Chapel. That to the whole regiment is a memorial to 3,929 comrades who fell in the war. Four shields worked into the uprights bear the badge of the regiment, the Arms of the Abbey, the Arms of Bishop Donaldson and the parent See of Salisbury. In the cresting are the battle honours.

The 6th Battn. screen has the battle honours in the base and bears the Arms of the See of Canterbury, the Abbey, and the Badge of the Dorset Regiment and of its 6th Battn., with appropriate inscriptions in each case. These screens were executed in English oak by Messrs. Dart and Francis, of Crediton.

Mr. W. D. Caröe, F.R.I.B.A., was the architect.

All Saints' Church, New Brighton.

This church is now in course of erection from the designs of Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, R.A., F.R.I.B.A. It takes the place of an iron structure that has done duty for twenty years. The new church, of which the first part to be built comprises the nave and lower portion of the tower, with a large west window facing Hoeside Road, will be constructed of brick with stone mullions, the interior being of stone, with stone pillars, surmounted by a flat timbered roof. The present temporary chancel will be used pending the erection of the second portion of the permanent church. The cost of the new building is estimated at £25,000, the trustees of the estate of Mr. Frederick North having contributed £7,000 towards this sum.



Plan of House at Crockham Hill, Kent.

MESSRS. BAILLIE SCOTT & BERESFORD, Architects.

Union Bank of Scotland.

We give this week a view of the exterior of the new Head Office of the Union Bank of Scotland, which has just been completed in Glasgow. Mr. James Miller, A.R.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., is the architect.

Two Houses at Cambridge.

The house named "Dormers" has been erected on Latham-road, Cambridge, and is built with multi-coloured sand-faced bricks, the upper part being in English oak half-timber work, filled in with Dutch bricks and stucco, the roof covered with hand-made sand-faced tiles. The house contains a large entrance hall, drawing-room, dining-room, morning room and study, with the usual offices and servants' hall, bedrooms, dressing-rooms and bathrooms. The general contractors were Messrs. Coulson and Son, Ltd., of Cambridge.

The house named "Hartford" is built on Newton-road, Cambridge, with purple and red mixed sand-faced bricks, the upper part being in English oak half-timber and stucco, and the roof is covered with hand-made sand-faced tiles. The accommodation provided is hall, morning-room, drawing-room, dining-room, with the usual domestic offices, and bedrooms, bathroom, etc. The general contractors were Messrs. A. Negus and Son, of Cambridge. The architect in both cases was Mr. Charles F. Skipper, F.R.I.B.A., of Cambridge.

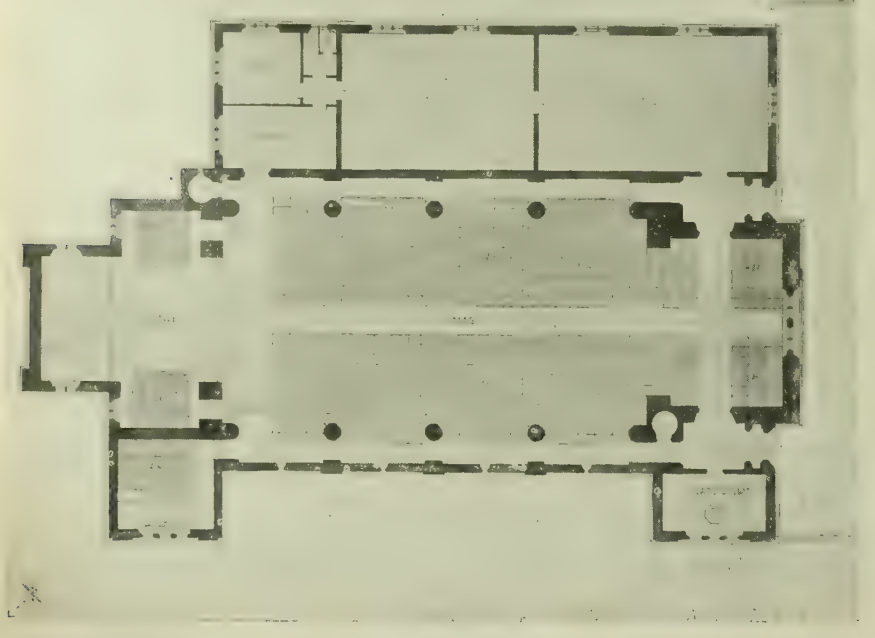
Flats at Wembley Hill.

These two blocks of flats are built on the corners formed by the junction of Neeld-crescent and Harrow-road. The sympathetic consideration by the local District Council of the architect's proposals with regard to the disposition of air space, which gives the maximum possible in front, secures greater amenity to the occupants, and to the public also. The elevations are built with plain red stocks, the cornice is in bricks 1 in., 2 in. and 3 in. thick, with large quarries to secure overhang, and is covered with Bridgwater "old Roman" tiles. The acroteria terminating central features are in ordinary bricks rough axed to shape.

The general contractors were Messrs. Callow and Wight, of Willesden Green; the iron balustrading to staircases was made by Messrs. Comyn Ching and Co. The architect was Mr. W. Sydie Dakers, one of whose working drawings for the scheme is reproduced.

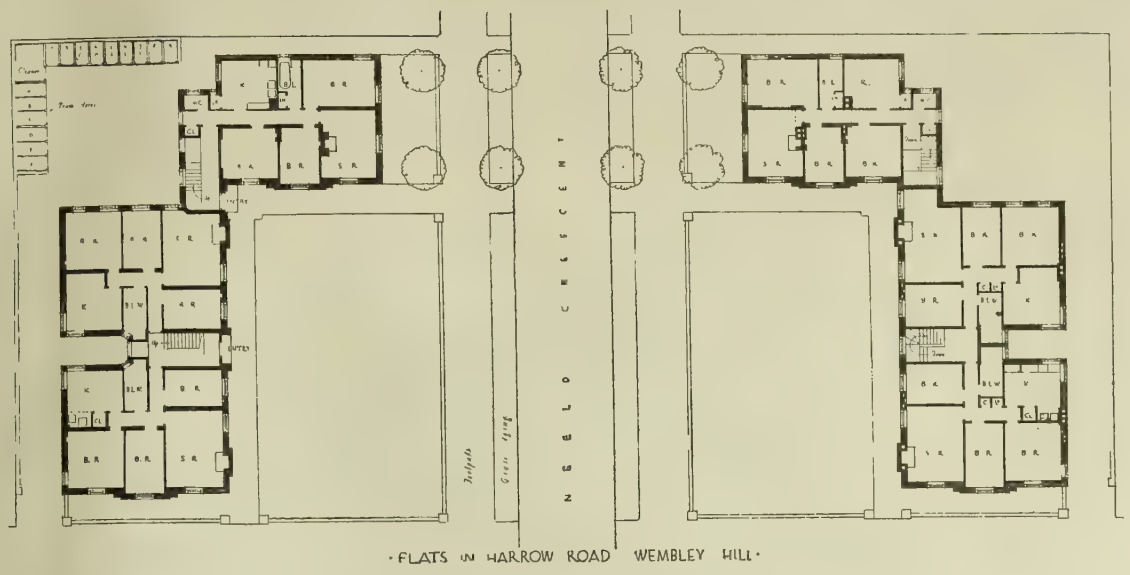
Shop Premises, Lewisham.

This building, for Messrs. Chiesman Bros., consists of basement, ground, first and second floors, to be used as drapery stores, the second floor to be used as workrooms, store, dining-rooms, and kitchen. Each floor has a clear space of about 15,000 ft. super., with fire-resisting floors and staircases. The building is lighted on the four sides and by three



Plan of All Saints' Church, New Brighton.

SIR GILES GILBERT SCOTT, R.A., F.R.I.B.A., Architect.



Plan of Flats at Wembley Hill.

MR. W. SYDIE DAKERS, Architect.

circular glass domes through the centre of the building. Each floor has four available staircases as exits. The elevations are faced with Bath stone, with metal casement frames throughout.

The contractors are Messrs. Thos. H. Sawyer and Sons, of Lewisham, S.E., and Mr. A. E. Thomas, of Wandsworth Common, S.W., is the architect.

A Modern Egyptian Building.

We illustrate this week some general views and details of the Egyptian State Telegraphs and Telephones building, Cairo. Mr. Maurice Lyon, A.R.I.B.A., is the architect.

House at Crockham Hill.

This house has been recently built on an exceptionally beautiful site with a fine view to the south. In such a situation it seemed specially desirable to follow the old Kentish tradition of building with hand-made bricks, oak half timber work, and old tiles on the roof, and so maintain the rural character of the surroundings. The contractors for the work were Messrs. G. E. Wallis & Sons, of Maidstone; the heating engineers were Messrs. J. Smith & Son, of Brighton; and the casements and leaded lights were by Messrs. George Wragge.

Messrs. Baillie Scott & Beresford were the architects.

MEETINGS

FRIDAY, *July* 22.

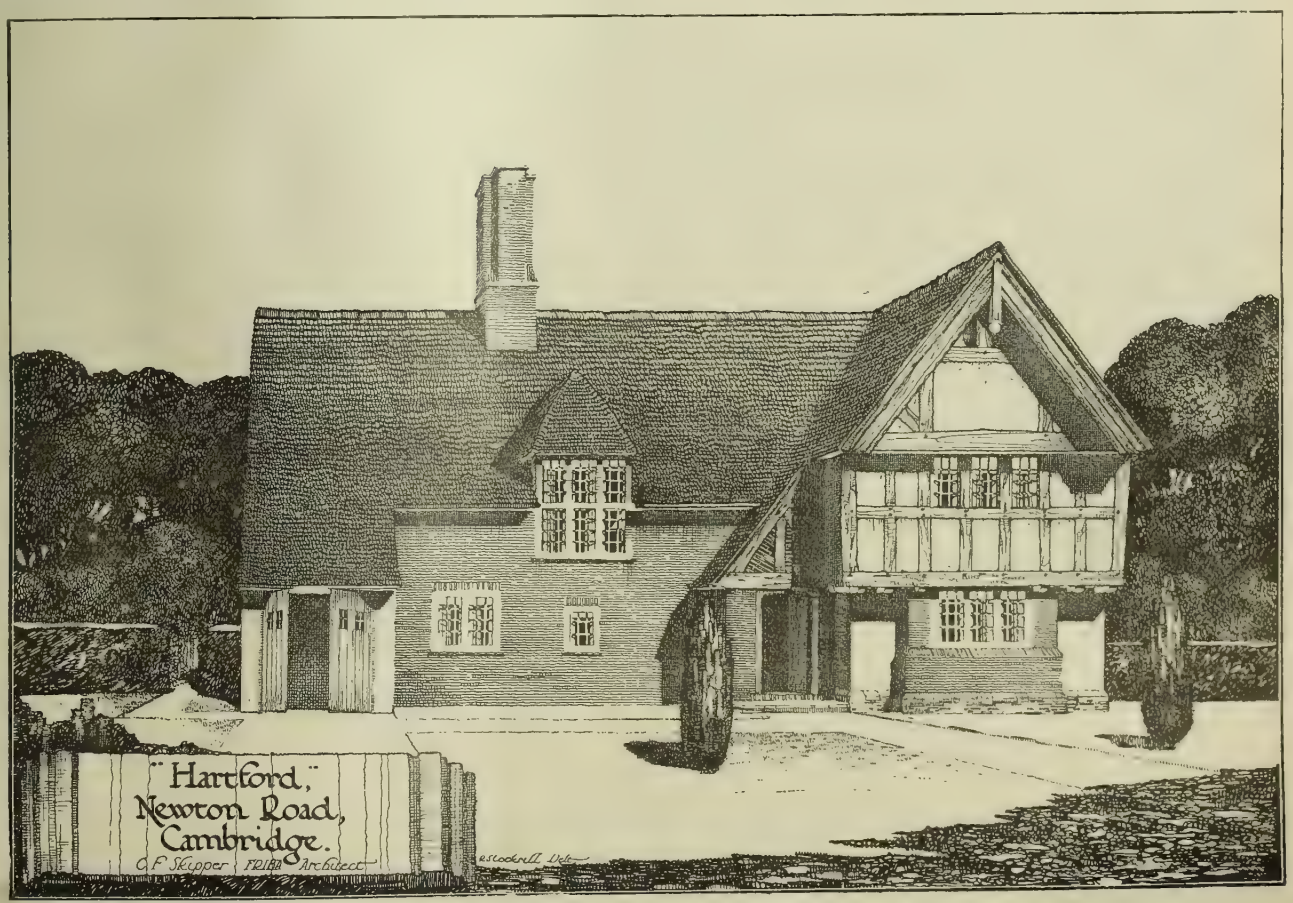
Institution of Municipal and County Engineers.—West Midland district. At the Court House, Jury-street, Warwick. 2.30 p.m.

SATURDAY, JULY 23.

Institution of Municipal and County Engineers.—North-Eastern District Meeting. At Whitley Bay. 2.30 p.m.

TUESDAY, *July* 26.

Royal Institute of British Architects.—Conference with Teachers of Building. 2.30 p.m.

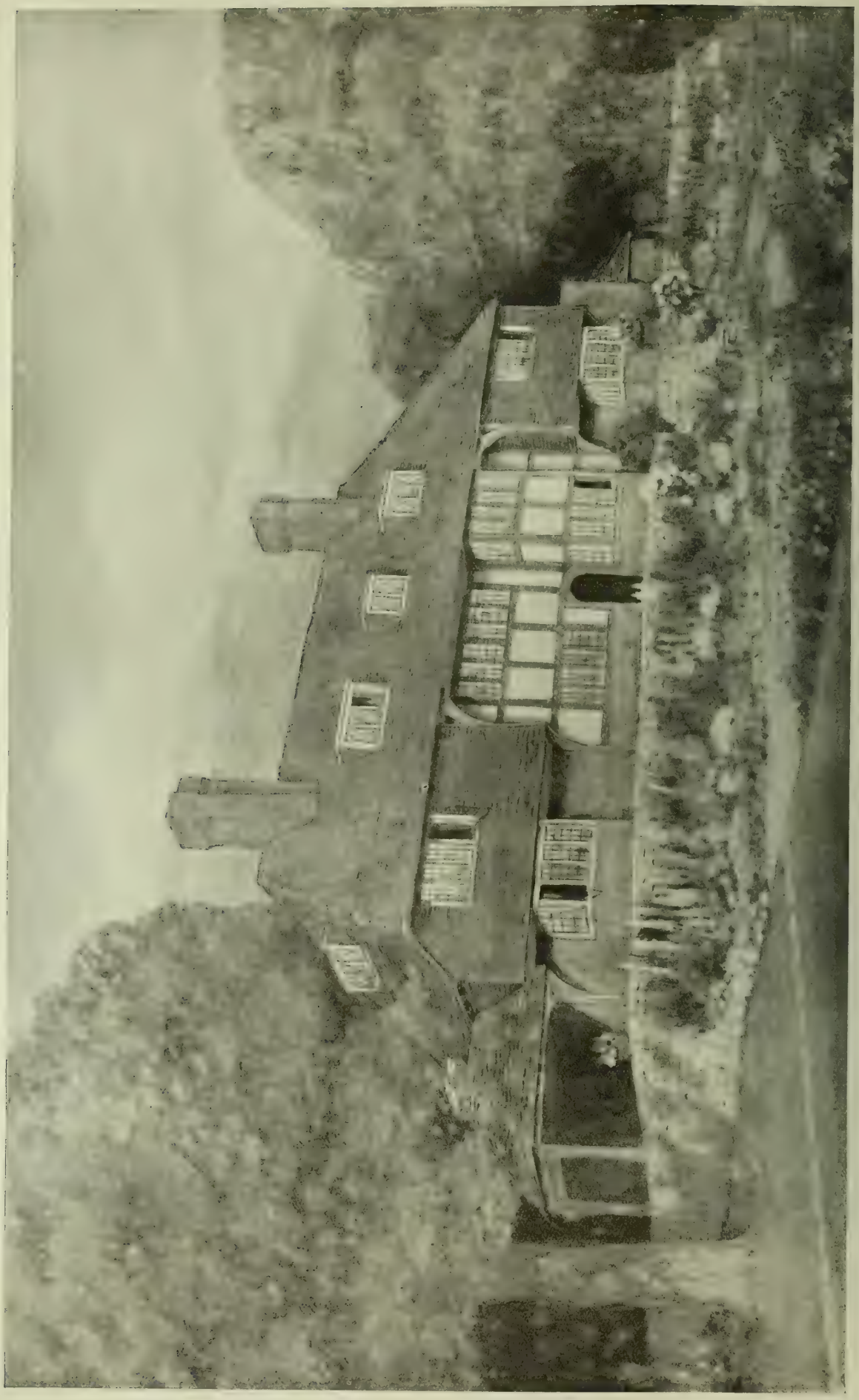


MR. C. F. SKIPPER, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.



New Head Office of the Union Bank of Scotland, Glasgow.

Mr. James Miller, A.R.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., Architect.



House at Crockham Hill, Kent.

MESSRS. BAILLIE SCOTT & BEESFORD, Architects.

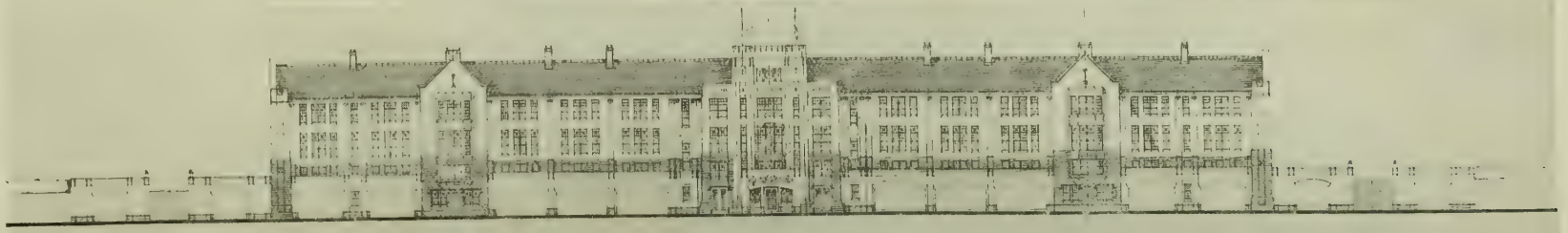




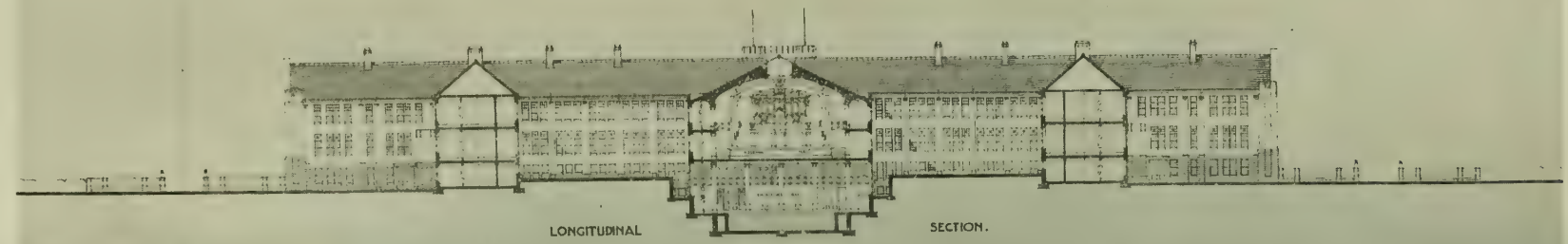
ALL SAINTS CHVRCH · NEW BRIGHTON SIR GILES GILBERT SCOTT · R·A · ARCHT.



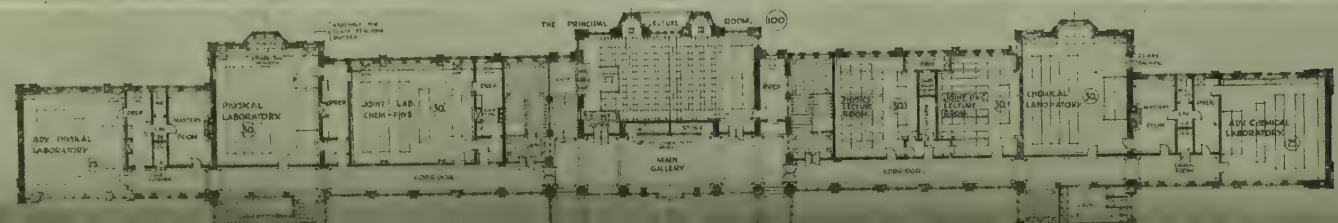
THE FRONT ELEVATION.

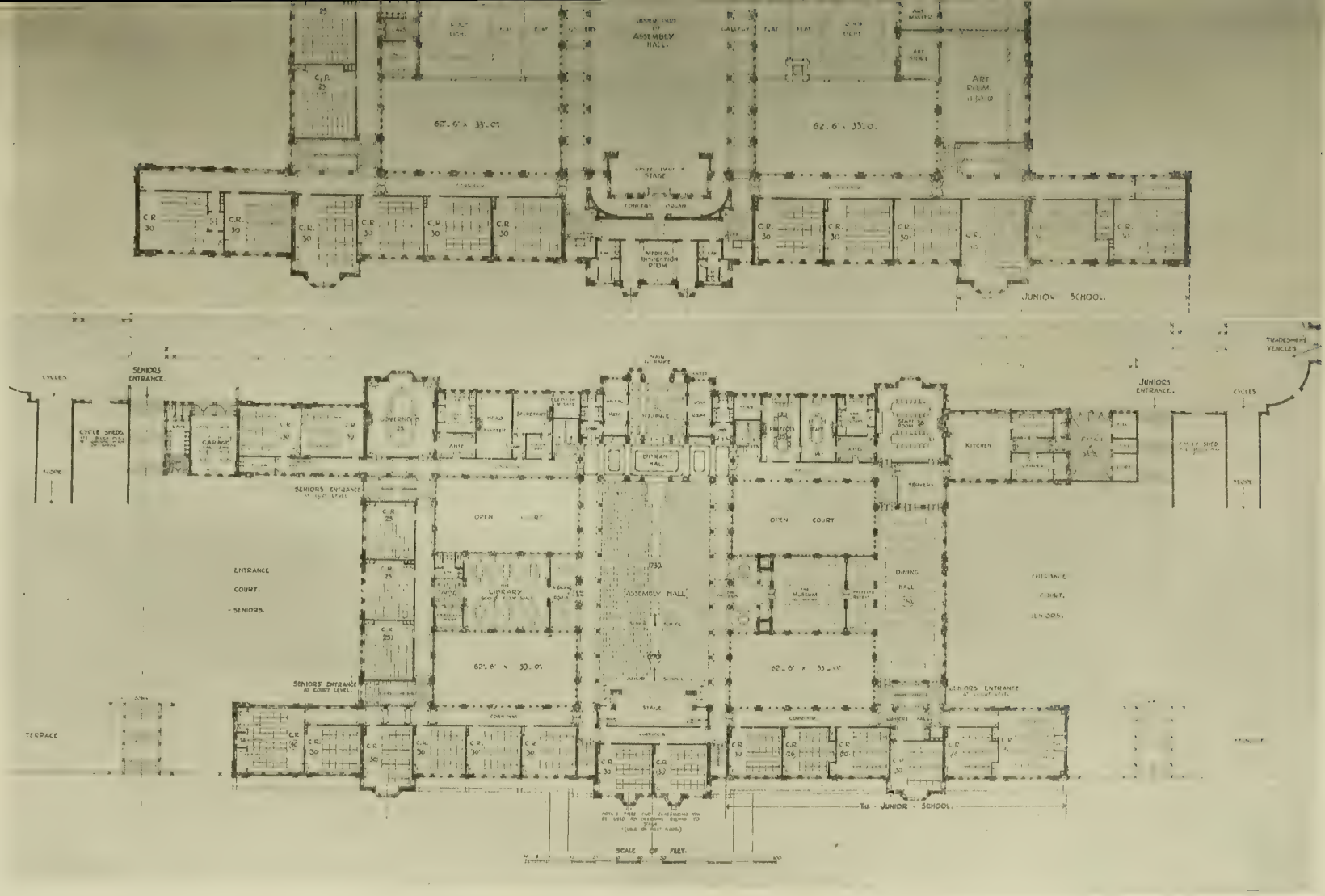


NORTH-EAST ELEVATION.



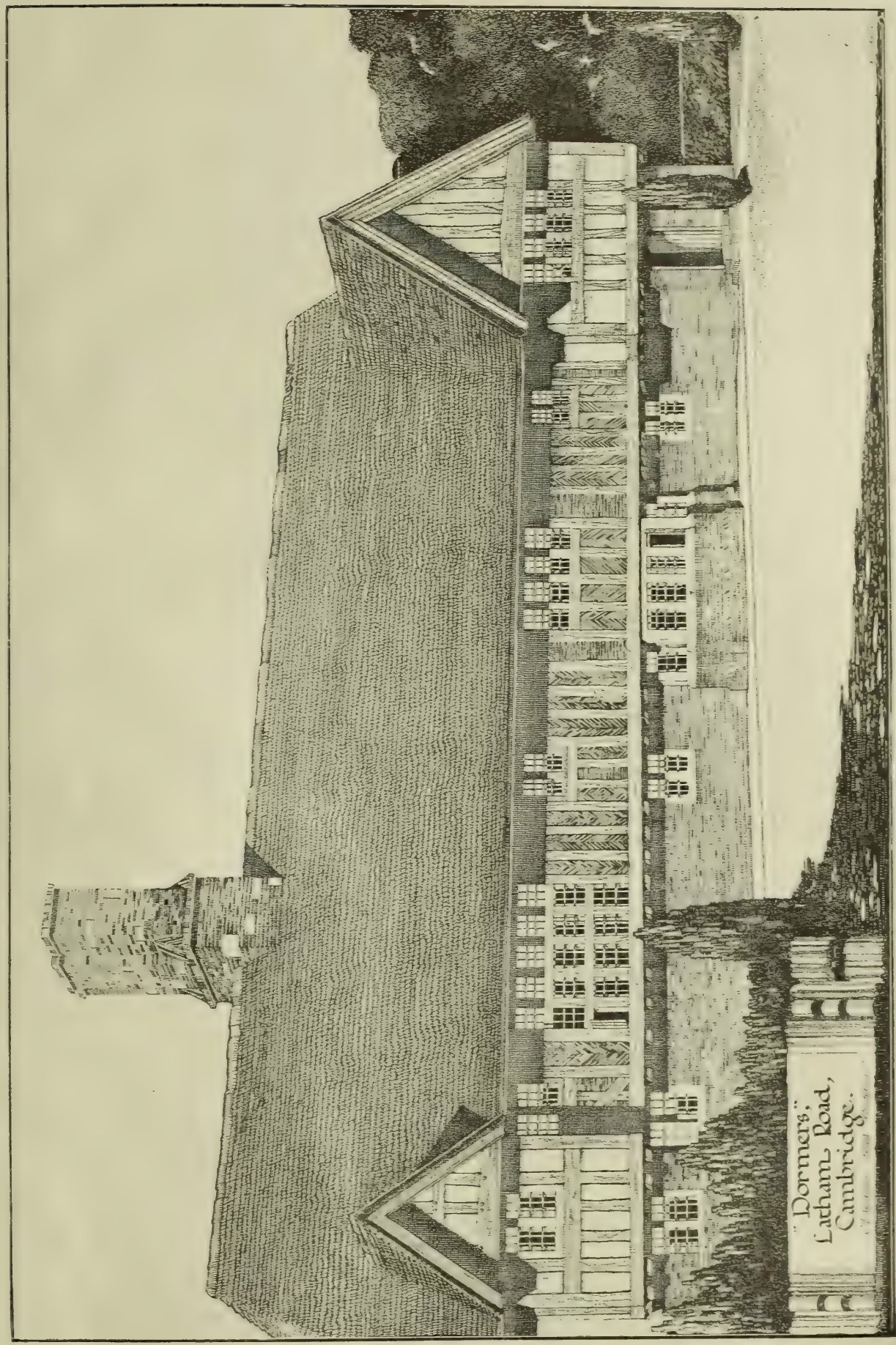
LONGITUDINAL SECTION.





Bradford Grammar School Competition: First Premiated Design.

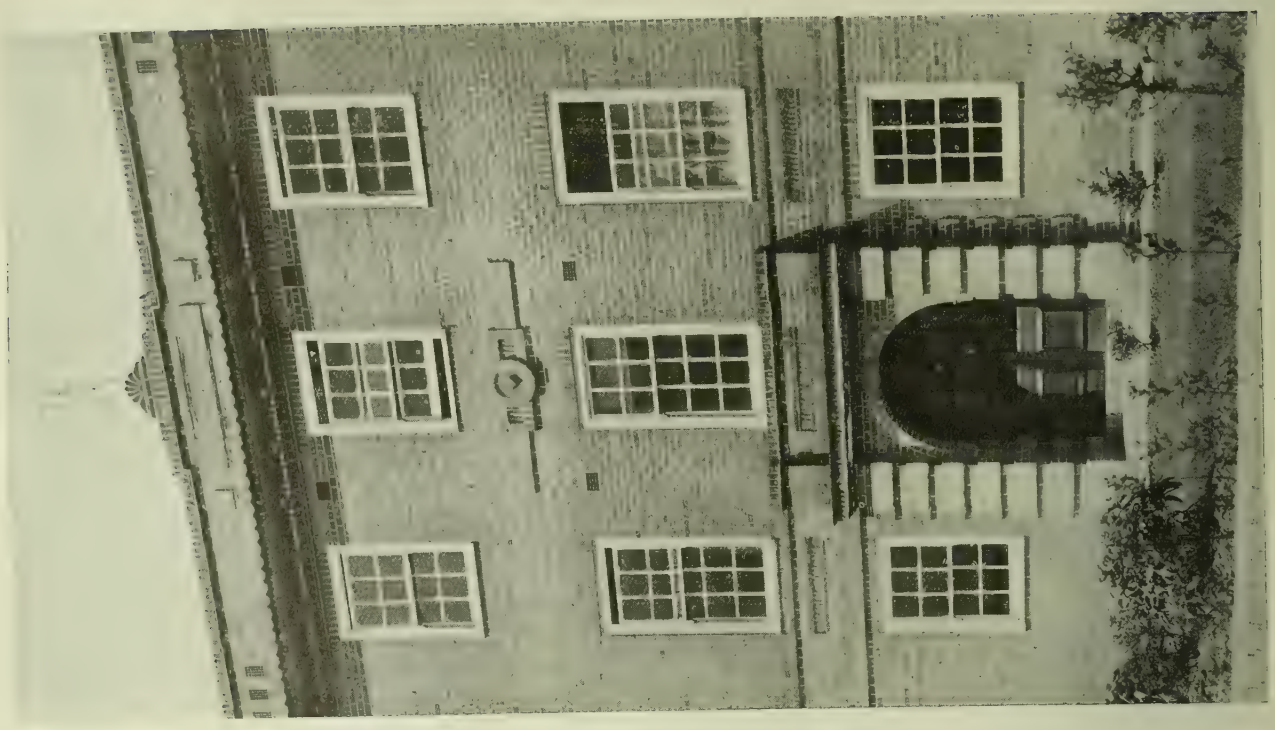
Messrs. Petch & Fermaud, L. and F.R.I.B.A., Architects.

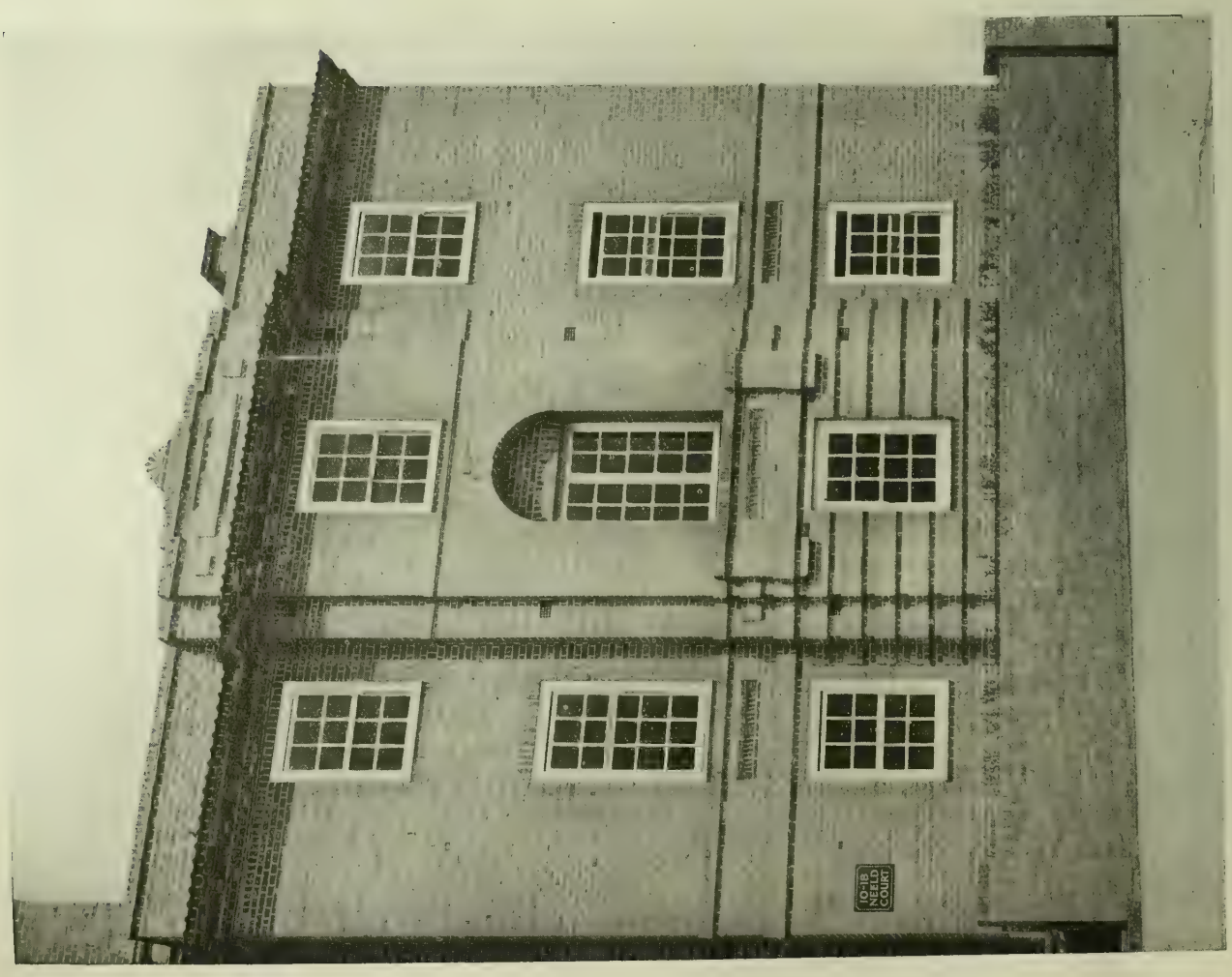


Mr. C. F. Skipper, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.



Flats at Wembley Hill. Mr. W. Sydie Dakers, Architect.





Flats at Wembley Hill. Mr. W. Sydie Dakers, Architect.

EGYPTIAN STATE TELEG







SCALE 1:50

DETAIL

R.A. Exhibition, 1927.

Mr. Maurice

S & TELEPHONES: CAIRO





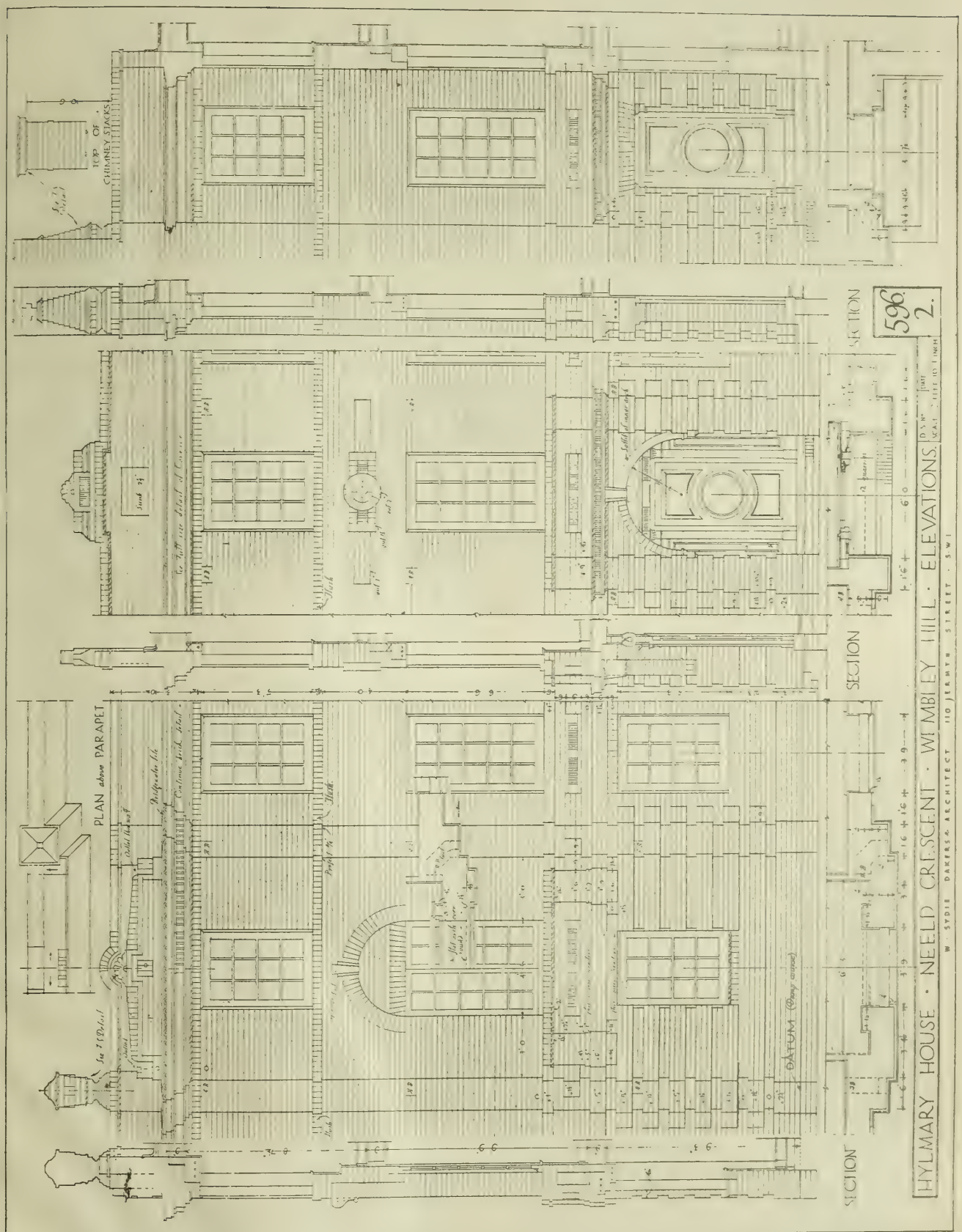


FACADE

PUBLIC WORKS MINISTRY
STATE BUILDINGS DEPT
CAIRO

ARCHITECT MALNICE LYON-DIT-ABADIE
ENGINEER S. APOSTOLIDES
ASSISTANT MUSTAPHA FAHMY BEY

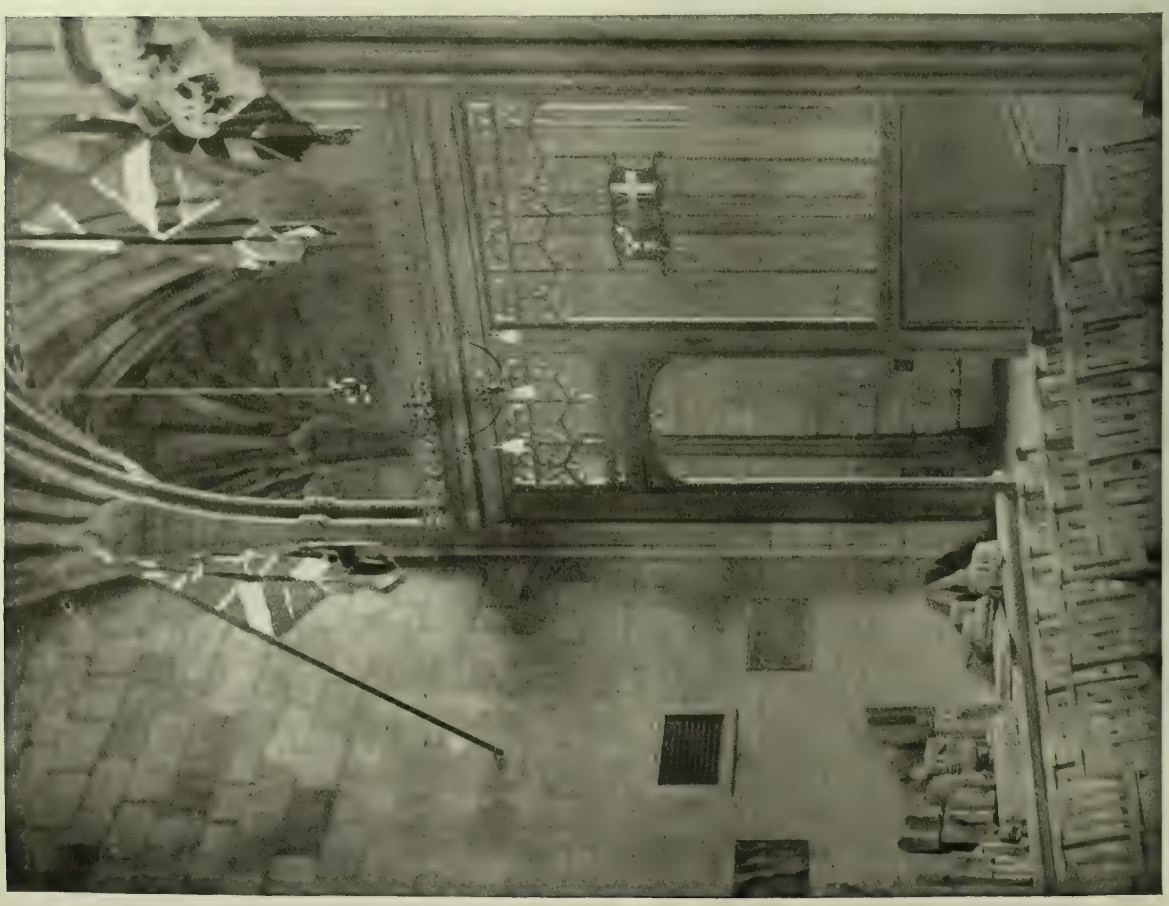
A., Architect.



Flats at Wembley Hill. Mr. W. Sydie Dakers, Architect.

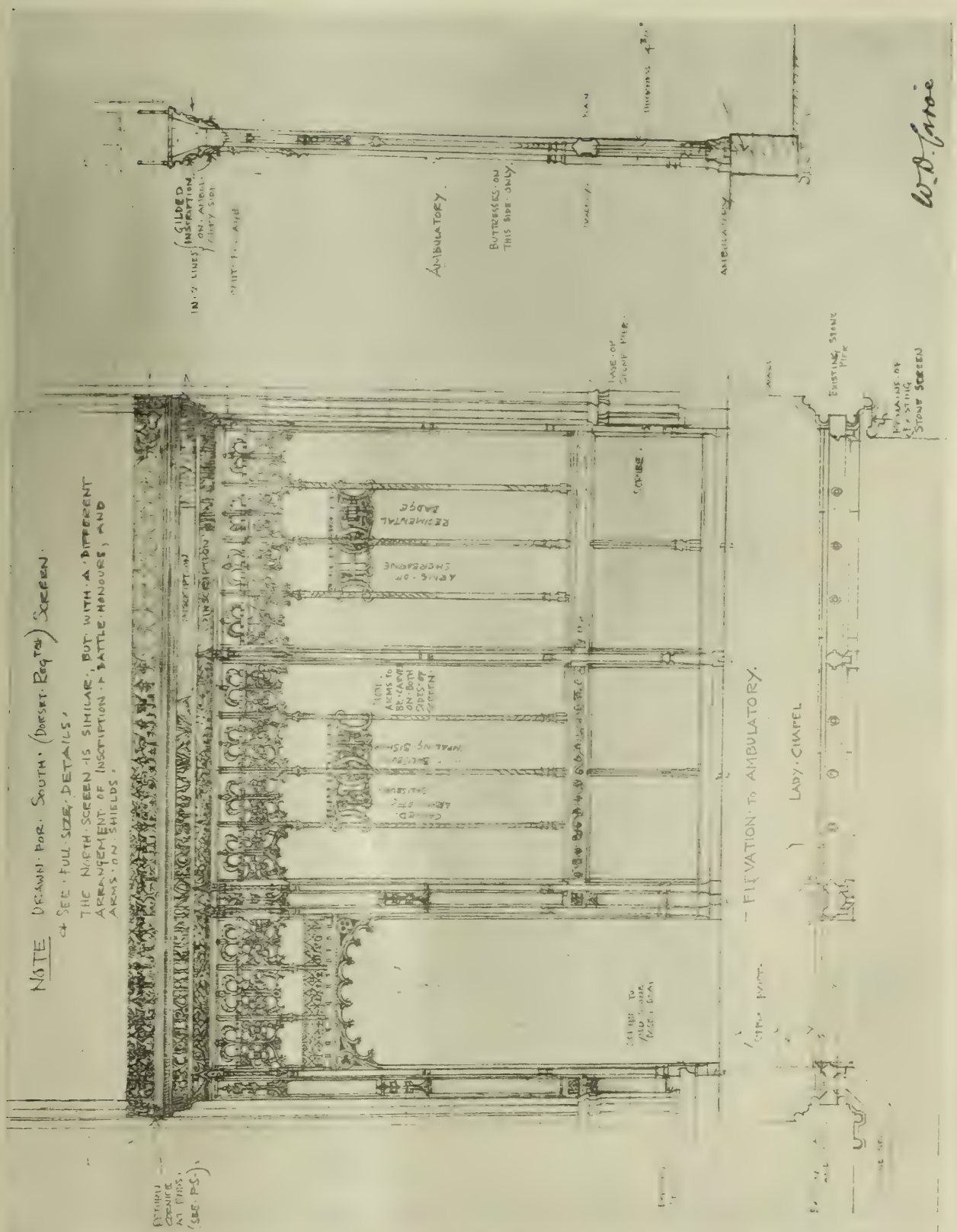


Masonic Memorial Screen.



6th Battalion Dorset Regiment Memorial Screen.

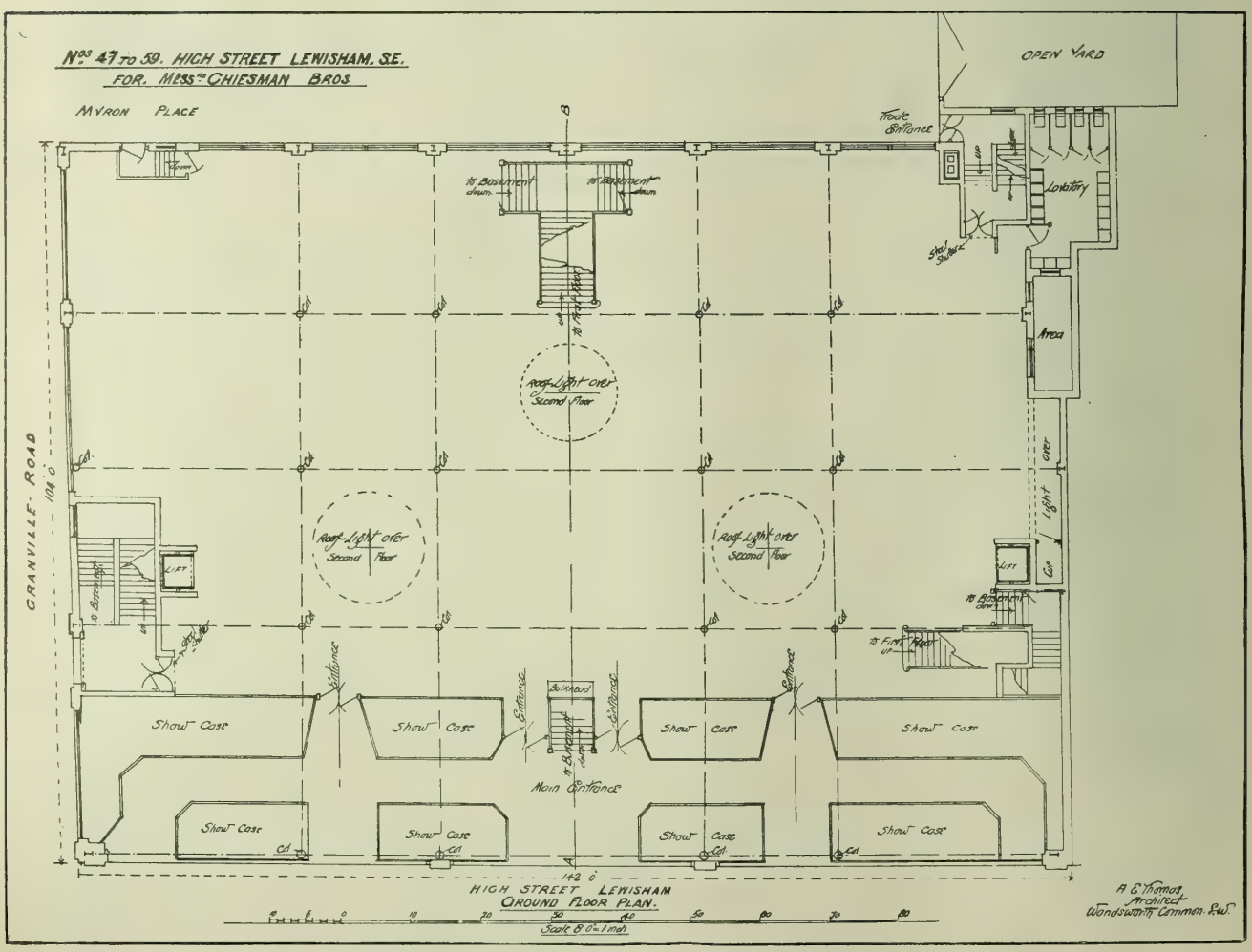
Memorial Screens in Sherborne Abbey, Dorset. Mr. W. D. Caröe, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.



Parclose Screen, Lady Chapel, Sherborne Abbey.

Mr. W. D. Caroe, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.





New Shop Premises, 47-59, High Street, Lewisham, S.E.

Mr. A. E. Thomas, Architect.

SHERBORNE ABBEY

THE recorded history of the church in Sherborne is spread over a period of twelve hundred and twenty-two years, and in this short article one can dwell but briefly on some of the principal points of interest. The first-known ecclesiastical building was the Cathedral Church of St. Aldhelm, first Bishop of Sherborne, erected between 705 and 709. Of this there remains but a fragment of a doorway. This cathedral was replaced, early in the twelfth century, by the Norman Abbey of that famous builder, Roger of Caen, Bishop of Sarum; the See of Sherborne having been transferred to Old Sarum in 1075, when the cathedral became the Abbey of the Benedictine Monastery which was established at Sherborne in 998.

Additions in the thirteenth century comprised the Lady Chapel of three bays at the east end, and a chapel on the north side of the choir now known as Bishop Roger's Chapel. The fourteenth century saw the building of the cloisters on the north side of the nave, and also the Parish Church of Allhallows at the west end of the Abbey. A great restoration took place in the fifteenth century, when the Norman choir was replaced by one of a magnificent Perpendicular design under the direction of Abbots Brunyng and Bradford, and the latter added the St. Katherine's chapel on the south side of the nave. Later in the century Abbot Peter Ramsam undertook the restoration of the nave, but, following a practice prevalent at that time, he clothed the Norman arcade with Perpendicular work. He then removed the clerestory and triforium, and in their place put large Perpendicular windows, surmounting the whole with a roof of fan-vaulting in stone rivalled only by that of the choir.

A unique feature of the fan-vaulting at Sherborne is the fact that the bounding ribs of the fans do not meet in the centre but are several feet apart, thus giving room for an intricate design of rib work which is lacking in other well-known specimens of fan-vaulting. The choir vaulting has support from flying buttresses, but that of the nave has stood equally well without any such support. The arches of the nave arcade being of varying width, the shafts between the clerestory windows in no case come directly over the corresponding pier beneath.

At the dissolution of the monastery in 1539, the abbey church was purchased by the parishioners, who made it their parish church. The church of Allhallows was then pulled down, but some fragments of arches and shafts still remain, from which we can form some idea of the original dimensions. The Lady Chapel, with two or three fifteenth-century chapels adjoining, shared a different fate. They were acquired in 1560 by the Governors of Sherborne School, a foundation of great antiquity adjoining the abbey. These worthies removed the two easternmost bays of the Lady Chapel and also the original chapel of St. Mary-le-Bow on the south side, and converted the remainder into a dwelling house for the headmaster.

Modern restorations include the nave, transepts, and south porch in 1849-51 under the direction of Mr. R. C. Carpenter; the choir in 1850-53 by Mr. W. Slater; the tower in 1884 by Messrs. R. H. Carpenter and B. Ingelow, and finally the restoration of the Lady Chapel, the first stage of which has recently been completed under the skilful guidance of Mr. W. D. Caröe, the work having been carried out by Messrs. R. G. Spiller, of Sherborne.

The chapel, which has been temporarily fitted for use, has been enriched by gifts of oak screens by the Sherborne Girls' School, the women of Sherborne, the Dorsetshire Regiment, and the 6th battalion of the same; whilst the Freemasons of Dorset have completed an ancient stone screen, the base of which was embedded in the dividing wall of St. Mary-le-Bow chapel. The oak screens are the work of Messrs. Dart and Francis of Crediton, whilst the stone screen was executed by Messrs. R. F. Boulton & Sons, of Cheltenham, Mr. Caröe being responsible for the whole of the designs.

It is intended, as soon as funds permit, to replace the missing second bay of the Lady Chapel by a sanctuary about 15 feet in depth, with east, north, and south windows. No Early English windows remain, but several of the sixteenth-century domestic windows have been cleverly adapted to present needs.

Lack of space makes it impossible even to mention scores of other details, including many interesting discoveries made during the recent restoration; but those who have the opportunity should make a point of spending a day or more at Sherborne, a town which, on a small scale, can hold its own with any of our cathedral cities in points of historical interest.

JOSEPH W. BURT.

LEASEHOLD REFORM

Meeting in Support of the Government's Bill.

A MASS meeting of the Town Tenants' League was held at the Central Hall, Westminster, on Tuesday week last, to protest against the truncation of the Landlord and Tenant (No. 2) Bill. Mr. A. C. Melluish (chairman of the Council of the League) presided, and the following resolution was before the meeting:—

"That this mass meeting of occupiers of business premises, held under the auspices of the Town Tenants' League, thanks His Majesty's Government for the Landlord and Tenant (No. 2) Bill, and in particular the Home Secretary, and all who are trying to expedite its progress through Committee; it strongly condemns the efforts made by some Members of Parliament for the abandonment of Clause 5, containing the vital principle of the right to a new lease in certain cases, and is gratified at the decision that this must remain in the Bill; further, it urges the Government to stop the flagrant obstruction of which the Home Secretary complains, and demands that the measure shall be passed before the prorogation, in accordance with the undertaking given by the Prime Minister. Therefore, this meeting calls upon the Members of both Houses of Parliament to support the Government in the task of placing the Bill upon the Statute book, in such a form as to preserve effectively the principles and objects endorsed upon the Bill itself, namely, payment of compensation for improvements and goodwill, or grant of a new lease in lieu thereof, together with further amendment of the law of landlord and tenant as also proposed in the measure."

The Chairman said the object of the agitation was to get real protection for the town tenant. The League regarded it as vital that a tenant who had faithfully kept his covenant should have the right to a new lease in certain circumstances. Security of tenure on fair terms was more vital than compensation. The Bill now before Parliament was a moderate measure and there must be no further whittling down of its provisions. The protection it would give to town tenants was already given to agricultural ones. There must be legislation to give compensation for improvements and for loss of goodwill, or, as an alternative, continuity of tenure upon fair and reasonable terms.

Lieut.-Col. Sir Godfrey Dalrymple White, Bart., M.P., said there was considerable opposition to the Bill. It was regarded as a Socialist measure, but Lord Curzon had always supported not merely the proposals contained in this Bill, but leasehold enfranchisement, a much bigger thing.

Mr. G. W. H. Jones, M.P., said that all the League asked was that a tenant who had spent money and time in building up a business should have protection against being turned out by a landlord without just cause. He (the speaker) did not think the present Bill went far enough; every tenant who was a good tenant, willing and able to pay the economic value of the property, should have the right to stop on whether the landlord wanted it or not. If the landlord got as much as he could secure on the open market, what did it matter to him whether he received his rent from one tenant or another? What the League wanted was leasehold enfranchisement, so that a tenant should be able to buy out the freehold interest and be secure. The present Bill said that if a landlord refused to renew he should pay a reasonable compensation for improvements in the property so far as those enhanced the letting value of the property; it also provided there should be compensation for goodwill when that goodwill increased the letting value of the property. But the enemy had got an amendment inserted that no tenant should have any right for compensation for goodwill unless he had carried on the business for seven years. This addition to the Bill was to be deplored; a man could work up a business in less than seven years; in fact, if he did not work it up in seven years the chances were that he never would work it up at all. It was to be hoped that an effort would be made on the Report stage to eliminate the seven years' limitation. Another matter was that at the present time when a lease expired a landlord might serve a schedule of dilapidations costing hundreds of pounds. The money had to be paid by the tenant, but the landlord might not spend it on the property; he might pull the property down at once for improvement. Taking money for dilapidations in such circumstances was not business but extortion, and should be stopped. Very often there was a provision in leases that the leaseholder should not assign without the consent of the landlord. If the present Bill became law, every tenant would be able to assign unless the landlord could show there was good reason why he should not.

Dr. Hugh Dalton, M.A., M.P., said it was to be hoped that a future Government would go farther than this Bill. For instance, the right of the tenant to compensation for improvements should not be limited to those made after the introduction of the Bill; the fact that the tenant was not entitled to compensation for any improvement made before the Bill became law was a very serious limitation on the Bill. There had been a Town Tenants' Act in Ireland for twenty years; it was high time that we in this country followed in Ireland's track.

Alderman Sir William Perring, J.P., M.P., who moved the resolution, said that one of the flaws of the Bill was that it only provided for one renewal of a lease or compensation—a tenant could come up a second time for compensation, but only once for renewal. It was sincerely to be hoped that before the Bill passed into law the tenant would have the right to renew again and again, provided he was ready to pay the higher rent which the landlord was entitled to expect.

Major H. E. Crawfurd, M.P., who seconded the resolution, said that when a man had worked or lived in a place for a number of years and his health, wealth or happiness were wrapped up in that place, it should be recognised that he had established a claim to remain in that place almost as powerful as the claim of the landlord to retain control of the place, but a little less powerful than the claim of the community to see that the place was worked in the best possible way.

Mr. W. J. Womersley, J.P., M.P., said there was a difference of opinion as to whether traders who had not long leases, some of whom had not even yearly tenancies, would share in the benefits of the Bill if it became law in its present form; and he had put down an amendment that a man who had perhaps only a quarterly tenancy, if he had carried on business for seven years, was entitled to reasonable compensation for improvements and goodwill, and for a renewal of his tenancy.

Capt. G. M. Garro-Jones, M.P., also supported the resolution.

Mr Patrick Howling (hon. secretary of the Town Tenants' League) said he had received a mass of telegrams and letters expressing a desire for the success of the League's efforts.

The resolution was carried.

SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS

Grissell Prize, 1927-1928.

The Jury for the Grissell Prize have received certain questions from an intending competitor for the Prize. These questions, together with the answers made by the Jury, are given below for the information of any other competitors :—

Question.

1. "The four angles to be rounded to a radius of 20 feet." Must the frontage of the building be so rounded or could any other angle treatment be adopted?

2. "Shopping space . . . on ground floor over whole area of site." What about goods department?

3. "Internal galleries for lighting purposes," and later under drawings required "Ground-floor plan indicating by dotted lines first-floor gallery." Does this mean lighting *areas* on the second and third floors or does it mean that the first, second, and third floors should have an internal well or wells with light in the roof over, *i.e.*, the ground floor carried up through the first floor or through all the other floors?

4. "Shop windows to surround the site." Does this preclude solid piers or must the upper part of the building "stand on glass"?

5. "The building is to be . . . of fireproof construction throughout." Does this mean that merely the materials should be fire-resisting and/or that the building should be planned so as to localise outbreaks of fire? The latter would be impossible in the event of the galleries running the full height.

Answer.

The angle of the building must be rounded to a radius of 20 feet to conform with certain regulations made in 1925 in connection with the lay-out of main thoroughfares. Any other angle treatment arranged must fall within the quadrant of 20 feet circle, but in this case must obviously involve sacrifice of site area and would probably be against the wishes of a business client.

The shop space must occupy the whole of the ground floor not required by staircases, lifts, dispatch office, or goods entrance. There should be no actual goods department on the ground floor.

The complete building has to be roofed at the level of the ceiling of the topmost floor at which point it will have glazed lights. The first, second, and third floors will, therefore, be arranged as galleries, light passing from the glazed lantern at the top of the building through each floor to the ground floor which covers the site.

Piers may be introduced on the external elevation of the ground floor, but must be strictly limited in area and must take serious account of the demand of the trader for extensive glass area.

It may be assumed that the local authority will accept fire risk of the building without party-walls and that the term "Fire-proof construction throughout" refers to the materials.

Conference with Teachers of Building.

On Tuesday, July 26, at 2.30 p.m., in the R.I.B.A. Galleries, the Schools Committee of the Board of Architectural Education will hold a conference with the representative teachers of building who are in London on a course arranged by the Board of Education. A paper will be read on the subject of "Instruction in the Application of Science to Building Construction" by Dr. R. E. Stradling, Director of Building Research, Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. A discussion will follow. There will be an exhibition of architects' working drawings in the Galleries.

The 11th International Congress of Architects.

At a recent meeting of the permanent committee of the International Congress of Architects, held in Paris, it was decided to hold the Eleventh International Congress in Amsterdam and The Hague from August 29th to September 4th. This will be the first regular International Congress of Architects held since the war. The architects of the Netherlands have long desired this meeting and are exerting every effort to make it a notable gathering. Five of the subjects thus far decided upon for discussion are.—

1. International Competitions.
2. Legal Protection of the Title of Architect.
3. Architectural Copyright.
4. Architecture as Practised by the Architect and by the Architect-Builder.
5. Artistic Development of Architecture since 1900.

Those expecting to be present will kindly communicate with the secretary of the British Section, Lt.-Col. H. P. Cart de Lafontaine, A.R.I.B.A.

BRISTOL SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE.

There was a good company present at the annual exhibition and prize-giving in connection with the R.W.A. School of Architecture, which was held at the Royal West of England Academy last week. Mr. C. F. W. Dening, R.W.A., F.R.I.B.A., President of the Bristol Society of Architects, who presided, said the work of the past year had been infinitely superior to that of the previous year. The school had become an essential factor in the training of architects. The death-knell had been rung on the old-fashioned system of training, and they had got as near the ideal system of education with part-time in the school and part-time in the office—the dual system. The Chairman paid a tribute to the work of the headmaster, Mr. Gordon Hake, and said that if the school was to make still further progress and the number of students increased, it would be necessary to obtain other premises where the school could have the fullest opportunities of developing its work.

Mr. Gordon Hake, in giving the annual report of the school, said the number of students was 25, the largest since the school commenced in 1922, and the standard of work reached was high. He thanked the hon. secretary, Mr. Eustace H. Button, and the students for their loyal co-operation during the year.

Mr. J. E. Barton, headmaster of the Bristol Grammar School, in moving a vote of thanks to Mrs. Richardson, who presented the prizes, said what they were most concerned with in architecture in the past was producing something absolutely right for its purpose, the purpose of expressing in some vivid form their own consciousness of the high ideals that filled them.

The following were the prize-winners :— Dame Janet Stoncomb Wills Travelling Studentship, value £25, R. Newman; the Savory Design Medal, R. S. Redwood; Architectural Association Design Prize, value £5 5s., A. E. Barrington, A. P. Mackness (prox. acc.); R.W.A. Silver Medal and B.S.A. prize of £3 3s., B. I. Day, F. S. Wilbond (prox. acc.); R.W.A. Bronze Medal and B.S.A. prize of £2 2s., D. A. Thuell, N. P. Hartland Thomas (prox. acc.); Headmaster's prize, value £2 2s., for the most marked progress, A. R. Mackness.

THE FACULTY OF ARCHITECTS AND SURVEYORS.

The annual general meeting of the Faculty of Architects and Surveyors was held at the Memorial Hall, Farringdon-street, E.C. 4, on July 13 inst., the President (Col. H. J. Duncan-Teape) being in the chair.

The accounts and auditors' report for the year ended May 31, 1927, were adopted unanimously. The report of the Executive Council showed that the membership on May 31, 1927, was 512.

The steps taken by the Faculty in connection with the proposed statutory registration of architects were outlined.

The system of tuition and examinations to be adopted by the Faculty were explained to the meeting, and it was stated that it was hoped to make the system of entrance by examination compulsory as soon as the Faculty was sufficiently well established.

The Council expressed its appreciation of the voluntary services which had been rendered in the organisation of the Faculty by its first officials and by the first President (Col. H. J. Duncan-Teape), and Vice-President (Mr. Langford Moyle).

Northern Architectural Association.

At the annual meeting of the Cumberland branch of the Northern Architectural Association, Mr. T. Taylor Scott, F.R.I.B.A., was elected chairman, and Mr. J. H. Martindale, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., of Carlisle, and Mr. A. Huddart, of Whitehaven, were appointed vice-chairmen. Members appointed to the executive committee were Messrs. H. Oldfield, R. Morton Rigg, J. Foxall, J. Slack and H. E. Ayris (hon. secretary and treasurer).

The Institute of Fuel.

The final act of the inauguration of "The Institute of Fuel" was performed in London on July 5, when the requisite resolutions were passed by members of the Institution of Fuel Technology, the members of the Institution of Fuel Economy Engineers having previously passed the necessary resolutions for the merging of the two Institutions. The "Institute of Fuel" is, therefore, now formally launched, and the Council, consisting of prominent leaders on both the scientific and industrial sides, is now actively engaged in organising the work of the Institute.

Sir Alfred Mond, Bart., P.C., M.P., is the first President of the Institute. The Secretary will be pleased to forward particulars to all those interested in the fuel question, on application to the Institute of Fuel, 202, Abbey House, Westminster, London, S.W.1.

New Cinema Safeguards.

Stricter regulations to guard against the danger of fire are to be imposed on London cinemas by the L.C.C. At present cinematograph halls and small concert halls are permitted to use wood in the roofs, but the Theatres and Music Halls Committee recommends that this concession shall be withdrawn except for cinematograph halls accommodating not more than 500 people. "The modern tendency," the committee points out, "is to erect cinematograph halls with balconies to accommodate from 1,000 to 3,000 persons and to provide an entertainment more or less comparable with that given in theatres and music halls. There does not, therefore, appear to be sufficient justification for continuing the exemption from the requirement for a roof of fire-resisting construction"

THE ROYAL SANITARY INSTITUTE

The Thirty-eighth Congress of the Royal Sanitary Congress, held at Hastings, was continued on Thursday, July 14, when the Engineering and Architecture Section opened a conference in the Town Hall, under the presidency of Mr. H. D. Searles-Wood, F.R.I.B.A.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

Mr. Searles-Wood, in the course of his presidential address, said, speaking with reference to the scheme for the development of the East Kent coalfields, that the new town which was growing up about half a mile from Snowdown colliery, which itself was a few miles north-west of Dover, was the first important housing scheme produced in the development of the East Kent coalfield. This pit, newly developed, was already employing a large number of men who had chiefly moved into the district from other coalfields; some of them lived at Nonnington, a small but pretty village a mile from the pit, some at Woolage, a hamlet on the other side; but the majority lived in Dover and travelled by train to work. These workers were to form the new community at Aylesham and to give a start to the new fashion in industrial houses. The town was being built in a wide, shallow valley, with a boulevard 100 ft. wide; at the lower end of the boulevard would be the railway station on the line between Dover and Canterbury. Further up the valley the boulevard would open out into a central market place and shopping centre, where an hotel would be built, and ultimately there would be churches and schools and the usual public buildings. The drainage question had been extremely difficult, originally it was intended to have a disposal plant, the purified effluent to be discharged on the chalk, but Margate, which drew its water supply from wells and adits in the neighbourhood, objected, and a trunk sewer was to be constructed for a distance of 3 miles to discharge into the Stour. The bricks and tiles had been imported from abroad to a place which produced the finest bricks and tiles in the world.

The principal event in the engineering world, continued the President, was the publication of the Report of the Royal Commission on Cross-River Traffic in London. This Commission was the outcome of the controversy in the possibility of saving Waterloo Bridge as an architectural masterpiece. It was three years since this controversy was first raised on the subject of Waterloo Bridge. In October, 1923, a serious movement in No. 4 pier, counting from the Lambeth pier, was noticed, and the extent of the settlement became such that in November of that year an attempt was made to arrest the settlement of the pier by injecting cement into the gravel underlying the masonry. In spite of this treatment, or probably as a result of it, the subsidence continued at an increasing rate until May, 1924, when the bridge was temporarily closed to traffic, the roadway lightened, and arches Nos. 4 and 5 supported by wooden centering. As a result of these remedial measures the settlement was checked, and no appreciable movement had since taken place, in spite of the fact that the bridge was reopened for restricted use in July, 1924.

The Commission was called upon to decide two questions. In the first place, was it necessary to take down and rebuild the bridge in order to render it serviceable for the future, and if not, what was the alternative; and secondly, was the bridge, with its present width of roadway, capable of playing its proper part in relation to the adjacent bridges, actual or projected, in the cross-river requirements of the central area of London? In answer to the formal questions addressed to him by the Commission, Sir Alexander Gibb, K.B.E., C.B., gave it as his opinion that (i) the existing bridge should not be demolished; (ii) piers Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 6, and the arches supported by them, should be taken down and rebuilt; (iii) the remaining piers which are not to be taken down should be supplied with new foundations by underpinning, if it should be established in each case, after further examination, that this course is really essential, and that such underpinning should be conducted by the "free air," open coffer-dam method, and (iv) the foundations in all cases should be carried down to a depth of 35 ft. below Ordnance Datum, and, further, he made the important pronouncement that, in his view, the restoration of the bridge by the method recommended above would be less costly and take less time than a complete process of taking down and rebuilding, and could be carried out without serious interference to navigation.

The Commission, however, while arriving at conclusions on the technical aspect of the question, which seemed in the main to support those previously arrived at by the Conference of Societies, yet made a concession to the London County Council, inasmuch as they suggested that the roadway of the bridge should be widened to accommodate four lines of vehicular traffic. To effect the required alteration, it was proposed to take down the balustrade, cornice and frieze between the piers, and the cornice of the piers, and form a new cornice with mutules as in the old cornice, but differently spaced. This cornice stone would need to be of sufficient depth back to front to give counterpoise to the overhang, and to admit of its being well tied down at the back to prevent its overbalancing under the weight of the balustrade. It was anticipated that the proposed alteration would not diminish the monumental value of the design (a similar treatment was applied to London Bridge some years ago). Thus it appeared that one of the greatest works of structural engneering which the last century produced had been given a new lease of life.

Modern Bathroom Accommodation in Hotels and its Limitation under the Public Health Act.

Mr. Stanley Hamp, F.R.I.B.A., then read a paper on this subject, in the course of which he said that it would be common knowledge to all that the by-laws of this country forbade the placing of any water-closet within a building, unless it adjoined an external wall which "shall abut immediately upon a street, or upon a yard, garden, or open space of not less than 100 square feet in area. Architects, therefore, were unable to plan any building except in accordance with such a regulation, without special consent. Such a regulation precluded possibility of adopting in this country an arrangement for the internal w.c. upon the lines almost universally practised now on the Continent and in the United States. This was a very serious handicap to the successful development of buildings of the hotel and residential flat class. Apart from the loss to the general public, which was, having regard to present-day demands, a serious one, it was even more important to the building owner in considering the financial aspect of his building.

Although he did not pretend to have the expert knowledge in sanitary science as had his audience, at the same time he had had the advantage of ascertaining the views on the subject from the most up-to-date and learned scientists, and he could not help feeling that the by-law dealing with the internal w.c. when it was first made was a valuable and necessary law. There was no real justification, however, for continuing such a restriction in view of the great advance that had been made in artificial ventilation, so common now in all important buildings. Before the mechanical system of ventilation was scientifically developed and introduced into buildings, by which fresh air was brought into the room and the foul air was extracted, it was quite obvious that any apartment containing a w.c. apparatus should of itself have direct ventilation to the outer air and at a time when it was almost common practice on the Continent to place these fittings in any odd position within the building without any direct ventilation, it was necessary that we in this country should define clearly what in the interests of public health should prevail. With that view, said the lecturer, he was entirely in agreement; at the present day, however, conditions had changed, and whereas the law then made was arbitrary and a logical development, our Continental brethren had obtained perhaps a more strictly scientific result by rather more latitude than was allowed here. The curious fact remained that, whereas in the past we had certainly led among all nations in our sanitary provisions, our position now was such that our very restrictions stood in the way of scientific progress.

Let it for a moment be assumed, said the lecturer, that we had two buildings, one planned to comply with our present-day regulations, the other planned on the Continental and American practice. *A* illustrated what we could do, *B* illustrated what was possible abroad. In *A* we had w.c. apartments opening on to an internal area (100 sq. ft. in area); this area could have 14 w.c.s opening on to it, and the building could be ten floors high. Such an area virtually became purely a ventilation duct open at the top with no certainty of draught to guarantee its usefulness. Under these conditions, he claimed was probable, and could be demonstrated, that at certain times of the year it was made possible by the varying internal and external temperatures, that the windows opening into this duct might, in point of fact, become inlets and not outlets, with the obvious result that the foul air instead of passing out of the chamber would be drawn within the building, and vitiate the air of the rooms in the immediate vicinity. Such a result would obviously be absolutely the reverse of what was intended, and would be condemned as being insanitary. In comparison, we could take scheme "B." Here these fittings abutted upon very much smaller ducts, which, in fact, were intakes for fresh air and extracts for foul air. These air vents could be designed completely to change the air of the chamber six or even more times per hour. By means of the modern ventilating plant this could definitely be assured and was scientifically more certain in effect than conditions prevailing in scheme "A." He was aware that it was sometimes said that the only drawbacks to such a system were that the apparatus might get out of use or be neglected, with evil consequences. The same criticism of many other similar conditions might be made where a mechanical device was adopted, and if that was sufficient to condemn in this case, it should equally apply elsewhere, but necessity had not made this necessary.

In considering the merits of either arrangement, he would take it for granted the installation itself, that was, the plumbing work, and the fittings were sound in both cases. The result of the comparison, he claimed, showed that whereas in scheme "A" the hygienic condition could be injurious to persons living in the vicinity of the w.c. apartment, and the danger could not be avoided by any available means, in scheme "B" the injurious conditions could never prevail unless there was a stoppage of the mechanical ventilation system, which could be known and remedied. It would be quite possible to instal duplicate ventilation fans, although he did not believe it had been found necessary where this system was employed.

Mr. Hamp then proposed the following resolution:—That the Public Health Act be amended to admit of the internal w.c. apartments where adequate mechanical means of ventilation is adopted, to the approval of the Local Authority, and that the Council of the Royal Sanitary Institute be recommended to forward this resolution to the London County Council.

After considerable discussion, however, the resolution was not carried.

Mr. Kenneth M. B. Cross then read a paper on

"Public Baths and Their Future Development."

The "lay-out," said the lecturer, of a typical modern public baths establishment comprised a two- or three-storied brick or stone building, fronting the principal street, and containing on the ground floor the principal entrance, and on the upper floors a few small rooms for residential or administrative purposes, the whole forming an architectural screen to the large shed-like erections of the swimming baths proper. These were generally bounded on their remaining three sides by adjoining houses, and did not present those architectural possibilities to the designer that would obtain in the case of a town hall or art gallery upon an open site. In regard to the construction of the bath tank, when it was remembered that in the building of swimming ponds constructed as recently as fifteen or twenty years ago it was necessary to build the walls in brickwork about 2 ft. 3 in. or more in thickness, laid in cement with a vertical asphalt damp-course, and with brick buttresses 9 ft. or so apart, a comparison of the modern method of tank construction in ferro-concrete with walls 5 in. or even 4 in. in thickness was most striking.

Whilst considering the swimming bath, an interesting invention known as the wave bath, which had not hitherto received the attention in this country it deserved, was worthy of notice. Briefly, the system comprised machinery for producing a series of waves—so realistic as to be similar to the waves of the sea—and which had the additional advantage of being warmed to a desirable temperature. By means of the principle of aeration and filtration a continuous supply of clean water was assured, and very considerable economies in cost were obtained. The system was recommended by experts in water analysis and approved by the Ministry of Health.

The system known as the "Lassar Baths System," introduced into this country by Mr. Kane, comprised in its ideal arrangement, said the lecturer, a central hall, or bath-room, in which were fitted the bath compartments containing spray baths, and in an adjoining room a suitably arranged system of dressing boxes, one box being reserved for each bath compartment. The temperature of the hall containing the bath compartments was raised to 90 deg. or 100 deg., and that of the dressing rooms adjoining the hall to 60 deg. The bather entered the dressing-box, which was fitted with two doors, one communicating with the common corridor and the other with the bath hall, in which the door of his bathing compartment faced him. The door between the dressing-box and the bath hall was self-closing. The spray bath, in which the bather could regulate the temperature of the water by means of a specially designed mixing valve—so adjusted as to prevent scalding—only occupied a fraction of the time frequently spent in a slipper bath, and had no enervating effects. It was admirably suited for use after sports in schools and colleges, or for industrial workers in mines or factories, or, in fact, in any district where it was desired to accommodate a large number of bathers cheaply, efficiently and quickly.

One of the most important considerations in bath design was the question of heating and the type of plant to be used for this purpose. The old high-pressure steam system, with its cumbersome Lancashire boilers, tall, unsightly chimney stack, and its costliness in construction and in working expenses, was out of date, and a system of heat-generating plant had now largely superseded the high-pressure steam system and would, in all probability, be largely adopted in public baths all over the country, until heating by electricity became possible. The system consisted in installing cast-iron or steel sectional low-pressure boilers combined with calorifiers and circulating pumps, coupled together direct without the intervention of any steam traps, automatic condense pumps or boiler feed pumps. These took the place of high-pressure steam boilers, with their attendant mechanical devices. The apparatus consisted of a battery or batteries of sectional steam boilers working at a pressure not exceeding 10 lb. per square inch, but generally working at 5 lb. per square inch or less, while above the steam boilers, in suitable positions, were fixed calorifiers, the number varying according to the duties required. For instance, one calorifier would be provided for warming up the water in the swimming pond or ponds, one for generating hot water for the slipper baths, public and establishment laundries, etc., and one for warming the buildings on the low-pressure hot-water system. The steam boilers were direct coupled to the calorifiers, and the condense taken back from the calorifiers direct into the boilers, the whole of the condense water returning by gravity, no steam traps or mechanical device being necessary. That being so, the same water in the boilers was continually being re-evaporated and condensed, and consequently no lime deposit was generated in the boilers and the cleaning of the boilers became unnecessary.

The method of warming the swimming pond or ponds was by passing cold water from the company's main when filling the ponds, through its particular calorifier on the way to the swimming ponds; thus the cold water took up a considerable amount of heat on its way to the ponds, without the assistance of any mechanical energy. When the swimming ponds were filled and the water company's main was shut down by the valves, the necessary additional heat to the water was obtained by circulating the water in the ponds through a calorifier by means of a centrifugal pump coupled direct to an electric motor. Alternatively, the pump might be belt-driven if the circumstances were suitable. By this means any temperature of the water in the ponds could be achieved; the final temperature required usually being from 72 deg. to 75 deg. The hot water for the slipper baths, public and establishment laundries, etc., was generated in a separate calorifier installed for this purpose, the water passing through the calorifier on its way from the cold-water storage tank to the slipper baths and other appliances.

The low-pressure heating apparatus also was generated by an independent calorifier, and the circulation to the various radiators, heating pipes, etc., was maintained either on the gravity system, if the levels of the building were suitable, or by forced circulation actuated by a centrifugal pump, in which case all variations of levels were readily overcome and an efficient circulation was ensured to every part of the building.

In reply to a question, Mr. Cross said that the difficulty of obtaining suitable sites for public baths was great. He was, however, of the opinion that although in municipal buildings there was seldom much money for architectural embellishment, such as carving, statuary, etc., it was possible, even in the face of a low building cost, to obtain architectural dignity.

THE CONGRESS DINNER.

The Congress dinner was held on the Thursday evening, at the Queen's Hotel, the Chairman of the Council, Professor A. Bostock Hill, M.Sc., M.D., being in the chair. Amongst those present were Councillor T. S. Dymond, the Mayor, Sir Allan Powell, C.B.E., Mr. H. D. Searles-Wood, F.R.I.B.A., Lieut.-Col. F. E. Fremantle, O.B.E., M.P., and Professor J. Basil Buxton.

The loyal toasts honoured, Dr. Charles Porter proposed the toast of "The Mayor and Corporation of Hastings," to which the Mayor responded.

Councillor A. D. Thorpe, J.P., then proposed the toast of "The Royal Sanitary Institute." He said that the Institute's work touched every section of the community. He would like to point out that while in 1875 they had but seven members, now the Institute had five thousand. Their operations were world wide, and for the efficient carrying out of this work they were greatly dependent upon the committee and secretary.

The Chairman, in his response, said that there was a connection between the Royal Sanitary Institute and Hastings, for one of the Institute's founders was the Duke of Northumberland, while Hastings' present member was Lord Eustace Percy. Speaking of national sanitation, the Chairman said that fifty-one years ago people did not believe in hygiene. The common people did not know the first thing and others had irons in the fire. But the Institute had never faltered. Their first job was to certificate sanitary inspectors, so that public health authorities could know who efficiently could carry out their work. The Royal Sanitary Institute stood out peculiarly amongst societies because every person could take part in the work.

Dr. G. F. Buchan, Chairman of the Institute's Examination Committee, proposing a vote of thanks to the delegates, said the presence of foreign delegates made for international amity and international public health.

Dr. S. Kojima, of Japan, suggested a sanitary alliance between England and Japan, while replies were also made by Councillor E. O. Drake, Johannesburg, and Alderman E. J. Reed, J.P., Mayor of West Ham.

Mr. John D. Watson gave "The Local Committee and Officers of the Congress," and spoke highly of Councillor G. Shoesmith, Chairman of the local committee, and D. W. Jackson and Dr. G. R. Bruce, local secretaries, both of whom responded.

[Our report will be concluded next week.]

WHITLEY COUNCILS.

"The Whitley Councils' Crisis" is the title of a manifesto issued to the Press by five members of the Roadstone Committee of Conservative Members of Parliament, namely, Sir Cooper Rawson, M.P. (Brighton), Sir Basil Peto, Bt., M.P. (Barnstaple), Mr. W. Lindsay Everard, M.P. (Melton), Lt.-Col. G. Windsor-Clive, C.M.G., M.P. (Ludlow), and Major S. E. Harvey, M.P. The manifesto begins with a reference to "the grave danger that the National Joint Industrial Councils may disappear for want of a simple piece of legislation which a majority in each of the industries concerned desires," and a plea for facilities and support from the Government for the Bill by which an agreement made by a Council which applied for an Order legalising that particular agreement would become binding throughout the industry in the area over which the Council had jurisdiction.

Following are some of the chief points of the manifesto:—"Undercutting by unorganised employers at present leaves the organised employer with the choice of losing orders, with short time or unemployment for his men, or of ignoring the Whitley Council and reducing wages. The inevitable result must be the breaking up of the Council. Some Councils are holding together only in the hope of legislation.

"The unanimous agreements of the Whitley Council for the Granite and Roadstone Quarrying Industry, in which relations between employers and men could not be better, are flouted by certain local authorities which own quarries as well as by private firms. The Council has asked the Government if grants for road work could not be made conditional upon the provision in the fair wages clause in contracts for the N.J.I.C. rate of wages prevailing in the district. So far the Ministers of Health, Transport, and Labour have not been able to see their way to use their influence in the direction desired."

ARCHITECTS' & BUILDERS' INQUIRY BUREAU

We are glad to give questions and answers, but cannot accept responsibility for contributed replies, especially on legal matters

May we appeal to our correspondents to submit their queries on paper of a size easily filed, and written as legibly as possible, or, better still, in typewriting?—ED.

Asbestos Sheeting.

[REPLY TO "ASBESTOS," JULY 1.]

SIR,—If a tile patterned sheet with a varnish finish would answer your correspondent's purpose, almost any of the better known firms of asbestos manufacturers would be able to supply. READER.

Artificial Stone.

[REPLY TO "FRESHMAN," JUNE 24, AND TO "SURVEYOR," JULY 8.]

We have read "Surveyor's" letter in your issue of the 8th inst. It is our invariable custom in all jobs on which artificial stone is employed to measure the latter in detail. A copy of the bill of quantities of the stone is sent to the competing sub-contractors, and the lowest estimate received inserted as a P.C. sum in the main bills of quantities. We think your correspondent's assertion that the quantities are "more often than not taken off by the tendering firms" is incorrect, and that the method mentioned above is adopted by the majority of quantity surveying firms CHARTERED SURVEYORS.

SIR,—"Surveyor," in your July 8 issue, states that "Artificial stone sub-contracts are generally included as P.C. sums in bills of quantities, the quantties for which are more often than not *taken off by the tendering firms from the drawings*" (the italics are ours).

We fail to understand why it should be more difficult for the surveyor (who is appointed and paid for that purpose) to take off the quantities than for the "tendering firms" to do so; surely such a suggestion is a reflection on the profession. We see no more difficulty in measuring artificial stone than the genuine article or even terra cotta. If the stones are cubed and their labours properly described (with sketches in special instances) there is no need for the elaborations referred to at the end of your correspondent's letter.

The increasing tendency of placing on "the tendering firms" the onus of measuring from the drawings appears to be striking at the very root of the surveyor's calling, and if carried much farther will mean his elimination by a piecemeal return to the old days when the one and only "tendering firm"—the builder—took off the whole of the quantities from the drawings and the quantity surveyor was unknown. We are constrained to ask whether the growing habit of unduly loading "quantities" with P.C. sums is a sign of deterioration, incompetence, or laziness? BUILDERS.

Lime for Plastering.

[REPLY TO "J. R. T.," JULY 15.]

SIR,—I do not agree with "J. R. T.'s" solution at all. If you put a certain measure of dry lime in a bucket and then add water, the effect is an apparent shrinkage of bulk in the lime. The same applies to much the same degree with sand, the water driving out numerous air bubbles and actually permitting the solids to pack tighter than when dry, so that the wet putty added to the dry sand in bulk should actually give the lime the advantage, and the analysis should certainly not disclose a shortage of lime in my opinion. WHAT ELSE.

English Oak.

SIR,—A quantity of English oak which I have used for beamed ceilings and external half-timber work has shown an excessive amount of shakes within a few months of building in. I am advised that my specification is not sufficiently stringent to cover this defect. Can you quote me a suitable specification clause to cover? RESTORER.

Scottish Contract.

SIR,—I am expecting to build in Scotland in the near future, and I understand the local practice is to make separate contracts with each trade. This surely must throw a considerable amount of work on the architect's shoulders, in the way of co-ordinating the separate trades, which work would ordinarily be the job of the general contractor. Should I be justified in claiming additional fees for this work? SASSENACH.

Soft Woods.

SIR,—Is there any danger in using white wood for joinery, and is there any appreciable difference in cost between this and the more usually specified red deal? YOUNGSTER.

THE WEEK IN PARLIAMENT

WESTMINSTER, *Wednesday.*

The Registration Bill.

A private meeting of the Select Committee which is considering the Architects (Registration) Bill was held on July 12, to consider the evidence submitted to them, and amendments to the Bill.

Slum Clearances.

Mr. Buxton asked, in view of the Minister of Health's recent statement that progress should shortly be made with the improvement of slum conditions, what steps was it proposed to take in the matter?

Major Cope said that 98 schemes for the clearance of slum areas in various parts of the country had so far been confirmed, and the Minister anticipated that in view of the progress which was being made generally with house building, local authorities would shortly be able to turn their attention in a greater degree to this aspect of the housing problem. Local authorities already had very wide powers, and provision was made in the Housing Act of 1923 for the grant of Exchequer financial assistance to local authorities who carried out improvement schemes which were approved by the Minister, including the provision of rehousing accommodation. The question of further legislation to facilitate and extend the power of dealing with slum conditions was at present engaging the Minister's attention.

Housing in Westminster.

Sir Robert Thomas asked the Minister of Health whether he was aware that the problem of housing conditions in the city of Westminster was due to the high cost of building; and if he would state the cause of the high cost of building in this particular area?

Major Cope, who replied, said that the Minister was not aware of any reason why the cost of erecting houses should be materially more expensive in Westminster than in any other part of Central London, but the high cost of land in Westminster materially increased the difficulty of providing housing accommodation in the city at a reasonable rent.

The Making Up of Roads.

Mr. Thurtle asked the Minister if his attention had been drawn to the hardship suffered by owners of new houses, who had, with difficulty, contrived to find sufficient money to buy houses, when they were confronted with demands from the local authority for the cost of making up the roads in which the houses are situate: and if he was proposing to take any action for relieving owners of new houses of this burden?

Sir Kingsley Wood said that no action was proposed with the object of relieving owners of the entire burden of private street works. The general law provided for an appeal against unreasonable demands of the local authority. When cases of hardship were brought to the notice of the Minister, he encouraged the local authority to spread the burden, if the owners so desired, over a period of years, and he was willing to sanction loans for that purpose.

Rent Restriction.

Sir John Power asked the Minister of Health whether, in the forthcoming Rent Restrictions Bill, he intended to make it easier for people to obtain possession of their own houses for their own occupation?

Sir Walter de Frece asked the Minister whether, in connection with the renewal of the Rent Restriction Acts, he would consider the desirability of obtaining from the chief local authorities their views on the policy of gradual decontrol and its effect on the housing problem in their respective areas.

Mr. Chamberlain said that the present proposal of the Government was that the Rent Restriction Acts should be extended for one year by means of the Expiring Laws Continuance Act, and if this was done, no amendments such as those contemplated would be practicable.

Compensation.

Mr. Day asked the Minister whether, in view of the hardship experienced by owners of small houses in Watergate-street, Deptford, and other parts of Great Britain who had been served with notices under Section 46 of the Housing Act of 1925 that their property was required for reconstruction or other improvement schemes, and that they would only be compensated for the value at the time the valuation was made of the land, as the site was cleared of the buildings, he would consider the introduction of amending legislation so that small property owners could be reasonably recompensed for the loss of their property?

Mr. Chamberlain said that he hoped to be able to introduce legislation, but he was unable at present to give any indication of the date of its introduction.

Beauties of the Countryside.

Sir Robert Thomas asked the Minister of Health whether, in view of the steady encroachment of urban conditions upon the countryside, consequent upon the easy access afforded by motor transport, he had considered the desirability of setting apart certain districts as national parks for the purposes of health and holiday-making, with restrictions upon the erection of houses and industrial buildings?

Mr. Chamberlain said that measures were not contemplated in this direction.

Sir Robert Thomas asked the Home Secretary whether, in view of the rapid urbanisation of the rural districts, he was prepared to introduce legislation dealing comprehensively with the whole question of the disfigurement of the countryside, and especially of beauty spots and holiday resorts, by advertisements, industrial plants, and other objects?

Sir William Joynson-Hicks said His Majesty's Government were always willing to consider any practicable suggestions that might be put forward for protecting the natural beauties of the country, but he was unable to conceive how it would be possible in a single measure to deal with a subject of such complexity and involving so many different interests. Extensive powers had, during the life of the present Parliament, been conferred on local authorities to protect their districts against disfiguring advertisements, and in Town Planning Schemes for land about to be developed for building purposes provision might be made for securing the amenities of the area.

Architects' Registration Bill.

Mr. G. B. J. Athoe, General Secretary of the Incorporated Association of Architects and Surveyors, referring to the report of the proceedings before the Registration Bill Select Committee, in our issue for July 8, in which it is stated that the witness on behalf of the Faculty of Architects and Surveyors, in reply to a question "How many members have you?" said "five thousand and fifty," points out that according to the Minutes of Evidence, the reply was "five hundred and fifty; about three hundred are approximately architect members."

THE BUILDING TRADE

THE LAW OF FIXTURES.—XIII

By W. T. CRESWELL, Barrister-at-Law; L.R.I.B.A.; Associate (late Fellow) of the Surveyors' Institution; &c.

REMEDIES FOR THE RECOVERY OF FIXTURES OR THEIR VALUE AFTER THEIR ILLEGAL REMOVAL.—II.

Under Distress.

Distress is a remedy whereby an aggrieved person can, in a summary manner, and without any legal process, take the personal chattels out of the possession of a wrong-doer into his own possession, to hold them as a pledge for the redress of an injury, the performance of a duty, or the satisfaction of a demand. The term distress is also applied to the thing taken or distrained.

At one time many personal chattels, such as machines attached to the freehold which were not in the nature of fixtures, were held to be distrainable. It may now, however, be taken that all fixtures belonging to tenants of any category are absolutely privileged from distress. This extends to all machinery and engines which are attached, or even attached by "constructive annexation," to the freehold, or which may have been put up for trade purposes by the judgment debtor. Neither can distress be levied on any fixtures which for any necessity may have been temporarily removed elsewhere, if they form part of a fixture, and are considered part of the freehold. The following show how the Case Law has evolved :—

In Dalton v. Whittem (1842), 3 Q.B. 961, a landlord distraining for rent in arrears from a tenant of a public-house, seized certain beer-engines, etc., which were tenants' fixtures affixed to the freehold, and removed them from the premises. It was held that an action for trover lay against the landlord for these articles, and that he could not distrain on them for rent; but that whilst for the purposes of the action for trover the beer-engines, etc., were considered goods and chattels to be recovered, yet they were not, when installed, goods and chattels for the purposes of distraint.

In Hellawell v. Eastwood (1851), 6 Ex. 295, when certain machines, called "mules," in a cotton mill were fixed in part by means of screws to wooden flooring, and in part into holes let into stone flooring and run with molten lead, were held distrainable for rent. This was because the Court decided they had not lost their character as movable chattels; not that tenants' fixtures could be distrained upon. This case, which only decided that as these chattels retained their chattel nature they were therefore distrainable, would not now be followed, for in Turner v. Cameron (1870), L.R. 5 Q.B 305, three railways were connected with a coal mine, one of these being within the mine, one within a yard attached to the colliery, and the third extending from the yard and effecting a junction with a public railway. The lessee of this triple railway system had mortgaged it to the plaintiff, and the latter had entered into possession. The rent being in arrears, the lessor distrained on the three railways; which had been constructed by preparing the ground with ballast spread over it in which sleepers were embedded, and to these the rails were fastened by nails. To remove the rails it was necessary to loosen the ballast by means of picks; and to lever the sleepers up, leaving holes in the ballast, and they were slewed and shifted about from time to time for the convenience of the colliery. It was held that the three railways, by their mode of annexation to the soil, became fixtures, and were not distrainable.

Also in Hobson v. Gorringe (1897), 1 Ch. 182, a gas engine affixed to the freehold by bolts and screws to prevent it from rocking was held sufficiently annexed to the land as to become a fixture. This case was followed in Reynolds v. Ashby and Son, Ltd. (1903), 1 K.B. 87, which was a similar case.

Again, in Crossley Brothers, Ltd. v. Lee (1908), 1 K.B. 86, an engine which was affixed to the floor of premises and hired from the plaintiffs' by the defendants' tenant for the purpose of his trade, was seized by the defendant under a distress for rent due from the tenant (the hirer), and the defendant, in fact, sold it. It was held, the engine had become a fixture and was not distrainable.

In all cases no articles can be distrained upon unless it is possible to reinstate them in the same state or plight in which they were before the distress. (See Derby v. Harris, 1841, 1 Q.B. 895, where fixtures as kitchen ranges, stoves, coppers and grates which a tenant had the right to sever from the freehold and take away during the term, were held not distrainable for rent.) This case was approved and followed in Provincial Hill Posting Co. v. Low Moor Iron Co. (1909), 2 K.B. 344, where under an agreement by which landowners let to a bill-posting company the right to fix advertisement hoardings on their land for a term of seven years at a specified rent, the company erected upon the land certain hoardings which were supported by means of vertical posts sunk four feet into the ground and strengthened by cross-pieces attached to them, and were further secured from behind by means of a strut and stay let substantially into the ground. It was held, that the hoardings, though removable by the company during the term, were so affixed to the land that they could not be distrained upon for rent due under the agreement.

As, therefore, tenants' fixtures cannot be distrained upon for rent, a tenant is entitled to recover the value of fixtures if removed from premises by the landlord in error and sold as chattels. The value is not necessarily that paid originally by the tenant or the sum which has been obtained at a forced sale; it may be valued, for instance, at the price payable by an incoming tenant to an outgoing tenant. Generally fixtures *in situ* are worth much more than they are when severed. (See Moore v. Drinkwater, 1858, 1 F. & F. 134.)

Since a mere *intention* to do wrong is by itself not actionable, a mere threat of distress is not actionable; although, as already pointed out, a tenant might obtain an injunction to restrain a threatened distress if he brings into Court the rent due.

A creditor distraining fixtures and merely "purporting to sell" them, affords no ground of action, as such sale is a nullity. Also the including of tenants' fixtures in a notice of distress will not attach any liability to the landlord if in fact no service or severance of these takes place. (See Beck v. Denbigh, 1860, 29 L.J.C.P. 273.)

Crops produced by cultivation of the soil and the expenditure of labour, and termed *fructus industriales*, such as corn, and which are not the natural produce of the soil, such as natural grass, is not distrainable at Common Law, but, under section 8 of the Distress for Rent Act, 1737, a lessor or landlord may distrain on all sorts of corn, grass, hops, roots, fruits, pulse, or other product growing on the premises as a distress for arrears of rent. The distress must be sold, and cannot be retained as a pledge. (See Piggott v. Birtles, 1836, 1 M. & W. 448.) This right, however, does not extend to trees, shrubs and plants growing in a nursery ground, for they cannot be distrained. (See Clark v. Gaskarth, 1831, 8 Bing. 92.)

Under a Writ of Execution.

No realty can be seized under a writ of *fieri facias* (see previous article), therefore such fixtures as would descend with the realty to the heir of a judgment debtor (as distinguished from his personal representative) are excluded from the operation of such a writ. Also premises that are leased cannot be entered and the fixtures restrained upon, under any writ issued against the lessor or landlord. (See Poole's Case, 1703, 1 Salk 368; and Beaufort v. Bates, 1862, 3 De G. F. & J., 381.)

In all cases, however, the judgment debtor must have the right himself to sever any fixtures which are seized; therefore it is necessary to inquire into the right of removal before seizing any fixtures. If a tenant, for instance, wrongfully severs articles demised to him with the premises, then, since the property in them even now that they are reduced to a chattel state still rests in the landlord, the sheriff cannot therefore take them under an execution against the tenant. However, he can seize and convey the tenant's *interest* in the fixtures, though the articles themselves still remain affixed to the freehold. If, however, he has seized fixtures together with the lease of the premises to which they are attached and is authorised by the tenant to sever them from the freehold to satisfy the demand for which the writ is issued, he will be bound to sell the fixtures separately unless he can find a purchaser for the lease together with the fixtures. (See Barnard v. Leigh, 1815, 1 Stand 43; and Farrant v. Thompson, 1822, 5 B. & Ald. 826.)

Under Criminal Law.

Malicious Damage.

Under Section 13 of the Malicious Damage Act, 1861, it is a misdemeanour for a tenant for years or other less term or a tenant at will or one holding over after the termination of a tenancy, to unlawfully and maliciously pull down, or sever from the freehold, any fixture fixed in or to a dwelling-house, or building, or part thereof. The damage must have been done maliciously, that is wilfully, and without any claim or pretence of right to do it.

Larceny.

It is larceny (i.e., the wrongful taking and carrying away of the personal goods of anyone from his possession with a felonious intent to convert them to the use of the offender without the consent of the owner) under Section 8 of the Larceny Act, 1916, to steal or intend to steal and damage any fixtures, trees, etc., fixed in or to any building; and under section 16 of the Act, it is larceny for a tenant or lodger, or wife of a tenant or lodger, to steal any chattel or fixture let to be used by such person in or with any house or lodging; though if it appears that he only intended to raise money on such articles for a temporary purpose, and at the time of pawning them had a reasonable expectation of being able to redeem them before the expiration of his tenancy, the tenant or lodger so charged is entitled to an acquittal. (See R. v. Phetheon, 1840, 9 C. & P. 552, and R. v. Medland, 1851, 5 Cox, 292.)

A person entering into an agreement for the lease of a house with the fraudulent intention of stealing its fixtures or taking possession, and who does, in fact, steal them on taking possession, is guilty of larceny. (See R. v. Munday, 1799, 2 East P.C. 594, followed in R. v. Richards, 1911, 1 K.B. 260.)

BUILDERS' LIABILITIES

Our attention has been called to a case, Moffat *v.* Williams, which was decided in the Chancery Division at the close of last sittings, and which was admitted by the Judge who tried it to be one of great hardship to the plaintiffs, a firm of builders carrying on business at Birmingham, who, to quote the learned Judge, "had executed apparently with the greatest success very substantial work on the property in question, and who unfortunately for himself has not received one penny of payment in respect thereof, work which has involved him of necessity in very large expenditure and liability which he will have to discharge without the remotest chance as far as one can see of ever getting any portion of it." In the interest of others engaged in the building trade it seems necessary to examine the circumstances which led to this result, involving a firm, against which no allegations in connection with the work performed were or could be made, in a serious loss of time and money.

In November, 1925, the plaintiffs, through Messrs. Sandy & Norris, architects, came into touch with a Captain Williams (since deceased), the son of the defendant in this action, and entered into a contract with him for the conversion of an old-fashioned farm-house into a gentleman's residence. There were two sections of the work, and it was to be carried out as expeditiously as possible, the first portion, that originally contracted for, to be completed by Easter. A second portion was arranged for later. The contract was on a cost plus percentage basis, and it had been arranged that payments should be made of £500 a month as certified.

The plaintiff had no personal knowledge of Captain Williams, and he made inquiries of Messrs. Sandy & Norris, who were to be the architects, and was informed by their managing clerk that he was recommended by another client of theirs for whom they had worked and who had carried out considerable building operations. The plaintiff had at one time done certain work himself for this other client. The plaintiff also understood that Mr. Norris knew Captain Williams personally, and had made certain plans for him beforehand and had satisfied himself as to his financial position. The work was commenced at once, and the first certificate was given at the end of December. Payment was not made of the £500, but the plaintiff heard that Captain Williams was abroad. The second certificate was given at the end of January, and this again was not paid, but the plaintiff stated in evidence that he was informed that Captain Williams was abroad most of his time, and there was nothing in connection with the premises where Captain Williams' bailiff was in charge to arouse his suspicions. The third certificate, on February 27, was sent to Captain Williams, and then a letter was received from Captain Williams stating that he would attend to the matter at once, and that he had not answered before as he was abroad and the certificates had not reached him. That letter was dated March 5. On March 12 the plaintiff wrote asking for payment, and again on March 16 the plaintiff wrote to the bailiff asking him where he could see Captain Williams. The plaintiff then received a letter written from a nursing home in London informing him that Captain Williams was seriously ill and was still in bed, and that he would have to go to Paris to get the money.

It appears that at this time the plaintiff was becoming seriously disturbed, and that he would have stopped the work, which up to that date had been confined to the extension of the house as originally arranged in the contract, as the second portion which related to the servants' quarters had not been commenced, but the explanation that Captain Williams was ill, satisfied him, and he then went on with the work, and also put the second portion in hand, as the work had been undertaken as urgent. On March 27 Captain Williams offered the plaintiff a bill for £2,000 at two months, which the plaintiff took, and he proceeded with the work, two more sums being certified covering March and April, which were sent to Captain Williams. On May 31 the bill was dishonoured, a fact which was communicated to Captain Williams by letter, and as no answer was received, again by telegram, early in June. The work on the first section was then completed and the second portion was nearing completion. On June 7 Captain Williams telephoned to the plaintiff's office apologising for the matter and promising a banker's draft for the amount of the bill and the amount on the certificates. On June 11 the plaintiff and Mr. Norris had an interview with Captain Williams, there being at that time £5,000 due to the plaintiff. It is unnecessary to state in detail what passed at that interview, but it appears that a banker's draft for £3,000 or £4,000 was promised. We cannot follow accurately the following stages. No banker's draft was received, and further payments as they became due had been demanded, and on July 1, the plaintiff's works manager went to the site and there received information that the property was not owned by Captain Williams. The plaintiff stated that his suspicions had been aroused as to this at the end of May, when the bill was dishonoured

On June 30 work had been stopped by the bailiff of Captain Williams, who informed the plaintiff's foreman that he was acting under instructions from Mr. Romer Williams, the father of Captain Williams, and the defendant in this action. On July 9 the plaintiff himself was refused access to the site. The plaintiff made an effort to see Mrs. Williams at Captain Williams's residence at Curzon-street, but was refused an interview, and almost immediately afterwards it appears Captain Williams was in bankruptcy. The amount due under the certificates was £4,929.

So far as we can gather from the reports of this case and the judgment, the actual position of Captain Williams was as follows. The captain had originally contracted to purchase this property without the ability to pay for it, but for a time the vendor was content to wait so long as six per cent. was paid on the purchase-money. There then came a time when completion of the contract was required, and it was then that Mr. Romer Williams came to the assistance of his son in May, 1922, and he purchased the house for £3,000. We cannot set out the documents in which the arrangement was carried out between Mr. Romer Williams and his son, but on May 3 there was a letter from the defendant to his son giving him the option of purchasing the fee simple of the property, together with the chattels, furniture, agricultural implements and effects in or on the premises for the sum of £3,000.

That was the amount of the purchase-money Captain Williams had agreed to pay the vendor. Then on May 23 an agreement of tenancy was made by which Captain Williams was to be a tenant from year to year, paying a yearly rent of £180, and that tenancy also included all the furniture and effects. This sum was, it will be observed, the six per cent. on the purchase-money which Captain Williams had been paying pending completion. No rent was ever paid under this agreement.

In April, 1923, an absolute bill of sale was granted, by which Captain Williams assigned to the defendant, in consideration of the release of £3,000 of indebtedness, the whole of the contents of the house. From the reports it is difficult to gather what was the intention of the parties as regards this bill of sale, and we can only set out a passage on the judgment as regards these agreements. The learned judge is reported as saying: "There came a time when he" (the vendor) "would not wait longer, and the necessity for completing the purchase became imminent; thereupon the father, as is not unusual with persons occupying that position, felt constrained to step in and relieve his son from the obligation he was under to the gentleman who was the vendor, and the father asked for no more than the vendor had asked from him. He said, 'remain where you are at the same rent calculated at six per cent. on the purchase-money; if at any time you are able to complete this purchase I will let you have it at the same price as the vendor was willing to let you have it.' That to my mind cannot be considered as any possible agency; it merely gave the son a prolonged opportunity which the son had of acquiring what was to him, no doubt, a desirable property. Then it is said that at a later date there was some transaction under which the chattels which were included in the agreement were assigned to the father under an absolute bill of sale. One can readily realise that there may have been circumstances connected with the antecedent history of the son and his possible future which may have prompted both parties to a desire at any rate to secure to the father the chattels for which he had paid and which were his property. That again has really nothing to do with the plaintiff—it does not affect him in the smallest way, and so far as the transactions appearing on the documents are concerned there is nothing which affords a shred of evidence of agency."

It was alleged in the course of the case that the father must have known that this work was going on and that he stood by and did not inform the plaintiff, but the Court found that there was no evidence that Mr. Romer Williams knew anything about the expenditure incurred in respect of this property, in which he had a very remote interest, and that even if he had known he would have had to take upon himself a great responsibility in informing the builder of the interest the son had in the premises; the son had arrived at an age when he might be presumed to be competent to manage his own business, and although the son had but a limited interest as tenant it was competent for the son under the option to convert himself into the owner of the property at any time by paying the sum of £3,000. The latter point appears to us of great importance, for it distinguishes the case from cases where somebody else than the person contracting has been held liable as principal where something has been done to property with their knowledge of which they will get the benefit, a principle hinted at in a court of first instance in Crittall Manufacturing Company *v.* London County Council (*The Builder*, June 2, 1916).

We regret having to discuss a case which must be painful to all parties, but have endeavoured to set out the facts from the material before us to the best of our ability with fairness to both sides in order that such catastrophes may be guarded against in other cases. The case was entirely decided on the ground of agency and that failed. If it had succeeded it is almost impossible to say what effect such a decision would have had on the law of landlord and tenant. On any default on the part of a tenant there might be an attempt to bring in the landlord as a principal in certain circumstances.

The learned Judge, who expressed sympathy with the plaintiff, said in his judgment that it was a great misfortune to the plaintiff that further inquiries were not made before this substantial contract was embarked upon and also that some further step was not taken when it was found that certificate after certificate was neglected.

As regards the first point, from the inquiries made, Captain Williams appeared to be in a good position, and amongst builders there must be some delicacy in pursuing such inquiries as to the position of a prospective client who appears a gentleman of good position, but business is business, and a man giving large credit must be entitled without offence to inquire into the position of the person to whom he is giving it. Bankruptcy law makes it very difficult to insert terms

in the contract that will protect the builder, and, in the absence of express agreement in the contract, he has no lien on the house he has erected (see Hudson on Building Contracts, fifth edition, page 446), therefore he must rely upon the solvency of the employer under the contract. In such circumstances no prospective client should resent inquiries being made, in the absence of express security being offered to the builder as an alternative, and the builder should experience no difficulty in pursuing inquiries as to his client's solvency. For instance, in this case, had an inquiry been made in the first instance as to the ownership of the property, this should not have been resented, though very possibly it would have been. We can only suggest that the trade should take combined action to protect itself in this matter. Inquiries by the individual may be taken objection to and business may pass to a less careful competitor, but the trade as a whole might combine to make such inquiries a rule of the trade and thus remove the personal element—a rule to be applied in every case quite irrespective of the apparent position of the clients and to be acted upon in the ordinary course of business.

As regards the second point, that the plaintiff should have stopped the work when the certificates were ignored, it is, of course, regrettable that he did not do so in the light of subsequent events, but we think we have shown that events might well have led him to think that to take such a course would involve him in certain loss, whilst if he proceeded there might be no loss at all. People in perfectly solvent conditions often delay their payments for some quite inscrutable reason. Hard cases, it is said, make bad law, but our intention in calling attention to this case, where the law appears to have held good, is to prevent other persons from suffering from the law and to indicate that self-protection is necessary in such cases.

SOUTH-WESTERN BUILDERS

Proposing "The National and South-Western Federation of Building Trades Employers" at the annual dinner at Plymouth, on Friday, July 1st, which followed the summer conference of the South-Western Federation of Building Trades Employers, Mr. J. Wibberley, the Plymouth Borough Engineer, said they had some very serious problems to face, and he could see from their deliberation during that day that the members of the Federation were not only thinking of themselves but more especially of the effect their decisions would have upon the general community. They had it in their power to provide houses for the people, and this need was being met in a very generous and ample way. They had their responsibilities, and were realising them as far as town planning was concerned. The municipal authorities found whenever they were asked to plan a certain area in Plymouth that they were always met in the most generous spirit by the landlords concerned. That, to a large extent, was due to the advice given by members of the builders' association in regard to the development of property.

Alderman A. W. Wills, of Bath, responding, referred to the splendid schools which Plymouth had erected, and declared them to be a monument to the erectors and to the patience of the ratepayers.

Reference was made by the President of the National Federation, Mr. E. W. King, of Newport, who also replied, to remarks made by the Minister of Health the previous day in regard to the reduced cost of building, which the Minister attributed to the reduction of the subsidy. Mr. King disagreed with this, and suggested that the cause was the very keen competition builders had to enter into owing to the general stagnation of building in the country. He said that he firmly believed that the high cost of building was in part due to the short hours worked, while there was also no incentive to the men to do their best. He said he would like to see the institution of some system of bonus on output, or payment by results. He believed the community were benefited by the existence of the Federation, which, while it naturally looked after the interests of the industry in which they all got their livelihoods, took into consideration as one of the main factors the question of how the public would be affected.

COURSES OF INSTRUCTION FOR TEACHERS OF BUILDING AND ALLIED SUBJECTS

During the present week, there have been held at the L.C.C. Westminster Technical Institute, Vincent-square, S.W.1, various courses of instruction for teachers of building and the allied trades. Courses of instruction on "Building Science" and "Building Construction and Drawing" have been completed, while the course on "Painting and Decoration" began on July 18, and will be continued on Monday next, July 25, at the L.C.C. School of Building, Ferndale-road, Brixton (mornings), and at the L.C.C. Westminster School of Art, Vincent-square, S.W.1 (afternoons). The principal subject of study will be decoration, with special reference to modern tendencies. Problems on the adaptation of elements of historic decoration to modern requirements will also be considered. During the second week the work will have special relation to the colour elements in decorative schemes. The work of the morning sessions will be mainly under the direction of Mr. H. Davis Richter, R.I., R.O.I., and Mr. A. R. Jackson, A.R.C.A. The afternoons will be devoted to special lectures, discussions and visits. The discussions will be organised by Mr. W. Cantrill, F.I.B.D. (Manchester School of Art), who will act as Tutor for the Course.

We give herewith the syllabus of the "Building Science" Course.

The Course is not intended to cover the whole field of Building Science, but rather to deal in detail with certain sections of the physics and chemistry of building which, although less familiar, are of fundamental importance. For a treatment of some of the matter referred to in the syllabus of lectures, reference should be made to text-books on building science and on elementary physics and chemistry. Amongst others, one or more of the following text-books may be consulted:—*A Text-book of Physics*, Willows (Edward Arnold); *A Course of Physics*, Draper (Blackie & Co.); *Experimental Science*, Brown (Cambridge University Press); *An Elementary Chemistry*, Holmyard (Edward Arnold); *Elementary Chemistry*, Smith (Bell & Sons); *Inorganic Chemistry*, Hooton (Edward Arnold); *Practical Chemistry for Engineering Students*, Longmans; *The Physics and Chemistry of Building Materials*, Mursley (Constable, London); and *An Introduction to Building Science*, Brady (Edward Arnold, London).

Teachers should also see the *Memorandum on the Teaching of Building in Evening Technical Schools* (Circular 896), published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 6d.

The following papers, dealing with special points in the lecture course, should also be read if possible:—

Building Research Special Report No. 4, on *The Transmission of Heat and Gases through, and the Condensation of Moisture on, Wall Materials*, price 1s.

Building Research Technical Paper No. 3, *The Permeability of Portland Cement Concrete*, price 1s. 6d.

Building Research Special Report No. 9, *Lime and Lime Mortars*, price 1s. 9d.

All of which may be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, Adastral House, Kingsway, London, W.C. 2.

Teachers should familiarise themselves with the simple methods of density measurement by the principle of Archimedes, and also with the use of screw micrometers. It will be assumed that the teachers are acquainted with the work in Building Science which is generally incorporated in the first and second years of a senior building course. The material to be given in the lectures is divided below into four sections, each of which may occupy one or more lecture periods. The laboratory work will consist in carrying out experiments described in and illustrating the lectures.

Section I.—*The Porosity and Permeability of Building Materials.*—Different types of porosity in solids—permeability—no necessary connection between porosity and permeability—the flow of water through building stone—flow through cement products—the permeability of cement rendering—the relation between porosity, water absorption, and resistance to frost.

Section II.—*The Structure of Materials.*—Plastic solids—pitch and asphalt—unstable materials—the devitrification of slags, glass, and glazes. Crystalline solids—crystals in metals, in rocks—effect of size of crystals in stones on fire resistance and weathering—microscopic structure of metals, rocks.

Section III.—*Effect of Moisture on Building Materials.*—Colloidal substances—moisture expansion—the measurement of moisture expansion—shrinkage of cement products—moisture and expansion of building stones—seasoning of timber.

Section IV.—*Lime and Cement.*—Chemical actions—lime burning, slaking and setting—fat, lean, and hydraulic lime—classification of lime. Portland cement—setting and hardening. High aluminous cement—setting—heat evolution in setting—protection of setting cement against frost.

Laboratory Work.—The experiments arranged include measurements of water absorption of building materials; tests of permeability, in which actual measurements will be made in a special apparatus of the water entering a specimen minute by minute; experiments to show the expansion of building stones on becoming moist; measurements of the changes of length in seasoning timber; tests to show the mechanism of the setting of lime and cement, and experiements on the rate of heat evolution from setting cement.

Use of the Microscope.—During the progress of the laboratory work demonstrations will be given showing the use of low-power microscopes in the examination of building stones. Much of the matter introduced in the lecture is connected directly or indirectly with the weathering of building stones. In order to illustrate the theoretical considerations so introduced, a number of microscopical sections of typical British building stones will be viewed under the microscope and the various salient features of the structure brought out in discussion. The stones to be examined in this way will include Portland, Darley Dale, Anston, Monk's Park, and Headington stones, also some granitic rocks.

Clacton Municipal Offices.

At a special meeting of Clacton Urban District Council, with Captain E. R. Pennell in the chair, Sir Brumwell Thomas, the architect, attended in connection with the proposed new municipal buildings, etc., and stated that he had completed the general drawings; also for the provision of a public library, comprising a library for 20,000 volumes, reference library, ladies' and children's rooms, and librarian's office. He recommended that the public library should be a separate building, which left as good a layout for the public hall itself. Between using reinforced concrete and brick and stone for the buildings, he advised the latter. Sir Brumwell Thomas gave the approximate costs as follows:—Official departments and Council suite, £28,000; public hall, £13,500; public library, £8,500; extra cost of gallery to the public hall, £3,000. If the work was carried out in two periods the extra cost would probably be £1,000. By resolution of the Council, the architect was instructed to obtain prices for the construction of the buildings

THE TRADE UNIONS AND TRADE DISPUTES BILL.

House of Lords Committee Stage.

VERY few amendments were made in the passage of the Trade Unions and Trade Disputes Bill through the Committee stage in the House of Lords. As regards sub-clause (4) of Clause 1, which stood as follows: "The provisions of the Trade Disputes Act, 1906, shall not, nor shall the second proviso to sub-section (1) of section 2 of the Emergency Powers Act, 1920, apply to any act done in contemplation or furtherance of a strike or lock-out which is by this Act declared to be illegal, and any such act shall not be deemed for the purposes of any enactment to be done in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute." Lord Thompson moved to delete the words which declare that the second proviso to sub-section (1) of section 2 of the Emergency Powers Act, 1920, shall not apply to any act done in contemplation or furtherance of a strike or lock-out declared by this Act to be illegal.

Section 2 of the Emergency Powers Act enables emergency regulations to be made by Order in Council, but the second proviso to the section enacts that "no such regulation shall make it an offence for any person or persons to take part in a strike, or peacefully to persuade any other person or persons to take part in a strike." Lord Thompson contended that the words he sought to delete in the sub-clause seemed to take away the protection afforded by the second proviso in the Emergency Act and also to be inconsistent with the proviso to Clause 2 in the Bill which provides "that no person shall be deemed to have committed an offence under the Bill or at common law by reason only of his having ceased work or refused to continue work or to accept employment."

The Lord Chancellor is reported as having said that he did not believe for a moment that any regulation would be made which would make it an offence for any person merely to take part in a strike, but to meet any reasonable fear he would move an amendment on Report in some such words as "Provided that no regulation under the Emergency Powers Act shall make it an offence for any person to take part in a strike," but as regards peaceful persuasion he thought it ought to be open to the Government by regulation to forbid people to persuade others to take part in an illegal strike, whether the persuasion was peaceful or warlike.

We must say the whole point seems academic, for Clause 2 of the Bill makes it an offence for any person to declare, instigate others or incite others to take part in a strike or lock-out made illegal by this Bill, or otherwise act in furtherance of such a strike or lock-out, and thus on this point the Bill will supersede the necessity for an emergency regulation.

There was considerable discussion on Clause 3, which relates to intimidation, on a motion by Lord Gorell to leave out the first three sub-sections, but the amendment was withdrawn on the Lord Chancellor undertaking to reconsider the wording of the clause with those who advised the Government and with any others who might be willing to give them their help.

A motion was made to omit Clause 5 sub-clause (2), which provides that any established civil servant who knowingly contravenes any of the provisions of the regulations made under this clause shall be disqualified for continuing to be a member of the civil service, as it was said that a civil servant ordinarily was subject to dismissal only if in the opinion of the Minister the offence was grave enough to justify dismissal, but the penalty imposed for any kind of breach was too wide. The Lord Chancellor expressed the opinion that the permanent disqualifying penalty did seem severe, and promised consideration of the point, and on this undertaking the amendment was withdrawn.

As regards Clause 6, which makes it unlawful for any local or other public authority to make it a condition of employment that a person shall or shall not be a member of a trade union, the Lord Chancellor undertook to consider the position of education authorities.

The only amendment actually accepted was the deletion of the words "or to accept employment" in Clause 8 sub-clause (2) in the definition of the word "strike." The Lord Chancellor, however, intimated that if in the House of Commons a different view should be taken, the Government must not be taken to be finally bound by his acceptance. The definition as it stands in the Bill is as follows:—"In this Act the expression 'strike' means the cessation of work by a body of persons employed acting in combination, or a concerted refusal, or a refusal under a common understanding of any number of persons who are or have been employed to continue to work or to accept employment." It was contended by the mover of the amendment that by the latter words a mere refusal to accept employment would create a "strike," and also that disputes which were really lock-outs might become strikes liable to be declared illegal.

There is, however, a difficulty if these words are omitted. By the proviso to sub-clause (2) of Clause 1 the individual is safeguarded, as it provides that no person shall be deemed to have committed an offence under the clause or at common law by reason only of his having ceased work or refused to continue to work or to accept employment, and the definition of "strike" only deals with action taken in combination, or concerted action. Concerted action on a large scale to refuse to accept employment might present all the features of a strike intended to coerce the Government.

NEW BUILDINGS IN LONDON

Aldgate.—PREMISES.—On a site at the corner of Aldgate and the Minories, new premises, to be known as "Portsoken House," are to be erected. The work is to cost about £70,000, and the plans have been prepared by Mr. G. Val Myer, A.R.I.B.A., of Abbey House, Victoria-street, S.W.1.

Becontree.—SCHOOL.—The Essex County Council has purchased a site in Green-lane for the provision of additional school accommodation.

Camberwell.—PREMISES.—Messrs. Lloyds Bank, Ltd., have obtained land in Lordship-lane, near Woodwarde-road, from the Camberwell Borough Council. Messrs. Spencer & Kent, surveyors, 19, Croxted-road, have submitted plans of the new premises to be erected on the site, and the Council has provisionally approved them.

Downham.—CHURCH.—The Wesleyan Methodist Church authorities are purchasing a site with frontages to Downham-way, Bankfoot-road, and Glenbow-road, for the erection of a church.

Harrow.—HOUSES.—The Urban District Council are to erect 154 non-parlour type houses at Eastcote-lane housing estate. Mr. J. P. Bennett, the Council's engineer and surveyor, has prepared the plans, and is now inviting tenders.

Hendon.—HOUSES.—Plans have been prepared for 25 houses which are to be erected in Elthorne-road, Kingsbury, for the Kingsbury Urban District Council. Mr. R. C. N. Newport, engineer and surveyor to the Council, is responsible for the designs.

Lewisham.—SCHOOL.—A site is about to be secured by the London County Council, for the erection of a school to accommodate 800 children. The site is in Marvel's-lane, on the Grove Park estate, Lewisham.

Stepney.—PAVILION.—Tenders are now being invited for the construction of two new pavilion blocks for bathrooms and lavatories, etc., at the Institution at South-grove, Bow, E.3, for the Stepney Board of Guardians.

Stepney.—PREMISES.—Messrs. F. & H. F. Higgs are engaged upon extensions to the bottling stores at Messrs. Charrington's Brewery, Mile End. Messrs. Young & Co., 6, Queen Anne's-gate, Westminster, are supplying the constructional steelwork.

Strand.—EXTENSION.—Messrs. Greenham, Ltd., have now started the demolition work next to the Strand Palace Hotel, to make way for extensions to the hotel for Messrs. J. Lyons and Co., Cadby Hall, W.6.

Water-lane.—ENLARGEMENT.—Plans are now under consideration by the Court of the Society of Apothecaries for the enlargement of the hall in Water-lane, Blackfriars, E.C.

Watling.—SCHOOL.—The Hendon Education Committee are inviting tenders for the erection of a school on the London County Council Watling estate to accommodate 1,200 children.

ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS, SURVEYORS AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANTS

THE reunion dinner of the members of the Association of Architects, Surveyors and Technical Assistants' Visits Abroad was held on Friday, July 1, at the Coventry Restaurant, London, W. There was present a representative gathering of members and friends who had been members of parties which had visited Rome, Florence, and Provence under the auspices of the A.A.S.T.A. Mr. John Mitchell (general secretary of the Association) occupied the chair. Mr. W. Chester proposed the toast of "The Association," and drew attention to the important work being accomplished by the A.A.S.T.A., not only on behalf of the economic interests of members, but in providing them with facilities for travel at a cost within the reach of all. One advantage was that, with so many minds devoted to seeking the same general end, one missed very little that could be said to have architectural claims. In replying on behalf of the Association, Mr. Mitchell said how important was travel abroad to the modern architect. Progress to-day was swifter than in the past, only because of greater mobility in travel available for large masses of the peoples of the world. Thereby they were provided with the opportunity of examining the best of the world's work and comparing it with their own standards, and the outcome was a friendly rivalry which tended to carry their art or profession towards a fuller expression. Ethics of beauty to-day were more widely appreciated, and there was less toleration for the freak, the fantastic, the crudely ugly, and the sham. For all this, travel was directly responsible. The organisation of these visits by the Association was a sign that the youth of to-day desired to supervise and promote as far as possible the direction of its own education.

A vote of thanks was heartily accorded Mr. P. W. Dawney for the very satisfactory arrangements of the dinner, to which Mr. Dawney suitably responded. The dinner was followed by a programme of music and a dance.

Preservation of Ancient Cottages.

Recent contributions to the Royal Society of Arts Fund for the Preservation of Ancient Cottages include a donation of 500 guineas from Mr. James H. Hyde, an American, who is interested in the movement, an annual subscription of £20 from the Guild of St. George, and donations of 20 guineas from the Skinners' Company, and five guineas from the Lord Mayor of London and the Lady Mayoress. All those who are interested in this effort to save the most beautiful and interesting specimens of our cottage architecture are invited to communicate with the secretary, Royal Society of Arts, John-street, Adelphi.

RATES OF WAGES IN THE BUILDING TRADE

[Every endeavour is made to ensure accuracy, but we cannot be responsible for errors.]

	Masons	Bricklayers.	Carpenters Joiners	Plasterers.	Slaters.	Plumbers.	Painters.	Labourers.
Aberdare	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Accrington	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Alfreton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Alnwick	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¼
Altrincham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¼
Ashford(Kent)	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Ashington	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¼
Ashton-under-Lyne	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Aylesbury	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Aylsham	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Banbury	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Barnsley	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Barnstaple	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1¼
Barrow-in-Furness	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¼
Barry	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Basingstoke	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Bath	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Bedford	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Berwick	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Bexhill	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Birkenhead	1/10	1/10	1/10	1/11	1/10	1/10	1/9½	1/4½
Birmingham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¼
Bishop Auckland	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¼
Blackburn	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Blackpool	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bolton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bournemouth	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Bradford	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bradford-on-Avon	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/3½	1/0½
Braintree	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1¼
Brentwood	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Bridgwater	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Bridlington	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Brighton	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Bristol	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bromsgrove	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Bromyard	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0½
Bungay	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
Burnley	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¼
Burton-on-Trent	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¼
Bury	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¼
Buxton	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Cambridge	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Canterbury	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Cardiff	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Carlisle	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Chatham	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1¼
Chelmsford	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1¼
Cheltenham	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Chester	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Chesterfield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Chorley	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Cirencester	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/1
Clacton	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1¼
Colchester	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1¼
Coventry	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Cranbrook	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
Crewe	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Cromer	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Darlington	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Deal	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Denbigh	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Derby	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Devizes	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/3½	1/0½
Dewsbury	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Doncaster	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Dorchester	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/3½	1/0½
Dorking	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1¼
Dovercourt	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Driffield	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Droitwich	1/6½	1/6½	1/5½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Dudley	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2⅝
Durham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¼
Eastbourne	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
E. Glam. (Mon. Val.)	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Ely	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Exeter	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/6	1/2½
Exmouth	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Fakenham	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Felixstowe	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1⅝
Folkestone	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Frome	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Glossop	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Gloucester	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/5½	1/2
Godalming	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Goole	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Gosport	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1⅝
Grantham	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Great Yarmouth	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1¼
Grimsby	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¼
Guildford	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1¼
Halifax	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¼
Harpenden	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1¼
Harrogate	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¼
Hartlepools	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Harwich	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Hastings	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Hatfield	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1¼
Hednesford	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Hereford	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/5	1/1½
Herne Bay	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Hertford	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1¼
Hitchin	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1¼
Hoddesdon	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1¼
Holt	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
Huddersfield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¼
Hull	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¼
Hunstanton	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Huntingdon	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Isle of Wight	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0½
Ipswich	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Keighley	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Kettering	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Kidderminster	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
King's Lynn	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Lancaster	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¼
Leamington Spa	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Leeds	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¼
Leicester	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¼
Leighton Buzzard	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Lichfield	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Lincoln	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¼
Littlehampton	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Liverpool	1/10	1/10	1/10	1/11	1/10	1/10	1/9½	1/4½
Llandudno	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Llanelly	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¼
London:								
12 m. radius	1/9½	1/9½	1/9½	1/9½	1/9½	1/9½	1/8½	1/4½
12–15 m. radius	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/8	1/4
Loughborough	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¼
Lowestoft	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1¼
Luton	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1⅝
Macclesfield	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2⅝
Maidstone	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1¼
Malvern	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Manchester	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¼
Mansfield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¼
Margate	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Market Harb'rough	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Matlock	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Melton Constable	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
Melton Mowbray	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Merthyr Tydfil	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¼
Middlesbrough	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¼
Newark	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Newbury	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Newcastle-on-Tyne	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¼
Newcastle-ur-Lyme	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¼
New Forest	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Newmarket	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Newport, Mon.	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¼
Northampton	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Norwich	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Nottingham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¼
Nuneaton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¼
Oakham	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1¼
Oldham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¼
Oxford	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1⅝
Paignton	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Peterborough	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Plymouth	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¼
Pontypridd	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¼
Portsmouth	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1⅝
Preston	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¼
Ramsgate	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Reading	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1⅝
Redcar	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¼
Redditch	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Reigate	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1¼
Retford	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Ripon	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Rochdale	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¼
Rochester	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1¼
Rugby	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¼
Saffron Walden	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
St. Albans	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
St. Helens	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¼
Sawbridgeworth	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1⅝
Saxmundham	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0½
Scarborough	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2⅝
Sevenoaks	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1¼
Sheffield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¼
Shrewsbury	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Sittingbourne	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Southampton	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Southend-on-Sea	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1¼
Southport	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¼
South Shields	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¼
Stevenage	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1¼
Stockport	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¼
Stockton-on-Tees	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¼
Stoke-on-Trent	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¼
Stourbridge	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Stourport	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Stowmarket	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Stratford-on-Avon	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Stroud	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5	1/1½
Sunderland	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¼
Swaffham	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
Swansea	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¼
Swindon	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/5	1/1½
Tamworth	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2⅝
Taunton	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1¼
Thetford	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Torquay	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Totnes	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/4½	1/1
Trowbridge	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/3½	1/0½
Tunbridge Wells	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1¼
Uttoxeter	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1¼
Wakefield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¼
Walsall	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2⅝
Wallsend	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¼
Warminster	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Warrington	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¼
Warwick	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Wells (Norfolk)	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
Welwyn Gar. City	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
West Bromwich	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¼
Weston-sup.-Mare	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Weymouth	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/1
Whitby	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Wigan	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¼
Winchester	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Windsor	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Wisbech	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Wolverhampton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¼
Woodbridge	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Worcester	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Worksop	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Worthing	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Wrexham	1–7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Wroxham	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
Wymondham	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0½
York	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¼

(For rates of wages in the Building Trade in Scotland, see page 148.)

CONTRACTS, COMPETITIONS, &c.

For some contracts still open, but not included in this List, see previous issues. Those with an asterisk are advertised in this number. Certain conditions beyond those given in the following information are imposed in some cases, such as that advertisers do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender; that a fair wages clause shall be observed; that no allowance will be made for tenders; and that deposits are returned on receipt of a bona-fide tender unless stated to the contrary.

The date given at the commencement of each paragraph is the latest date when the tender, or the names of those willing to submit tenders, may be sent in; the name and address at the end is the person from whom or place; where quantities, forms of tender, &c., may be obtained.

Following is a list of abbreviations:—Borough Surveyor, B.S.; Borough Engineer, B.E.; District Surveyor, D.S.; Clerk, C.; Town Clerk, T.C.; County Engineer, C.E.; County Surveyor, C.S.; County Architect, C.A. Surveyor, S.; Engineer, E.; Borough Architect, B.A.; Architect, A.

BUILDING. PAINTING, ELECTRIC LIGHTING, HEATING, ETC.

JULY 25.—**Bakewell.**—REPAIRS.—To boiler house chimney at gas works, Ashford-rd., for U.D.C. T. W. Baker, S.

JULY 25.—**Benfieldside.**—ALTERATIONS. — Also extensions to senior boys', senior girls' and infants' departments at Council school, for Durham County E.C. F. Willey, F.R.I.B.A., 34, Old Elvert, Durham.

JULY 25.—**Bingley.**—PAINTING.—External of training college, of college block and gymnasium block, also internal renovations of "Alcuin" Hostel, for West Riding C.C. Education Department, County Hall, Wakefield.

JULY 25.—**Buxton.**—PAINTING.—External of Hardwick-sq. girls' and infants' school; painting and decorating of Burbage (mixed and infants) Council schools; external of slaughterhouses, etc., at Charles-st.; external of 3 houses at sewage works, for T.C. F. Langley, B.S. and A.

JULY 25.—**Cardiff.**—BUILDINGS.—Two-story block at Ely Lodge institution, for B.G. Willmott & Smith, A,'s, 4, Park-pl. Dep. £2 2s.

JULY 25.—**Cardiff.**—RENOVATIONS.—At Scattered homes and internal renovations, etc., homes in Penarth and Barry, for B.G. R. Stephenson, C., 11, Park-pl.

JULY 25.—**Castleford.**—SHED.—Extension of woodwork room, and provision of new cycle shed at Secondary school, for West Riding E.C. Education Department, County Hall, Wakefield.

JULY 25.—**Chelmsford.**—FOUNDATIONS.—Of new pump house, pipe lines, sheet piling, river works, etc., on Sandford Mill site, for T.C. Ernest J. Miles, B.E. Dep. £2 2s.

JULY 25.—**Cheriton.**—LIBRARY.—Also hall, for the U.D.C. A. S. Lilley, E. and S. Dep. £2 2s.

JULY 25.—**Durham.**—SCHOOL ALTERATIONS, etc.—General builders' work in connection with the extensions and alterations to the senior boys', senior girls' and infants' departments of the Benfieldside Council school, for the Durham County Council. F. Willey, F.R.I.B.A., 34, Old Elvet, Durham.

JULY 25. — **Enfield** — HOUSES. — Erection of 244 houses upon the northern portion of the site adjacent to Albany Park, Enfield Highway, for the U.D.C. Council's Surveyor, H. R. Crabb, M.Inst.C.E., Public Offices, Enfield, Middlesex.

JULY 25.—**Glasgow.**—BATHS. Also wash-houses at plantation, for T.C. Master of Works, 64, Cochrane-st.

JULY 25.—**Hatfield.**—COTTAGES.—12 at Little Heath, North Mimms, for R.D.C. H. T. Sidwell, S. Dep. £2 2s.

JULY 25.—**Helston.**—WALLS.—Laying out, levelling and preparing new playground and boundary walls, and erecting new district clerk's office at Secondary school, for Cornwall E.C. F. G. Drewitt, architect, Lloyds Bank-chambers, Penzance. Dep. £1 1s.

JULY 25.—**Kiveton Park.**—OFFICES.—Offices and alterations to existing buildings, for R.D.C. J. Haslam, architect, Ryton Chambers, Bridge-st., Worksop. Dep. £4 4s.

JULY 25.—**Leamington Spa.**—LODGE.—Lodge store and laboratory on site of Corporation's new sewage disposal works, at Heathcote, for T.C. John J. Kennan, B.E. Dep. £1 1s.

JULY 25.—**Lewes.**—PAINTING.—Interior and decorating works at Town Hall, for T.C. B.S.

JULY 25.— **London.** — BUILDINGS FOR ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT.—The building of offices, showrooms, workshop, etc., for the Electricity Department, Romford Road, West Ham, for the County Borough Council. The Borough Engineer, Town Hall, West Ham. Dep. £1.

JULY 25. — **London.** — HOUSES, ROAD, SEWERS. —Construction of (1) 25 houses in Elthorne-rd., Kingsbury; (2) (a) New road (about 220 lin. yds.) and sewers, Elthorne-rd. (east half); (b) 24 in. dia. concrete sewer (approx. 294 lin. yds.), for the Kingsbury R.D.C. R. C. N. Newport, engineer and surveyor to the Council, Council Offices, Kingsbury-rd., The Hyde, N.W.9. Dep. £3 3s.

✱JULY 25. — **London.** — PAINTING AND REPAIRING.—To the interior and exterior of the Highbury Relief Station and Dispensary, situate at Corsica-st., Highbury, N., for the Guardians of the Parish of St. Mary, Islington. Edmund J. Harrison, L.R.I.B.A., 23, Berkeley-rd., Crouch End, N.8. Dep. £2.

JULY 25.—**Neath.**—IMPROVEMENTS.—Construction of casual wards and hot and cold water supplies and heating apparatus at old institution, Lletty Nedd, for B.G. J. Cook Rees, F.R.I.B.A., Parade-chambers. Dep. £2 2s.

JULY 25.—**Newtownstewart.**—REPAIRS.—To three cottages and the Chief Forester's house, at the Baronscourt Forestry Centre, for Government of Northern Ireland. Chief Forester, 15, Donegall-sq., West, Belfast.

JULY 25.—**Plymouth.**—HOUSES.—Two houses with shops at Lanhydrock-rd., Lower Mount Gold housing estate, and wooden fencing and formation of playing ground at Stonehall, for C.B. J. Wibberley, B.E., S. and A. Dep. £2 2s.

JULY 25.—**Pontypridd.**—ADDITIONS.—Also alterations and general renovations to existing premises of St. Michael's (late) Orphanage, Stow-hill, Treforest, for purposes of Central school, for E.C. D. Milton Jones, Education Offices, Tyfica-rd. Dep. £2 2s.

JULY 25.—**Pudsey.**—REPAIRS.—Re-flooring of two schools and electrical installation at three schools, for T.C. Alfred E. Evans, T.C.

JULY 25.—**Swansea.**—LIBRARY.—Branch library at Llansamlet, for C.B. Borough Architect, 3, Prospect-place. Dep. £2 2s.

JULY 25.—**Tividale.**—ALTERATIONS. Also additions and renovations to Public Offices, 333 Dudley-rd., for the Rowley Regis U.D.C. D. Wright, C.

JULY 25.—**Tonbridge.**—HOUSES.—40 on Cage Green estate, No. 2, Tonbridge, for U.D.C. Wm. Laurence Bradley, engineer and housing architect. Dep. £2 2s.

JULY 26.—**Bridgend.**—ACCOMMODATION.—Scullery accommodation at Parc Gwyllt mental hospital, for Glamorgan C.C. W. E. R. Allen, Clerk to Committee of Visitors, Glamorgan County Hall, Cardiff.

JULY 26.—**Cults.**—HOUSES.—16 for D.C. of Aberdeen C.C. Brown & Watt, F.R.I.B.A., 17, Union-terr., Aberdeen.

JULY 26.—**Dublin.**—ALTERATIONS.—To 19, Earlsfort-terr., Dublin, for Commissioners of Public Works. T. Cassedy, secretary, Office of Public Works, Dublin. Dep. £1.

JULY 26.—**Fraserburgh.**—RECONSTRUCTION.—Central Public school, for Aberdeenshire E.C. G. M. Hay, architect, 177, Union-st., Aberdeen.

JULY 26.—**Great Yarmouth.**—DECORATIONS.—Internal at Town Hall, including corridors, staircases, Council chamber, police court, magistrates' room, and several smaller rooms, etc., for T.C. S. P. Thompson, B.E.

JULY 26.—**Guildford.**—COTTAGES.—Twelve at Merrow, for R.D.C. J. W. Wilton, S., Market-chambers, Onslow-st., Guildford.

JULY 26.—**Hertford.**—ALTERATIONS.—To the building of the administrative block at the Hertford and Ware Joint Hospital, for the Board. Andrew Gray, F.R.I.B.A., 64, Duncombe-rd., Hertford. Architect of the Joint Board. Dep. £2 2s.

JULY 26.—**Hull.**—PAINTING.—Cleansing and painting at central and branch police stations, etc., for T.C. City A.

JULY 26. — **Ilford.** — HOSPITAL BUILDINGS. — Erection and completion of a new cubicle block and the adaptation and extension of an existing building as a cubicle block at the Isolation hospital in Grove-rd., Chadwell Heath, for the Corporation. Herbert Shaw., M.Inst.C.E., Borough Engineer, Town Hall, Ilford. Dep. £3 3s.

JULY 26.—**Keynsham.**—PAINTING.—Also repairs to isolation hospital, for R.D.C. H. W. Argile, Building Surveyor, 16, High-st.

JULY 26.— **London.** — HEATING AND HOT-WATER.—(a) The installation of boilers (alternative schemes); and (b) the installation of heating and domestic hot-water supplies (alternative schemes) at the Bethnal-green Children's Homes, High-rd., Leytonstone, E.11, for the Bethnal-green Board of Guardians, The Clerk, Administrative Offices, Bishop's-rd., London. E.2. Dep. £2.

JULY 26.—**Manchester.**—FLOORS.—Reinforced concrete floors, at Tame-st., Institution, Ancoats, for B.G. E. Hargreaves, Superintendent of Works, Union Offices, All Saints'.

JULY 26.—**Preston.**—PAINTING.—County Mental hospital, Whittingham, for Committee. F. Drake, Acting Clerk and Steward.

JULY 26.— **Sheffield.**— EXTERNAL PAINTING.— At the Government Housing estates, Petre and Tyler-sts. Sheffield, for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Office of Works. Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s (Cheques payable to the Commissioners.)

JULY 26.—**Southall.**—COTTAGES.—Erection of 50 (non-parlour type) on the Brickfield K.50 site, for the Southall-Norwood U.D.C. J. B. Thomson, Assoc. M. Inst.C.E., Chartered Civil Engineer, Engineer and Surveyor, Town Hall, Southall. Dep. £2 2s.

JULY 26.—**Tuam.**—HOUSES.—Six for Irish Sailors and Soldiers' Land Trust. R. E. Beckerson, Chief Clerk, 30, Lower Fitzwilliam-st., Dublin. Dep. £5 5s.

JULY 26.—**Whitchurch.**—ALTERATIONS.—To offices, new drainage, etc., at Council school, for Devon E.C. C.A., 97, Heavitree-rd., Exeter.

JULY 27. — **Dewsbury.** — SCHOOL.—At Ravensthorpe, for C.B. H. Dearden, A.R.I.B.A., B.S. Dep. £1.

JULY 27.—**Dewsbury.**—SCHOOL.—Council school at Thornhill, for C.B. H. Dearden, A.R.I.B.A., B.S. Dep. £1.

JULY 27.—**Dunbar.**—RECONSTRUCTION.—Also additions to Town House, for T.C. George Simpson, Lic., R.I.B.A., 30, Rutland-sq., Edinburgh.

JULY 27.— **Harrow.**— HOUSES. — Erection of 154 non-parlour type houses at Eastcote-la., housing site for the Harrow-on-the-Hill, U.D.C. J. Percy Bennetts, engineer and surveyor, Council Offices, Harrow. Dep. £2.

JULY 27. — **London.** — DWELLINGS AND ROAD.— Erection of two blocks of dwellings, including the formation of new road, at Shore estate, Well-st., Hackney, for the L.C.C. Architect to the Council (Room No. 3), The County Hall, Westminster-bdge., S.E.1.

JULY 27. — **London.** — PAVILION BLOCKS. — For bath rooms and lavatories, etc., at the Institution at South-gro., Bow, E.3, for the Guardians of the Parish of Stepney. S. McClelland, Clerk to the Guardians, Administrative Offices, Bancroft-rd., Mile End, E.1. Dep. £1 1s.

JULY 27.—**Middlesbrough.**—REPAIRS.—Closing in corridors to Infirmary blocks at Holgate Institution, for B.G. R. Lofthouse & Sons, architects, 129, Albert-rd.

JULY 27.—**Newbury.**—DECORATIONS.—Of hall and two teachers' rooms of Council Girls' school, repainting latrines including roof light of Council Boys' school, and repainting exterior of the caretaker's house, for E.C. B.E. and S.

JULY 27.—**Rathdown.**—REPAIRS.—To old water tower at St. Columcille's Hospital, Longhlinstown, and painting the dispensary at Dundrum, for B.G. P. H. McCarthy, E., 26, Lower Leeson-st., Dublin.

JULY 27.—**Truro.**—WAREHOUSE.—Pulling down an existing store on Town Quay, and erecting on site a new warehouse of two floors, 98 ft. by 35 ft., of steel frame and concrete construction, for City C. F. A. Barnes, City S. Dep. £2.

JULY 28.—**Grantown-on-Spey.**—HOUSES.—16 for T.C. H. J. Fraser, Architect and S.

JULY 28.—**Lurgan.**—ALTERATIONS.—Also additions to College. R. B. Roe & Sons, surveyors, 17, Wellington-pl., Belfast. Dep. £3 3s.

JULY 28.—**Portmadoc.**—MANSE.—Minister's manse, Pentrefelin, Portmadoc, for Tabor Congregational Chapel Committee. G. Morris, A. and S.

JULY 29. — **Hendon.** — SCHOOL. — Erection of to accommodate 1,200 children on the London County Council's Watling Housing estate in Hendon, for the Education Committee. James Anderson, Secretary to the Committee, Town Hall, Hendon, N.W.4.

JULY 29.—**Kew.**—PAINTING, ETC.—At Ministry of Labour, Claims and Record Office, for H.M.O.W. Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s.

JULY 29.—**Leeds.**—PAINTING.—Inside of maternity ward, at St. James' Hospital, Beckett-st., for T.C. J. H. Ford, C., 11, South-parade.

✱JULY 30.—**Cheltenham.**—HOSPITAL EXTENSION.— To the Cheltenham General and Eye Hospital, for the Board of Governors. Adams, Holden & Pearson, FF.R.I.B.A., 9, Knightsbridge, Hyde Park-corner, S.W. Dep. £3 3s.

JULY 30.—**Frome.**—PAINTING.—Internal and external repairs, etc., at 29, Weymouth-rd., for B.G. W. B. Kent, C.

JULY 30.—**Kinmundy.**—BARN.—At Milton of Clola, Old Deer, on the estate of Kinmundy. W. Craighead, Commercial Bank, Maud.

JULY 30.—**Lanark (Middle Ward).**—HOUSES.— Eddlewood, near Hamilton, 24 houses; Crosshill, Baillieston, 38 houses (electric light); Glenboig 52 houses, for C.C. P. C. Smith, Housing and Town Planning Department, District Offices, Hamilton.

JULY 30.—**Rathmines and Pembroke.**—REPAIRS.— Also painting at Vergemount hospital, Clonskeagh, for Joint Hospital Board. S.

JULY 30.—**Ringsend.** — ADDITIONS and alterations to National school. Rev. Thos. Canon O'Byrne, P.P., St. Parrick's Presbytery, Ringsend, Dublin.

JULY 30.—**Salford.**—RE-WIRING.—Electrical, of 141, 149 and 151, Regent-rd., for T.C. L. C. Evans, T.C.

JULY 30.—**Smethwick.**—COTTAGE.—In Bearwood-rd., Smethwick, for C.B. R. Fletcher, B.E. and S. Deposit £2 2s.

AUGUST 1.—**Near Aberystwyth.**—CHURCH HALL.— Erection of at Llanbadarnfawr, in the County of Cardigan. Tender for Church Hall, 4, Baker-st., Aberystwyth.

AUGUST 2. —**London.** — INTERNAL PAINTING, etc.—At the Ministry of Pensions Issue Office, Acton, W., for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Office of Works, Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W.1. Deposit £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the Commissioners.)

AUG. 2.—**Maldon.**—DWELLINGS.—12, on Colchester-rd., Heybridge, for R.D.C. W. Almond, S., 6, Market-hill.

AUGUST 2.—**Stonehaven.**—LINING.—Reinforced concrete work in connection with the lining of inside walls and floor of Slug-rd., reservoir, for T.C. J. Jameson, B.S., Market-sq.

AUG. 3.—**Hollingbourne.**—COTTAGES.—Three pairs on site at Warmlake, Sutton Valence, and 3 pairs on site at Forge-rd., Leeds, for R.D.C. H. M. Apps, S., 33, Earl-st., Maidstone. Dep. £1 1s.

AUGUST 3.— **Slough.** — GARAGE, ETC.— Erection of at Slough Post Office and Telephone Exchange, for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Office of Works, Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.E.11. Dep. £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the Commissioners.

AUG. 3.—**Southport.**—EXTENSION.—Of High school for girls, Scarisbrick New-rd., for C.B. A. E. Jackson, B.E. Dep. £1 1s.

AUGUST 4.—**Gravesend.**—WARDS.—Additional ward blocks at Isolation hospital, Whitehill-la., for T.C. J. G. Bennett, L.R.I.B.A., 5, Woodville-terr. Dep. £3 3s.

✱AUGUST 4.—**Portsmouth.**—OFFICES and WORKSHOPS.—Erection of, for Blind Persons' Committee, Portsdown-hill, for the City Council. Richard J. Jenkins, City Engineer, Guildhall, Portsmouth. Dep. £3.

✱AUGUST 4.—**Tredegar, Mon.**—HOUSES.—Erection of 48 houses at Ashvale, Tredegar, for the U.D.C. Wm. Lloyd Roach, A.M.I.C.E., Architect to the Council, Council Offices, Tredegar. Dep. £2 in Treasury Notes.

AUGUST 6.—**Lossiemouth.**—HOUSES.—16 at Dunbar-t., for T.C. A. G. D. Grant, B.S.

AUG. 6.—**Newport.**—HOSPITAL.—Cottage hospital at Newport, Shropshire, for Annabella Lady Boughey Cottage Hospital Trustees. E. Kirby & Sons, A.'s, 5, Cook-st., Liverpool. Dep. £3 3s.

AUGUST 8.—**Bolton-upon-Dearne.** — REPAIRS. — Renewal of eaves gutters with cast-iron troughings to approximately 96 houses on Lockwood's farm site, Goldthorpe, for U.D.C. W. H. Adams, A.R.I.B.A.

AUG. 9.—**Bandon.**—COTTAGES.—6, for Irish Sailors' and Soldiers' Land Trust. Chief C., 30, Lower Fitzwilliam-st., Dublin. Dep. £5 5s.

✱AUGUST 11.—**Portsmouth.**—HOSPITAL BUILDINGS. —Erection of a Maternity Hospital and Child Welfare Centre, Fratton-rd., for the City Council. Richard J. Jenkins, City Engineer, Guildhall, Portsmouth. Dep. £3.

AUG. 9.—**Featherstone.**—HOUSES.—Two houses at Vicarage-la., for U.D.C. S. Chesney, A.R.I.B.A. Dep. £2 2s.

★AUGUST 9.—**London.**—PAINTERS' WORK, etc.—(1) War Office, S.W; (2) Custom House, E. C.; (3) General Post Office, E.C.; (4) Holborn Telephone Exchange; (5) British Museum, W.C.; (6) Post, Office Stores, Islington, N., for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Office of Works Contracts Branch. King Charles-st., London, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the Commissioners.)

AUGUST 10. — **Bradford - on - Avon.** — SCHOOL BUILDINGS.—Erection of a cloakroom and sanitary block, and for sundry alterations at the Bradford-on-Avon County secondary school. Alex. Wilkins, Clerk to the Governors, Bradford-on-Avon. Dep. £2 2s. (Cheques only.)

★AUGUST 10.—**Lancs.**—TELEPHONE EXCHANGE.—Erection of at Prescot, for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Office of Works, Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the Commissioners.)

★AUGUST 12.—**Belfast.**—PILING and FOUNDATIONS. -For the new Law Courts and Government Offices, for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Office of Works, Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the Commissioners.)

★AUG. 15.—**Woking.**—FIRE BRIGADE STATION.—Erection of, at Church-street, Working, for the U.D.C. G. J. Wooldridge, Surveyor to the Council, Council Offices, Woking. Dep. £2 2s.

AUGUST 31.—**West Kent.**—HOSPITAL BUILDINGS.—Administration block at the Isolation hospital, Skymcorner, Bromley Common, Kent, for the West Kent Joint Hospital Board. Arthur B. Coomber, secretary, Offices of the Board, Park House, Bromley, Kent. Dep. £3 3s.

★—**Crewe.**—EXTENSIONS.—Various, to the Crewe Mental hospital for the Management Committee. James Martin, architect, Westminster Bank-chambers, Nantwich-rd., Crewe. Dep. £2 2s.

—**Brecon.**—IMPROVEMENTS.—To various schools, for C.C. H. C. W. Strickland, A.R.I.B.A., C.A., Brecon.

—**Castleford.**—HOTEL.—In Pontefract-rd., for John Smith's Tadcaster Brewery Co., Ltd. Garside & Pennington, F.R.I.B.A., A. and S.'s, Ropergate. Dep. £1 1s.

—**Rothwell.**—ELECTRIC LIGHTING.—Installation at Council school and head teacher's house, for West Riding E.C. P. Beaumont, W.R. Education Offices, 8, St. John's North, Wakefield.

—**Spennymoor.**—CINEMA.—Also dance hall. M. C. Robson, architect, 50c, Princes-st., Bishop Auckland. Dep. £3 3s.

—**West Ham.**—PAINTING.—Cleaning and painting work at Whipps Cross hospital, Leytonstone, E. 11; and Forest Gate's sick home, Forest-la., E. 7, for B.G. L. E. Fraquet, C., Union-rd., Leytonstone, E. 11.

—**Whimple.**—COTTAGES.—Four, for H. Whiteway & Co., Ltd. E. H. Harbottle & A. C. Harbottle, F.L.R.I.B.A., architects, County-chambers, Exeter. Dep. £2 2s.

—**Wythall.**—HUT.—Guides and scounts' hut. Harvey & Wicks, architects, 5, Bennett's-hill, Birmingham. Dep. £1 1s.

ENGINEERING, IRON AND STEEL.

JULY 25.—**Mynyddislwyn.**—BRIDGE.—Steel work in connection with construction of new lattice girder bridge, over River Sirhowy, near Ynysddu, for U.D.C. S. T. Monte, acting surveyor. Dep. £5 5s.

JULY 25.—**Whitchurch.**—BRIDGES.—Two ferrocrete reinforced concrete bridges across the two water-splashes in Church-st., Overton, for R.D.C. W. J. Hiscox, S. and E. Dep. £1 1s.

JULY 26.—**Newton Abbot.**—SEWERAGE.—Construction of about 195 lineal yds. of 9 in. and 7 in. stoneware pipe sewers, together with manholes, detritus, settling and storm tanks, percolating filters, humus tanks, sludge beds and other incidental works, at Abbotskerwell sewage works, for R.D.C. F. W. S. Stanton, Consulting Engineer. Dep. £2 2s.

JULY 28.—**Plympton St. Mary.**—PIPES.—Providing and laying complete 600 yds. of 2-in. dia. galvanised W.I. water pipe fittings, etc., and also construction of concrete storage reservoir, Shaugh Prior, for R.D.C. E. Dep. £1 1s.

JULY 28.—**Thorney.**—WATER SUPPLY.—Filter beds, and storage tanks of reinforced concrete and other works, for Drainage Board. H. R. Brodie, C., Thorney, near Peterborough.

JULY 29.—**London.**—STEELWORK.—Structural, for South Indian Railway. Managing Director, 91, Petty France, S.W.1.

AUGUST 1.—**Whitchurch.** — TOWER. — Reinforced concrete water tower and motor house, on a site 200 yds. from Whitchurch station, for R.D.C. W. C. Easdale, 1, Victoria-st., S.W.1. Dep. £2.

AUG. 2.—**Bromley.**—DRAINAGE.—About 1,450 yds. of 12 in. stoneware sewer; 5,360 yds. 9 in. stoneware sewer; 136 yds. 10 in. C.I. syphon sewer; 740 yds. 8 in C.I. rising main, with 87 manholes and other incidental works, including erection of pumping station, pumps, etc., at West Wickham, for R.D.C. L. J. Small, E. Dep. £5 5s.

AUG. 3.—**Nenagh.**—EXTENSION.—To waterworks, for U.D.C. S. T. O'Neill, T.C.

AUG. 8.—**Chelmsford.**—SEWERAGE.—620 yds. or 12 in. concrete pipe sewers, with necessary manholes, and 1,000 yds. of 7 in. cast-iron sewage pumping main, erection of pump house, and other works, at Writtle, for R.D.C. J. Dewhirst, E. Dep. £1.

AUGUST 8.—**Glasgow.**—BRIDGES.—Two steel plate-web girder bridges on Edinburgh to Glasgow-rd., for T.C. D. A. Donald, 271, Alexandra-parade. Dep. £3 3s.

AUGUST 8. — **Teignmouth.** — RECONSTRUCTION. — Road bridge over the estuary of the River Teign between Teign mouth and Shaldon, for Teignmouth and Shaldon Bridge Co. H. D. Smith, Chartered Engineer, Ivy Cottage, Ivybridge.

AUG. 16.—**Salcombe.**—RESERVOIRS.—300,000 gallon ferro concrete reservoir, at Salcombe, together with filters at Hanger Mill; extension of pumping sump, etc., for U.D.C. Capt. C. J. Jenkin, 91, Old Town-st., Plymouth. Dep. £5.

OCTOBER 15.—**Siam.**—BRIDGES.—Superstructures for steel railway bridges, for Royal State Railways. Sandberg, 40, Grosvenor-gdns., S.W.1.

ROAD, SEWERAGE, AND WATER WORKS.

JULY 25.—**Devizes.**—MAKING-UP.—Bricksteed-av., for T.C. B.S.

JULY 25.—**Disley.**—SEWER.—Laying about 630 yds. of 9-in. and 6-in. stoneware pipe sewer, and the construction of manholes, etc., on Buxton-rd., for R.D.C. J. W. Pearson, E. Dep. £2 2s.

JULY 25.—**Edinburgh.**—SEWAGE.—Renewal of part of sea-water pipe supplying Portobello public baths, for T.C. E. J. MacRae, A.R.I.B.A., City A.

JULY 25.—**Finchley.**—SEWER.—18 in. surface water sewer in Great North-rd., south of Christ Church, for U.D.C. P. T. Harrison, E., 9, The Hawthorns, Regent's Park-rd., Finchley, N. 3. Dep. £1.

JULY 25. — **Formby.** — IMPROVEMENT. — Sewering Derby-rd., and making good the road thereafter, for U.D.C. E. K. Gollan, E. and S.

JULY 25. — **Glasgow.** — ROAD. — Construction of Anniesland-Canniesburn-rd., (section No. 1), for T.C., D. Stenhouse, Town Clerk Depute.

JULY 25.—**Harpenden.**—SEWER.—660 lin. yds. 15 in. diameter stoneware pipes, and 364 lin. yds. 12 in. diameter same; 130 lin. yds. 12 in. diameter cast-iron pipes; 572 lin. yds. 9 in. diameter stoneware pipes; 570 lin. yds. 6 in. diameter same, for U.D.C. W. H. Johnson, S. Dep. £2.

JULY 25.—**Hendon.**—MAKING-UP.—Neeld-cres., for U.D.C. A. O. Knight, E. and S. Dep. £5.

JULY 25.—**Hendon.**—DRAIN.—Laying about 1,700 yds. of 15 in., 12 in. and 9 in. stoneware pipe surface-water drain, with manholes, in Bunns-la.; and Colindeep-la., for U.D.C. A. O. Knight, E. and S. Dep. £5.

JULY 25.—**Hertford.**—MAIN.—Laying 160 lin. yds., of 4-in. cast-iron water main and other works in connection therewith, in North-rd., for T.C. B.S. Dep. £2 2s.

JULY 25.—**Hull.**—ROAD.—Constructing about 1¼ mile of road to Paull, including tarmacadam, kerbing, channelling, two concrete culverts, etc., also three miles of agricultural fence, for T.C. T.C.

JULY 25.—**Leamington Spa.**—PAVING.—Also levelling and making good "Cloister Crofts," from Lillington-rd., for T.C. John J. Kennan, B.E. Dep. £2 2s.

JULY 25.— **Manchester.** — PAVING, ETC. — Paving (with granited rock asphalt), Grosvenor-st., from Brook-st., to Wesley-st.; sewering, draining, paving (concrete), flagging (natural and artificial flags), etc., Flash-st., Newton Heath; sewering, draining, paving (concrete), etc., passage behind 12-48, Jackson-st., 15-54, and adjoining 50 and 52, Butler-st., Gorton; draining, paving (concrete), etc., passage adjoining 19, Neden-st., 24, Brayton-st., and Messrs. Armstrong Whitworth and Co., Ltd., North-st. Works, Clayton, for T.C. P. M. Heath, T.C. Dep. £1 1s.

JULY 25.—**North Bromsgrove.**—SEWER.—6 in. foul water sewer, together with manholes, flushing chamber and ventilation shaft, in Cherry-hill, for U.D.C. G. W. Booth, S.

JULY 25.— **Penge.** — PAVING.—515 yds. super. Durax paving with 8 to 10 centimetres Scandinavian granite setts laid complete on Anerley-hill, for U.D.C. Col. H. W. Longdin, S. Dep. £1 1s.

JULY 25.—**Sowerby.**—SEWER.—600 yds. of 9-in. pipe sewer, Triangle-rd., for U.D.C. J. Eastwood, E. and S.

JULY 25.—**Watford.**—MAKING-UP.—Hagden-la., for T.C. W. W. Newman, B.E. Dep. £2 2s.

JULY 26.—**Mitcham.**—SEWER.—Extension of 9-in. soil sewer from Grove-rd., approximate length 950 yds., for U.D.C. S.

JULY 26.—**Southall-Norwood.**—SEWERS.—425 yds. 15-in. concrete tube surface water sewer; 330 yds., of 12-in. ditto; 153 yds., of 9-in. glazed stoneware pipe surface water sewer; 119 yds., of 9-in. glazed stoneware pipe soil sewer; with concrete manholes and contingent works, on North-rd., for U.D.C. J. B. Thomson, E. and S. Dep. £2 2s.

JULY 27.—**Birmingham.**—EXTENSION.—Stratford-rd. tramway, which comprises road widening between Hamlet-rd., and Fox Hollies-rd., improvement between Fox Hollies-rd., and City boundary, and preliminary work in preparing for sleeper track tramway, for T.C. H. H. Humphries, City E. and S. Dep. £2.

JULY 27—**Birmingham.**—PAVING.—Laying of wood block in Coventry-rd., between Cattell-rd., and St. Oswald's-rd., for T.C. H. H. Humphries, City E. and S.

JULY 27. — **Harrow.** — ROADS and SEWERS.— In connection with the Council's housing scheme at Eastcote-la., for the Harrow-on-the-Hill U.D.C. J. Percy Bennetts, Engineer and Surveyor, Council Offices, Harrow. Dep. £2.

JULY 27. — **London.** — ROADS. — Making-up of Milnethorpe-rd. and Chatsworth-rd., Chiswick, for the Brentford and Chiswick U.D.C. Edward Willis, F.I.S., M.Inst.C.E., Surveyor, Town Hall, Chiswick, W.4.

JULY 27. — **Normanton.** —MAKING-UP.— Cheapside Assembly-st., and Exchange-st., for U.D.C. S.

JULY 27.—**Penarth.**—MAKING-UP.—Andrew-rd., and Coleridge-av., for U.D.C. E. I. Evans, S.

JULY 27.—**Rathmines and Rathgar.**—ROADWAY. —Laying of one course re-enforced concrete roadway on portion of Harold's Cross-rd., for U.D.C. S.

JULY 27.—**Renfrew.** (First or Upper District).—PIPES.—Providing, laying and jointing of 1,300 lin. yds. of 8-in. diameter water pipes from Carmunnock works to Parklea farm, together with placing of sluice valves, scour valves and air valves and the laying of scour pipes; and the placing of hatch boxes on 8-in. and 6-in. diameter pipes, for C.C. W. R. Copland & Sons, C.E., 146, West Regent-st., Glasgow. Dep. £1 1s.

JULY 27. — **Sunderland.** — RECONSTRUCTION.— Of tramways and paving in Fawcett-st., for C.B. B.S. Dep. £2 2s.

JULY 27.—**Wembley.**—SEWER.—300 yds. lineal of 6-in. sewer, with branch drains, together with temporary builders' roads approx. length 320 yds. in connection with extension of Christchurch estate, Ealing-rd., for U.D.C. C. R. W. Chapman, E. and S. Dep. £2 2s.

JULY 28.—**Nottingham.**—LEVELLING.—Excavating, levelling, soiling and turfing land between Mundella schools, Bathley-st., Wilford-gro., and Felton-rd., for T.C. T. Wallis Gordon, City E. and S. Dep. £1.

JULY 28.— **Romford.** — MAKING-UP. — Gilbert-rd., Errol-rd., Kingston-rd., and Balmoral-rd., and sewering Witham-rd., for U.D.C. F. G. Beaumont, S., 8A, South-st.

JULY 28.—**Thurlstone.**—SEWERS.—Laying 1,600 lin. yds. of 6 in. pipes with manholes, etc., at Bridge End, for U.D.C. Fowler & Marshall, engineers and surveyors, 3, Hartshead, Sheffield. Dep. £1 1s.

JULY 29.—**Bromley.**—SEWER.—3,000 yds., of concrete tube sewer, 27 in. and 30 in. dia., together with manholes and other incidental works, from Bromley to West Wickham via Hayes, for West Kent Main Sewerage Board. A. E. Scott Murray, E. Dep. £3 3s.

JULY 29.—**Perthshire** (Western District).—LEVELLING.—Raising of level of roadway on Stronachlachar-rd., at Loch Ard, near Aberfoyle, for C.C. W. L. Gibson, E. and S., Road Surveyor's Office, Dunblane. Dep. £2 2s.

JULY 30.—**Brierley.**—FENCING.—Laying out and fencing of proposed extension to Grimethorpe Cemetery, for P.C. W. T. Lynam, Hemsworth, Pontefract.

JULY 30.—**Glasgow.**—SEWERS.—Roads and sewers at Knightswood area No. 8, for T.C. Director of Housing, 20, Trongate.

JULY 30.—**March.** — STREETS. — Construction of streets known as County-rd. (part), Hereward-st., (part), Cromwell-rd. and Burn-st., for U.D.C. H. Hopkins, E. and S. Dep. £2 2s.

JULY 30.—**Totnes.**—ROADS.—Construction of road, and laying of 9-in. and 6-in. stoneware pipe sewer and 1¼-in. water pipe line, for T.C. B.S. Dep. £2 2s.

AUG. 1.—**Darton.**—WATER SUPPLY.—Digging, laying, and jointing 345 lin. yds. of 3in. cast-iron water main, together with fixing of valves and hydrants; and provision and laying of lead service pipes for purpose of supplying water to houses in Bence-la., for U.D.C. P. Wilkinson, Waterwords Manager.

AUGUST 1.—**Whitchurch.**—MAINS.—Supply, laying and jointing of about 2½ miles of 6-in., 4-in. and 3-in. cast-iron water mains, together with sluice valves, fire hydrants, and other accessories, for R.D.C. W. C. Easdale, E., 1, Victoria-st., S.W.1. Dep. £5.

AUGUST 1.—**Whitchurch.**—SEWERAGE.—Four miles of cast-iron and stoneware pipe sewers and manholes, pumping station and other accessories, for R.D.C. W. C. Easdale, E., 1, Victoria-st., S.W.1. Dep. £5.

AUG. 2.—**Bromley.**—MAKING-UP. — Beaumont-rd., Fairfield-rd., Homesdale-rd., St. John's-rd., St. John's-rd., across private land; Irene-rd., for R.D.C. L. J. Small, E. Dep. £5 5s

AUG. 3.—**Witham.**—SEWER.—Laying of about 135 yds. of 9 in. diameter stoneware sewer with manholes, for U.D.C. D. Jenkinson, S.

AUG. 6.—**Claypole.**—MAINS.—Extension, 1,120 lin. yds., of 2 in. diameter cast-iron mains, irregulars, valves, and other works of water supply, for R.D.C. T. W. Mawer, E. and S.

AUG. 8.– **Argyll.**–ROAD.–Construction of first section of new Tyndrum-Ballachulish-rd., from Carnoch, through Glencoe, to the vicinity of Kingshouse, for C.C. J. M'Gregor, C. E., Ballachulish East, Argyll. Dep. £3 3s.

AUGUST 8.—**Southend.**—SEWERAGE.—Laying 2,690 yds. of 60-in. dia. cast-iron pipes in foreshore of estuary of river Thames, together with construction of other works incidental thereto, for C.B. Dodd & Watson, E.'s., County Chambers, Corporation-st., Birmingham. Dep. £2.

AUG. 10.—**Chester.**—SEWERAGE.—1,200 yds. concrete pipe sewers in open cutting and tunnel, for T.C. City E. Dep. £3 3s.

—**Prestatyn.**—WATER SUPPLY.—7,000 yds. of 9 in. diameter, 4,000 yds. of 6 in. diameter, 3,000 yds. of 4in. diameter cast-iron or steel pipes, together with the specials, valves, hydrants, etc., required in connection therewith, and also laying and jointing above, and Section 3, pressure filters, and Section 4, filter house and incidental works, for U.D.C. S. T. Roberts, Water Engineer. Dep. £2 2s.

Competitions.

(See Competition News 120.)

Auction Sales, Tenders, etc

JULY 19 AND FOLLOWING DAYS.—**Tottenham.**—J. T. Skelding & Co., F.A.I., will sell by order of the trustee, without reserve, on the premises, 569, High-rd., Tottenham, N.17, stock-in-trade of a builders' merchants, trade and office fixtures. Auctioneers, 48, Gresham-st., Guildhall, E.C.2.

JULY 25.—**London.**—Robinson & Hall will sell at the Auction Mart, 155, Queen Victoria-st., London, E.C., in two or more lots, building estate of 204 acres adjoining Chalfont and Latimer station (Metropolitan Railway). Auctioneers, 15A, St. Paul's-sq., Bedford.

JULY 25 and 26. — **Dorsetshire.** —Perry & Phillips, Ltd., will sell on the premises, "St. Monica's" Priory, Spettisbury, interior and exterior fixtures and fittings in and about the property previous to the demolition of the mansion; fabric of the mansion will be sold for demolition after the sale of the fixtures and fittings Auctioneers, High-st., Bridgnorth.

★JULY 26. — **Kingston-on-Thames.** — Veryard & Yates will sell at "Coombe Warren," Combe-lane, Kingston-on-Thames, useful building material (from demolition of the mansion). Auctioneers, 365, Norwood-road, S.E. 27.

JULY 26.—**London.**—Hampton & Sons will sell at the St. James' estate rooms, 20, St. James'-sq., S.W.1 (unless previously sold) freehold building estate of 11¼ acres, at Sutton, near Morden. Auctioneers, 20, St. James'-sq., S.W.1.

JULY 26.—**Surrey.**—Knight, Frank & Rutley, in conjunction with Sadler & Baker, will sell at the Central Hall, Camberley (unless previously disposed of privately), Freehold Residential and ripe Building Estate, Frimley Hall, 66 acres and residence. Vacant possession of the whole. Auctioneers, S. & B., High-st., Camberley, Surrey, and K., F. & B., 20, Hanover-sq., W.1.

★JULY 26.—**Wembley.**—F. H. Clark, in conjunction with Hubert F. Finn-Kelcey, will sell without reserve at Empire Exhibition, Wembley, timber and building material, comprising 1,000 lots. Auctioneers, F. H. C., Exhibition Grounds, Wembley; H. F. K., Lyminge, Folkestone.

JULY 27.—**London.**—Harris & Gillow, in conjunction Nightingale Page & Bennett, will sell at The London Auction Mart, freehold property known as "The Regent House Estate." Auctioneers, H. & G., 80 82, Wardour-st., W. 1, or N. P. & B., Eagle-chamb., Kingston-upon-Thames.

★JULY 27.—**London.**—Francis Dodd & Co. will sell at the London Auction Mart, 155, Queen-Victoria-st., E.C. (unless meanwhile sold privately), freehold rec reation ground situate and known as "The Bungalow" Sports Club, Faircross, Longbridge-rd., New Barking, Essex. Auctioneers, Equity House, Grocers' Hall-court, Poultry, E.C.2, and 35, Stamford-hill, N.16.

★JULY 27.—**Richmond.**—Veryard & Yates will sell without reserve, at Warrington-road, building plant and material, various ironmongery. Auctioneers, 365, Norwood-road, S.E. 27.

JULY 27.—**Surrey.**—Hooker & Rogers will sell on the site, Woodfield-rd., Hooley, Coulsdon, building materials from demolition of part of the Red Lion P.H., Coulsdon. Auctioneers, 4, High-st., Croydon.

JULY 27 AND 28.—**Kent.**—H. & R. L. Cobb, amalgamated with Daniel Smith, Oakley & Garrard, will sell on the 27th at Brandfold Manor, Gouldhurst, and 28th, at The Brewery, Lamberhurst, building materials, steel, plant and machinery, timber, etc. Auctioneers, 4-5, Charles-st., St. James's-sq., S.W.1 and Cathedral-chambers, Rochester.

★JULY 27 and 28.—**Kent.**—F. H. Clark, F.N.A.A., will sell without reserve Ministry of Pensions Hospital, Orpington, Kent. Timber and building materials arising from the demolition of above. Auctioneers, Empire Exhibition, Wembley.

★JULY 28.—**Farnborough.**—Veryard & Yates will sell without reserve at the New Inn, Farnborough, timber and building material. Auctioneers, 365, Norwood-road, S.E. 27.

JULY 28 and 29.—Perry & Phillips will sell on the premises, Appleby Hall, Appleby Magna, Leicestershire, fixtures and fittings previous to the demolition of the mansion; fabric of the mansion will be sold for demolition, small holding, land, etc. Auctioneers, High-st., Bridgnorth.

★AUGUST 4.—**Essex.**—H. W. Smith & Moon will sell by order of the Liquidators re W. S. Powell, Ltd., in voluntary liquidation at No. 1369, London-rd., Leigh-on-Sea, timber merchants' stock, saw-mill machinery, rolling stock and effects. Auctioneers, 6, Great James-st., Bedford-row, London, W.C.1.

AUGUST 4.—**Leckhampton, near Cheltenham.**—Fuller, Horsey, Sons & Cassell. In the High Court of Justice (Chancery Division). In the matter of the Leckhampton Quarries Co., Ltd. By Order of Mr. Justice Astbury, will (unless previously sold as a whole) offer for sale, at the Plough Hotel, Cheltenham, this Company's Freehold Limestone Quarries at Leckhampton, near Cheltenham. Auctioneers, 11, Billiter-sq., E.C. 3.

SEPTEMBER 15.—**London.**—Knight, Frank & Rutley, in conjunction with Wm. Willett, Ltd., will sell in the Hanover-sq., estate room (unless previously sold privately), Freehold Building Site, extending to approximately one acre, being 43, 44 and 45, Cheyne-walk. Auctioneers, W. W., Ltd., Sloane-sq., S.W.1, and K. F. & B., 20, Hanover-sq., W.1.

EARLY DATE.—**Kent.**—Knight Frank & Rutley (preliminary announcement) will sell at an early date as a whole or in lots, Freehold Agricultural and Building property known as The Collinette Estate, Brasted, comprising building site and buildings on the estate, in all about 228 acres. Auctioneers, 20, Hanover-sq., London, W.1.

Public Appointments.

★JULY 29.—**Blackburn.**—Quantity Surveying Assistant for a minimum period of three years required by the Corporation of Blackburn. H. M. Webb, B.Sc. (Eng.), London, A.M.Inst.C.E., Borough and Water Engineer, Town Hall, Blackburn, endorsed "Quantity Surveying Assistant."

★JULY 30.—**Portsmouth.**—Architectural Assistant required by the Education Committee in the Department of the Committee's Surveyor. Surveyor, Education Committee's Offices, Guildhall, Portsmouth.

★AUGUST 1.—**Llandrindod Wells.**—CLERK OF WORKS required for nine months, to supervise the erection of a school and teacher's house at Llanbister, by the County Council. Capt. J. Mostyn, M.C., M.A., Director of Education, County Education Offices, Llandrindod Wells.

★AUGUST 1.—**Perth.**—Road Surveyor for the Perth District of the County, comprising about 324 miles of roads. Duncan Macnab, Solicitor, Perth, Clerk to the Perth District Committee.

★AUGUST 31.—**Croydon.**—Architect required by the Governors of the Whitgift Foundation to superintend the erection of a Grammar school for boys at Haling Park, to accommodate 700 boys. A. W. Wheeler, Secretary, Whitgift Foundation, North End, Croydon.

★NO DATE.—**Kingston-upon-Thames.**—Instructor in (1) Plumbing and in (2) Sanitary Engineering required last week in September for Evening Classes at the Technical School. H. T. Roberts, B.A., Principal Borough of Kingston-upon-Thames, Technical College,

OBITUARY

Mr. J. H. Kerner-Greenwood.

We deeply regret to record the death of Mr. J. H. Kerner-Greenwood, which occurred suddenly on Sunday last, at Bath, where he was spending a holiday in company with his brother. Mr. Kerner-Greenwood began his business career as a timber merchant, but subsequently founded the firm of Messrs. J. H. Kerner-Greenwood and Co., Ltd., of King's Lynn, proprietors of the well-known product "Pudlo." He was apparently in perfect health quite recently, and his sudden death will come as a great shock to his wide circle of friends. He was a kindly and a generous man, and was never happier than when trying to help others. Of recent years he had lived in semi-retirement at Bishop's Stortford, though he still continued to take an active interest in his business, as well as in matters of public moment, frequently contributing letters and articles of general as well as technical interest to the Press. He was not only a student of literature, but a patron of the arts, and was always ready to give practical assistance and encouragement to young artists and others. The funeral took place on Thursday last at Golders Green Crematorium.

Hampton Court Hall.

After more than four years' work, the repairs to the roof of the Great Hall, Hampton Court, have now been completed. As at Westminster Abbey and St. George's Chapel, Windsor, a complete restoration and reinforcement with girders were necessary, for many of the wooden beams had been eaten almost completely away by the death-watch beetle. Some of the old undamaged beams have been for over six months specially treated with preservatives and replaced, while the new ones have been thoroughly graded to match. A further year's work of reinforcement and replacement has been started on the floor, and when this is completed it is hoped to open to the public more wine-cellars under the Great Hall.

East London Road Scheme.

Negotiations are understood to have reached a satisfactory stage for the advancement of the £4,000,000 scheme for the improvement of the Victoria Dock-road, E. The Government has promised 75 per cent. of the cost, the remaining 25 per cent. to be borne by the London County Council and the local authorities. The road forms part of the main traffic artery from the docks to the City, and is therefore vitally important for London's food supplies. The improved and widened road would begin, says the *Evening News*, from the east end of the India Dock-road, pass over the River Lea to the Barking-road, and turn south-eastwards to Silvertown, along the east side of the London and North Eastern Railway. It would be carried for a considerable distance on arches, thus obviating the many delays to traffic at present caused by swing bridges and level crossings. About 700 houses will have to be removed to make way for the road.

National Trust Annual Report.

The annual report of the National Trust for Places of Historic Interest or Natural Beauty states that for some time past the issue of a public appeal for a general endowment fund has been under contemplation. The object of this fund would be to enable the council to add largely to its present lamentably inadequate general fund and widen still further the sphere of its activities. The Trust feels that the present month is hardly the moment in which to launch such an appeal, since it has on hand so many appeals for particular objects. It earnestly commends to its members, however, the necessity for increased support of its general fund, and expresses the hope that the example of those members who have already made donations of over £1,000 will be widely followed.

TRADE NEWS

Leas Cliff Hall, Folkestone.

We understand that the exterior wall decorations of this building, illustrated in our issue of July 15, were carried out with "Calcarium" Washable Distemper-Water Paint, manufactured by A. T. Morse, Sons & Co., Ltd., of Plaistow, E.13.

We are asked to mention that in this building, illustrated in our last issue, the four electric lifts were supplied and fixed by the Hoisting Appliance Co.

Travelling Exhibit of Radiators.

The Travelling Exhibit of the National Radiator Co., Ltd., fitted with a working installation of the "Ideal" Cookanheat and "Ideal" Classic Radiators, will demonstrate as follows:—July 25, in front of White Horse Inn, Prestwich; July 26, Market Place, Radcliffe; July 27 to August 1, Royal Lancashire Agricultural Show (Stand No. 115), Bolton.

Glassworkers' Outing.

On July 2, a party of over 60 of Messrs. A. Goldstein and Co.'s employees spent a most pleasant day at Margate. Mr. A. Goldstein (who was the guest of the party) at lunch regretted the absence of many of his men, but thanked all his employees for their loyalty, and was pleased to point out that the rapid strides the firm had made was but the beginning of still greater developments.

Rubber Products.

It is officially announced, we learn, that the Goodyear Tyre and Rubber Company of America will manufacture tyres, tubes and rubber products in England, the Goodyear Tyre and Rubber Company (Great Britain, 1927), Ltd., having just acquired large factory buildings on a site of some 22 acres located at Wolverhampton. Enlargement of the buildings and the installation of machinery and equipment of the latest design will begin immediately.

A Roads Representative for Leeds.

Major H. A. Butterfield, A.M.Inst.C.E., P.A.S.I., has recently been appointed as Roads Representative for the British Reinforced Concrete Engineering Company, Ltd., for the Leeds area. Major Butterfield has been connected with reinforced concrete road-work for some years, and his experience and knowledge of the subject will doubtless be of service to engineers who require information on any point relative to the latest and most up-to-date forms of road-making. The address of the Leeds office of the British Reinforced Concrete Engineering Company, Ltd., is 5, East Parade.

Building Firm's Sports.

On Saturday, July 16, Messrs. Trollope & Colls, Ltd., held their fifth annual sports on their own ground at Grange-lane, Dulwich. Among the large gathering were Messrs. A. B. H. Colls, C. C. Trollope, F. G. Trollope and C. J. Trollope, directors of the firm. Mrs. A. B. H. Colls presented the prizes. The Camberwell branch of the firm, under the direction of Mr. R. Hurst, were responsible for the lay-out of the ground. The firm's own band, under the name of "Trocoll Orchestral Band," played selections during the afternoon and dance music in the evening. A very enjoyable afternoon was spent, and if the weather was not all that could have been desired, there was no lack of good will.

Domestic Electric Appliances.

We understand that in order to draw attention to the labour saving to be effected by the use of household electric appliances in the home, the Willesden District Council Electricity Department have arranged to give an active demonstration of "Magnet" Household Electric Appliances in their showrooms at 131, Salusbury-road, Kilburn, N.W.6, from July 19 to 30 inclusive, from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. The "Magnet" appliances to be shown will cover the range illustrated in the enclosed booklet entitled "Door to Comfort in the Home." Demonstrators will be constantly in attendance, not only actively to demonstrate the various appliances, but to answer questions, and to give any information regarding initial cost and cost of running.

PROPOSED NEW BUILDINGS & OTHER WORKS*

IN these lists care is taken to ensure the accuracy of the information given, but it may occasionally happen that, owing to building owners taking the responsibility of commencing work before plans are finally approved by the local authorities, "proposed" works at the time of publication have been actually commenced. Abbreviations: T.C. for Town Council; U.D.C. for Urban District Council; R.D.C. for Rural District Council; E.C. for Education Committee; B.G. for Board of Guardians; B.C. for Borough Council; P.C for Parish Council; M.H. for Ministry of Health; M.T. for Ministry of Transport; C.B. for County-Borough; B.E. for Board of Education; M.A.B. for Metropolitan Asylums Board; and M.W.B. for Metropolitan Water Board.

FOLLOWING is a list of abbreviations:—Borough Surveyor, B.S.; Borough Engineer, B.E.; District Surveyor, D.S.; Clerk, C.; Town Clerk, T.C.; County Engineer, C.E.; County Surveyor, C.S.; County Architect, C.A.; Surveyor, S.; Engineer, E.; Borough Architect, B.A.; Architect, A.

ALDBOROUGH.—A site for Aldborough and Boroughbridge school has been purchased by West Riding E.C.

AMPTHILL.—R.D.C. are to make application to M.H. for approval to 40 houses as follows: Clophill 4, Cranfield 4, Flitwick 4, Marston 4, Maukden 4, Shillington Lower Stondon 4, Toddington 12, and Westoning 4.

BARNSLEY.—Amended plans of proposed new abattoir at £30,000 have been submitted by B.S. to the T.C., and Council recommend Health Committee to consult the M.H.

BEDFORD.—R.D.C. approved a plan for hall at Thurleigh, for F. W. Wildman.

BENTLEY. School for 200 R.C. children is to be erected in Finkle-st.

BEIGHTON.—Derbyshire Education Authority propose to provide a new school, to accommodate 300 scholars.

BINGLEY.—West Riding E.C. recommend approval of amended plans for extensions to Grammar school, at £300.—County E.C. also recommend adaptation of Myrtle Park Council school for middle school classes, at £3,000.

BLACKBURN.—T.C. passed plans: 6 houses, Livesey Branch-rd., H. Duckworth & Son; 3 houses, Livesey Branch-rd., E. Gillibrand; sub-station, Pringle-st., Electricity Dept.; 8 houses, Shorrock-lane, A. Riding; 4 houses, Gib-lane, Mathews & Taylor.

BLACKLEY.—Sanction been received from M.H. for extension and alterations, Municipal school, and acquisition of site for elementary school, Birchfields-rd.

BRADFORD.—T.C. passed plans for houses: Heaton (Bfd.) Estate Co., Ltd., Wheatlands-drive, 10; H. Sugden, Son & Co., Ashbourne-gdns., 4; A. Dickinson, Victoria-av., 4; J. Priestley, Hawes-cres., and Hawes-rd., 7; Shepherd Bros. & Brown, Moore-av., 2.

BRAMPTON.—Police Committee of Cumberland Standing Joint Committee received report that plans for weights and measures accommodation at Brampton, in property belonging to C.C., and also for providing a constable's house in same property, is in process of execution.

BREADY.—Strabane and Castlederg Regional Committee decided to erect school at Bready, at £1,000.

BRISTOL.—Housing Committee recommended transfer of land at Sea Mills to E.C. as site for school.

BROMLEY.—T.C. passed plans: L. D. Wood, 3 garages, Burnt Ash-la.; P. A. Coad, administrative block, Bromley and Beckenham Isolation Hospital, Hospital-la.; H. F. Thoburn, 12 houses, Southlands-rd.

CARDFF.—Sub-Committee of E.C. recommend erection of Cathays Secondary school, at £66,000.

CARLISLE.—Housing and Development Committee are proposing to erect 334 houses. City Surveyor estimated £7,000 as the cost of carrying out the work of weiring the River Eden for the preservation of the river banks in Rickerby Park and Stoney Holme.

CLECKHEATON.—Spenborough Education Authority propose to provide a new public elementary school to accommodate about 350 scholars.

CROYDON.—C.B. are to make application for £15,200 for school in Long-la.—Application is also to be made for £9,380 for school on Waddon estate.—M.H. approved loans for flats, Upper Coombe-st., £11,349; houses, County-rd. site, £8,178.—Plans passed: F. W. Jarman, church, Bedford-pk.; H. N. Dering, 2 workshops and 7 garages, 237, Lr. Addiscombe-rd.; E. Tulley, 4 houses, Harrington-rd., next 112; A. Duckit, 18 houses, Goldwell-rd.

CUCKFIELD.—R.D.C. decided to apply to M.H. for sanction to £480 for purchase of land at Balcombe, and an additional piece of land at Hurstpierpoint for housing purposes.

DARLINGTON.—T.C. received sanction for borrowing £4,917 for new school for mentally defective children, Barnard-st.—Plans approved: W. G. T. Gray, branch premises, Co-operative Society, Ltd., North-rd., corner of Askrigg-st.; F. Clark & Sons, 10 houses, Geneva-rd. East; J. E. Chilton, 4 houses, the Broadway.

DERBY.—Renovations and repairs are to be carried out at Cathedral of All Saints, at £5,000.

DONCASTER.—Premises at 53 & 54, Spring-gdns. have been acquired by the Liberal Club which are to be converted as headquarters of Doncaster Liberal Women's Guild.

ECCLESFIELD.—West Riding E.C. recommend that revised plans for new secondary school be approved at £30,500.

ECKINGTON.—Derbyshire E.C. are considering a scheme for increasing accommodation at Mosboro' Council School.

ESHER AND DITTONS.—U.D.C. approved plans for central fire station.

EXETER.—In aid of a new parish hall for St. Leonard's, Exeter, a garden party and fete has been held.

FLEETWOOD.—Rev. J. Bamber, of Sacred Heart Church, Burn Naze, is to erect a parochial room and men's club. Plans have been prepared by W. C. Mangan, 18, Guildhall-st., Preston.

FOLKESOONE.—T.C. received sanction of M.H. to £20,005 for extension of Harvey Grammar school.

GRANTHAM.—B.E. been instructed to prepare plans for improvements to Police Station.

GRAVESEND.—T.C. passed plans for construction of a block of almshouses at Upper Wrotham-rd., for Trustees of Pinnock's Charity. T. Bennett, architect.

GUISELEY.—West Riding E.C. accepted tenders amounting to £17,159 10s. in connection with erection of new school.

HARROGATE.—West Riding C.C. recommend that Highways Committee be authorised to expend £670 in carrying out repairs to Jenny Plain bridge which carries the Harrogate and Ripon Main-road over Jenny Plain Beck.

HARPURHEY.—B.E. approved provision of buildings, etc., for Municipal High school for girls, and plans for proposed extension of Whalley Range High School for girls.

HASTINGS.—T.C. passed plans: 13 houses, Elphinstone-av., J. B. Ward, per H. M. Jeffery, architect; orthopædic and isolation wards, Royal East Sussex Hospital, P. H. Oxley, architect.

HATFIELD WOODHOUSE.—West Riding C.C. recommend, subject to approval of Ministry of Agriculture, a set of farm buildings be erected on the small holding at £1,750.

HAWKSWORTH.—West Riding C.C. recommend necessary works of adaptation and repair to Laneside Farm, be carried out at £850.

HEMSWORTH.—R.D.C. propose to carry out the erection of a further 400 houses.

HERSHAM.—Public convenience is to be erected in recreation ground at £390.

HONITON.—R.D.C. decided to seek compulsory powers to acquire a housing site at Salcombe Regis.

HOUGHTON-LE-SPRING.—R.D.C. obtained sanction from the M.H. to borrow £7,125 for 10 houses at Herrington and 10 at Penshaw.

HOVE.—T.C. passed plans: Denman & Son for Mr. Radcliffe, 4 houses, Colbourne-rd.; Limpus & Sons, for Hove Estate Co., Ltd., 3 blocks of 80 flats, Lansdowne-rd., and Furze-hill; W. H. Overton for B. Cook, 6 houses, Portland-rd.—T.C. adopted scheme for improvement of lagoon at western end of front, at £13,000.

HOYLAND.—West Riding E.C. recommend that new middle school to accommodate 480 children, be provided at £21,000.—Council also recommend a site for proposed school.

HONLEY.—West Riding E.C. recommend that a site for proposed Secondary school be acquired.

HYDE.—T.C. passed plans for new central premises, Market-st., and Greenfield-st., for Hyde Co-operative Society, Ltd.

ILKLEY.—West Riding E.C. recommend electric light be installed at Grammar school, at £197 11s. 6d.

KIVETON PARK.—West Riding E.C. recommend that, subject to sanctions being obtained, and providing the R.D.C. are prepared to re-erect boundary wall.

KNARESBOROUGH.—West Riding C.C. recommend £7,500 in widening to 40 feet between the parapets, High Bridge, which carries the Harrogate and Boroughbridge main road over the river Nidd.

LINTHWAITE.—A site is to be obtained for new middle school, for West Riding E.C.

LONDON.—Highways Committee of C.C. recommend £1,190 for repairs to various bridges.

LONDON (BATTERSEA).—L.C.C. recommend borrowing by B.C. of £10,200 for housing purposes.

LONDON (CHELSEA).—L.C.C. recommend £200 for repairs to river walls and dock entrances of the Chelsea embankment.

LONDON (DEPTFORD.)—L.C.C. recommend borrowing by B.C. of £3,063 for erection of a tuberculosis dispensary.

LONDON (KENTISH TOWN).—Repainting of that portion of the bridge carrying Kentish Town-rd., over the L.M. & S. Rly. has been recommended by L.C.C.

LONDON (LEWISHAM).—B.C. recommend purchase as a site for a depot and public convenience, certain land at the rear of shops in Bromley-rd., near Downhamway. Plans passed:—E. C. Christmas, 4 houses, Round Hill; Dunsmore Bros., 5 garages, Codrington-hill.

LONDON (ST. PANCRAS).—L.C.C. recommend £7,350 in respect of construction of foundations for the central block of dwellings on Ossulston-st. area, St. Pancras.

LONDON (WESTMINSTER).—L.C.C. recommend that site in Tufton-st., be conveyed to Authorities of Christian Science Church in exchange for other land.

LONDON (WOOLWICH).—L.C.C. recommend borrowing of £31,968 and £160,200 by B.C., for housing purposes.

LONGSIGHT.—It is proposed to make structural alterations and provision of additional sanitary accommodation at Longsight public hall at £500.

LOWESTOFT.—C.B. received M.H. sanction to borrowing of £1,510 and £2,232 for provision of additional bathing chalets, etc., and for construction of a concrete wall in front of Victoria chalets.

MALPAS.—Allied Building Corporation, Newport, contemplate erecting 250 non-parlour type houses.

MALTBY.—West Riding E.C. recommend revised plans for Secondary school, involving an additional estimated expenditure of £750, be approved.

MANCHESTER.—Sketch plans for Elementary school, Beaver-rd., Didsbury, and for Open Air special day school, Middleton-rd., Crumpsall, have been approved.

—A. McDonald, 71, Meadlow-st., is preparing plans for J. B. Storey, for 40 lock-up garages at Church-st., Harpurhey.

MANSFIELD.—T.C. passed plans: H. Baggaley, 9 houses, Caudwell-drive; Mansfield and District Hospital, laundry, Ashfield-av.; Corporation, sub-station, High Oakham-rd.; Corporation, sub-station, Ravensdale estate; Farnsworth & Scarson, 4 houses, Big Barn-lane, and 8 houses, Columbia-av.

MIDDLETON.—T.C. have approved plans by B.E. for public baths on Hilton Fold-lane at £20,000.

MOLESEY.—Parochial Church Council is to erect chancel at West Molesey Church.

NEWMARKET.—U.D.C. passed plans:—Romaine, Walker & Jenkins, on behalf of Earl of Derby, for new trainer's residence at Stanley House; R. Palethorpe, on behalf of H. Hamshaw, 7 additional loose boxes at Regal House, Exning; A. A. Hunt, C.A., on behalf of West Suffolk E.C., 2 conveniences, Foley House secondary school.

NORTHALLERTON.—It has been decided to build a church hall for Northallerton at a cost of over £4,000.

PASSAGE WEST.—U.D.C. have under consideration a report recommending a scheme of waterworks improvement at £3,800 for reservoir.

PENGAM.—Wesleyan Circuit decided to erect church, at £3,500. Architect is J. Britton, 100, Victoria-st., Fleur-de-lis, Mon.

PETERBOROUGH.—T.C. resolved that application be made to M.H. for £23,490 for erection of 58 non-parlour houses on the Nichols housing estate.

PORTSMOUTH.—T.C. passed plans: J. C. Juniper, 4 houses, Knowsley-rd., Cosham; E. J. Kimber, 9 houses, St. George's-rd., Cosham; Lawes & Middleton, Lock-ups and stores, Hamilton-rd.; L. W. Brown, 14 houses, St. Swithun's-rd.; H. J. Smith, lock-up garages, Milton-rd.; W. Ballard, 3 lock-up garages, St. Catherine-st., Southsea; Charity Organisation Society, tenement dwellings, Hawke-st.; C. C. Coles, 8 houses, Lichfield-rd.; R. J. Winnicott, 62 houses, Thurbern-rd.; F. Corke, Ltd., school clinic, Victoria-rd. North, for E.C.; Light Bros., 4 houses, Mulberry-lane, Cosham; E. A. Wright, 14 houses, St. Swithun's-rd.; Gammans & Coffin, 8 houses, Merthyr-av., Cosham; Fox & Smith, 6 houses, Langstone-rd.

PORTSTEWART.—U.D.C. are to seek a loan of £5,000 for erecting an electricity generating station.

RIBBELTON.—Mercer & Duckworth, Dock-rd., Fleetwood, have prepared plans for new buildings for Catholic Mission for Rev. J. Fleming.

ROSSINGTON.—West Riding E.C. recommend, in accordance with report of architect, fencing of playing field, certain asphalting works and other miscellaneous improvements be carried out at Council school, at £645.

ROTHERHAM.—Gelder & Kitchen, FF.R.I.B.A., of Hull, are to prepare plans for Wesleyan Central Hall at Goldthorpe, near Rotherham, at £10,000.

RUGBY.—R.D.C. passed plans:—Cemetery with chapel and mortuary, for Hillmorton P.C.

SADDLEWORTH.—Tenders amounting to £1,666 18s. 9d. have been accepted in connection with carrying out of alterations and additions to Uppermill Council school.

ST. SWITHUN'S.—Parochial Church Council are to erect parish hall at £5,200 from plans by J. D. Clarke.

SCARBOROUGH.—Site for mission church has been acquired at corner of Scalby-rd., and Stepney-drive.—Plans have been prepared by B.S. for golf house.

SLOUGH.—U.D.C. decided to apply to M.H. for power to erect 152 houses for working classes.

SHEFFIELD.—Canon Dolan and the Catholic congregation of St. Marie's, Norfolk-row, are to acquire a site on Manor estate for school. Plans are by J. E. Whitehead, 34, Goddard Hall-rd.

SOUTHEND.—Managers of St. Helens Elementary school at Westcliffe, propose to make extensions to buildings at £4,000. Plans been prepared by H. Burles, 26, Clarence-st.

SOUTHEND.—E.C. propose erecting an intermediate school at £21,900.

STARBECK.—West Riding C.C. recommend Highways Committee to expend £500 in making the necessary structural alterations to premises, and widening and reconstructing the approach road to permanent way shops and sidings at Starbeck.

STOCKTON.—T.C. approved sketch plans of proposed municipal buildings and new hall, to be erected on the site of Borough Hall and adjoining land.

SUNDERLAND.—T.C. is making application to M. H. for sanction to borrow £29,333 for 68 houses.

SWALLOWNEST.—West Riding C.C. have approved application by South Rotherham and Kiveton Park Isolation Hospital Committee for consent to purchase land adjoining the hospital site at Swallownest, for purpose of extending hospital premises.

SWINTON.—Electric light is to be installed at Romanterr., Council school, at £165.—Electric light is also to be installed at Kilnhurst Council school, at £127.

THORNE.—West Riding E.C. recommend that the C.C. undertake as trustees the administration of site provided by Governors of Thorne Brooke's school, for purposes of a secondary school for boys and girls.—At £163 electric light is to be installed in Council school, for West Riding E.C.

TIVERTON.—With the object of assisting funds for war memorial reconstruction scheme, which includes widening of thoroughfare at top of Angel-hill, rebuilding of war memorial, provision of a public library, and development of a plot of ground at rear of the memorial building as a recreation ground, a fete has been held in People's Park.

TODMORDEN.—West Riding E.C. recommend Highways Committee be authorised to expend £250 in carrying out repairs to Gauxholme bridge, which carries Todmorden and Rochdale main road over Walsden Water.

UCKFIELD.—U.D.C. passed plans for East Sussex C.C. for proposed conversion of outbuildings for housing of county police, also new house for a similar purpose.

WORSBOROUGH.—U.D.C. recommend that application be made to B.E. to build a new school at Ward Green.

WORTHING.—C.A. is to prepare plans for an assembly hall at Boys Secondary school.

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*See also our List of Contracts, Competitions, etc.

PRICES CURRENT OF MATERIALS.

[Owing to the exceptional circumstances which prevail at the present time, prices of materials should be confirmed by inquiry. Ed.]

BRICKS, &c.

Per 1,000 Alongside, in River Thames up to London Bridge. £ s. d.

Best Stocks 4 5 6
Second Hard Stocks 3 19 6

Per 1,000. Delivered at London Goods Stations.

Flettons, at	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
King's Cross	2 14 3	Best Blue Pressed Staffs	9 5 0
Do. grooved for Plaster	2 16 3	Do. Bullnose ...	9 15 0
Do. Bullnose ...	3 8 3	Blue Wire Cuts	7 5 0

Best Stourbridge Fire Brick :—
2½ in. ..... 8 11 0 3 in. 10 3 0

Glazed Bricks—			
Best White Ivory, and Salt Glazed Stretchers ...	21 10 0	D'ble Str'tch'rs	30 0 0
		D'ble Headers	27 0 0
		One Side and two Ends ...	31 0 0
Headers	21 0 0	Two Sides and one End	32 0 0
Quoins, Bull-nose and 4½ in. Flats	28 0 0	Splays and Squints	28 10 0

Second Quality, £1 per 1,000 less than best. Cream and buff, £2 extra over white. Other colours, Hard Glaze, £5 10s. extra over white.

BREEZE CONCRETE SLABS.

Delivered London.

	s. d.		s. d.
2 in. per yd. super	1 11	3 in. per yd. super	2 9
2½ in „ „	2 4	4 in. „ „	3 6

	s. d.	
Thames Ballast	10 6	per yd.
Pit Sand	13 9	„ „
Thames Sand	14 6	„ „
Best Washed Sand	14 6	„ „
¾ in. Shingle for Ferro-Concrete	12 9	„ „
¼ in.	14 0	„ „
¾ in. Broken Brick	11 6	„ „
Pan Breeze	8 0	„ „

delivered 2 miles radius Paddington.

Per ton delivered in London area in full van loads.

Best Portland Cement. British Standard Specification. Test £2 18 0 to £3 3 6 51s. alongside at Vauxhall in 80-ton lots.

Ferrocrete per ton extra on above 0 10 0
Super Cement (Waterproof) 4 8 0
Roman Cement 8 15 0
Parian Cement 5 15 0
Keene's Cement, White 5 15 0
„ „ Pink 5 10 0
Plaster, Coarse, Pink 3 0 0
„ „ White 3 12 6
„ Fine 5 12 0
Sirapite, Coarse 3 9 0
„ Finish 3 17 0
Grey Stone Lime 3 0 9
Chalk Lime 3 0 9
Best Ground Blue Lias Lime 2 13 6
Hair ..... per cwt. 2 2 6
Granite Chippings 1 12 0

Note.—Sacks are charged 1s. 9d. each and credited 1s. 6d. if returned in good condition within three months carr. pd.

Stourbridge Fireclay in s'cks 37s. 0d. per ton at rly. dp.

STONE.

Bath Stone.—Delivered in railway trucks at Westbourne Park, Paddington, G.W.R., or South Lambeth, G.W.R., per ft. cube ..... s. d. 2 10

Portland Stone.—
Brown Whitbed, in random blocks of 20 ft. average, delivered in railway trucks at Nine Elms, L. & S.W.R., South Lambeth Station, G.W.R., and Westbourne Park, Paddington, G.W.R., per ft. cube 4 4½
Do. do. delivered on road wagons at above stations, per ft. cube 4 5½
White basebed, 3d. per ft. cube extra.
Note.—1d. per ft. cube extra for every foot over 20 ft. *average*, and ½d. beyond 30 ft.

Hopton-Wood Stone—
Delivered at any Goods Station, London. s. d.
Random blocks from 10 ft. and over P. ft. cb. 17 0
Sawn two sides ..... „ 27 0
Sawn three or four sides ..... „ 32 0

York Stone, Blue—*Robin Hood Quality.*
Delivered at any Goods Station, London.
6 in. sawn two sides landings to sizes (under 30 ft. super) ..... Per ft. super 5 6
6 in. rubbed two sides, ditto ..... „ 6 0
3 in. sawn two sides slabs (random sizes) „ 2 3½
2 in. to 2½ in. sawn one side slabs (random sizes) ..... „ 1 6½
1¼ in. to 2 in. ditto, ditto ..... „ 1 4

Hard York—
Delivered at any Goods Station, London.
Scappled random blocks ..... Per ft. cube 6 3
6 in. sawn two sides landing to sizes (under 40 ft. super) ..... Per ft. super 5 1½
6 in. rubbed two sides, ditto ..... „ 6 1½
4 in. sawn two sides slabs (random sizes) „ 2 10
3 in. ditto ditto „ 2 1½
2 in. self-faced random flags ... Per yd. super 9 0

CAST STONE.

Delivered in London area in full-van loads, per ft. cube:—Plain, 8s. 6d. ; Moulded, 9s. 6d. Cills, 10s. 0d.

WOOD.

GOOD BUILDING DEAL.

Inches.	per stan.	Inches.	per stan.
4 × 11	£28 0	3 × 6	£21 0
4 × 9	25 0	3 × 11	25 0
4 × 8	24 0	2 × 11	25 0
4 × 7	23 0	3 × 9	24 0
3 × 8	21 0	2½ × 9	23 0
3 × 7	20 0	3 × 4½	22 0
2½ × 7	20 0	3 × 4	22 0

PLANED BOARDS.

1 × 11 ..... £27 0 | 1 × 9 ..... £26 0

PLAIN EDGE FLOORING.

Inches	per sq.	Inches.	per sq.
⅝	20/-	1¼	31/-
⅞	22/-	1½	34/-
1	25/-		

TONGUED AND GROOVED FLOORING

Inches.	per sq.	Inches.	per sq.
1	25/-	⅝	16 6
1¼	31/-	¾	19 -
1½	34/-	1	24/-

MATCHING (BEST).

BATTENS.

Inches.	s. d.
¾ × 2	2 6 per 100 ft.

SAWN LATHS.

Per bundle 0 2 4

1" AND UP THICK.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Dry Austrian Wainscot, per ft. cube	0 16 0	to 0 18 0
Dry American and /or Japanese Figured Oak, ft. cube	0 15 0	to —
Dry American and /or Japanese Plain Oak, ft. cube	0 11 0	to 0 13 0
Dry sq. edged Honduras Mahogany, ft. cube	0 16 0	to 0 18 0
Dry Log cut Honduras Mahogany, ft. cube	0 18 0	to 1 1 0
Dry Cuba Mahogany, ft. cube	1 4 0	to 1 10 0
Dry Teak, ft. cube	0 13 0	to 0 15 0
Dry American Whitewood, ft. cube	0 11 0	to 0 14 0
Best Scotch glue, per cwt.	4 10 0	to —
Liquid Glue, per cwt.	4 7 0	to 5 10 0

SLATES.

First quality slates from Bangor or Portmadoc carriage paid in full truck loads to London Rate Station. Per 1,000.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
24 by 12	32 18 4	18 by 10	18 12 11
22 by 12	29 17 11	18 by 9	16 9 2
22 by 11	27 14 2	16 by 10	15 12 6
20 by 12	26 5 0	16 by 8	12 3 9
20 by 10	22 10 0		

TILES.

Delivered at London rate stations in full truckloads of not less than 4 tons. Per 1,000 f.o.r. London.

	£ s. d.
Best machine-made iles from Broseley or Staffordshire district	5 12 6
ditto hand-made ditto	5 17 6
Ornamental ditto	6 2 6
Hip and valley tiles (per dozen) Hand-made	0 9 6
Machine-made	0 9 0

METALS.

Joists, Girders, &c., to London Station, per Ton—

	£ s. d.
R.S. Joists, cut and fitted	12 10 0
Plain Compound Girders	14 10 0
„ „ Stanchions	16 10 0
In Roof Work	19 10 0

MILD STEEL ROUNDS.

To London Station, per ton.

Diameter.	£ s. d.	Diameter.	£ s. d.
½ in.	12 0 0	9/16 in. to ½ in.	10 15 0
⅜ in.	11 0 0	⅝ in. to 2⅞ in.	10 10 0

Wrought-Iron Tubes and Fittings—
(Discount off List for lot of not less than £7 net value delivered direct from Works. 2½ per cent. less above gross discounts, carriage forward, if sent from London Stocks.)

	Tubes.	Fittings Over ½"	Flanges Over ½"
Black Gas	67½%	45%	55%
Galvanised Gas	52½%	35%	45%
Blue Water	62½%	40%	50%
Galvanised Water	46½%	30%	40%
Red Steam	57½%	35%	45%
Galvanised Steam	40 %	25%	35%

C.I. Half-Round Gutters—London Prices ex Works.

Per yd. in 6 ft. lengths.	Gutters.	Angles and Nozzles.	Stop Ends.
3 in.	1/3½	11¾d.	3¾d.
3½ in.	1/4¾	1/1½	3¾d.
4 in.	1/6	1/3	3¾d.
4½ in.	1/7½	1/4¾	4½d.
5 in.	1/10½	1/6½	5¾d.

O.G. Getters.

3 in.	1/8	1/4½	3¾d.
3½ in.	1/8	1/4½	3¾d.
4 in.	1/9¾	1/4¾	3¾d.
4½ in.	1/11¾	1/7¾	4½d.
5 in.	2/4½	1/10½	5¾d.

RAIN-WATER PIPES, &c.

per yd. in 6 fts.	Pipe.	Bends, stock angles.	Branches. stock angles.
2 in. plain	1/10½	1/3	1/9¾
2½ in. „	2/0¾	1/4¾	2/1¾
3 in. „	2/6	1/9	2/7½
3½ in. „	2/11¼	2/0¼	3/0¼
4 in. „	3/5	2/6¼	3/8¼

L.C.C. Coated Soil Pipes—London-Prices ex Works

	Pipe.	Bends, stock angles.	Branches. stock angles.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
2 in. per yd. in 6 fts. plain	3 3	2 4½	2 10
2½ in. „	3 9	2 7½	3 7
3 in. „	4 6	2 10	4 2½
3½ in. „	4 11½	3 7	4 11½
4 in. „	5 5½	4 0½	5 9

L.C.C. Coated Drain Pipes—London-Prices ex Works.

	Pipe.	Bends, stock angles.	Branches. stock angles.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
3 in. per yd. in 9ft. lengths	4 4	5 1	8 0½
4 in. „ „	6 2	5 8	10 0
5 in. „ „	7 2	10 10	17 1
6 in. „ „	8 6	13 2	21 9

Gasken for jointing, 38/6 per cwt.

Iron—	Per ton in London. £ s. d.	£ s. d.
Common bars	13 0 0	to 14 10 0
Staffordshire Crown Bars— Good merchant quality	14 5 0	to 15 5 0
Staffordshire Marked Bars	16 5 0	... 17 5 0
Mild Steel Bars	10 0 0	... 11 0 0
Steel Bars. Ferro-Concrete quality, basis price	10 0 0	... 11 0 0
Hoop iron, basis price ...	12 0 0	... 13 0 0
„ Galvanised	27 0 0	... 28 0 0
Soft Steel Sheets. Black— Ordinary sizes to 20 g.	13 5 0	... 14 5 0
„ „ „ 24 g.	14 5 0	... 15 5 0
„ „ „ 26 g.	16 5 0	... 17 5 0
Sheets Flat Best Soft Steel, C.R. & C.A. quality— Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 20g.	15 10 0	... 16 10 0
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 22 g. and 24 g.	16 10 0	... 17 10 0
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 26 g. ...	18 10 0	... 20 10 0
No. 1 quality £4 per ton extra.		
Flat and Galvanised Corrugated Sheets— Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. to 9 ft. to 20 g.	18 0 0	... 19 0 0
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. to 9 ft. to 22 g. and 24 g.	18 10 0	... 19 10 0
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. to 9 ft. to 26 g.	21 10 0	... 22 10 0
Sheets Galvanised Flat, Best quality— Best Soft Steel Sheets. 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 20 g. and thicker	22 0 0	... 23 0 0
Best Soft Steel Sheets, 22 g. and 24 g.	24 0 0	... 26 0 0
Best Soft Steel Sheets, 26 g.	25 10 0	... 26 10 0
Cut Nails, 3 in. to 6 in.	19 0 0	
(Under 3 in. usual trade extras.)		

Metal Windows.—Standard sizes, suitable for complete houses, including all fittings, painting two coats, and delivery to job, average price about 1s. 4d. to 1s. 7d. per foot super.

LEAD, &c.

(Delivered in London.)	£ s. d.
Lead—Sheet, English, 4 lb. and up	32 0 0
Pipe in coils	32 10 0
Soil pipe	35 10 0
Compo Pipe	36 0 0

Note.—Country delivery, 20s. per ton extra ; lots under 3 cwt. 3s. per cwt. extra, and over 3 cwt. and under 5 cwt., 1s. 6d. per cwt. extra. Cut to sizes, 2s. cwt. extra.

Oil lead, ex London area, at Mills ..... per ton 22 0 0

COPPER.

	s. d.
Seamless Copper tubes (basis) ..... per lb.	1 0½
Strong sheet ..... „	1 0
Thin ..... „	1 1
Copper nails ..... „	2 3
Copper wire ..... „	2 4

PLUMBERS' BRASS WORK.

Delivered in London.

New River Pattern Screw Down Bib Cocks for Iron.

½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.
29/-	45/-	76/-	153/-	246/-	510/- per doz.

New River Pattern Screw Down Stop Cocks and Unions.

½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.
41/6	62/-	92/-	174/-	300/-	588/- per doz.

New River Pattern Screw Down Main Ferrules.

½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.
39 6	60 -	116 6 per doz.

Caps and Screws.

1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	3 in.	3½ in.	4 in.
7/6	10/-	14/-	23/-	30/-	42/-per doz.

Double Nut Boiler Screws.

½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.
7/6	11/-	17/-	29/-	36/-	63/- per doz.

Brass Sleeves.

1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	3 in.	3½ in.	4 in.
10/-	12/-	20/-	24/-	31/-	per doz.

New River Pattern Croydon Ball Valves, S.F.

¾ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.
35/-	56/-	98/-	162/-	228/- per doz.

Drawn Lead P. & S. Traps with Brass Cleaning Screw.

1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	3 in.
8 lbs. P. traps	...33/-	41/-	56/- 101/- per doz.
8. lbs. S. traps	...35/-	45/-	66/- 126/- „

Tin—English Ingots, 3/1 per lb. Solder—Plumber's 1/4, Tinmen's 1/7, Blowpipe 1/7 per lb.

PAINTS, &c.

			s.	d.
Raw Linseed Oil, in pipes	per gallon	0	3	1
„ „ „ in barrels	„	0	3	3
„ „ „ in drums	„	0	3	5
Boiled „ in barrels	„	0	3	5
„ „ „ in drums	„	0	3	8
Turpentine in barrels	„	0	3	9
„ in drums (10 gall.)	„	0	3	11
Genuine Ground English White Lead, per ton		45	0	0

(In not less than 5 cwt. casks.)

Genuine White Lead Paint—
"Father Thames," "Nine Elms," "Park," "Supremus," "St. Paul's," "Morganswyte," "Polacco," "J." Brand and other best brands in 14 lb. tins) not less than 5 cwt. lots per ton delivered 64 10 0
Red Lead, Dry (packages extra)... per ton 37 0 0
Best Linseed Oil Putty ..... per cwt. 0 15 0
Filicol ..... „ 0 15 6
Size. XD quality ..... fkn. 0 3 6

Continued on page 73

*The information given on this page has been specially compiled for The Builder and is copyright. Our aim in this list is to give, as far as possible, the *average* prices of materials, not necessarily the highest or lowest. Quality and quantity obviously affect prices—a fact which should be remembered by those who make use of this information.

PRICES CURRENT OF MATERIALS (*cont'd.*)

GLASS.

ENGLISH SHEET GLASS IN CRATES OF STOCK SIZES.

Per ft.		Per ft.	
15 oz. fourths ...	2⅝d.	32 oz. fourths	6⅜d.
15 „ thirds ...	3⅜d.	32 „ thirds.....	9 d.
21 „ fourths ...	4d.	Obscured Sheet, 15 oz.	3⅜d.
21 „ thirds.....	4⅜d.	„ „ 21 „	4 d.
26 „ fourths ...	4½d.	Fluted 15 oz. 6⅜d., 21 oz. 9d.	
26 „ thirds.....	6⅜d.	En'lled 15 oz. 4⅝d., 21 oz. 6⅝d.	

Extra price according to size and substance for squares cut from stock.

ENGLISH ROLLED PLATE IN CRATES OF STOCK SIZES.

	Per ft.
⅛ Rolled plate	4⅛d.
⅛ Rough rolled	5⅛d.
¼ Rough rolled	5½d.
Figured Rolled, Baltic, Oceanic, Arctic Stippolyte, and small and large Flemish White	6d.
Ditto, tinted	8⅜d.
Rolled Sheet	5½d.
White Rolled Cathedral	5½d.
Tinted do.	7⅛d.

Cast plate is same price as rough rolled.

VARNISHES, &c.

		Per Gallon. £ s. d.
Oak Varnish.....	Outside	0 14 0
Fine ditto	ditto	0 16 0
Fine Copal	ditto	0 18 0
Pale Copal	ditto	1 0 0
Pale Copal Carriage	ditto	1 4 0
Best ditto	ditto	1 12 0
Floor Varnish	Inside	0 18 0
Fine Pale Paper	ditto	0 18 0
Fine Copal Cabinet	ditto	1 2 6
Fine Copal Flatting	ditto	1 0 6
Hard Drying Oak	ditto	0 18 0
Fine Hard Drying Oak	ditto	0 19 0
Fine Copal Varnish.....	ditto	1 0 0
Pale ditto	ditto	1 2 0
Best ditto	ditto	1 12 0
Best Japan Gold Size		0 12 6
Best Black Japan		0 10 6
Oak and Mahogany Stain (water)		0 12 0
Brunswick Black.....		0 7 6
Berlin Black.....		0 14 6
Knotting (patent)		1 5 0
French and Brush Polish		0 17 0
Liquid Dryers in Terebine.....		0 9 0
Cuirass Black Enamel		0 7 0

THE HOUSING SUBSIDY

A DEMAND for the continuance of the housing subsidy was made at a conference of delegates from County Councils, City and Town Councils, Urban and Rural Councils, Housing Associations, and Trade Unions from all parts of the country, at the Central Hall, Westminster. The conference was called by the National Housing and Town-Planning Council to "consider the whole housing situation from the national standpoint, and to decide what steps, if any, shall be taken in the matter of approaching the Government thereon."

Mr. F. M. Elgood, the chairman, said that the National Housing and Town-Planning Council had sent a deputation to wait on the Prime Minister to ask for a retention of the subsidy until at least the next revision period, October, 1928. The deputation was unsuccessful, and it was decided to reduce the subsidy after October.

Several delegates said it was now possible to build houses for £27 10s. per house less.

Mr. T. Barron, President of the National Federation of Building Trade Operatives, said that in addition to the actual effect of the provision of houses or reduction of the subsidy, there was also the effect on the building trade itself. The industry had done more than its share. It had built more houses than it had been called upon to build, and had brought 69,000 new men into the industry, including 20,000 apprentices, especially because of the pledges given by the Government. These people must be considered, as well as the number of houses erected, and the withdrawal of the subsidy at the moment was absolutely unjustified. The following resolution was carried:—

"This conference expresses its firm conviction that the houses required by the working classes cannot be provided without adequate State assistance, and accordingly directs the executive of the National Housing and Town-Planning Council to make immediate representation to His Majesty's Government with the object of obtaining the cancellation of the Housing Acts (Revision of Contributions) Order, 1926, so that the present subsidy for houses erected may be continued until the date of the next statutory review."

NEW BUILDINGS IN SCOTLAND

Kirkintilloch.—HOUSING.—The Town Council has resolved to ask the approval of the Board of Health to the erection of 36 additional houses on the Back o' Loch housing site.

Arbroath.—EXTENSIONS.—The Dean of Guild Court has passed plans for an extension of the Arbroath Electric Light and Power, Ltd., of their works, consisting of a new battery-room.

Girvan.—HOUSING.—The Town Council has authorised to arrange an interview with the Scottish Board of Health to discuss the possibility of erecting 20 houses of two apartments in Piedmont-road, and also houses in Vicarton-street. It has been agreed to erect three four-apartment houses in Old-street.

Bo'ness.—HOUSING.—The Town Council are proceeding with another instalment of their housing scheme by building a number of two-roomed and kitchen houses on ground acquired at Richmond.

Dundee.—BUILDINGS.—Plans and sections of proposed new buildings which have been lodged at the office of the city engineer are as follows:—Clepington-road, factory for the North British Linoleum Co., Ltd.; and Seagate, additions for Langlands & McAinsh, Ltd. Mr. R. Gibson, of India Buildings, is the architect.

Edinburgh.—HOUSING.—The Corporation has been granted warrants by the Dean of Guild Court to build 12 houses in Willowbrae-road, and 24 at Lochend.—The Edinburgh Academy were authorised to make an addition to the pavilion at the sports field, Inverleith.

Dundee.—HOSPITAL.—The Dundee Royal Infirmary has received a gift of £28,000 towards the endowment of a maternity hospital which is to be erected.

Ayr.—HOUSING.—The Board of Health have intimated to Ayr Town Council that they may now accept tenders for the proposed new housing scheme at Lochside. The scheme comprises 368 houses.

Architecture Medal for Scotland.

With a view to encouraging excellence in architectural design in Scotland, the R.I.B.A. award a quinquennial Bronze Medal for a building of outstanding merit erected during the past five years, ending December 31, 1926. The Medal and Diploma have been awarded for the period in question by the Incorporation of Architects in Scotland to Messrs. Watson and Salmond, F.R.I.B.A., for the Glasgow Municipal Buildings Extension, 1927, and this Bronze Medal and Diploma were presented to Messrs. Watson and Salmond at the General Meeting of the Incorporation held at Elgin on June 3.

The Cost of Building Materials.

Following a disagreement, it is stated, between the National Light Castings Assocn. and National Federation of Builders' Merchants, a price maintenance agreement which has been in force for some years comes to an end. The Association's now scheduled reduction of 15 per cent. will mean, it is stated, a saving of about £4 10s. on a £1,000 house, and about £3 on a subsidy house.

Mr. J. W. Comben, President of the Federation, according to the *Daily Mail*, says that the fact that house builders have been buying most of their light castings in cheaper markets has led to the present decision of the Association. In a statement issued, the Association announced they are desirous of loyally supporting British manufacturers to the fullest extent possible. "They earnestly hope that British manufacturers will take heed of the gravity of the situation and make a supreme effort to get down costs somewhere in the region of imported material, so enabling both merchants and consumers to buy British goods."

Forthcoming Publication.

Messrs. Batsford announce for forthcoming publication a second and enlarged edition of "Drawing, Design, and Craftwork," by Mr. Frederick J. Glass, A.M.C., L.I.F.A., Headmaster of the Doncaster School of Art. Professor Allen W. Seaby, who is the head of the Art Division of the recently constituted Reading University, is also publishing, through Messrs. Batsford, the revised and enlarged edition of his standard handbook on "Drawing for Art Students and Illustrators."

BUILDING TRADE WAGES IN SCOTLAND.*

THE following are the present rates of wages in the building trade in the principal towns of Scotland. Every endeavour is made to ensure accuracy, but we cannot be responsible for errors that may occur:—

	Masons.	Bricklayers.	Carpenters, Joiners.	Plasterers.	Slaters.	Plumbers.	Painters.	Labourers—Masons', Bricklayers', Plasterers'.
Aberdeen	1/8	1/8½	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/7	10½d. to 1/1
Airdrie.....	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	—	1/6½	1/3
Alexandria	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	—	1/2½ to 1/3½	
Arbroath.....	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7½	1/7	1/7	1/5½	1/1½
Ayr	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/3
Bathgate.....	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8½	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/2 to 1/3
Blairgowrie.....	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7½	1/5	1/7	1/4	10d. to 1/-
Bo'ness	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3
Coatbridge	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	—	1/6½	1/3 to 1/3½
Dumbarton.....	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Dumfries.....	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Dundee	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3
Dunfermline	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Edinburgh	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Falkirk	1/7½	1/7½	1/7	1/8	1/7	1/7	1/6½	1/2½
Fort William	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/2
Galashiels	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Glasgow	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Greenock.....	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/7	1/0½ to 1/3½
Hamilton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/3½
Hawick	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7-1/7½	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Helensburgh	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/7	1/3½
Inverness	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/- to 1/2
Kilmarnock	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Kirkcaldy	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Kirkwall	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/4	1/-
Lanark	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6	1/- to 1/2
Leith	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Motherwell	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/3½
Perth	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/3
Stirling	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Stirlingshire (Eastern District)	1/8-1/10	1/8-1/10	1/8	1/9	1/7	1/8	1/6½	1/3½
Wishaw	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/7	1/3½

* The information given in this table is copyright. The rates of wages in the various towns in England and Wales are given on page 142.

CURRENT PRICES FOR BUILDING WORK IN LONDON*

EXCAVATOR.

		s.	d.
Digging and throwing or wheeling and filling carts, and carting away to shoot—6 ft. deep	per yard cube	11	0
Add if in clay	,, ,,	1	0
Add for every additional depth of 6 ft.	,, ,,	0	6
Planking and strutting to trenches	per foot super	0	5
Do. to sides of excavation, including shoring	,, ,,	1	0

CONCRETOR.

Portland cement concrete in foundation 1 to 6	per yard cube	38	0
Add if in underpinning in short lengths	,, ,,	7	0
Add if in floors 6 in. thick	,, ,,	3	3
Add if in beams	,, ,,	3	9
Add if aggregate 1 : 2 : 4	,, ,,	10	0
Add for hoisting not exceeding 10 ft. beyond the first 10 ft.	,, ,,	2	6

BRICKLAYER.

		£	s.	d.
Reduced brickwork in lime mortar and Fletton bricks	per rod	32	0	0
Add if in stocks	,,	7	10	0
Add if in Staffordshire blues	,,	22	0	0
Add if in Portland cement and sand	,,	1	10	0

FACINGS.

Extra for facing in English or Flemish bond for every 10s. per 1,000 over the price of the common bricks	per ft. super	0	0	1¼

POINTING.

Neat flat struck or weathered joint	,, ,,	0	0	3

ARCHES.

Extra only to the price of ordinary brickwork :—				
Fair external in half brick rings	,, ,,	0	0	10
Axed in stocks	,, ,,	0	1	9
Rubbed and gauged jointed in putty camber or segmental	,, ,,	0	6	0

SUNDRIES.

Damp course in double course of slates breaking joint and bedded in Portland cement	,, ,,	0	1	0
Setting ordinary register grates and stoves	each	1	0	0
Setting kitchener, including forming flues, &c., with all necessary fire bricks	,,	4	15	0

ASPHALTER.

		s.	d.
Half-inch horizontal damp course	per yard super	4	6
Three-quarter-inch vertical damp course	,, ,,	9	6
Three-quarter-inch on flats in two thicknesses	,, ,,	6	3
Angle fillet	per foot run	0	3
Skirting and fillet 6 in. high	,, ,,	1	2

MASON.

York stone templates fixed	per foot cube	13	0
York stone sills fixed	,, ,,	22	0
Bath stone and all labour fixed	,, ,,	10	6
Portland stone fixed	,, ,,	20	0

SLATER.

Welsh 16 in. × 8 in. 3 in. lap, including nails	per square	72	9
Do. 20 in. × 10 in. Do. Do.	,,	80	9
Do. 24 in. × 12 in. Do. Do.	,,	90	0

CARPENTER AND JOINER.

Fir framed in plates	per foot cube	5	0	
Do. joists	,, ,,	5	6	
Do. roofs, floors and partitions	,, ,,	6	0	
Do. trusses	,, ,,	8	6	
	¾″	1″	1½″	2″
Deal rough close boarding per sq.	35/6	40/–	45/–	72/–
Flat centering for concrete floor, including struts or hangers per sq.				s. d. 50 0
Do. to beams per ft. sup.				1 0
Centres for arches ,,				1 6
Gutter boards and bearers ,,				1 0

FLOORING.

	¾″	1″	1¼″	1½″
Deal-edges shot per sq.	—	44/6	53/–	60/6
Do. tongued and grooved ,,	—	49/–	57/6	65/–
Do. matchings ,,	45/–	51/–	—	—
Moulded skirting, including backings and grounds per ft. sup.	1/6	1/9	2/0	2/6

SASHES AND FRAMES.

		s.	d.
One-and-a-half moulded sashes or casements	per foot super	1	10
Two Do. Do. Do.	,, ,,	2	1
Add for fitting and fixing	,, ,,	0	3
Deal-cased frames with 1 in. inner and outer linings, 1½ in. pulley stiles tongued to linings, hard wood sills with 2 in. moulded sashes in squares, double hung, double hung with pulleys, lines and weights ; average size	,, ,,	3	9

DOORS.

	1¼″	1¾″	2″
Two-panel square framed per ft. sup.	2/1	2/4	2/6
Four-panel Do. ,,	2/5	2/8	2/11
Two-panel moulded both sides ,,	2/8	2/11	3/2
Four-panel Do. Do. ,,	2/11	3/2	3/5

CARPENTER AND JOINER—continued.

FRAMES.

		s.	d.
Deal wrot moulded and rebated	per foot cube	14	0

	1″	1¼″	1½″
Plain deal jamb linings framed per ft. sup.	1/7	1/8	1/11
Deal shelves and bearers ,,	1/4	1/6	1/9
Add if cross-tongued ,,	2d.	2d.	2d.

STAIRCASES.

	1″	1¼″	1½″	2″	2½″
Deal treads and risers in and including rough brackets	2/1	2/4	2/9	—	—
Deal strings wrot on both sides and framed	1/8	2/–	2/2	2/8	—

		s.	d.
Housings for steps and risers	each	0	11
Deal balusters, 1 in. × 1¼ in.	per ft. run	0	9
Mahogany handrail : average, 3 in. × 3 in.	,, ,,	6	0
Add if ramped	,, ,,	12	0
Add if wreathed	,, ,,	24	0

FIXING ONLY IRONMONGERY (INCLUDING SCREWS).

6 in. barrel bolts	8½d.	Rim locks	2/–
Sash fasteners	11½d.	Mortice locks	4/6
Casement fasteners	1/5	Patent spring hinges and letting into floor and making good	19/–
Casement stays	1/2		
Cupboard locks	1/5		

FOUNDER AND SMITH.

		s.	d.
Rolled steel joists	per cwt.	16	3
Plain compound girders	,,	19	0
Do. stanchions	,,	21	9
In roof work	,,	27	6

RAIN-WATER GOODS.

		3″	4″	5″	6″
Half-round plain rebated joints	ft. run	1/6	1/9	2/–	2/6
Ogee Do. Do.	,,	1/9	2/–	2/6	3/3
Rain-water pipes with ears	,,	1/9	2/7	—	—
Extra for shoes and bends	each	4/4	5/11	—	—
Do. stopped ends	,,	1/11	2/4½	3/7	4/–
Do. nozzles for inlets	,,	2/2	2/7	3/10	4/3

PLUMBER.

		s.	d.
Milled lead and laying in flashings and gutters	per cwt.	45	6
Do. Do. in flats	,,	44	6
Extra labour and solder in coated cesspools	each	6	9
Welf joint	per ft. run	0	6
Soldered seam	,, ,,	1	6
Copper nailing	,, ,,	0	6

		½″	¾″	1″	1½″	2″	4″
Drawn lead waste	per ft. run	1/2	1/9	2/–	3/4	4/–	—
Do. service	,,	1/8	2/2	2/7	3/10	—	—
Do. soil	,,	—	—	—	—	—	6/9
Bends in lead pipe	each	—	—	—	—	3/3	8/2
Soldered stop ends	,,	1/2	1/8	2/1	2/10	3/6	—
Red lead joints	,,	11d.	1/–	1/3	1/11	2/4	4/10
Wiped soldered joints	,,	2/10	3/6	4/–	4/11	6/6	9/9
Lead traps and cleaning screws	,,	—	—	—	14/7	19/6	—
Bib cocks and joints	,,	6/4	9/7	15/4	41/–	—	—
Stop cocks and joints	,,	15/4	17/2	25/8	64/–	—	—

PLASTERER.

		s.	d.
Render, float and set in lime and hair	per yard sup.	2	6
Do. Do. Sirapite	,, ,,	2	9
Do. Do. Keen's	,, ,,	4	0
Add saw lathing	,, ,,	1	7
Add metal lathing	,, ,,	2	6
(Not including hangers or runners, &c., for suspended ceilings.)			
Portland cement screed	,, ,,	2	2
Do. plain face	,, ,,	3	3
Mouldings in plaster	per 1 girth	0	1¼
One-and-a-half granolithic pavings	per yard sup.	5	9

GLAZIER.

		s.	d.
21-oz. sheet plain	per foot sup.	0	8½
26-oz. Do.	,, ,,	1	0
Obscured sheet	,, ,,	1	1
⅛-in. rolled plate	,, ,,	0	9
¼-in rough rolled or cast plate	,, ,,	0	10½
¼-in wired cast plate	,, ,,	1	4

PAINTER.

		s.	d.
Preparing and distempering, 2 coats	per yard sup.	0	9
Knotting and priming	,, ,,	0	7
Plain painting, 1 coat	,, ,,	0	9
Do. 2 coats	,, ,,	1	2
Do. 3 coats	,, ,,	1	9
Do. 4 coats	,, ,,	2	4
Graining	,, ,,	2	3
Varnishing twice	,, ,,	1	9
Sizing	,, ,,	0	3
Flatting	,, ,,	0	7
Enamel	,, ,,	1	1
Wax polishing	per foot sup.	0	6
French polishing	,, ,,	1	2
Preparing for and hanging paper	per piece, 2/– to 4/–		

*These prices apply to *new buildings only*. They cover superintendence by foreman and carry a profit of 10 % on the prime cost without establishment charges. A percentage of 1½ should be added for Employers' Liability and National Health and Unemployments Acts, and from 1s. 6d. per £100 for Fire Insurance. The whole of the information given on this page is copyright.

TENDERS

Communications for insertion under this heading should be addressed to "The Editor," and must reach him not later than Tuesday evening.

* Denotes *accepted*.

† Denotes *provisionally accepted*.

‡ Denotes *recommended for acceptance*.

§ Denotes *accepted subject to modifications*.

ALTRINCHAM. — 40 houses on the Oldfield Brow estate, for the U.D.C. Mr. H. E. Brown, surveyor, Town Hall :—

*J. Collier & Co., Timperley, Altrincham.

ASHFORD.—Additions to the Woodthorpe-road school, for the Middlesex C.C. Mr. H. G. Crothall, F.R.I.B.A., County Architect :—

Webb & Co. Ashford	£5,212
W. Lawrence & Son, Ltd., London	3,826
H. Knight & Son, Tottenham	3,754
C. J. Newby & Bros., Southgate	3,700
Y. J. Lovell & Son, Gerrards Cross	3,456
G. Godson & Sons, Ltd., London	3,448
Limpus & Son, Kingston	3,436
W. H. Gaze & Sons, Ltd., Kingston	3,283
C. Challis, Brentford	3,200
A. Jordan, Staines	3,185
‡Norris & Co., Sunningdale	3,081

AYLSHAM.—3 pairs non-parlour houses on the Sir Williams-lane site, for the R.D.C. Mr. E. R. Larner, surveyor :—

J. Moy, Aylsham	£2,640
R. G. Carter, Drayton	2,640
J. W. Palmer, Aylsham	2,398
Collison Bros., Reepham	2,387
Blyth & Sons, Foulsham	2,350
†G. W. Pegg, Aylsham	1,998

BALTINGLASS.—Erection of Baltinglass Hospital, for the County Wicklow Board of Health :—

Murphy Bros., Bagnalstown	£2,910
D. J. Carberry, Athy	2,826
Eugene Hetherton, Co. Longford	2,354

BARNSLEY.—House and two shops on the Ardsley (Kendray) site, for the C.B. :—

‡C. K. Taylor	£1,383 5 0

BECONTREE.—Nine shops, for Becontree Heath. Mr. E. Meredith, A.R.I.B.A., architect, 7, Goodmayes-road :—

H. J. Gower Ltd., Cheapside	£13,200
H. E. Jerram, East Ham	12,800
Baker, Hammond & Laver, Ltd., Rainham	12,345
*J. Eaton & Sons, Chelmsford	12,033

BEESTON (LEEDS).—For renovating to (*a*) Beeston Council school and (*b*) Beeston Hill St. Luke's, for the E.C. :—

*(*a*) C. & L. Greenwood	£179 0 0
*(*b*) A. H. Whitfield	106 12 0

BELFAST.—Public elementary school, Fane-street, and remodelling Brown-street public elementary school, for the C.B. Mr. R. T. Wilshire, M.C., A.R.I.B.A., Education Architect :—

*H. & J. Martin, Ltd., Belfast .. £25,772 15 0

BELFAST.—Additions, also alterations to Wolf-hill public elementary school, for the C.B. Education Architect, Victoria-street :—

*Z. Copeland & Sons, Belfast £4,750

BIRMINGHAM.—Club extensions, for the Saltley Amateur Gardeners' Club. Mr. P. W. Upton, architect, engineer and surveyor, 40, Bennett's Hill :—

C. Green & Son	£3,998 0 0
J. Goodman	4,050 0 0
G. Mobbs	4,067 0 0
Bowen Bros.	4,100 0 0
J. Payne	4,175 10 0
Percy Cox	4,200 0 0
J. Williams	4,242 0 0
J. T. Harris	4,245 0 0
C. Twigg	4,287 0 0
R. Fenwick, Ltd.	4,290 0 0
Lewis Gorton	4,328 0 0
J. Harper & Sons, Ltd.	4,385 0 0
Aplin Bros.	4,515 0 0

(All of Birmingham.)

BLACKPOOL.—Sports pavilion on the Boys' Secondary school playing fields, for the Corporation. Borough Surveyor, Town Hall :—

*Atherton Bros., Blackpool.

BLACKPOOL.—Reconstruction of 17, Clifton-street, for Messrs. J. Jones (Manchester), Ltd. :—

*John Curtis & Sons, Ltd., Leeds.

BLACKPOOL.—Parochial hall, for All Saints' church. Messrs. F. T. & H. G. Waddington, architects, 52, Abingdon-street :—

*Chadwick Bros., Little Layton.

BOLTON.—Cinema in Churchgate. Messrs. Tonge & Holt, architects, 1, Hill-street, Southport :—

*D. A. Ablett & Sons, Ltd., Wigan.

BOLTON-UPON-DEARNE. — Stores and office accommodation off Kelly-street, Goldthorpe. Messrs. Ravenshaw & Dyer, architects, Carbon-chambers, Hallgate, Doncaster :—

*H. Cooper & Son, Conisborough.

BRAMLEY.—Alterations and renovations at the following schools, for the E.C. :—

Bramley Council	
*J. E. Roberts	£171 15 1
Broad-lane Council	
*D. Armitage & Son	163 7 0
Bramley C. of E.	
*Leeds Decorators	130 0 0

BRENTWOOD.—External painting houses, for the U.D.C. Surveyor, 23, Queens-road :—

	29 houses in Urban-terrace.	33 houses in Weald and Western-roads.
Bindin & Osborn	£97 10 0	£157 11 0
J. H. Sweeting	97 0 0	109 0 0
A. E. Clark	155 0 0	178 0 0
Mylrea & Clarke	188 10 0	140 0 0
Tuskey & Co.	202 10 0	296 15 0
Boorman & Son	130 10 0	148 10 0
B. L. Edwars	181 5 0	198 0 0
S. Oddy	120 0 0	148 10 0
T. H. Ambrose	95 0 0	*115 0 0
A. Saunders	*90 15 0	146 10 0
Saich	320 0 0	225 0 0
R. A. Waterman	87 0 0	115 10 0

BRIDGWATER.—Extension to two schools, for the R.D.C. :—

T. Stockham (Albert-street only)	£1,834 0 0
C. Bryer & Son	2,915 0 0
*A. Geen & Son	2,678 9 0

(All of Bridgwater.)

BRIDGWATER.—Chapel, superintendent's lodge, convenience, boundary wall and entrance gates at the new cemetery, Wembdon New-road, for the Corporation :—

F. J. Cox (lodge and conveniences only)	£2,136
T. Stockham	4,587
C. Bryer & Son	4,412
*Pollard & Son	3,913

(All of Bridgwater)

BRIDLINGTON.—Residence at Filey. Mr. F. Vaux, architect, Danesmoor chambers, May-road :—

T. Cowling, Filey	£2,022 7 2
R. Fell & Sons, Filey	1,870 0 0
Sawdon Bros., Filey	1,825 0 0
H. E. Turner, Bridlington	1,678 19 9
*J. M. Smallwood & Sons, Bridlington	1,675 0 0

BRISTOL.—Repainting work at Ham Green hospital and sanatorium, for the City Council :—

*J. Perkins & Sons, Ltd. £489

BROOMHILL.—Dairy for the Broomhill Co-operative Society. Messrs. P. L. Browne & Son, architects, Pearl-buildings, Newcastle-on-Tyne :—

*J. G. Green, Alnwick.

BRUMBY.—Isolation hospital at Brumby, for the Lincoln T.C. Messrs. Scorer and Gamble, architects, Bank-street Chambers, Lincoln :—

*Jackson & Oates, Goole.

BURY.—Extensions to the Grammar school. Mr. C. R. Cooper, L.R.I.B.A., architect, 20, Market-street.

*John Tinline, Ltd., Bury.

CATTERICK CAMP.—Wesleyan Methodist church and institute. Mr. W. A. Kellett, architect :—

*G. W. Lazenby & Co., Ferryhill, approx. £22,000

CHATHAM.—Construction of a low level pumping station, consisting of a concrete storage tank and brick superstructure over same; also for about 485 yards lineal of 5 ft. by 3 ft. 6 in. concrete storm water outfall culvert, for the T.C. Messrs. W. H. Radford & Son, engineers, Albion-chambers, King-street, Nottingham :—

*D. T. Jackson, Barking £20,333
(Subject to approval of M.H.)

CORK.—Public Free Library, for the Commissioners :

*T. Kelleher, Cork £18,871

COVENTRY.—Church Hall and Sunday school, for the Rev. F. Melville :—

*Harrison's, London.

CROYDON.—Redecoration work at the South Norwood library, for the C.B. :—

‡Mullen & Lumsden, Thornton Heath £126

CROYDON.—Four shops and dwellings over on the site of 5 to 13 South End, for the C.B. :—

*E. H. Smith, Croydon £6,965

CROYDON.—Redecoration, etc., of the Croydon Baths, for the C.B. :—

*Grace & Marsh, Ltd. £142 15 0

CROYDON.—Installation of heating apparatus, for the E.C. :—

*G. Goldsmith & Sons, Ltd., Croydon £114 2 0

CROYDON.—School to accommodate 288 scholars on Waddon estate, for the C.B. Mr. A. Sunderland, L.R.I.B.A., architect, 113, Sydenham-road North, Croydon :—

*J. Crewsdon, Horley £8,420

CROYDON.—School to accommodate 384 scholars in Long-lane, for the C.B. Mr. H. Carter Pegg, F.R.I.B.A., architect, 55, Croham Park-avenue, Croydon :—

*G. E. Everitt & Sons, Ltd., Croydon £13,313

DENTON.—Improvements to King's Head, Manchester-road, for Chester's Brewery Co., Ltd. Messrs. Brameld & Smith, architects, County-buildings, Cannon street, Manchester :—

*T. Percival, Manchester.

DONCASTER.—Hotel at the junction of Barnby Dun-road and Thorne-road, for the Barnsley Brewery Co., Ltd. Messrs. Wilburn & Atkinson, architects, Exchange-buildings, Market-street :—

*Johnson & Moore, Doncaster.

Terra cotta dressings—

*A. Whitehead, Ltd., Leeds.

DORKING.—Residence in Dorking. Mr. C. H. Rose, A.R.I.B.A., architect :—

A. Thurville & Co., Leatherhead	£3,125
W. Smith & Sons, Dorking	2,742
The Ringmer Building Works, Sussex	2,545
W. H. Brown, Ltd., Dorking	2,535

DURHAM.—Construction of a retaining wall in Water-lane, for the City Council :—

*Elliott & Sons £484

DURHAM.—Four houses on Court-lane site, for the City Council :—

*R. Ainsley £1,496

EASINGTON.—Miners' welfare hall and institute at Easington-lane, Co. Durham. Messrs. P. L. Browne & Son, architects, Newcastle :—

*W. Pearson & Son, West Hartlepool £12,500

EDINBURGH.—Demolition of Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9, Water's Close, Leith, for the T.C. Mr. W. A. Macartney, Burgh Engineer :—

G. & R. Cousin, Edinburgh	£200
William Swan, Leith	155
*Wembley & Middlesex Demolition Co., Wembley	125

GLASGOW.—Painting and cleaning Springburn Hall, for the T.C. City Engineer :—

‡A. Gilchrist & Sons £673 2 6

GRAYS.—Fever pavilion at Orset. Mr. Christopher M. Shiner, architect, Grays :—

W. F. Blay, 30 Spital-street, Dartford	£7,788 0 0
F. E. Smith, The Drive, Purfleet	7,780 14 11
Baker, Hammond & Lever, Rainham	7,420 0 0
W. E. Walsham, Ltd., 82, Argent-street	7,203 0 0
Brown Bros., Bridge-road, Grays	6,945 0 0
W. J. Arnold, Leigh-on-Sea	6,796 0 0
*W. J. Maddison, Ltd., 124-127, Minories	6,561 0 0

HARWICH.—Houses for the Corporation. Mr. F. H. French, Borough Engineer :—

*F. P. Stammers, Felixstowe (ten)	£4,530
*H. H. Bradford, Ramsey (seven)	3,285

HELLINGLY.—Grade "A" cowstalls and cooling room. Messrs. Underdown & Duke, architects, of Seaford :—

*Ringmer Building Works £1,055

HEXHAM.—Branch premises at Peth Head, for the West Wylam and Prudhoe Co-operative Society. Messrs. W. Dixon & Son, architects, 1, Collingwood-street, Newcastle :—

*—. Davison, Corbridge-on-Tyne.

HYDE.—Extensions at the Hyde Hippodrome, for the proprietors. Messrs. Dew & Ingham, architects, Market-chambers :—

Contractors—

*Fowden Mottram & Smith, Hyde.

Steelwork—

*Robinson & Kershaw, Ltd., Manchester.

ISLE OF MAN.—For (*a*) 12 parlour and 19 non-parlour houses; (*b*) 15 parlour and 14 non-parlour; and (*c*) 6 parlour houses, all in Douglas. Mr. J. E. Teare, 46, Athol-street, Douglas :—

(*a*) *J. Cowle & Son	£19,223
(*b*) *Creer Bros.	19,235
(*c*) *J. P. Kewley	4,080

KEIGHLEY.—Alterations to "Ferncliffe." Messrs. J. Haggas & Sons, architects, North-street :—

Masons—

*A. Sharp, Ltd., Oakworth.

Joiners—

*G. C. Pickles & Son, Ltd., Keighley.

Plasterer—

*D. Antrum, Keighley.

Plumber—

*T. Atkinson, Keighley.

KIVETON PARK.—Conversions into water closets the existing closet accommodation at 16 houses in Wales-road, for the R.D.C. Mr. L. B. Goddard, Sanitary Inspector. Quantities by the Sanitary Inspector :—

G. Wilkinson, Sheffield	£228 2 0
W. Memmory, Swallownest	200 0 0
T. W. Cooper, Worksop	196 0 0
W. Demain, Rotherham	179 14 4
T. J. Green & Co., Worksop	170 0 0
Worksop Co-operative Society, Ltd.	158 0 0
*J. Callaghan, Worksop	144 0 0

LANCASTER.—Extensions to the Lancaster Royal Grammar school by the Lancashire Education Committee. Mr. Stephen Wilkinson, F.R.I.B.A., County Architect, 16, Ribblesdale-place, Preston.

*Thompson & Morris, Lancaster £29,300

LEEDS.—Extensions to Midland Works, Canal-road, for Messrs. Roberts & Co. Mr. C. Castelow, architect :—

*Paul Rhodes, Ltd.

LEEDS.—Alterations and extensions to Wren's hotel, New Briggate, for the Leeds City Brewery Co. Ltd. :—

*W. Irwin & Co., Ltd.

LEYLAND.—40 houses on the Sandy-lane site, for the U.D.C. Mr. M. H. Wilkinson, M.T.P.I., surveyor, Public Hall Buildings :—

*Leyland Construction Co., Ltd., Leyland.

LEYLAND.—15 houses in Leyland-lane. Surveyor to the Council, Public Hall Buildings :—

*A. M. Tomlinson, Leyland.

LIVERPOOL.—Erection of new Council school in Pinehurst-road, for the T.C. Mr. A. D. Jenkins, Land Steward and Surveyor :—

*J. Jones & Sons (Woolton), Ltd., Liverpool.

LONDON.—Setting back the railings fronting the Museum, for the Bethnal Green B.C. :—

Garton & Thomas, Ltd.	£190 0 0
Caston & Co., Ltd.	185 0 0
T. W. Palmer & Co.	177 0 0
A. W. Elwood	176 10 6
*E. Coules & Son	168 0 0

LONDON.—Wiring and fittings for electric lighting in block No. 11 of dwellings on East-hill estate, Wandsworth, for the L.C.C. :—

*A. Hawkins & Sons	£875

LONDON.—Wiring and fittings for electric lighting in Rollit House and Branston House, Ring Cross estate, for the L.C.C. :—

*A. Higginbotham & Sons	£426

LONDON.—Rebuilding of the Elephant and Castle ambulance station, for the L.C.C. :—

Sims & Russell	£1,790
H. Kent	1,775
J. C. Bowyer, Ltd.	1,674
C. P. Roberts & Co., Ltd.	1,669
C. H. Boyd & Son, Ltd.	1,662
T. Brown & Son	1,575
Alan V. Goad	1,485
H. W. Spinks	1,415
*W. J. Dixon & Son	1,377

Architect's estimate £1,475.
(All of London.)

LONDON.—Extension of various fire brigade workshops, for the L.C.C. :—

W. Downs, Ltd.	£8,989
Triggs & Co.	8,890
J. Garrett & Son	8,707
J. Carmichael (Contractors), Ltd.	8,475
H. Kent	8,290
A. Monk	8,210
*T. D. Leng	8,190

Architect's estimate £8,367.
(All of London.)

LONDON.—Alterations, etc., to drill towers at certain fire stations, for the L.C.C. :—

Peirson & Co., Ltd.	£1,572
M. T. Shaw & Co., Ltd.	1,498
Aston Construction Co., Ltd.	1,475
G. Pauling, Ltd.	1,300
*Somerville-Barnard Construction Co., Ltd.	1,273

Architect's estimate £1,171.
(All of London.)

LONDON.—Cleaning and painting work at the County Hall, for the L.C.C. :—

W. H. Gaze & Sons, Ltd.	£3,657
Prestige & Co., Ltd.	3,356
Wm. Whiteley, Ltd.	3,260
Triggs & Co.	3,174
Holland & Hannen and Cubitts, Ltd.	3,172
Bovis, Ltd.	3,147
Carmichael (Contractors), Ltd.	3,049
Mowlem & Co., Ltd.	2,958
G. E. Wallis & Sons, Ltd.	2,872
*Campbell Smith & Co., Ltd.	2,837

Architect's estimate £3,200.
(All of London.)

LONDON.—Pavilion as dressing accommodation at the playing field at Raynes-park, for the L.C.C. :—

		For provision of a folding partition in lieu of a fixed partition.
Somerville Barnard Construction Co., New Cross	£2,780	£42 0 0
Cropley Bros., Epsom	2,599	37 12 9
Payne Bros., Watford	2,519	37 0 0
Humphreys, Ltd., Knightsbridge	2,467	34 0 0
W. H. Gaze & Sons, Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames	2,283	51 0 0
Wm. Harbrow, Bermondsey	2,176	44 0 0
Merton Abbey Joinery Works, Merton	1,990	40 0 0
*Harrison Smith Buildings, Ltd., Birmingham	1,895	25 0 0

Architect's estimate £1,935.

LONDON.—Elementary school at Wellington-road, for the L.C.C. :—

*A. E. Symes, London	£37,176

LONDON.—Construction of a portion of the new sewer in Middlesex-street, for the City Corporation:—

Archer & Son	£15,680 9 4
D. R. Paterson, Ltd.	15,609 3 7
Howard Farrow, Ltd.	14,432 18 10
H. E. West	13,865 16 3
*D. T. Jackson	13,835 2 8

LONDON.—Repainting and repairs of the external woodwork and ironwork at the Artizans' Dwellings, for the City Corporation :—

W. Lawrence & Son	£1,400 0 0
J. Greenwood, Ltd.	1,249 10 0
G. T. Coote	1,080 0 0
Beaumont & Son	797 16 6
Falkus Bros.	795 0 0
*F. J. Howard	744 4 6

LONDON.—Repairs and annual cleaning, etc., required in the various offices of the Public Health Department, for the City Corporation :—

John Greenwood, Ltd.	£405 0 0
G. T. Coote	380 15 0
Falkus Bros.	364 11 6
G. W. Beaumont & Son	328 9 7
*F. J. Howard	299 1 6

LONDON.—Hot-water heating apparatus at the Haggerston library, for the Shoreditch B.C. :—

W. Bailey & Sons, Ltd.	£148 0 0
Brightside Foundry & Engineering Co.	144 0 0
Comyn Ching & Co., Ltd.	126 10 0
Colley, Meikle & Co., Ltd.	124 15 0
C. P. Kinnell & Co., Ltd.	121 0 0
Barrett & Wright, Ltd.	119 5 0
J. Grundy, Ltd.	117 0 0
*Clark, Hunt & Co., Ltd.	108 0 0

(All of London.)

LONDON.—Repainting the exterior of houses in Romborough-way, for the Lewisham B.C. :—

W. G. Blake & Co.	£288 3 6
Why & Clayton	276 0 0
A. T. Penton	270 0 0
W. Bickerton	259 10 0
S. T. Stevens & Son	232 17 6
G. T. Stevenson	220 0 0
J. H. Beeley	182 4 6
R. A. Blake & Son	180 0 0
R. Coppin	170 4 0
*E. A. Backhouse	170 0 0

(All of London.)

LONDON.—Conversion of 101, Tulse-hill, S.W.2, into 6 self-contained flats and garages, for Major J. Evans. Mr. A. E. Nightingale, architect, Bournemouth-drive, Herne Bay:—

Mullen & Lumsden	£4,341
Bovis, Ltd.	4,147
*Crabb & Son	3,670
Architect's estimate	3,280

LONDON.—Installation of electric lighting on the staircases at Calstock House and Fowey House, Kennings estate, Kennington, for the L.C.C. :—

*A. Dean & Co., Ltd.	£133

MANCHESTER.—Extensions to the Sunday school, for the Parochial Church Council of St. Peter's Church, Barlow-road, Levenshulme. Mr. F. Fenn, architect, 1, North-parade :—

*H. F. Freshney, Heaton Chapel.

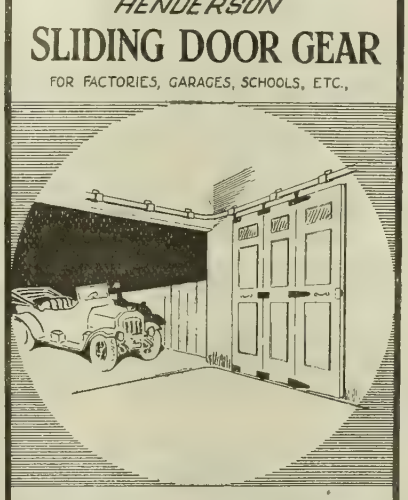
MANCHESTER.—Adaptation of premises at 48 and 50, Deansgate, Manchester, for showroom purposes, for Messrs. John Rhind & Sons, Limited, 131, Stretford-road, Manchester :—

*Roberts & Co., Manchester.

MANCHESTER.—Loading way to the works of Messrs. J. Hetherington & Sons, Ltd., Pollard-street, Ancoats. Messrs. Stott & Sons, architects, 5, Cross-street :—

Contractors—
*H. Matthews & Sons (Builders), Ltd., Manchester.
Steelwork—
*Redpath Brown & Co., Ltd., Manchester.
Glazing—
*British Challenge Glazing Co., London, E.

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MANCHESTER.—Extensions to the bakery in Vale-street, for Messrs. G. and E. A. West. Mr. W. Pollitt, architect:—

*W. Pollitt, Manchester

MANCHESTER.—Dining hall and survey at the Institution of the Board of Management of the Manchester Royal Infirmary, Oxford-road. Messrs. Thos. Worthington & Sons, FF.R.I.B.A., architects, 178, Oxford-road :—

Contractors—
*George MacFarlane & Sons, Ltd., Manchester.
Concrete floors—
*Manchester Armoured Tubular Flooring Co. Manchester.

MANCHESTER.—Fruit warehouse at Oldham-road goods station :—

*J. Green, Ashton-under-Lyne.

MANCHESTER.—Infants' school, at Blackley Municipal school, for the E.C. :—

*Tinker & Young, Ltd., Manchester.

MANSFIELD.—Sub-station, for the T.C. :—

*H. Rouse.

MEATH.—Repairing the wall between the infirmary and the churchyard for the Meath County Infirmary Committee :—

*M. Quinn	£150

NEWTOWNARDS.—Equipment of Regent House. Mr. Caster J. Love, architect, 11, Chichester-street, Belfast :—

*W. Hazel & Sons, Belfast.

PETERBOROUGH.—Installation of wiring for electric light in connection with the 58 houses to be erected on the Mayor's Walk housing estate, for the T.C. :—

*General Electric Maintenance Co., Pinner	£499

(Subject to M.H. approval.)

PETERBOROUGH.—58 houses on the Nichols Housing estate, for the T.C. :—

*Eadie, Towers & Co., Wolverhampton, £810 per pr.

PONTEFRACT.—Reconstruction of the retort house roof, at the Gas works, for the T.C. :—

*Stewart Brothers & Son.

PONTEFRACT.—Pump house, engine room, etc., for the T.C. :—

†E. A. Greaves, Townbille	£6,643 19 0

PRESTON.—Theatre in Market-square, for the Provincial Cinematograph Theatres, Ltd. Mr. W. E. Trent, architect, 133, Regent-street, London :—

*McLaughlin & Harvey, Ltd., London.

RIBBLETON.—School chapel, for Rev. Fleming, of St. Joseph's, Preston. Messrs. Mercer & Duckworth, architects, 162, Dock-street, Fleetwood :—

*F. Healey, Preston.

ROCHDALE.—188 houses on the New Hey Farm estate, at Castleton, for the Corporation. Mr. S. H. Morgan, Borough Surveyor :—

*M. J. Gleeson, Sheffield.

ROCHDALE.—'Bus garage in Mellor-street, for the C.B. Mr. S. H. Morgan, Borough Surveyor :—

*R. & T. Howarth, Rochdale.

SANDY (BEDS.).—House for Mr. H. Feltwell. Mr. Thomas Cockrill, architect, 7, St. Paul's-square, Bedford :—

Bull & Son	£1,193 0 0
Baldock & Munns	1,057 5 6
F. Hendrey	1,050 0 0
H. Hendrey	1,015 0 0
*Baldock & Lawson	996 5 6

(All of Sandy.)

SCARBOROUGH.—New grandstand at the Scarborough Town Football Club's ground :—

*T. Jaram & Son, Scarborough.

SCARBOROUGH.—Water works scheme for the Corporation. Borough Surveyor :—

*Whitaker & Co., Ltd., Scarborough	£14,423 10 3

SCUNTHORPE.—Banking premises for Messrs. Lloyd's Bank, Ltd. Messrs. Scorer & Gamble, Architects :—

*Thompson & Co.

SEAFORD.—Constitutional Club. Mr. W. T. B. Foster, L.R.I.B.A., architect, Seaford :—

R. Cook & Sons, Crawley	£1,410
C. Morling, Seaford	1,285
H. Green & Son, Seaford	1,255
A. & H. Burgess, Seaford	1,240
The Ringmer Building Works, Sussex	1,230
Pettitt & Sons, Seaford	1,009
Harding Bros., Seaford	972

SHEFFIELD.—Central premises in Exchange-street and Waingate, for the Brightside and Carbrook Co-operative Society, Ltd. Mr. W. A. Johnson, architect—

*Building Department, Co-operative Society, Ltd., Manchester.

SHELLEY, HUDDERSFIELD.—Alterations to premises, for the Shelley Industrial and Provident Society :—

Shopfitters and joiners' work.—
*J. & G. Haigh, Kirkburton £115

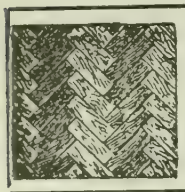
SHREWSBURY. — Reconstruction of Council schools, for the Salop C.C. Mr. W. H. Pendlebury, County Buildings, Shrewsbury :—

Wellington, Constitution-hill school—
*J. Carver, Wellington £1,357
Wentnor, Stiperstones school—
*H. Lakelin, Shrewsbury 1,150
Melverley school—
*R. J. Wall, Llanymynech 450

STOCKPORT.—Alterations to Wood-street branch of Industrial & Equitable Co-operative Society, Ltd.:—
*C. O. Hallett, Stockport.

TORQUAY.—Mess-room and flat at the Devon laundry, Newton-road. Messrs. Bridgman & Bridgman, F.R.I.B.A., architects, 9, Fleet-street:—

S. Hawkins & Son, Torquay ..	£1,640	0	0
H. Cruse, Torquay	1,596	11	5
Willicott & Barnes, Paignton ..	1,595	1	3
Endicott, Rumbelow & Wills, Paignton	1,577	17	4
Torquay Building Co., Torquay	1,561	18	6
Harris, Bros., Exmouth	1,517	10	10
R. E. Narracott, Torquay	1,456	0	0
*H. C. Jackman, Torquay.....	1,366	0	0


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TULLAMORE.—8 houses at Tullamore, for the Irish Sailors' and Soldiers' Land Trust. Mr. W. J. Brown, F.R.I.B.A., F.S.I., architect:—
*Duffy Bros., Tullamore £4,571 13 8

WAKEFIELD.—Elementary Council school, on the Manygates Housing estate, for the City Council:—
*George Crook & Sons, Ltd. (about £31,500).
(Subject to H.M. approval.)

WALSALL.—167 houses on the Ida-road site, for the T.C.:—
Eadie, Towers & Co., Wolverhampton £61,484

WARRINGTON.—Extensions to the Spread Eagle Hotel, for Messrs. John Smith's, Ltd.:—
*Wm. Horner & Sons.

WARRINGTON.—Extensions to the goods yard, for the L.M. & S.Rly.:—
*J. Green, Ashton-under-Lyne.

WARRINGTON.—Alterations and additions at Hamilton-street school, for the Corporation. Mr. Andrew M. Ker, A.M.I.C.E., Borough Engineer and Surveyor, Town Hall:—
*H. P. Dallow, Warrington.

WARRINGTON.—30 houses on the Reynolds-street estate, for the U.D.C. Mr. Andrew M. Ker, A.M.I.C.E., Borough Engineer and Surveyor, Town Hall.
*16 houses, T. & C. Rigby, Warrington.
*14 houses, D. Cooper, Warrington.

WETHERBY.—House, also garage, etc., at Spofforth-road. Messrs. Fred Mitchell & Sons, architects, 9, Upper Fountaine-street, Albion-street, Leeds. Quantities by the architects:—
Brick and joiners' work—
*Wood Bros. (Leeds), Ltd.
Plumber—
*Tom Adams.
Plasterer—
*W. H. Marshall.
Tiler—
*J. Shepherd.
Painters.
*A. Taylor & Sons.

WHITEHAVEN.—Girls' school at Coach-road, for the Rev. Carr of St. Begi's. Mr. A. Huddart, L.R.I.B.A., architect, 9, Lowther-street:—
*J. Leslie & Sons, Whitehaven.

WIGAN.—Council school in Pell-street Higher Ince for the Corporation. Messrs. C. Ralph & Son, architects, Leader's-buildings, Wigan:—
*A. Wigan & Sons, Wigan.

WORCESTER.—Decoration work to (*a*) St. John's and (*b*) Stanley-road schools, for the E.C.:—
(*a*) *C. Kimber £146 10 0
(*b*) *Goodwin & Hammacott 243 0 0

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THE BUILDER

A JOURNAL FOR THE ARCHITECT AND CONSTRUCTOR

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THE LONDON SQUARES

THE recent announcement by Mr. Neville Chamberlain that the Government is about to appoint a Royal Commission to advise on the preservation of the London Squares, has excited considerable interest. It is to be hoped that the personnel of the Commission will be sufficiently varied and will include not only those who have direct interest, either as owners or tenants, in the use of the squares, but a goodly number of those who stand for the London public at large. For after all, looking to the distant future—if the right thing is to be done—we have to legislate for a time and for conditions of which we do not know the exact character. We have to exercise imagination and deal with the squares in association with other problems that are over-ripe for solution; such as housing, wheeled transport and pedestrian traffic, resting places for the old and playing grounds for the children; whatever their use, the squares must remain open-air spaces.

The squares of London fall into two general classes which may be called, respectively "grand" and "modest." The dividing line between the two groups cannot be clearly marked, but the extremes are easily recognisable. The "grand squares" are the older places originally designed as entirely residential, at the head of which stood some great mansion of the aristocracy, while the remaining three sides were taken up by smaller houses let, in all probability, to the landlord's friends, supporters and dependants. The mansion would have large grounds back and front, but the other houses would be provided with comparatively small gardens in the rear, while the railed square itself provided an exclusive area for the use of the tenants who were each provided with a key. It is difficult now to be sure how far these garden squares were actually used by the tenants or made into common places of amusement. In some countries they would have been crowded; in London it is probable they were regarded, as they are still, as little paradises for the few who generally congregated elsewhere, conducted in Sedan chairs or carriages. Near to the grand squares were, necessarily, the mews and stables, and at convenient distances apart, the shops and retail markets.

In process of time some of the grand squares have become changed as to the use of the houses; the mansion has disappeared, the social enclave has dissolved, and the houses, now too large to be rented by a class once remarkably wealthy, are let for professional, institutional and commercial purposes. The change in user has probably maintained the value of the property and, in some instances, increased it considerably. Russell Square is, perhaps, the type of the completely transformed square; yet it is still "grand" in a new way and would be nothing if it were not for the garden it contains, which all may enjoy with their eyes and some by the right of entry.

The "modest square" has somewhat different history and destiny. Originally a smaller copy of the more splendid pattern, without the dominating mansion, it had the same architectural charm, an exclusiveness of its own, and its central garden; it was entirely residential. Rents were lower, and, perhaps, there were no adjacent mews, for the tenants walked on foot or took an occasional hackney carriage. Squaredom, as a whole, was a feature of London and was imitated with less success in Bath and Edinburgh. In the Metropolis it was a kind of solution to the housing and transport problems of the day, forming a little garden settlement within the town itself.

But the transformation of the modest square has not been so happy as that of its grander partners. Many have "gone down" in the social scale for reasons external to themselves. Some, bearing great names, would now be disowned by the princely and lordly persons who became their patrons a hundred years ago. Hotels, boarding houses, lodging houses—passing imperceptibly into each other—are found in some of the modest squares in central London. Others in the inner suburbs remain quiet and dull, and show signs of decline. But their gardens remain, even though neglected, as physical open spaces, except in a few cases.

The forces that have invaded a few of the grand squares and more of the modest ones are accumulating inevitably for a concentrated attack. It is not consciously directed as yet, nor can it be regarded as a conspiracy. The fact is the garden squares are a strong temptation. Owners see, in some instances, that to commercialise their squares will bring to them richer tenants who will raise the value of the estate while changing its character. This is true of both grand and modest squares. Finally, the eyes of speculators are fixed on the green gardens; they think the space is "wasted" and design to build there certain flats, mansions or even "gardens," as they will dare to call them, after the gardens have gone. The movement began with Polygon Buildings in Clarendon Square, Somers Town, and continues with a factory in Mornington Crescent, a place of worship in Endsleigh Gardens, and only recently was intended to continue with a market on the Foundling Hospital site. The movement is checked, but not yet under control. The motoring community see in the garden squares new parking-stations for their vehicles, and the congestion of traffic supplies them with an argument.

There are at the moment 435 garden squares, with an area of 445 acres. Of these about 381 are in danger, or too lightly protected from spoliation. In town-planning, London has an instrument in its hands which should enable it to preserve these beauty spots, these healthy air-spaces, for uses which may become more valuable as time goes on. In other sites, it must be remembered, great blocks of dwellings, for rich as for poorer tenants, are being rapidly built and with every such monster, invading the cubic space which is London, the older green gardens become more hygienically important. As London is subjected slowly to the process of decentralisation, the town planners of the present and the immediate future will see in these squares a ganglionic system of ventilation and amenity which should be extended rather than diminished. In that day we shall bless the lords of Bloomsbury and Belgravia.

The welfare of the generations of London children who play in the streets and sit in the doorways of their dismal dwellings, might well be reconsidered. Perhaps it is too much to expect that the London squares can be made into playgrounds in the fullest sense. But some share of the amenity which preservation will ensure should be given to the children who, of all people, most need and appreciate the benefits of nature's beauty, sunlight and air.

Into the difficult question of compensation to landlord or tenant, necessary to secure complete protection, it is not wise now to enter. It is well to remember, however, that the gardens were expected to remain uncovered and were regarded as an added amenity to the tenancies. It is no exaggeration to say, therefore, that the tenants of houses in London's squares have, by their yearly rents, already compensated the owners of the gardens who, it may be thought, hardly have the right to demand large damages afresh, even should they wish to do so.

H

NOTES

Street Advertising. Some features in the Advertising Exhibition at Olympia have evoked public commendation, certainly well deserved in the case of coloured posters, upon which high artistic skill has of late years been bestowed; and it is satisfactory that Sir Reginald Blomfield should have acted for the British Poster Advertising Association in designing hoardings for the exhibition. A correspondent expresses the wish that all street advertising should be confined to hoardings, so that buildings might be free from the disfigurements which are too abundant. This is too much to hope for, but advertising firms would often find it profitable to consult architects, who would be able to advise them how best to obtain the publicity they desire without marring the architectural effect of buildings. As things are, restrictive regulations are to be desired. The London Building Act, 1894, prohibited sky signs. Will the next Act go a step further?

The King and Queen at Liverpool. For the recent visit of the King and Queen to Liverpool the decoration of Castle Street—the main street which leads up to the Town Hall—was entrusted to the Liverpool School of Architecture. It was decided that, owing to the overhead tramway wires, which did not permit of anything being placed above or below them, a scheme of pylons was the most suitable treatment. A sketch design competition was then held in the school for the pylons, and the small prize offered was given by the School Jury to the design of Mr. Laurence Wright, a third-year student. His design was accepted by the Corporation and carried out by Mr. G. Robinson, of the Ark, Liverpool, the theatrical scenery maker. The illustrations which we give (pp. 155 and 160) show Mr. Wright's twelve-hour sketch competition design and the work as carried out. It is not often that an esquisse-esquisse is translated in fact, and so quickly. The decorations of other streets were designed by the Liverpool School of Art, The Liverpool Academy of Arts, the Liverpool Sketching Club, the Sandon Studios, and Mr. Percy Corkhill.

The British Academy at Rome. The recent visit of Professor Antonio Sciortino, Director of the British Academy at Rome, to London was directly connected with a very interesting development in that institution. The British Academy—which is entirely distinct from the British School at Rome, and goes back to nearly a century of useful art work in that city—has always given to the Italians, properly introduced, the advantage of its evening classes free of charge; and among those who have used it are such world-famed artists as Mancini, Tito and Aristide Sartorio. In appreciation of this hospitality, the Municipality of Spoleto has recently presented a piece of land to our Academy for placing there a summer school; and now there has come forward a yet larger scheme within Rome. It is now under consideration to make a permanent home within, developing and extending the present premises in Via Margutta, for approved students from the great Dominions of the British Empire, allotting to each Dominion which comes into the scheme one fairly large studio, with the necessary living accommodation for two students, for a period of four or five years, free of any charge except their actual living expenses. Artists of repute would instruct the students in each branch of art, and the membership of the Academy would open to them the artistic society of Rome, beside free entrance to her Museums and Galleries. The sum required to carry through this scheme is estimated at about £40,000—a large sum, but it would be for an organisation in perpetuity, and would carry great advantages. The project has been well received by the London Press, and a strong Committee is being formed in London to further its aims.



Church of Stechovice, near Prague: Reproduction of Ancient Style, by Kamil Hilbert.

Petrol Pumps. From time to time we have referred to the unsightliness of petrol pumps. It was with a feeling of gratitude that we read the notice of the British Petroleum Co., that they had decided to have the whole of their pumps painted green. This colour was decided upon, we learn, as the result of very careful experiments. We have now had the opportunity of seeing a number of these pumps in their new colour, and



General View of Prague.
(See article on page 158.)

we cannot think there can be any question about the decided improvement. The B. P. Co. earn our thanks for their action.

Rewards and Penalties. Upon the subject of petrol pumps, a correspondent writes to say that he marks his appreciation of the B. P. Co.'s efforts by making a point of buying their motor spirit. He goes on to observe that he hopes other motorists will do the same, but ends on rather a gloomy note by adding that motorists as a class are rather a hopeless lot. "They go out to seek beauty, and by every known method they destroy it. Every single appeal connected with the trade must be hideous before it will appeal to the motorist. The duty of trying to protect the amenities they leave to others." We are pleased to note that he, at all events, is endeavouring to prove to an unbelieving world that ugliness in appeal is not an essential in successful trading.



A View of Tabor, Czecho-Slovakia. (See article on page 158.

The Austrian Exhibition. There is just now to be seen in Paris an exhibition of much instruction for the mural painter, in the decorative planning of compositions for large wall spaces, with appreciation of the relation of mural art to architecture, in which the qualities of unrelieved plain spaces, in one place, emphasise the elaboration of detail elsewhere, and contrast so well with it. In the Musée du Jeu des Paume this collection of Austrian mediæval art contains what must be almost a unique collection of water-colour drawings, the work of Albert Durer and other artists, and represents the Triumph of Maximilian. For composition, colour and decorative splendour, treated with great spirit and intimacy, the collection is most interesting, and to the architect no less than for the mural painter there is much both to delight and instruct.

"Architecture": Scottish Memorial Number. Much interest has been displayed amongst architects and laymen in the Scottish National War Memorial, recently opened by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. This Memorial—the work of Sir Robert Lorimer, A.R.A.—is more than a shrine expressive of Scottish national reverence for those who fell in the war: it is a treasure house of modern Scottish architecture, sculpture, stained glass, ironwork and decoration, enthralling in its character and encouraging in its promise of the regeneration of national arts from the melting-pot of an age of commerce. In the current number of *Architecture* will be found a full record of this Memorial. Critical descriptions of both exterior and interior are contained, together with some explanation of the symbolism bound into the building, and a graphic account of the opening ceremony. It may be of interest to add that the first edition of this issue of *Architecture* has already been sold out and that a second edition is now being printed.

Old English Villages. On another page will be found a letter from a correspondent containing the suggestion that there should be put on record some selected examples of the charming villages and hamlets in which England formerly was so rich but which are now altering in character—and for the worse—so very rapidly. Our correspondent briefly outlines the manner in which this compilation might be effected, and we commend his letter to some author with the time and taste necessary for the fit selection of villages. This is an opportunity for performing a greatly needed work that in a few years' time may be impossible of execution.



Street Decorations, Castle Street, Liverpool.

Designed by Mr. Laurence Wright, Liverpool University School of Architecture.

GENERAL NEWS

Professional Announcements.

Mr. H. J. Birnstingl has removed to Greenacre, Bledlow Ridge, West Wycombe, Buckinghamshire. Telephone: Radnage 11.

On August 2 the office of Mr. B. Greig, M.I.Struct.E., A.R.I.B.A., District Surveyor for St. Marylebone, East, will be transferred from 18, Baker Street, to No 1 Newman Street.

Mr. George Rodley, surveyor and sanitary inspector, at Wells-next-the-Sea, Norfolk, has been appointed to the post of Borough Surveyor, South Molton, Devon, rendered vacant by the appointment of Mr. G. K. Foster as Surveyor to the Ilminster (Somerset) Urban District Council.

R.I.B.A. Maintenance Scholarship in Architecture.

The Board of Architectural Education of the R.I.B.A., in conjunction with the Artists' General Benevolent Institution, offer for award in September, 1927, a Maintenance Scholarship of a maximum value of £100 tenable from October 1, 1927. The Scholarship will be tenable in the first instance for one year, and will be renewable for two further periods of one year each. It is intended to enable the orphan of an architect or artist, or son or daughter of an architect or artist, who has not the necessary means, to attend an approved course at one of the Schools of Architecture recognised for exemption from the R.I.B.A. Examinations. Students who are already taking such a course would not be eligible to apply for the Scholarship. The value of the Scholarship, up to the limit of £100, will depend upon the financial circumstances of the parents or guardians of the candidate. The parents or guardians will be required to furnish particulars, on the proper form, of their financial position.

Full particulars of the Scholarship, including the method of application and selection of the candidate, may be obtained from the Secretary to the Board of Architectural Education, R.I.B.A., 9, Conduit-street, W.1, not later than August 20, 1927.

Bartlett School of Architecture.

The following awards have been made in the Bartlett School of Architecture at University College:—

Bartlett Entrance Exhibitions: M. J. H. Goodchild, Tollington School, Muswell Hill; C. P. Saurin, St. Ignatius' College, Tottenham; *equal*, F. E. Kerswill, Whitgift School, Croydon. (Conditional on passing matriculation examination in Latin in January, 1928.)

Donaldson Silver Medal: A. C. Light.

Prize for Design in Ferro-Concrete: H. Kendall, B. W. Johns.

Ronald Jones Prizes: Mediæval Architecture, H. F. Hoar; Renaissance Architecture, J. K. M Sanderson.

The Builder Prizes: Senior, C. W. J. Smeed; Junior, Margaret A. de Quincey. (Awarded first term, 1926-27.)

Architects' Journal Prize for Design: P. A. Wailes.

Herbert Batsford Prize: D. A. Stewart.

Certificates in Architecture: H. G. Coulter, L. E. King, W. F. B. Lovett, Phyllis E. Mitchell, D. E. Nightingale, V. M. Patker, C. W. J. Smeed, E. E. Somaké, P. Soskin, Patricia B. Webster.

Sub-Department of Town-Planning: Certificates, A. W. H. Brown, D. H. Buckley, L. P. Ellicott, R. G. Grice.

The Liverpool Cenotaph.

Mr. Leonard Barnish, in the course of a letter to the "Liverpool Post," comments upon the magnificent spectacle presented by the recent Royal visit to St. George's Hall. "After speeches in the great hall," he continues, "the Royal party returned to the plateau, inspected the parade of ex-Service men and others, and chatted with various military and civic persons. This made a very pleasing function, but one which would be utterly shorn of all its spectacular charm should the centre portion of the plateau be occupied by a monument of any kind. The Royal visit has provided the illustration to fit the moment—leave the plateau as it is, open to stage the historic happenings of the city and to serve the many other minor occasions where pageantry, both military and civic, counts for so much."

Canterbury Cathedral Preservation Fund.

A society of people who are prepared to take some share in the care and preservation of Canterbury Cathedral—to be known as the "Friends of Canterbury Cathedral"—has been founded by the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury. To become a Friend, an annual subscription—a minimum five shillings—is necessary, and it is of particular satisfaction that the Prince of Wales is to-day the first Friend entered on the roll. The Cathedral architect, Mr. W. D. Caroe, has given the Chapter a survey of the Cathedral's needs, which will require a very considerable outlay of funds, far beyond the resources of the Chapter alone, and much time to carry out. Particulars and forms of application for membership may be obtained from the Steward of the Friends, Sir Anton Bertram, The Precincts, Canterbury.



The Strahov Church and Monastery, Prague.

(See article on page 158.)

COMPETITION NEWS

COMPETITIONS OPEN.

Municipal Buildings and Business Premises, Herne Bay. Premiums: £150, £100 and £50. Professor A. E. Richardson, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., assessor. Apply Clerk to Council, Westminster Bank House, Herne Bay. Deposit of £1 1s. required	Particulars published in Sending "Builder," in date.	
Municipal Buildings, Wimbledon. Premiums: £200, £150 and £75. Mr. H. V. Ashley, F.R.I.B.A., assessor. Apply Mr. Herbert Emerson Smith, LL.B., Town Clerk. Deposit of £2 2s. required, ...	July 8	..
	July 15	Nov

Municipal Offices, Beckenham.

Mr. Septimus Warwick, F.R.I.B.A., the assessor in this competition, has reported that 67 designs have been received in the preliminary competition, and recommends that the following architects be invited to take part in the final competition:—Mr. W. Naseby Adams, A.R.I.B.A.; Mr. Harold G. Cherry, F.R.I.B.A.; Messrs. Cecil E. M. Fillmore, A.R.I.B.A., and A. Malcolm McKewan, A.R.I.B.A.; Messrs. H. V. Lanchester, F.R.I.B.A., Geoffrey Lucas, F.R.I.B.A., and T. A. Lodge, O.B.E., A.R.I.B.A.; Mr. T. R. Somerford, A.R.I.B.A.; Messrs. E. Berry Webber, A.R.I.B.A., and J. G. Cheadle, A.R.I.B.A. Designs for the final competition have to be sent in by October 15.

Shakespeare Memorial Theatre.

Seventy-four designs have been submitted by British, American, and Canadian architects for the preliminary round in the competition for the rebuilding of the Shakespeare Memorial Theatre, Stratford-on-Avon. The assessors, Mr. E. Guy Dawber, P.R.I.B.A., Mr. Cass Gilbert (President of the National Academy of Design of the United States of America), and Mr. Robert Atkinson, F.R.I.B.A., have selected the following competitors to take part in a final competition:—Miss E. Scott, 15, Gordon-square, W.C.; Mr. R. Derrick, 120, Madison-avenue, Detroit, Michigan; Messrs. A. R. Mohr and Benjamin Moscowitz, 25th Floor, Pershing-square Building, New York; Mr. A. J. Rousseau, 2,001, Vinewood-boulevard, Ann Arbor, Michigan; Messrs. P. Tubbs, Son & Duncan and S. Rowland Pierce, 15, Gower-street, London, W.C.; and Mr. D. F. Martin-Smith, 45, Bloomsbury-square, W.C. Designs have to be sent in by November.

Bognor Council Offices.

Mr. Septimus Warwick, F.R.I.B.A., the assessor in this competition, has made the following awards:—First, Mr. Charles Cowles-Voysey, 14, Gray's Inn-square, W.C. 1; second, Messrs. Clayton & Black, 10, Prince Albert-street, Brighton; third, Messrs. Adshead & Ramsey, 46, Great Russell-street, London, W.C. 1.

Public Elementary School, Guildford.

Guildford Local Education Authority invite architects to submit designs for a new public elementary school at Bellfields. Particulars may be obtained on application to Mr. F. S. Tosswill, Secretary, Guildford Education Office, on deposit of £2. Mr. Henry W. Allardyce, F.R.I.B.A., is the assessor. Designs have to be sent in by September 30.

Competition of Industrial Designs, 1927.

A selection of the designs received in this competition for prizes and scholarships offered by the Royal Society of Arts and well-known manufacturers will be exhibited, by permission of the Board of Governors, in the Indian Pavilion of the Imperial Institute, South Kensington, from July 30 to August 31, every week-day from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. (Sundays 2.30 to 6 p.m.). The exhibition is open free of charge; no tickets are required. It will include designs in architectural decorations, textiles, furniture, etc.



The Tyn Church, Prague.

(See article on page 158.)

CZECHO-SLOVAK ARCHITECTURE.

By GEORG BRÖCHNER.

Prague is an ancient city, though the capital of what may be called a new country or rather, perhaps, a State of recent creation. But it is one of the most picturesque and fascinating cities in Europe, in the architecture of which many centuries are represented by striking examples expressive of the style of different periods. Over many of these old buildings, whose charm is enhanced by their historic associations, there is a striking elaborateness of great decorative effect which is in full harmony with the national character, often inspired by dramatic incidents in the annals of the nation.

Our illustrations, necessarily, where so much of interest is available, have been chosen more or less at random, but they give a fair idea of the extreme attractiveness of the city. The illustration on page 154 presents a charming view: extending on both sides of the Ultava, it has been called "Golden Prague" or "Prague with the hundred towers." But not only the building, but also its bridges are possessed of vast interest and rare beauty; where, for instance, does one find a more characteristic and picturesque bridge than the Charles Bridge?

The most commanding complex is that of Hradcany (the Castle of Prague), which dominates the city and which for centuries was the residence of the kings of Bohemia, as it is now that of the President of the new Republic. Both the castle and the cathedral of St. Vitus illustrate various periods of Bohemian architecture, and bear out the saying that Prague is "the history of the Czechoslovak nation writ in stone." The Czechs have been a splendour-loving people, to prove which it is only necessary to illustrate one of the six hundred apartments of the castle, the Spanish Hall. It is said to be the largest gala hall in central Europe, and it is magnificently decorated. For several centuries it was never used, but it came to its own again when President Masaryk, in 1919, took up his residence there as head of the newly-formed Republic, to a great extent his work.

Of the sterner type is Tabor, the historical seat of the Hussite movement, and whose round tower and surrounding wall still have the true medieval stamp.

The Strabor Church and monastery are both endowed with exceptional interest, from the architect's, as from the historian's point of view. The monastery dates back a thousand years or more, and it played an important part in the religious developments of the Middle Ages. The library is one of the richest and oldest in central Europe, containing a wealth of priceless ancient books and manuscripts. The ceiling is beautifully decorated with frescoes, and a famous organ is another wonderful treasure, a witness of the marvellous craftsmanship of past ages.

The Tyn Church derives its name from the palisade which used to surround it, and it played an important part in Bohemia's religious conflicts. It is one of the most striking buildings in the Old Town Square in Prague, and dates from the fifteenth or sixteenth century. On our illustration is shown a highly interesting medieval building, one of the many Prague possesses.

Whilst in much of Prague's architecture there are traces of certain influences from Eastern neighbours, there is an example of Italian style having made itself felt in the building in the park of the Valdstern Palace, Prague, whilst old Czechoslovak types have inspired the architect, Kamil Hilbert, in the design of the handsome church of Stechovice near Prague. It is a harmonious building, in which a certain simplicity of line is relieved by self-contained but effective decorative features.

As an interesting exponent of modern Czechoslovak architectural efforts, the Museum at Kralove Hradec, will admirably serve its purpose. It was designed by the late Jan Kotera, and is possessed of no mean impressiveness and originality.

This short survey of some famous Czechoslovak buildings appears simultaneously with a large and highly interesting exhibition of Czechoslovak Graphic Art being held at the Royal Institute Galleries in Piccadilly. The exhibition closes at the end of this month.



The Museum at Kralove Hradec, Czecho-Slovakia.
The Late Ian Kotera, Architect.



Part of Valdstern Palace, Prague.

CORRESPONDENCE

[While we are glad to publish letters on professional and other matters of interest to our readers, it must be understood that we do not necessarily endorse the remarks of correspondents, who will oblige us if they will express their views as briefly as possible.]

Professor Lethaby's Articles.

Sir,—I trust you will grant me a brief space in your instructive journal to say how deeply I have enjoyed Professor Lethaby's articles which appear from time to time in its pages. For many months I have thought of doing so, but his last article in your issue of July 8 on "Parthenon Studies" has so fascinated me that I can delay no longer. It is so lucid that it reads like a working drawing in words.

While wintering in Rome in 1904 I called on the late Professor Lanciani, Minister of Fine Arts for Italy, and in our talk of the great ones in the architectural world he spoke of Professor Lethaby in terms of the greatest reverence. There is no man living to whom the profession owes a greater debt of gratitude. I have read everything he has written that I can lay my hands on, and as a humble student and admirer of his expositions I would like, through the medium of your pages, to pay my little tribute.

I earnestly trust that his recent writings on "Tombs," "Ironwork," and "Parthenon Studies," etc., will be published in book form for the help and guidance of students of our noble profession.

Edinburgh. William Davidson.

Old English Villages.

Sir,—There is much evidence to-day of an ever-widening appreciation of the beauty and charm of the old-world village, and architects and gardeners are finding new sources of inspiration and suggestion in them. It has often occurred to the writer that there is a need for a book describing in detail selected examples of typical old English villages, the work being designed principally for the use of architects, town-planners, and landscape gardeners. Although nearly all these old villages grew in very haphazard fashion and with but little relation to ordered arrangement and definite plan, nevertheless each of them, in part or in whole, furnishes suggestion of direct and practical utility for all who are engaged on schemes for new garden suburbs, villages, and town plans, and are at the same time endeavouring to recapture for modern purposes the charm that dwells in the old places.

It would appear to be desirable that the work should contain the undermentioned particulars collected from a dozen to a score of the finest extant examples of unspoilt old villages:—the ground plan, ground contours, roads, buildings, gardens, streams, and general lay-out, in the case of each village.



Hradcany, the Castle of Prague.

The exteriors of churches, houses, and other buildings, etc., could be illustrated by photographic reproductions, and the same method can be employed to show any important features, such as, for example, unique gardens, plantations, bridges, and picturesque spots, etc.; and, of course, there would be in addition the necessary accompanying letterpress. It may be observed in passing that it is not essential for the purpose in question to include any views or particulars of the interiors of the buildings unless, of course, the author decided to seize the opportunity to cover a wider field.

It is true that the ground plan of any village is to be found in some detail on the large scale maps produced from the data of the Ordnance Survey, and hence the basic information required is already accessible to anyone proposing to write a book of the kind considered here; but a compilation containing the matter mentioned above would, of course, involve much additional work, for the further information needed has not, it would seem, been published, or, if published, is not in an easily accessible form.

This book should make an appeal, not only to those mentioned above, but also to artists and a large and varied body of general readers.

T. W. MacAlpine.

The Menin Gate.

Sir,—Will you allow one who has been a reader of The Builder for 65 years to express an opinion on this memorial? I know, like and respect the eminent architect who has designed the Gate, but why give us a piece of an Italian Palace when in Ypres? A Gothic gate would have so much better accorded with the Cloth Hall and other buildings? What do your readers think?

Goth.

London District Surveyors.

Sir,—I hope that at least half a dozen young architects will qualify for the post of London District Surveyor by examination in October next. The districts at first awarded are small, but promotion soon comes. There is a shortage of candidates, and it is rumoured that some recent appointments have not been architects. Surely a small district is better than being assistant to a Borough Surveyor, which appears to be the fate of so many young men.

Observer.



The Spanish Hall, Castle of Prague.

LIVERPOOL SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE.

ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF STUDENTS' WORK.

By H. A. D.

The exhibition of the work of the students of the Liverpool School of Architecture, which is held annually in the Liverpool Art Gallery, was opened this year by Mr. Gordon Selfridge. Mr. Stanley Baldwin, the Prime Minister, who was to have honoured the school by the performance of this function, was unfortunately prevented from being present. In his address to the students Mr. Selfridge was good enough to give some account of architecture as it appears to those who are, as he put it (allowing himself, as one fully qualified, to use a commercial metaphor) "on the other side of the counter."

It will be admitted that Mr. Selfridge has a right to speak from that point of view, having dealt with the planning of some of the most important store buildings in this country and in America. If one did not say more, while on the subject, less than justice would be done to Mr. Selfridge, for his interest is not in the planning alone but also, as is obvious, in the elevational treatment and architectural character generally of his buildings. That his firm stand against the type of shop front that is all plate-glass below and rusticated masonry above, is well known. Mr. Selfridge spoke with an intimate knowledge of architecture's problems as well as its pleasures. Turning to the exhibition itself, one is again struck most forcibly by the high standard achieved throughout. While, of course, one realises that in an exhibition of this kind a selection is made, the general impression is that there is abundance of good work to choose from, and that the drawings actually on view give a fairly representative idea of the year's work. Great credit is due to the organisers for a careful arrangement of the drawings, which adds very greatly to the pleasure to be derived from the exhibition. Amongst the First Year work, Mr. N. W. Goodacre shows some good drawings, one, particularly, illustrating Roman lettering. The originator, if such a person exists, of the isometric section, is deserving of a warm place in the hearts of First Year students, for nothing, as several careful drawings show, could give them a clearer insight into the intricacies of vaulting than a view isometrically drawn looking up into the roof of a basilica or a cathedral.

The work of the Second Year students is always made delightful by numerous compositions of the Orders or of fragments of architecture. Mr. Mortar's drawing of the Roman Ionic order is certainly one of the best in the whole exhibition; boldly drawn and rendered, it has caught a good deal of the strength and vigour of Roman detail at its best. The façade of Whitehall and fragments of his other work, drawn as a tribute to Inigo Jones, is a very delicate piece of work and deserves great praise. Uncoloured pencil drawings are an ideal medium for the illustration of Italian renaissance detail, and the church furniture of that period dealt with in this way most convincingly delineates the richness of carved wood and stone.

The Second Year student is also noticeably good in design. Five or six schemes for a small country church show much individuality of thought. While the nature of the subject demands that the plans are all very similar, the external treatment differs in a remarkable degree. One church which has the distinctive characteristics of the Spanish Mission type, would not look out of place in many a village in this country, seeming for some reason less exotic than the more popular Italian romanesque type, with its lofty campanile and flat pantiled roof, the latter a feature very unsuitable for our climate. There is also a church, half Gothic, half Classic, the inspiration for which is to be sought in such edifices as the new Charterhouse chapel.

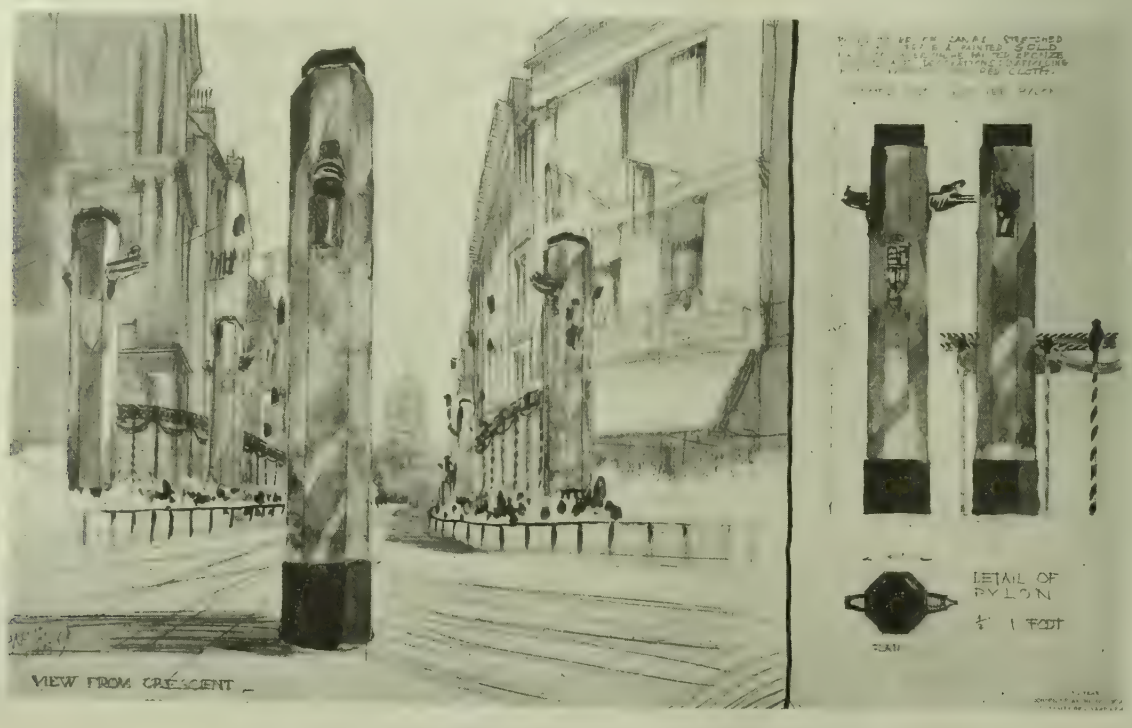
The programme for a Market Hall has produced some most interesting work. A small market hall is possibly not a very modern subject in itself, but as most of the schemes could be readily converted into small-town fire-stations by the fitting of doors into the arcade on the ground floor, the programme need not be criticised on that score. Two of the schemes are fascinating little projects, not, however, altogether free of the tar-brush, i.e., of Stockholm. But it is Stockholm restrained and at its best.

There are on view some clever sketches for the decoration of Castle Street, Liverpool, designed for the occasion of the recent visit of the King to the city. The scheme actually carried out shows the street, which is very wide and leads direct to the Town Hall, flanked by 20 ft. high pylons coloured a warm yellow and linked up with intervening smaller uprights and horizontal bands of colour. The scheme proved in effect, with crowds of people clustering round the base of the shafts, most dignified, and gave a sense of unity to the street not provided by the miscellaneous façades and irregular cornice lines of the buildings.

I have noted in previous exhibitions that for some unexplained reason the Third Year is never productive of the best work. Whether it is that at this period students begin to realise the difficulties of the path they have chosen, or whether the Third Year is a period of adolescence between the first bloom of youth and the mature work of the later years, it would be interesting to know. The most noteworthy drawings are those for a Publishing House, which were awarded the Anthony Minoprio prize. Three schemes for a Bank on a corner site are carefully worked out. Mr. Lightfoot particularly deserves credit for his solution of the problem. Some quite imaginative work is produced in the six-hour sketch subjects. The Piranesi-like prison entrances with unscaleable walls have obviously been designed for the incarceration of cat-burglars.

Amongst the Fourth Year work are exhibited the Tite prize drawings for a Monument to a National Hero. The design takes the form of a circular domed building, the drawings for which are rendered in very befitting sombre hues. The designs for a Public School Chapel are good pieces of work, perhaps a little lacking in that distinction which might cause the buildings to be remembered with affection in after years by the boys. The same criticism might also be applied to the College Assembly Halls. The Grand Staircase of a Foreign Office, by "Tiber," deserves considerable praise. The treatment is well shown in plan and section and is carried out with an appropriate richness of detail.

It is apparent that the programme for a Pump Room and Concert Hall has not been easy of solution. The efforts to join harmoniously a circular pump room and a rectangular concert hall under one roof, as it



Design for Street Decorations, Castle Street, Liverpool.

By MR. LAURENCE WRIGHT, Liverpool University School of Architecture.

were, are not altogether successful. The scheme wherein the dome is the more emphasised is certainly the better. The solution which provides an octagonal pump room set on the short axis of the hall is unfortunately marred by a poor elevational treatment.

The two Thesis Designs carried out in the Fifth Year are most interesting. Mr. H. B. Stout and Mr. K. R. Mackenzie are to be congratulated on the thoroughness of their work. The Thesis by the latter, which accompanies a set of drawings for "Johannesburg Railway Station," is an admirable piece of work. The Fourth and Fifth Year students are certainly to be congratulated on their efforts, but if one may draw a distinction amongst so much excellence, it is that the best of the work is to be found amongst the junior students. Some measured drawings complete the exhibition. The Petit Trianon is most delicately drawn out by Mr. P. G. Freeman, and the Liverpool Town Hall by Mr. A. Wilkinson.

A TUDOR WALL PAINTING, STRATFORD.

What appears to be an important addition to the scanty survivals of English wall painting—particularly outside churches—has just been discovered at the White Swan Hotel, now the property of Trust Houses, Limited, Stratford-on-Avon, says *The Times*. The discovery was made as a consequence of alterations to the premises by Mr. Sydney W. Davis, architect to the company. So far as can be judged from the character of the beams, the original building dates from the 15th century, and the room, measuring about 20 ft. by 15 ft., in which the paintings were found was possibly the central hall. There are indications that it formerly occupied the whole depth of the building, which now has additions front and back.

Inscriptions make it clear that the paintings represent the story of Tobias, from the Apocrypha. What remains is a portion about 13 ft. long and rather more than 6 ft. deep—though in one place the bottom line of the painting is more than 4 ft. from the floor, the plaster below being uncoloured, as if the space had been occupied by a piece of furniture when the work was executed. The general scheme appears to be a ground of boldly-treated foliage and flowers, large in scale, with illustrative insets, each representing an incident of the story, framed between painted columns.

Probably an expert in costume or script could date the painting within a few years, but late 15th or early 16th century is near enough for present purposes. The artist must remain a matter of speculation, though "monkish" is improbable. The style of the foliated work, resembling that of late Italian illuminated manuscripts, would suggest one of the Italian decorators imported under the Tudors, but the more tentative figures appear to be English in style, with very lively line-work in the drawing of the heads.

The wall bearing the painting is of half-timber with a filling of rough plaster mixed with straw. This bears a skin—about a quarter of an inch thick—of finer plaster, upon which the painting is executed. At one point the painting is carried from the plaster across a beam. Except for mechanical injury, the painting is remarkably well preserved, the colours being bright and fresh and the detail unblurred, but the outer skin is inclined to bulge and flake away from the rough plaster ground, and will need careful handling. From the occurrence on a jamb of the fireplace opposite the painting of a foliage detail similar to that described we may assume that the series of subjects was continued on the other wall. Probably the first subject described was the first of the series.

National Gallery Trustee.

The Lords Commissioners of H.M. Treasury have appointed the Right Hon. W. Ormsby-Gore, M.P., to be a Trustee of the National Gallery in place of the late Lord Lansdowne.

BRADFORD SCHOOL COMPETITION.

The site selected for the new buildings of Bradford Grammar School has a frontage of nearly 800 ft. along the east side of the main Keighley Road, about a mile from the centre of the city. The site falls rather steeply away from the road, and in addition there is a fall of some 20 ft. from right to left along the frontage. The problem was to design on this site a fully equipped school for 730 seniors and 270 juniors; the buildings to be grouped near the road and the ample space at rear to be eventually utilised as playing fields. The suggested cost of the buildings was £150,000. The 83 schemes submitted show a remarkable variety of ingenious solutions. The assembly hall for 1,000, as the largest unit in the scheme and the centre of life in the school, is almost invariably placed on the central axis, and the chief problems in front of competitors were the transverse slope of the ground and the difficulty of balancing the senior school of 730 with the junior school of 270.

The winners of the competition (Messrs. Petch and Fermaud), whose design we illustrated last week, and of which some further illustrations are given in this issue, solve the principal difficulties by boldly grouping all units into one tightly-planned symmetrical building. The transverse slope of the ground is less acute than in a widely-spread scheme and is ignored—or rather is levelled through. The slope from front to rear is boldly dealt with and well utilised in obtaining large covered spaces for drill and exercise at the rear of the buildings. The type of plan adopted is, in essence, a hollow rectangle with the central space cut in half by the axial assembly hall. Communications are very simple and entirely adequate, and the general grouping of the various units most efficient. One of the problems resulting from this type of plan is that, to obtain adequate light, rooms must face outwards on all fronts, which means that correct orientation is generally difficult to obtain. In this case, orientation has evidently been considered and is fairly satisfactory. Most of the class-rooms face rather north of east, which is reasonable though not ideal.

The planning in detail deserves almost unqualified praise, the rooms being generally well lighted and of good proportions. One rather difficult problem is solved by placing the swimming baths under the assembly hall cleverly adjacent to both gymnasium and heating chamber, the disadvantage of this solution being the rather inadequate lighting. Another minor criticism is that the dining-hall for 250 is apparently only 12 ft. high—a fact which is masked on section by the introduction of a fictitious partition. The type of plan adopted renders the external expression of the various units practically impossible, and little or no attempt has been made at functional expression. This naturally detracts from the interest of the elevations which are, however, simple and workmanlike with a definite scholastic flavour.

The winning design has been dealt with at some length because it is the only design which will actually materialise and therefore the only design that will have any real effect upon the future of school development. While expressing great admiration for its very obvious qualities—particularly in arrangement and detailed planning—I may perhaps be permitted to regret the gradual passing of the old public-school type of buildings with large open courts and airy breadth of feeling similar to the quadrangles and courts of Oxford and Cambridge.

Passing to the design placed second (No. 32, by Messrs. Stratton Davis, Yates, Dolman and Rowland V. Taylor), this scheme is of a more functional character, the plan giving promise of interesting treatment which is, perhaps, hardly borne out by the elevations. The planning is again symmetrical and has many ingenious points—notably the way in which the semi-circular lecture theatre balances the stage and can on special occasions be thrown into the main body of the assembly hall. Orientation has been somewhat ignored, class rooms facing in all directions. The most attractive elevation is that embodying the dining-hall which would unfortunately be hidden from the playing fields.

Messrs. Sutton and Bryan, authors of the design placed third (No. 46), make practical use of the fact that while the ground slopes transversely near the road frontage, the contours farther back run practically parallel to the road. To make use of this, the wings are set back towards the rear of the central block, thus achieving a widely-spread symmetrical scheme with a minimum of levelling. The classrooms rather curiously all face approximately west, which can hardly be regarded as satisfactory; otherwise the orientation is good, laboratories facing east, art rooms north, and dining-hall south. Balance between Senior and Junior School classrooms is obtained by placing the Junior School classrooms on one floor only of one wing, with Senior School classrooms over—an expedient which was adopted by several other competitors. Gymnasium and swimming bath are rather unhappily placed at opposite ends of the site. The grouping gives promise of interesting elevations, which are somewhat disappointing—particularly the rear elevation, which is disturbed by a number of low projecting buildings.

Of the other designs, No. 64 is a striking scheme of Gothic character. The Senior School with assembly hall, etc., forms the central block, flanked on one side by the Junior School and on the other by swimming bath, etc. Such an arrangement gives the opportunity for massing and functional expression denied to more closely-planned schemes, and the author has made full use of his opportunities. A point worthy of appreciation is that the boys of the Senior School enter by the main entrance under a fine tower on the central axis—a fact of proved psychological value. The gymnasium would have been better placed in the swimming-bath block.

No. 70 is another well-grouped scheme with really interesting and functional elevations. The author has adopted the same expedient for balancing Senior and Junior School classrooms as Messrs. Sutton and Bryan. Levels have been carefully considered. No. 67 is a most ambitious classical scheme, the principal units radiating off a semi-circular corridor behind a straight front. One imagines that levels would prove somewhat difficult. The elevations give promise of dignified treatment. No. 7 has sound elevations of a Georgian character, and utilises the levels to provide large covered spaces in a manner similar to that adopted by the winners.

In a short article it is impossible to mention all the schemes which are worthy of note. The general standard of the designs is well over average and there are very few complete "outsiders." The drawings are exhibited in two large rooms in the Cartwright Memorial Hall at Bradford. Unfortunately sets of drawings are not always kept together and in some cases different drawings of the same set are actually placed back to back making a just appreciation of the scheme extremely difficult. Competitors' reports are not exhibited, which is, I think, a mistake. The report is an essential part of a competition scheme and gives invaluable information regarding cost and materials. Competition reports are by no means easy to write, and their absence is, I feel, a considerable loss to the educative value of the exhibition.

No rendering of any kind was permitted on the drawings. While appreciating the fact that rendered drawings put a premium on the man with "scene-painting" ability, I think that flat washes round plans and elevations make a scheme much more readily grasped. I deprecate the fact that most competitors did not show natural ground levels on sections, and I suggest that, on hilly sites, this should be made an essential feature of the drawings, as should the contouring of site plans.

Graham R. Dawbarn.

LEADING CONTENTS

	PAGE
THE LONDON SQUARES	153
NOTES	154
GENERAL NEWS	156
COMPETITION NEWS	156
CORRESPONDENCE	158
LIVERPOOL SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE	160
BRADFORD GRAMMAR SCHOOL COMPETITION	161
LEGAL SECTION	176
LIABILITIES OF ARCHITECTS	177
LAW REPORTS	177
THE ROYAL SANITARY INSTITUTE	178
ARCHITECTS' AND BUILDERS' INQUIRY BUREAU	179
THE WEEK IN PARLIAMENT	180
THE BUILDING TRADE	181
THE LAW OF FIXTURES : XIV	181
THE LANDLORD AND TENANT (NO. 2) BILL	182
CONTRACTS, COMPETITIONS, ETC.	184
PROPOSED NEW BUILDINGS AND OTHER WORKS	186
TRADE NEWS	190
TENDERS	190

ILLUSTRATIONS

The Menin Gate Memorial.

We give this week two photographic illustrations of the Menin Gate Memorial, Ypres, which was unveiled by Lord Plumer on Sunday last. Sir Reginald Blomfield, R.A., P.P.R.I.B.A., is the architect. A perspective drawing of the memorial was given in our issue for January 11, 1924, together with a special article on the foundations of the structure.

Ossulston-street Housing Scheme.

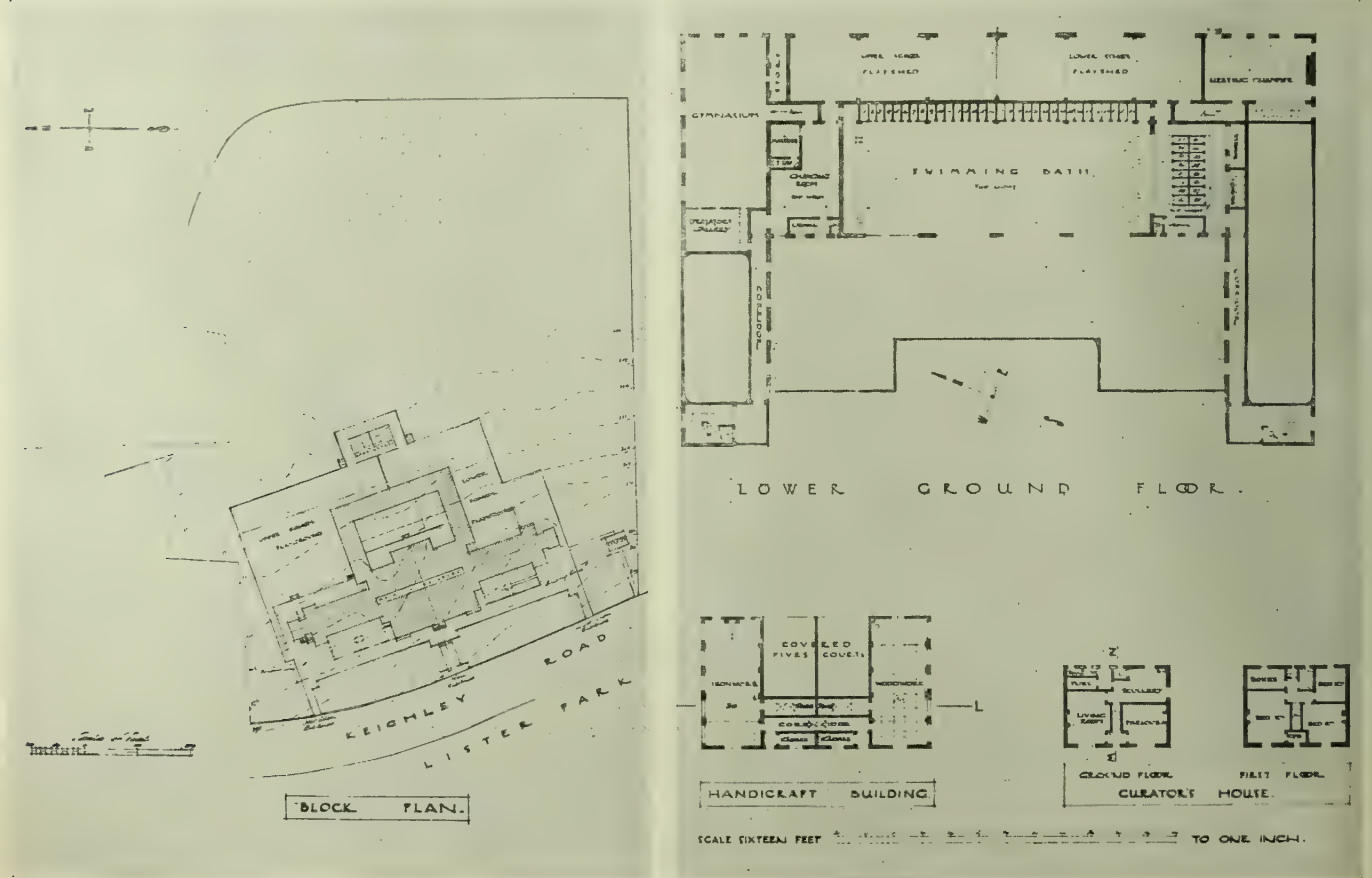
The L.C.C. on February 10th, 1925, decided to make a scheme under Part I of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890 (now Part II of the Housing Act, 1925), for the clearance of the Ossulston-street area, St. Pancras, which is about eight acres in extent, or, with half the area of the surrounding roads, about 8.8 acres. The scheme contemplates the erection of some buildings beyond the height of five stories usually adopted for the Council's working-class dwellings, but not in excess of the limits permissible under the London Building Acts. After utilisation of the site for housing purposes at a reasonable rate of density, approximating to 350 persons to the acre, and providing for the requirements of light and air and the normal amenities of open spaces, there remains the possibility of providing for both shopkeepers and street traders, who would otherwise be displaced from the area. There are certain other portions of the available space which would be unprofitable for the erection of shops, and it is proposed to utilise it for other commercial purposes. The development of the area naturally divides itself into three sections:—the first or northern block (2.7 acres) between Hampden-street and Phœnix-street; the centre block (1.65 acres) between Phœnix-street and Christ Church and the school; and the southern block (4.45 acres) extending to Weir's-passage. The design has been developed primarily from the study of the best way of giving the new accommodation the greatest possible supply of light and air. It is found that this can be accomplished most effectively by varying the heights of portions of the buildings, with the result that the architectural treatment relies for effect upon the disposition of the mass of the buildings rather than upon detail.

The plan for the northern block indicates a proposal to occupy the central part of the ground by a building having an area of about 28,800 square feet for commercial purposes. A block of tenements, flanked on either side by a roof garden, would rise to a height of eight stories—nine including the ground floor. A passenger lift would be provided in this block.

The southern block is the largest in the scheme, and the model indicates the general character of the proposed buildings, which, while designed to afford the fullest possible supply of light and air to the tenements, would enable the site to be developed to the greatest advantage consistent with these conditions. Except for a few one-story lock-up shops the buildings would vary from three to nine stories in height.

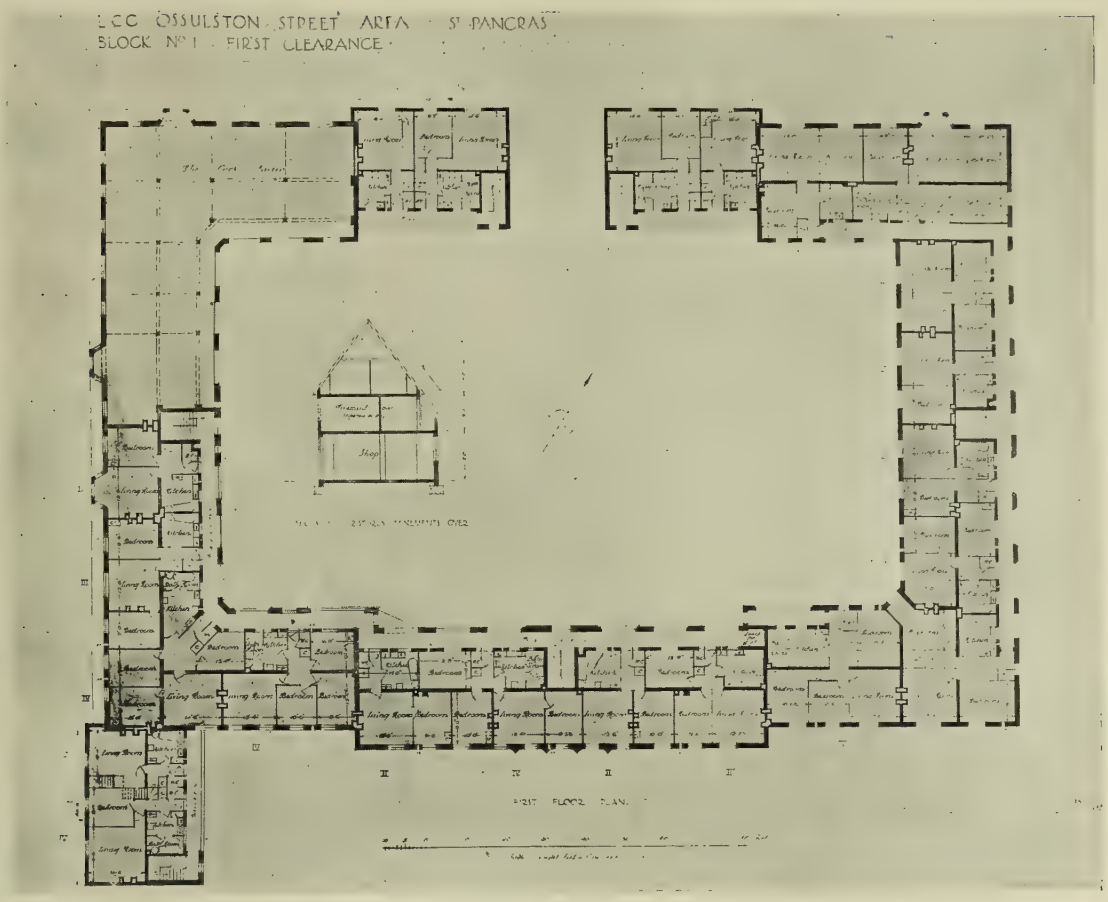
The central block of dwellings will be the first put in hand. The buildings will in any case be of normal type of construction, varying in height from three to a maximum of six stories. The preliminary drawing of this block provides for 84 working-class tenements (containing 264 habitable rooms with accommodation for 528 persons) and ten lock-up shops. The dwellings will comprise 16 tenements of two rooms, 41 of three rooms, 26 of four rooms, and one of five rooms, each tenement being self-contained and having, in addition to the rooms mentioned, a scullery and bath and the usual domestic offices. Provision for drying clothes will be made in lofts in the roof and in the yard at the ground level. It is proposed, by arrangement with the St. Pancras Metropolitan Borough Council, to make provision in the building at the corner of Ossulston-street and Phœnix-street for a maternity and child welfare centre, and to provide accommodation for a meeting room for the Salvation Army at the other end of the block facing Ossulston-street. It is proposed to consider the possibility of installing a system of central heating in the northern and southern blocks. It is also intended to provide in all the blocks mechanical means for the removal of house refuse from the shoots at the ground level, and there will be balcony space to enable infants to sleep in the open air on the upper floors of the higher buildings. The accommodation under the scheme as at present proposed would be sufficient, on the usual basis of two persons a room, for about 3,054 persons (being a surplus of about 497 persons over the rehousing obligation for 2,557 persons). The total estimated cost of the whole of the buildings on the area may be taken at approximately £400,000.

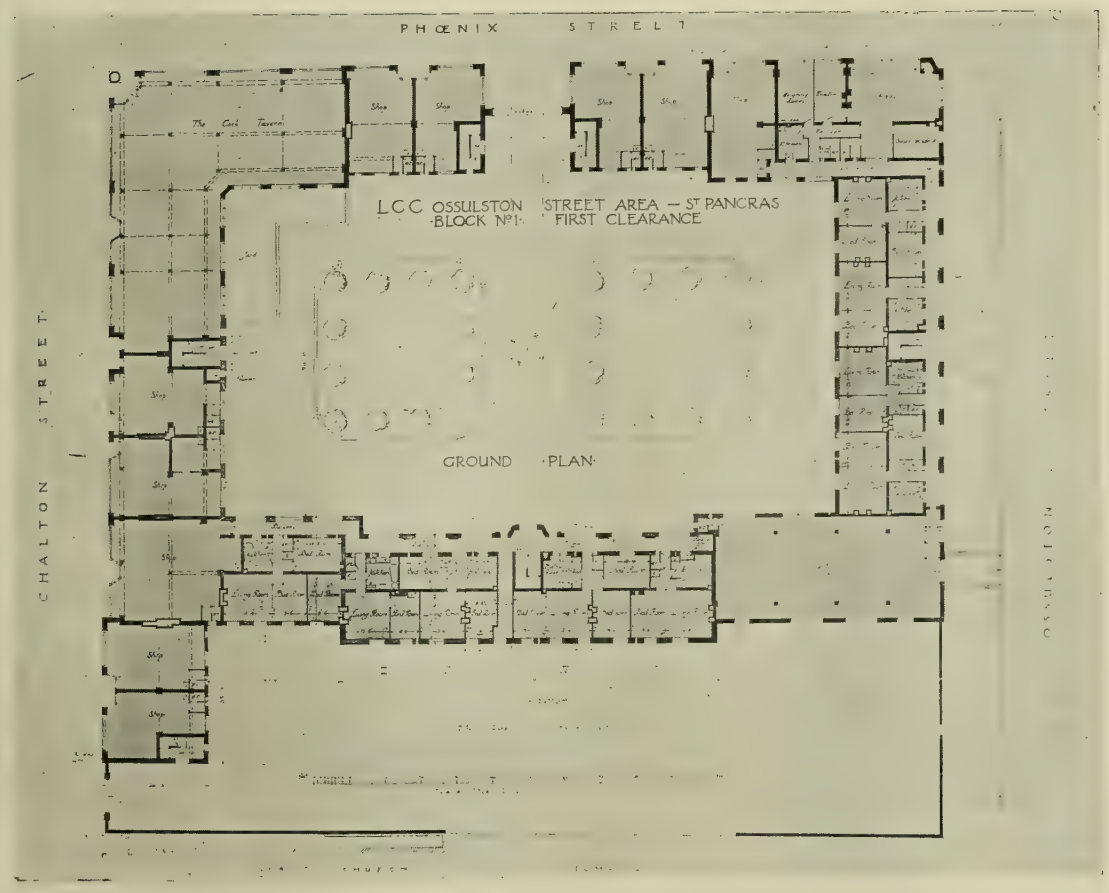
Mr. G. Topham Forrest, F.R.I.B.A., architect to the L.C.C., is responsible for the scheme.



Bradford Grammar School Competition: Second Premiated Design.

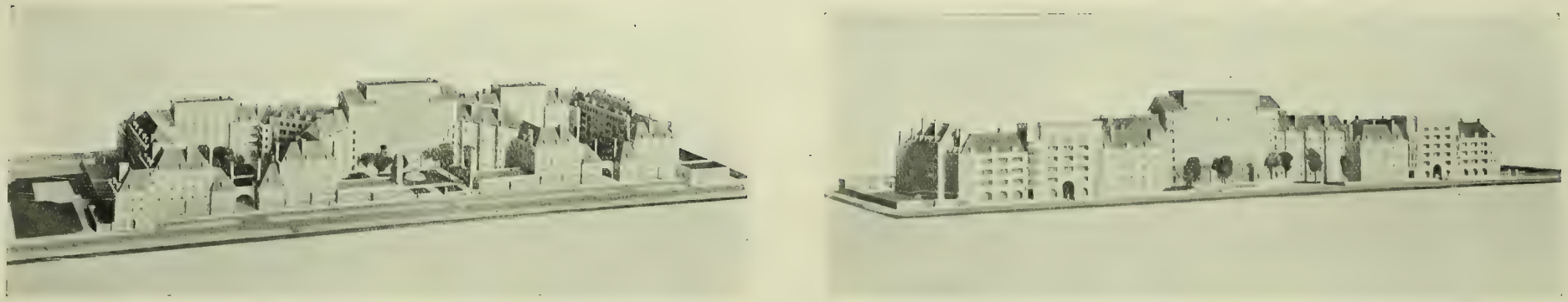
[Further descriptions are given on page 177.]



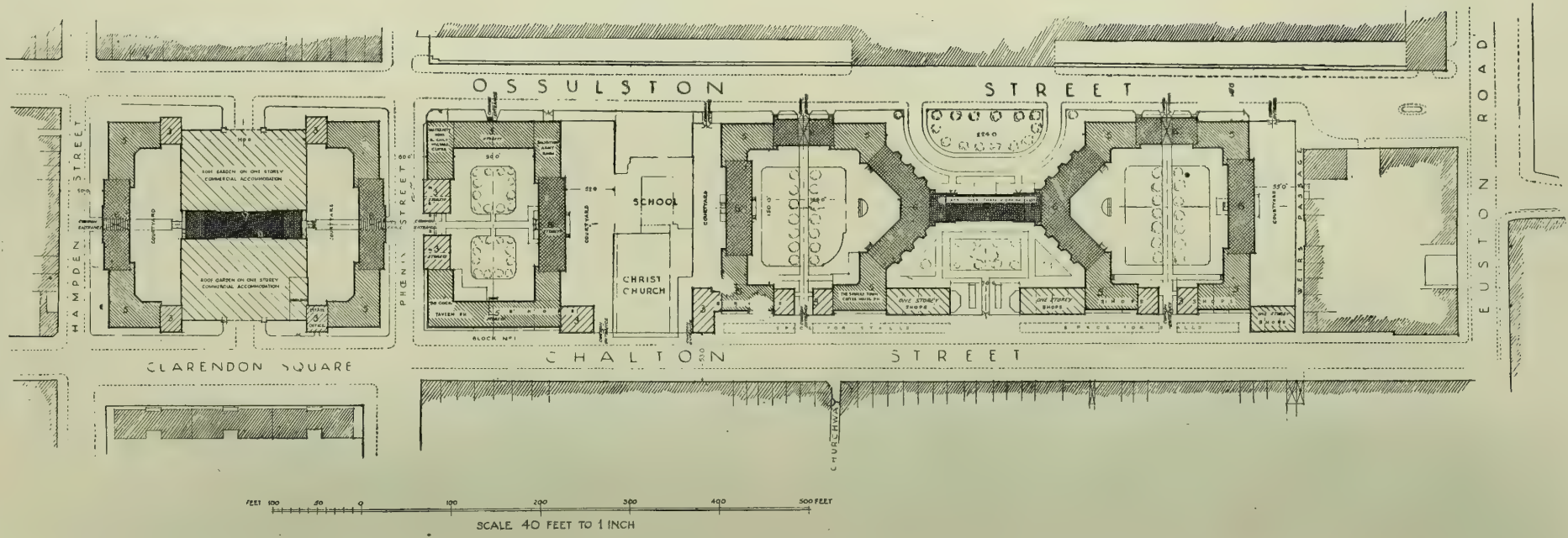


L.C.C. Working-class Dwellings, Ossulston Street Area, St. Pancras.

Mr. G. Topham Forrest, F.R.I.B.A., Architect to the London County Council.



MODELS OF THE SCHEME.



L.C.C. Working-class Dwellings, Ossulston Street Area, St. Pancras.

MR. G. TOPHAM FORREST, F.R.I.B.A., Architect to the London County Council.



Model of Southern Block, Chalton Street Front.



Model of Southern Block, Ossulston Street Front.

L.C.C. Working-class Dwellings, Ossulston Street Area, St. Pancras.

Mr. G. Topham Forrest, F.R.I.B.A., Architect to the London County Council.



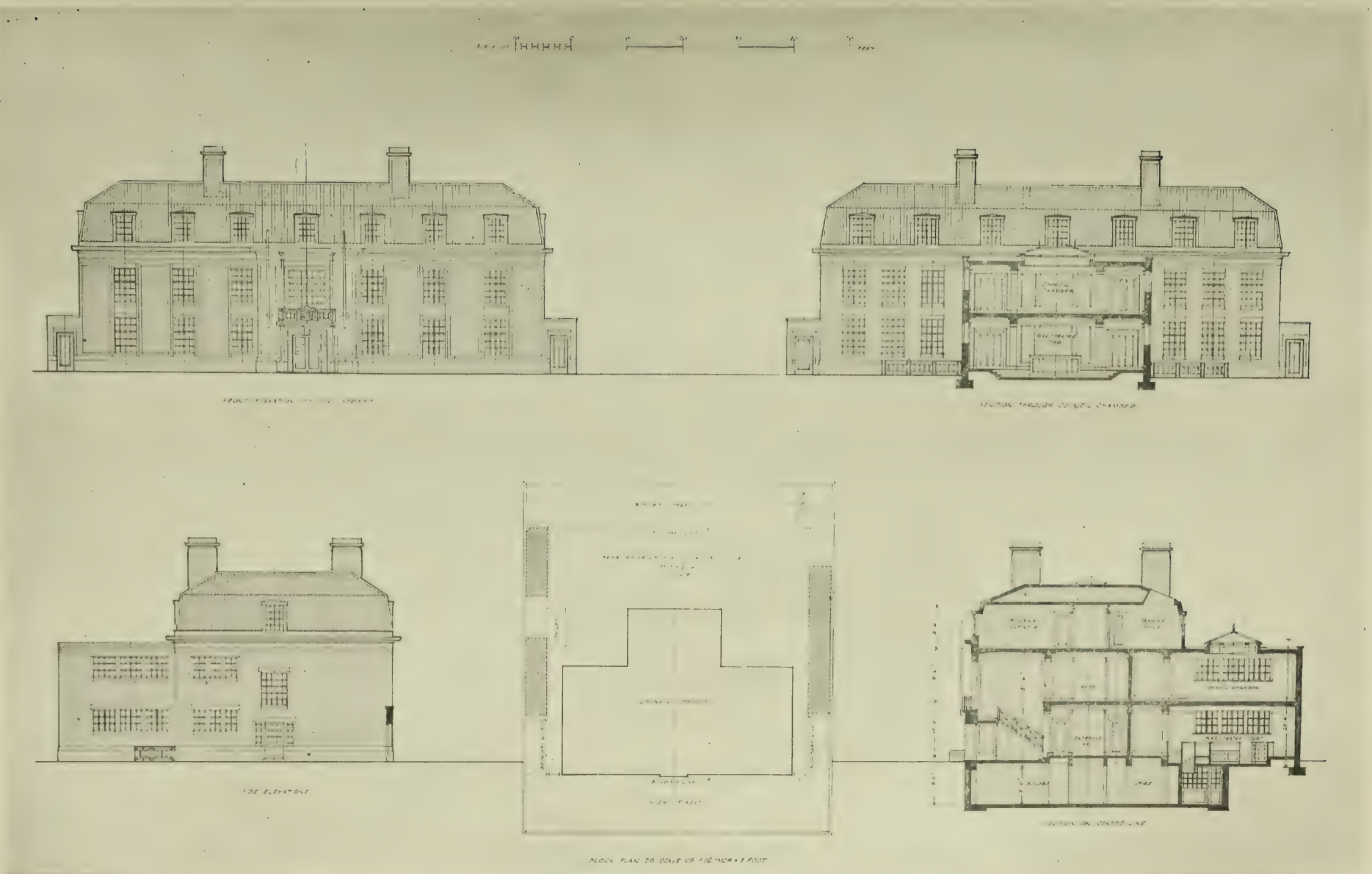
The Menin Gate Memorial, Ypres.

Sir Reginald Blomfield, R.A., P.P.R.I.B.A., Architect.



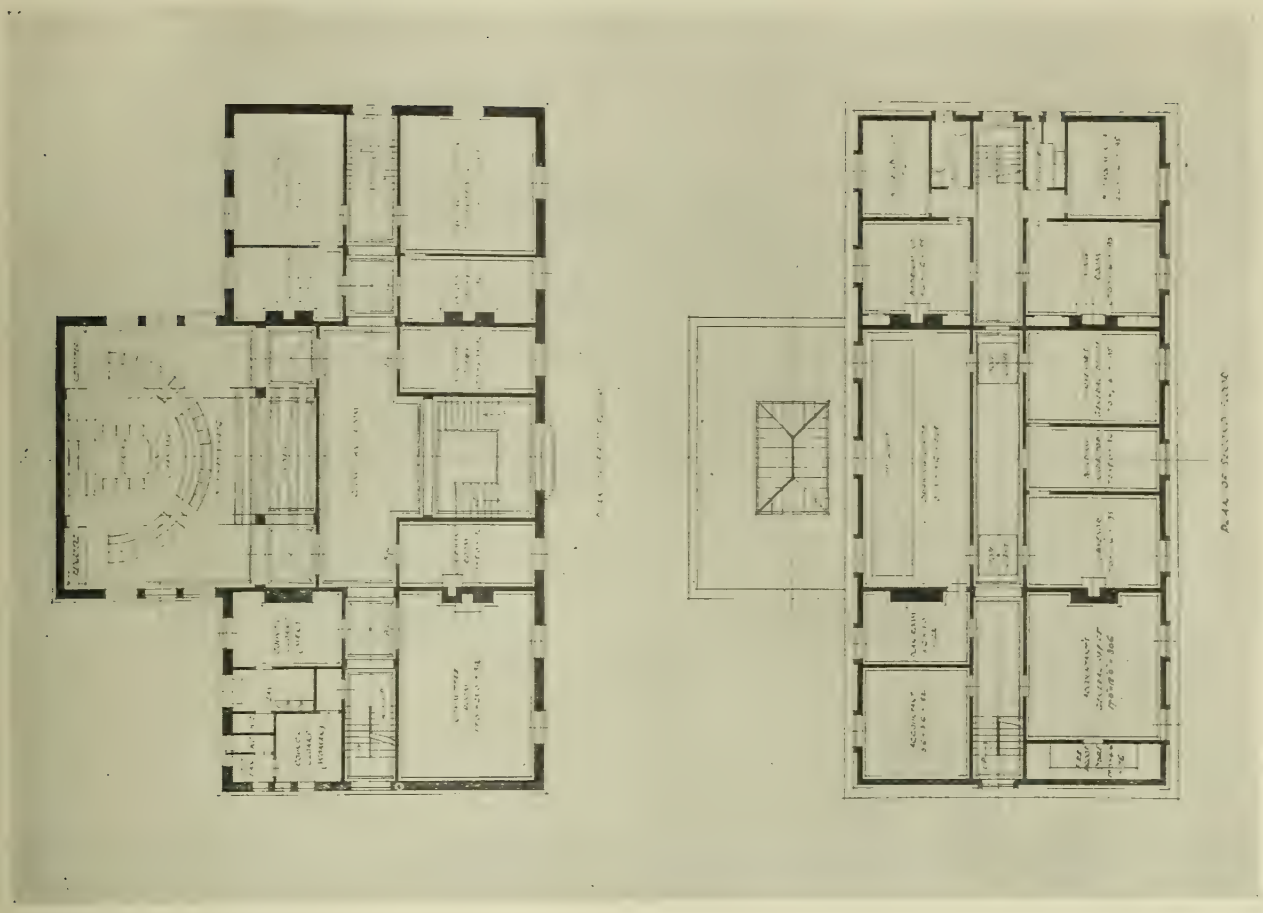
The Menin Gate Memorial, Ypres.

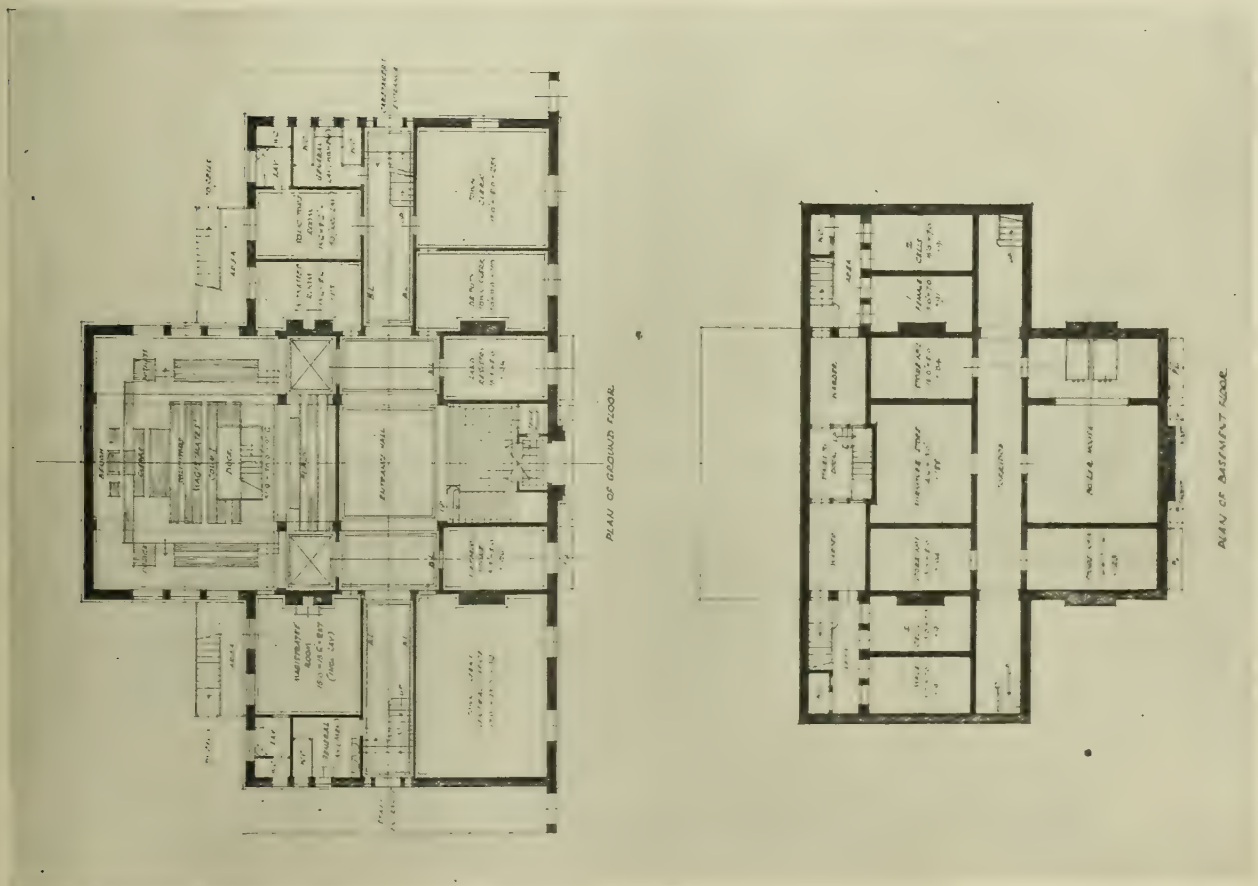
SIR REGINALD BLOMFIELD, R.A., P.P.R.I.B.A., Architect.



Bognor Council Offices Competition: First Premiated Design.

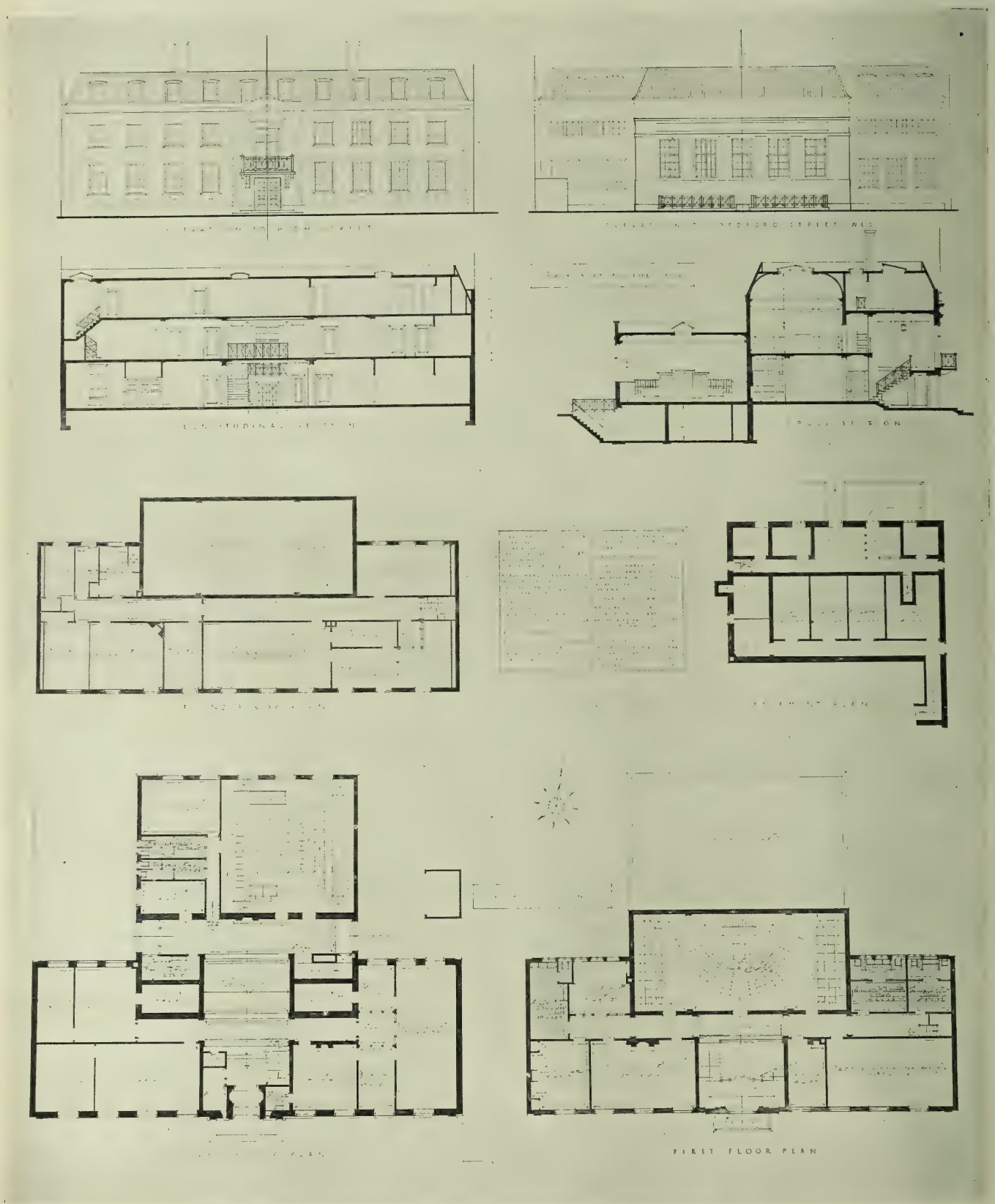
MR. CHARLES COWLES-VOYSEY, A.R.I.B.A., Architect.





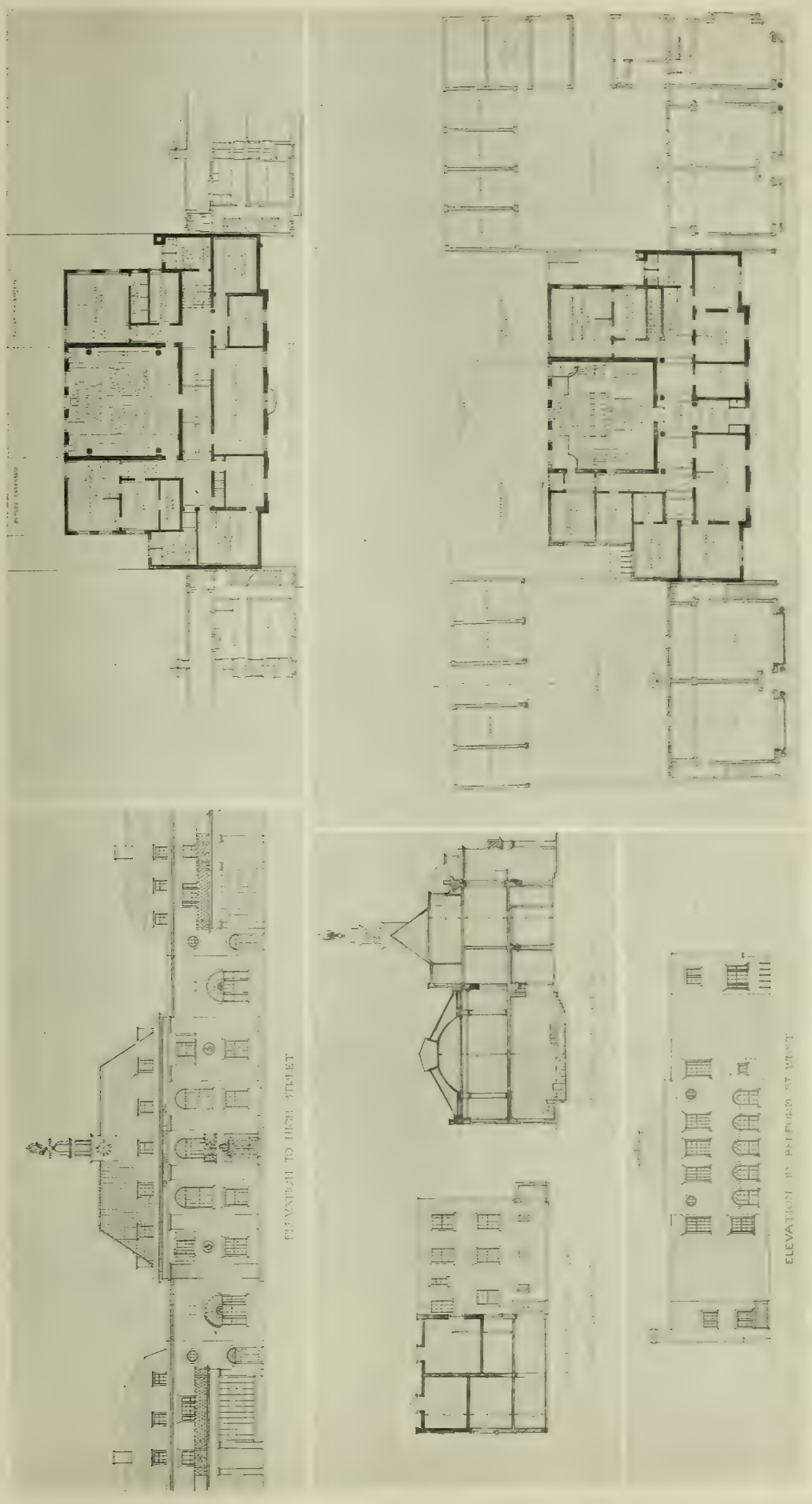
Bognor Council Offices Competition: First Premiated Design.

Mr. Charles Cowles-Voysey, A.R.I.B.A., Architect.



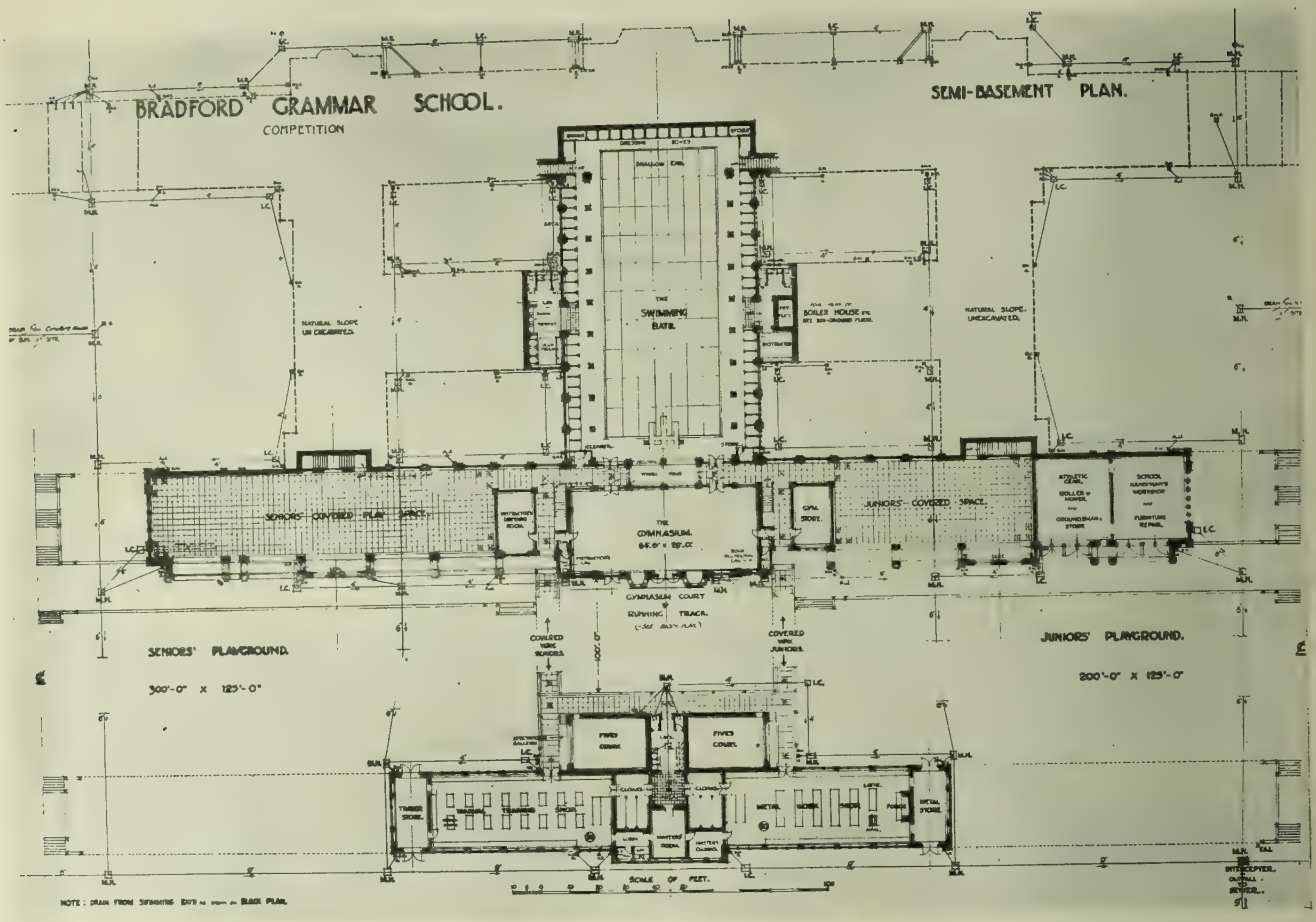
Bognor Council Offices Competition; Second Premiated Design.

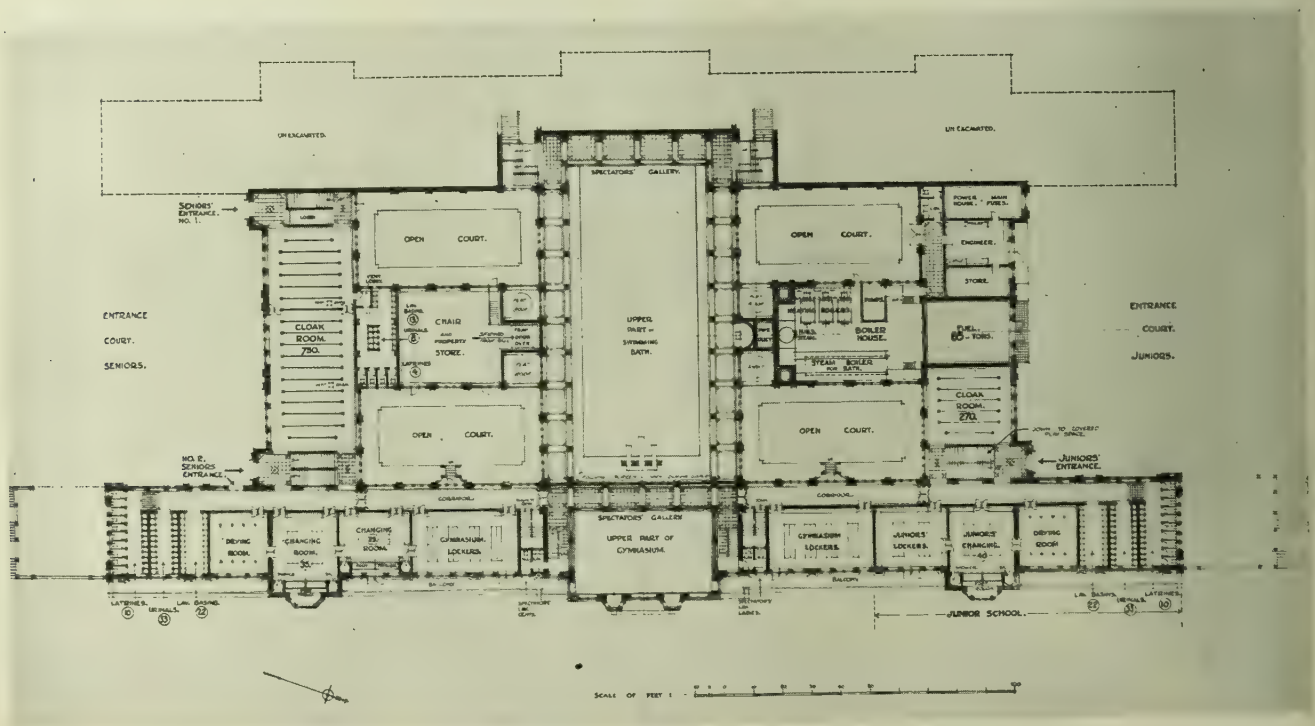
Messrs. Clayton & Black, AA.R.I.B.A., Architects.



Bognor Council Offices Competition: Third Premiated Design.

Messrs. Adshead & Ramsey, FF.R.I.B.A., Architects.

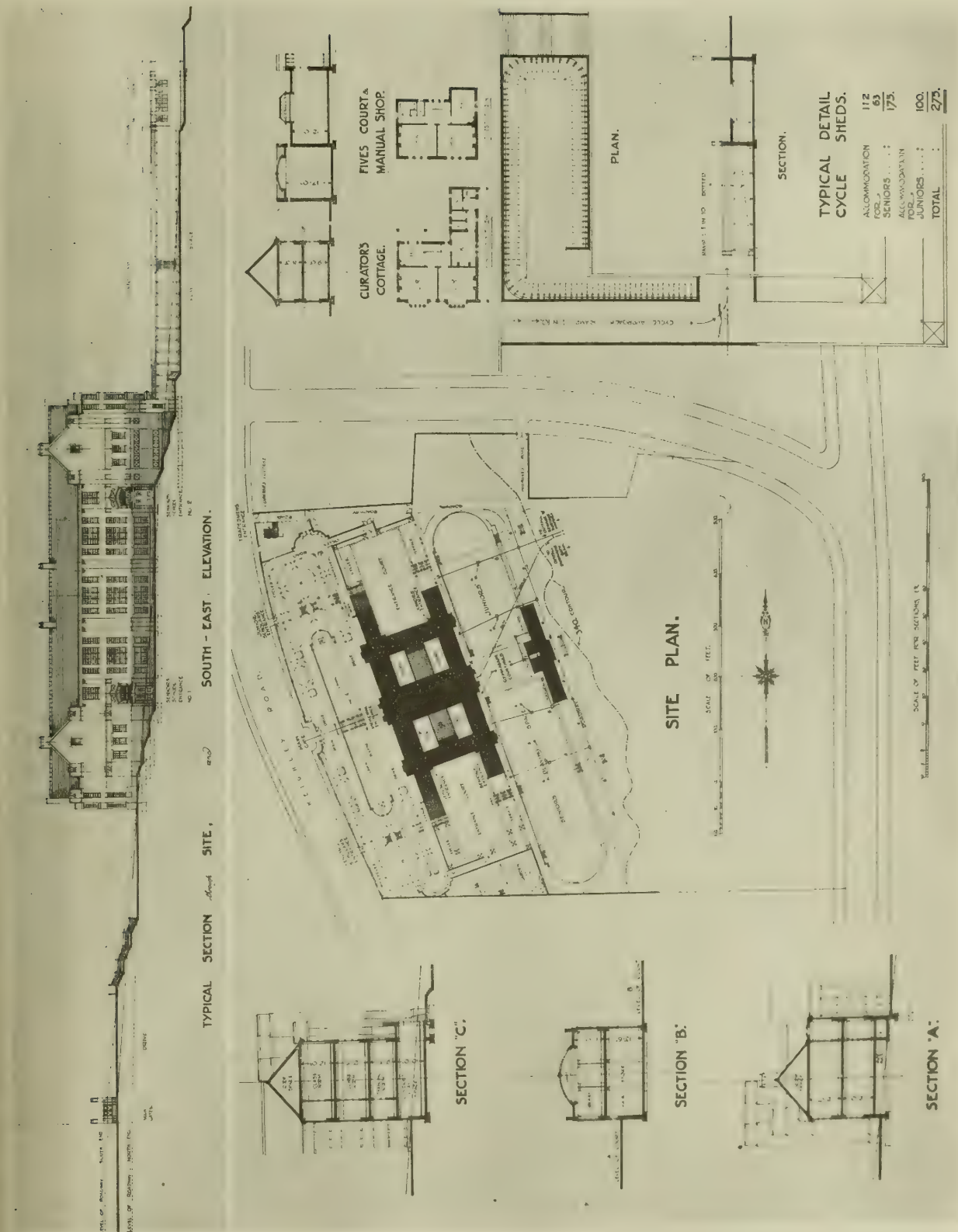




Bradford Grammar School Competition: First Premiated Design.

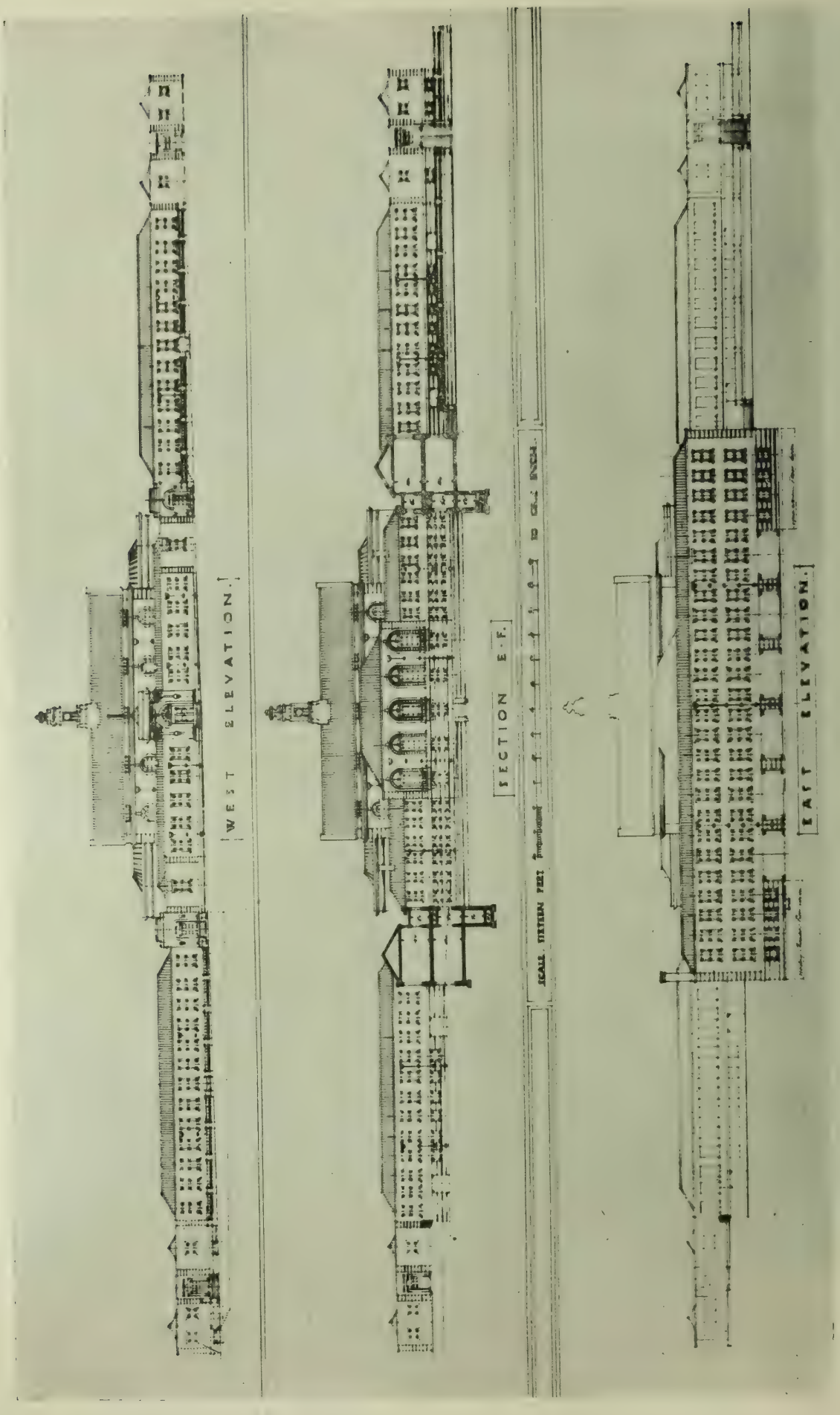
Messrs. Petch & Fermaud, L. and F.R.I.B.A., Architects.

[Other plans and elevations of this design were given in our last issue.]



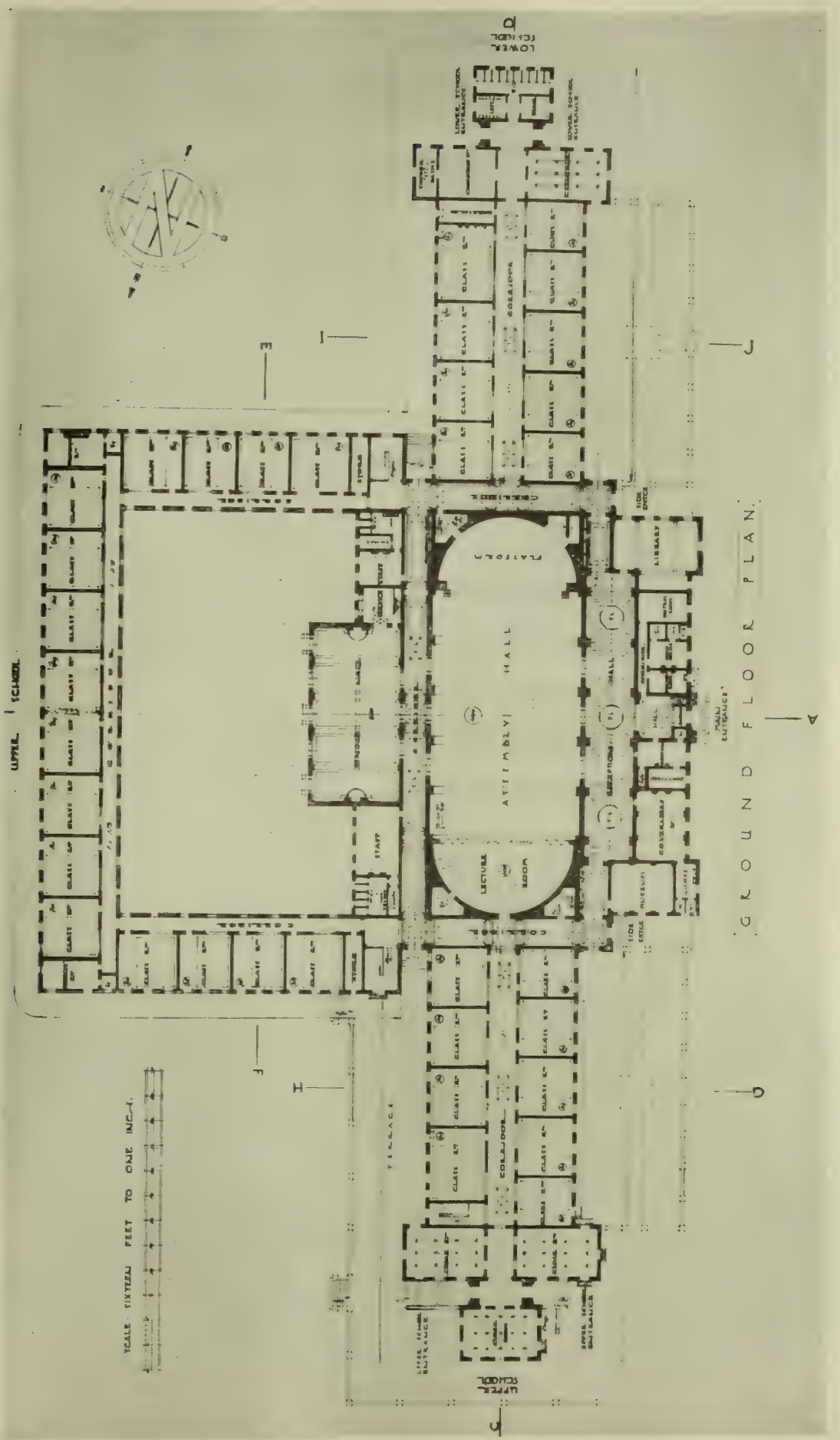
Bradford Grammar School Competition : First Premiated Design.

Messrs. Petch & Fermaud, L. and F.R.I.B.A., Architects.



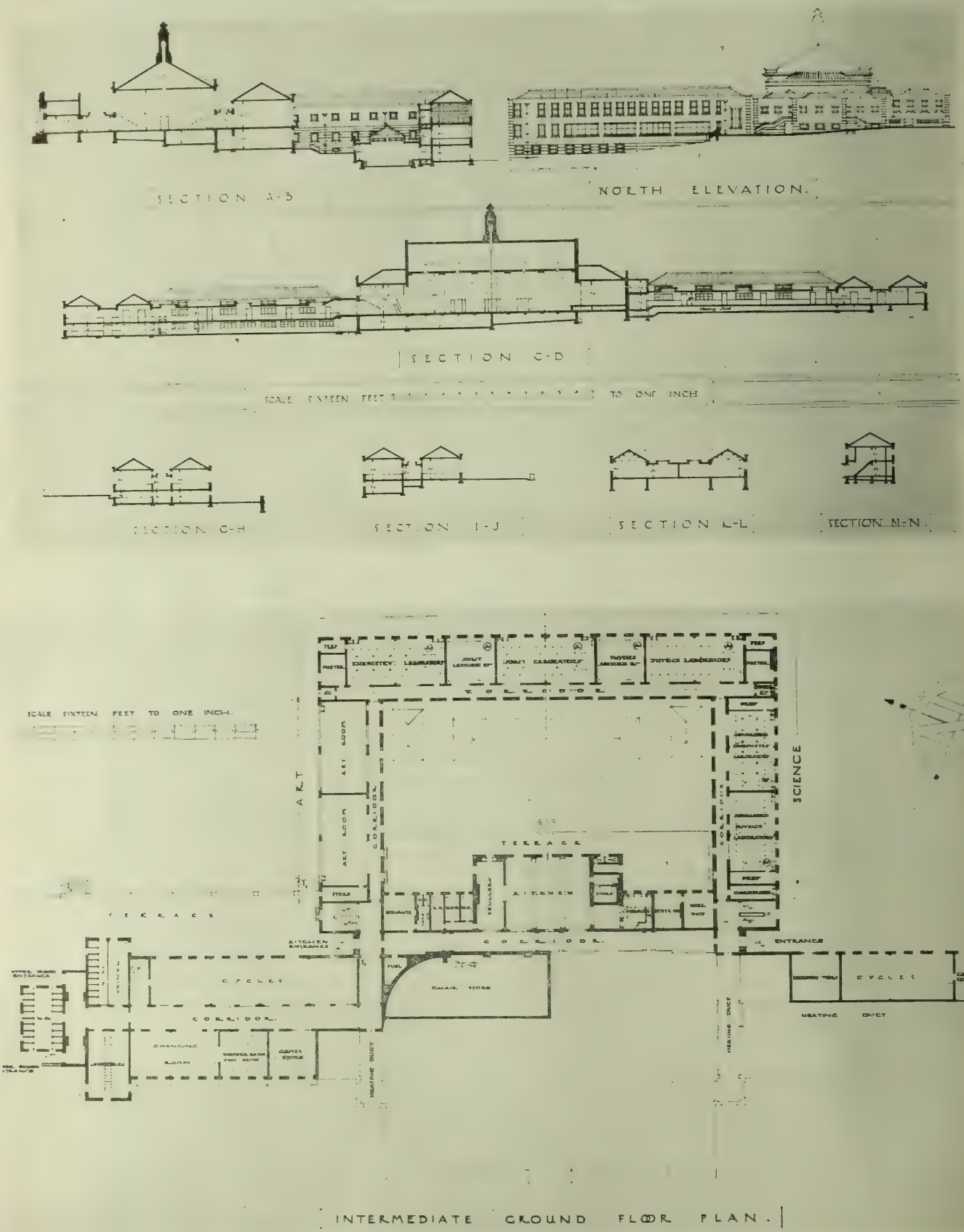
Bradford Grammar School Competition: Second Premiated Design.

Messrs. Stratton Davis, Yates, Dolman & Rowland V. Taylor, Architects.



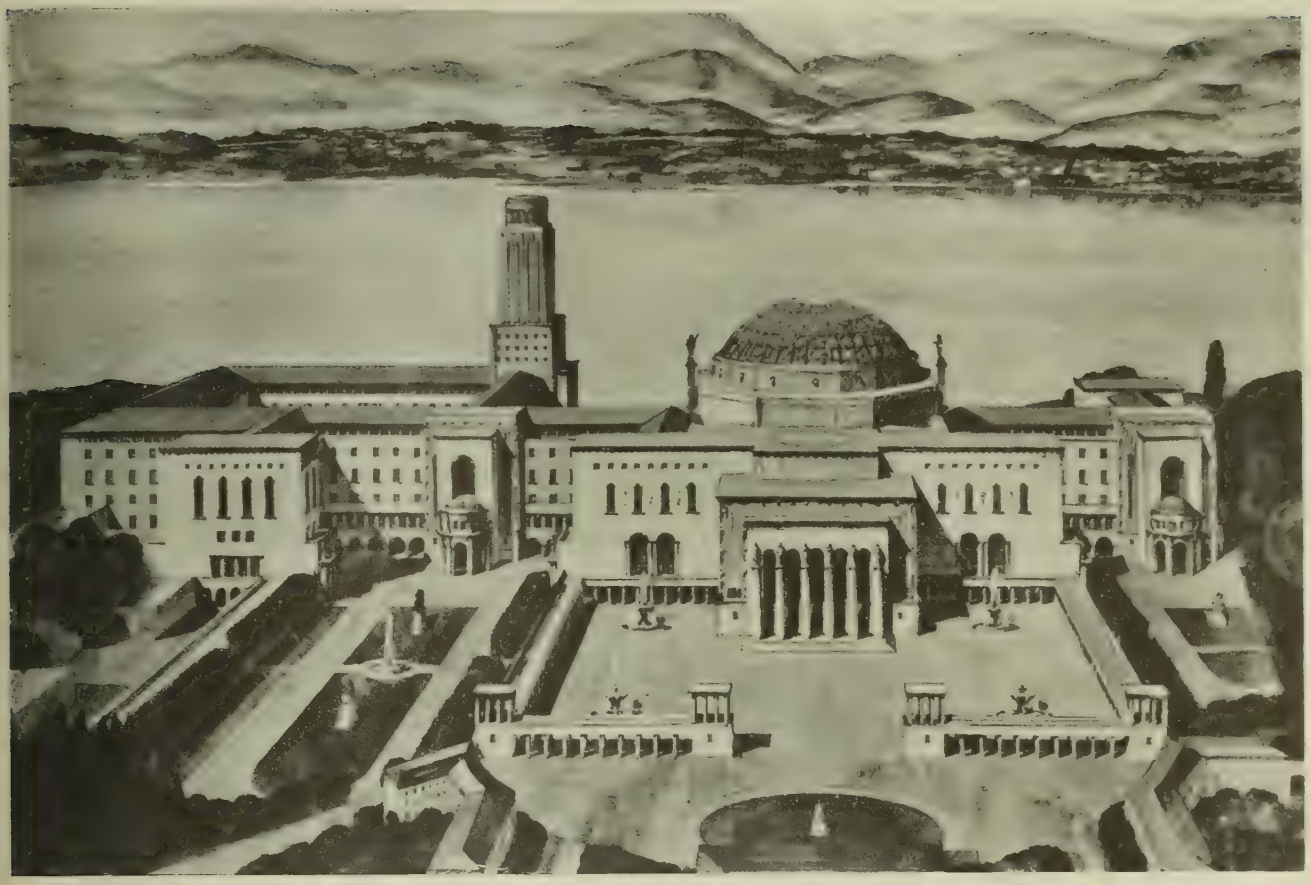
Bradford Grammar School Competition: Second Premiated Design.

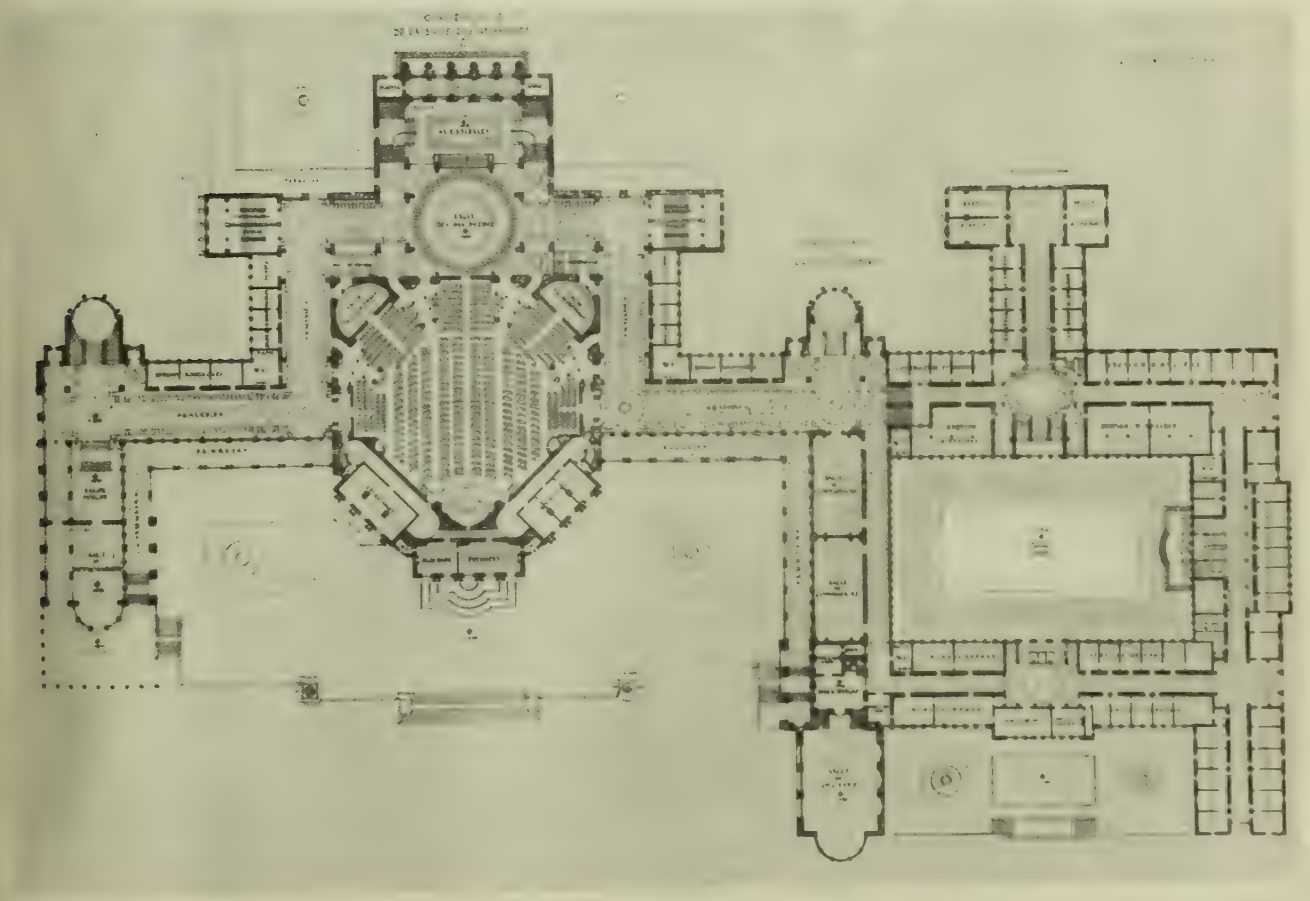
Messrs. Stratton Davis, Yates, Dolman & Rowland V. Taylor, Architect.



Bradford Grammar School Competition: Second Premiated Design.

Messrs. Stratton Davis, Yates, Dolman and Rowland V. Taylor, Architects.

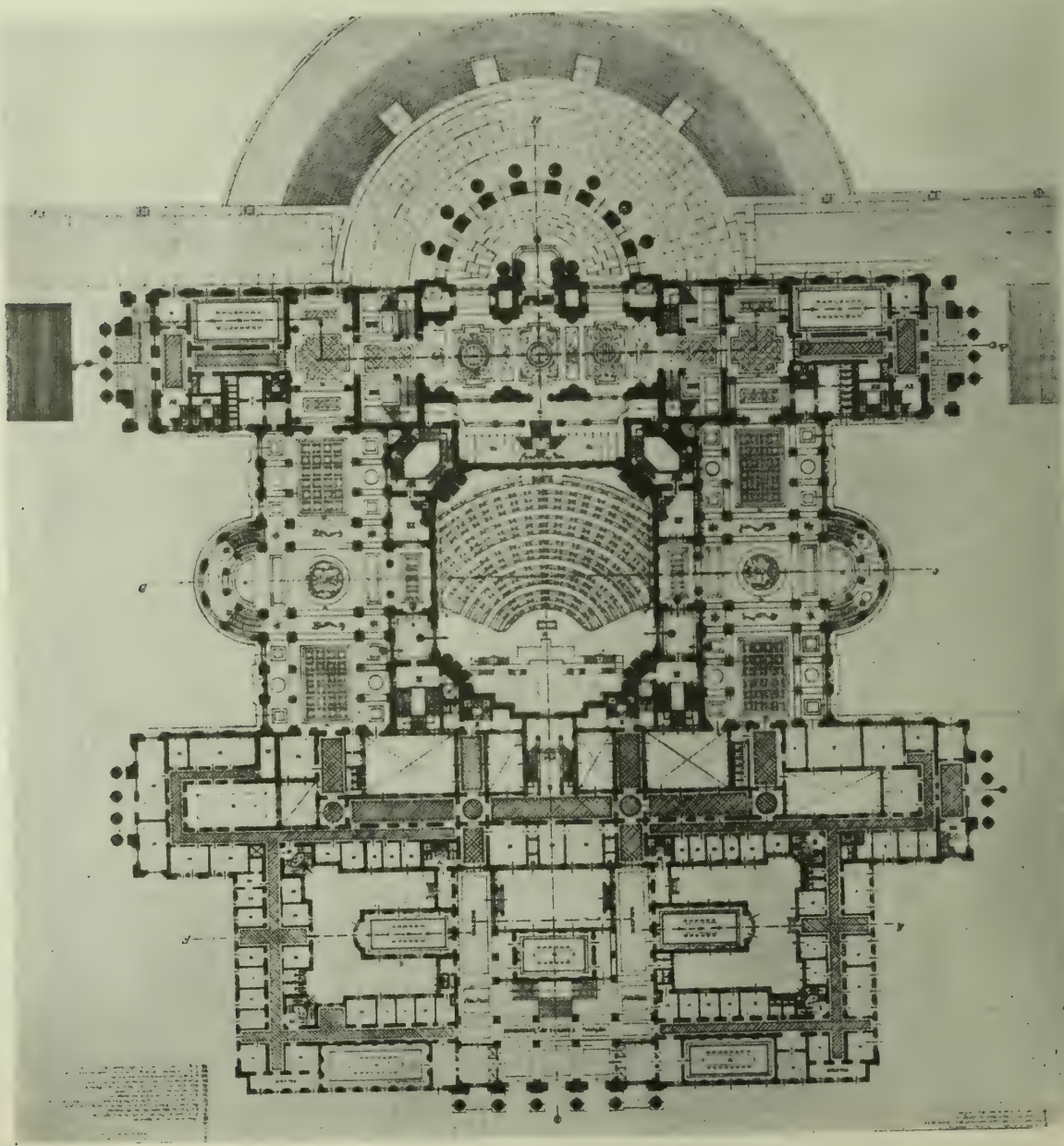




League of Nations Building Competition, Geneva: Design awarded Premium of 12,000 francs.

By Professor Giuseppe Vago.

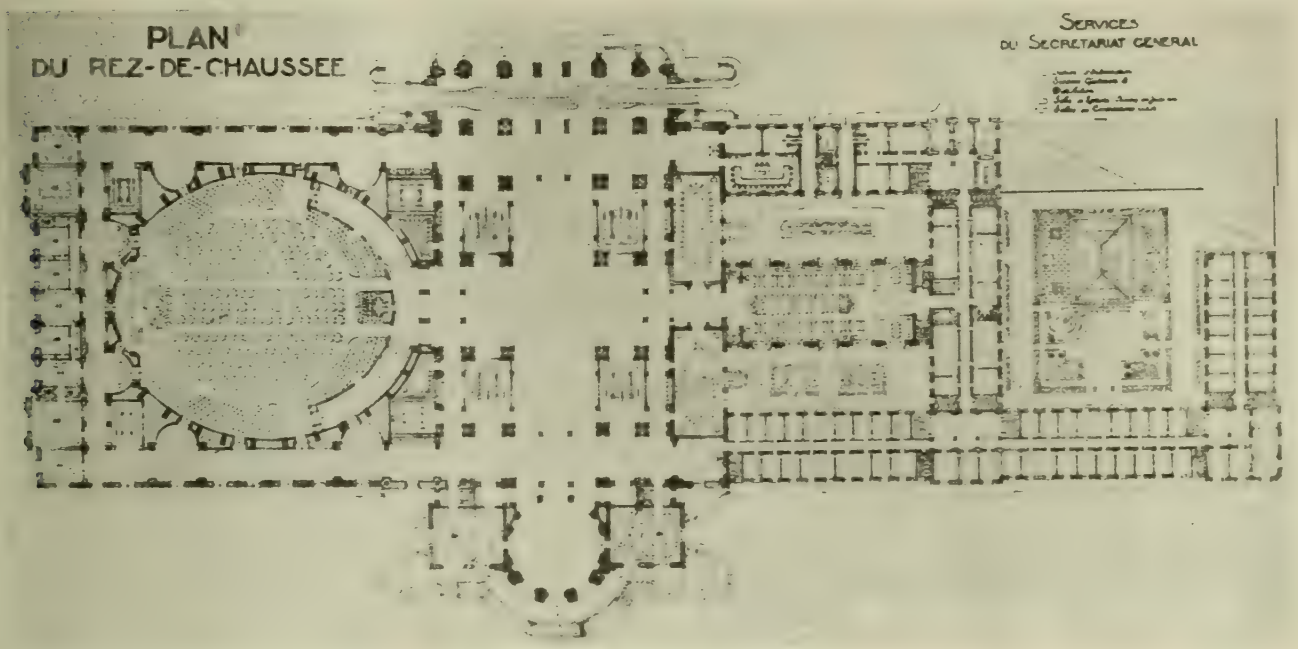




League of Nations Building Competition, Geneva: Design awarded Premium of 12,000 francs.

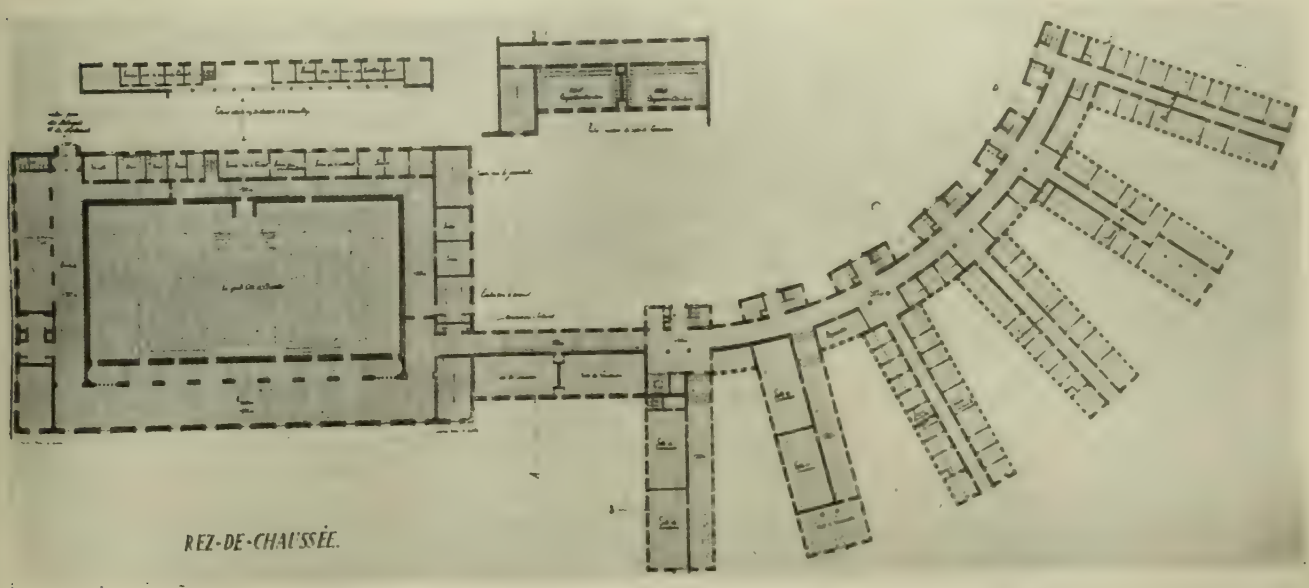
By Messrs. Carlo Broggi, Giuseppe Vaccaro & Luigi Franzi.





By M. Camille Lefèvre.





By M. Nils-Einar Eriksson.

League of Nations Building Competition, Geneva: Designs awarded Premiums of 12,000 francs.

LEGAL SECTION

NOTES ON CURRENT CASES

Landlord and Tenant: Alteration of Premises.

An important decision has been given by the Court of Appeal in the case Marsden *v.* Edward Heyes, Ltd. (1927, 2 K.B.1), on the question of what alterations of premises held on a tenancy from year to year constituted waste.

About July, 1895, one William Henry Marsden, since deceased, by an oral agreement, had let a shop and dwelling-house to the defendant company on a yearly tenancy at a rent of £26 a year, payable quarterly. At that time the premises consisted of a shop on the ground floor facing the street, with a kitchen at the back. The shop was separated from the kitchen by a partition wall, and both had fireplaces. On the first floor were two bedrooms, separated by a continuation of the same partition wall, and both with fireplaces. There was a staircase from the ground floor leading to the first floor.

On the death of W. H. Marsden in 1914 the property passed to his widow, the plaintiff in this action.

It was proved that some time in 1914 the defendants had taken down and removed the partition wall on both floors and the fire places and the windows and doors at the back of the premises and the staircase, and had turned the ground floor into one large shop, and the first floor into a loft approached by a ladder in place of the staircase. All the internal fittings and fixtures had been removed. On June 25, 1923, the defendants had sold their undertaking to G. G. Mason & Co., Ltd., and assigned their tenancy in the premises to them, and they had entered into the premises and remained in possession until May, 1925

The plaintiff alleged that it was an implied term of the tenancy that the defendants should, during the tenancy, use the premises in a tenant-like and proper manner, and should keep them in repair and deliver them up, with all fixtures therein, in the same state and condition as they were in at the commencement of the tenancy, reasonable wear and tear only excepted, and they had not so done, and had committed waste in pulling down and removing walls, doors, windows and fixtures, and carrying them away and disposing of them to their own use.

The defendants contended that if they had committed waste (which they denied), it was committed more than six years before the date of the writ, September 25, 1925, and that the claim was barred by the Limitation Act, 1623. They further alleged that it was of an ameliorative character, and improved the value of the premises, regard being had to their nature and user, or probable user, and the purpose for which they were let.

At the trial at the Assizes, it was held that the claim was barred by the Limitation Act, and further, that the only implied obligation upon a tenant from year to year under a parol agreement was to keep the premises wind- and water-tight, and that there was no evidence of a breach of this obligation.

The plaintiff appealed.

The Court of Appeal found that the defendants had completely altered the character of the demised premises, and that this, according to the decided cases, was voluntary waste, and West Ham Central Charity Board *v.* East London Waterworks (1900, 1 Ch. 624) was referred to.

Generally speaking, any lasting damage which alters the character of the premises will be voluntary waste; but, as was pointed out by the Court of Appeal, quoting from the judgment of Lord Loreburn in Hyman *v.* Rose (1912, A.C. 632; *The Builder*, May 31, 1912): "It is a question of fact whether such an act changes the nature of the thing demised, and regard must be had to the user of the demised premises which is permissible under the lease."

This raised the question, what was the obligation of the tenant under this agreement? The Court indicated it was not necessary for the purposes of this case to define the extent of the obligation, but cited the two following cases. In Horsefall *v.* Mather (1 Holt, N.P.7), the case of a tenant at will, it was said the tenant is bound to use the premises in a husband-like manner (which, as Lord Justice Atkin explained, meant the same thing as a tenant-like manner), but the law implies this duty and nothing more. The second case was Ferguson *v.* Anon (2 Esp. 590), in which Lord Kenyon said: "A tenant from year to year is bound to commit no waste, and to make fair and tenantable repairs, such as putting in windows and doors that have been broken by him, so as to prevent waste and decay of the premises."

The Court indicated that the exact obligation could not be satisfactorily defined, as it depended upon the relation between the parties, the character and state of the premises, and other varying circumstances, but that, at any rate, the tenant must deliver up premises of the same character as those demised to him. This finding left the second point to be decided as to the Act of Limitation, as it was contended that an action for waste is one of tort (Defries *v.* Milne, 1913, 1 Ch. 98), and the act, having been committed more than six years before, the claim was barred.

But the Court held that there was a continuing obligation upon the tenant to deliver up the premises at the end of the term by the contract of tenancy, and this, being a continuing breach, was not Statute barred, and judgment was given for an amount agreed upon between the parties, £215 6s. 7d.

We may notice that on the appeal a further contention was raised for the defendant as to the effect of the assignment of the premises, but the Court of Appeal did not take this point into consideration at all, as it had not been raised in the Court below.

A sidelight is thrown by this case on the kind of questions that may be raised if the Landlord and Tenant (No. 2) Bill becomes law. This being a yearly tenancy, the provisions of that Bill would not apply, but it is significant to find it pleaded in this case and argued by Counsel that this operation, which was described by the Judge in the Court of first instance as a gutting of the premises, leaving nothing but the four walls of the building, was an ameliorative measure which greatly increased their value. Such a plea would give under the Bill, in the case of a lease, grounds for an inquiry by the special tribunal as to compensation for tenant's improvements, but the questions raised in this case could never arise, as there is this safeguard, that when a tenant desires to make an improvement he has to give notice to the landlord of his intentions, and the landlord can then, within three months, take objection.

Street Works. Claim for Expenses.

The attention of local authorities may be drawn to the recent decision of the Court of Appeal in the case Friern Barnet Urban District Council *v.* Adams and Others (1927, 2 Ch. 25). The authority were seeking to recover expenses they had incurred for making up a road in their district as against the owners of property abutting upon the road. The works in respect of which the expenses had been incurred had been completed in May, 1923, and the final apportionment had been made in November, 1925, and as no steps had been taken to question the apportionment it became a charge on the premises, and the Council had issued a writ to enforce the charge against defaulting owners. It was not, however, known who some of the owners of land unbuilt upon were, and in the first instance the writ was issued against one owner by name and "the owners of certain lands adjoining Alexandra-road, Friern Barnet, more particularly described in the said endorsement hereon whose names and addresses are not known to the plaintiffs." It was then pointed out that the owners comprised in this description would not necessarily be the owners liable, for, under the Public Health Act as well as under the Private Street Works Act the owners liable are those who are owners when the works are completed (see on this point the eighth article on "Making up New and Private Streets" we published October 1 last), and the Council applied for leave to amend the writ by adding after the word "owners" the words "at the time of the completion of the works referred to in the endorsement hereon." On the hearing of this application the Court refused to allow this amendment, and struck out the words in the writ following the named defendant, on the ground that there was no power to issue a writ against a number of vague, unnamed, unknown defendants.

The Council appealed to the Court of Appeal against this decision, and also asked for leave to be given them to effect substituted service on the persons unknown by affixing copies of the writ on the particular premises respectively.

The Court of Appeal pointed out that no question of substituted service could arise until it had been determined whether this writ as originally issued or as proposed to be amended was a good writ, and the Court unanimously held that the writ in either form was bad under the Judicature Acts, the description of the unknown defendants being too vague.

It was pointed out that although in certain cases defendants may be described by the office which they hold, apart from that they must be named, except in cases specially provided for by Statute. An instance of such a special provision is provided in Section 255 of the Public Health Act, 1875, and also in the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, in the case of proceedings for nuisance, but there is no such provision in Section 257 of the Public Health Act, 1875, under which these proceedings were being taken.

In so far as the case Wealdstone Urban District Council *v.* Evershed (69 J.P. 258) was relied upon to support the contention of the Council it must be taken to be overruled by this decision. It was relied upon by Counsel for the Council, but cited by Lord Justice Lawrence as supporting the decision now given by the Court of Appeal.

Lord Justice Atkin indicated that some other remedy must be found to meet the difficulty the Council were placed in, but did not indicate what that remedy could be. Under Section 13 subsection (1) of the Private Street Works Act, 1892, it is provided that for the recovery of such sums and interest the urban authority shall have all the same powers and remedies under the Conveyancing and Law of Property Act, 1881, and otherwise as if they were mortgagees having powers of sale and lease and of appointing a receiver, but we do not know of a corresponding power under the Public Health Act. The Council in this case seem to have founded their writ on Section 267 of the Public Health Act, 1855, which only applies to the service of notices.

By that section, "Any notice required to be given to the owner or occupier of any premises may be addressed by the description of the 'owner' or 'occupier' of the premises (naming them) in respect of which the notice is given, without further name or description."

LIABILITIES OF ARCHITECTS

The case Wisbech Rural District Council v. Ward (*The Times*, July 20) raises points of importance to architects. The plaintiff Council shortly after the war in connection with a housing scheme had entered into a contract with Messrs. Wright and Wilson for the erection of a number of houses, and the defendant was the architect. The Ministry of Health had rights in connection with the scheme as they had powers by which they could compel the use of material to be sold by the Disposals Board, and they had the further right of revising prices of labour or material according to a rise or fall during the contract.

All the terms of the contract are not at present available in the Report, but the following clause is set out in the judgment of the Court: "No certificate of the architect, except for the final balance, shall be considered conclusive evidence of any works or materials to which it relates nor of the value thereof, nor shall it relieve the contractor from his liability to make good any defects as provided by these conditions nor shall it in any way prejudice the employers in the final settlement of the accounts in any case where the contractor has been overpaid during the progress of the works."

The houses were under construction in the years 1920-1921, and the defendant had given 12 interim certificates, the first on November 29, 1920, and the last on November 24, 1921. In addition to these interim certificates the defendant also gave documents under which the plaintiffs had paid, and as the Court found, had rightly paid the Disposals Board for certain articles supplied by the Board. Under this double set of documents the plaintiffs had to pay both the builders and the Board for some of the same material or articles. The sums thus doubly certified amounted to £221 3s., and the plaintiffs had paid both the builders and the Disposals Board the sums thus certified. It is stated in the judgment as reported that after considerable delay, for which the defendant was responsible, in October, 1923, the parties endeavoured to get a final settlement of the accounts and that in effect the defendant admitted he had made a mistake and did not deny that the sums had been paid twice over. He promised to obtain a refund from the builders, and the plaintiffs gave the defendant an opportunity, at his request, to recover the amount of the money if he could. Unfortunately, however, the builders dissolved partnership and one member of the firm went bankrupt, and then the present action was launched to recover the sum of £221 3s. from the defendant.

The defence was based on four points: (1) That the defendant was acting as a quasi-arbitrator and therefore was not liable in the absence of fraud, of which there was no suggestion in this case; (2) That the action was premature because there was power to rectify under a final certificate and no final certificate had been issued, and should that final certificate be issued it would be found that the builders had not been overpaid because a sum of £221 11s. 8d. was due to them in respect of sums they ought to be allowed for paying increased wages, and so in effect the plaintiffs had suffered no damage: (3) If the matter could not be rectified there had been a final certificate contained in a document known as Summary No. 4, which was the document gone into between the parties to determine what the exact position was, and the defendant had issued his final certificate and could not be sued for negligence; (4) If the defendant was negligent so also were the plaintiffs for not keeping and checking their accounts.

The first of the above points was treated as the main point of substance, but the Court dealt with the other points first. As regards (2) it was held that there was no power to rectify by giving a final certificate (a) by reason of the delay in this matter which had been caused by the defendant; As far back as 1923 he admitted the mistake and was allowed time to see if he could recover the money from the builders; they were in a partnership which came to an end some considerable time ago, and subsequently the partner who continued to carry on the business himself was adjudicated bankrupt; (b) The builders were not entitled as alleged to a sum in respect of increased wages, and in fact the Minister had disallowed it. As regards (3) Summary No. 4 was not a final certificate nor was it intended by the defendant to be one, nor was it issued or accepted as such. As regards (4) the plaintiffs were not negligent and there was no breach by them of any duty they owed to the defendant.

These findings left the first defence alone to be considered. Was the defendant a quasi-arbitrator and therefore not liable? The answer to this question depends upon whether under the clause in question the architect is acting merely as agent for the building owner or whether he has to act as an arbitrator between the building owner and the builder. In Chambers v. Goldthorpe (1901 1 K. B. 624) it was held that the architect in giving a final certificate showing the balance due to the contractor was acting as a *quasi* arbitrator and it appears that if the giving of a certificate involves the decision as between the two parties as to the amount due, that involves duties as a *quasi* arbitrator. Thus it was held in Stevenson v. Watson (4 C. P. D. 148) that the ascertainment of the amount to be paid to the builder is not a matter of mere arithmetic, not a purely ministerial or clerkly duty but one involving the exercise of professional knowledge, skill and judgment.

The Court in the case under consideration held that having regard to the course of business under this contract, and having regard to the clause dealing with the method of payment, especially clause 29 (1) (3) and (5), the architect in giving these interim certificates was not acting as an arbitrator or *quasi* arbitrator, for the interim certificates were not given with a view to regulating the advances and showing how much was to be paid on account, as in the case Tharsis Sulphur Co. v. M'Elroy and Son (1878 3 App. Cas. 1049) and the defendant was deciding no dispute and settling no final balance, and was merely acting as agent for the plaintiffs, and as such was liable for his negligence.

If this case is further reported we may be able to give an extended note upon it. There are not very many English decisions upon the point, but the case of Chambers v. Goldthorpe (*ubi sup*) in the Court of Appeal seems to provide a good working test by which the position of the architect can be determined, viz., does the function he is performing involve the exercise of judgment as between the parties to the building contract? If it does, then he is acting as arbitrator, but if not he is acting as agent.

Mr. Justice Sankey, in giving judgment, having stated the facts, held that there was no power to rectify by giving a final certificate, and that in his view Summary No. 4 was not a final certificate and not intended by the defendant to be one, nor was it issued or accepted as such. He further found as a fact that the plaintiffs were in no way negligent and that there was no breach by them of any dealing which they owed to the defendant. He said the real question was whether the defendant was negligent in giving the *interim* certificate, and the important part of the case was—was the defendant a *quasi* arbitrator and therefore not liable?

There was no suggestion that the defendant had in any way been fraudulent. Having regard to the course of business under the contract, and having regard to the clause dealing with the method of payment, he came to the conclusion that in giving the *interim* certificate the defendant was not acting as an arbitrator or as a *quasi* arbitrator. The defendant was deciding no dispute and settling no final balance, but merely acting as agent for the plaintiffs. He was beyond all question negligent and was liable to pay the amount claimed.

ILLUSTRATIONS

(*Continued from page* 162.)

Bradford Grammar School Competition.

The principal drawings of the winning design in this competition were given in our last issue. Further plans are reproduced this week, together with illustrations of the second premiated design, by Messrs. Stratton Davis, Yates, Dolman and Rowland V. Taylor. A criticism of the competition designs appears on page 161.

Bognor Council Offices Competition.

We illustrate this week the three premiated designs in this competition. The full awards are given on page 156.

The League of Nations Competition.

We have received a copy of an album of reproductions of the designs awarded premiums in this competition.* Quoting from the assessors' report we read that "no less than 377 architects took part in the competition, submitting thousands of drawings expressing their ideas in a practical and artistic form worthy of the object in view. Although their ideas did not achieve perfection, the plans contained a wealth of valuable and original suggestions." The jury, of which Sir J. J. Burnet, R.A., was the English representative, after studying the designs, unanimously decided that the results of the competition did not justify the recommendation of any one of the plans for execution, and decided to distribute the 165,000 francs placed at their disposal as follows — nine prizes of 12,000 francs, nine prizes of 3,800 francs, and nine prizes of 2,500 francs. While agreeing with the assessors' decision that no design should be executed which was not of sufficient merit or which was lacking in some essential point, there are reasons for thinking the competition one of the most remarkable on record. Considering the large number of designs submitted, representing some thousands of drawings—so many, in fact, that the authorities had great difficulty in finding housing accommodation—it is amazing that some young genius, to say nothing of eminent practising architects in this country and abroad, should not have produced a design, if not quite perfect, at least worthy of selection with modification. Such arrangements are occasionally made with satisfactory results, as, for instance, in the County Hall competition and Liverpool Cathedral. But judging from the designs published in the album before us, we are not surprised that the assessors were unable to select one which could be adopted for erection, and we may here quote the words of the assessors :—

"The Jury was confronted with an extraordinary wealth of ideas, but was reluctantly compelled to realise that its work was made more difficult by the fact that a considerable proportion of the competitors had not adhered strictly enough to the material conditions required by the programme and rules. With regard to the carrying out of the programme, the fact that the designs show fundamental differences in their conception of the scheme is explained by the evolutionary phase through which contemporary architecture is now passing."

We illustrate a selection of the designs from the album. Though some of the designs in the album are certainly meritorious, others appear to resemble railway stations, gasometers, penitentiaries, and factories. We may add that we believe only four English architects took part in the competition.

*Messrs. Constable & Co., L'd. Price 4s. net.

THE ROYAL SANITARY INSTITUTE

THE proceedings of the 38th annual Congress at Hastings were concluded for Thursday, July 14, by a paper on the need for

"Improved Houses for Poor Families,"

read before the Conference by Mr. HANKS, a nephew of the author, Mr. Louis Hanks, Assoc.San.I., whose untimely death took place a few weeks ago.

If the housing problem, ran the paper, was to be quickly solved, with due regard to economy, and to the circumstances of the poorest families, it could only be done by the adoption of new methods of procedure and construction. Many families were still existing in overcrowded, unhealthy homes, not that they liked those conditions, but because nothing else was available. Although vast numbers of new houses had been erected under the Housing Act of 1919, or its successors, and many more were building, these did not meet the necessities of the poor people with whom this paper was concerned.

These wants might be briefly summarised as follows :—

(1) accommodation at a rent within their means;
(2) a home within walking distance of employment;
(3) accessibility of cheap markets for food.

The poor could not afford to rent a new house, because its cost had been high, and the consequent economic rent, although warranted, was disproportionate to earnings. It was useless to deplore the high cost of new housing for the reason that the expenditure on actual building was only a part of the expense. Additional to that were heavy items for land purchase, road-making, sewerage, water, gas and electric mains, all of which had to be covered by the economic rent. We were thus forced to the conclusion that those monotonous little houses, in rows of mean streets, which surrounded London and other industrial centres, actually served an essential, social purpose as well as meeting the necessities of their inhabitants. These were cases not for house destruction but for reconditioning without de-housing tenants. The cost of such remedial works would be small in comparison with that of building new houses. Moreover, the heavy expenses of land purchase, roads, sewers, and the like, were all avoided because the houses, roads, and public services already existed.

As we surveyed such neighbourhoods from an elevated railway line, the idea dawned upon us that fuller use might be made of these existing advantages if the houses were a story higher. Most of them contained three rooms on the ground floor and three on the first floor and accommodated two families. By the addition of another story to these houses we could at once add one-third to the existing housing accommodation of the locality.

Usually such houses possessed but one w.c., outbuilt at the rear, and one sink in the ground-floor kitchen or wash-house. In improving the premises an additional w.c. adjoining would be constructed for the first-floor people, with an outer door from the rear passage to the yard. A gas-cooker and a sink with water would be placed in the first-floor living-room. The new flat on the second floor would have its own w.c., approached from the ventilated landing. There would also be a sink with water and a gas-cooker.

The general re-conditioning would, of course, include necessary drainage, sanitary improvements, structural repairs, and redecoration. Three poor families would be provided with clean and decent accommodation in each house where two families now existed in squalid discomfort or indecent overcrowding. The houses and streets under discussion, if not bad enough to be classed as slums, were in danger of degenerating to that condition. It was our duty to go to the rescue of their unfortunate inhabitants before it was too late.

In the discussion that followed this paper, Mr. J. B. L. MEEK, of Manchester, said it was surprising to find any member of the Royal Sanitary Institute suggesting in the twentieth century that slum areas should be rehabilitated. What was really required was to get down to the hard architectural fact that a suitable house design had to be found to accommodate the poorer workers.

Councillor F. B. BENDING, Deputy-Mayor of Bexhill, said that he felt housing authorities generally were grabbing at a whole loaf and failing in the attempt when they could do so much better by making sure of a half. He felt that the housing problem should be solved by degrees, and that the aim should be to remove people to places even a little better than those they had been in before. That was infinitely better than for authorities to set off with a great rush to put everyone into a new house—only to find the workers could not afford to live in them. Regarding the fitness of the labouring class to inhabit the new houses, he detailed an interesting scheme he had seen in Holland. The authorities there had built an octagonal block of flats, surrounded by a wall. Attached to the block was a policeman, a doctor, and a nurse, and families from particularly squalid homes were given a probationary trial of six months in these flats under the supervision of the nurse and doctor. In the great majority of cases these tenants turned into very decent householders and were then installed in the Council houses.

Yet another suggestion was put forward by Alderman H. M. BLACK, of Brighton, who said that £4,000 had been set aside by his Corporation to buy scattered houses throughout the town, purchased on the express condition that the occupiers would move into the new council houses. These scattered houses were then rehabilitated, and into them moved workers from the slums. They in Brighton believed in a gradual uplift.

Mrs. E. M. SANDS, of Smethwick, spoke of the danger that the overcrowding brought to young married couples, and urged that houses be built at a rent within the means of the people for whom council houses were designed.

The Conference was concluded on the Friday morning, when the first paper read was by Mr. S. R. RAFFETY, M.Inst.C.E., M.I.Mech.E., F.San.I., on

"The Water Supply of Jerusalem."

The existing waterworks of Jerusalem, said the lecturer, were historically of interest, but not very instructive from an engineering point of view. Physical and geological features, together with the incidence of the rainfall, made it difficult adequately to supply the city from sources near at hand. He described briefly the water supply to the city in early times, together with the works of considerable magnitude which were probably constructed in Roman times, and said that records from the Bible and elsewhere showed that tunnelling was an art well understood by the ancient Jews.

The main source of supply to the city had been for years from the collection of the rainfall in tanks or "cisterns," constructed by the householders, and to this day these still supplied the bulk of the population. He also referred to the work of the Army during the occupation, and the recent construction of temporary works, which for the first time brought pure water into Jerusalem.

A paper on

"The Need for Research in connection with the Purification of Sewage"

was then read by Mr. ARTHUR J. MARTIN, M.Inst.C.E., F.G.S., F.San.I.

The need for scientific research, said the lecturer, in connection with the purification of sewage had long been recognised. On February 15, 1927, Lord Balfour said that the Government were desirous of promoting research by the whole scientific strength of the country, and were prepared to supply the necessary financial resources. It was necessary that those concerned with the purification of sewage should consider how the work could best be carried on. It was hardly possible to provide all the requisite conditions in a single laboratory, and it would be a grave mistake to ignore the agencies already in the field. The managers of our more important sewage works were devoting much of their leisure to research, and the Rivers Board were carrying on important investigations. The bio-chemical departments of the universities, too, were well equipped for this work. What we needed was not so much new agencies for research as the co-ordination and adequate support of existing agencies. The Grocers' Company, during a period of three years, financed Mr. Lockett's work in the development of the activated sludge process. The money promised by Lord Balfour could not be better spent than by maintaining research scholars engaged in the investigation of selected problems at universities or at sewage works.

Much of the difficulty met with in the purification of sewage was due to trade wastes. The industries producing these wastes should contribute towards the cost of solving the problems to which they gave rise. There was much to be done in the testing of the materials and appliances used in the purification of sewage. This work should be paid for by the manufacturers concerned. Adequate provision should be made for the periodical publication of the results arrived at, both at home and abroad. Those concerned in the purification of sewage should come together and place on record a considered expression of their views.

Mr. Martin then moved the following resolution :—"That in view of the need for research in connection with the purification of sewage the Council be requested to convene a committee comprising biologists, chemists, engineers, medical officers, works managers, and others concerned with sewage disposal to ascertain in what directions research is needed and what agencies are available for conducting it, and to consider means for encouraging and co-ordinating their work and publishing the results from time to time."

This resolution, after considerable discussion, was carried unanimously.

Mr. ALFRED GRUNSPAN, B.Sc., A.M.Inst.C.E., Consulting Engineer, London, then read a paper on :—

The Comparative Cost of Structures.

When considering the method of construction to be adopted for a given structure, said the lecturer, the engineer was governed by such considerations as cost, speed of construction, and appearance. With the present high cost of building, the call for economy on the part of the engineer had never been so pertinent, and hence he had chosen for the subject of this paper a few examples illustrating how the cost might be varied by altering the method of construction for one and the same structure. The figures he proposed to give were not hypothetical; they represented the actual cost, as the unit prices were taken from contractors' schedules in contracts recently carried out under him. In a factory building recently designed, he considered eight alternative schemes. It was a two-story building, 450 ft. long by 50 ft. wide, the first floor being designed to carry a live load of 2½ cwt. per sq. ft.

The schemes were as follows :—

1. Steel frames consisting of steel stanchions and main joists resting directly on the stanchions, with a concrete slab divided into 15 ft. by 16 ft. and 15 ft. by 18 ft. panels, and reinforced in two directions.

2. Steel frame consisting of stanchions, main girders and secondary girders, the stanchions being arranged at 15 ft. by 25 ft. cross-centres. The secondary girders were carried by the main girders at third points, providing for a concrete slab 8 ft. 4 in. span reinforced in one direction.

3. Steel frame consisting of stanchions

spaced at 15 ft. by 15 ft. 3 in. and 19 ft. 6 in. cross-centres, and main girders only. The concrete floor is reinforced with steel filler joists spanning 15 ft.

4. Steel frame as arranged in scheme 2, but with two rows of intermediate stanchions.

5. Steel frame consisting of main girders, secondary girders, filler joists spanning 10 ft., and stanchions at 15 ft. centres by 16 ft. 9 in. and 16 ft. 6 in. cross-centres.

6. As scheme 3, but stanchions at 12 ft. 6 in. centres, instead of 15 ft. (filler joists spanning 12 ft. 6 in.).

7. Reinforced concrete flat slab construction, or girderless floor. Octagonal columns with capitals arranged so as to give two external bays 17 ft. 5 in by 16 ft. 1½ in. and one central by 17 ft. 5 in. by 17 ft. 9 in.

8. Reinforced concrete slab with reinforced concrete beams and columns.

The results are given in Table 1, from which the cost of frame and suspended floor, designed for a superimposed load of 2½ cwts., per sq. ft., was given per bay 50 ft. by 15 ft. The cheapest form of construction appeared to be given by the girderless floor, or, as it was commonly called, flat slab or mushroom construction.

This method of construction was well known to possess many advantages, compared with other methods, and lest it should be inferred from this paper that it was always the more economical, the lecturer thought he ought to mention that the flat slab method of construction was economical within limits and that there were, of course, occasions when other longer tried methods were both more suitable and economical. To illustrate this he quoted the case of a reinforced concrete reservoir of 5,000,000 gallons capacity, 227 ft. in dia., the roof of which had to sustain a superimposed load of 2½ cwts. per sq. ft., in addition to earth material, weighing 137 lb. per sq. ft.; in other words, the load for which the roof had to be designed was 417 lb. per sq. ft., exclusive of its own weight.

Three schemes were considered, as under.

1. Reinforced concrete slab with R.C. beams and cols.

2. Reinforced concrete slab with steel girders and stans.

3. Flat slab construction.

Three spans were considered for each scheme, and so nine estimates were obtained for one and the same structure. The results are given in Table II, and this shows scheme 1 to be more economical than scheme 3.

Here was a case, then, where for heavy loads, and with no restrictions as regards column spacing, the reinforced concrete slab divided into square panels by beams 12 ft. span, with columns at 12 ft. by 12 ft. centres, was more economical than a flat slab with columns at 16 ft. centres.

Had the column spacing, however, been restricted in scheme 1 to 15 ft. or 16 ft., then scheme 3 would have proved the cheaper of the two. It might perhaps be thought that had the columns in the flat slab scheme been spaced at 12 ft. centres it would have compared favourably with a similar spacing of columns in scheme 1. This, however, was not so, because for economy the spacing of columns in flat slab construction should not be less than 15 ft. In the factory building a saving of about £52 per bay was effected by adopting the flat slab construction, as against the cheapest form of steel frame, cased in concrete. This on 30 bays would represent a saving of about £1,500. Again, by adopting the alternative method of reinforced concrete construction, the saving compared with the cheapest steel frame cased in concrete would for 30 bays amount to about £1,230. The question arises, Would either method of reinforced concrete construction prove as speedy as a steel frame cased?

Theoretically, he should say yes, but the fact was that actually the contractor took a longer period over a reinforced concrete job than over a steel frame. In trying to find a reason for it, he had come, said the lecturer, to the conclusion that the delay was due to the inadequate use of mechanical plant and to the lack of standardisation in design. The engineer could largely help to mitigate the trouble by aiming at standardisation, to which reinforced concrete lent itself, without the sacrifice of economy. For example, instead of varying the section of beam too freely, the size of the beam can be kept constant, and the reinforcement varied.

This saved a lot of labour otherwise required in the making of centres, apart from the fact that a carpenter would take a longer period to make a given number of boxes of varying sizes than he would for the same number to one size. This principle he had always adhered to, and recently in the construction of a large hall in reinforced concrete, he had used throughout an 18 in. by 7 in. beam; the saving in time which this effected proved unmistakable. The lecturer dealt with other interesting structures and showed lantern slides illustrating the lecture.

TABLE II.

Scheme.	Description.	Column spacing.	Cost.
I.	R.C. slab	12 ft.	£7,900
	R.C. column	14 ft.	£8,700
	R.C. beams with haunches	16 ft.	£9,340
II.	R.C. slab	12 ft.	£9,750
	Steel beams	14 ft.	£10,450
	Steel columns	16 ft.	£14,080
III.	Flat slab construction with drop-panels, octagonal—Column with octagonal capitals —	16 ft.	£8,230
		18 ft.	£8,760
		20 ft.	£9,240

Extensions to Colchester Institution.

The Joint Committee of the County Councils of Cambridgeshire, Essex, East Suffolk, and West Suffolk reported that plans for the extension of the Royal Eastern Counties Institution, Colchester, had been prepared by Mr. John Stuart, Essex County Architect, the estimate of the cost of the erection of the first section of the buildings being placed at £250,000, while the cost of equipment would be £25,000. Provision would be made for 444 additional beds. The Committee recommended that the plans be approved and the work proceeded with.

ARCHITECTS' & BUILDER INQUIRY BUREAU

We are glad to give questions and answers, but cannot accept responsibility for contributed replies, especially on legal matters.

May we appeal to our correspondents to submit their queries on paper of a size easily filed, and written as legibly as possible, or, better still, in typewriting?—ED.

Measuring Artificial Stone.

[REPLY TO "SURVEYOR," JULY 8.]

SIR,—Your correspondent signing himself "Surveyor" would appear to be ignorant of the existence of "The Standard Method of Measurement of Building Works," which contains on page 18 full particulars for measuring this and similar material. If this work, agreed by the Surveyors' Institution and the Federation of Building Trades Employers, were studied and used by all surveyors, the labours and doubts of those of us who have to interpret and price their quantities would be very considerably reduced. ESTIMATOR.

Rating Valuation.

[REPLY TO "NOVICE," JULY 15.]

SIR,—On a consideration of the particulars and figures given, which appear to be in connection with a leasehold tenure probably occupied by the leaseholder himself, the annual outgoings would approximately be as follows :—

	£	s.	d.
Ground Rent as given	8	15	0
Rates at 18s. in the £, on the given rateable value of £12...	10	16	0
For Water Rate, say	1	2	0
For Repairs, Insurance, and Sinking Fund for Renewal, say	4	5	0
Total annual outgoings ...	£24	18	0

To reply shortly to the second part of the question is impossible; but it may be said that the rating of property generally is based on the rent at which the hereditament may reasonably be expected to let from year to year; and what a tenant might reasonably be expected to pay for it from year to year. It is in all cases the rent that has to be found—not the tenant. Again, it is the value of the hereditament to the owner that is required—whether he is the owner-occupier of it, or whether it is occupied by a tenant. The rent is what a tenant (not the tenant) is expected to pay for the hereditament; and in this matter all possible tenants must be looked to. The owner-occupier must be considered as a tenant, also persons other than the actual occupier, so as to obtain what is known as the "hypothetical tenant" for the purposes of rating.

With regard to the rating of any given house, there are three classes of tenancy :—(1) Leasehold for a term of years, the tenant paying rent, rates and taxes, repairs and insurance; (2) Yearly, the tenant paying rent, and rates and taxes; (3) Less than yearly, the tenant paying rent only. It is (2), i.e., the yearly tenancy, which is assumed by the Acts of Parliament which concern rating. If the rent paid is fair and bona-fide, it may be taken as the gross value and the allowances deducted therefrom, as given, for the

TABLE I.

Item.	Bay 50 ft. by 15 ft. Scheme 1.	Bay 50 ft. by 15 ft. Scheme 2.	Bay 50 ft. by 15 ft. Scheme 3.	Bay 50 ft. by 15 ft. Scheme 4.	Bay 50 ft. by 15 ft. Scheme 5.	Bay 59 ft. by 12 ft. 6 in. Scheme 6.	Bay 50 ft. by 17 ft. 5 in. Scheme 7.	Bay 50 ft. by 15 ft. Scheme 8.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£. s. d.:	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
eel in eaves beams, wall beams, main beams, secondary beams and stanchions..	69 9 11 ..	112 16 3 ..	64 8 3 ..	94 0 4 ..	84 17 1 ..	56 14 3 ..	24 3 10 ..	26 12 5
ncrete in ditto	18 19 2 ..	32 3 6 ..	20 13 7 ..	25 19 9 ..	24 15 0 ..	17 7 7 ..	26 18 6 ..	22 13 3
eel in slab	27 19 6 ..	12 14 6 ..	46 6 1 ..	12 19 7 ..	26 6 0 ..	33 6 1 ..	37 12 10 ..	27 19 6
ncrete in slab	59 11 8 ..	40 19 10 ..	52 2 8 ..	40 19 10 ..	44 13 9 ..	37 3 7 ..	68 11 9 ..	61 17 6
ntering beams and columns ..	16 3 1 ..	21 17 7 ..	15 7 1 ..	21 3 3 ..	19 7 2 ..	14 5 11 ..	18 0 1 ..	19 13 3
ntering slab	16 14 5 ..	15 7 9 ..	15 11 8 ..	15 16 1 ..	16 6 4 ..	12 16 3 ..	21 2 1 ..	18 11 9
undations and excavations ..	33 8 11 ..	36 9 4 ..	33 8 11 ..	33 8 11 ..	33 8 11 ..	22 6 3 ..	24 16 1 ..	24 6 2
	£242 6 8 ..	£272 8 9 ..	£247 18 3 ..	£244 7 9 ..	£249 14 3 ..	£194 0 4 .. or £232 16 5 per 50 ft. by 15 ft. Bay.	£221 5 2 .. or £190 9 2 per 50 ft. by 15 ft. Bay.	£201 13 10

Metropolis in the Schedule to the Valuation (Metropolis) Amendment Act, 1925, and for elsewhere, in the Second Schedule to the Rating and Valuation Act, 1925.

To value property for rating purposes requires much consideration and expert knowledge; but briefly, all or any one of the following methods may be adopted to obtain the annual value, and as circumstances demand:

(1) On basis of rent paid, and comparison with other similar properties;

(2) On basis of contractor's theory, *i.e.*, taking a percentage on the whole of the outlay in connection with the land and buildings, including architect's and lawyer's fees, etc.;

(3) On basis of accommodation and comparison with accommodation of other similar properties;

(4) On basis of rent which a hypothetical tenant would pay (see above).

Other considerations useful are:—

(*a*) Floor space compared with other like buildings;

(*b*) Value of frontage at per foot run, or area of land at per foot or yard super, as may be;

(*c*) Dimensions of buildings generally compared with other like buildings;

(*d*) Any special advantages or disadvantages in connection with the particular property.

Space will not permit of examples of valuations being given, but see Crew, Creswell & Hannings on Rates and Rating.

ADVICE.

Painting Stonework.

SIR,—The stone dressing to windows and door of a house are crumbling at the edges and mouldings. I propose to paint the work cream colour. Could you tell me what to use for the first coat?

R. W.

Defective Rough Casting.

[REPLY TO "R. N.," JULY 15.]

SIR,—I am afraid there is nothing for it but to get the defective last coat right off and renew in proper fashion. I should say it was more likely that the defect is due to lime that has not been slaked for long enough than to too much lime, but your correspondent will find a better and equally handsome effect if he uses white cement instead of lime when the job is done again.

ARCHER.

Scottish Contract.

[REPLY TO SASSENACH, JULY 22.]

SIR,—Your correspondent will find that with a good Scots clerk of works his labours will be little, if at all, heavier than in an English contract. The employment of one is the general rule across the border, and a good local man will understand the co-ordination of the various contracts as part of his duties. I do not think any extra fees could be fairly claimed because of the local conditions, on an ordinary straightforward job.

MAC.

SIR,—There is nothing to prevent "Sassenach" from claiming fees additional to those usually paid for the work he describes; although such work is usually paid for at the same percentage as when only one general contract is arranged. In any case, he should endeavour to enter into a contract with the employer containing specific terms as to payment; otherwise, if no such provision is made, he cannot claim more than a reasonable remuneration.

It is useless to rely on a scale of fees prepared by any institution. They are not recognised by the Courts as legally binding on the employer unless they form part of the agreement; although it is true they may be used as evidence of the reasonable nature of the charges made. Also charges made by "custom" can be pleaded, although, as previously stated, "custom" would, it is thought, not assist in the question raised. (See Chapter XIV., Creswell on Building Contracts.)

LAW.

"Sassenach" will never get additional fees in Scotland, because of the local practice of separate trade contracts. It is one of the ordinary conditions of work there for which no one thinks of making an extra charge. Undoubtedly it brings extra work on the architect but, inasmuch as selection can be carried down through all the trades instead of having to take doubtful sub-contractors, it has its advantages.

BOREAS.

Thatching.

SIR,—What is a fair price to allow for reed thatching at the present time? The total quantity is about 20 squares, and there are about half a dozen dormers to cover.

IGNORANT.

Asbestos Scolloped Tiles.

SIR,—Can you tell me where I can obtain asbestos scolloped tiles of mottled colour? I have tried a number of well-known firms but without success.

ARCHITECT.

THE WEEK IN PARLIAMENT

WESTMINSTER, *Wednesday.*

Scottish Housing.

During a debate on the Scottish Estimates, Major Elliot said that this year, in Scotland, they had succeeded in building sufficient houses by the beginning of July to meet the normal requirements of the year, so that every house built from now to the end of the year would be a clear gain. He hoped they would be able to build at least 6,000 more houses during the present year. No houses for which the Board of Health were directly responsible were less than three-roomed houses. The two-roomed houses which local authorities often erected were a great improvement on the old type of house. Owing to delays, they would probably have to reduce the programme of steel houses from 1,000 to 500 for the present year.

The Burghers of Calais.

Sir Robert Thomas asked the Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department, as representing the First Commissioner of Works, whether he was aware of frequent complaints that the statuary group, Burghers of Calais, by Auguste Rodin, in the Victoria Tower Gardens, was placed on so high a pedestal that it could not be seen and studied to advantage; and whether, in view of the beauty and educational value of this work of art, he would have the pedestal lowered.

Captain Hacking said that the height and design of the base of the statuary group in question were fixed, after prolonged consideration, in full accordance with the views and wishes of Monsieur Rodin, and actually approved by him. The First Commissioner, therefore, did not see his way to adopt the suggestion made, which, apart from artistic considerations, would involve substantial expenditure from public funds.

Prices of Houses.

Mr. Chamberlain informed Mr. Bromley that the following statement showed the average prices of houses included in contracts let by, or in direct-labour schemes of, local authorities during the under-mentioned months:—

Month.	Non-parlour houses. £	Parlour houses. £
January, 1927 ...	427	492
February, 1927 ...	422	489
March, 1927 ...	425	494
April, 1927 ...	421	479
May, 1927 ...	397	474
June, 1927 ...	425	481

NOTE.—The above prices excluded the cost of land and development.

Building Prices.

Sir Robert Thomas asked the Minister of Health whether he was aware that the progress of building in this country was being retarded by the operations of rings and price-fixing associations, particularly in regard to timber; and whether he would set up a committee of inquiry into the matter.

Sir Kingsley Wood said that the Inter-departmental Committee on the prices of building materials kept in constant touch with and investigated prices of building materials. In their last report, which dealt with the prices ruling on May 1 last, they stated that prices in several directions tended to become easier. As regarded timber, the schedule appended to that report indicated that between January, 1924, and May, 1927, timber prices generally had substantially fallen. He was advised that there was no ring or price-fixing association in the timber trade.

Slum Clearances.

Mr. Harris asked the Minister of Health what money had been allocated by the Treasury to assist slum-clearance schemes; if there was any fixed figure provided for this purpose; and whether the £200,000 allocated as an annual grant to help slum clearance had in any one year been spent.

Mr. Chamberlain said that no fixed allocation was made for Exchequer contributions towards the expenses of slum-clearance schemes, the actual expenditure each year being dependent on the progress of the schemes sanctioned. The requirement for the year 1927-28, for which provision was included under the general housing grants sub-head of the Vote for the Ministry, was estimated at £65,000.

Shortage of Bricklayers.

Sir Frederick Hall asked the Minister whether he was aware that the provision of houses for the working classes in the Watford area was being delayed because of the shortage of bricklayers; whether this cause was responsible for the slow progress being made elsewhere with the erection of working-class houses; and if he would state what measures he proposed to take to cope with the difficulty.

Mr. Chamberlain said he had inquired whether a shortage of bricklayers in the Watford area was retarding the progress of house-building, and he was informed by the Town Council and the Rural District Council that they had experienced no difficulties in this respect. The fact that over 217,000 houses were erected in England and Wales during the year ended in March last seemed to indicate an improvement in the supply of skilled workers for house-building, and it was still made a condition of approval of housing schemes of local authorities that the contractors should employ a number of apprentices proportional to the number of building trade craftsmen employed on the schemes.

Empire Timber.

In reply to Sir Robert Thomas, Mr. Ormsby Gore said the percentage of timber imported into this country from Empire sources was (on the basis of value) 28.6 per cent. in the case of hardwoods, and 5.7 per cent. in the case of softwoods, or 10.4 per cent. in all. Government afforestation schemes provided for the planting of approximately 20,000 acres and 10,000 acres per annum in New Zealand and the Union of South Africa, respectively, while, in addition, considerable areas in those Dominions were being planted by private enterprise. The object of these afforestation schemes was to make these Dominions independent of timber imports, and it was clear that until this was accomplished they would not increase the proportion of Empire timber imported into this country.

Lead Paint.

Mr. Harvey was refused leave to bring in a Bill to remove the prohibition contained in the Lead Paint (Protection against Poisoning) Act, 1926, of the employment of women in painting buildings with lead paint.

THE BUILDING TRADE

THE LAW OF FIXTURES.—XIV

By W. T. CRESWELL, Barrister-at-Law; L.R.I.B.A.; Associate (late Fellow) of the Surveyors' Institution; &c.

PRACTICE AND PROCEDURE:

Valuation of Fixtures in Private Sales or by Auction.

When land and buildings are sold, either privately or by auction, it is usual to include in the conditions of sale that fixtures shall be taken at a price definitely stated or at a valuation which shall be made in a specified manner. Or it may be stated that they shall be taken at a "fair" valuation or price. But, as already pointed out, if no mention is made of the fixtures, then a sale of land and buildings of any kind will include all fixtures thereon at the time of the sale.

Valuation of Fixtures Under a Mortgage and in Other Cases.

Under a mortgage of land and buildings, a schedule of the fixtures to be included, or excluded, variously from the security is often attached to the mortgage deed. If fixtures whose aggregate value amounts to £30 or more are mortgaged separately from the land and buildings, the mortgage comes within the Bills of Sale Acts; and when the articles are scheduled, they are valued as severed chattels and not as fixtures, in all respects similarly as in the sale of fixtures sold apart from the land or taken under a writ of execution.

In all other cases, including the valuation of fixtures for rating purposes, estate duty, and purposes of insurance, and where taken under "compulsory purchase," fixtures are valued as fixtures and *in situ*.

Valuation Where Premises Are Leased.

Again, where premises are leased, and the lessor and lessee agree that the latter shall at the end of the tenancy take over the fixtures at a valuation, only those fixtures which the lessee would be entitled to remove at the end of the term are concerned in this valuation.

If there is a stipulation that the lessor will take back fixtures and make an allowance for them at the end of the term, that would only apply to the fixtures that were there at the commencement, or put up in place of those which were worn at the demise, and had been purchased by the tenant, or substitutes for such of these as become worn out and are incapable of further repair; and would not apply to any additional tenant's fixtures put up by the tenant during his term.

Between Outgoing and Incoming Tenants.

When there is an agreement between an outgoing tenant and an incoming tenant for the latter to take over the tenant's fixtures on the premises, only those can be included which are removable as between a landlord and outgoing tenant; and an incoming tenant may recover from the outgoing tenant any sum he may have paid to him for any article wrongfully included. In this instance the landlord should be made a party to the agreement between the outgoing and incoming tenants, so that no dispute may arise as to the right of removal, or the incoming tenant's right to their use or ownership.

Making the Schedule or Inventory.

It will have been seen from preceding articles that a detailed schedule of fixtures, usually termed an inventory, is required on many occasions, and generally, though not always, a valuation also of each of the articles enumerated, together with their aggregate value.

An architect or surveyor, in making such inventory or schedule of fixtures, should first consider any existing agreement between the parties, also any customs prevailing in the district, especially as to outgoing and ingoing tenants. And he must rely, in the absence of any reference to the fixtures in detail, upon his own knowledge and judgment, to determine the rights of ownership in respect to any individual article. He should also arrange the schedule in some definite order, taking external fixtures on and around each building and scheduling each separately first. Then he should proceed to the internal fixtures, making a list of them on the top floor, taking each room separately, and working from left to right on each floor, regardless of the nature of the room or compartment; and so on downwards to the basement. As each item is noted, it should be priced separately.

The Valuation.

When fixtures are to be taken at a valuation, or a fair valuation, the usual way is for *two* valuers to be appointed, one being selected by each party, and, in case they disagree, then the valuation is made by an umpire, or "third valuer," appointed by the two valuers *before* proceeding to act.

It is important to remember that a person appointed to value is not an arbitrator, because he is merely using his skill and knowledge in valuing, to arrive at a correct price, and is not acting *judicially* between two parties in a dispute, neither is he bound to give a *judicial* decision. The fact that each party appoints a valuer makes this position obvious, because neither of them can give the award. Further, if any person has the function of finally adjusting accounts, neither is he thereby invested with the functions of an arbitrator: he is an appraiser only.

(See Hammond v. Waterton, 1890, 62 L.T. 808.)

Stamping the Inventory or Schedule.

Any agreement for the sale or purchase of fixtures must be stamped under the provisions of the Stamp Act, 1891. This applies to any schedule of fixtures, whether a document by itself, or annexed to the deed of a lease or conveyance of land.

The Stamp Act, 1891, enacts that an appraisement or valuation of any property, or of any interest therein, or of the mineral value thereof, or of any dilapidations, or of any repairs wanted, or of the materials and labour used, or to be used, in any building, or of any artificers' work whatsoever, is liable to stamp duty.

In Atkinson v. Fell (1816), 5 M. and S. 240, it was held that a valuation not obligatory upon the parties interested, nor in itself intrinsically evidence between them, was not a valuation requiring the maker thereof to hold a licence. This ruling governs the stamp duty; for, under Schedule I. of the Act, an appraisement or valuation made from, and for the information of, one party only, and not being in any manner obligatory, as *between* the parties, either by agreement or operation of law, is exempt from stamp duty.

An appraisement chargeable with stamp duty must, within fourteen days after making it be written out in words and figures and duly stamped; otherwise the appraiser making it incurs a penalty of £50. Also, any person who receives at any time from an appraiser, or pays for the making of an appraisement valuation is, unless the same be written out and duly stamped, liable to a fine of £20.

Appraiser's Fees and Licence.

If an architect or surveyor wishes to act as a valuer and to appraise fixtures and to receive or recover fees for such work, apart from moneys expended by him on behalf of his employer, he also must hold a licence. Should he value or appraise without a licence, he is subject to a penalty of £50 under Section 21 of the Inland Revenue Act, 1890.

In Palk v. Force (1843), 12 Q.B. 666, it was held that for appraisement or valuation, even in one instance, the licence fees and duties must be paid, and that a person cannot recover at law for work done as an appraiser unless he be licensed before acting as such.

In valuing, an architest or surveyor holds himself out as one possessing the requisite skill and ability, and represents that he is reasonably competent to perform the task he undertakes; if, therefore, he fails, from want of skill and care, he is liable for negligence. (See Jenkins v. Betham, 1855, 15, C.B. 168.) The decisions of an appraiser or valuer may at all times be reviewed by the Court.

THE AUCTIONS (BIDDING AGREEMENTS) BILL.

The Auctions (Bidding Agreements) Bill passed the third reading in the House of Commons on the 24th ult. Clause 1 enacts that if any dealer agrees to give, or gives, or offers any gift or consideration to any other person as an inducement or reward for abstaining, or for having abstained from, bidding at a sale by auction, either generally or for any particular lot, or if any person agrees to accept, or accepts, or attempts to obtain from any dealer any such gift or consideration as aforesaid, he shall be guilty of an offence under the Act and liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding £100, or to imprisonment for any period not exceeding six months, or to both fine and imprisonment.

There is a proviso to this clause that where it is proved that a dealer has previously to the day of the auction entered into an agreement in writing with one or more persons to purchase goods at an auction bona-fide on a joint account such an agreement shall not be treated as an agreement made in contravention of the clause. The words "the day of" were omitted, but the following words were added: "and has before the goods were purchased at the auction deposited a copy of the agreement with the auctioneer," and with these amendments the Bill appears to have passed in the form in which it left the Standing Committee.

This is a private member's Bill, and is different from the Bill to prohibit mock auctions which we noticed in our issue for May 6, and it would be of advantage if the whole law relating to auctions could be dealt with in some measure promoted by the Government. This may be a small instalment, but it seems doubtful whether it will adequately touch "rings" at auctions. Will a tacit arrangement between dealers only to bid for certain lots fall within its provisions? A gift or reward rarely passes between the parties, but there is often a tacit arrangement as to the bidding, by which no consideration passes between the parties, although they gain an advantage from limiting the bidding, thus getting rid of competition. Will such arrangements fall within the words "Agrees to give, or gives, or offers any gift or consideration"? Such a "consideration" would in any event be very difficult to prove, as the advantage gained arises from a simple abstention from entering into competition as regards certain lots, or by arranging the catalogue amongst dealers so as to limit competition, and it is not a necessary part of this arrangement that the lots purchased shall subsequently be divided between those who bid.

THE LANDLORD AND TENANT (No. 2) BILL

We had hoped to have the opportunity of considering the amendments introduced in Committee into the Landlord and Tenant (No. 2) Bill in detail when the Bill was reported, as the reports of the proceedings in Committee in the Press have been too brief to enable a satisfactory review of the measure as amended to be made, but if this Bill is to be passed in the current Session there may be no opportunity of considering the Bill as reported to the House of Commons before it comes under decision. It is known that this Bill has met with considerable opposition in Committee, and that two schools of thought have been represented. There are those who recognise that there are some hardships in the leasehold system capable of remedy without striking at the root of the system, but compatible with retaining its advantages; whilst there are others whose views may be taken to be expressed at the meeting of the Town Tenants' League, which we reported in our last issue, and who consider the present Bill does not go far enough and who desire leasehold enfranchisement. Those who hold the latter view should study the Memorandum issued by the Council of the Surveyors' Institution, which we published in our issue, May 30, 1924, where this question was very fairly dealt with in a judicial spirit, and the conclusion come to was that it was in the interests of the community to retain the leasehold system, but suggestions were made for its improvement. The Bill carries into effect some of these suggestions, but it goes a good deal farther.

There is one drawback attending legislation of this character that is lost sight of by those whose attention for the moment is focused on attaining one particular object and whose view of results is thus obstructed. Since the passing of the Rent Restriction Acts there has been a great outcry that no landlords will let houses on agreement or lease, but that all houses erected are only offered for sale. The result of this has been the subsidising of local authorities in the Housing Act of 1924 to obtain houses which would be let to the working classes, and in respect of other classes the lack of houses to be let has tended to encourage subsidies, for there is a large section of the population whose means do not permit of their purchasing houses even if there were not other reasons, such as the fact that many persons cannot look forward to being permanently established in one locality, but must take a house on a terminable agreement. Let anyone peruse this Bill, with its complicated provisions, and then ask himself the simple question: "If I had placed capital in house property, should I retain it and offer it on lease and render myself subject to the provisions of a Bill which it will take all the acumen of my lawyer to master, and a possible appeal to the Courts; or should I sell it outright and be quit of it?" The answer to this question must be that no one would willingly enter a stormy arena when sale is possible.

At the Town Tenants' League meeting it was denied that this Bill was a Socialist measure; but if we are correct in what we have said above, its effects must be socialistic in this sense, that it stifles private enterprise in providing houses which will be let, and as it is a public necessity that houses should be available which shall be let, other means have to be sought to provide for this need, and the State or the local authority is naturally turned to, and we get a State or municipal landlord, and the State or the municipality, when it becomes landlord, discovers that the position of landlord is by no means as ideal as it has been described, and that losses are as frequent as profits, and if the latter preponderate, then recourse is made to the taxes or the rates.

As we have said, there are certain abuses or hardships in the leasehold system requiring amendment by a simple and clearly expressed measure, and some of these points are dealt with in this Bill, but we challenge anyone to say they are expressed in clear or simple terms.

As we anticipated in our articles when this Bill was introduced, clauses 4 and 5 have proved the most contentious, as they relate to compensation for goodwill, and the right to the grant of a new lease where the tenant alleges that such compensation will not compensate him for the loss he will suffer. The proceedings in Committee have not been reported at sufficient length to enable it to be said with certainty exactly how these two clauses now stand. We, however, pointed out in the article which appeard in our issue for June 3 that there appeared the risk of a double inquiry, and this point at least has received attention, as the Home Secretary declared that a tenant could not first proceed under clause 4 and then, if dissatisfied with the award of compensation, apply under clause 5 for a new lease, and sub-clause (1) of clause 5 now reads: "Where the tenant alleges that, though entitled to claim compensation under the last foregoing section, such compensation would not compensate him for the loss he would suffer if he removes to and carries on his trade or business in other premises, he may, in lieu of claiming such compensation at any time within the period allowed for making a claim under the subsection, serve on the landlord notice requiring a new lease to be granted to him."

As regards compensation for goodwill, when the Attorney-General, speaking for himself, at the annual dinner of the Suburban Trades Federation on January 31, alluded to this subject, so far as our memory serves us, he was reported as referring to cases where goodwill created by a tenant attached to premises, and yet, when the lease came to an end and the tenant applied for a renewal, an increased rent based on goodwill was demanded from the same tenant. That is a case which, we agree, required attention, for the goodwill attaches to the tenant, and if he continues on in the premises he should not be charged in respect of an increase of value attaching to his own occupation. But clause 4 of the Bill goes far beyond this, as it involves an inquiry in every case as to whether the goodwill created by the tenant attaches to the premises.

In Committee, much was made of the point that the goodwill attaches to the tenant, and if he leaves the premises he takes it away with him, and it was also suggested that claims in respect of goodwill gave openings for fraud.

We can see that there may be difficulty in limiting this Bill to cases where the tenant remains on under a new lease but is charged an increased rent in respect of the goodwill he has created, because that might offer an incentive to landlords to refuse to grant a new lease to the existing tenant on the chance that a better price could be obtained from a stranger in respect of any enhancement of the value that could be attributed to goodwill; but such cases must be rare, and yet under the Bill outgoing tenants may be encouraged to attempt to obtain compensation.

So far as we are able to gather from the brief reports of the proceedings in Committee, the only amendments introduced into clause 4 are that sub-clause (a) now reads: "The sum to be awarded as compensation for such goodwill shall not exceed such addition to the value of the holding at the termination of the tenancy as may be determined to be the direct result of the carrying on of the trade or business by the tenant or his predecessors in title; in determining such value the tribunal shall, if it is proved that the premises will be demolished wholly or in part, or used for a different purpose, have regard to the effect of such demolition on the value of the goodwill." The latter part of the clause appears defective by the omission of any reference to the premises being used for a different purpose as a factor for consideration by the tribunal.

There is another important amendment, which is, that compensation for goodwill cannot be given to tenants of less than seven years' standing. The drawback to legislation of such complication as we have indicated above yet remains that it exposes landlords to the trouble and expense of an inquiry as to claims in their nature uncertain, and thus operates to discourage the letting of premises. Two of the main grievances, viz., that a tenant whose lease is renewed should not be called upon to pay increased rent in respect of the goodwill he has created and which attaches to his personal efforts, and that when a house is going to be demolished the repairing covenants should not be enforced with rigour, we think, could have been dealt with in a two-clause Bill free from all complication.

An amendment substituting the Courts for the special tribunal was not accepted by the Government and defeated in Committee, mainly on the ground that the number of applications under the Act would interfere with the ordinary business of the Courts. In our recent articles we deprecated the creation of the special tribunal, but we are bound to say it formed one of the recommendations of the Council of the Surveyors' Institution, to which we have referred above.

As we have said, it is impossible to denote or discuss the amendments made in Committee, on the material before us, in any detail until the Bill is printed as amended, and if the Bill is to be passed into law this Session, little opportunity will be given for full and careful discussion; yet it is not a Bill to be rushed through in a hurry. We hope that the Government may yet decide to allow the Bill to stand over to the Autumn Session.

R.I.B.A. Intermediate Examination: Historical Subjects.

The Council have decided that a candidate relegated in one of the optional historical subjects in the R.I.B.A. Intermediate Examination shall be permitted to offer a different optional historical subject, if he so desires, upon his subsequent examination.

Measured Drawings of St. Paul's.

With regard to Mr. Arthur F. E. Poley's measured drawings of St. Paul's Cathedral, to which reference was made in a leading note in our last issue, we are asked to state that although the published price of the volume will be seven guineas, the price to subscribers is six guineas. An illustrated prospectus may be obtained from the author at Hampton Hill, Middlesex. The work is being printed for him by the Chiswick Press.

The Widening of Princes Street.

The Corporation of the City of London have come to the following arrangement with the Bank of England in connection with the widening of Princes-street:—

(1) The removal of the railings and stonework in Princes-street on the west side of the Bank at their own cost; (2) the construction by the Bank of a passage-way for pedestrians from Princes-street to Lothbury behind the temple at the north-west corner and the removal of the railings and stonework in front of the temple; and (3) the dedication of the passage-way and land previously enclosed by the railings to the public free of all cost to the Corporation.

This represents on the Bank's part a generosity and a regard for public amenity that may well serve as an example. There is, it should be understood, no obligation whatsoever on the Bank of England to remove these railings, or to construct the passage at the north-west corner, which will add greatly to the public safety. At present the large crowds crossing at business hours from the Moorgate corner of Lothbury to the north-west corner of the Bank's premises, are apt to encroach on the Moorgate-Princes-street traffic stream—an enforced proceeding which has led to many accidents. The removal of the railings will add another two and a half feet to the eastern pavement of Princes-street, at present one of the most congested parts of the City.

RATES OF WAGES IN THE BUILDING TRADE

[Every endeavour is made to ensure accuracy, but we cannot be responsible for errors.]

	Masons	Bricklayers.	Carpenters Joiners	Plasterers.	Slaters.	Plumbers.	Painters.	Labourers.
Aberdare	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Accrington	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Alfreton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Alnwick	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Altrincham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Ashford (Kent)	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Ashington	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Ashton-under-Lyne	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Aylesbury	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Aylsham	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Banbury	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Barnsley	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Barnstaple	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Barrow-in-Furness	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Barry	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Basingstoke	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Bath	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Bedford	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Berwick	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Bexhill	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Birkenhead	1/10	1/10	1/10	1/11	1/10	1/10	1/9½	1/4½
Birmingham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bishop Auckland	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Blackburn	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Blackpool	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bolton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bournemouth	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Bradford	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bradford-on-Avon	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/3½	1/0½
Braintree	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Brentwood	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Bridgwater	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Bridlington	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Brighton	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Bristol	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bromsgrove	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Bromyard	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0½
Bungay	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
Burnley	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Burton-on-Trent	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bury	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Buxton	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Cambridge	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Canterbury	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Cardiff	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Carlisle	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Chatham	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Chelmsford	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Cheltenham	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Chester	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Chesterfield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Chorley	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Cirencester	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/1
Clacton	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Colchester	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Coventry	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Cranbrook	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
Crewe	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Cromer	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Darlington	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Deal	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Denbigh	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Derby	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Devizes	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/3½	1/0½
Dewsbury	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Doncaster	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Dorchester	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/3½	1/0½
Dorking	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Dovercourt	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Driffield	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Droitwich	1/6½	1/6½	1/5½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Dudley	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Durham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Eastbourne	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
E. Glam. (Mon. Val.)	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Ely	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Exeter	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/6	1/2½
Exmouth	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Fakenham	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Felixstowe	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Folkestone	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Frome	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Glossop	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Gloucester	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/5½	1/2
Godalming	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Goole	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Gosport	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Grantham	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Great Yarmouth	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Grimsby	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Guildford	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Halifax	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Harpenden	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Harrogate	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Hartlepools	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Harwich	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Hastings	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Hatfield	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Hednesford	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Hereford	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/5	1/1½
Herne Bay	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Hertford	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Hitchin	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Hoddesdon	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Holt	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
Huddersfield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Hull	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Hunstanton	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Huntingdon	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Isle of Wight	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0½
Ipswich	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Keighley	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Kettering	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Kidderminster	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
King's Lynn	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Lancaster	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Leamington Spa	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Leeds	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Leicester	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Leighton Buzzard	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Lichfield	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Lincoln	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Littlehampton	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Liverpool	1/10	1/10	1/10	1/11	1/10	1/10	1/9½	1/4½
Llandudno	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Llanelly	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
London:								
12 m. radius	1/9½	1/9½	1/9½	1/9½	1/9½	1/9½	1/8½	1/4½
12–15 m. radius	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/8	1/4
Loughborough	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Lowestoft	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Luton	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Macclesfield	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Maidstone	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Malvern	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Manchester	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Mansfield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Margate	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Market Harborough	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Matlock	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Melton Constable	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
Melton Mowbray	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Merthyr Tydfil	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Middlesbrough	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Newark	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Newbury	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Newcastle-on-Tyne	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Newcastle-ur-Lyme	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
New Forest	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Newmarket	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Newport, Mon.	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Northampton	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Norwich	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Nottingham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Nuneaton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Oakham	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Oldham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Oxford	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Paignton	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Peterborough	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Plymouth	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/7	1/3½
Pontypridd	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Portsmouth	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Preston	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Ramsgate	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Reading	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Redcar	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Redditch	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Reigate	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Retford	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Ripon	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Rochdale	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Rochester	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Rugby	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Saffron Walden	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
St. Albans	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
St. Helens	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3
Sawbridgeworth	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Saxmundham	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0½
Scarborough	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Sevenoaks	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Sheffield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Shrewsbury	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Sittingbourne	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Southampton	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Southend-on-Sea	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Southport	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
South Shields	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Stevenage	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Stockport	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Stockton-on-Tees	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Stoke-on-Trent	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Stourbridge	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Stourport	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Stowmarket	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Stratford-on-Avon	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Stroud	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5	1/1½
Sunderland	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Swaffham	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
Swansea	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Swindon	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/5	1/1½
Tamworth	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Taunton	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Thetford	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Torquay	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Totnes	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/4½	1/1
Trowbridge	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/3½	1/0½
Tunbridge Wells	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Uttoxeter	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Wakefield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Walsall	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Wallsend	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Warminster	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Warrington	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Warwick	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Wells (Norfolk)	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
Welwyn Gar. City	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
West Bromwich	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Weston-sup.-Mare	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Weymouth	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/1
Whitby	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Wigan	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Winchester	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Windsor	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Wisbech	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Wolverhampton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Woodbridge	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Worcester	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Worksop	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Worthing	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Wrexham	1–7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Wroxham	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
Wymondham	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0½
York	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½

(For rates of wages in the Building Trade in Scotland, see page 188.)

CONTRACTS, COMPETITIONS, &c.

For some contracts still open, but not included in this List, see previous issues. Those with an asterisk are advertised in this number. Certain conditions beyond those given in the following information are imposed in some cases, such as that advertisers do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender; that a fair wages clause shall be observed; that no allowance will be made for tenders; and that deposits are returned on receipt of a bona-fide tender unless stated to the contrary.

The date given at the commencement of each paragraph is the latest date when the tender, or the names of those willing to submit tenders, may be sent in; the name and address at the end is the person from whom or place where quantities, forms of tender, &c., may be obtained.

Following is a list of abbreviations:—Borough Surveyor, B.S.; Borough Engineer, B.E.; District Surveyor, D.S.; Clerk, C.; Town Clerk, T.C.; County Engineer, C.E.; County Surveyor, C.S.; County Architect, C.A.; Surveyor, S.; Engineer, E.; Borough Architect, B.A.; Architect, A.

BUILDING, PAINTING, ELECTRIC LIGHTING, HEATING, ETC.

AUGUST 1.—**Bucksburn.**—HOUSES.—2 blocks of tenement houses, for D.C. of the Aberdeenshire C.C. Harbourne Maclennan, architect, 16, Bridge-st., Aberdeen.

AUGUST 1.—**Near Aberystwyth.**—CHURCH HALL.—Erection of at Llanbadarnfawr, in the County of Cardigan. Tender for Church Hall, 4, Baker-st., Aberystwyth.

AUGUST 1.—**Taffs Well.**—DECORATIONS.—At Tabor Chapel. Jenkins, Brynteg, Taffs Well.

AUGUST 2.—**Belfast.**—REPAIRS.—Carrying out painting work and repairs at Ligoniel and Templemore-av., dispensaries, for B.G. R. H. Wilson, C., 51, Lisburn-rd.

AUGUST 2.—**Belfast.**—REPAIRS.—Ceilings at Abercorn Hospital, Belfast Infirmary, for B.G. Young & Mackenzie, chartered architects.

AUGUST 2.—**Enniskillen.**—ALTERATIONS.—Also additions to residence of Forthill caretaker, for U.D.C. J. Donnelly, B.S.

AUGUST 2.—**London.**—INTERNAL PAINTING, etc.—At the Ministry of Pensions Issue Office, Acton, W., for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Office of Works, Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W.1. Deposit £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the Commissioners.)

AUG. 2.—**Maldon.**—DWELLINGS.—12, on Colchester-rd., Heybridge, for R.D.C. W. Almond, S., 6, Market-hill.

AUGUST 2.—**Near Oldham.**—PAINTING.—Interior of St. Paul's Church, Scouthead. H. Kershaw, 421, Huddersfield-rd., Oldham.

AUGUST 2.—**Salford.**—SCHOOL.—At Nab Top Sanatorium, Marple, for T.C. City E. Dep. £2 2s.

AUGUST 2.—**Stonehaven.**—LINING.—Reinforced concrete work in connection with the lining of inside walls and floor of Slug-rd., reservoir, for T.C. J. Jameson, B.S., Market-sq.

AUGUST 3.—**Hailsham.**—HOUSES.—8 at Heathfield, for R.D.C. W. O. Humphrey, S., 17, London-rd. Dep. £1 1s.

AUGUST 3.—**Haywards Heath.**—ADDITIONS.—To Council buildings, South-rd., for U.D.C. G. Plummer, S.

AUG. 3.—**Hollingbourne.**—COTTAGES.—Three pairs on site at Warmlake, Sutton Valence, and 3 pairs on site at Forge-rd., Leeds, for R.D.C. H. M. Apps, S., 33, Earl-st., Maidstone. Dep. £1 1s.

AUGUST 3.—**Kirkcudbright.**—HOUSES.—8 blocks of 2 houses at Kildale-terr., for T.C. Mr. W. A. Mackinnell, architect.

AUGUST 3.—**Slough.**—GARAGE, ETC.—Erection of, at Slough Post Office and Telephone Exchange, for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Office of Works. Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.E.11. Dep. £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the Commissioners.)

AUG. 3.—**Southport.**—EXTENSION.—Of High school for girls, Scarisbrick New-rd., for C.B. A. E. Jackson, B.E. Dep. £1 1s.

AUGUST 3.—**Truro.**—WAREHOUSE.—Pulling down an existing store on Town Quay, and erecting on site a new warehouse of two floors, 98 ft. by 35 ft., of steel frame and concrete construction, for City C. F. A. Barnes, City S. Dep. £2.

★AUGUST 4.—**Gravesend.**—HOSPITAL BUILDINGS.—Erection of additional ward blocks at the Isolation hospital, Whitehill-la., Gravesend, for the Corporation. Office of the Architect (Mr. J. G. Bennett, L.R.I.B.A.), 5, Woodville-terr., Gravesend. Dep. £3 3s.

AUGUST 4.—**London.**—REPAIRING.—Stone steps and landings in hospital, St. Dunstan's-rd., W. 6, and also for pointing brickwork, for Fulham B.G. E. J. Mott, C., 129, Fulham Palace-rd., W. 6.

★AUGUST 4.—**London.**—LIFT.—Installation of, at the institution, Plumstead High-st., S.E.18, for the Guardians of the Woolwich Union. Whincop & Channer, architects, 47, Thomas-st., Woolwich, S.E.18.

AUGUST 4.—**Nottingham.**—REMOVAL.—Of obelisk from King-st., to Nottingham Forest, for T.C. T. Wallis Gordon, City E. and S. Dep. £1.

AUGUST 4.—**Portsmouth.**—OFFICES and WORKSHOPS.—Erection of, for Blind Persons' Committee, Portsdown-hill, for the City Council. Richard J. Jenkins, City Engineer, Guildhall, Portsmouth. Dep. £3.

AUGUST 4.—**Tredegar, Mon.**—HOUSES.—Erection of 48 houses at Ashvale, Tredegar, for the U.D.C. Wm. Lloyd Roach, A.M.I.C.E., Architect to the Council, Council Offices, Tredegar. Dep. £2 in Treasury Notes.

AUGUST 4.—**Worcestershire.**—PAINTING.—Repainting of ironwork of following bridges: Stourport and Upton-on-Severn over River Severn and Powick bridge over River Teme, for C.C. B. C. Hammond, C.S., 30, Foregate-st., Worcester.

AUGUST 5.—**Doncaster.**—HOUSE.—Pump house in connection with the Nutwell Borehole scheme, for C.B. F. Oscar Kirby, Assoc.M.Inst.C.E., 2, Priory-pl. Dep. £1 1s.

AUGUST 5.—**Largs.**—HOUSES.—32 three-apartment houses and 8 four-apartment houses in Moorburn-rd., for T.C. Fryers & Penman, architects, Clydeview.

AUGUST 5.—**Merthyr Tydfil.**—INSTITUTE.—Mining institute at Quakers Yard together with all contingent works in connection therewith, for C.B. B.E. Dep. £2 2s.

AUGUST 5.—**West Riding.**—IMPROVEMENTS.—At (1) Drax Grammar school: conversion of closets; (2) Wath Secondary school: provision of unclimbable iron fencing and concrete post and wire fencing, for West Riding E.C. Education Department, County Hall, Wakefield.

AUGUST 6.—**Lossiemouth.**—HOUSES.—16 at Dunbar-st., for T.C. A. G. D. Grant, B.S.

AUG. 6.—**Newport.**—HOSPITAL.—Cottage hospital at Newport, Shropshire, for Annabella Lady Boughey Cottage Hospital Trustees. E. Kirby & Sons, A.'s., 5, Cook-st., Liverpool. Dep. £3 3s.

AUGUST 6.—**Southampton.**—WORKS.—To various small bridges, for the C.C. W. J. Taylor, County Surveyor, The Castle, Winchester. Dep. £1 1s.

AUGUST 8.—**Bolton-upon-Dearne.**—REPAIRS.—Renewal of eaves gutters with cast-iron troughings to approximately 96 houses on Lockwood's farm site, Goldthorpe, for U.D.C. W. H. Adams, A.R.I.B.A.

AUGUST 8.—**Grangemouth.**—BUILDING.—Pumping station for disposal of storm water, for T.C. J. C. Wallace, B.E.

★AUGUST 8.—**Rochester.**—DEMOLITION WORK—Pulling down the shops and premises, Nos. 214 to 228, High-st., Rochester, inclusive, with a view of clearing the site, for the Trustees of St. Catherine's Hospital. F. C. Boucher, Clerk, 156, Eastgate, Rochester.

AUGUST 8.—**St. Albans.**—HEATING.—Remodelling of the heating and hot water supply system at the St. Albans Poor Law Institution, for B.G. H. F. Mence, architect, 32, St. Peter's-st. Dep. £3 3s.

AUGUST 8.—**St. Albans.**—STATION.—Central station in connection with the installation of the new heating and hot water system of the St. Albans Poor Law Institution, for B.G. H. F. Mence, L.R.I.B.A., 32, St. Peter's-st. Dep. £3 3s.

AUGUST 8.—**Staines.**—ALTERATIONS.—To boiler house and pulling down and rebuilding a new chimney shaft at Institution, London-rd., Ashford, for B.G. R. A. Hogarth, C.

AUG. 9.—**Bandon.**—COTTAGES.—6, for Irish Sailors' and Soldiers' Land Trust. Chief C., 30, Lower Fitzwilliam-st., Dublin. Dep. £5 5s.

AUG. 9.—**Featherstone.**—HOUSES.—Two houses at Vicarage-la., for U.D.C. S. Chesney, A.R.I.B.A. Dep. £2 2s.

AUGUST 9.—**London.**—PAINTERS' WORK, etc.—(1) War Office, S.W; (2) Custom House, E.C.; (3) General Post Office, E.C.; (4) Holborn Telephone Exchange; (5) British Museum, W.C.; (6) Post Office Stores, Islington, N., for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Office of Works Contracts Branch. King Charles-st., London, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the Commissioners.)

AUGUST 10.—**Bradford - on - Avon.**—SCHOOL BUILDINGS.—Erection of a cloakroom and sanitary block, and for sundry alterations at the Bradford-on-Avon County secondary school. Alex. Wilkins, Clerk to the Governors, Bradford-on-Avon. Dep. £2 2s. (Cheques only.)

AUGUST 10.—**Lancs.**—TELEPHONE EXCHANGE.—Erection of at Prescot, for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Office of Works, Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the Commissioners.)

AUGUST 11.—**Portsmouth.**—HOSPITAL BUILDINGS.—Erection of a Maternity Hospital and Child Welfare Centre, Fratton-rd., for the City Council. Richard J. Jenkins, City Engineer, Guildhall, Portsmouth. Dep. £3.

AUGUST 12.—**Belfast.**—PILING and FOUNDATIONS.—For the new Law Courts and Government Offices, for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Office of Works, Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the Commissioners.)

AUGUST 13.—**Swindon.**—HOUSES.—10 in Rodbourne-rd., for T.C. J. B. L. Thompson, B.S., 34, Regent-cir.

★AUGUST 16.—**Maidstone.**—TELEPHONE EXCHANGE.—Erection of, at Broughton Monchelsea, Maidstone, for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Office of Works. Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., Westminster, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the Commissioners).

AUG. 15.—**Woking.**—FIRE BRIGADE STATION.—Erection of, at Church-street, Working, for the U.D.C. G. J. Wooldridge, Surveyor to the Council, Council Offices, Woking. Dep. £2 2s.

AUGUST 16.—**Merton.**—REPAIRS.—Re-roofing, pointing in tower and other repairs at All Saints' Church, Merton, North Devon. J. Cato, "Oxenham," Merton.

★AUGUST 17.—**West Bromwich.**—ADDITIONS.—To the Employment Exchange, West Bromwich, for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Office of Works. Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s. (cheques payable to the Commissioners).

★AUGUST 18.—**Cobham.**—ALTERATIONS AND ADDITIONS.—To the Post Office and Telephone Exchange, Cobham, for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Office of Works. Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., Westminster, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the Commissioners).

AUGUST 22.—**Wick.**—ELECTRIC LIGHTING.—For (a) distribution mains, services, etc.; (b) generating machinery, equipment, etc.; (c) excavation of streets and roads, etc.; (d) station building, etc.; (e) water power plant, for T.C. J. E. Macewan, 108, Douglas-st., Glasgow. Dep. £1 1s.

AUGUST 31.—**West Kent.**—HOSPITAL BUILDINGS.—Administration block at the Isolation hospital, Skym-corner, Bromley Common, Kent, for the West Kent Joint Hospital Board. Arthur B. Coomber, secretary, Offices of the Board, Park House, Bromley, Kent. Dep. £3 3s.

★AUGUST 31.—**Woking.**—COVERED SWIMMING BATH.—Erection of, which will be used during the winter months for concerts, etc., and with a range of slipper baths attached. R. Mossop, Clerk, Council Offices, Woking, endorsed "Chartered Architect."

★SEPTEMBER 5.—**Grimsby.**—SCHOOL.—Erection of a new Council school, Armstrong-st., Grimsby, for the E.C. Herbert C. Scaping, L.R.I.B.A., architect, Court-chambers., Grimsby. Dep. £4 4s.

—**Ystalyfera.**—FOUNDATIONS.—Excavation and construction of foundations for new mills, mill engines, cooling tower, electrical plant and auxiliaries at The Phœnix Tinplate Co.'s Gilwen Works, Lower Cwmtwrch. for company. W. Walter Hughes and Associates, consulting engineers, 12, Cambrian-pl., Swansea. Dep. £2 2s.

MATERIALS, ETC.

AUGUST 5.—**Grimsby.**—HIGHWAYS, SANITARY, MATERIALS.—For C.B.—H. Gilbert Whyatt, B.E., 170, Victoria-st.

AUGUST 6.—**Sleaford.**—HIGHWAY MATERIALS.—For R.D.C. H. Godson, C.

AUGUST 10.—**Atherton.**—GRANITE SETTS.—1,200 tons of 4 in. by 5 in., for U.D.C. F. L. Boydell, S.

ENGINEERING, IRON AND STEEL.

AUGUST 1.—**Whitchurch.**—TOWER.—Reinforced concrete water tower and motor house, on a site 200 yds. from Whitchurch station, for R.D.C. W. C. Easdale, 1, Victoria-st., S.W.1. Dep. £2.

AUG. 2.—**Bromley.**—DRAINAGE.—About 1,450 yds. of 12 in. stoneware sewer; 5,360 yds. 9 in. stoneware sewer; 136 yds. 10 in. C.I. syphon sewer; 740 yds. 8 in C.I. rising main, with 87 manholes and other incidental works, including erection of pumping station, pumps, etc., at West Wickham, for R.D.C. L. J. Small, E. Dep. £5 5s.

AUG. 3.—**Nenagh.**—EXTENSION.—To waterworks, for U.D.C. S. T. O'Neill, T.C.

AUGUST 6.—**Chapel-en-le-Frith.**—WATER SUPPLY.—Concrete service tank, erection of pump house, and providing, laying and jointing of 2,100 lin. yds. of 4, 3 and 2 in. cast-iron pipes, complete with all necessary sluice valves, hydrants, etc., at Hartington Upper Quarter, for R.D.C. Brady & Partington, Civil engineers, Market-st. Dep. £5.

AUG. 8.—**Chelmsford.**—SEWERAGE.—620 yds. or 12 in. concrete pipe sewers, with necessary manholes, and 1,000 yds. of 7 in. cast-iron sewage pumping main, erection of pump house, and other works, at Writtle, for R.D.C. J. Dewhirst, E. Dep. £1.

AUGUST 8.—**Glasgow.**—BRIDGES.—Two steel plate-web girder bridges on Edinburgh to Glasgow-rd., for T.C. D. A. Donald, 271, Alexandra-parade. Dep. £3 3s.

AUGUST 8.—**Teignmouth.**—RECONSTRUCTION.—Road bridge over the estuary of the River Teign between Teign mouth and Shaldon, for Teignmouth and Shaldon Bridge Co. H. D. Smith, Chartered Engineer, Ivy Cottage, Ivybridge.

AUG. 16.—**Salcombe.**—RESERVOIRS.—300,000 gallon ferro concrete reservoir, at Salcombe, together with filters at Hanger Mill; extension of pumping sump, etc., for U.D.C. Capt. C. J. Jenkin, 91, Old Town-st., Plymouth. Dep. £5.

SEPTEMBER 2.—**Sheffield.**—RECONSTRUCTION.—Also widening of bridge No. 151 under Great Central section L. & N.E.Rly., Handsworth-rd., for T.C. Improvement Surveyor. Dep. £5.

OCTOBER 15.—**Siam.**—BRIDGES.—Superstructures for steel railway bridges, for Royal State Railways. Sandberg, 40, Grosvenor-gdns., S.W.1.

ROAD, SEWERAGE, AND WATER WORKS.

AUG. 1.—**Darton.**—WATER SUPPLY.—Digging, laying, and jointing 345 lin. yds. of 3in. cast-iron water main, together with fixing of valves and hydrants; and provision and laying of lead service pipes for purpose of supplying water to houses in Bence-la., for U.D.C. P. Wilkinson, Waterwords Manager.

AUGUST 1.—**Whitchurch.**—MAINS.—Supply, laying and jointing of about 2½ miles of 6-in., 4-in. and 3-in. cast-iron water mains, together with sluice valves, fire hydrants, and other accessories, for R.D.C. W. C. Easdale, E., 1, Victoria-st., S.W.1. Dep. £5.

AUGUST 1.—**Whitchurch.**—SEWERAGE.—Four miles of cast-iron and stoneware pipe sewers and manholes, pumping station and other accessories, for R.D.C. W. C. Easdale, E., 1, Victoria-st., S.W.1. Dep. £5.

AUG. 2.—**Bromley.**—MAKING-UP.—Beaumont-rd., Fairfield-rd., Homesdale-rd., St. John's-rd., St. John's-rd., across private land; Irene-rd., for R.D.C. L. J. Small, E. Dep. £5 5s

AUGUST 2.—**Bromley.**—WIDENING.—Of Station-rd., West Wickham, for a length of about 480 yds. including excavation, foundation, kerbing and surfacing works complete, for R.D.C. L. J. Small, E., Dep. £5.

AUGUST 3.—**Gravesend.**—EXTENSION.—Of main drainage scheme in "No. 1 Sand Area," including picking up existing house drains and connecting to public sewers, for T.C. T. Grant, B.E. and S. Dep. £5.

AUGUST 3.—**Shaftesbury.**—MAIN.—400 yds. of 3 in. water main, with valves and hydrants; also 400 yds. of 9 in. stoneware pipe sewers, with manholes, etc., complete, for T.C. J. P. Jenkins, B.S. and Waterworks E.

AUG. 3.—**Witham.**—SEWER.—Laying of about 135 yds. of 9 in. diameter stoneware sewer with manholes, for U.D.C. D. Jenkinson, S.

AUGUST 4.—**Chippenham.**—FOUNDATIONS.—Preparing foundations and surfacing an area of approximately 2,400 sq. yds. of Class 1 road on London and Bath Trunk-rd., for T.C. A. E. Adams, E., High-st. Dep. £1 1s.

AUG. 6.—**Claypole.**—MAINS.—Extension, 1,120 lin. yds., of 2 in. diameter cast-iron mains, irregulars, valves, and other works of water supply, for R.D.C. T. W Mawer, E. and S.

AUGUST 6.—**Staffordshire.**—WIDENING.—Of Old Chester-rd. and Watling-st., from Brownhills Common to Churchbridge, a length of about 4 miles, for C.C. E. J. Moneur, C.S., County Buildings, Stafford.

AUG 8.—**Argyll.**—ROAD.—Construction of first section of new Tyndrum-Ballachulish-rd., from Carnoch, through Glencoe, to the vicinity of Kingshouse, for C.C. J. M'Gregor, C. E., Ballachulish East, Argyll. Dep. £3 3s.

AUGUST 8.—**Braintree.**—KERBING.—Laying 5,800 ft. 6 in. by 12 in. granite kerb, and 2,400 yds. super. 8 in. concrete haunches, together with other contingent work, for U.D.C. S.

AUGUST 8.—**Mitcham.**—MAKING-UP.—Rural-way, Rustic-av., and The Bungalows, for U.D.C. S.

AUGUST 8.—**Southend.**—SEWERAGE.—Laying 2,690 yds. of 60-in. dia. cast-iron pipes in foreshore of estuary of river Thames, together with construction of other works incidental thereto, for C.B. Dodd & Watson, E.'s., County Chambers, Corporation-st., Birmingham. Dep. £2.

AUG. 10.—**Chester.**—SEWERAGE.—1,200 yds. concrete pipe sewers in open cutting and tunnel, for T.C. City E. Dep. £3 3s.

AUGUST 10.—**Saxmundham.**—SEWERAGE.—About ⅞ths of a mile of outfall pipe. F. J. Commin, Consulting Engineer, 5, Victoria-st., Westminster, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s.

Competitions.

(See Competition News 156.)

Auction Sales, Tenders, etc.

AUGUST 4.—**Essex.**—H. W. Smith & Moon will sell by order of the Liquidators re S. W. Powell, Ltd., in voluntary liquidation at No. 1369, London-rd., Leigh-on-Sea, timber merchants' stock, saw-mill machinery, rolling stock and effects. Auctioneers, 6, Great James-st., Bedford-row, London, W.C.1.

AUGUST 4.—**Leckhampton, near Cheltenham.**—Fuller, Horsey, Sons & Cassell. In the High Court of Justice (Chancery Division). In the matter of the Leckhampton Quarries Co., Ltd. By Order of Mr. Justice Astbury, will (unless previously sold as a whole) offer for sale, at the Plough Hotel, Cheltenham, this Company's Freehold Limestone Quarries at Leckhampton, near Cheltenham. Auctioneers, 11, Billiter-sq., E.C. 3.

SEPTEMBER 15.—**London.**—Knight, Frank & Rutley, in conjunction with Wm. Willett, Ltd., will sell in the Hanover-sq., estate room (unless previously sold privately), Freehold Building Site, extending to approximately one acre, being 43, 44 and 45, Cheyne-walk. Auctioneers, W. W., Ltd., Sloane-sq., S.W.1, and K. F. & R., 20, Hanover-sq., W.1.

EARLY DATE.—**Kent.**—Knight Frank & Rutley (preliminary announcement) will sell at an early date as a whole or in lots, Freehold Agricultural and Building property known as The Collinette Estate, Brasted, comprising building site and buildings on the estate, in all about 228 acres. Auctioneers, 20, Hanover-sq., London, W.1.

Public Appointments.

AUGUST 1.—**Llandrindod Wells.**—CLERK OF WORKS required for nine months, to supervise the erection of a school and teacher's house at Llanbister, by the County Council. Capt. J. Mostyn, M.C., M.A., Director of Education, County Education Offices, Llandrindod Wells.

AUGUST 1.—**Perth.**—Road Surveyor for the Perth District of the County, comprising about 324 miles of roads. Duncan Macnab, Solicitor, Perth, Clerk to the Perth District Committee.

✱AUGUST 9TH.—**Brighton.**—Clerk of Works to supervise (under the direction of the Architect) erection of a nurses' home in Pankhurst-av., Brighton, required by the Guardians of the Parish of Brighton. Horace Burfield, Clerk, Poor Law Offices, Princes-st., Brighton, endorsed "Clerk of Works."

✱AUGUST 13.—**Aberdeen.**—Assistant Lecturer and Demonstrator required at the Aberdeen Robert Gordon's College School of Architecture. James MacKenzie, Secretary and Registrar.

AUGUST 31.—**Croydon.**—Architect required by the Governors of the Whitgift Foundation to superintend the erection of a Grammar school for boys at Haling Park, to accommodate 700 boys. A. W. Wheeler, Secretary, Whitgift Foundation, North End, Croydon.

✱AUGUST 31.—**Plymouth.**—Deputy Borough Architect required by County Borough Council. R. J. Fittall, Town Clerk, Municipal Buildings, Plymouth, endorsed "Appointment of Deputy Borough Architect."

✱SEPTEMBER 1.—**Southend-on-Sea.**—Architectural lecturer for two afternoon and two evening sessions weekly from October 1 at the Municipal School of Arts and Crafts. A. B. Kelly, Acting Director of Education, Education Office, 20, Warrior-sq., Southend-on-Sea.

✱—**London, W.C.1.**—Assistant will shortly be required by the Bartlett School of Architecture. C. O. G. Douie, Secretary, University College, Gower-st., London W.C.1.

✱—**Sudan.**—Foreman of Works required by the Sudan Government Railways. Advisory Engineer, Sudan Government London Office, Wellington House, Buckingham Gate, S.W. 1, marking the envelope "Foreman for Works."

NEW BUILDINGS IN LONDON

Becontree.—SHOP.—New shop premises are to be erected in Valence-avenue, Becontree, for the United Dairies, Ltd.

Becontree.—SYNAGOGUE.—Mr. F. Smith has obtained a site in Becontree-avenue for the erection of a synagogue.

Berners-street.—REBUILDING.—At the foundation stone-laying at the Institute of Bio-chemistry, Prince Arthur of Connaught, who presided, said Mr. Courtauld had increased his gift to the Institute of Biochemistry to £40,000. He has thus now given £60,000 to the Middlesex Hospital, for which the above building is being erected.

Carshalton.—EXTENSIONS.—The Metropolitan Asylums Board has approved the recommendation of the Works Committee that Messrs. Paine & Hobday, F.R.I.B.A., of 2, Millbank-house, Wood-street, Westminster, be appointed to prepare rough sketch plans, report and estimate of the cost of the scheme for extending Queen Mary's Hospital for Children.

Dagenham.—HOUSING.—The London County Council has recommended £1,450,000 for the erection of 2,500 houses and flats at Dagenham.

Downham.—HOUSING.—A sum of £710,000 has been recommended by the London County Council for the erection of 1,132 houses on the Grove-park estate, Downham.

Eltham.—HALL.—The Salvation Army are to build a hall in Edgeworth-road, Eltham. Plans have been approved by the local Council.

Hackney.—DWELLINGS.—In connection with the erection of blocks 1 and 2 of the Shore estate, South Hackney, the London County Council has sanctioned a sum of £55,700.

Hammersmith.—HOUSES.—The London County Council has allotted a sum of £60,000 for the erection of 48 additional houses and 60 flats on the Wormholt estate, Hammersmith.

Hammersmith.—SCHOOL.—A site on the north side of Western-avenue, Wormholt estate, Hammersmith, which is owned by the London County Council, has been allotted for the erection of a school.

Leicester Square.—ALTERATIONS.—Alterations are being carried out to Messrs. Stagg & Russell's premises, Leicester Square. Messrs. Young & Co., 6, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, S.W.1, are supplying the steelwork. The architects are Messrs. Herbert O. Ellis & Clarke, 17, Old Queen-street, S.W.1.

Putney.—SHOPS.—Messrs. North, Robin and Wilsdon are the architects for the six shops to be erected to abut on to the western side of Putney-bridge.

Rutland-street.—ADDITIONS.—Messrs. Baillie Scott and Beresford, architects, of Gray's Inn-square, W.C.1, have prepared plans, which have been approved by the Westminster City Council, for additions to 18, Rutland-street, S.W.

St. James's Park.—STATION.—The Foundation Co., Ltd., have secured the contract for the erection of the new offices, etc., at St. James's Park Station, S.W. 1, for the Underground Railway Co. Messrs. P. H. Adams, Holden & Pearson, of Knightsbridge, are the architects, and Messrs. Widnell & Trollope are the quantity surveyors. The contract price is £333,000.

Stoke Newington.—BATHS.—The Stoke Newington Borough Council have definitely decided to proceed with the erection of new swimming baths on a site at 203-205, Albion-road. The plans have been prepared by Messrs. Hopden and Porri, architects, 37A, Finsbury-square, E.C.2, and Messrs. E. G. Browning and Sons, of 37A, Finsbury-square, are the quantity surveyors. The whole scheme is estimated to cost £16,500.

May Housing Costs.

The latest figures of the Ministry of Health show that the average price of houses included in contracts let by local authorities during May was £396 for non-parlour houses. This is a fall of £25, as compared with the figures for April. In seven months, on the basis of monthly figures, there has been a reduction of £47 on a non-parlour house and £28 on a parlour house.

Halifax's New Reservoir.

The cutting of the first sod of the Halifax Corporation new reservoirs at Gorple Valley took place recently. The estimated cost of the scheme is just over £600,000. The approximate capacity of the new works is about 650,000,000 gallons. Gorple Valley lies on the slope of the Pennine Range, midway between Hebden Bridge and Burnley, just inside the Yorkshire border. In adjoining valleys Halifax Corporation possess four other reservoirs, and it will be possible to convey the additional supply of water, from Gorple to Halifax, along the existing aqueduct.

Housing in Canada.

From the Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce Dominion Bureau of Statistics at the General Statistics Branch, Ottawa, Canada, we see that the value of the building permits issued by 63 cities during May was higher by 16.7 per cent. than in April, 1927, and by 11 per cent. than in May, 1926, according to statements tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics; these showed that the authorisations amounted to $20,532,147 (£4,106,000), as compared with $17,587,536 (£3,517,000) in the preceding month, and with $18,504,296 (£3,701,000) in May, 1926. The total for May exceeded that for the same month in any other year since this record was begun in 1920, while building costs continued lower than in any of the last eight years.

Plumbers' Apprentices.

The annual meeting of the General Council for the Registration of Plumbers was held at the Guildhall. In a speech of welcome the Lord Mayor said there could be no more laudable object than to see that new entrants to the plumbing trade were properly trained and fully competent before they were allowed to practise the important work of water supply and sanitation. The Lord Mayor was elected President of the Council for the year. Mr. Lachlan Macdonald, general secretary of the Operative Plumbers' Association, said plumbing was apt to become over-commercialised, and profit sometimes took precedence of good work. He thought the Council should offer some safeguard to operatives who dared to question the instructions of employers who sacrificed the principle of good work for a few pounds profit.

The Revival of the Blacksmith's Trade.

Report No. 14, issued by the Board of Trade dealing with the Census of Production in British Industry, contains some striking figures and facts relating to the blacksmithing trade. They make it clear that while, undoubtedly, there has been during the last twenty years a shrinkage in the personnel of this staple village industry, there is, nevertheless, plenty of vitality about it yet, and that the man who adapts himself to present-day standards and needs has no cause to fear for future prosperity and success. During the 17 years that have elapsed since the first Census of 1907 was made, the numbers employed in the industry have dropped from 20,663 to 16,992. On the other side of the picture, the total value of the shoeing, general smithing and jobbing work done in the Census year of 1924 is returned in the report as £3,005,000, an increase of nearly 76 per cent. over that of the last Census of 1907 (£1,710,000), while the net annual output value per head has risen to £149, as compared with the £71 of 1907. If these statistics do not decide the ambitious village boy at once to become a blacksmith, they will at least show his parents that, after all, he might go farther and fare a good deal worse.

PROPOSED NEW BUILDINGS & OTHER WORKS*

IN these lists care is taken to ensure the accuracy of the information given, but it may occasionally happen that, owing to building owners taking the responsibility of commencing work before plans are finally approved by the local authorities, "proposed" works at the time of publication have been actually commenced. Abbreviations: T.C. for Town Council; U.D.C. for Urban District Council; R.D.C. for Rural District Council; E.C. for Education Committee; B.G. for Board of Guardians; B.C. for Borough Council; P.C for Parish Council; M.H. for Ministry of Health; M.T. for Ministry of Transport; C.B. for County-Borough; B.E. for Board of Education; M.A.B. for Metropolitan Asylums Board; and M.W.B. for Metropolitan Water Board.

FOLLOWING is a list of abbreviations:—Borough Surveyor, B.S.; Borough Engineer, B.E.; District Surveyor, D.S.; Clerk, C.; Town Clerk, T.C.; County Engineer, C.E.; County Surveyor, C.S.; County Architect, C.A.; Surveyor, S.; Engineer, E.; Borough Architect, B.A.; Architect, A.

ALTRINCHAM.—T. Harold Hill, A.R.I.B.A., has prepared plans for buildings for Management of Altrincham Hospital.

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.—Crossman & Lackey, Ltd., are to erect 16 houses in Ripon-st., and Whiteacre-rd.

BARKING TOWN.—U.D.C. received sanction of M.H. to £3,500 for refreshment pavilion in the Longbridge Park. Contract for erection of building will be prepared.—Sanction has also been received for £9,500 for 30 flats for purpose of housing persons displaced in connection with Parsons-row scheme. Plans passed: Additions to office and factory, Hertford-rd. for Sanders & Forster, Ltd.

BARNES.—U.D.C. passed plans: Eleven houses. Ripley-gardens, C. S. Banks; billiard hall, St. Leonard's House, St. Leonard's-rd., by R. B. Rowell. for Mortlake and E. S. Social Club; six detached houses, 15-25, Clare Lawn-av., Rosevears, for Park Estates, Ltd.

BLAYDON.—Victoria Garesfield Miners' Lodge are to purchase a site from Council for welfare hall at Highfield, near Rowlands Gill.

BOGNOR.—Tenders for 14 parlour and 16 non-parlour houses are to be invited by the U.D.C.

BRADFORD.—T.C. decided to request City A. to submit alternative estimates of cost of provision of accommodation for 240 patients in four blocks each of two stories, on Westwood estate.—Council given instructions for existing branch library premises to be brought up to date by the installation of open access system and of electric lighting.—City E. is to carry out under-mentioned works: reconstruct urinals in Lister-pk., near the Norman Arch and the conservatories, £100; substitute w.c's for pail closets, at Idle Recreation Ground, £150, and at Greengates Recreation Ground, £100.—The City A. is to carry out at £632 external painting work required at Town Hall.—Application is to be made to Ministry for permission to proceed with the erection by direct labour under the supervision of City Engineer of the remaining 200 houses on Shirley Manor estate.—Council propose that plans submitted by City A., showing district baths proposed to be erected on site at Thornton, which is estimated to cost £25,600, be approved, and that the Town Clerk be authorised to make application to M.H. for sanction to borrow money.

BURY.—It is proposed to provide additional accommodation at St. Chad's Day School, at £3,000.—Church Ward Conservative Club, Union-st., are proposing to make structural alterations to their premises, T. Barnes, 118, Ainsworth-rd., is architect.—The Baths Committee of the T.C. recommend erection of new baths and wash-houses in Bolton-rd., at £347,000.

CAERNARVON.—Caernarvonshire C.C. approved scheme for converting Caernarvon Prison, which has been acquired from the Government for £1,080, into C.C. and education offices.

CAMBRIDGE.—T.C. passed plans: Pavilion, Oxford-rd., for the Fitzwilliam House Athletic Club; two pairs houses, Stretten-av., C. W. Unwin.

COVENTRY.—E.C. recommend application for sanction to a loan of £968 for purchase and adaptation of additional land at new school at Radford Housing estate.—Council recommend amended estimate of £60,000 for construction of Lockhurst-lane road bridge.

EDINGBURGH.—Scottish Board of Health held inquiry in connection with Edinburgh Corporation Improvement schemes in Canongate and other areas.

FOLESHILL.—R.D.C. passed plans: Electricity substation, Wilson's-lane, Exhall, for Coventry Corporation; six houses, Green's-rd., Keresley, for A. Ward.

GREAT OUSEBURN.—A tender for 20 cottages at A[illegible]b has been accepted by R.D.C

HEAGE.—U.D.C. decided to erect 10 houses on . Leam's land, and 14 on Mr. Gibson's.

HEMEL HEMPSTEAD.—R.D.C. approved plans submitted by S., for 48 houses on Elephant Farm estate.

HESTON AND ISLEWORTH.—U.D.C. passed plans: F. J. Fisher & Sons, rebuilding "The Traveller's Friend," p.h., Bath-rd.; W. J. Johnson, 38 houses, off Kingsley-rd; P. Chase, Gardener & Co., 14 houses, Percy-rd., Isleworth; R. J. Baldwin, factory, Belgrave-rd; W. R. Law, rebuilding the "Royal Albion," p.h., Hibernia-rd.; W. Myring, six houses, Sunnycroft-rd.; Perry Bros. (Ealing), Ltd., 12 shops, Vicarage Farm-rd.; A. L. Westwick, 36 houses; F. J. Pateman, 8 houses, Heston-rd.; Roper, Son & Chapman, for seven lock-up garages, rear of Lampton-rd.; E. L. Denning, six houses, Alexandra-gardens.

HULL.—Plans, specifications and other particulars for proposed new North Bridge at Hull have been approved, and Corporation Property Committee decided to forward same to M.T. for their approval. The scheme will cost £275,000.

LEAVESDEN.—M.A.B. approved £365 for direct labour for works at Mental Hospital.

LEYTON.—E.C. approved erection of 13 partitions in various schools, in accordance with the report of Director of Education, and the plans of architect, £2,300.

LONDON (BETHNAL GREEN).—New casualty and receiving wards at Bethnal Green Hospital will cost nearly £10,000.

LONDON (BRIXTON).—M.A.B. recommend plans be forwarded to M.H. of additional isolation accommodation at the South-Eastern Hospital.

LONDON (CHELSEA).—A shelter for parents waiting for 'buses has been erected outside Tite-street, Chelsea, Hospital for Children.

LONDON (DULWICH).—A new Roman Catholic church is to be built in Lordship-lane.

LONDON (HAMPSTEAD).—M.A.B. recommend that approval be given to adoption, at £4,700, for centralisation of heating and hot water supply system and the alteration of the heating of nursing and domestic staffs blocks at the North-Eastern Hospital.

LONDON (KENSINGTON).—B.C. approved amended application made by L.C.C. for permission to erect flats upon a site on north side of Threshers Place.

LONDON (LAMBETH).—B.C. recommend that Town Clerk be authorised to approve loan of £48,368 for erection of houses and flats on the Bloomfield estate, and £35,876 on account of erection of dwellings on the Prince's-rd. estate.

LONDON (MILL HILL).—An extension of the churchyard at St. Paul's, Mill Hill, is proposed.

LONDON (PADDINGTON).—B.C. recommend that Works Committee obtain tenders for carrying out improvement of Edgware-rd., convenience at the junction of Edgware and Harrow-rds., at £4,507.

LONDON (TOOTING).—M.H. sanctioned provision of a laboratory at Fountain Mental Hospital, for M.A.B.

LONDON (WANDSWORTH).—B.C. recommend that scheme to erect 18 two-bedroom flats at Southfields Housing estate be generally approved and same submitted to M.H. for approval, and to invite tenders. Plans passed: Lyne & Sons, factory at rear of 22 and 24, Balham-hill; Foster & Dicksee, Ltd., addition to F. A. Davis, Ltd., premises, Gonsalva-rd., Clapham North; J. E. Billings & Co., Ltd., block of tenements No. 11, L.C.C. Estate, East-hill, Fairfield; J. Walker and Son, 11 houses, Chillerton-rd, Streatham; R. Emerson, 44 houses, Broadwater-rd., Balham; F. H. Hooper, six houses in new road leading out of southern side of Atkins-rd., Clapham South; Wates, Ltd., 17 houses in Sherwood Park-rd.; five houses in Woodmansterne-rd., four houses in Ellison-rd., and 62 houses in Woodmansterne-crescent, Streatham.

LONDON (WESTMINSTER).—Guardians are to convert workhouse nursery into quarters for married couples.

LUDDENDEN.—It is estimated that cost of reconstructing church school at Luddenden, near Halifax, to meet the requirements of B.E. will be about £3,000.

MANGOTSFIELD.—M.H. granted formal sanction to U.D.C., to £3,440, for houses and sewers on Mangotsfield site.

MERIDEN.—R.D.C. passed plans: Four houses, Allesley, for Gazey Bros.; nine houses, Water Orton, for C. F. Barradell; eight houses, Over Whitacre, for F. G. Grove; exhibition buildings, Castle Bromwich, for British Industries Fair; new works, Minworth, for Moss Gear Co., Ltd.; cinema, Castle Bromwich, for Morris, Jacombs & Sons., Ltd.

NEWPORT (MON.).—C.B. passed plans: Broad-st., car repair shop, for White & Jewell, per G. V. Shepherd; Lliswerry-rd., four houses, Thomas Bros., per R. J. P. Hodge; Dudley-st., six houses, A. D. Davies, per Graham, Hitchcox & Co.; Chepstow-rd., five houses and shops, Bown & Preece, per H. Budgen: Tennyson-rd., four houses, A. E. Moss & Sons, per R. J. P. Hodge; St. Julian-rd., eight garages, Meaker Bros., per Graham, Hitchcox & Co.

NORTHAMPTON.—C.B. passed plans: Five houses, Queen's Park-parade, A. L. & H. W. Chown; four houses, The Drive, C. H. Rainbow; new office lavatories, Bridge-st., Northampton Electric Light & Power Co., Ltd.; eight houses, Gipsy-lane, A. L. & H. W. Chown; six houses, Lime-av., E. H. Tibbs.

OTLEY.—Plans for new Church of England Sunday schools, to be erected on the Newall Estate, Otley, have been approved. School will accommodate over 200 children, and will cost about £1,600.

PRESTON.—Preston North End F.C. directors decided to provide a shelter on "Spion Kop," to accommodate for 6,000 spectators.

SOUTHEND-ON-SEA.—C.B. passed plans: Twelve houses, Seaforth-grove, E. Taylor; 14 bungalows, Adalia-crescent, Donovan & Whitaker; three houses, North-av., A. Johnson; 11 houses, Lonsdale-rd., and ten houses, North-av., W. T. Cusdin; Bank premises, Broadway, Leigh, corner of Seaview-rd., Midland Bank, Ltd.; three houses, Grasmead-av., H. A. Mowle; shops and two flats over, London-rd., Leigh, C. F. Silver; six garages and conservatory, Toledo-rd., L. Greenwood; twelve bungalows, Adalia-crescent, Donovan & Whitaker; three bungalows; Trinity-rd., W. G. Smith; three bungalows, Darlinghurst-grove, W. Fox.

SOUTHPORT.—M.H. held an inquiry into town planning proposals of Corporation.

SWANSEA.—C.B. approved erection of hall, St. Helen's-rd., for Rev. J. H. Watkin Jones.

TAUNTON.—T.C. passed plans: Eight houses in Staplegrove-rd., for R. Rendell.

WALLASEY.—Corporation are proposing to reconstruct Egremont landing-stage, at £11,250.

WEST RIDING.—C.C. recommend that application be made to Miners' Welfare Committee for financial assistance towards cost of establishment of Coal Mining centres to serve Wombwell and Hemsworth areas.—E.C. also recommend furnishing of new schools and of enlargements of existing schools be approved as follows: Guiseley new Council school, £1,850; Hirst Courtney and Temple Hirst new Council school, £264; Silkstone new school, £351; Wickersley, Bramley, and Wickersley new Council school £925; Darfield new Council(Infants' department), £462; Thorne Moorends Temporary Council school, £757.

WETHERBY.—West Riding recommend Highways Committee to expend £300 in carrying out repairs to, and widening the carriageway over, Rose Culvert.

WEXFORD.—C.C. recommended to Ministry of Finance the sanctioning of proposal by Richards, Juliamount, to expend between £2,000 and £3,000 for rebuilding of residence of Atramont mansions, and £3,000 to be spent on erection of dwellings in neighbourhood.

WHITWOOD.—West Riding C.C. are to erect an iron fence, and set back to the new road boundary an existing brick wall on south side of Wakefield and Castleford-rd., in order to widen road to 60 ft. between fences from the new hospital entrance gates, at a cost of £734.

WIGAN.—Accommodation at Grammar School is to be extended.—Plans for public baths at Pemberton, have been approved by M.H.—A scheme has been approved for additional 220 houses on Gedlow housing site. The work will be carried out by direct labour.

WOKING.—U.D.C. are to apply for leave to erect further 50 houses. Henry Boot & Sons, Ltd., are proposing to erect some hundreds of houses on the outskirts of Woking.

WOKING.—Council passed plans: Southern Railway, workshops at Railway Servants' Orphanage, Oriental-rd.; Surrey C.C., two pairs of semi-detached houses on occupation road adjoining Sparvell-rd., Brookwood; Brookwood Mental Hospital, four pairs of semi-detached houses on new road at Brookwood.

WOOD GREEN.—U.D.C. received M.H. sanction to borrow £2,991 for purposes of providing a school for partially blind children and a Practical Instruction Centre at Lordship-lane school.—Plans passed: Granville-rd., 24 garages, C. D. & W. Waller; Ellenborough-rd., 9 lock-up garages and 2 open garages, C. S. Brown (for Mr. Berry); Norman-av., 17 houses, H. Seymour Couchman (for South Bros.); rear of 131, Whittington-rd., 5 garages, T. J. Ware & Son (for A. M. Mansfield).

WORKINGTON.—Cumberland Standing Joint Committee has received the Clerk's report to the Police Committee that he has gone into the matter of purchase of additional premises from Workington Brewery Company for purposes of police premises. The Committee has also resolved that contract be entered into, and in meantime the County Architect to proceed with preparation and completion of necessary plans, and obtain tenders.

FIRE

OLDHAM.—Copster Mill has been destroyed by fire. The damage is estimated to be about £200,000.

*See also our List of Contracts, Competitions, etc.

The Shortage of Woodwork Instructors.

In consequence of a dearth of qualified woodwork instructors, the Board of Education have informed local education authorities (Circular 1389) that they will temporarily recognise for appointment persons who pass the revised first examination in woodwork of the City and Guilds of London Institute. The L.C.C. Education Committee have now decided to recognise as eligible for appointment to the London service persons holding this provisional qualification. The Committee are arranging to hold classes for skilled craftsmen and others who desire to qualify for employment as instructors by taking the City and Guilds examination. The classes will be held weekly at the Shoreditch Technical Institute, Pitfield-street, N.1, on Friday evenings and Saturday mornings over a period of thirty weeks (Fridays from 6 p.m. to 9 p.m., and Saturdays from 9.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.), beginning Friday, September 2. The Friday evening meetings will deal with English and mathematics. The Saturday session will be devoted to woodwork (theory and practice). Further particulars can be obtained from the Education Officer, The County Hall, Westminster Bridge, S.E.1.

Charing Cross Bridge.

Mr. Ammon asked the Prime Minister, in the House of Commons, if he would state why the committee of engineers, representatives of the Government, the London County Council, and the Southern Railway Company, which he recommended to inquire into and estimate the cost of a bridge and its approaches at Charing Cross, in furtherance of the recommendation of the Royal Commission on cross-river traffic in London, had not been appointed.

Col. Ashley, who replied, said that on May 14 he requested Messrs. Mott, Hay and Anderson, the well-known firm of engineers, to undertake this inquiry in conjunction with Sir George Humphreys, the chief engineer of the London County Council, and with the assistance of Mr. A. W. Szlumper, the chief engineer of the Southern Railway. These gentlemen had been actively engaged upon the examination of the problem ever since.

PRICES CURRENT OF MATERIALS.

[Owing to the exceptional circumstances which prevail at the present time, prices of materials should be confirmed by inquiry. Ed.]

BRICKS, &c.

Per 1,000 Alongside, in River Thames up to London Bridge.

	£	s.	d.
Best Stocks	4	5	6
Second Hard Stocks	3	19	6

Per 1,000. Delivered at London Goods Stations.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Flettons, at King's Cross	2	14	3	Best Blue Pressed Staffs	9	5	0
Do. grooved for Plaster	2	16	3	Do. Bullnose	9	15	0
Do. Bullnose	3	8	3	Blue Wire Cuts	7	5	0
Best Stourbridge Fire Brick :—							
2½ in.	8	11	0	3 in.	10	3	0
GLAZED BRICKS—							
Best White Ivory, and Salt Glazed Stretchers	21	10	0	D'ble Str'tch'rs	30	0	0
				D'ble Headers	27	0	0
				One Side and two Ends	31	0	0
Headers	21	0	0	Two Sides and one End	32	0	0
Quoins, Bullnose and 4½ in.				Splays and Squints	28	10	0
Flats	28	0	0				

Second Quality, £1 per 1,000 less than best. Cream and buff, £2 extra over white. Other colours, Hard Glaze, £5 10s. extra over white.

BREEZE CONCRETE SLABS.

Delivered London.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
2 in. per yd. super	1	11	3 in. per yd, super	2	9
2½ in " "	2	4	4 in. " "	3	6

	s.	d.	
Thames Ballast	10	6	per yd.
Pit Sand	13	9	" "
Thames Sand	14	6	" "
Best Washed Sand	14	6	" "
¾ in. Shingle for Ferro-Concrete	12	9	" "
½ in.	14	0	" "
¾ in. Broken Brick	11	6	" "
Pan Breeze	8	0	" "

delivered 2 miles radius Paddington.

Per ton delivered in London area in full van loads.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Best Portland Cement. British Standard Specification. Test £2 18 0 to 51s. alongside at Vauxhall in 80-ton lots.	£3	3	6				
Ferrocrete per ton extra on above	0	10	0				
Super Cement (Waterproof)	4	8	0				
Roman Cement	8	15	0				
Parian Cement	5	15	0				
Keene's Cement, White	5	15	0				
" " Pink	5	10	0				
Plaster, Coarse, Pink	3	0	0				
" " White	3	12	6				
" Fine	5	12	0				
Sirapite, Coarse	3	9	0				
" Finish	3	17	0				
Grey Stone Lime	3	0	9				
Chalk Lime	3	0	9				
Best Ground Blue Lias Lime	2	13	6				
Hair	2	2	6	per cwt.			
Granite Chippings	1	12	0				

NOTE.—Sacks are charged 1s. 9d. each and credited 1s. 6d. if returned in good condition within three months carr. pd.

Stourbridge Fireclay in s'cks 37s. 0d. per ton at rly. dp.

STONE.

	s.	d.
BATH STONE.—Delivered in railway trucks at Westbourne Park, Paddington, G.W.R., or South Lambeth, G.W.R., per ft. cube	2	10
PORTLAND STONE.—		
Brown Whitbed, in random blocks of 20 ft. average, delivered in railway trucks at Nine Elms, L. & S.W.R., South Lambeth Station, G.W.R., and Westbourne Park, Paddington, G.W.R., per ft. cube	4	4½
Do. do. delivered on road wagons at above stations, per ft. cube	4	5½
White basebed, 3d. per ft. cube extra.		
NOTE.—1d. per ft. cube extra for every foot over 20 ft. *average*, and ½d. beyond 30 ft.		
HOPTON-WOOD STONE—		
Delivered at any Goods Station, London..	s.	d.
Random blocks from 10 ft. and over P. ft. cb.	17	0
Sawn two sides "	27	0
Sawn three or four sides "	32	0
York STONE, BLUE—*Robin Hood Quality.*		
Delivered at any Goods Station, London.		
6 in. sawn two sides landings to sizes (under 30 ft. super) Per ft. super	5	6
6 in. rubbed two sides, ditto "	6	0
3 in. sawn two sides slabs (random sizes) "	2	3½
2 in. to 2½ in. sawn one side slabs (random sizes) "	1	6½
1½ in. to 2 in. ditto, ditto "	1	4
HARD YORK—		
Delivered at any Goods Station, London.		
Scappled random blocks Per ft. cube	6	3
6 in. sawn two sides landing to sizes (under 40 ft. super) Per ft. super	5	1½
6 in. rubbed two sides, ditto "	6	1½
4 in. sawn two sides slabs (random sizes) "	2	10
3 in. ditto ditto "	2	1½
2 in. self-faced random flags ...Per yd. super	9	0

CAST STONE.

Delivered in London area in full-van loads, per ft. cube:—Plain, 8s. 6d. ; Moulded, 9s. 6d. Cills, 10s. 0d,

WOOD.

GOOD BUILDING DEAL.

Inches.	per stan.	Inches.	per stan.
4 × 11	£28 0	3 × 6	£21 0
4 × 9	25 0	3 × 11	25 0
4 × 8	24 0	2 × 11	25 0
4 × 7	23 0	3 × 9	24 0
3 × 8	21 0	2½ × 9	23 0
3 × 7	20 0	3 × 4½	22 0
2½ × 7	20 0	3 × 4	22 0

PLANED BOARDS.

1 × 11	£27 0	1 × 9	£26 0

PLAIN EDGE FLOORING.

Inches	per sq.	Inches.	per sq.
⅞	20/-	1½	31/-
⅞	22/-	1½	34/-
1	25/-		

TONGUED AND GROOVED FLOORING

Inches.	per sq.	Inches.	per sq.
1	25/-	⅝	16/6
1½	31/-	¾	19/-
1½	34/-	1	24/-

MATCHING (BEST).

BATTENS.

Inches.	s.	d.
¾ × 2	2	6 per 100 ft.

SAWN LATHS.

Per bundle	0	2	4

1" AND UP THICK.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Dry Austrian Wainscot, per ft. cube	0	16	0	to 0	18	0	
Dry American and /or Japanese Figured Oak, ft. cube	0	15	0	to	—		
Dry American and /or Japanese Plain Oak, ft. cube	0	11	0	to 0	13	0	
Dry sq. edged Honduras Mahogany, ft. cube	0	16	0	to 0	18	0	
Dry Log cut Honduras Mahogany, ft. cube	0	18	0	to 1	1	0	
Dry Cuba Mahogany, ft. cube	1	4	0	to 1	10	0	
Dry Teak, ft. cube	0	13	0	to 0	15	0	
Dry American Whitewood, ft. cube	0	11	0	to 0	14	0	
Best Scotch glue, per cwt.	4	10	0	to	—		
Liquid Glue, per cwt.	4	7	0	to 5	10	0	

SLATES.

First quality slates from Bangor or Portmadoc carriage paid in full truck loads to London Rate Station. Per 1,000.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
24 by 12	32	18	4	18 by 10	18	12	11
22 by 12	29	17	11	18 by 9	16	9	2
22 by 11	27	14	2	16 by 10	15	12	6
20 by 12	26	5	0	16 by 8	12	3	9
20 by 10	22	10	0				

TILES.

Delivered at London rate stations in full truckloads of not less than 4 tons.

	Per 1,000 f.o.r. London.
Best machine-made iles from Broseley or Staffordshire district	5 12 6
ditto hand-made ditto	5 17 6
Ornamental ditto	6 2 6
Hip and valley tiles (per dozen) Hand-made	0 9 6
Machine-made	0 9 0

METALS.

JOISTS, GIRDERS, &c., TO LONDON STATION, PER TON—

	£	s.	d.
R.S. Joists, cut and fitted	12	10	0
Plain Compound Girders	14	10	0
" " Stanchions	16	10	0
In Roof Work	19	10	0

MILD STEEL ROUNDS.

To London Station, per ton.

Diameter.	£	s.	d.	Diameter.	£	s.	d.
½ in.	12	0	0	⅝ in. to ½ in.	10	15	0
⅜ in.	11	0	0	⅝ in. to 2⅜ in.	10	10	0

WROUGHT-IRON TUBES AND FITTINGS—

(Discount off List for lot of not less than £7 net value delivered direct from Works, 2½ per cent. less above gross discounts, carriage forward. if sent from London Stocks.)

	Tubes.	Fittings Over ½"	Flanges Over ½"
Black Gas	67½%	45%	55%
Galvanised Gas	52½%	35%	45%
Blue Water	62½%	40%	50%
Galvanised Water	46½%	30%	40%
Red Steam	57½%	35%	45%
Galvanised Steam	40 %	25%	35%

C.I. HALF-ROUND GUTTERS—London Prices ex Works.

Per yd. in 6 ft. lengths.	Gutters.	Angles and Nozzles.	Stop Ends.
3 in.	1/3½	11½d.	3½d.
3½ in.	1/4½	1/1½	3½d.
4 in.	1/6	1/3	3½d.
4½ in.	1/7½	1/4½	4½d.
5 in.	1/10½	1/6½	5½d.

O.G. GUTTERS.

3 in.	1/8	1/4½	3½d.
3½ in.	1/8	1/4½	3½d.
4 in.	1/9½	1/4½	3½d.
4½ in.	1/11½	1/7½	4½d.
5 in.	2/4½	1/10½	5½d.

RAIN-WATER PIPES, &c.

per yd. in 6 fts.	Pipe.	Bends, stock angles.	Branches. stock angles.
2 in. plain	1/10½	1/3	1/9½
2½ in. "	2/0½	1/4½	2/1½
3 in. "	2/6	1/9	2/7½
3½ in. "	2/11½	2/0½	3/0½
4 in. "	3/5	2/6½	3/8½

L.C.C. COATED SOIL PIPES—London-Prices ex Works

	Pipe.	Bends, stock angles.	Branches. stock angles
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
2 in. per yd. in 6 fts. plain	3 3	2 4½	2 10
2½ in. "	3 9	2 7½	3 7
3 in. "	4 6	2 10	4 2½
3½ in. "	4 11½	3 7	4 11½
4 in. "	5 5½	4 0½	5 9

L.C.C. COATED DRAIN PIPES—London-Prices ex Works.

	Pipe.	Bends, stock angles.	Branches. stock angles.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
3 in. per yd. in 9 ft. lengths	4 4	5 1	8 0½
4 in. " "	6 2	5 8	10 0
5 in. " "	7 2	10 10	17 1
6 in. " "	8 6	13 2	21 9

Gasken for jointing, 38/6 per cwt.

IRON—	Per ton in London. £	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Common bars	13	0	0 to	14	10	0
Staffordshire Crown Bars— Good merchant quality	14	5	0 to	15	5	0
Staffordshire Marked Bars	16	5	0 ...	17	5	0
Mild Steel Bars	10	0	0 ...	11	0	0
Steel Bars, Ferro-Concrete quality, basis price	10	0	0 ...	11	0	0
Hoop iron, basis price ...	12	0	0 ...	13	0	0
" Galvanised	27	0	0 ...	28	0	0
Soft Steel Sheets. Black—						
Ordinary sizes to 20 g.	13	5	0 ...	14	5	0
" " " 24 g.	14	5	0 ...	15	5	0
" " " 26 g.	16	5	0 ...	17	5	0
Sheets Flat Best Soft Steel, C.R. & C.A. quality—						
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 20g.	15	10	0 ...	16	10	0
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 22 g. and 24 g.	16	10	0 ...	17	10	0
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 26 g. ...	18	10	0 ...	20	10	0
No. 1 quality £4 per ton extra.						
Flat and Galvanised Corrugated Sheets—						
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. to 9 ft. to 20 g.	18	0	0 ...	19	0	0
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. to 9 ft. to 22 g. and 24 g.	18	10	0 ...	19	10	0
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. to 9 ft. to 26 g.	21	10	0 ...	22	10	0
Sheets Galvanised Flat, Best quality—						
Best Soft Steel Sheets. 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 20 g. and thicker	22	0	0 ...	23	0	0
Best Soft Steel Sheets, 22 g. and 24 g.	24	0	0 ...	26	0	0
Best Soft Steel Sheets, 26 g.	25	10	0 ...	26	10	0
Cut Nails, 3 in. to 6 in.	19	0	0			

(Under 3 in. usual trade extras.)

METAL WINDOWS.—Standard sizes, suitable for complete houses, including all fittings, painting two coats, and delivery to job, average price about 1s. 4d. to 1s. 7d. per foot super.

LEAD, &c.

(Delivered in London.)	£	s.	d.
LEAD—Sheet, English, 4 lb. and up	32	10	0
Pipe in coils	33	0	0
Soil pipe	36	0	0
Compo Pipe	36	10	0

NOTE.—Country delivery, 20s. per ton extra ; lots under 3 cwt. 3s. per cwt. extra, and over 3 cwt. and under 5 cwt., 1s. 6d. per cwt. extra. Cut to sizes, 2s. cwt. extra.

Oil lead, ex London area, at Mills ..... per ton 22 10 0

COPPER.

	s.	d.
Seamless Copper tubes (basis) per lb.	1	0½
Strong sheet "	1	0
Thin "	1	1
Copper nails "	2	3
Copper wire "	2	4

PLUMBERS' BRASS WORK.

Delivered in London.

NEW RIVER PATTERN SCREW DOWN BIB COCKS FOR IRON.

½ in. ¾ in. 1 in. 1¼ in. 1½ in. 2 in.
29/- 45/- 76/- 153/- 246/- 510/- per doz.

NEW RIVER PATTERN SCREW DOWN STOP COCKS AND UNIONS.

½ in. ¾ in. 1 in. 1¼ in. 1½ in. 2 in.
41/6 62/- 92/- 174/- 300/- 588/- per doz.

NEW RIVER PATTERN SCREW DOWN MAIN FERRULES.

½ in. ¾ in. 1 in.
39/6 60/- 116/6 per doz.

CAPS AND SCREWS.

1½ in. 1½ in. 2 in. 3 in. 3½ in. 4 in.
7/6 10/- 14/- 23/- 30/- 42/- per doz.

DOUBLE NUT BOILER SCREWS.

½ in. ¾ in. 1 in. 1½ in. 1½ in. 2 in.
7/6 11/- 17/- 29/- 36/- 63/- per doz.

BRASS SLEEVES.

1½ in. 2 in. 3 in. 3½ in. 4 in.
10/- 12/- 20/- 24/- 31/- per doz.

NEW RIVER PATTERN CROYDON BALL VALVES, S.F.

½ in. ¾ in. 1 in. 1½ in. 1½ in.
35/- 56/- 98/- 162/- 228/- per doz.

DRAWN LEAD P. & S. TRAPS WITH BRASS CLEANING SCREW.

1½ in. 1½ in. 2 in. 3 in.
8 lbs. P. traps ...33/- 41/- 56/- 101/- per doz.
8. lbs. S. traps ...35/- 45/- 66/- 126/- "

TIN—English Ingots, 3/1 per lb. SOLDER—Plumber's 1/4, Tinmen's 1/7, Blowpipe 1/7 per lb.

PAINTS, &c.

		s.	d.
Raw Linseed Oil, in pipes per gallon	0	3	1
" " " in barrels "	0	3	3
" " " in drums "	0	3	5
Boiled " " in barrels "	0	3	5
" " in drums "	0	3	8
Turpentine in barrels "	0	4	0
" in drums (10 gall.) "	0	4	2
Genuine Ground English White Lead, per ton	46	0	0

(In not less than 5 cwt. casks.)

GENUINE WHITE LEAD PAINT—

"Father Thames," "Nine Elms," "Park," "Supremus," "St. Paul's," "Morganswyte," "Polacco," "J." Brand and other best brands in 14 lb. tins) not less than 5 cwt. lots per ton delivered 65 10 0

Red Lead, Dry (packages extra)...	per ton	38	0 0
Best Linseed Oil Putty	per cwt.	0	15 0
Filicol	"	0	15 6
Size. XD quality	ftkn.	0	3 6

Continued on page 188.

*The information given on this page has been specially compiled for THE BUILDER and is copyright. Our aim in this list is to give, as far as possible, the *average* prices of materials, not necessarily the highest or lowest. Quality and quantity obviously affect prices—a fact which should be remembered by those who make use of this information.

PRICES CURRENT OF MATERIALS (*contd.*)

GLASS.

ENGLISH SHEET GLASS IN CRATES OF STOCK SIZES.

Per ft.		Per ft.	
15 oz. fourths ...	2½d.	32 oz. fourths	6½d.
15 „ thirds ...	3¼d.	32 „ thirds.....	9¼d.
21 „ fourths ...	4d.	Obscured Sheet, 15 oz.	3⅜d.
21 „ thirds.....	4¾d.	„ „ 21 „.	4¼d.
26 „ fourths ...	4½d.	Fluted 15 oz. 6¼d., 21 oz. 9d.	
26 „ thirds.....	6¾d.	En'lled 15 oz. 4⅞d., 21 oz. 6⅝d.	

Extra price according to size and substance for squares cut from stock.

ENGLISH ROLLED PLATE IN CRATES OF STOCK SIZES.

	Per ft.
⅛ Rolled plate	4½d.
⅛ Rough rolled	5¼d.
¼ Rough rolled	5⅝d.
Figured Rolled, Baltic, Oceanic, Arctic Stippolyte, and small and large Flemish White	6d.
Ditto, tinted	8¾d.
Rolled Sheet	5¼d.
White Rolled Cathedral	5⅝d.
Tinted do.	7½d.

Cast plate is same price as rough rolled.

VARNISHES, &c.

		Per Gallon. £ s. d.
Oak Varnish.....	Outside	0 14 0
Fine ditto	ditto	0 16 0
Fine Copal	ditto	0 18 0
Pale Copal	ditto	1 0 0
Pale Copal Carriage	ditto	1 4 0
Best ditto	ditto	1 12 0
Floor Varnish	Inside	0 18 0
Fine Pale Paper	ditto	0 18 0
Fine Copal Cabinet	ditto	1 2 6
Fine Copal Flatting	ditto	1 0 6
Hard Drying Oak	ditto	0 18 0
Fine Hard Drying Oak	ditto	0 19 0
Fine Copal Varnish.....	ditto	1 0 0
Pale ditto	ditto	1 2 0
Best ditto	ditto	1 12 0
Best Japan Gold Size		0 12 6
Best Black Japan		0 10 6
Oak and Mahogany Stain (water)		0 12 0
Brunswick Black.....		0 7 6
Berlin Black.....		0 14 6
Knotting (patent)		1 5 0
French and Brush Polish		0 17 0
Liquid Dryers in Terebine.....		0 9 0
Cuirass Black Enamel		0 7 0

BOOK REVIEW

Stone Decay and its Prevention. By J. E. Marsh. (Oxford: Basil Blackwell.) Price 3s. 6d.

In this book the author has dealt in an interesting and forcible way with the decay of stonework and its prevention, a subject which is often ignored by building owners. The researches of Dr. Angus Smith and the reports of the various Commissions on stone preservation are briefly reviewed and traversed. The many theories of the causes and treatment of stone decay are well worth reading. The treatments suggested for the prevention of stone decay are placed in three classes—surgical, therapeutic, and prophylactic. The author states his views against cutting back the decayed face of stonework, preferring to leave the decayed part to act as protection to the good stone behind, unless the decay has been allowed to get into a very bad state, a view which will hardly obtain general acceptance. The treatment of stone with preservative and similar chemical compounds has been likened to the use of drugs, and the many chemicals used and the probable result of their application are dealt with. The new compound recently introduced by Professor Laurie, called "Silicon Ester," is mentioned, which is of a transparent nature, and when applied to the stone makes no appreciable alteration in the colour and appearance, but this system would seem to be a somewhat expensive way of dealing with the matter. The general opinion of the author seems to be that no stone preservative is likely to remain effective for more than five years. The best policy is to attempt to prevent the decay altogether. This has been accomplished in former times by very simple methods, and the author gives many suggestions which are well worth an extended trial; at any rate, the expense of the treatment proposed should not be very great.

Probably a long time will elapse before public opinion is in favour of thoroughly washing down the stonework to the façades of buildings so as to free them from a l soot and dirt, and thus preventing them from becoming nests for living organisms, yet this is strongly recommended. At present the façade of a building that is covered with scot and filth is considered t be in a romantic condition, but a similar state of things in the drawing-room would not be tolerated for a moment The author has produced a book which should be widely read by architects, builders, building owners, and others concerned in the maintenance of our buildings, which hitherto have largely suffered through neglect.

An Elizabethan Timbered Facade.

Whilst stripping the stucco which covered an old house at Ashby-de-la-Zouch owned by the Grammar School Governors, workmen discovered a timbered facade of the Elizabethan period. It is of picturesque design. The black oak wood is in excellent preservation, and experts state that the revealed front is a fine example of sixteenth-century architecture.

Excavation of Roman Camp.

Arrangements have been made in connection with the Montgomeryshire Archæological Society for excavating the Roman Camp at Gaer, Forden. Operations will shortly begin under the supervision of Mr. F. N. Pryce, of the Department of Greek and Roman Antiquities, British Museum, and Mr. T. Davies Pryce, assisted by students from the University College of Wales, Aberystwyth.

Successful Action Against Municipal Trading.

We are informed by the Federation of British Industries that successful action has recently been taken by a private firm to limit the development of municipal trading. The action was taken by Messrs. William Briggs & Sons, Ltd., who are members of the F.B.I., against the Dundee Corporation.

Shop Premises, Lewisham.

With reference to the new shop premises, Lewisham, for Messrs. Chiesman Bros., illustrated on page 132 of last week's issue, we learn that "Hy Rib" floors supplied by the Trussed Concrete Steel Co., Ltd., of Cranley Gardens, S.W., are being used throughout the building.

HOLYROOD PALACE

While in residence at Holyrood Palace their Majesties approved plans submitted by Mr. J. Wilson Paterson, M.V.O., M.B.E., Architect for Scotland, H.M. Office of Works, for the redecoration of the Throne Room. The design shows a panelled treatment of the walls in oak, reserving some of the panels for original or copies of Royal portraits. The Throne will occupy a recessed position on the west wall, where the present Throne is situated. The recess will be flanked by two Doric columns raised upon a platform of three steps, and the furnishings of the Throne will harmonise with the tint of the specially treated oakwork. An enriched plaster ceiling is also to be provided of the late 17th century type appropriate to the period of the State rooms, where the enriched ceilings are so remarkable a feature of the Palace.

NEW BUILDINGS IN SCOTLAND

Dundee. — Wash-houses. — An £18,000 scheme for baths and wash-houses in the Fourth Ward of Dundee has been considered by a Town Council Committee.

Edinburgh.—Buildings.—The Edinburgh Dean of Guild Court has granted the following:—Tod Brown—bungalow at Cammo-road, Barnton. Mrs. Williamina Mowat—annexe to dance hall at 71, Gilmore-place, Topping & Co.—four houses at Campbell-avenue. City—twenty houses at Featherhall, Corstorphine. John Hardie & Son—bungalows at Crewe Toll, Ferry-road.

Grangemouth.—Extension.—The Dean of Guild Court has granted permission to Scottish Dyes (Ltd.) to erect at their factory at Earls-road a boiler-house estimated to cost £800.

Keith.—Repairs.—The general trustees of the Ecclesiastical Properties of the Church of Scotland are to have an independent report drawn up regarding the putting of the buildings of Keith-hall and Kinkell Parish Church into a proper state of repair.

BUILDING TRADE WAGES IN SCOTLAND.*

The following are the present rates of wages in the building trade in the principal towns of Scotland. Every endeavour is made to ensure accuracy, but we cannot be responsible for errors that may occur:—

	Masons.	Bricklayers.	Carpenters, Joiners.	Plasterers.	Slaters.	Plumbers.	Painters.	Labourers—Masons', Bricklayers', Plasterers'.
Aberdeen	1/8	1/8½	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/7	10½d. to 1/1
Airdrie.....	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	—	1/6½	1/3
Alexandria	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	—	1/2½ to 1/3½
Arbroath.....	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7½	1/7	1/7	1/5½	1/1½
Ayr	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/3
Bathgate.....	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8½	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/2 to 1/3
Blairgowrie.....	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7½	1/5	1/7	1/4	10d. to 1/-
Bo'ness	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3
Coatbridge	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	—	1/6½	1/3 to 1/3½
Dumbarton.....	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Dumfries.....	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Dundee	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3
Dunfermline	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Edinburgh	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Falkirk	1/7½	1/7½	1/7	1/8	1/7	1/7	1/6½	1/2½
Fort William	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/2
Galashiels	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Glasgow	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Greenock.....	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/7	1/0½ to 1/3½
Hamilton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/3½
Hawick	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7-1/7½	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Helensburgh	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/7	1/3½
Inverness	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/- to 1/2
Kilmarnock	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Kirkcaldy	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Kirkwall	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/4	1/-
Lanark	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6	1/- to 1/2
Leith	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Motherwell	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/3½
Perth	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/3
Stirling	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Stirlingshire (Eastern District)	1/8-1/10	1/8-1/10	1/8	1/9	1/7	1/8	1/6½	1/3½
Wishaw	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/7	1/3½

* The information given in this table is copyright. The rates of wages in the various towns in England and Wales are given on page 183.

CURRENT PRICES FOR BUILDING WORK IN LONDON*

EXCAVATOR.

		s.	d.
Digging and throwing or wheeling and filling carts, and carting away to shoot—6 ft. deep	per yard cube	11	0
Add if in clay	,, ,,	1	0
Add for every additional depth of 6 ft.	,, ,,	0	6
Planking and strutting to trenches	per foot super	0	5
Do. to sides of excavation, including shoring	,, ,,	1	0

CONCRETOR.

Portland cement concrete in foundation 1 to 6	per yard cube	38	0
Add if in underpinning in short lengths	,, ,,	7	0
Add if in floors 6 in. thick	,, ,,	3	3
Add if in beams	,, ,,	3	9
Add if aggregate 1 : 2 : 4	,, ,,	10	0
Add for hoisting not exceeding 10 ft. beyond the first 10 ft.	,, ,,	2	6

BRICKLAYER.

		£	s.	d.
Reduced brickwork in lime mortar and Fletton bricks	per rod	32	0	0
Add if in stocks	,,	7	10	0
Add if in Staffordshire blues	,,	22	0	0
Add if in Portland cement and sand	,,	1	10	0

FACINGS.

Extra for facing in English or Flemish bond for every 10s. per 1,000 over the price of the common bricks	per ft. super	0	0	1¼

POINTING.

Neat flat struck or weathered joint	,, ,,	0	0	3

ARCHES.

Extra only to the price of ordinary brickwork :—				
Fair external in half brick rings	,, ,,	0	0	10
Axed in stocks	,, ,,	0	1	9
Rubbed and gauged jointed in putty camber or segmental	,, ,,	0	6	0

SUNDRIES.

Damp course in double course of slates breaking joint and bedded in Portland cement	,, ,,	0	1	0
Setting ordinary register grates and stoves	each	1	0	0
Setting kitchener, including forming flues, &c., with all necessary fire bricks	,,	4	15	0

ASPHALTER.

		s.	d.
Half-inch horizontal damp course	per yard super	4	6
Three-quarter-inch vertical damp course	,, ,,	9	6
Three-quarter-inch on flats in two thicknesses	,, ,,	6	3
Angle fillet	per foot run	0	3
Skirting and fillet 6 in. high	,, ,,	1	2

MASON.

York stone templates fixed	per foot cube	13	0
York stone sills fixed	,, ,,	22	0
Bath stone and all labour fixed	,, ,,	10	6
Portland stone fixed	,, ,,	20	0

SLATER.

Welsh 16 in. × 8 in. 3 in. lap, including nails	per square	72	9
Do. 20 in. × 10 in. Do. Do.	,,	80	9
Do. 24 in. × 12 in. Do. Do.	,,	90	0

CARPENTER AND JOINER.

Fir framed in plates	per foot cube	5	0
Do. joists	,, ,,	5	6
Do. roofs, floors and partitions	,, ,,	6	0
Do. trusses	,, ,,	8	6

		¾″	1″	1¼″	2″
Deal rough close boarding	per sq.	35/6	40/–	45/–	72/–

		s.	d.
Flat centering for concrete floor, including struts or hangers	,,	50	0
Do. to beams	per ft. sup.	1	0
Centres for arches	,,	1	6
Gutter boards and bearers	,,	1	0

FLOORING.

		¾″	1″	1¼″	1½″
Deal-edges shot	per sq.	—	44/6	53/–	60/6
Do. tongued and grooved	,,	—	49/–	57/6	65/–
Do. matchings	,,	45/–	51/–	—	—
Moulded skirting, including backings and grounds	per ft. sup.	1/6	1/9	2/0	2/6

SASHES AND FRAMES.

		s.	d.
One-and-a-half moulded sashes or casements	per foot super	1	10
Two Do. Do. Do.	,, ,,	2	1
Add for fitting and fixing	,, ,,	0	3
Deal-cased frames with 1 in. inner and outer linings, 1½ in. pulley stiles tongued to linings, hard wood sills with 2 in. moulded sashes in squares, double hung, double hung with pulleys, lines and weights; average size	,, ,,	3	9

DOORS.

		1½″	1¾″	2″
Two-panel square framed	per ft. sup.	2/1	2/4	2/6
Four-panel Do.	,,	2/5	2/8	2/11
Two-panel moulded both sides	,,	2/8	2/11	3/2
Four-panel Do. Do.	,,	2/11	3/2	3/5

CARPENTER AND JOINER—continued.

FRAMES.

		s.	d.
Deal wrot moulded and rebated	per foot cube	14	0

		1″	1¼″	1½″
Plain deal jamb linings framed	per ft. sup.	1/7	1/8	1/11
Deal shelves and bearers	,,	1/4	1/6	1/9
Add if cross-tongued	,,	2d.	2d.	2d.

STAIRCASES.

	1″	1¼″	1½″	2″	2½″
Deal treads and risers in and including rough brackets	2/1	2/4	2/9	—	—
Deal strings wrot on both sides and framed	1/8	2/–	2/2	2/8	—

		s.	d.
Housings for steps and risers	each	0	11
Deal balusters, 1 in. × 1¼ in.	per ft. run	0	9
Mahogany handrail: average, 3 in. × 3 in.	,, ,,	6	0
Add if ramped	,, ,,	12	0
Add if wreathed	,, ,,	24	0

FIXING ONLY IRONMONGERY (INCLUDING SCREWS).

6 in. barrel bolts	8½d.	Rim locks	2/–
Sash fasteners	11½d.	Mortice locks	4/6
Casement fasteners	1/5	Patent spring hinges and letting into floor and making good	19/–
Casement stays	1/2		
Cupboard locks	1/5		

FOUNDER AND SMITH.

		s.	d.
Rolled steel joists	per cwt.	16	3
Plain compound girders	,,	19	0
Do. stanchions	,,	21	9
In roof work	,,	27	6

RAIN-WATER GOODS.

		3″	4″	5″	6″
Half-round plain rebated joints	ft. run	1/6	1/9	2/–	2/6
Ogee Do. Do.	,,	1/9	2/–	2/6	3/3
Rain-water pipes with ears	,,	1/9	2/7	—	—
Extra for shoes and bends	each	4/4	5/11	—	—
Do. stopped ends	,,	1/11	2/4½	3/7	4/–
Do. nozzles for inlets	,,	2/2	2/7	3/10	4/3

PLUMBER.

		s.	d.
Milled lead and laying in flashings and gutters	per cwt.	45	6
Do. Do. in flats	,,	44	6
Extra labour and solder in coated cesspools	each	6	9
Welf joint	per ft. run	0	6
Soldered seam	,, ,,	1	6
Copper nailing	,, ,,	0	6

		½″	¾″	1″	1½″	2″	4″
Drawn lead waste	per ft. run	1/2	1/9	2/–	3/4	4/–	—
Do. service	,,	1/8	2/2	2/7	3/10	—	—
Do. soil	,,	—	—	—	—	—	6/9
Bends in lead pipe	each	—	—	—	—	3/3	8/2
Soldered stop ends	,,	1/2	1/8	2/1	2/10	3/6	—
Red lead joints	,,	11d.	1/–	1/3	1/11	2/4	4/10
Wiped soldered joints	,,	2/10	3/6	4/–	4/11	6/6	9/9
Lead traps and cleaning screws	,,	—	—	—	14/7	19/6	—
Bib cocks and joints	,,	6/4	9/7	15/4	41/–	—	—
Stop cocks and joints	,,	15/4	17/2	25/8	64/–	—	—

PLASTERER.

		s.	d.
Render, float and set in lime and hair	per yard sup.	2	6
Do. Do. Sirapite	,, ,,	2	9
Do. Do. Keen's	,, ,,	4	0
Add saw lathing	,, ,,	1	7
Add metal lathing	,, ,,	2	6
(Not including hangers or runners, &c., for suspended ceilings.)			
Portland cement screed	,, ,,	2	2
Do. plain face	,, ,,	3	3
Mouldings in plaster	per 1 girth	0	1¾
One-and-a-half granolithic pavings	per yard sup.	5	9

GLAZIER.

		s.	d.
21-oz. sheet plain	per foot sup.	0	8½
26-oz. Do.	,, ,,	1	0
Obscured sheet	,, ,,	1	1
⅛-in. rolled plate	,, ,,	0	9
¼-in rough rolled or cast plate	,, ,,	0	10½
¼-in wired cast plate	,, ,,	1	4

PAINTER.

		s.	d.
Preparing and distempering, 2 coats	per yard sup.	0	9
Knotting and priming	,, ,,	0	7
Plain painting, 1 coat	,, ,,	0	9
Do. 2 coats	,, ,,	1	2
Do. 3 coats	,, ,,	1	9
Do. 4 coats	,, ,,	2	4
Graining	,, ,,	2	3
Varnishing twice	,, ,,	1	9
Sizing	,, ,,	0	3
Flatting	,, ,,	0	7
Enamel	,, ,,	1	1
Wax polishing	per foot sup.	0	6
French polishing	,, ,,	1	2
Preparing for and hanging paper	per piece, 2/– to 4/–		

*These prices apply to *new buildings only*. They cover superintendence by foreman and carry a profit of 10 % on the prime cost without establishment charges. A percentage of 1¼ should be added for Employers' Liability and National Health and Unemployments Acts, and from 1s. 6d. per £100 for Fire Insurance. The whole of the information given on this page is copyright.

TRADE NEWS

Portland Cement.

At the General Meeting on July 7 of the Ship Canal Portland Cement Manufacturers, Ltd., the chairman, in the course of his speech, said that they had supplied their "England" Brand Cement to, amongst others, the following important consumers :— Mersey Docks and Harbour Board; Liverpool Corporation; Henry Boot & Sons, Sheffield; Sir Robert McAlpine & Sons, London; Messrs. Courtaulds, Ltd.; and Melville, Dundas & Whitsin, of Glasgow. But he would not have them think that it was solely the large contracts which interested them. With an output such as their works turned out, the large and regular contracts were, of course, a necessity; but it was a particular part of instructions to their salesmen to attend to the demands of the small user and to give to him the service, quick dispatch, and low price which were only possible by reason of their capacity, and he could assure them that the same care was taken to satisfy the demand of the local builder for a ton of cement as that of an important corporation for a thousand tons. The directors of the Company have recommended a dividend of 7½ per cent., less tax, on the ordinary share capital for the year.

Opening of New Sports Ground.

Brigadier-General R. J. Kentish, D.S.O., Hon. Organising Secretary to the National Playing Fields Association, opened the new sports ground of Messrs. G. A. Harvey & Co. (London), Ltd., at Hervey-road, Blackheath, on Saturday last. The Brigadier-General was supported by the Mayors of Greenwich, Lewisham, Deptford, and Woolwich. The ground is the gift of the directors of the firm, and has been given under the National Playing Fields Association scheme, for which H.R.H. the Duke of York is appealing for funds. In declaring the ground open, Brigadier-General Kentish said he was very pleased to open such a beautiful ground, and he hoped that many firms would follow the example of Messrs. G. A. Harvey & Co. by providing means of recreation of this kind for their employees. Mr. Sydney Harvey, director of the firm, in the course of his remarks, said he was negotiating for more land adjoining the present ground. The sports ground is situated in a very pleasant position, and is only a few minutes' walk from the Heath. After the opening ceremony various sports were held among the employees, and later on in the evening dancing took place on the green.

An Annual Report.

After providing for depreciation, taxation, bad and doubtful debts, and making further provision for depreciation of investments, the accounts of Petters, Ltd., for the year ended March 31st, 1927, show a net profit of £34,063, compared with £28,516 last year. There was brought forward a net balance of £18,048, giving a disposable total of £52,111. The directors recommend a dividend on the ordinary shares at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, less tax, transferring to aircraft development reserve fund, raising same to £10,000, £3,400, to reserve fund, raising same, together with £10,000 already transferred by the directors from taxation reserve, to £70,000, £10,000, carrying forward £24,811. Report states that the result of the year's trading shows continued improvement over recent years. As already notified, the company acquired during the year the debentures and balance of share capital in Vickers-Petters, Limited, the name of which company has been changed to Petters (Ipswich), Limited.

New Welsh Reservoir.

The Taf Vechan (Breconshire) Water Supply Board's new Pontsticill reservoir and works were recently opened by Lord Buckland. The quantity of water in the reservoir at the time of the opening was 2,000,000,000 gallons, and the cost of the reservoir and works has been £1,300,000.

TENDERS

Communications for insertion under this heading should be addressed to "The Editor," and must reach him not later than Tuesday evening.

* Denotes *accepted*.
† Denotes *provisionally accepted*.
‡ Denotes *recommended for acceptance*.
§ Denotes *accepted subject to modifications*.

ASHFORD.—60 non-parlour type houses at Beaverane, for the U.D.C. Mr. W. Terrill, surveyor, 5, North-street, Ashford, Kent :—
*E. Clarke & Son, Melton Mowbray £22,790

BELFAST.—107 houses of the Seaview site, for the Corporation.
*H. & J. Martin, Ltd. £38,847

BRIGHTON.—Re-construction of the Aquarium and the extension of the Madeira Drive-terrace, for the C.B. :—

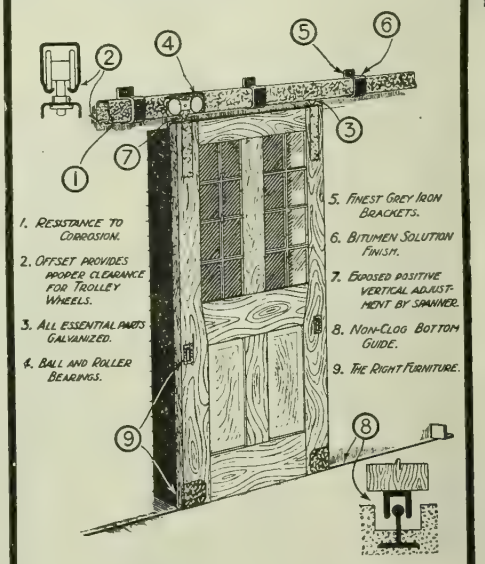
A. Bull & Co., Ltd., Hunt-lane, Doncaster	£145,000
James Bodle, Ltd., Eastbourne	135,611
Frank Sandall & Sons, Worthing	133,858
James Longley & Co., Ltd., Crawley	129,475
James Smith & Sons, Ltd., Norwood	128,867
J. Crewdson, Horley	128,097
Field & Cox, Ltd., Brighton	127,710
James Barnes & Sons, Brighton	126,317
R. Cook & Sons, Crawley	126,151
Saunders's, Brighton	125,137
Wilson Lovatt & Sons, Ltd., Wolverhampton	124,402
J. Parsons & Sons, Ltd., Hove	124,036
R. P. Davis & Co., Ltd., Margate	120,659
W. T. Nicholls, Ltd., Gloucester	118,479
Leslie & Co., Ltd., London	118,545
F. & A. Baynton, London	117,888
*Rice & Son, London	113,886

DUBLIN.—For (*a*) 269 houses and (*b*) 266 houses at Drumcondra, for the City Commissioners:—
*(*a*) H. & J. Martin £117,979
*(*b*) G. & T. Crampton 113,050

DUNMOW.—4 houses at Chickney, for the U.D.C.:—
*P. H. Ratcliffe £1,540

EPSOM.—34 cottages and for the construction of road and sewer at Taylor-road, Ashtead, for the R.D.C. Mr. F. A. Pratley, surveyor, Ashley House :—
*H. H. & F. Roll, Epsom £15,113

EPSOM.—Cleaning, painting and repairs at the "Downs" Hospital, for the M.A.B. :—
*Norris & Co. (Builders), Ltd., Sunningdale, £950

SLIDING DOOR GEAR
FOR FACTORIES, GARAGES, SCHOOLS, ETC.,
Nine essential features of "Henderson" Door Gear
TRADE MARK


WRITE FOR BOUND CATALOGUE B26 TO
P. C. HENDERSON, LIMITED.
BARKING, ESSEX. PHONE: GRANGEWOOD 0247.

EXETER.—Three blocks of almshouses in Fair Park, Magdalen-road, for the Trustees of the Exeter Municipal General Charities. Mr. Charles Lee Wright and Fred Jerman, architects and surveyors, 21, Cathedral-yard :—

Loman & Sons, Pinhoe	£9,843 6 2
Westcott, Austin & White, Exeter	8,930 0 0
Soper & Ayers, Exeter	8,447 0 0
Stephens & Stephens, Exeter	8,329 0 0
Stephens & Son, Ltd., Exeter	8,300 0 0
Thornton Hall & Co., Bristol	8,258 0 0
W. Breaby, Exeter	8,198 0 0
M. J. Keernan & Sons, Exeter	8,095 0 0
E. C. Lea & Co., Ltd., Exeter	8,077 3 0
Hain & Passmore, Exeter	8,068 0 0
S. W. Croyden, Exeter	7,866 14 6
F. J. Stanbury, Exeter and Plymouth	7,786 0 0
Woodman & Son, Exeter	7,500 0 0
E. Mudge & Son, Exeter	7,366 5 7
P. Vivet, St. Austell	7,339 8
G. Herbert & Son, Exeter	7,290 0 0
*D. Stoneman, Whipton	6,756 10 0

FOLESHILL.—50 houses, for the R.D.C. :—
*G. H. Pickering ..... each £412

GREAT BOOKHAM.—26 cottages and construction of road at Guildford-road, for the Epsom R.D.C. A. Pratley, surveyor, Ashley House :—
*H. H. & F. Roll, Epsom £13,216

GRIMSBY.—Extensions to the fire station in Town Hall-square, for the T.C. Mr. H. G. Whyatt, Borough Engineer, 170, Victoria-street :—
*G. H. Hipkin, Grimsby £559 18 0

GRIMSBY.—Electric installations at (*a*) Welholme schools, and (*b*) Strand-street girls' school, for the C.B. Mr. W. A. Vignoles, Corporation Electricity Works, Moss-road :—
*(*a*) F. T. Habeshaw, Grimsby.
*(*b*) E. A. Hall, Grimsby.

HENLEY.—12 cottages at Watlington, Love-lane, for the R.D.C. Mr. E. V. Ive, architect, Hillside, Henley-on-Thames :—
*Wheeler & Crump, Watlington.
(Subject to the sanction of the M.H.)

HIGH WOOD. — Cleaning, painting and repairs, at the High Wood Hospital for Children, for the M.A.B.‡:—

C. H. Boyd & Son, Ltd., London	£4,282
A. W. King & Co., Harlow	4,024
F. Firth, Shipley	3,896
J. Hocking & Co., Charlton	3,397
E. Proctor & Sons, London (withdrawn)	2,600

HIGH WOOD.—Extension to the clerk's office at the Children's Hospital, for the M.A.B. :—

C. H. Boyd & Son, Ltd., London	£267 0 0
J. Hocking & Co., Charlton	198 15 7
F. W. Jarvis, Brentwood	175 0 0
*Harris Bros., Billericay	165 0 0

HIGH WOOD.—Open-air classroom at the children's hospital, for the M.A.B. :—

J. M. Alexander, Ingatestone	£438 0
C. H. Boyd & Son, Ltd.	333 0
Woodwork Construction Co.	296 10
Merton Abbey Joinery Works	249 10
J. Harrison & Co.	225 0
Turrell's Portable Building Works	219 15
E. G. Stevens & Son	205 0
*G. Watters	165 0

(All of London.)

INVERNESS.—30 blocks of 3-apartment houses in Victoria-park and Lochalsh-road, for the T.C. Messrs. J. H. Gall, Lombard-street, and J. G. Chisholm, Union-street, joint architects :—

Masons—	
*L. Maclean & Sons	£8,742 11 3
Carpenter—	
*Wm. Grant	6,690 0 0
Slaters—	
*James Gray & Son	880 0 0
Plumbers—	
*Russell, Urquhart & Moffat	3,000 0 0
Plasterers—	
*Kennedy, Dallas & Fraser	3,000 0 0
Painters—	
*Chisholm, Tulloch & Parker	744 13 9
Electric Lighting—	
*H. Munro	310 0 0

(All of Inverness.)

LIVERPOOL.—Office block at Chapel-street, for the Yorkshire Insurance Co., Ltd. :—
*Wm. Tomkinson & Sons, Ltd., Liverpool.

LONDON.—Ferro-concrete work for the erection of the St. Andrew's-street Electricity sub-station, for the Bethnal Green B.C. :—
*Industrial Construction, Ltd., London £1,805

LONDON.—For work to the top floors of the City of London School, for the Corporation :—

Allen, Fairhead & Sons, Ltd.	£4,450
Walter Lawrence & Son, Ltd.	4,256
A. G. Scott	4,718
‡L. & W. Whitehead, Ltd.	4,053

LONDON.—Erection of the new offices at St. James's-park, for the Metropolitan District Railway Co. Messrs. Adams, Holden & Pearson, FF.R.I.B.A., architects. Messrs. Widnell & Trollope, Quantity surveyors :—

Mowlem & Co.	£394,509
McLaughlin & Harvey	378,295
Holloway Bros., Ltd.	376,180
Ford & Walton	364,872
Higgs & Hill, Ltd.	362,362
Carmichael, Ltd.	359,983
F. G. Minter, Ltd.	352,219
Holland & Hannen and Cubitts	349,843
Trollope & Colls, Ltd.	347,790
Sir Lindsay Parkinson & Co., Ltd.	345,900
*Foundation Company, Ltd.	333,000

LONDON.—Redecorations to 173, Rosebery-road, E.C. 1, for the M.W.B. :—

Holland & Hannen and Cubitts, Ltd.	£1,365 10 0
Arthur Vigor, Ltd.	1,357 0 0
Rice & Sons	1,292 0 0
W. H. Gaze & Sons, Ltd.	1,268 0 0
Cole, Loasby & Co., Ltd.	1,225 0 0
W. H. T. Kelland & Sons, Ltd.	1,216 0 0
Mullen & Lumsden, Ltd.	1,184 0 0
John Greenwood, Ltd.	1,173 0 0
H. & E. Lea, Ltd.	1,143 0 0
Douglass Halse & Co., Ltd.	1,090 0 0
W. Chappell	895 0 0

LONDON.—Extension to Devonshire-hill school, White Hart-lane, for the Tottenham E.C. Mr. C. E. Blackbourn, F.R.I.B.A., architect, 34, Finsbury-square, E.C. 2. Quantities by Mr. J. H. Smyth, 798, High-road, Tottenham, N. 17: —

Mallock Bros.	£31,827
W. M. Brand	31,614
Chessums, Ltd.	29,943
Crawley & Co.	29,935
Canonbury Construction Co.	29,710
Winter & Ward	29,106
J. Stewart & Sons	28,680
*H. Knight & Son	28,576
F. & A. Bayntun	26,677

(All of London.)

LONDON.—Internal decorations and repairs to the North Lambeth library, for the Lambeth B.C. :—

E. Peddle & Son, Ltd.	£399 0 0
Wm. Bugg & Sons	399 0 0
W. A. King & Son (Brixton), Ltd.	395 15 0
C. & R. Harding	382 0 0
Bridge & Co.	374 0 0
Geo. Brittain & Sons, Ltd.	328 0 0
James Potterton & Sons	327 10 0
Crabb & Son	299 0 0
Edwards Construction Co.	290 0 0
Welchman & Wise	287 0 0
C. H. Goulding & Co., Ltd.	266 1 0
Sykes & Son, Ltd.	262 10 0
*E. C. Sames & Co.	261 6 0
Crawley & Co.	169 0 0

(All of London.)

LONDON.—Redecoration of the exterior of the Town Hall, for the Camberwell B.C. :—

G. E. Everitt & Sons, Ltd.	£359 10 0
*S. J. Ford & Co., London	336 0 6

LONDON.—Cleaning, painting and repairs, at the Brook Ambulance Station, for the M.A.B. : —

G. Eaglen & Son	£527 0 0
E. Proctor & Sons	398 0 0
P. Miller & Son, Dartford	397 17 4
W. Bickerton	377 12 0
C. H. Boyd & Son	362 0 0
F. Firth, Shipley	347 10 0
*W. Harris, Ltd.	298 0 0

(All of London.)

LONDON.—Cleaning, painting and repairs, at the Sheffield House, for the M.A.B. :—

P. Miller & Son, Dartford	£519
W. Hussey	480
C. H. Boyd & Son, Ltd.	444
Carrington, Thomas & Co., Ltd., Beckenham	435
J. Darch, Ltd.	415
L. Kazak & Co.	412
Lilly & Sons	396
*E. Proctor & Sons	289

(All of London.)

LONDON.—Painting works, at the Queen Mary's Hospital for Children, for the M.A.B. :

W. F. Goodchild, Tooting	£1,350 0
Wm. Hussey, London	1,100 0
A. Sutcliffe & Sons, Ltd., Bradford	995 0
G. E. Everitt & Sons, Ltd., Croydon	949 0
Burnand & Pickett, Ltd., Wallington	889 0
Norris & Co. (Builders), Ltd., Sunningdale	888 0
H. W. Yates, Sunningdale	737 0
Lilly & Sons, Clapham	693 0
*F. Firth, Shipley	636 10

LONDON.—Cleaning, painting and repairs, at the Colindale Hospital, for the M.A.B. :—

A. C. Mackinlay	£5,124 0 0
Byfex, Ltd.	3,210 0 0
J. W. Buckingham & Sons	3,120 0 0
W. Chappell	3,093 15 11
E. Proctor & Sons	2,880 0 0
C. H. Boyd & Son, Ltd.	2,832 0 0
Lilly & Sons	2,337 0 0
J. Hocking & Co.	2,226 0 0
*Hammond & Barr, Ltd.	2,129 0 0

(All of London.)

LONDON.—Provision of low-pressure hot-water apparatus at Sirdar-road elementary and special schools, Kensington, for the L.C.C. :—

Clark, Hunt & Co., Ltd.	£1,797
J. Biggs	1,752
W. G. Cannon & Sons, Ltd.	1,723
Beaven & Sons, Ltd.	1,717
G. Davis	1,647
Heywood & Bryett	1,587
The Fretwell Heating Co.	1,565
Central Heating, Ltd.	1,521
National Heating Co., Ltd.	1,489
*Wm. Griffiths, Sons & Cromwell, Ltd.	1,439
Architect's estimate	1,790

(All of London.)

LONDON.—Cleaning, painting and repairs, at the Southwark Casual Ward, for the M.A.B. :—

Burnand & Pickett, Ltd.	£182 0
J. Bowbrick & Sons	179 4
C. H. Boyd & Son, Ltd.	167 0
J. Darch, Ltd.	159 0
W. Bickerton	130 0
*G. Eaglen & Son	128 17

(All of London.)

LONDON.—Erection of a kitchen at Sprules-road Central school, Deptford, for the L.C.C. :—

*Galbraith Bros., Ltd.	£235

LONDON.—Exterior and interior painting at Lavender-hill school, Battersea, for the L.C.C. :—

W. Willett, Ltd.	£2,445 0
Markham & Markham	2,392 0
W. Lilly & Co.	2,379 0
J. Garrett & Son	2,254 0
Triggs & Co.	2,226 0
*F. M. Bleach & Co.	2,179 10
W. Hammond, Ltd. (withdrawn)	1,562 0
Architect's estimate	1,952 0

(All of London.)

LONDON.—Improvements to the heating apparatus at elementary schools, for the L.C.C. :—

Deptford-park (Deptford)—	
J. T. Meredith & Co., Ltd.	£1,530
Davis, Bennett & Co.	1,502
Beaven & Sons, Ltd.	1,466
J. Biggs	1,342
W. G. Cannon & Sons, Ltd.	1,320
*J. & F. May	1,224
Architect's estimate	1,420
Haseltine-road (Lewisham, W.)—	
The Fretwell Heating Co.	£1,980
J. Jeffreys & Co., Ltd.	1,848
W. G. Cannon & Sons, Ltd.	1,820
Parker, Winder & Achurch, Ltd., Birmingham	1,575
*Central Heating Ltd.	1,569
Architect's estimate	1,840
Monteith-road (Bow and Bromley)—	
Heywood & Bryett	£1,351
The Fretwell Heating Co.	1,296
Clark, Hunt & Co., Ltd.	1,286
Saunders & Taylor, Ltd.	1,255
*W. Griffiths, Sons & Cromwell, Ltd.	1,239
Architect's estimate	1,325
Rockingham-street (Southwark, C.)—	
J. & F. May	£1,670
J. Jeffreys & Co., Ltd.	1,660
J. Biggs	1,648
*W. G. Cannon & Sons, Ltd.	1,630
Architect's estimate	1,680

(All of London.)

LONDON.—Painting and cleaning, etc., to schools, for the L.C.C.—

Fulham, County Secondary School.	
*Triggs & Co.	£1,548
Architect's estimate	1,662
Lewisham, County Secondary School.	
*Triggs & Co.	£1,928
Architect's estimate	2,095
Woolwich, Avery-hill Training College.	
*J. Hocking & Co.	£516
Architect's estimate	650
Holborn Central School of Arts & Crafts and London Day Training College.	
*A. H. Inns, Ltd.	£1,797
Architect's estimate	2,071
Hackney, The Institute.	
*Runham Brown Bros.	£1,524
Architect's estimate	1,562
Abbey Westminster, St. Martin's School of Art.	
*J. W. Buckingham & Sons	£610
Architect's estimate	689
Old Kent-road, Deaf and P.D. School.	
*Sims & Russell	£1,426
Architect's estimate	1,360
Tollet-street, Deaf and P.D. school.	
*G. Butters	£1,390
Architect's estimate	1,289

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LONDON.—Adaptation of 373, 375 and 377, Clapham-road for use as the Clapham trade school for girls, for the L.C.C. :—

John Garrett & Son	£4,558
T. Brown & Son	3,736
Bridge & Co.	3,643
Sims & Russell	3,642
Alan V. Goad	3,587
Whitbys, Ltd.	3,576
W. Hammond	3,524
Triggs & Co.	3,392
H. W. Spinks	3,148
*W. J. Dixon & Son	2,973
Architect's estimate	2,700

(All of London.)

LONDON.—42 tenements on the Wyndham-road site, Camberwell, for the L.C.C. :—

E. D. Winn & Co., Ltd.	£27,955
John Garlick (1910), Ltd.	25,960
Charles Lakin	25,785
A. Roberts & Co., Ltd.	25,337
Hill & Gurr	22,875
J. E. Billings & Co., Ltd.	21,994
Gee, Walker & Slater, Ltd.	21,400
Rowley Brothers, Ltd.	21,342
A. E. Symes	21,242
Fred & T. Thorne	21,000
R. J. Rowley	20,632
*A. T. Rowley	20,583
Architect's estimate	20,883

(All of London.)

LONDON.—Widening works on the northern approach to Putney-bridge, for the L.C.C. :—

T. Muirhead & Co., Ltd.	£2,539 7 0
William Muirhead, Macdonald, Wilson & Co., Ltd.	2,491 17 0
A. E. Farr	2,358 4 6
*Howard Farrow, Ltd.	2,281 2 6
Chief Engineer's estimate	2,488 5 0

(All of London.)

LONDON.—Cleaning, painting and repairs, at the Joyce Green and Orchard Hospitals, for the M.A.B.

Hill & Gurr	£8,000 0 0
W. Harris	6,320 0 0
J. S. Fenn	6,189 0 0
C. H. Boyd & Son, Ltd.	5,942 0 0
D. C. Bowyer	5,293 12 6
*E. Proctor & Sons	4,936 4 8

(All of London.)

LONDON.—Cleaning, painting and repairs, at the Head Office, for the M.A.B. :—

G. E. Everitt & Sons, Ltd.	£1,504 0
Burnand & Pickett, Ltd.	1,311 0
C. H. Boyd & Son, Ltd.	1,228 0
W. Hussey	1,225 0
Ingram, Gunn, Ltd.	1,154 0
J. Darch, Ltd.	1,107 10
Carrington, Thomas & Co.	1,083 14
E. Proctor & Sons	1,036 14
*Lilly & Sons	1,022 0

(All of London.)

MANCHESTER.—Conversion of 39 and 41, Deansgate, for Messrs. Vernon Heaton & Co. Mr. H. Wilson, architect, Kirkstall Park-avenue, Leeds :—
*Peace & Norquoy, Ltd., Manchester.
Steelwork—
*Banister Walton & Co., Ltd., Trafford Park.
Shop fronts—
*David Hall & Co., Ltd., Leeds.
Pavements lights—
*British Luxfer Pavements Lights, London.

MANCHESTER.—Alterations to premises 133, Deansgate, for the District Provident and Charity Organisation Society. Messrs. Taylor & Young, architects, 19, Chapel-walk :—
*Peace & Norquoy, Ltd., Manchester.
Plastering—
J. Howarth, Harpurhey.
Heating—
Wm. Bailey & Co., Ltd., Manchester.
Plumbing—
J. Jaffrey & Co., Manchester.

MANCHESTER.—Converting 44, John Dalton-street into offices, for the Bingley Permanent Building Society. Messrs. Moore & Crabtree, architects, Queen Gate-chambers, Bradford :—
*Fearnley & Sons, Ltd., Salford.
Plasterers—
*Horrocks & Hogg, Crumpsall.
Plumbers—
*T. Ballantyne & Co., Manchester.

MENHENIOT.—House for Mr. A. G. Creber. Mr. H. R. Venning, architect, Midland Bank-chambers, Liskeard :—

Pooley & Prior, Liskeard	£850
Runnalls & Sons, Liskeard	825
Symons, Chas., Liskeard	795
S. Impey, St. Austell	765
Brock & Kressinger, Liskeard	760
*Symons Bros., Liskeard	750

NEWTON BURGOLAND.—Enlargement of the Council school, for the Leicestershire E.C. Mr. E. G. Fowler, architect :—

Gilbert Norman & Janes, Oadby	£1,749 0 0
Griffin Brothers, Hugglescote	1,397 10 0
H. & J. Shilcock, Newton Burgoland	1,393 0 0
P. Rourke, Lutterworth	1,345 16 0
T. Orton & Sons, Ashby-de-la-Zouch	1,336 0 0
F. C. Jones, Swadlincote	1,320 10 0
*Orton & Co., Coalville	1,295 16 5

OLDHAM.—Extensions to the Mount Pleasant Mission. Messrs. A. J. Howcroft & Son, architects, Union-street :—
*W. Whittaker, Ltd., Oldham.

OVENDEN.—Two houses and shops in Beechwood-road. Messrs. O. F. L. Horsfall & Son, Lord Street-chambers, Halifax.

Mason, bricklayer and excavator—
*H. Balmforth.

Carpenter and joiner—
*H. Best.

Plasterers—
*Ramsden, Collins & Son.

Plumbers and glaziers—
*S. S. Thompson & Son.
(All of Halifax).

ST. HELEN'S.—Conversion of Marshall Grange into a Mining Centre, for the E.C. Messrs. Biram & Fletcher. FF.R.I.B.A., architects, George-street :—
*J. Pilkington, Rainford.

SCARBOROUGH.—New grandstand on the Athletic ground :—
£*T. Jaram & Son, Scarborough.

SAUCHIE.—20 houses at Beechwood, for the Clackmannan C.C. Messrs. T. Frame & Sons, architects and surveyors, 43, Mill-street, Alloa :—

Builders—	
*John Thomson & Son, Alloa	£3,335 9 4
Joiner—	
*R. Keir, Tillicoultry	1,678 13 11
Plumber—	
*Wm. Chalmers, Alloa	1,055 17 11
Plasterer—	
*John Davie, Alloa	580 8 6
Slater and Roughcast—	
*John Rennie, Menstrie	721 17 7
Painters—	
*Hutchinson & Co., Alloa	157 1 10
Electrician—	
*R. Ormiston, Alloa	129 15 10
Fences—	
*A. Todd, Alloa	148 0 7

SHEFFIELD.—Erection of converter sub-station in Main-road, Darnall, for the T.C. Mr. S. E. Fedden, General Manager and Engineer. Quantities by the Engineer :—

SITTINGBOURNE.—Enlargement of the Police court, for the Kent C.C. Mr. F. W. Ruck, County Architect, 86, Week-street, Maidstone :—

G. E. Wallis & Sons, Ltd., Gravesend	£2,048 0
Whiting Bros., Ospringe	1,700 0
J. B. Sharman, Ltd., Ramsgate	1,648 0
G. Bowes & Sons, Sittingbourne	1,645 0
Cox Bros., Maidstone	1,649 0
J. A. Davison & Son, Malling	1,635 0
C. L. Taylor, Sittingbourne	1,628 10
E. Bishop & Sons, Sittingbourne	1,495 0
*H. J. Tidy, Sittingbourne	1,449 0
*Mason & Quince, Sheffield	£1,785 11 10

SKIPTON.—84 scullery houses, for the Council. Mr. A. E. W. Aldridge, surveyor :—
*Garburr & England.

SKIPTON.—84 additional houses at the Carleton-road site, for the U.D.C.
*Garbutt & England, Cudworth.... £32,349

SOUTHEND.—Extensions to the St. Helen's Elementary school :—
*A. Berry, Westcliff.

TOTTENHAM.—Additions to the new school at Devonshire Hill, for the E.C. :—
*Knight & Son, London £28,576

WARRINGTON.—Ladies' conveniences in Howard's-place, for the Corporation. Mr. A. M. Ker, Borough Surveyor :—
*J. Broadhurst, Warrington.

WINDSOR.—Painting, also decorating British schools, St. Edward's schools, Alexandra-road schools and St. Leonard's-road schools, for the E.C. Mr. E. A. Studland, Borough Engineer :—

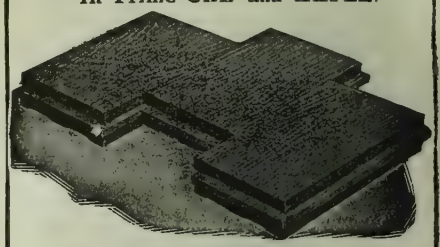
Attridge & Sons, Windsor	£130 0 0 (part)
J. H. Brett, Slough	580 0 0 (part)
Cave & Son, Windsor	195 3 0 (part)
Earlsfield Construction Co., Ltd., Westminster	850 0 0
E. Hallett & Co., Slough	634 2 0
Norris & Co., Sunningdale	547 0 0
*H. W. Yates, Sunningdale	454 0 0


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A JOURNAL FOR THE ARCHITECT AND CONSTRUCTOR

WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED "THE BRITISH ARCHITECT."

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THE LIVERPOOL CENOTAPH

"BY 66 votes to 18 Liverpool City Council have accepted a tender for the erection of the Liverpool Cenotaph on St. George's Plateau. A request that a full-sized model of the memorial should be exhibited on the Plateau for public judgment as to the suitability of the site was rejected."

Many of our readers who have followed the discussion on the question whether the Plateau in front of St. George's Hall, Liverpool, is the proper place for the Cenotaph which is to be erected in honour of the Liverpool men who fell in the war will, we venture to think, view this decision of the City Council with surprise and regret, especially when they bear in mind that the very reasonable request for a model was made by thirty-four architects practising in Liverpool, and was supported by many architects and others in various parts of the country.

The discussion of the question has been marked by a good deal of feeling which it is difficult to understand, and as the action of the protesting Liverpool architects has been so misrepresented we feel justified in making some further observations on the points at issue. Following the award in the Cenotaph competition we had, as we have had in so many recent architectural competitions, certain criticism from, we are told, "disappointed competitors," though if this represents the truth it is only part of the truth, for of the thirty-four Liverpool architects who asked the City Council to allow a model of the proposed Cenotaph to be erected, only some half-dozen were actual competitors, and it cannot be said of the remainder and all those many architects in Manchester, London, and elsewhere who think a mistake is being made, that they are disappointed competitors; but even if this could be said, do the rules of the competition game always preclude "disappointed" competitors, who should know more of the facts than anyone else, offering criticism? Surely circumstances sometimes alter cases? To err is human, and if a palpable injustice is done or some blunder contemplated, is no one ever justified in coming forward in protest? We know as a fact that in all walks of life and in all human activities, we are not called upon to hear in silence the mistakes of others, and the right of protest in the interests of all is in the final resort permitted. In the assertion of the suggestion in the Cenotaph controversy that criticism comes from disappointed competitors we have had a good many extraordinary misrepresentations, such as "a desire to set aside the assessor's award," whereas we know that of the thirty-four signatories to the petition to the Lord Mayor of Liverpool asking for a full-size model of the design as selected, not one has any wish to see Prof. Budden supplanted as architect to the Memorial, nor do we believe Mr. Dawber, the late President of the R.I.B.A., or Professors Pite and Richardson, or any one of the numerous critics of the site for the Memorial, would have expressed any sort of opinion on a question which would be of merely local interest but for the fact that St. George's Hall is far more than a building of local interest. We have heard it suggested that the Liverpool City Council and some citizens resent what is called outside interference, but the widespread interest which has been evoked was, if dispassionately considered, a tribute to what architects and artists everywhere regard as a national heritage, and should have been welcome, especially as this so-called interference took the form of a reasoned support of the local architects, who had the public spirit to make what we believe to be a disinterested request in the knowledge that their action would probably be misunderstood and that they would be told they were trying to upset the award and that their criticisms should have been made when the conditions were drawn up. Too much, we think, can be made of the last argument, which loses a good deal of its apparent force when it is remembered that the competition conditions stated that the designer of the Cenotaph had to set aside a definite sum for the purpose of erecting a full-size model of his design. We consider it a quite satisfactory explanation that, though the local architects had their misgivings as to the appropriateness of the site, especially for a memorial of a certain type, they believed the model was to be erected for everyone to see and that nothing would be erected which was not entirely appropriate. They and other critics, while admiring Prof. Budden's design, do not think it a suitable work to be erected on the site which, now that the Disraeli statue has been removed, affords an unencumbered Plateau suitable for civic or military pageantry, of the kind illustrated on p. 195, representing the recent Royal visit to St. George's Hall. We should have thought the admirable use which was made of the Plateau on this occasion would have convinced most people that, apart from all other considerations, the Plateau ought to be left unencumbered for such occasions as this.

Some part of the consideration of the question turns on the function of the architect as critic and as instructor of the public. Whether an architect should or can criticise the work of living architects has been discussed at length in the pages of *Architecture* as well as in our own pages, and our realisation of the difficulties inherent in such criticism appears to be borne out in the discussion on this Cenotaph question. But an eminent critic who is well known to our readers appears to think it the duty of the architect to criticise, for he has told us that architects should publish the same kind of reasoned criticism of prominent new buildings which they make to one another in private. "Let one or more of them in each town become public critics of architecture. Let them explain at large why the character of such and such a building was good or bad, how it composed or did not compose, whether the detail was consistent or inconsistent, whether the materials used were suited to the town or not. Let them, in short, give the sort of criticism that was given in every school of architecture to each student's design. In doing that they would probably tread on endless toes, but they would at once awake interest. He had ventured to do it himself for Liverpool, and the architects in that town had taken it all in excellent part. One or two buildings which seemed to him unworthy of their sites had already been refronted."

For ourselves, we are afraid the suggestion, in the light of this Liverpool controversy, is unworkable, but it is as much a justification of the action of the Liverpool architects to-day as when it was spoken in 1921.

The discussion at the Liverpool City Council which resulted in the decision recorded above does little, if anything, to assist in understanding the unwillingness of the Council and their advisers to allow a model of the Cenotaph to be seen by the public. Nobody has suggested that the Council should turn back. Those taking part in the debate and those who have taken part in the newspaper discussion are all agreed that the Cenotaph must go on. They have only thrown doubt upon the site, not on the Cenotaph, and the architects of Liverpool have advised the Council to make quite certain they are right by putting up a model before they erect the Cenotaph in stone. The motive behind the request is to warn the public and the Council that there is a danger that as laymen they do not understand; therefore the advice has been "act cautiously." It is obvious to architects that at present the Council have very little idea how this Cenotaph will look when erected. Only when a model is up would they realise the effect on the Plateau and St. George's Hall. To attribute self interest to those competing architects who signed the memorial is unjust, because not one of them has criticised the design; but whether they and those who have supported them are right or wrong in their doubts and fears, time will show; and whether right or wrong we believe they have shown a disinterested public spirit which is to be admired, and which it is unfortunate we do not have more of from men of good will and sound judgment in our city life.

NOTES

The Registration Bill. We understand that the Select Committee of the House of Commons which has been considering the Architects (Registration) Bill has found itself unable to report the Bill to the House. But in view of the fact that the clauses of the Bill had been amended by the Committee in the light of the evidence submitted, and that the final vote of five to four not to report the Bill to the House does not represent the views of the Committee of 11 members as a whole, the Committee hope that an early opportunity will be given to the House next Session to consider a Bill framed on the lines of the Bill as amended. We learn that but ten of the eleven members of the Select Committee were present on the occasion of the taking of this vote, and that the chairman, in view of his position, did not vote. This result may so far be reckoned as satisfactory, and we shall probably see the Bill, modified by the incorporation of the suggestions that have come from the various societies and bodies, re-introduced next session.

A View of the Liverpool Cenotaph. The view of the Liverpool Cenotaph, shown in the Council Chamber, Liverpool, and reproduced in the daily papers, was, a correspondent informs us: "taken from a point at least 10 ft. above the plateau pavement. This, to the man in the street, is very misleading; he can only get this point of view from the top of a tram car. Why was not the drawing made giving the view a man will get when standing on the plateau? The answer is obviously because it is wished to give the impression that the monument will not obstruct the view as much as it is known it will in reality. There is nothing on the drawing which gives the slightest indication of the size of the Cenotaph. No human beings are shown on the drawing from which one can judge the size. It is quite impossible for anyone other than an architect thoroughly to appreciate such a drawing. It is therefore obvious that the Council passed the amended design without understanding it."

The Norwich War Memorial. It seems as though history were repeating itself in the case of the Norwich War Memorial, for there are conditions of similarity between this and the Liverpool cenotaph which appear to call for some careful consideration of a model on the site. It is averred that eventually the memorial will have to be removed from the site selected for it; but apart from this, the objections to the scheme as proposed appear very forcible. There is a strong feeling of hostility to the scheme amongst many of those capable of forming an opinion. In order, apparently, to prevent the memorial obtruding itself unduly against the Guildhall, it looks as though its position and size will reduce it to an effect of insignificance. Market stalls and passing cars will apparently largely obstruct any view of it, and prevent its being noticed except in a most casual way. It is really unfortunate that the best available advice is not sought in an affair of this sort. The Council of the Norwich Society have issued a protest (on July 29) against the site adopted, and one would naturally have expected the view of the ancient Buildings Advisory Committee to have been ascertained in the matter. It is difficult to believe that Sir Edwin Lutyens, the author of the design, has been made fully acquainted with all the conditions which affect the result.

Recognition of the Architect. On another page we publish a letter from a correspondent in which he refers to a recent Note in these columns on the question of the lack of due recognition of the architect by the lay Press in their descriptions of the openings of new buildings. We cannot help thinking that our correspondent has missed the point of our Note. We did not suggest that the name of the architect should be mentioned by the lay Press "as an advertisement," but rather so that the public may realise that buildings do not, so to speak, come to life of their own volition. It is common knowledge that a building must have a builder, but how many people know when an architect takes part in the erection of that building? It is essential that such facts should be known by the public, if architectural education is to progress.

London Squares. It is satisfactory to note that Mr. Chamberlain has announced the constitution of a powerful committee, under the chairmanship of Lord Londonderry, to consider the present situation of the London Squares, and, if found necessary, to devise the best means of preserving them as open spaces. The Minister doubted whether the question of opening them to the public, and



The Sagrada Familia Church, Barcelona: General View. (*See article on page* ~~189.~~ 198)

especially to school children, would be included in the Committee's terms of reference. The retention of these squares is one of the most vital of our bounden duties, and its necessity is beyond dispute. The secondary question of their use when preserved is certainly better left until their preservation is finally assured.

Art training of the Middleman

The Report of the Committee of the British Institute of Industrial Art on this subject is a worthy effort to promote the higher education of the middleman, with the object of raising the standard of British Industrial Art. The improved training of the distributor, it is hoped, will lead to this result, and particulars are given of the methods by which this desirable object is to be attained. A very reasonable view is presented of the limitations surrounding such an object, and of the degree in which beauty may be included "within the limits of the prevailing fashion." In any reasonable interpretation of fashion there is nothing which precludes this result, which should be much fostered through the better appreciations of the middleman. Buyers and sellers, however, too often play for safety and barring lines for which sale is pretty well assured, are either shy of risk, or lacking in appreciation of what may be better. As the report states, "adventure, daring and experiment are the very life blood of successful enterprise, and the best interests of commerce, as well as of art, cannot be served by a purely negative policy based on the avoidance of risk and distrust of the new and unknown." This useful report can be obtained from the British Institute of Industrial Art, 38, Bloomsbury Square.

The Decadence of Craftsmanship.

Though so much is said and written on the subject of craftsmanship, the increasing absence of anything in the nature of intimate craftsmanship in architecture is one of the most disquieting features. Beyond the mere conventional use of the craftsman's art, much more a survival of old habit than intrinsic purpose, there is little to be seen on modern buildings, which, so far as the craftsman's tools are concerned, have little left of vital or intimate character. The time limit is no doubt a principal cause of this, that we no longer "make haste slowly" in our hurry for results. There is a particularly unreal contention that it is a matter concerned with mental swiftness or otherwise, that one man thinks at a far greater pace than another. In this application the contention is a false one altogether, and merely condones what is, in fact, the lack of appreciation of the nature of architecture. If the architect is too often impatient of the artist, it is not because his mind moves swifter, but that he is less of an artist, that he does not feel the loss to architecture of that intimate side of thought and imagination which is so much the last splendour of a building? If so, this is not to say there are not distinguished exceptions to this state of things, to which fullest recognition is due.

Graveyard Monuments

Much useful information is incorporated in the report issued by the British Institute of Industrial Art on the subject of suitable stones for use in graveyard monuments. A list is given of particular stones which they regard as technically suitable for monumental work, the price per cubic foot, or ton, and particulars of cost of freight in the varying situation of the quarries. In regard to foreign marble, a large proportion of this is imported in the form of ready-made monuments, encouraged by the depreciation of the exchange. The reasons are really not far to seek for the low average of the monumental masonry of the churchyard and cemetery, which lies in poverty of design and scamped work. The presence of craftsmanship, sensitive to the possibilities lying in the material and capable of using them, has largely given place to a substitute lacking in both these qualities. At the same time we can recognise an improvement in the public taste within more recent years, and we hope this will continue, and the efforts of the Institute should not be without their influence in bringing this about. The Report adds that "the revived use of British stones is one of the essential conditions of a healthy revival of the almost lost craft of graveyard monuments in this country." The credit for the most extensive example of improvement in the taste, design and material of graveyard headstones is due to the Imperial War Graves Commission, for whose good work in this direction abroad we are greatly indebted.



St. George's Hall Plateau, Liverpool, on the occasion of the recent Royal Visit. Showing value of unencumbered space.

GENERAL NEWS

Professional Announcement.

Mr. H. T. A. Chidgey, F.S.I., has removed from 18, Adam-street to Cecil Chambers, 76, Strand, W.C.2.

Mr. Solomon J. Solomon, R.A.

We regret to record the death of Mr. Solomon J. Solomon, R.A., after a long illness, at White Cliffe, Birchington, on July 27, in his 67th year. Although his greatest success was in portraiture, his subject pictures also are well known, and during the war he rendered signal services as a pioneer in camouflage.

India House in Aldwych.

The London County Council has accepted the offer of the High Commissioner for India to rent for £6,000 a year, on a 999 years' lease, a site in Aldwych at the junction with Montreal-place. The land has an area of about 12,450 sq. ft., with frontages to the two streets of about 134 ft. and 103 ft. respectively.

St. Ives: Proposed New Town Hall.

It was announced at a recent meeting of the St. Ives Town Council that Mrs. Elizabeth Noy, of St. Ives, who died recently, had left five thousand guineas in her will to the St. Ives Town Council for the erection of a new town hall and municipal buildings.

Plans for Empire Exhibition at Sydney.

At the meeting of the Premiers' Conference on July 21, Mr. Bruce, the Prime Minister, outlined the plans for a great Empire Exhibition to be held at Sydney in 1931, to coincide with the opening of Sydney Harbour Bridge, which is the greatest work of its kind in the world. The proposals for the exhibition are supported by all the States.

The Liverpool Cenotaph.

Liverpool City Council on July 26 accepted a local tender, amounting to £8,356, for the erection of the proposed cenotaph on St. George's Hall Plateau. A memorial, signed by 33 architects, protesting against the cenotaph being erected on that site, as it might interfere with the architectural beauty of the Hall, was read. Sir Archibald Salvidge said he would have been more impressed with the memorial if it had not been signed by so many unsuccessful competitors.

New "One Way Street" Sign.

The Ministry of Transport is considering an alternative design for the "one way street" sign. The present sign has the direction, "One way street. No entry" painted in white letters on a blue board on a yellow wooden post. The new design submitted is that of an ornamental iron standard, on which is a rectangular sign cut out in metal with a white background, which can be illuminated at night. It bears the words, "Keep left. One way only." The standard is surmounted by an orange lantern. One of these posts has been erected outside the Ministry of Transport in Whitehall Gardens, but so far the Ministry has not given its approval to the design, which is still under consideration.

The Temple Buildings.

The following letter has been addressed to the *Times* from a correspondent who signs himself "Templar":—

"It is surely time that parts at least of the Temple should be scheduled as ancient buildings by H.M. Office of Works. It is only necessary to draw attention to (1) the steps approaching the Middle Temple Hall, the balustrades and lamp columns of which, after being repaired with hewn stone, presumably of a kind similar to that of the fabric repaired, have been painted all over with a smooth coat of grey cement. Comment on the size of the lamps borne by these massive columns is unnecessary. (2) The east and west walls of the same hall, which have been furnished with reflectors containing electric lamps for the purpose of illuminating the windows, which were never designed for the purpose of being pierced by rays of violet light of uneven power, but to be permeated by the light of day. The result of this, unfortunate from within, is disastrous from without, where the projection of these trumpery-looking pieces of ironmongery breaks the elevation, especially of the west wall, in the day-time, and at night the blaze of light falling on a portion of the wall suggests an advertising hoarding."

New Johannesburg Railway Station.

Plans have been prepared for the construction of a new central railway station in Johannesburg. The structure, which is to cost £350,000, will consist of a large central hall built in concrete after the Roman style, 200 ft. by 100 ft., with a dome-shaped waiting-room on the lower floor level. There will be space for parking motor vehicles.

COMPETITION NEWS

Senior Boys' and Girls' School, Loughborough.

Loughborough Education Committee invite designs for a new Senior Council School for 360 boys and 360 girls, proposed to be built on the Limehurst Estate. Particulars of the competition may be obtained on application to Mr. E. A. Jarratt, Secretary, Education Offices, Loughborough, not later than September 1.

Open-air Baths, Morecambe.

The awards in this competition are as follows:—

1st (premium £100), Messrs. A. W. S. and K. M. B. Cross, London.

2nd (premium £50), Mr. Thomas H. Mawson, Lancaster.

3rd (premium £25), Messrs. Easton and Robertson, London.

The buildings are to be erected on the Central Promenade.

The first portion of the scheme, costing £30,000, provides for open-air baths of the latest design, whilst the second portion, costing £33,000, is for Turkish and medicated baths and the construction of a promenade.

Lytham Girls' School Competition.

Mr. Arnold Thornely, F.R.I.B.A., the assessor in this competition, has made his awards as follows:—

1st (premium £250): Messrs. Rees and Holt, 64, Rodney-street, Liverpool.

2nd (premium £150): Messrs. Marshall and Tweedy, 54, Grey-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

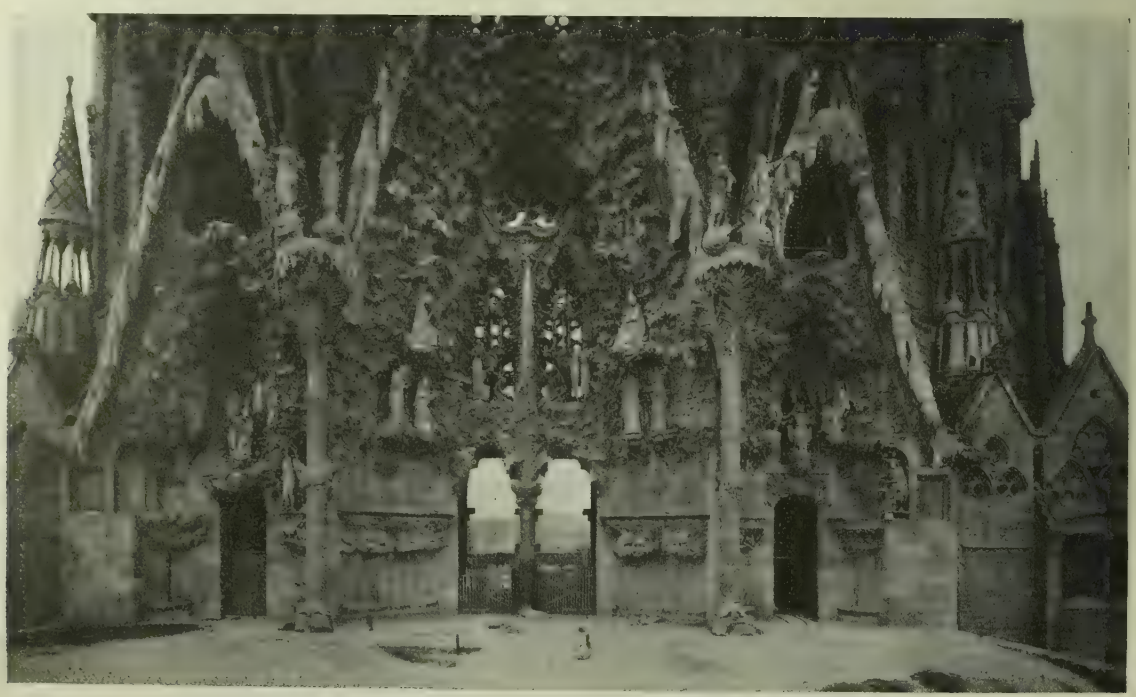
3rd (premium £75): Messrs. Adshead, Topham and Adshead, 14, St. Ann's-square, Manchester.

4th (premium £50): Messrs. A. W. S. and K. M. B. Cross, 45 and 46, New Bond-street, London, W.

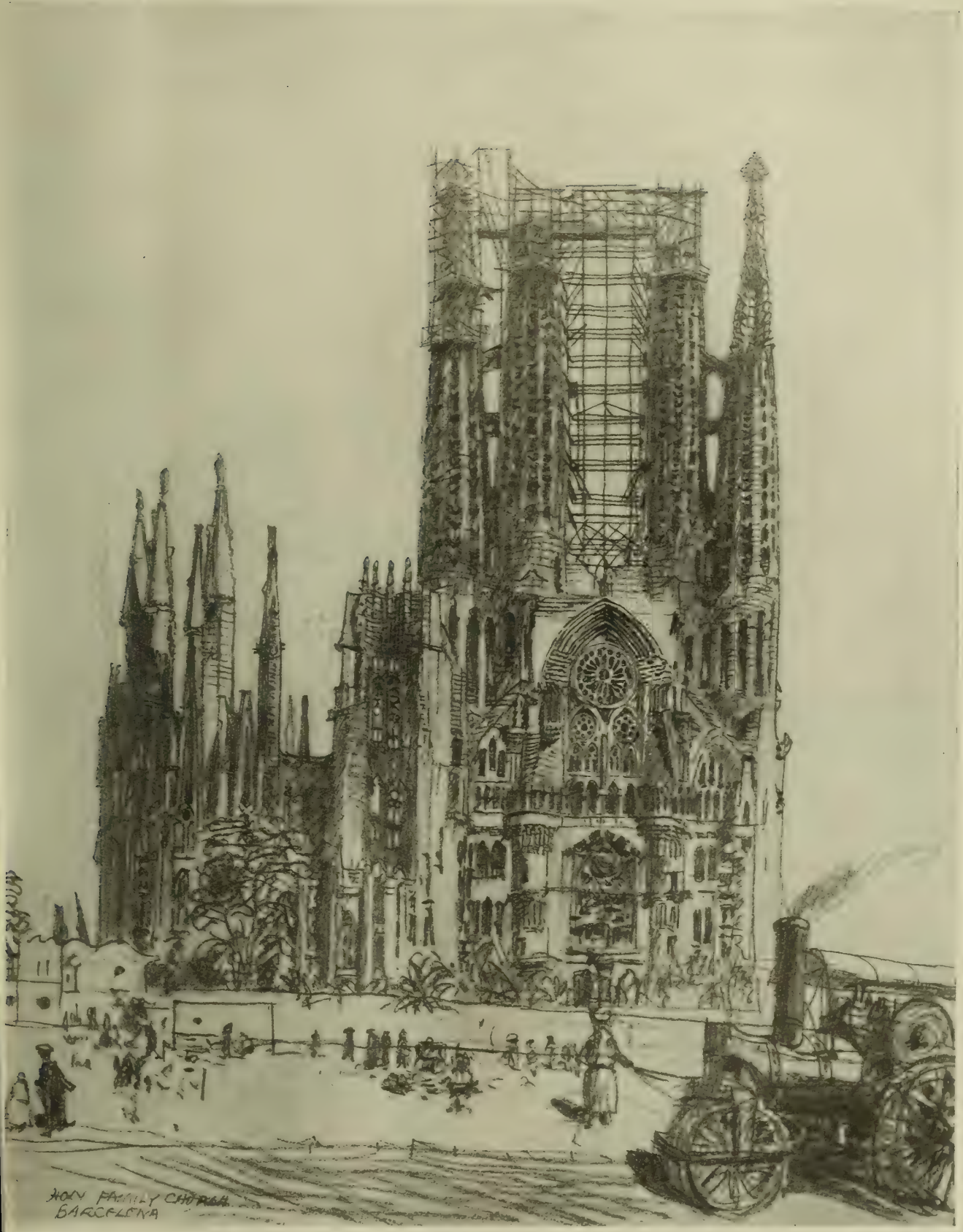
The designs and reports have been on view at King Edward VII School, Lytham, all this week, and the exhibition closes to-morrow (Saturday).

We illustrate the first and second premiated designs this week.

The promoters desired to provide school buildings in the first instance suitable for not less than 250 day scholars and planned with a view to convenient extension for an additional 100. The cost was not to exceed £50,000.



The Sagrada Familia Church, Barcelona: South Transept Porches.



The Sagrada Familia Church, Barcelona.

From a drawing by Mr. P. M. Stratton.

THE SAGRADA FAMILIA (HOLY FAMILY) CHURCH, BARCELONA

By P. M STRATTON, A.R.I.B.A.

The church was begun in 1882 as a votive and expiatory offering, and a witness to the Catholic Faith. It has been mistakenly called a cathedral. So far the cost has been about £200,000, including £7,000 for the site; and the final cost can hardly be less than £2,000,000. The progress after 1882 was for a time rapid, the first altar in the crypt being dedicated in March, 1885; but since the death of the founder, Señor José Bocabella, the pace has slackened. The crypt is finished, the south porches need only statues to complete them, the western spire of the south transept is finished, and the remaining three spires beside it are almost at the same height, though the central two of these need many feet to their summits; the apse of the east end has been raised to the springing of the vaulting, and the abutments and pinnacles built for it; the cloisters have been commenced, and the entrance to them from the south porches finished. Where the apse joins the spires of the south transepts, there are certain cracks due to unequal settlement, but apparently movement has now ceased; the stone used for the interior of the church, being exposed, is weathering badly. The first architect was Señor François de Villar, and under his direction the crypt was planned and begun; but he early relinquished the work to Señor Antonio Gaudi, who has impressed his genius and strong individuality on the design as a whole down to the smallest detail, and on the artists under his direction. Gaudi is now dead, and although he has left models and drawings for the work, it seems doubtful whether the same individuality will be maintained. Only 30 men are now employed; in the crypt an altar is being finished, and overhead the spires of the south transept are being completed.

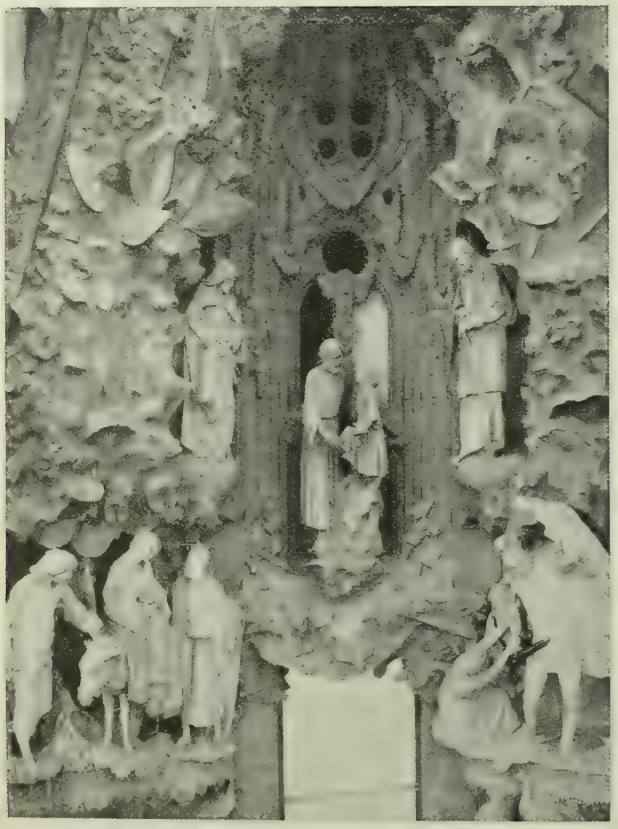
The main church (*i.e.*, not the crypt church) consists of a cross, the western end slightly elongated, the eastern end, which is built over the crypt, made apsidal. Each arm of the cross is divided into a central nave 50 ft. wide, and four aisles to the western arm, two aisles to the others, each aisle being 25 ft. wide, with radiating chapels round the apse. There are entrances to the end of each arm, except the east, that on the west being the most important. Round the church and joining together the three arms are the cloisters, which serve also to square off the east end and mask the sacristies. The high altar is placed under the second arch to the east of the crossing, and is approached by a flight of steps which, however imposing it may be from the western entrance, will stand as an obstacle to spaciousness when it is seen from the north or south entrances. This arrangement is foreign to the general planning of Spanish churches, in which the crossing is kept as an open space between the high altar on the east and the enclosed choir on the west, as at Westminster Abbey.

The planning of the approaches is magnificent; the site slopes down from east to west to a considerable extent; still the floor of the church is above the road on the east side. Flights of steps are planned on north and south sides, divided into two parts by a platform jutting out like an embrasure towards the road. On the west side the street itself is shown bridged over and imposing flights of steps, characteristic of Renaissance rather than Gothic churches, lead up to the central platform, of which the south flank sustains a large fountain, the north a great forge, to symbolise the purifying elements of water and fire. The crypt is planned under the apse and high altar—a central space vaulted with heavy ribs, a square "east" end and apsidal "west" end, with ambulatory and chapels. A stair on each side of the high altar leads down to the crypt.

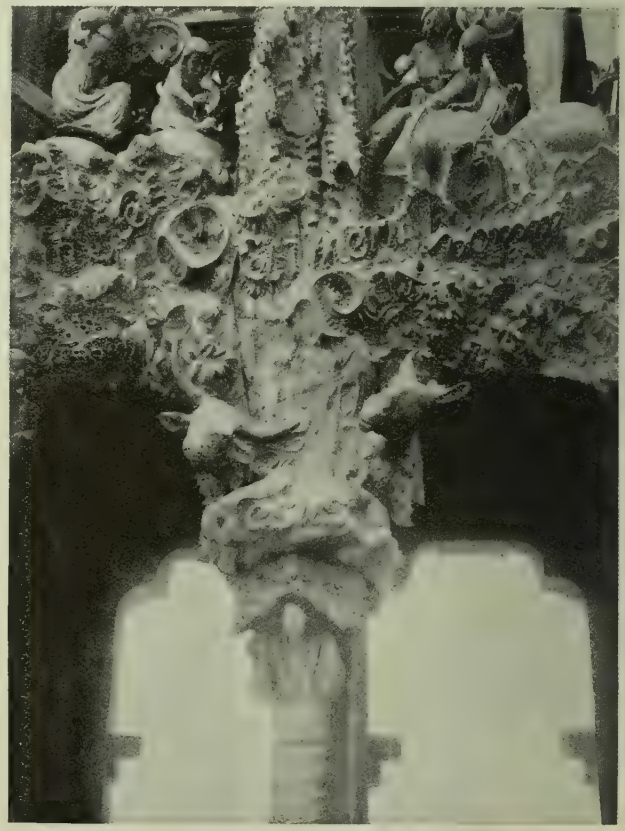
The choirs are in galleries; the gynecæum, or gallery, for the women's choir of 1,500 voices is over the outermost aisles of the nave, and thus runs across the west end of the church, with an opening and platform into the great west porch, so that the voices within can lead the voices of those without on great occasions. The children's choir of 700 voices is placed in a gallery over the ambulatory. The organ is divided into four, and occupies four platforms between the transepts and the ends of the choirs, on the choir levels, and each platform is supported by a quartette of piers.

A longitudinal section from east to west is given. The crypt is considerably lighter than many Spanish churches, Barcelona Cathedral notably, but still it is very dark. Gaudi, on being appointed architect, excavated round part of the apse, and raised the springing level of the vaulting, to allow some natural light to penetrate the chapels. The main church is 147 ft. high from the floor in the nave to the inner ridge of the vault; over part of the sanctuary the vault comes round and leaves a centre lunette to let in the light. Windows are formed in the outer walls, and in the vertical west wall of the crossing between the lower and upper ridges; through these openings the western sunlight will pour on to the apse.

The centres of gravity have been worked out to fall within the piers and walls, as shown on the drawing. but stability and extreme slightness of supports are achieved together by making the main arch piers lean inwards. The effect of this convergence may be successful in the nave and transepts and apse, where the piers and vaulting come towards a centre. In the aisles the one pier leans away from its perpendicular responding pier, and the knowledge of the reason is not likely ever to reconcile the senses to an unpleasant effect. From the west entrance, however, where the angle of vision to the apse is about 60 deg., the view will be very grand; the entry to the immediate enjoyment

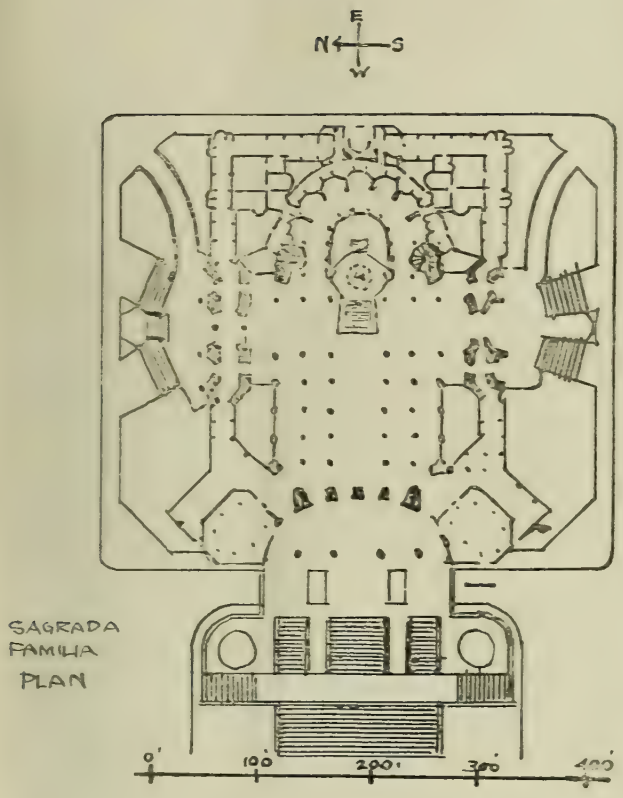


Detail of Side Entrance, South Transept.



Capital of the Nativity Column, South Transept.

The Sagrada Familia Church, Barcelona.





of it will be one of the most dramatic experiences in architecture.

The central spire is shown as being carried over the crossing on four quartettes of piers, such as carry the dome of St. Peter's, Rome, but, compared to them, like bean sticks to old oaks. The angle piers are the same size as the nave piers, and will not block up the vistas down the aisles, and the light effect of the crossing arcades will be happily ensured. The feeling will be different from that of any church or building, even of Santa Maria del Mar at Barcelona, which is probably the lightest-looking church of Christendom; the Sagrada Familia will have more the effect of a steel church, or of a ribbed organism, such as a great ocean liner before it is plated. But with this skeletonic effect will be such a vision of great space, especially of height, that style will be of secondary appeal.

The spires are placed as follows:—The main spire over the crossing, 524 ft. high, as compared with Salisbury 400 ft., Amiens 422 ft.; at each porch four spires, the inner two on the west porch 410 ft. high. The church will group as a series of spires, very close to one another, the distance from centre spire to north porch 100 ft., and to west porch 200 ft.; the effect will be of a crowd of spires; perhaps too great a crowd for the eye to follow the design or the subordination of outer spires to central one. There is this further consideration, however: the church was conceived as an act of defence against an age of atheism and materialism; and a certain closeness in the gesture of it, like a closed square of pikemen, seems proper and fit. The building is open on all sides, and can be walked round; so that it will have pre-eminently the poetry of movement; the view will be always changing. One series of spires will seem to pass in front of another and then to drop behind as it is left, and another series rises to the foreground of the picture.

The building already seems extraordinarily high, and can be seen from the northern railway rising above the tall apartment houses and factory chimneys.

Señor Gaudi has been possessed by a very clear vision of the technical means for expressing the idea of the church. He has used outside a hard stone from Montjuich, south of Barcelona, which is a warm dark brown in colour; for the inside a white stone, softer and easily carved, has been brought from Villa Franca. Some of the carved work and sculpture on the south front is in a cream-coloured freestone, lending itself to great breadth and suavity in execution. The crypt, of course, is only partly by Gaudi. It is strongly modelled; the vaulting ribs and piers are very marked; the capitals boldly carved with naturalistic oak foliage; and throughout this part of the building the Spanish flair for strength inclines to clumsiness. The stairs, however, lead up in winding flights with that kind of strong grace which is authentically Spanish, and which marks also the great boss of the central vault. The doors to the sacristies are splendid with heavy iron and bronze; confessional boxes, seats, pulpit, the metal holders for the holy water stoups (real shells sent from the Philippines)—all these are arresting. The bracket lamps are of traditional Gothic design; one of the hanging lamps is of silver, with pieces of faintly coloured glass two inches wide strung on silver chains, giving a glow to the work when the lamp is lit. The stained glass in the windows is, in general, of a rich purple, and delineates cherubs and the word "Sanctus"; the design is repeated all round the crypt.

The most beautiful thing in the crypt, however, is the mosaic pavement designed by Gaudi—a wide border of vine leaves round the church, work of the purest, broadest kind both in form and colour and a hopeful sign for the completed work of the building.

Over the walls of the crypt the buttresses and windows of the apse to the main church have already been erected; the work is on sound traditional lines similar to English "Geometrical." The buttresses are broad, rise to a great height, and end in pinnacles, all vigorous and clean in line. This apse seems designed as a foil to extravagances elsewhere. The only idiosyncratic note is the enormous lizard which descends in wavy line on each buttress to end as a gargoyle.

The south front needs a preparation of the mind before it can be appreciated. It has been called "unhealthy," "debased," "the worst architecture ever." The porches raise doubts as to being architecture at all; for the structural lines are lost almost everywhere, and only occasionally are seen, merely sketched in, through a smother of foliage, texts and figures, stars and grotto work. Practically the whole porches are carved, and if they had no structure above, might be judged as sculpture. The great spires make that impossible, and the mind rushes to any similar work, however remote the affiliation, the thought of which will relieve the feeling of strangeness and make this amazing *tour de force* human and familiar. For mere richness there is the memory of Rheims, or the west entrance to Toledo, where an Englishman is startled by a representation of the Christ with Shavian smile and beard. At Toledo, though, there are structural lines evident and representative of the weight carried by the wall, and the sculpture is enclosed by them.

In Spain the inspiration for sculptured figures still comes from a religious reaction of Christendom against Islam. Granada fell but a generation before the English Reformation, of which the prejudices are still current here. The Moor forbade by the tenets of his religion all illusions of natural objects. The Transparente in Toledo Cathedral is the most complete instance of this religious reaction; the whole wall surface from floor to vault is finished with sculptured texture of figures and clouds; a pair of angel's legs "desnudo" project ridiculously from beneath the Table of the Last Supper; the figures go arching overhead to a high window which floods them with light; there is the actual effect of a flight of angelic beings through the air, an illusion at least as strong as Murillo gives to the Sentimentalist, or El Greco to the Intellectualist, of a similar idea. Because fault can be found with this transparente, it does not follow that the principle of, as it were, incarnate stone used structurally is wrong. The Greeks used caryatidæ with considerable satisfaction to the world's artistic conscience.

Certainly Gaudi has adopted the principle itself in these south porches, and throughout the work has never forgotten it. The porches are dedicated to the Nativity of Jesus, and the subject is thrust upon the spectator; the story is told to the last half inch, the structural lines of the building are all but sup-

pressed, as though the true reserve in this case were the reservation of the whole stage for the drama of the birth and boyhood of Christ. The very columns and caps represent palm trunks and branches of Palestine and Egypt.

The spires, probably like all successful spires, are contained within a parabola. These four of the south front follow an actual parabolic line. The piercings indicate the spiral ascents within; but the great number of openings gives a somewhat all-overish effect, even from a distance; like an American skyscraper. The one finished spire has an enormous finial, built up of stone faceted to catch the light, and covered with coloured Venetian glass mosaic, which sparkles in the sun. There is a look of distortion about the upper portion of the finial as of a vertebrate thing holding itself upright with difficulty; at the top is a flattened round shape, spread like a sunflower, and framed with glass beads. The natural bizarrerie is increased by the newness; it reminds one of a garish and *outré* electric sign. When it becomes dirty and its rawness is covered with grime, the appearance may be rich and not unbecoming to this exotic sky. The central spire actually is to have a cross to be lit up at night by electric light. Probably Gaudi knew what he was doing, though no one else will, until the whole forest of spires grows up.

The Englishman feels himself on surer ground beneath the archway into the cloisters. Here, too, is dramatic effect, but all obtained by familiar means, and with architectural technique. The flexibility of Gothic may astonish those who have forgotten it, the depth of carving may seem excessive until the blessed shade of Grinling Gibbons whispers assurance. No one can disregard the composition, rich, intellectual, dramatic.

The portion of the church already built is now a notorious landmark. The Catalonian workman knows it and likes it, watches the slow movement of the scaffolding about it which keeps it alive, and picnics in its one completed porch, humorously regarding the carved beasts and birds and men, and the quixotic lances of the spires.

Carved Font Base in a Wall.

When the plaster of a wall in the south aisle of the parish church at St. Minver, Cornwall, was being removed, a richly carved stone weighing 1½ cwt. was discovered. Experts at the South Kensington Museum have identified it as the base of a small font or a very large pillar piscina of Norman date. There are traces in the interstices of the carving of red paint or distemper. It has been decided to preserve the stone by mounting it on a cylindrical base and placing it in the church.

CORRESPONDENCE

[While we are glad to publish letters on professional and other matters of interest to our readers, it must be understood that we do not necessarily endorse the remarks of correspondents, who will oblige us if they will express their views as briefly as possible.]

The Liverpool Cenotaph.

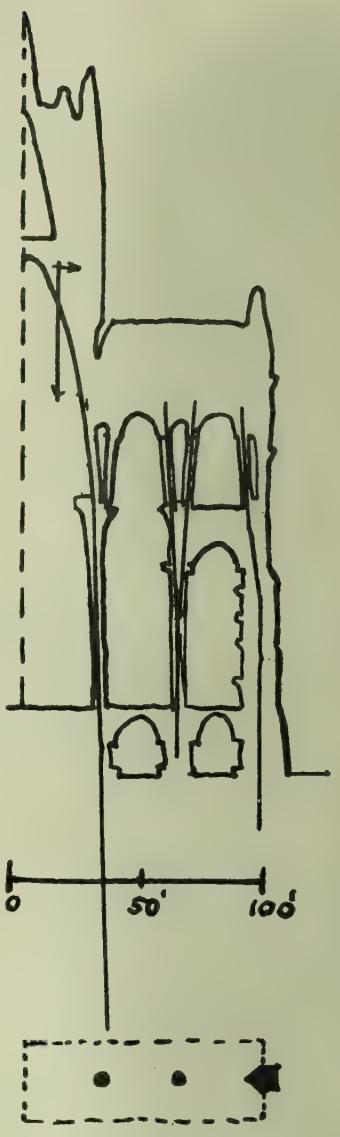
Sir,—The Liverpool Corporation, in instituting a public competition for their War Memorial, adopted a course which the R.I.B.A. have long since recognised. The site was laid down in the conditions of the competition. It was the function of the assessor to choose the best design for that site, and it is the duty of architects who wish to support the regulations of the R.I.B.A. to accept his award as final. To suggest that the chosen design is inappropriate for the site is, to all intents and purposes, to suggest that the assessor's award be varied or set aside.

A full-size model might enable the architect and Committee to judge the mass and general outline of the design. If amendment is thought to be necessary, it is the concern only of the architect and his committee. If, after its selection by an assessor, the design of a public monument is to be approved by 28 local architects, six unsuccessful competitors, and those members of the public who care to intervene, no finality on the question can ever be reached.

When the anonymous "F.R.I.B.A." claims that "the Cenotaph is a local project and St. George's Hall is a national heritage," he belittles the purpose of the Memorial. The part played by the men of Liverpool between the years 1914 and 1918 was no less heroic than that of the men of any other town. Those of us who think that the fallen should be commemorated by a monument on the finest site in Liverpool would ask that the chosen architect be allowed to proceed with his design without hindrance. Professor Budden is well able to surmount the difficulties presented by the site and to pay respect to the architecture of a building which he is specially qualified to understand and peculiarly fitted to appreciate.

H. Chalton Bradshaw.

[We are glad to print Mr. Bradshaw's letter, to the general application of which no one is likely to take exception. But does he not rather beg the question when he says: "Those of us who think that the fallen should be commemorated by a monument on the finest site in Liverpool would ask that the chosen architect be allowed to proceed with his design without hindrance"? We believe Mr. Bradshaw would be one of the first to object to the erection of the Cenotaph on the proposed site if he, too, thought, as so many Liverpool architects and others do, that it would spoil St. George's Hall and the Plateau. Moreover, it does not follow from the suggestion that if the chosen design is inappropriate to the site, the assessor's award must be varied or set aside, as at least one other appropriate site is, we believe, available.—Ed.]



SAGRADA FAMILIA
DIAGRAM OF STRESSES.

Recognition of the Builder.

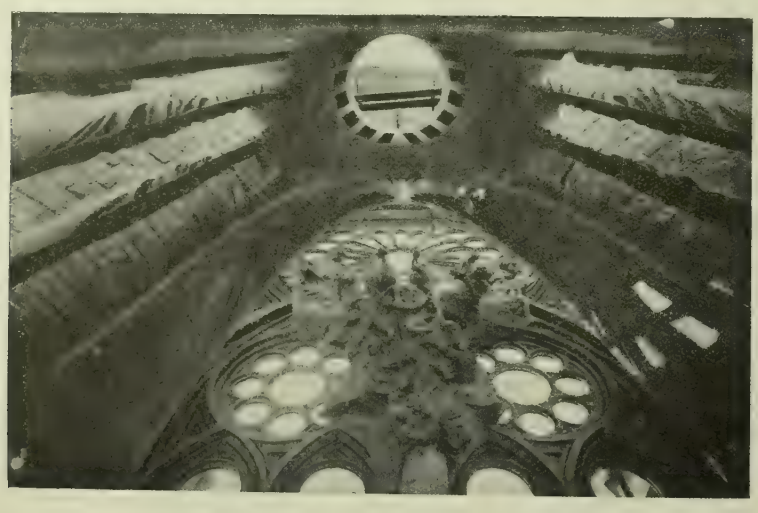
Sir,—I was pleased to see your reference in last week's "Notes" to the question of the "Recognition of the Architect" by the lay Press when giving an account of the opening of new buildings. I am sorry you did not think it well to carry your comments a stage further and refer to the recognition of the builders—in similar terms.

I venture to suggest that many firms of builders and contractors take pride in the work entrusted to them, and financial reward is not always their first thought. Beauty of design may be marred by inferior workmanship.

The designer of a building is frequently referred to when its merits are being discussed, but the name of the builder is usually forgotten.

Builder.

[*** We certainly had no wish to ignore the builder. We specially referred to the architect because his name is so often omitted by the lay Press, which cannot be said of the builder—at all events to the same extent.—See Note on page 194.—Ed.]



The Sagrada Familia Church, Barcelona: Window and Rose of Transept.

LEADING CONTENTS

	PAGE
THE LIVERPOOL CENOTAPH	193
NOTES	194
GENERAL NEWS	196
COMPETITION NEWS	196
THE SAGRADA FAMILIA (HOLY FAMILY) CHURCH, BARCELONA	198
CORRESPONDENCE	200
THE GENEVA COMPETITION	210
SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS	210
ARCHITECTS' AND BUILDERS' INQUIRY BUREAU	213
THE BUILDING TRADE	214
BOUNDARIES, FENCES, AND TREES—I	214
SCIENCE AND BUILDING CONSTRUCTION	216
CONTRACTS, COMPETITIONS, ETC.	218
PROPOSED NEW BUILDINGS AND OTHER WORKS	220
THE SCOTTISH BUILDER	222
ANCIENT LIGHTS	224
TENDERS	224

ILLUSTRATIONS

Harrogate Pavilion.

The design which we illustrate this week has been prepared by the Deputy Borough Engineer (Mr. L. H. Clarke, A.R.I.B.A.) for a building near to the Cornwall-road side of the Valley Gardens, to accommodate about 800 people. The building is about 200 ft. by 75 ft. There is a central hall with a dome light, and on each side of the hall is a wing, terminated by semi-octagonal bays. At one end of the building is a refreshment buffet. To the north side of the main hall is the rostrum, with entrances on each side from a carriageway leading from Cornwall-road. There are also entrances from the south side of the building.

Mr. C. E. Rivers, A.M.Inst.C.E., is the Borough Engineer.

Village Hall, Trusler's Hill.

This building has been erected for the architect's client on his own private estate, immediately opposite his own house. The large porch is intended primarily to serve as a shelter for friends' cars. The building consists principally of the main hall, with men's and women's lavatory accommodation, and attached to this hall is an engine-room, with electric-light generating plant, which supplies the hall, the house, and a couple of farms; a fuel and heating store, and workshop with a bench running along one side, under which are arranged dog kennels. The openings to the kennels may be seen behind the wire fence on the right-hand side of one of the photographs. The walls are built in multi-coloured local stock bricks with a mortar joint, with the introduction of a certain amount of flint rubble filling to the buttresses. All woodwork is in oak, left its natural colour. The main roof is supported by three open oak timber trusses, which form a feature of the inside of the hall. The roof is covered with local hand-made sand-faced tiles, with laced valleys.

Messrs. Norman & Burt, of Burgess Hill, were the general contractors. Metal casements and glazing were supplied by George Wragge, Ltd.; electric-light installation and plant by Page & Miles, of Brighton; and central heating by Mr. W. H. Fellingham, of Brighton.

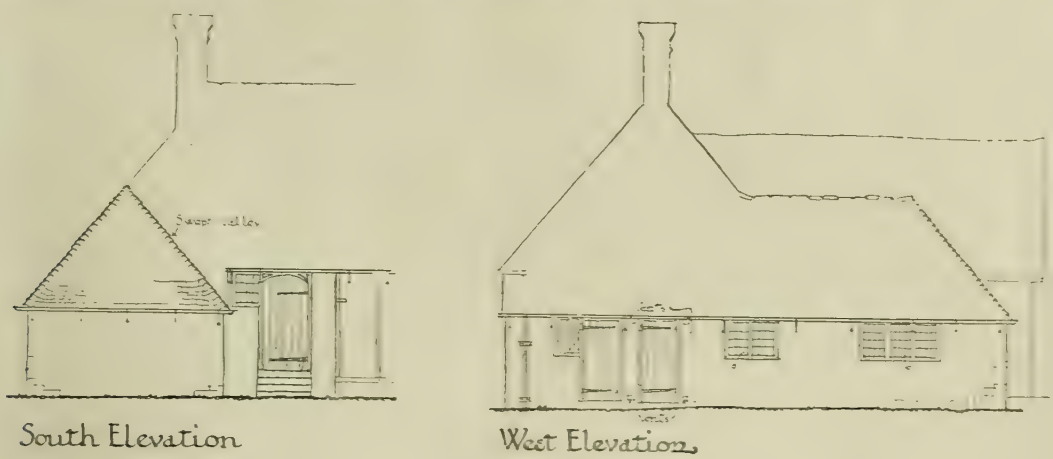
Messrs. Clayton & Black, AA.R.I.B.A., were the architects.

Lytham Girls' School Competition.

We illustrate this week the first and second premiated designs in this competition, the full awards of which are given on page 196. The block plan of the second premiated design will be found on page 212.

League of Nations Building Competition, Geneva.

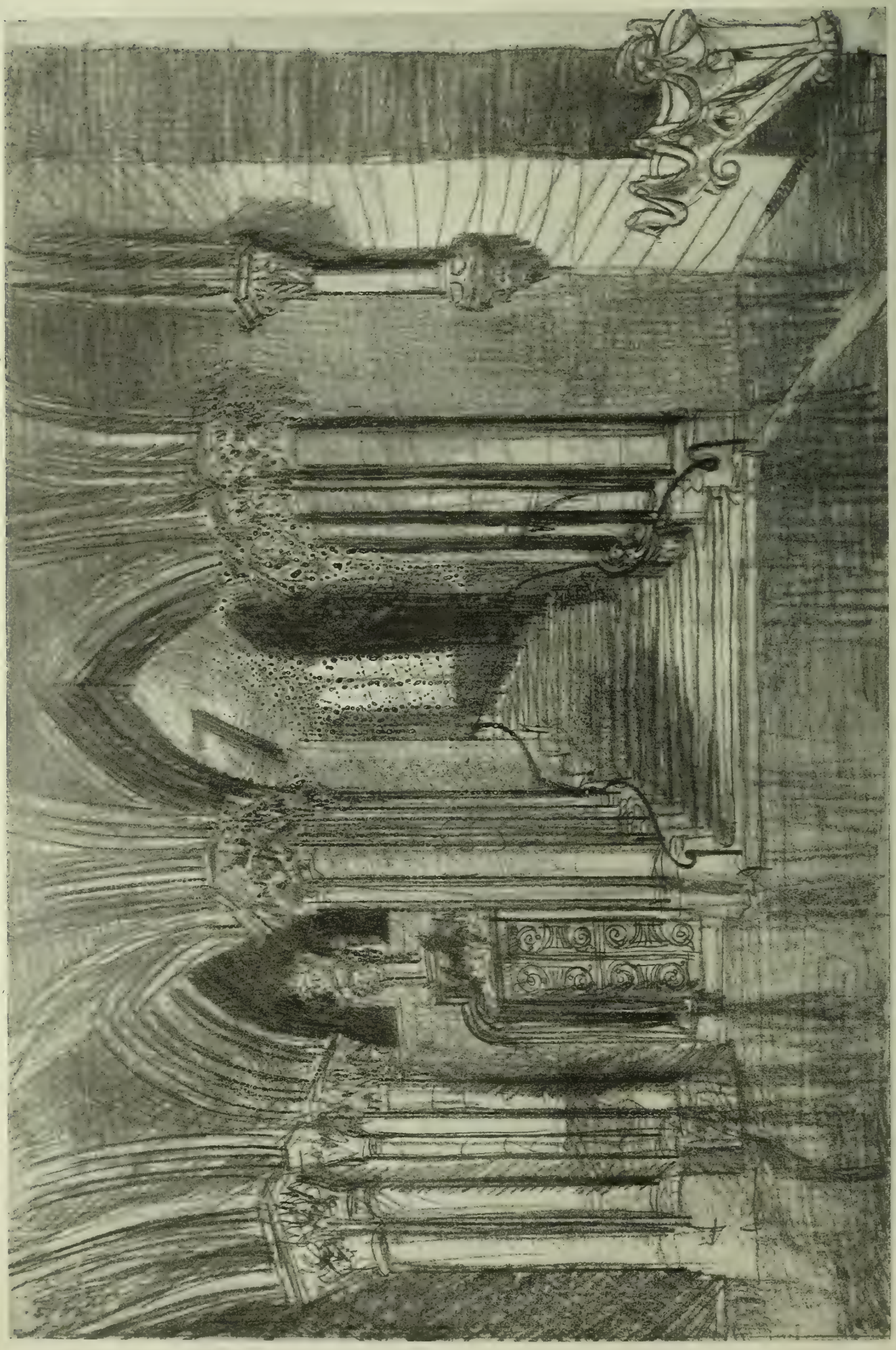
We give this week reproductions of some further designs awarded premiums in this competition. A critical article, by Mr. S. W. Milburn, F.R.I.B.A., on the exhibition of designs recently held at Geneva, appears on page 211.



Village Hall, Trusler's Hill, Sussex: Drawing showing additional workshop.

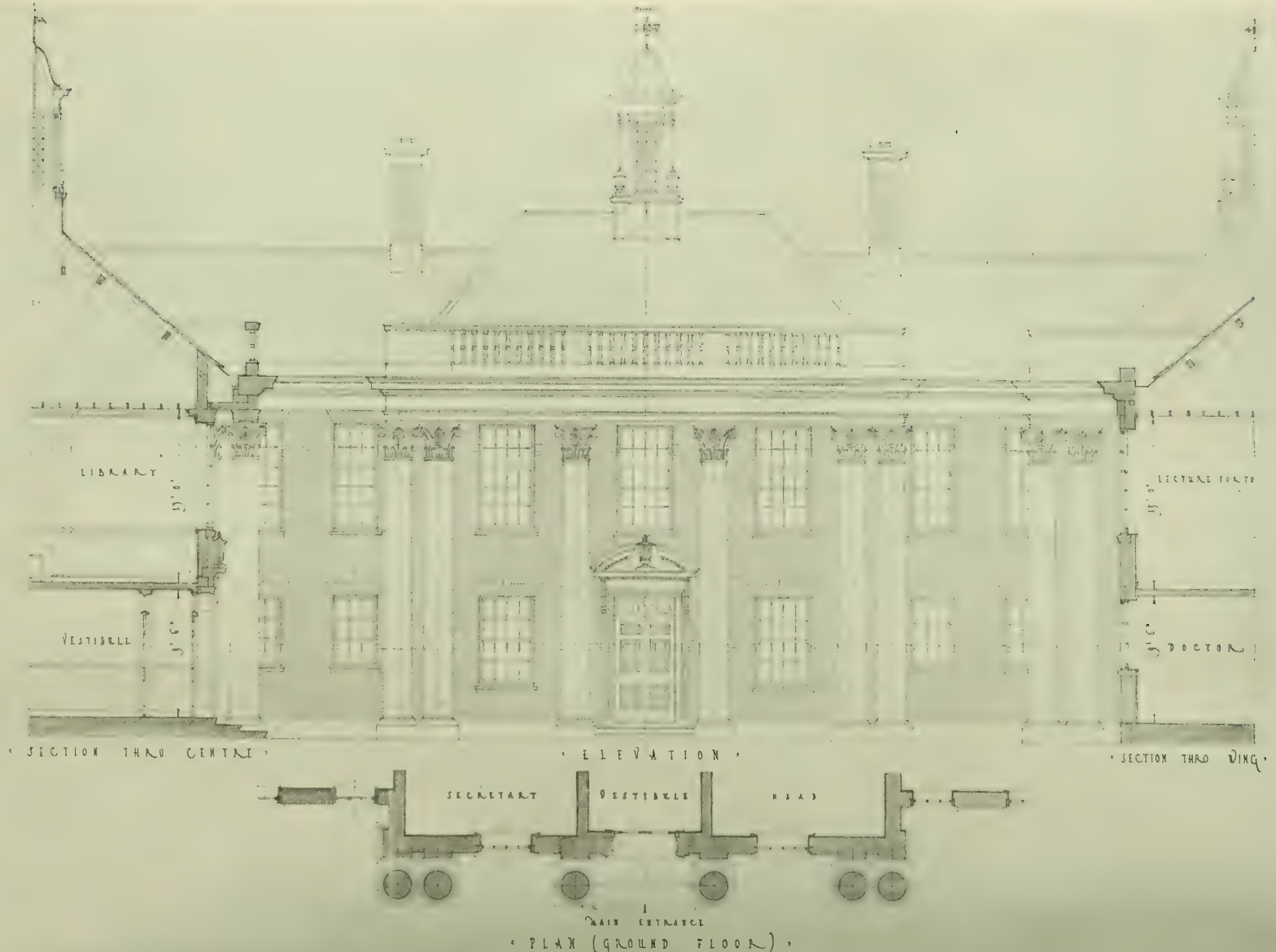
MESSRS. CLAYTON & BLACK, AA.R.I.B.A., Architects.

Compare with drawing on page 203.



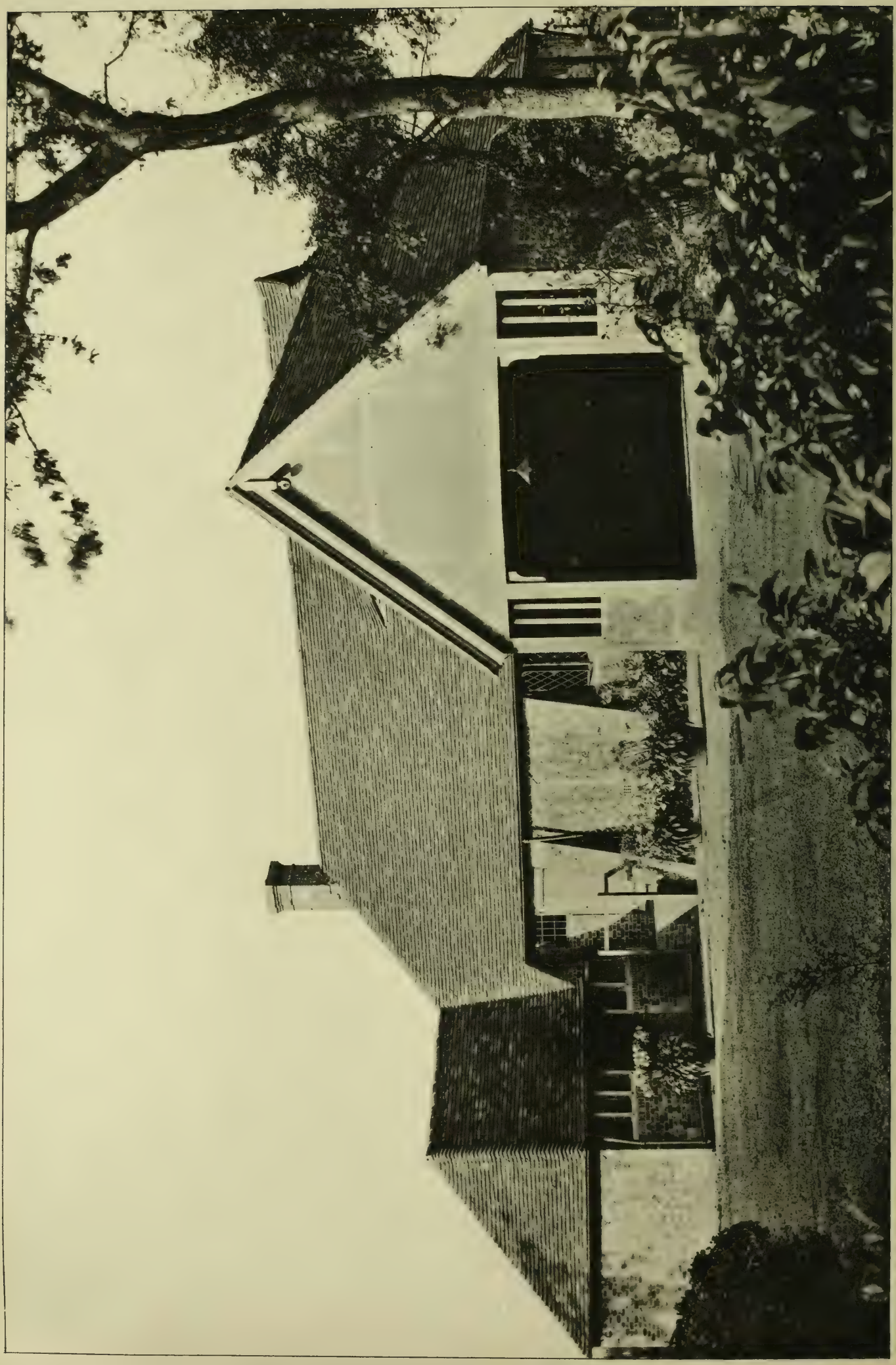
The Sagrada Familia Church, Barcelona: The Crypt.

From a drawing by Mr. P. M. Stratton.



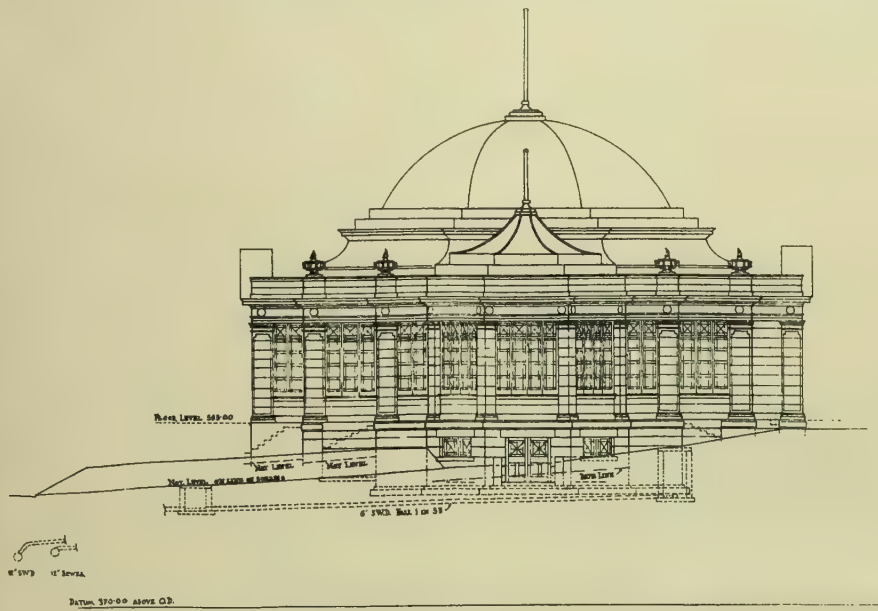
Lytham Girls' School Competition : First Premiated Design.

MESSRS. REES & HOLT, FF.R.I.B.A., Architects.

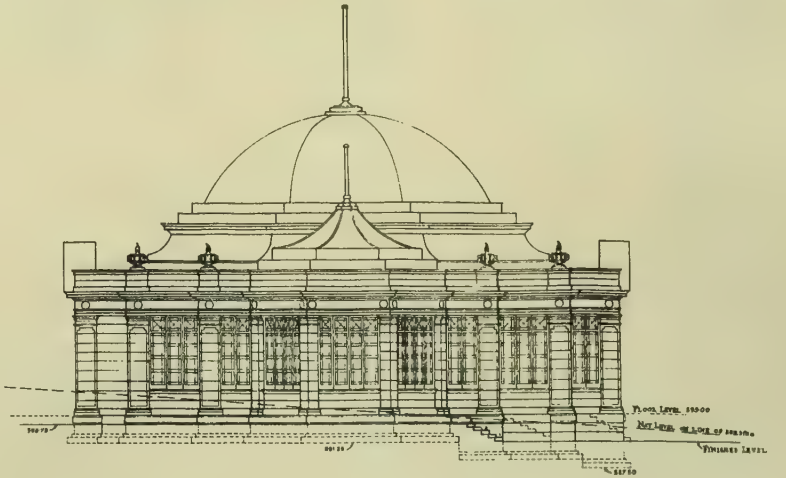


VILLAGE HALL, TRUSLER'S HILL, SUSSEX.

Messrs. Clayton & Black, AA.R.I.B.A., Architects.



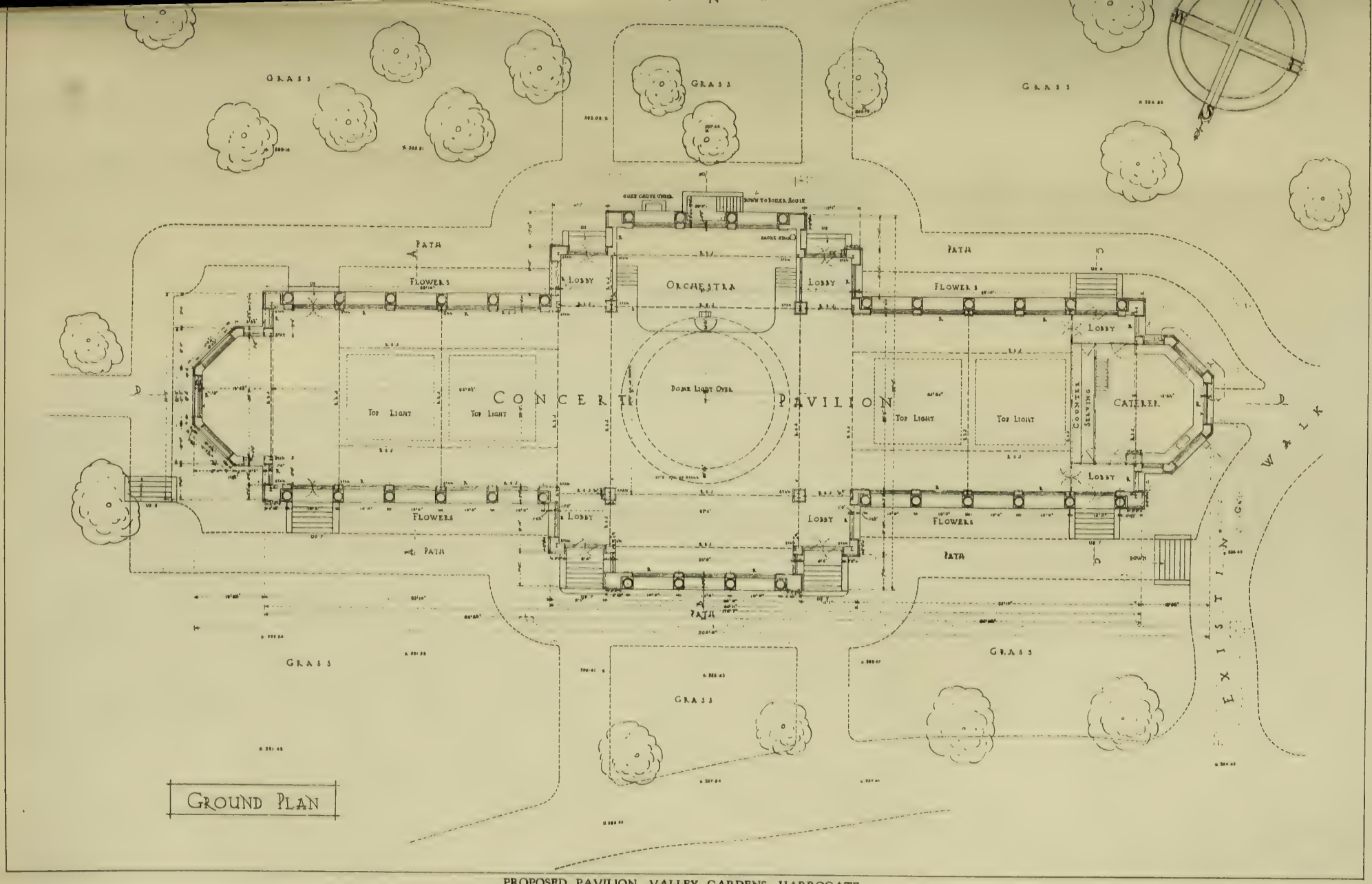
EAST ELEVATION



WEST ELEVATION



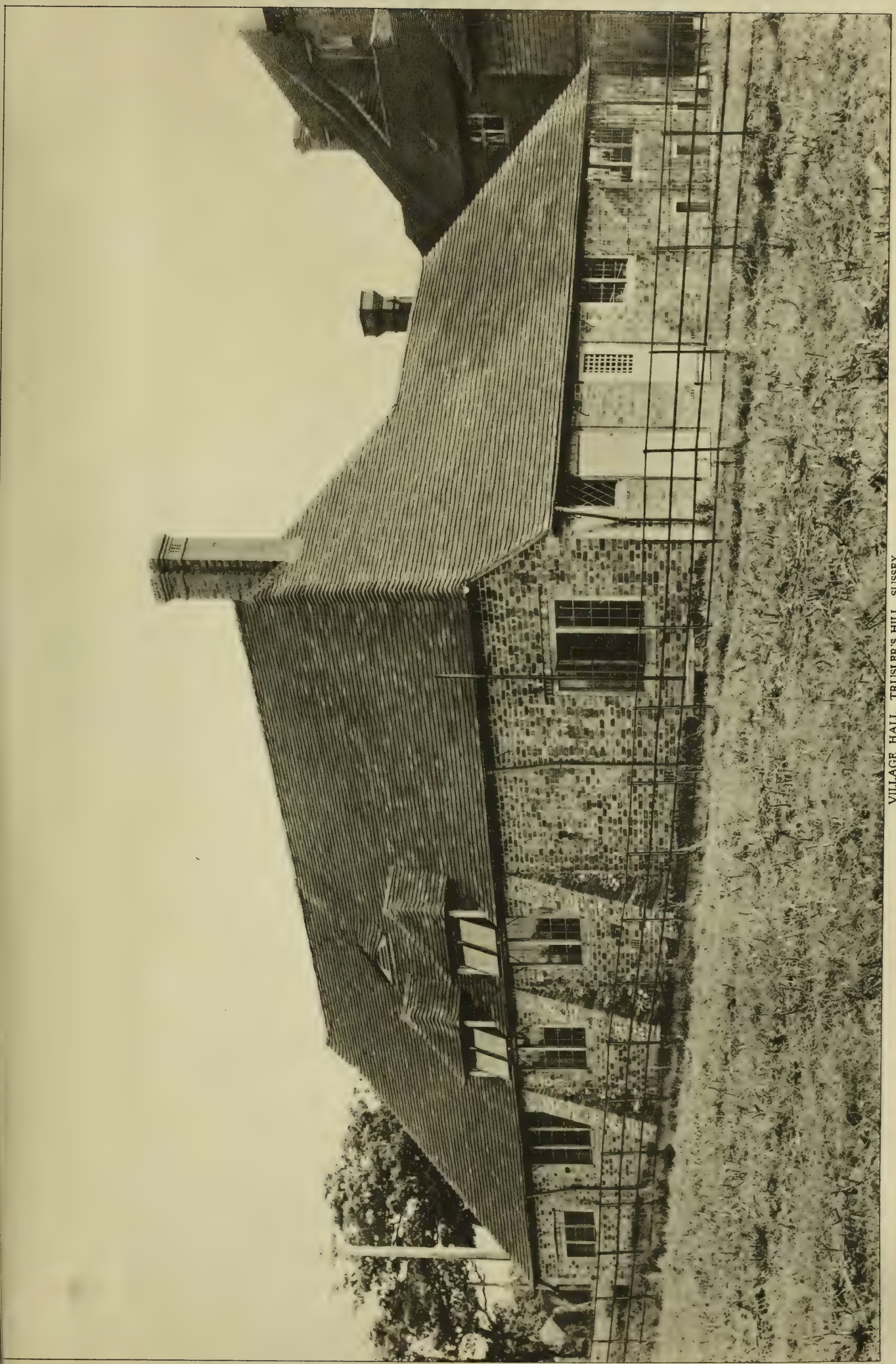
SOUTH ELEVATION



PROPOSED PAVILION, VALLEY GARDENS, HARROGATE.

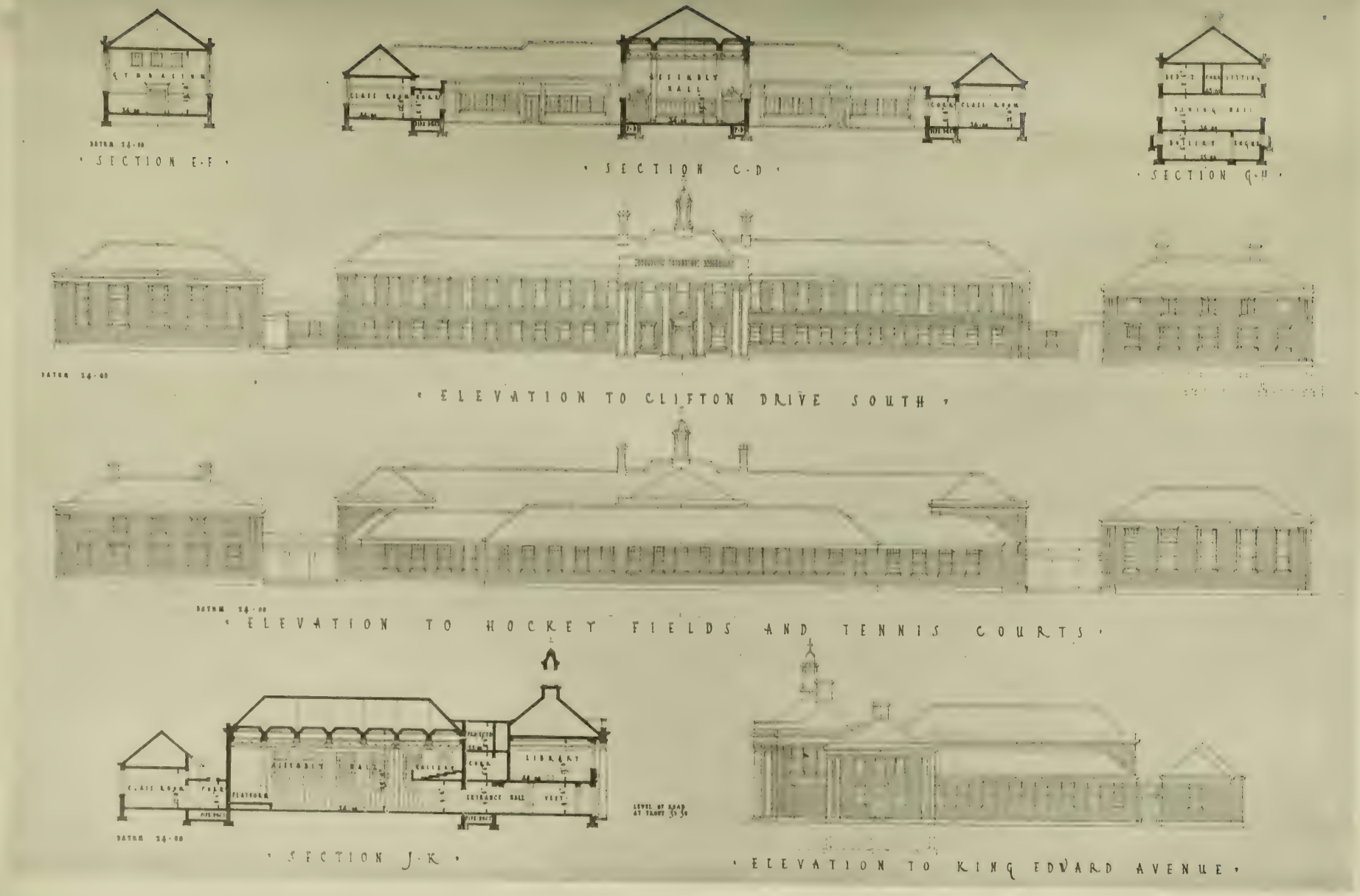
From plans prepared by Mr. L. H. Clarke, A.R.I.B.A., Deputy Borough Engineer.

(Mr. C. E. Rivers, A.M.Inst.C.E., Borough Engineer & Surveyor.)



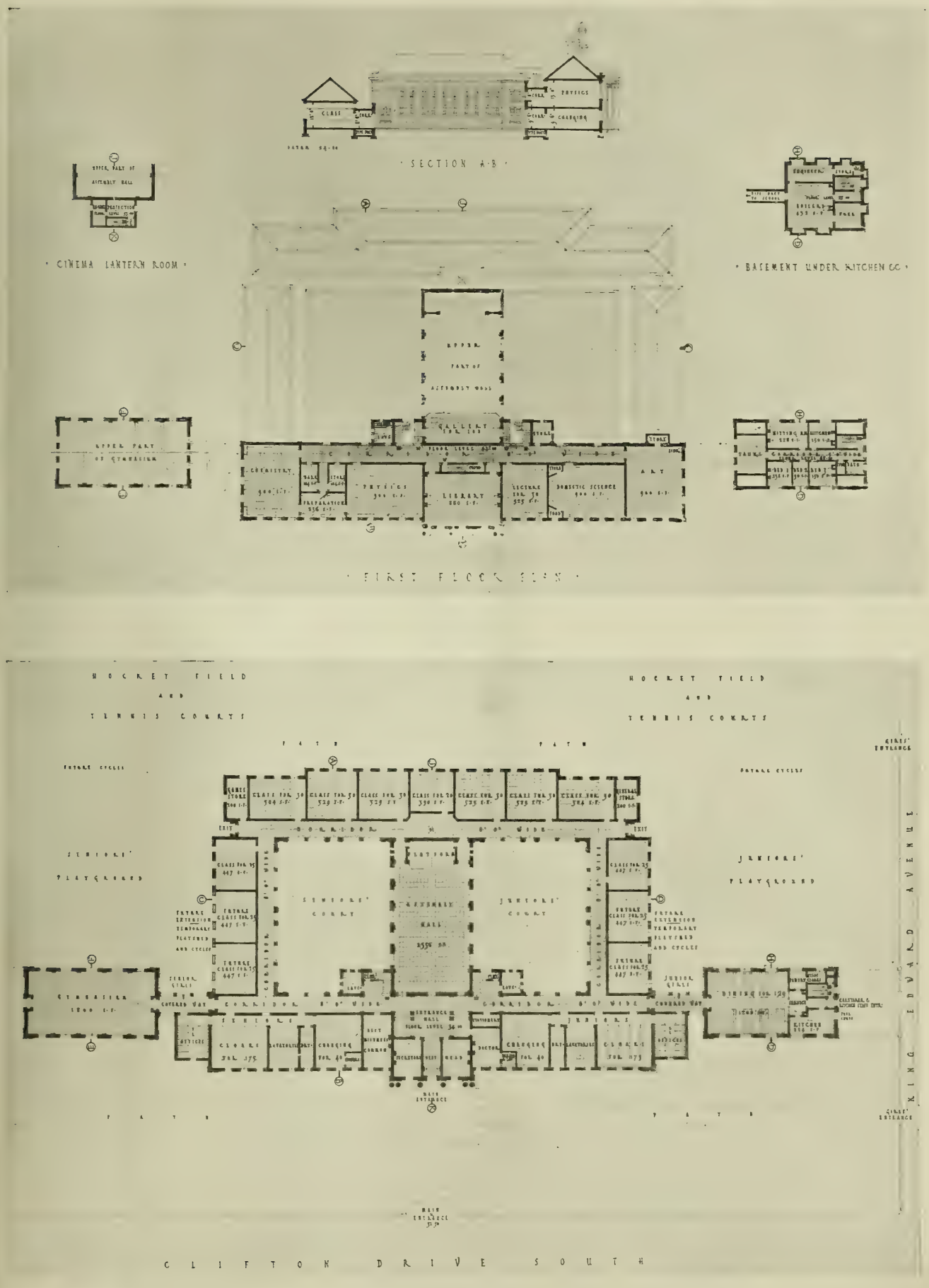
VILLAGE HALL, TRUSLER'S HILL, SUSSEX.

Messrs. Clayton & Black, A.A.R.I.B.A., Architects.



Lytham Girls' School Competition: First Premiated Design.

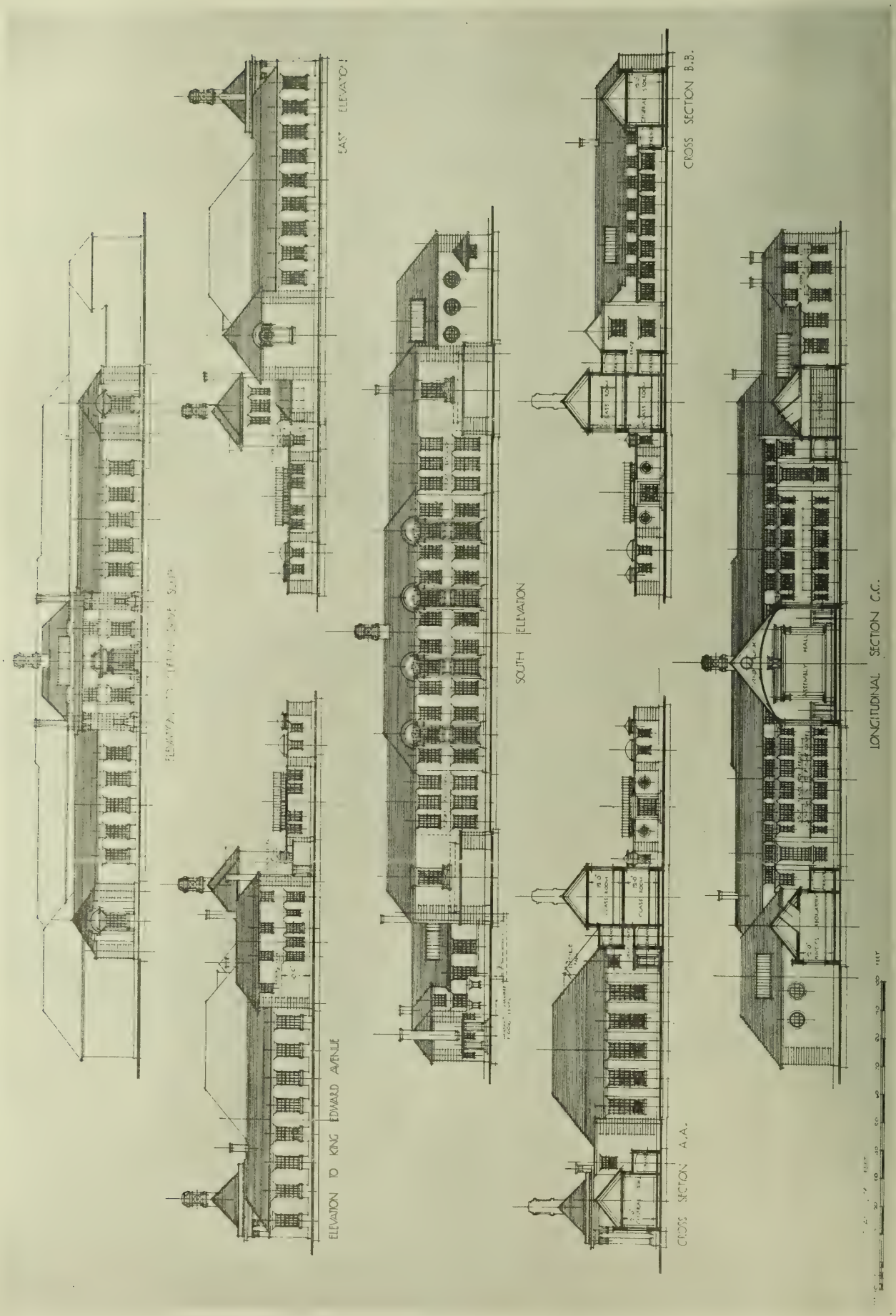
MESSRS. REES & HOLT, FF.R.I.B.A., Architects.



GROUND FLOOR PLAN.

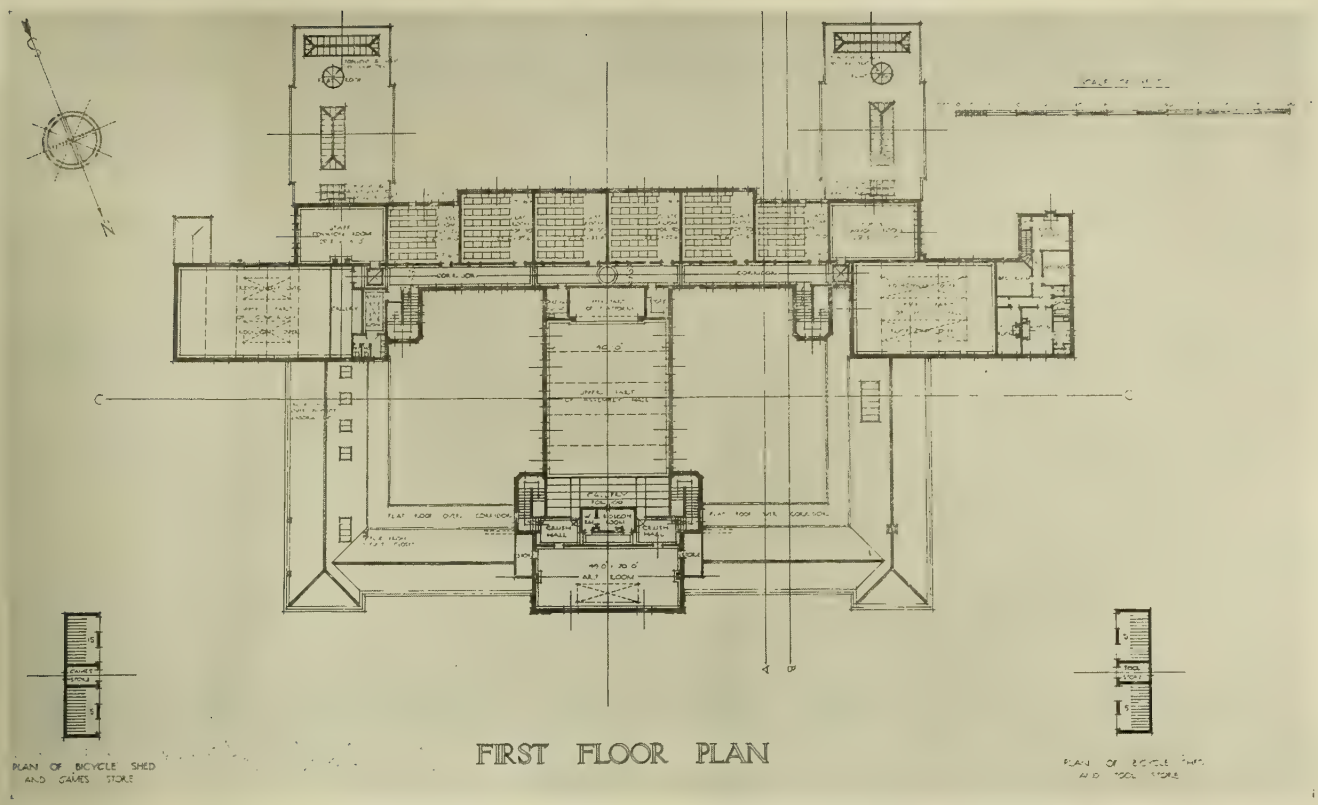
Lytham Girls' School Competition : First Premiated Design.

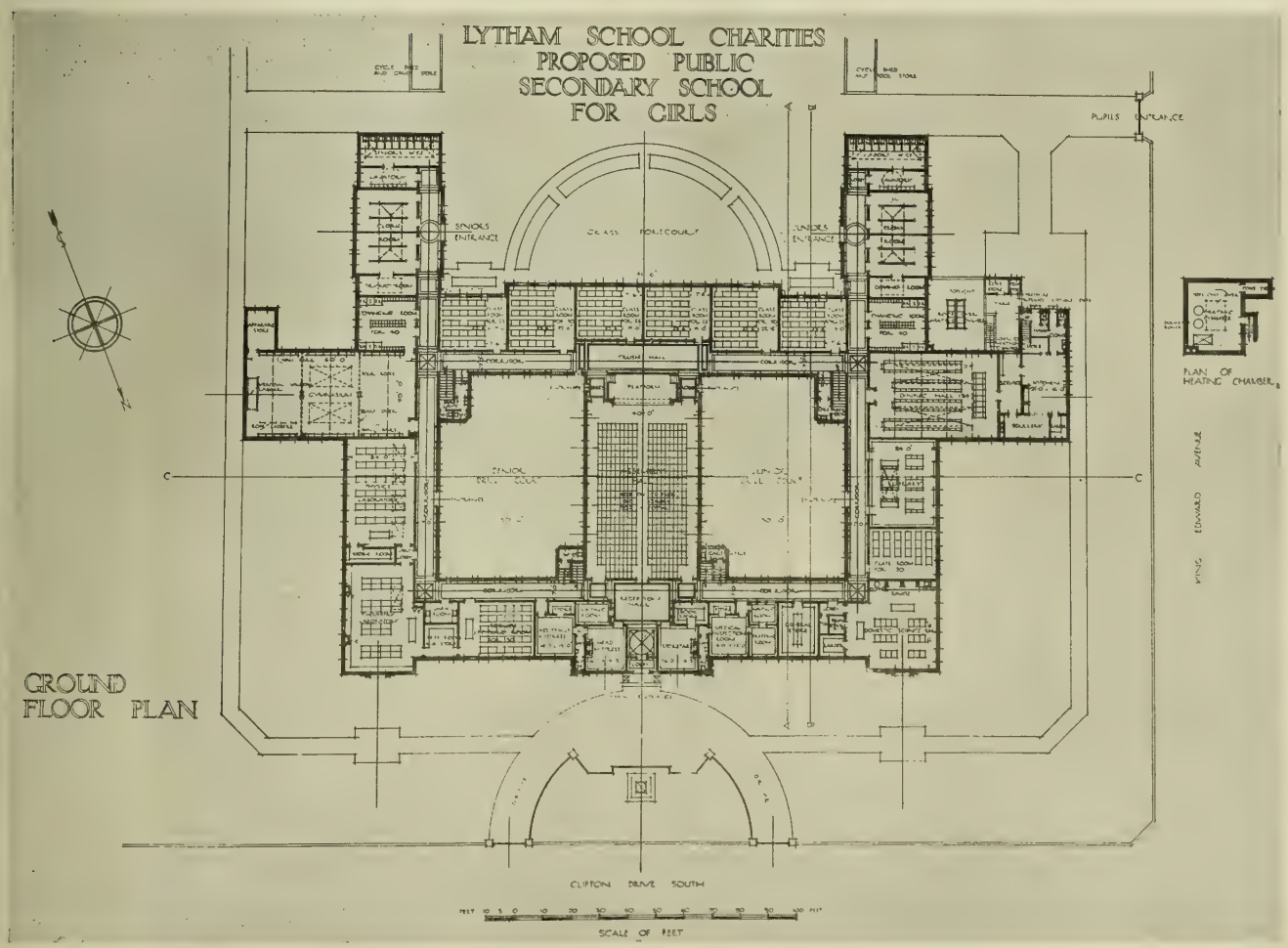
Messrs. Rees & Holt, FF.R.I.B.A., Architects.



Lytham Girls' School Competition: Second Premiated Design.

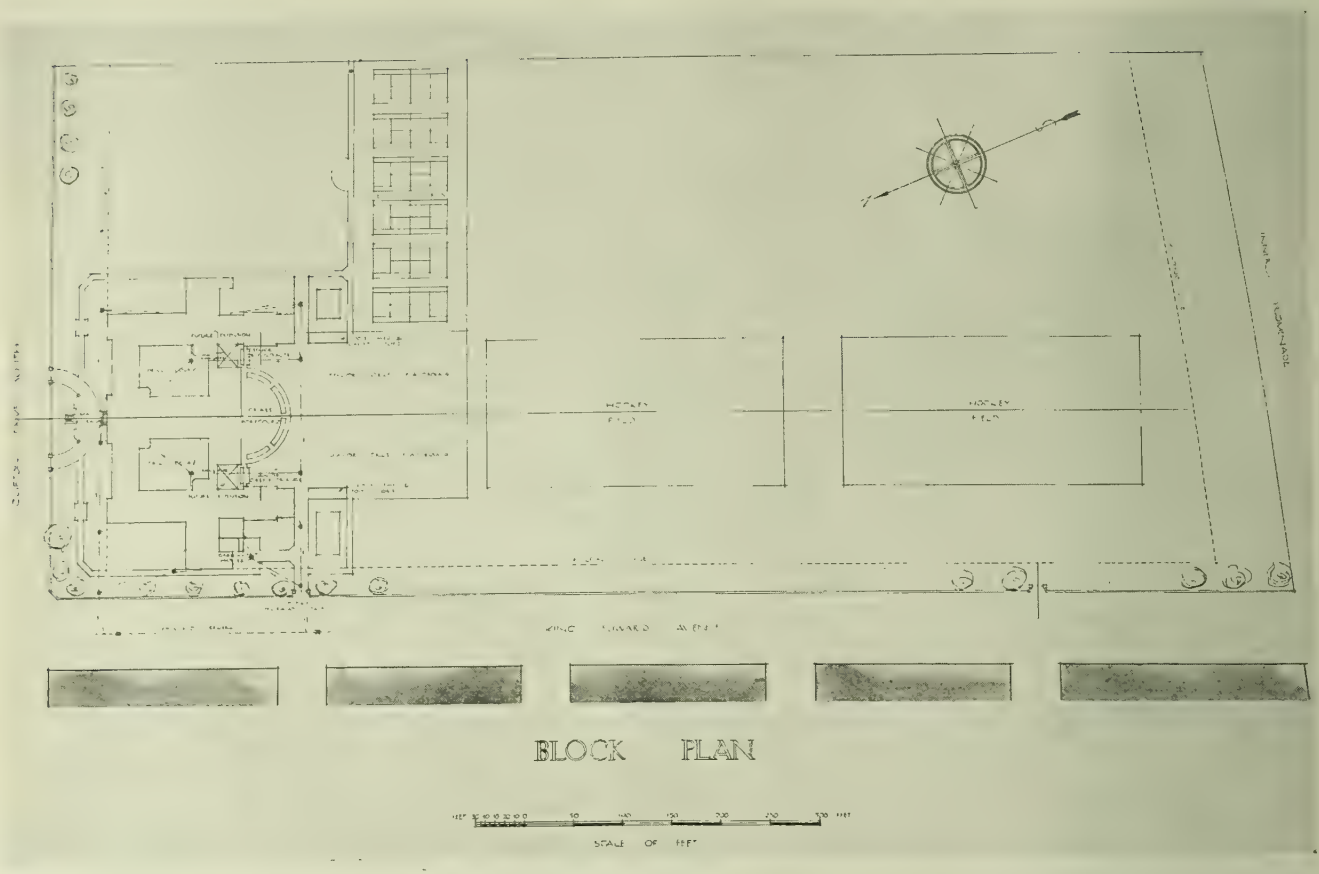
Messrs. Marshall & Tweedy, F.F.R.I.B.A.

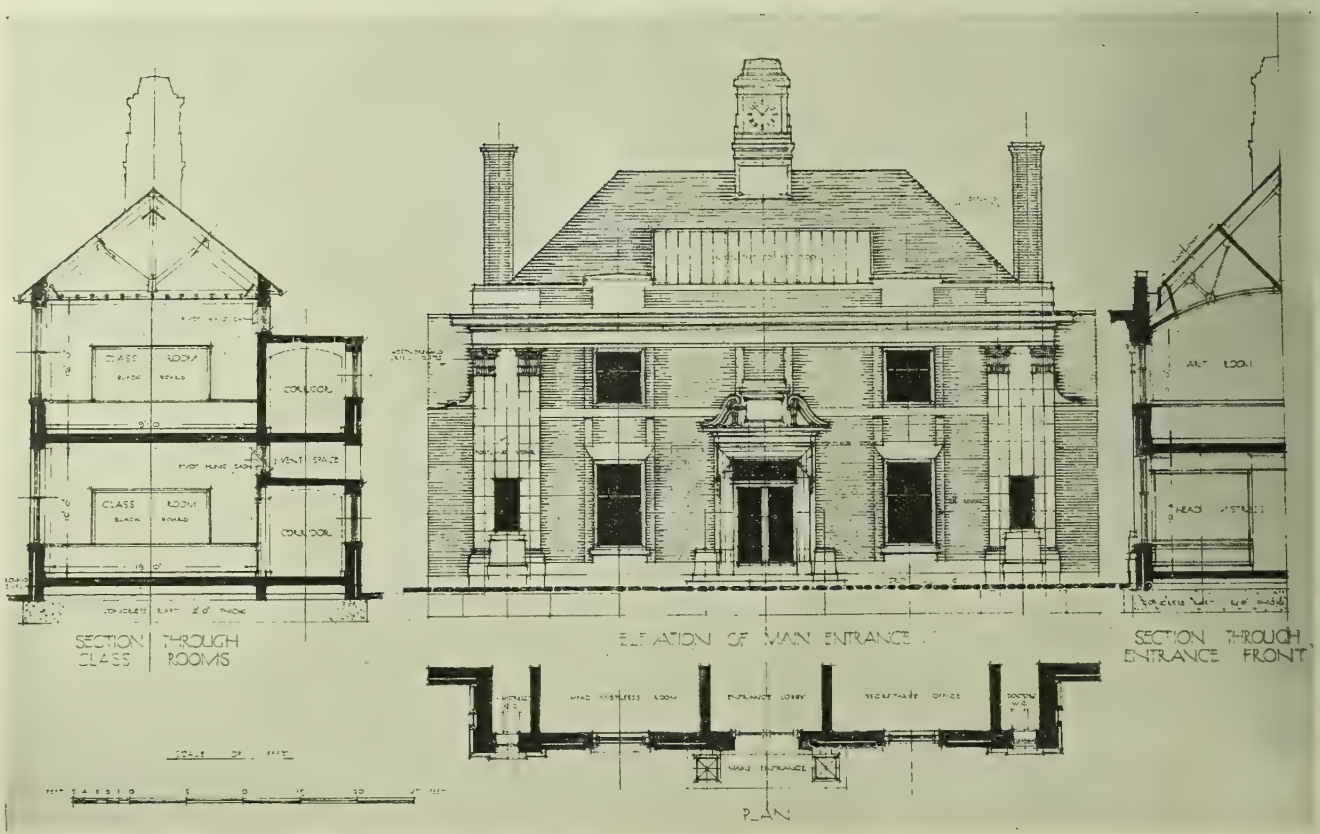




Lytham Girls' School Competition: Second Premiated Design.

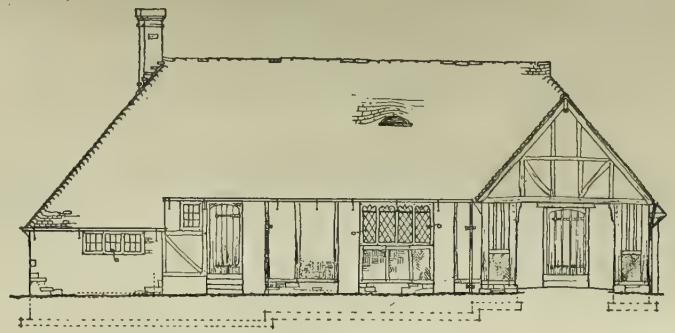
MESSRS. MARSHALL & TWEEDY, FF.R.I.B.A.



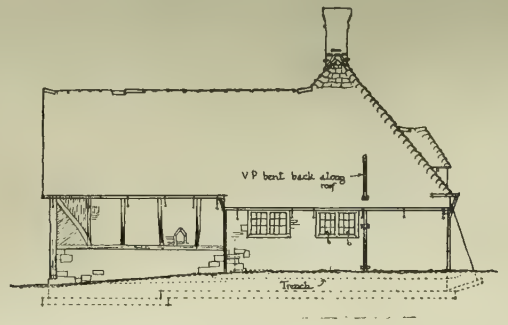


Lytham Girls' School Competition : Second Premiated Design.

Messrs. Marshall & Tweedy, FF.R.I.B.A.



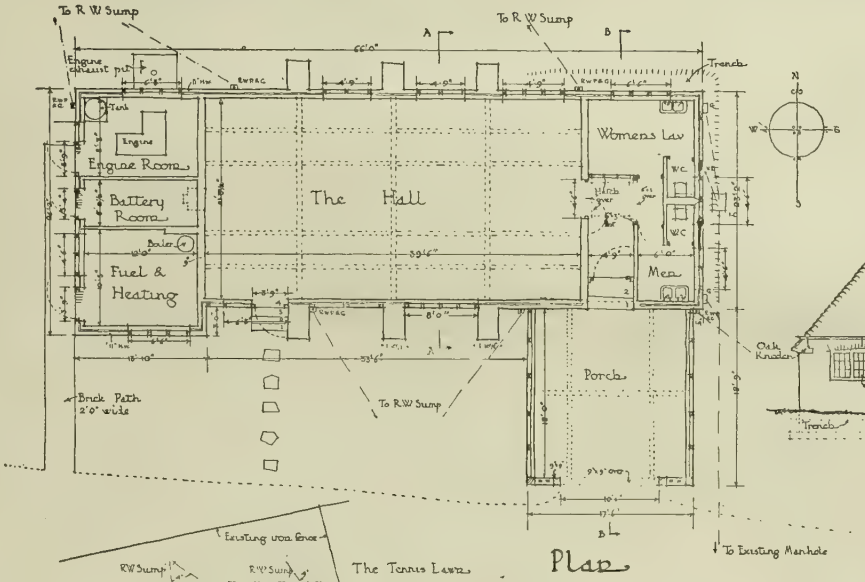
South Elevation



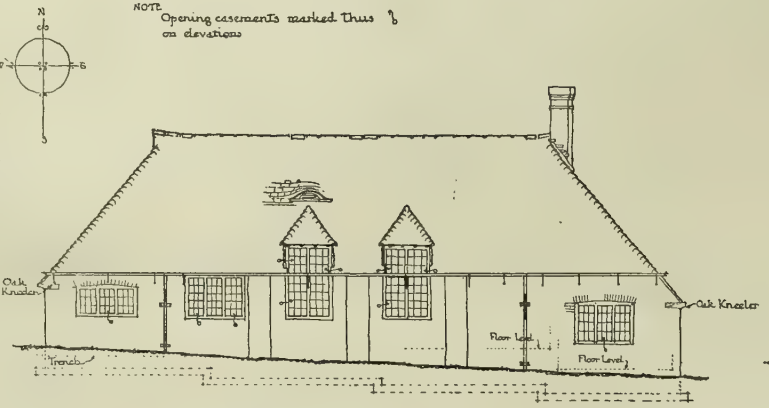
East Elevation



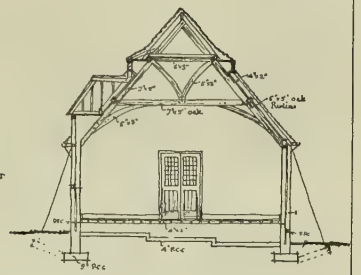
West Elevation



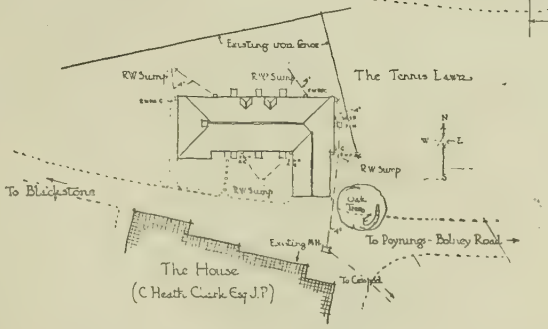
Plan



North Elevation

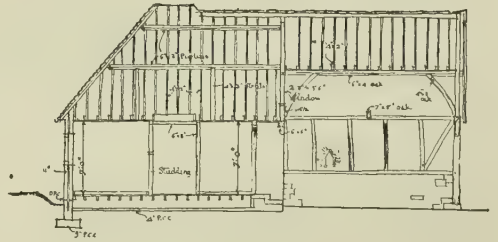


Section A-A



Block Plan

Village Hall at Trusler's Hill, Sussex
for
C. Heath Clark Esq. J.P.

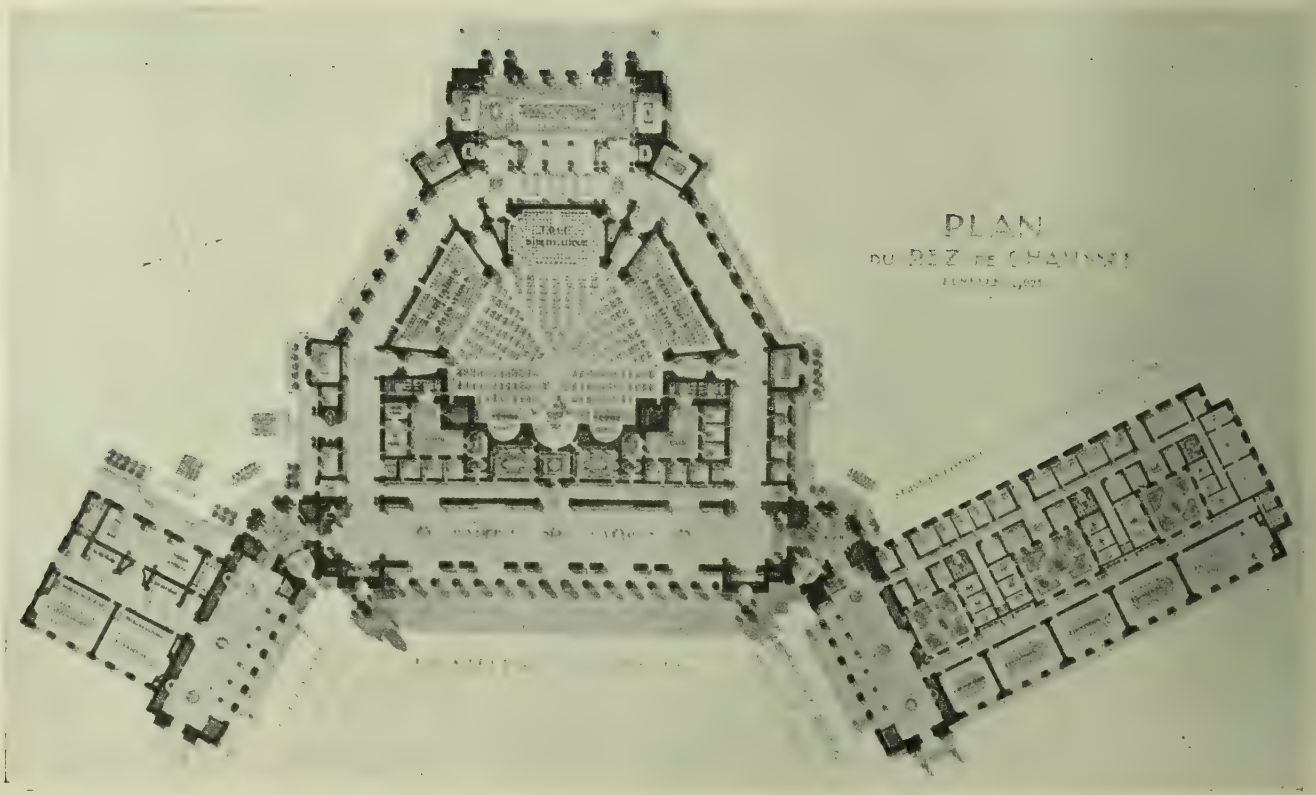


Section B-B

Village Hall, Trusler's Hill, Sussex.

MESSRS. CLAYTON & BLACK, AA.R.I.B.A., Architects.



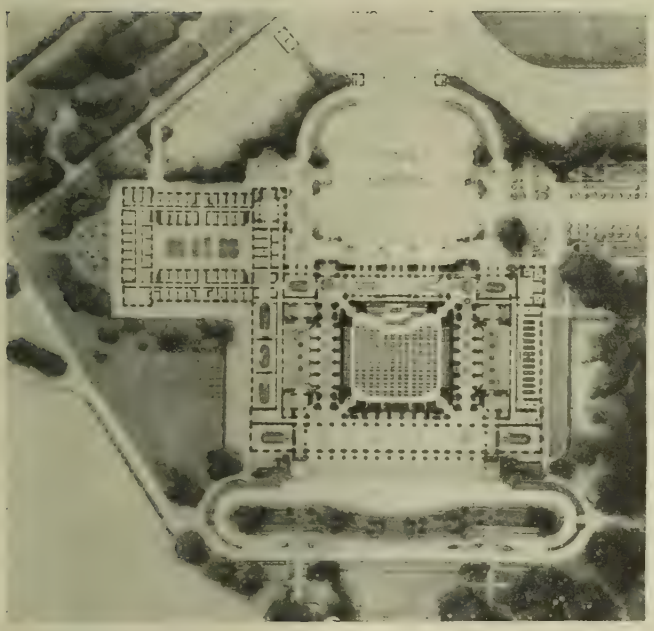


From the *Album of Designs*, published by Messrs. Constable & Co., Ltd.

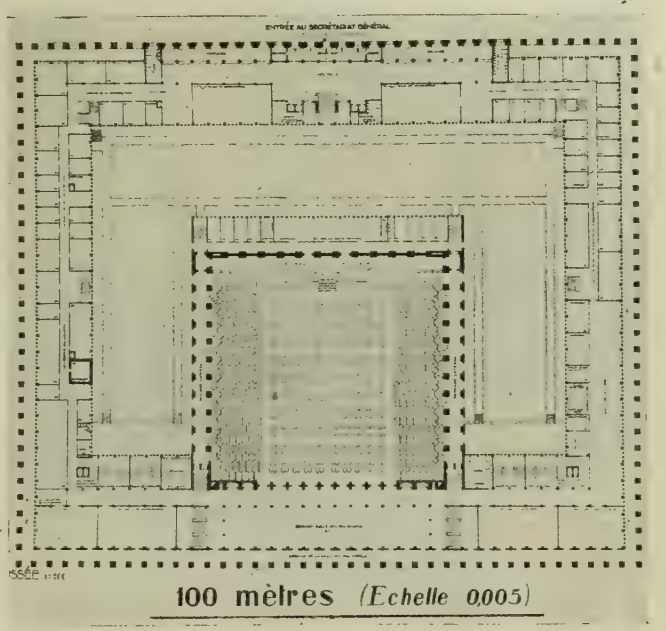
League of Nations Building Competition, Geneva : Design awarded premium of 12,000 francs.
By M. Georges-Antoine-Pierre-Albert Labro.



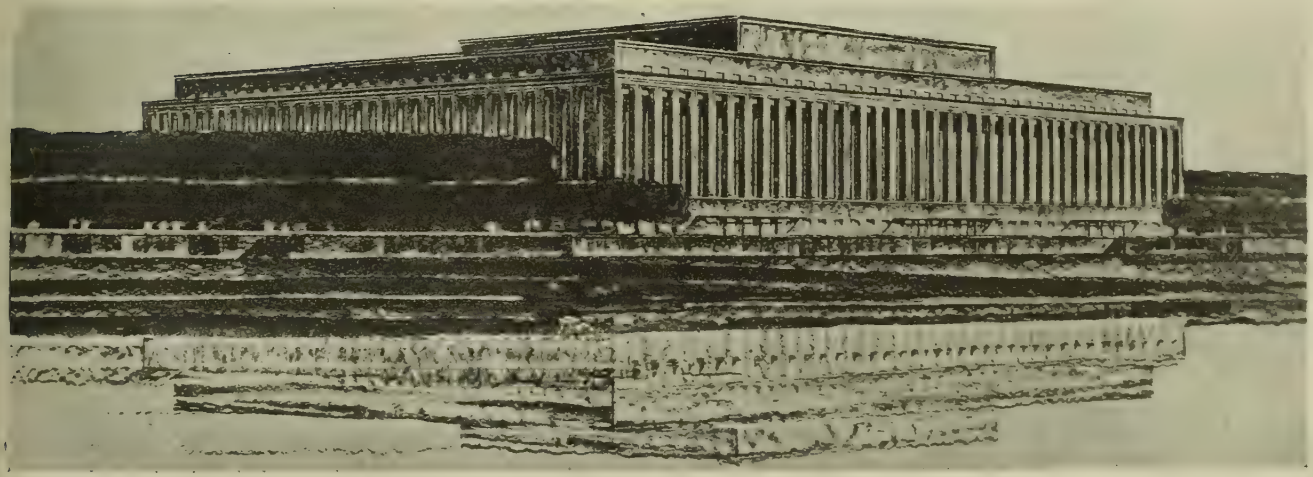
By Messrs. Henri Paul Nenot & Julien Flegenheimer.



Plan of Design Above.



Plan of Design Below.



League of Nations Building Competition, Geneva : Designs awarded premiums of 12,000 francs.

By Messrs. Erich Zu Putlitz, Rudolf Klophaus & August Schoch.

THE GENEVA COMPETITION

By S. W. MILBURN, F.R.I.B.A.

The exhibition of the 377 designs submitted in this competition was held in the Election Hall, Geneva, from July 3rd to the 24th, and the promoters are to be congratulated upon the very excellent manner in which they were displayed to the public. The drawings were all carefully pinned up on wide-spaced and well-lighted screens, and everything possible seems to have been done to enable them to be seen in comfort. After a first brief survey of the exhibition, one is absolutely amazed at the excellence of the work displayed. Probably never before has such a wonderful show of architectural competitive designs been held. Every conceivable solution of the problem seems to be here, worked out in detail and illustrated by beautiful perspectives and plan and elevational drawings.

The programme and rules of the competition called for an Assembly Hall, Secretariat and Council Chamber to be provided at a cost not exceeding £520,000. The programme also indicated that not only was accommodation of the most modern and practical kind to be provided but the building should also symbolise in style and outline the pacific ideals of the twentieth century. The result of the competition, viewed from the standpoint of the award, speaking bluntly, is a failure, the jury deciding they were unable to recommend that any of the designs submitted should be carried out. After a careful inspection of the drawings it is very evident that the fault of the failure of the competition lies not with the architects, who have excelled themselves, but with the promoters of the competition who, it would appear, have expected too much for the limited expenditure allowed.

The accommodation required was very clearly and concisely specified with exact areas to work to. Taking an average design, the total cube contents including corridors, halls, stairs, etc., worked out at 300.000 cubic metres which divided into £520,000, represents approximately 1s. per cubic foot. From this simple calculation it becomes at once evident that the building must be of a super economical character to provide the accommodation at the stipulated cost, and all temptation to add the extra foot or two in height or width which often makes all the difference in the proportion of a building had to be ruthlessly put on one side.

The jury must undoubtedly have had a very difficult task, rendered more so by the fact that competitors were apparently expected to do the impossible and produce a monument worthy to rank with other great buildings of the world at a cost not exceeding 1s. per cubic foot. The eighteen designs selected for special mention are all excellently planned and detailed schemes, and of the nine prize winners one has no hesitation in acclaiming their selection, they are one and all truly great solutions of a very difficult problem. Of those designs that did not obtain an award, so excellent are they, one would be quite justified in saying that, had the twenty-seven prize winners been eliminated from the competition, there would still remain a very good selection to choose from.

A visit to the exhibition certainly clears up the remark in the jury's report as to many of the competitors not adhering sufficiently closely to the conditions. At least 50 per cent. of the designs have broken some minor condition such as the finish of the plans in black and white, and on the question of cost a very large proportion of the schemes could not be erected for anything like the sum stipulated. One can quite understand the jury overlooking some minor departure from the conditions, but on the question of cost it is surprising to find a design receiving a mention which the author estimates will cost approximately 7d. per cubic foot. This particular design is modelled upon the lines of the Palais de Justice, Brussels, and with large and spacious halls and ornamental staircases would cost nearer £1,000,000 than the £520,000 estimated for.

One of the most striking features of the exhibition is the way in which the national architectural characteristics of the various nations competing stand out. German architecture is represented by some tremendously powerful work which rather impress one as too commercial looking, but in the freedom and proportion displayed in massing and grouping, the architects appear to have caught something of the spirit that inspired the designers of our mediæval cathedrals. Generally speaking, their plans are rather long drawn out and fail to achieve that compactness and ease of communication so desirable in a building of this description. This may partly be due to the fact that in many cases the office corridors have direct lighting on one side. The French and Italian designs are characterised by very careful detailed plan and elevational drawings and by the wonderful setting up and rendering of their perspectives.

It is generally easier to criticise and find fault with than commend a prize-winning design, as seldom, if ever, is the perfect solution evolved; but the writer, who may claim to have some knowledge of the subject, having spent six months in studying the conditions and preparing a design, was greatly impressed with the scheme submitted by Julien Flegenheimer (Geneva) and H. P. Nenot (Paris). This design, one of the nine prize-winners, exhibits an almost perfect solution of the requirements for quick and easy communication between the Secretariat and Assembly Hall, one of the most difficult problems to solve. The necessary accommodation is provided in an extremely clever and straightforward manner; the elevations, though not very impressive, are pleasing and well proportioned, and the scheme is one of the most economical submitted, and could be carried out within the limit of cost laid down. (See page 210.)

In conclusion, after viewing the exhibition, one is constrained to say that the profession has done its utmost for the League of Nations. Let us then hope, when the project is again reviewed at the meeting of the League's Assembly in September, the decision taken will do justice to this magnificent and inspiring response.

Bridges on the Upper Thames.

At a meeting of the Surrey County Council at Kingston, on July 26, the Chairman (Alderman E. J. Holland), said they had held a meeting of the Plans Committee that morning with regard to the projected three new bridges over the Thames, the object being to secure the general approval of the Finance Committee to expenditure which would have to be incurred in the very near future in the promotion of a Bill for the Thames bridges in the next session of Parliament. Speaking for the Middlesex and Surrey County Councils, he said they were not prepared to go forward without an assurance on the part of the Ministry that a grant of 75 per cent. of the capital cost would be forthcoming in respect of the bridges and the approaches, and a grant of 50 per cent. in regard to the roads. He asked the Council to give their general approval to incur the necessary expense, £17,000, for preparing plans and generally for promoting the Bill, which had received the sanction of the Finance Committee.

This was agreed to.

SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

R.I.B.A.

Maintenance Scholarships in Architecture.

The Board of Architectural Education of the R.I.B.A. announce that the following R.I.B.A. Maintenance Scholarships in Architecture have been renewed for the academic year 1927-1928 :—

Austin K. Brown (Newcastle), School of Architecture, Armstrong College, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
E. L. W. Davies (Colchester), Bartlett School of Architecture, University of London.
B. I. Day (Bideford, Devon), R.W.A. School of Architecture, Bristol.
H. Jackson (Birmingham), Birmingham School of Architecture.
E. J. White (Hull), Bartlett School of Architecture, University of London.

The Scholarships are intended to enable promising students to attend an approved course at one of the Schools of Architecture recognised by the R.I.B.A. for the purpose of exemption from its examinations.

Following are notes from the minutes of the Council for July 11 :—

Membership of the Council.—The President, Mr. Walter Tapper, after welcoming the new members of the Council, referred to the services rendered by those members who had retired since the last meeting, and, on his proposition, a cordial vote of thanks was passed in their favour and recorded on the minutes.

Presentation of Drawings to the R.I.B.A.—The Council passed a cordial vote of thanks to Lady Harriet Lindsay for her kindness in presenting William Burges's competition drawings of Edinburgh Cathedral to the Institute. The drawings will be exhibited in the meeting room at the inaugural meeting in November.

The British School at Rome.—The Council have appointed Mr. H. M. Fletcher, Chairman of the Board of Architectural Education, as one of their two representatives on the Council of the British School at Rome for a term of three years.

Board of Architectural Education.

(*a*) Distribution of Schools of Architecture.—A comprehensive and valuable report on the subject of architectural education in Great Britain has been prepared by a special committee of the Board. This report, which deals particularly with the various methods of entry into the profession and the distribution of the schools in which architecture is taught, has been adopted by the Council, and the Board have been requested to give effect, as far as possible, to the recommendations and suggestions contained in it.

(*b*) *The School of Architecture, Edinburgh.*—The Council, on the recommendation of the Board, have approved the proposed five years' part-time course at the Edinburgh School of Architecture for the purpose of exemption from the R.I.B.A. Intermediate Examination.

(*c*) *The School of Architecture of the Municipal School of Arts and Crafts, Southend-on-Sea.*—The Council, on the recommendation of the Board, have granted this School exemption from the R.I.B.A. Intermediate Examination, under the usual conditions, for its three years' full-time day course of architecture.

(*d*) *The R.I.B.A. Intermediate Examination.*—The Board reported the results as follows :—Examined, 85; Passed, 30; Relegated, 55; Percentage passed, 35 per cent.

The Council approved the recommendation of the Board that a candidate relegated in one of the optional historical subjects should, if he so desired, be permitted to offer a different optional historical subject upon his subsequent examination.

(*e*) *Examination in Professional Practice for Students of Recognised Schools exempted from the Final Examination.*—The Board reported the results as follows :—McGill University, Montreal, November, 1926: Examined, 5; Relegated, 0; Passed, 5.

(*f*) *Special Examination in Design for former Members of the Society of Architects,*

Durban.—The Board reported the results as follows:—Examined, 1; Relegated, 0; Passed, 1.

(*g*) *The R.I.B.A. Travelling Card.*—The Board have prepared a précis of information received from the R.I.B.A. Hon. Corresponding Members with reference to the regulations for sketching and measuring public buildings in various countries in Europe. This précis will be published in the Institute Journal and Kalendar and also in the R.I.B.A. Travelling Card.

(*h*) *R.I.B.A. (Anderson and Webb) Scholarship at Cambridge University School of Architecture.*—The Council have approved the recommendation of the Board that, in future, students of Girton and Newnham shall be eligible, on the same conditions as men, for the R.I.B.A. (Anderson and Webb) Scholarship at the Cambridge University School of Architecture.

(*j*) *R.I.B.A. Maintenance Scholarships.*—The Council, on the recommendation of the Board, have decided to offer for competition this year one Maintenance Scholarship of a maximum value of £100 for two years, tenable in the fourth and fifth year courses at a school recognised for exemption from the Final Examination by a student who has already completed satisfactorily a three years' course in a recognised school.

Studentship.—The following Probationers were elected Students of the R.I.B.A.:—

Allen, Ernest Cecil Porter (A.A.).
Bartholomew, George (Glasgow School of Architecture).
Beattie, Isobel Hogg Kerr (Edinburgh College of Art).
Carr, Frank Henry (Passed I.E.).
Cartwright, Thomas Nelson (Passed I.E.).
Cooper, Kenneth James (Passed I.E.).
Crosby, Edmund Lionel (Passed I.E.).
Day, Ronald Frederick Richard (A.A.).
Evans, Charles Herbert (Passed I.E.).
Ford, Hugh Hubbard (Passed I.E.).
Gale, Arthur Harry (Passed I.E.).
Grove, Edward Atkins (Passed I.E.).
Hall, Arthur Leonard (Passed I.E.)
Hall, Douglas (University of Liverpool).
Hamilton, Archibald Oliphant (Glasgow School of Architecture).
Hartland, Eric John (Passed I.E.).
Hartley, William Suthers (Passed I.E.)
Hedges, Harold Mason (Passed I.E.).
King, Frederick Stanley (Passed I.E.).
King, Jack Ian (Special exemption granted).
Lane, George Charles (Passed I.E.).
Lane, Howard Ross (Passed I.E.).
Lorimer, Allan Gordon (Glasgow School of Architecture).
Lyons, Edward Douglas (Passed I.E.).
MacGillivray, Ian Donald (University of Liverpool).
Maclennan, John (Robert Gordon's Colleges, Aberdeen).
McEwan, Margaret Jean (Glasgow School of Architecture).
Morris, Robert P. (Robert Gordon's Colleges, Aberdeen).
Mungeam, Reginald Herbert (Passed I.E.).
North, Guy Wood (Passed I.E.).
Parker, Hedley (Passed I.E.).
Pearson, Charles Edward (Passed I.E.).
Penn, Colin Troughton (Passed I.E.).
Reuben, Samuel Simon (Passed I.E.).
Ridout, Alfred Henry (Passed I.E.).
Russell, James Bell (Glasgow School of Architecture).
Shepherd, George Henry (Passed I.E.).
Smith, Alfred (Passed I.E.).
Stableford, Samuel Horace Sawbridge (Passed I.E.).
Tattersfield, Leonard (Passed I.E.).
Thompson, Eric (Passed I.E.).
Thomson, James Kilpatrick (Glasgow School of Architecture).
Vaughan, Reginald (Passed I.E.).
White, Edmund Julian (Passed I.E.).
Worthington, Thomas Shirley Scott (University of Manchester).

Note: I.E.=Intermediate Examination.

Board of Architectural Education: Conference with Teachers of Building.

On Tuesday, July 26, the Board of Architectural Education and the Science Standing Committee of the Royal Institute of British Architects held a Conference with representative Teachers of Building who have been undergoing a course in London arranged by the Board of Education. The Conference took place in the Galleries and was largely attended. The Chairman of the Board of Architectural Education, Mr. Henry M. Fletcher, F.R.I.B.A., M.A.Cantab., presided, and a paper on "Instruction in the Application of Science to Building Construction" was read by Dr. R. E. Stradling, Director of Building Research, Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. (We give a report of this paper in this issue.)

In the subsequent discussion, the following speakers took part:—Messrs. Hugh Davies (H.M.I.), P. J. Waldram, L.R.I.B.A., J. L. Manson (H.M.I.), B. S. Townroe, F. Shaw (Wigan), Norman Howdill, B.Sc. (Tottenham), Alan E. Munby, F.R.I.B.A., Martin S. Briggs, F.R.I.B.A. (H.M.I.).

The teachers subsequently inspected the following examples of Architects' Working Drawings, which were exhibited in the Galleries:—House at Stowell Hill, Ashley Chase, Dorset (Mr. E. Guy Dawber, P.P.R.I.B.A., A.R.A., architect); the Church of St. Mary, Harrogate (Mr. Walter Tapper, P.R.I.B.A., A.R.A., architect); Kensington Kinema (Messrs. Granger & Leathart, AA.R.I.B.A., architects).

CARDIFF TECHNICAL COLLEGE.

Department of Architecture and Civic Design.

The following awards have been made as a result of the Sessional Examinations at the School of Architecture at the Technical College, Cardiff. Professor A. C. Dickie, M.A., F.S.A., A.R.I.B.A., was the External Examiner.

Fifth Examination: For the Diploma awarded at the end of the five years' Full-time Day Course. (Individual students who are awarded this Diploma are exempted from the R.I.B.A. Final Examination with the exception of the subject of Professional Practice.)—D. J. Williams, Diploma; H. Bull, Diploma, subject to completion of six months' practical experience.

Fourth Examination: P. G. Budgen.

Third Examination: For the Certificate awarded at the end of the three years' Full-time Day Course, exempting from the R.I.B.A. Intermediate Examination.—Miss O. E. Price; C. J. Bartlett; C. L. Bugler.

Second Examination: F. K. Aitken; J. W. Bishop; C. A. E. Thatcher.

First Examination: H. J. Hughes; W. H. Maton; C. Rosser; J. P. Ward.

ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS, SURVEYORS AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANTS.

Following is a list of the new officials and Members of Council of this body:—

President: Mr. H. R. Surridge (Kettering).

Vice-Presidents: Mr. C. F. Deffee, L.R.I.B.A. (Dublin); Mr. C. B. Parkes, L.R.I.B.A. (Birmingham); Mr. C. McLachlan, A.R.I.B.A.; Mr. J. H. Scott, P.A.S.I., A.M.I.Struct.E. (Harrogate).

Trustees: Mr. J. W. Denington, L.R.I.B.A.; Mr. A. M. Laurie; Mr. R. G. Strachan, F.S.I.

Hon. General Treasurer: Mr. S. Sanders, P.A.S.I.

Hon. Auditors: Mr. A. Boulton, L.R.I.B.A.; Mr. S. R. Day, L.R.I.B.A.

Hon. Editor, "The Keystone": Mr. C. McLachlan, A.R.I.B.A.

Members of Executive Council: Messrs. H. G. Avery, A.R.I.B.A.; J. Batty, A.R.I.B.A.; P. G. Bridge; N. F. Cachemaille-Day, A.R.I.B.A.; H. W. Chester, A.R.I.B.A.; P. W. Dawney, P.A.S.I.; J. W. Denington, L.R.I.B.A.; C. W. Denton, A.I.Struct.E.; J. W. M. Dudding; Major A. S. Hinkley; C. H. Holden; W. H. Hamlyn, A.R.I.B.A.; L. A. F. Ireland, L.R.I.B.A.; W. Leicester, L.R.I.B.A.; D. E. Masters, A.R.I.B.A.; A. W. Metcalf; Capt. A. S. Reeves, L.R.I.B.A.; C. Sheppard; E. A. D. Tanner, A.R.I.B.A.; John Mitchell, General Secretary.

Repairs at Hampton Court Palace.

After four years' work the repairs to the finely-carved roof of Wolsey's Great Hall at Hampton Court Palace have just been completed following the extensive damage done to the timbers by the death watch beetle. Complete restoration and reinforcement of the roof with girders were necessary, many of the old wooden beams having been almost completely eaten away by the beetle. The undamaged beams have been specially treated with preservatives, and the new ones have been specially graded to harmonise.

THE TRADE UNIONS AND TRADE DISPUTES BILL.

Report Stage, House of Lords.

The amendments made in the Trade Unions and Trade Disputes Bill on the Report Stage in the House of Lords were few in number. The Lord Chancellor, in pursuance of the promise he gave in Committee, moved an amendment to clause 1, sub-clause (4), that no regulation under section 2 of the Emergency Powers Act, 1920, shall make it an offence for a person merely to have ceased work or refused to continue to work or to accept employment. We explained this matter in our issue for July 22.

On the understanding that if another view were taken in the other House no pledge must be taken to have been given, the Lord Chancellor accepted and suggested amendments to clause 3, sub-clause (2), which provides: "In this section the expression 'to intimidate' means to cause in the mind of a person a reasonable apprehension of injury to him or any member of his family, or of violence or damage to any person or property; and the expression 'injury' includes other than physical or material injury." After the word "family" the words "or to any of his dependants" were added, and in the definition of "injury," for the words "includes injury other than physical or material injury" were substituted "includes injury to a person in respect of his business, occupation, employment, or other source of income, and includes any actionable wrong."

In clause 5, which relates to civil servants, an amendment was accepted, moved by the Government, which modifies sub-clause (2), which deals with the disqualification for offences: Disqualification shall not take place in the case of a first offence if within one month after warning the person shall cease to contravene the regulations.

In clause 6, sub-clause (4), which provides: "There shall be added to section 5 of the Conspiracy and Protection of Property Act, 1875, the following provision, that is to say, 'If any person employed by a local or other public authority wilfully breaks a contract of service with that authority, knowing or having reasonable cause to believe that the probable consequence of his doing so, either alone or in combination with others, will be to hinder or prevent the discharge of the functions of the authority . . .'" for the words "hinder or prevent the discharge of the functions of the authority" were substituted "cause injury or damage or grave inconvenience to the community."

In clause 8 and the definition of the word "strike," as we showed in our issue of July 22, in Committee, the words "or to accept employment" were omitted. We ventured to point out that the omission of these words might have serious consequences, and Lord Inchcape, on the Report stage, drew attention to the case of seamen, where the whole body might refuse employment and thus paralyse the export and import trade, and he moved the re-insertion of the words omitted. This was carried, but an appeal was made to the Lord Chancellor by Lord Reading to ascertain before the third reading whether the words could be inserted so as only to apply to the shipping industry, but no pledge was given on this point.

In our last notice we pointed out that a concerted refusal to accept employment might present all the features of a strike intended to coerce the Government, and we hope the words, now re-inserted, will be retained.

The Bill was passed in the House of Lords on the 25th ult. On the motion that the Bill be passed Lord Haldane moved an amendment that the words "or to accept employment" in the definition of a "strike" should be omitted, but the Lord Chancellor said that after careful consideration he was convinced that the words should be retained, and Lord Reading found himself in agreement with the Lord Chancellor, and the amendment was defeated.

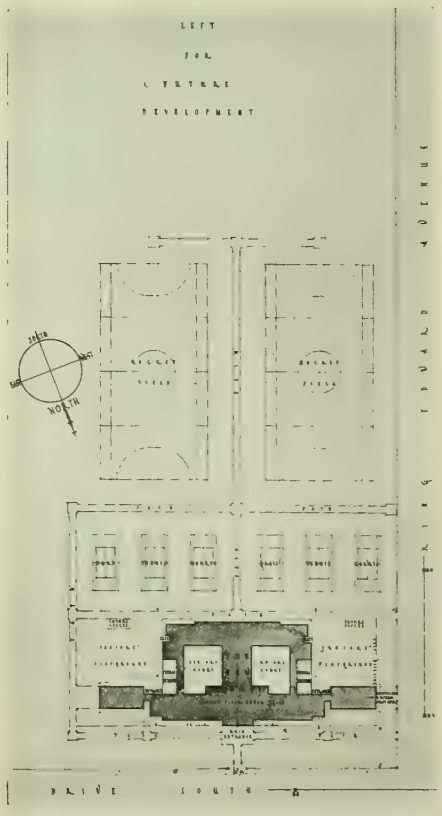
STATUTORY EXAMINATION FOR DISTRICT SURVEYORS

In the early days of the Metropolitan Building Acts, the district surveyors who administered the Act were architects in private practice, and they continued to carry on their private practice while acting as district surveyors, the only restriction being that if they had a building in their own district the Metropolitan Board of Works appointed another district surveyor to superintend the work on that particular building. This custom worked satisfactorily for many years, and the Building Acts were administered by these district surveyors in a semi-judicial manner, and with sympathy in carrying out the spirit of the law with reasonable adjustment to meet the particular circumstances and not with a red-tape insistence on the letter of the Acts. The district surveyor who was also in private practice knew the difficulty of applying the Building Acts to particular problems, and was able to help the builder to meet them in a common-sense way.

The first change was when the London County Council required district surveyors to give up their private practice and depend wholly on the fees paid for their services. This was the first check to candidates coming forward for appointment, because the architect who throws up his practice loses his connection, and when he is called on to give up his district finds it very difficult to recover his clients. The policy of the London County Council appears to be in the direction of still further reducing the independent position of the district surveyor, and at present there is so much uncertainty about the terms of his office that architects having the necessary experience appear to be loath to give up their private practice for appointments under the London County Council.

The proposal of the London County Council to hold an examination of its own in addition to the examinations to be held as usual by the Royal Institute of British Architects in October next is to be regretted. The Institute examination, which has been carried on for many years, and which has resulted in passing excellent candidates for the important post of district surveyor, has recently attracted but few candidates to sit for the examinations. This is largely due to the uncertainty of the position of the district surveyor in the future. The setting up of another examination will not increase the number of candidates unless the standard of qualification for the new examination is very much reduced, and the effect on the Royal Institute examination cannot fail to be detrimental. The standard of the Institute's examination has necessarily been a high one, and especially in the *viva voce* examination the aim has been to pass candidates who had practical experience and who would apply that experience promptly and with discretion.

It is to be hoped that some means may be adopted to avoid lowering the standard of the examination and to make the terms of employment more attractive to the candidates and thus produce the increase in the number of candidates applying to be examined.



Lytham Girls' School Competition: First Premiated Design.

Messrs. Rees & Holt, FF.R.I.B.A., Architects.

THAMES BRIDGES

At a recent meeting of the L.C.C., in reply to an inquiry concerning the condition of Waterloo Bridge, Mr. Nigel Colman (the vice-chairman) said the report of the Royal Commission on Cross-River Traffic recorded the fact that, in addition to the serious subsidence which had taken place in pier No. 4, there had been, up to July, 1926, a settlement of approximately 11 in. and 7 in. respectively in the two adjacent piers, Nos. 3 and 5. Since 1926 further slight subsidences had occurred, but decidedly not to such extent as to give cause for apprehension at present or to necessitate the closing of the bridge. Waterloo Bridge was at present quite safe for public traffic in the way it was now used; the temporary supports were being efficiently maintained and the structure was under constant observation. No changes endangering the safe use of the bridge had been observed since the last statement in July, 1926.

Mr. J. D. Gilbert asked the chairman of the Improvements Committee whether the Committee could do anything to expedite a decision in the case of the Charing Cross inquiry, so that some practical steps might be taken with regard to Waterloo Bridge; what was the approximate annual cost of maintaining Waterloo Bridge in its present state; and whether, in the event of further collapse and expense, the Government would be responsible in view of the great delay in rebuilding caused by their action.

Mr. Colman replied that the investigations of the Advisory Committee on the Charing Cross scheme were proceeding, but their report could not be made for some months. The estimated cost of the maintenance of Waterloo Bridge during the current financial year was about £12,000.

The speaker informed Mr. J. D. Gilbert that the erection of a temporary bridge would be the first operation carried out in connection with the reconstruction of Lambeth Bridge. It was anticipated that a contract would be ready for letting the work towards the end of the present year. The temporary bridge would be sited up-stream from the present bridge; it was designed to carry foot traffic only, and would have five openings over the river. The central span would have a headroom about 21 ft. above Trinity high-water mark. It would not constitute a serious impediment to river traffic.

ART IN INDUSTRY

The Committee appointed by the Council of the British Institute of Industrial Art to inquire into the art training of middlemen, in a report just issued, state that it is of real social importance that the distributor should be equipped with knowledge, intelligence, and power of appreciation, so that encouragement may be given to a demand for better artistic products by the public, and to the supply of better products by manufacturers and craftsmen.

In their conclusions the committee consider that the successful development of art education of the kind contemplated depends essentially on the sympathetic encouragement given by heads of businesses or of departments, and especially on the facilities given by them for attendance of classes by persons in their employ, and on the offer of employment or promotion to those who have successfully completed their educational courses. The types of education provision required are:—Pre-employment schools, either full time or part time, for boys and girls of 14 to 16 who have left secondary or elementary schools; higher pre-employment classes for selected students who have passed through pre-employment schools and who intend to enter employment about the age of 18 or 18; part-time classes, either in the evening or where practicable in business hours, for the younger employees of distributive firms; and special lectures, organised visits to museums, exhibitions, etc.

The committee recommend their proposals to the local education authorities and representatives of distributive trades, and consider that the syllabus for the university teaching of art in relation to commerce, adopted by the University of London on the recommendation of the institute, is well suited to its special purpose and indicates the general principles to be aimed at.

BOOK REVIEW

Castles. By Sir Charles Oman, K.B.E.) (Published by the Great Western Railway. 5s. net.

This volume, *Castles*, a small quarto of excellent format, is the third of the series dealing with archæological features of the Western Shires, the other two giving as the "Abbeys" and "Cathedrals." It is a case of "good is not good enough, the best is not too good," when the great railway companies employ our academicians to draw their posters, and eminent scholars like Dr. James, the Provost of Eton, to write of the Abbeys, and Sir Charles Oman, Chichele Professor of Modern History in the University of Oxford, to compile a finely illustrated book on Castles. Draw a straight line, as the crow flies, from Paddington to Manchester, and we find on the western side of that line the area dealt with—the Western Counties and the whole of Wales. Needless to say, it is the country traversed by the Great Western Railway and the Castles are as far apart in size, importance, and distance as Royal Windsor, stately Warwick, and the small and oft-times ruinous strongholds of the Welsh Marches and such harbour defences as St. Mawes, over against Falmouth.

The book, as Sir Charles says in the preface, is the result of two most interesting journeys, devoted to castle-seeking, in 1924 and 1925 in Wales, the Welsh borders, Somerset, Devon, and Cornwall. The author was accompanied by his son, who carried a camera and utilised it to good purpose, seeing that he is responsible for 25 of the 107 plates reproduced from photographs. These illustrations could scarcely have been better chosen or more carefully reproduced. The coloured frontispiece, "A Siege of the 15th Century," is from a manuscript belonging to Edward IV, now in the Soane Museum. It would be interesting to know who is responsible for the 67 pen-and-ink sketches interspersed throughout the 230 pp. of interesting and informative text. *Castles* is a book which will go a long way towards popularising our Western Shires as home holiday haunts.

ARCHITECTS' & BUILDERS' INQUIRY BUREAU

We are glad to give questions and answers, but cannot accept responsibility for contributed replies, especially on legal matters

May we appeal to our correspondents to submit their queries on paper of a size easily filed, and written as legibly as possible, or, better still, in typewriting?—Ed.

Lime for Plastering.

[Reply to "What Else," July 22.]

Sir,—"What Else" still appears to have missed the point raised in your issue of July 1 that mystified "Puzzled," who, having seen one part of *putty* lime added to *three* parts of sand, found on analysis that the resultant mortar contained *four* parts of sand to one of lime. "What Else" suggested that the only solution is that the putty lime must have been adulterated with sand before it was measured. "What Else" now tells us that the bulk or volume of sand and lime will be reduced by the addition of some water. This reduction in volume is only apparent but not real, as all that happens is that the addition of water enables the particles of lime and sand to pack closer. What the analyst found was the true content of sand and lime. He was not asked to find the proportions in which sand and *putty* lime were first mixed, and for his calculation he eliminated both water and air, and measured the components *free from voids*. Put another way, the only difference between a bucket of putty lime and a bucket of lime wash is that the putty contains very much less water than the wash. It is rather difficult to say where one begins and the other ends, but a rough distinction might be that a bucket of whitewash poured gently on a very slightly inclined plane would run away over the lower edge, whereas the putty would remain in the form of a soft cake whose height and diameter would depend on the *age* of the putty and consequent loss of water content.

"Puzzled" may rest assured that in this instance the analyst's result went to prove that the mixing was quite honest. If there was any failure it was not due to insufficient lime. J. R. T.

Difficulty of Measuring Sand.

Sir,—In considering the proportions of the various materials used and specified in concretes and mortars, unforeseen and curious results may afterwards crop up in analysis owing to the extraordinary behaviour of sand under varying conditions. Mr. B. Price Davies, in his book on estimating, makes the following observation:—"Sand, however, has other peculiarities. Wet sand is generally considered to be heavier per volume than dry sand. This is correct if water is run into dry sand and the sand is undisturbed. If disturbed, however, such as is the case when it is shovelled about for use, the moist sand is lighter per volume than dry sand. Experiments carried out by the author showed that sand containing 5 per cent. by weight of moisture contracted to three-quarters its volume when dried."

It will be readily seen from this how largely an analysis may vary with regard to mortars and concretes made under varying conditions as to weather, cover, and so on, quite apart from such questions methods of handling and measuring other constituents.

Ellesmere.

Artificial Stone.

Reply to "Chartered Surveyors" and "Builders," July 22.]

Sir,—If artificial stonework is measured in detail in a sensible manner it is, of course, the right way to deal with it in a bill of quantities, but I maintain that to measure it in the same way as stonework is not only the way to get a dear job but is actually misleading to the sub-contractors. With stone, one takes the cube of the stone needed to enclose the finished moulded stone, and then the beds and joints and sunk faces, etc., and labours generally are given as extras. This is quite right since this is the material required to produce the finished article and the labours necessary to achieve it. With artificial stone it is entirely different. The bulk of material is the actual amount of concrete needed to fill the moulds, and this, in the case of a column or cornice, is likely to be less than the cube of stone by perhaps as much as 25 per cent. Again, the labours are entirely different, the only process concerned being the making of the moulds, and the lining of exposed faces with the stone facing. In the case of a run of a hundred cornice stones, the labours in the case of masonry are the same for each. If it costs A pounds to make one stone, it costs 50A pounds to make fifty. But in the case of artificial stone it may cost A pounds to make a mould of one stone and fill it with concrete, but it will certainly not cost 50A pounds to make fifty, and still less in proportion each to make 100.

Owing to the different character of this class of work, I have hitherto made it a rule to get a firm quotation from the plans from the specialists and include it as a P.C. item. If I found this to be unsatisfactory or were called upon to measure the work I should certainly take out the quantities for the special wood moulds and give a nett cube of the concrete filling and a super area for the facing material. This can be the only fair way of arriving at the quantity value of the work. Surveyor.

English Oak.

[Reply to Restorer, July 22.]

Sir,—Your correspondent should specify the oak as to have been seasoned one year in the stick and one year in the plank. He need not be too much frightened at shakes, which are inevitable in English oak of large scantling. They do not affect the strength to a large degree except in very severe cases. In internal work where the character of the work renders the presence of shakes not to be permitted, Austrian oak should be specified, or failing that, Japanese. Timber.

Soft Woods.

[Reply to "Youngster," July 22.]

Sir,—Red wood should be specified for all carpentry work and soft wood joinery, unless good dry Columbian or Oregon be used for the latter. It is less subject to incipient dry rot than white and generally considerably stronger. Specification.

Patent Water Ejector.

Sir,—Can any of your readers give the name of the maker of an ejector for automatically emptying water from a wet cellar? I have heard of a "patent" operated from the water-supply pipe, but I cannot ascertain the maker's name. D.

Asbestos Scalloped Tiles.

[Reply to "Architect," July 29.]

Sir,—The tile with the corners taken off gives a rough effect of scalloping, and is supplied by practically all the manufacturers. The actual scalloped tile is now obtainable in sections of about half a dozen tile forms as the unit, and it makes a good roof and is pleasant in effect. Perhaps this may be what your correspondent requires.

Z.

Dampness in Floors.

Sir,—I should be glad of some information upon a point regarding an odorous dampness present in my house—a basementless one. I have tried ventilation in grating fashion from the front door through to the kitchen, and have also taken up some of the floors and laid down charcoal—all to no effect. Can you suggest any means for overcoming the smell? In addition, the damp has affected the walls of the rooms to the height of about 18 in. Is there a remedy for this? T. H.

Painting Stonework.

[Reply to "R. W.," July 29.]

Sir,—I should suggest a good quality oil-bound water paint as the best for the job contemplated. Distemper.

THE WEEK IN PARLIAMENT

The London Squares.

Captain Crookshank asked the Minister of Health whether he was able to announce the composition of the Royal Commission on London Squares, whose appointment he foreshadowed recently; whether he could announce the terms of reference; and, if so, whether the Commission would be able to inquire into the question of making arrangements for the opening of various squares and gardens in London to school-children during the months of August and September.

Mr. Chamberlain said that the terms of reference of the Royal Commission on London Squares were: "To inquire and report on the squares and similar open spaces existing in the area of the administrative County of London with special reference to the conditions on which they are held and used and the desirability of their preservation as open spaces and to recommend whether any or all of them should be permanently safeguarded against any use detrimental to their character as open spaces, and if so, by what means and on what terms and conditions."

It seemed to him doubtful whether a question such as that mentioned by Captain Crookshank would be within these terms of reference. The composition of the Commission was as follows:—The Most Hon. the Marquess of Londonderry (Chairman); Alderman C. H. Bird, Mr. Frank Briant, Dame Caroline Bridgeman, Sir George Duckworth, Sir Howard Frank, Mr. M. L. Gwyer, Mr. F. W. Hobbs, Alderman Sir Henry F. New, Mr. R. C. Norman, Councillor the Rev. A. G. Pritchard, Mr. B. Snell, Mr. Carmichael Thomas, Colonel K. P. Vaughan-Morgan; Secretary, Mr. I. F. Armer.

Rural Schemes.

Mr. Chamberlain informed Brig.-General Clifton Brown that schemes under the Housing (Rural Workers) Act submitted by 40 county councils and five rural district councils had so far been sanctioned. He had already approved applications in these cases covering upwards of 2,600 houses.

Municipal Rents.

Mr. Haslam asked the Minister of Health whether he was aware that many occupiers of houses owned by the municipality of Sheffield were in arrears with their rent, and that the County Borough Council of Sheffield were making large remissions of these arrears; and if he had received a report from his inspectors on the matter.

Mr. Chamberlain said he had no recent information as to the arrears of rents of tenants of houses erected by the Sheffield City Council beyond that reported in the Press. His Department was only directly concerned with rents of houses erected under the Housing Act of 1919. The last audited accounts furnished by the Council were for the year to March 31, 1926, and in those accounts the net rental income in respect of houses erected under the Housing Act of 1919 was shown as £52,530. The amount written off in the year as irrecoverable was £529, and the balance of rents uncollected at the end of the year was £2,792.

Mr. J. Hudson asked the Minister of Health whether he would state on what date he gave his approval to the Chester City Council's proposal to increase the rents of tenants of houses who take in lodgers; and when the proposed increase took effect.

Mr. Chamberlain said that the Chester City Council were informed on July 5 last that he raised no objection to their proposal. It was understood that their proposals would have effect from an early date in August.

Enclosure of Commons.

Mr. Guinness informed Mr. C. Wilson that since 1895 the Ministry of Agriculture had consented in 123 cases to the enclosure of commons or parts of commons; and in every instance notice of the proposed enclosure was given to the parish and district council except in one case of urgency affecting a small area in Wales.

THE BUILDING TRADE

BOUNDARIES, FENCES AND TREES—I.

Purchasers of real property very usually take a fancy to a particular site as suitable for the purposes to which they desire to put it; they regard the character of the land, the aspect it will provide for a house, the view to be obtained from it, and all those features which in their eyes make it appear a desirable possession, and having grasped those aspects they at once desire possession and rather prefer to turn a blind eye to what may prove obstacles in the way of purchase, and sometimes even resent the lawyer suggesting stringent inquiries. The desired site, in fact, is treated by them as the proverbial "gift horse," but even a gift horse may prove an undesirable and expensive acquisition, and a site is far more likely to prove a source of anxiety and the occasion of litigation unless proper precautions are taken at the time of purchase. We remember a well-known firm of lawyers advising a client not to contest certain water rights, as his stream might run wine instead of water as regards costs if litigation were embarked upon, and the same thing though to a less degree might be said in the case of disputed boundaries. It might be imagined that the very first thing a purchaser would desire to be informed about accurately would be the boundaries of the land he is buying, what they are, and in whose ownership they will be, the inclusion of trees, etc., but this is often not the case in practice.

In the conveyance of small plots on building estates there is a convenient practice of defining the boundaries and also stating which of them are conveyed to the purchaser—thus the estimated size of the plot is given, its four boundaries are described, and it is stated which of those boundaries pass to the purchaser; but in purchases of real property this is the exception and not the rule which is stated in Webster's Conditions of Sale (Third Edition) to be as follows: "With regard to the boundaries of property sold it is conceived that no duty is imposed upon the vendor to inform the purchaser whether a hedge or wall forming the boundary is on the vendor's land or his neighbour's land, or in their joint ownership, and that in the absence of any statement in the particulars or conditions and of any indication given by the appearance of the property, the purchaser is not entitled to assume that the hedge is on the land sold or the wall is part of the property sold."

The difficulty in treating in a very short series of articles on the law of boundaries and fences is that so many general principles of law are involved that it is hard, so to speak, to isolate the subject. It involves a consideration of the law of easements and questions of conveyancing and other points of law, but we have selected the above quotation to start from, as the words "in the absence of any statement in the particulars or conditions" serve at any rate in the first instance to eliminate some conveyancing points relating to misdescription. The description of the property may be given by measurements, in which case the words "more or less" are usually added; by the abuttal of the property on a road, a river, a stream, the sea shore, or other property, by reference to a plan, or by reference to its past or present occupation, and it is clear that the boundaries may be ascertained from one or all of these statements. If they disagree the one with the other, then questions may arise as to misdescription, but that is a branch of the subject we shall not deal with at present, as we are more or less confining our observations in these articles to the questions which may arise after purchase between adjoining owners as to the property of the boundaries or fences themselves.

It is clear that the extent of the property may be defined accurately in the conveyance by all or any of the above methods of description, and yet that the owner after purchase may have not the least idea as to whether he owns the boundaries thus indicated or whether they belong to the adjoining owner. In the absence of express information on the subject the ownership of the boundary fences will be determined by various inferences to which we shall refer in detail, but, as is shown from the above quotation, the appearance of the property at the time of purchase may lead to an action for misrepresentation and also suggest an inference not supported by fact. Thus in Denny *v.* Hancock (1870 6 Ch. 1) on the sale of a small residential estate, the plan exhibited showed the western side as bounded by a strip of ground covered with a mass of small trees and shrubs. The intending purchaser inspected the property with this plan in his hand and found on this western side these shrubs and three magnificent trees all bounded on the west by an iron fence. The plan represented in a conspicuous manner all the detached trees standing on the property, except those three trees none of them so large as the three trees in question, and he assumed that the iron fence, including the shrubs and these three trees would be the boundary of the property he was purchasing, and bid for the property. As a matter of fact, the fence stood upon glebe land which was not included in the sale, the real boundary being indicated by stumps which were concealed by the shrubs. This mistake was discovered before the purchase was completed and the purchaser declined to complete. In an action for specific performance it was held by the Court of Appeal that a purchaser inspecting the property with the plan would naturally conclude that the iron fence was the boundary, and there was nothing to put him on inquiry, and that in such a case the difference between the apparent and true boundaries ought to have been mentioned in the particulars, and specific performance of the contract could not be enforced. In this case, the contract not being completed, the purchaser had his remedy for misdescription, but we cite the case merely as showing the need for care in ascertaining the true boundaries.

Another case showing the danger of judging by appearances is Brewer *v.* Brown (1884 28 Ch. Div. 309). There in the particulars of sale of freehold property the garden was described as "enclosed by a rustic wall with tradesmen's side entrance": the wall did not form part of the property and the tradesmen's side entrance was used on sufferance. This was known to the vendor but not disclosed to the purchaser, and although the conditions of sale provided that mistakes or errors in the description should not annul the sale, but should be the subject of compensation, this was held not to be a case for compensation, and the purchaser was entitled to have the contract rescinded.

Assuming, however, that a purchaser has got the amount of land he expected with the boundaries which he understood to be the boundaries and the sale is completed, and he has taken possession and subsequently a dispute arises between him and an adjoining owner as to the ownership of a particular boundary, then the question arises how is this dispute as to ownership to be determined

Of course, the most conclusive evidence would be the deed of conveyance and, as we have said, in the case of small plots the deed often defines the ownership of the boundaries, but in other cases the only evidence may be derived from inference. The general rule that a fence belongs to the owner of the land upon which it stands, by itself, carries the matter but little further, leaving it still to be determined in whom the land is vested, either by reference to the measurements given in the conveyance or other evidence.

Let us first take the most ordinary case where there is a hedge with a ditch on one side; the presumption in law, apart from other evidence, is that the hedge belongs to the owner of the land in which the ditch is not (Guy *v.* West (1808, 2 Selw N.P. 1287)), but if there are two ditches, one on each side, then the ownership of the hedge must be ascertained by proving acts of ownership (Guy *v.* West (ubi sup.)), and the same rule appears to apply to a bank and a ditch as to a hedge, Vowles *v.* Miller (1810 Taunt 137). In this latter case it was, however, decided that it did not follow that the ownership of the ditch would be presumed to extend to the width of 8 ft. from the interior side of the bank—that is, allowing 4 ft. for the base of the bank and 4 ft. for the ditch—for proof of the ancient width of the ditch would be evidence that the ownership did not extend beyond the outer edge thereof.

It is not very often that these old decisions laying down general principles come before the Courts, but this question of the hedge and ditch was discussed comparatively recently by the Court of Appeal in Marshall *v.* Taylor (1895 1 Ch. 641). In that case the plaintiff and defendant were the owners of adjacent houses facing a road from Preston to Liverpool. Both houses were surrounded by gardens and before the year 1868 the two gardens were separated by a ditch running east and west with a high beech hedge on the south side. The house of the plaintiff's predecessor, in the title, was situated to the south of the hedge and the drainage of his house used to run into the ditch. About the year 1868 the plaintiff's predecessor had laid drain pipes in the ditch into which the drainage of both houses then ran, and he covered in the ditch. The plaintiff purchased his house in 1871, the property being described in the conveyance as "All that messuage and garden and land thereto belonging containing together 3 roods and 24 perches, including the hedge-row or fence on the north-west side of the said premises." His predecessor had been in the habit of cutting the hedge, and to do this on the north side he had stood in the ditch. The defendant came into possession of his house in 1875, and according to the measurement of the property in the purchase deed the ditch did not appear to be included, but ever since the ditch had been covered in, the surface had been within the yard and garden of the defendant's house and had been used by him as a pathway and for flower borders, and a fowl house had been erected upon it. The plaintiff continued to cut the hedge, and on two occasions had opened the ditch to clean the drain. He did this with the knowledge and acquiescence of the defendant, but from the evidence it was not clear whether previous permission had been obtained.

The plaintiff brought this action for a declaration that the land for a distance of 4 ft. from the hedge forming the site of the ditch was his, and for an injunction restraining the defendant from trespassing on that strip of land. The decision turned upon the fact that assuming the plaintiff to have owned the ditch at some time, he had since become dispossessed, the defendant having exercised acts of ownership a sufficient time to have acquired a title under the Statute of Limitations, but we refer to the case on account of certain observations made by the Court of Appeal. All the members of the Court expressed considerable doubt whether the presumption of the ownership of a ditch beyond a hedge arises where the ditch is a natural feature and not artificially made. Lord Halsbury on this part of the case said: "I think the inclination of my opinion would be, if I were compelled to arrive at a judgment upon it, that the plaintiff originally

possessed this piece of land, though perhaps I am more influenced by the exact coincidence of the measurements that I ought to be. . . I place no reliance at all upon any supposed presumption that arises from the position of the hedge and ditch; if it was a ditch. I entertain considerable doubt myself whether it was not a small grip formed by the lie of the land."

Lord Justice Lindley said: "Whether that ditch or drain, or whatever you call it, was artificial, or whether it was natural, no one knows. It did not run straight like a ditch cut for a drain, but it ran more or less meandering down, twisting about. . . I doubt very much whether the ordinary doctrine which we find laid down in the books is applicable to a case where you do not know that the ditch is artificial. When you do know that the ditch is artificial there is no difficulty in applying the rule that the ditch belongs to the hedge, and that the owner of the hedge is the owner of the ditch."

MODERN BATHROOM ACCOMMODATION IN HOTELS

Commenting upon Mr. Stanley Hamp's paper on this subject, read before the recent Hastings Congress of the Royal Sanitary Institute, and reported in our issue for July 22, Mr. Keith D. Young writes as follows:—

"The paper read by Mr. Stanley Hamp opens up a large, interesting, and important question. The planning and ventilation of water-closets and such rooms is a matter of vital importance not only in hotels and dwelling-houses but in hospitals. The law as it stands at present provides that every water-closet inside a building must abut upon an open space of not less than 100 square feet in area; and must be provided with a window of a certain minimum size, and a grating or other means of permanent ventilation. Mr. Hamp considers that when this regulation was made it was a valuable and necessary one. No doubt it was and is desirable that a water-closet should be provided with a window for purposes of light; but the obvious effect of opening the window must be, in the great majority of cases, to allow air to pass *through* the water-closet into the house.

"In the old days, when sanitary fittings were of the worst type, such an arrangement must have been at least a nuisance, and quite probably a danger to health. With the advent of scientific plumbing and improved sanitary fittings the element of danger has been largely eliminated. Still, it is not desirable that the interior of a house should be supplied with air which has to pass through a water-closet on its way in. If, therefore, a system can be devised by which the air from the water-closet can be drawn out into a shaft and discharged into the upper air away from all windows, the need for the external wall and the window opening into the 100 ft. square area vanishes.

"But Mr. Hamp makes no reference to the fact that in many hotels the by-law requiring each water-closet to have its own window is disregarded. In an hotel I know there is on the ground floor a group of water-closets, none of which has a window; the partitions are only about 7 ft. 6 in. high, and the closets are thus open to a large room fitted with lavatory basins and urinals, and lighted and ventilated by a lantern light in the ceiling. And this is a plan which has been adopted to my own knowledge in many hotels.

This is not, it may truly be said, an ideal arrangement: but if for the lantern light and its questionable efficiency as a ventilator there were substituted a carefully planned system of upcast shafts, provided with a sufficiently powerful fan or blower at the top, the question of ventilation would, I submit, be satisfactorily solved. Obviously such a system would want proper attention; but as the only part liable to break down would be the fan with its motor, it would surely be worth while to provide this in duplicate."

AUCTIONEERS' MEETING

The twenty-seventh annual provincial meeting of the Auctioneers' and Estate Agents' Institute of the United Kingdom was held at Torquay recently, being attended by a body of over 400 members and friends. In the course of his presidential address, Mr. Alfred J. Burrows said that in New York the problem of housing the business interests had been partly solved by the erection of the sky-scraper. The Americans argued that if the business area was one square mile, and the average height of the buildings 15 stories, by increasing it to 30 stories, the 640 acres became 1,280 acres. In London this plan was not practicable. The City could not extend eastward, where the tightly-packed population prevented it, and business firms did not like to move south of the River. The tendency therefore, was to extend to the west. Cavendish-square, ten years ago the home of the then Prime Minister, was already invaded by commerce. In St. James's-square about 50 per cent. of the houses were now devoted to business, as were many houses in Grosvenor-place, skirting the grounds of Buckingham Palace. Hanover-square had long been given over to offices and shops, and the infiltration was steadily increasing. Banks, insurance and shipping companies were all acquiring premises, and the head office of a world-famous tourist agency had migrated westwards. The hitherto sacred precincts of Park-lane now housed a building society, and big blocks of flats were being erected. Everywhere the process continued. How long would it be, asked the president, before further inroads were made on Manchester-square, Portman-square, and other squares? During the last 20 years there had been a great transference of the ownership of land in this country. Ten years ago we read daily reports of "England changing hands." Ancestral estates had been broken up and sold, mansions owned by members of the same family for centuries had been converted to institutional purposes. The causes, though well enough known, might be repeated, as they were still operative with almost undiminished severity. Chief of them all was the severe incidence of the death duties. Then came increased taxation rates and tithe, and higher cost of maintenance. The trend of legislation had been generally unfavourable to the landowner: he had been threatened with nationalisation and other projects savouring of confiscation, and his freedom of contract had been curtailed. The net return on the capital value of the estate was often less than one per cent. The combination of factors such as these had compelled landowners reluctantly to sell. The breaking up of estates was likely to continue, though at a slackened rate, as many of those most affected had already been sold. The Institute continued its sound and steady progress, said the President. Entrants to its ranks had not only to pass examinations of a practical character, but to carry on for a prescribed period professional work of a responsible nature before they could qualify for the higher grades of membership. The College of Estate Management, established by the Institute, and in the administration of which they had been joined by the Surveyors' Institution, the Land Agents' Society and the University of London, was carrying out with great efficiency its function of qualifying young men for entry to the profession. So great was its success that it had been found necessary to enlarge the buildings. The additional premises were to be formally opened by the Minister of Health. One temporary disappointment they had suffered—they had not secured their Royal Charter. But they had no intention whatever of abandoning the claim. By steadfastly pursuing the true objects of the Institute, the first of which was sound service to the community in general and to clients in particular, they would attain that solid eminence to which a Charter could not be refused.

COMPARISON OF PRICES OF BUILDING MATERIALS ON JULY 1st, 1927, WITH CURRENT PRICES.

Materials.	July 1, 1927. £ s. d.	August 1, 1927. £ s. d.	Rise. %	Fall. %
Bricks—				
Best Stocks	4 5 6	4 5 6	—	—
Flettons	2 14 3	2 14 3	—	—
Glazed	21 10 0	21 10 0	—	—
Thames Ballast	0 10 6	0 10 6	—	—
Thames Sand	0 14 6	0 14 6	—	—
Shingle (¾ in.)	0 12 9	0 12 9	—	—
Portland Cement	2 18 0	2 18 0	—	—
Ground Blue Lias Lime	2 13 6	2 13 6	—	—
Grey Stone Lime	3 0 9	3 0 9	—	—
Bath Stone	0 2 9½	0 2 9½	—	—
Portland Stone	0 4 4½	0 4 4½	—	—
Good Sound Building Timber—				
4 in. × 11 in.	28 0 0	28 0 0	—	—
3 in. × 11 in.	25 0 0	25 0 0	—	—
2 in. × 11 in.	25 0 0	25 0 0	—	—
3 in. × 9 in.	24 0 0	24 0 0	—	—
3 in. × 7 in.	20 0 0	20 0 0	—	—
3 in. × 4 in.	22 0 0	22 0 0	—	—
Slates—				
24 in. × 12 in.	37 12 6	37 12 6	—	—
22 in. × 12 in.	24 0 0	24 0 0	—	—
20 in. × 10 in.	25 12 6	25 12 6	—	—
16 in. × 10 in.	17 12 6	17 12 6	—	—
16 in. × 8 in.	13 15 0	13 15 0	—	—
R.S. Joists	12 10 0	12 10 0	—	—
Iron—				
Common Bars	13 0 0	13 0 0	—	—
Mild Steel Bars	10 0 0	10 0 0	—	—
Steel Bars	10 0 0	10 0 0	—	—
Cut Nails	19 0 0	19 0 0	—	—
Sheet Lead	33 0 0	32 10 0	—	1.51
Glass—				
15 oz. Sheet	0 0 2¾	0 0 2¾	—	—
21 oz. Sheet	0 0 4	0 0 4	—	—
26 oz. Sheet	0 0 4½	0 0 4½	—	—
Raw Linseed Oil	0 3 3	0 3 3	—	—
Turpentine	0 3 10	0 4 0	4.35	—
Ground English White Lead	46 0 0	46 0 0	—	—
White Lead Paint	65 10 0	65 10 0	—	—
Red Lead	38 0 0	38 0 0	—	—

SCIENCE AND BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

The Chairman of the Board of Architectural Education, Mr. H. M. Fletcher, F.R.I.B.A., presided at a conference, held at 9, Conduit-street, of representative teachers of building who were recently in London on a course arranged by the Board of Education. A paper was read by Dr. R. E. Stradling, Director of Building Research, Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, on the subject of "Instruction in the application of Science to Building Construction."

In commencing his lecture, Dr. Stradling said that in no industry was teaching more necessary than in building: yet there seemed to him to be a certain confusion of ideas as to what were the essentials. Therefore he proposed to summarise what he conceived to be the central idea round which courses of education for all branches of the building industry would have of necessity to be developed—namely, the basic study of the materials used. The subject on which he had been asked to speak was the instruction in the application of science to building construction, and perhaps it was advisable to draw attention to what was really meant when we spoke of science in that connection.

Science was an organised knowledge of nature. It had been found by experience both inside and outside the laboratory that certain actions were followed by certain results, and the scientific worker was merely one who believed that by a close study of the conditions under which certain processes take place, he could build up an organised scheme indicating the processes whereby nature works. We called the statement of a particular process a "natural law," and it was common experience (although we sometimes acted as though it were not) that if we did not work in harmony with those natural laws we were obliged to have failure.

Our industry was of the oldest. Its traditional knowledge and craftsmanship had grown and been developed by the erection of trial forms of construction and by ascertaining in this direct way whether they were suitable for their intended purpose. It was obvious that knowledge so accumulated was not quite what was meant by science. Science aimed at an *organised* knowledge of natural laws which in the end should show an inter-relationship between the various natural forces with which we were concerned. In the ultimate, real genius in architecture meant, he thought, the instinctive appreciation of the arrangement of materials so as to work with and not against the natural forces concerned. If this instinct was not inborn, it was necessary to undergo some course of training. In the old days this was accomplished through craft study, and possibly one of the reasons for the sense of masterly achievement conveyed by certain of our older buildings might be explained by the fact that the designer possessed craft knowledge; perhaps it was that the designer developed an intimate and sympathetic knowledge of his materials by every-day close contact with them.

The organisation of modern civilisation had made the acquirement of this knowledge impossible by the older methods of apprenticeship to a trade. The architect and the master builder alike were divorced from the long years of craft study which was the training of their predecessors. The requirements of more complicated buildings adapted for all kinds of specialised purposes, and the greater demand for economy, had made it necessary for the average architect to devote most of his energies to design which dealt essentially with the efficiency of a building, and unless he was going to be merely a diagram maker and rely on the builder to interpret his drawings in terms of building materials, he had himself to have such a real knowledge of the materials at his disposal that he could use them to the best advantage. This meant, of course, a knowledge of his materials which would enable him to be aware of the natural forces brought into play when he exposed them in any particular situation. The master builder, while not faced with the same problems as the architect, had equally difficult ones in that he was to organise, under modern conditions of civilisation, technical processes and technical labour to carry out the erection of a building. He had obviously to have a detailed knowledge of his materials and the possibilities of craft skill in addition to a commercial knowledge of no mean order. The craftsman obviously required a detailed knowledge of the materials of his own particular craft, and he could afford still to spend years in practical apprenticeship which was the tradition of the industry. Thus we were thrown back at the present day upon the hard fact that although for the controlling positions in the industry an apprenticeship might be desirable in each of the crafts in order to get a full knowledge of materials, yet such a training was not practicable in the average man's lifetime. An even more serious factor arose in that even if this were possible, the traditional craft knowledge in the industry had not been built up in such a way as to be easily adaptable to the changing conditions now confronting the industry. In the use of new materials, such as concrete, for example, there was no craft skill on which to fall back, and hence the vast amount of study which had been given to this material in recent years. Despite this study, however, we were still quite a long way from understanding all we wanted to know in order to build a perfect structure.

Assuming then that an appreciation of the properties of our materials was essential for sound work, it became a necessity that the training of all classes in the building industry should centre round this study. All such study of materials could be grouped under building science, which could be defined generally as the study of the groups of natural laws which had to be understood and complied with if sound construction was to result. At the Building Research Station this building science was classified under four headings:—(1) Efficiency of Building, (2) Weathering, (3) Materials, and (4) Structures. Under the first of these headings were included such matters as the warming and ventilating of buildings, the acoustical properties and other special requirements demanded by the human occupant of a finished structure. Under Weathering was included the study of all the problems affecting the resistance which materials exhibit towards the natural destructive agencies to which they were exposed over periods of time. Under Materials was included a detailed study of chemical and physical properties of the individual materials without which knowledge it was not possible to use the materials to their best advantage. Under Structures were studied the arrangements of the materials to resist certain forces due to loading, etc., which they were required to resist during the life of a building. Thus if this classification were applied to the drawing up of courses of instruction for all the various classes in the building industry, one would be inclined to say that the architect, in addition to (1), should have a sound knowledge of the other three sections, that builders should also have a general knowledge of all but especially (3) and (4), and the craftsman should have a specialised knowledge of the portions of (3) and (4) which particularly appertained to his craft. By the term "building science" he included, said the lecturer, a very wide range, and this had of necessity to be so, for we were engaged in studying natural forces as they existed and not as subdivided by some academic and purely artificial distinction. He could not emphasise too strongly how important he thought this was; in fact, he would go so far as to say that unless much more attention was paid to this scientific work in the training of entrants into the industry, we should get a much greater loss of efficiency than we had at present.

He felt this strongly, not only because of the industry as a whole, but also because of the craftsman in the industry. We had craftsmen of whose skill we were justly proud, and if we asked these men, as was really the condition of the industry, to develop a skill which only could be developed as a life study, and not to worry about the larger structural problems involved in building, then it behoved us to have as the controllers of our jobs men who had the knowledge necessary to prevent the serious accidents which so often occurred to the workers on buildings. We were organising the placing of materials to work in harmony with the laws which our very actions brought into play, and yet we were laying scarcely any emphasis upon the study of these very laws, but trusted in a very large measure to an accumulation of traditional knowledge built up often on unknown and occasionally unsound foundations, and only safely applicable in those very few cases where we were reproducing the exact conditions of the mediæval or earlier builder. We had no higher education in England for this class of work. Until university courses were in being and supported strongly by the industry, we were slipping back every day in our real technical knowledge. The technical schools could do a lot. It seemed to him that their special opportunities were to train the craftsmen and to provide the necessary facilities to allow the craftsman, if he so desired, to pass from the craftsman's rather narrow training to the broader one necessary for a leader in a section of the industry. That was to say, to provide "minor" courses, as they were sometimes called, for the craftsman, and "major" courses to which there should be an easy path from the "minor" ones, so that they should make it possible, as was at present the case in engineering, for a craftsman to fit himself for a controlling position. To look at the matter in this way was looking rather far ahead, since it assumed the existence of university courses as the normal training for the architect and builder. Of course university courses were in existence for the architect, but—if an outsider might be allowed to criticise—they were in his opinion often not sufficiently strong on the study of their fundamental subject-materials, that was to say, a knowledge of the very things with which they had to design. In conclusion, he would say that while all knew there was no university training for builders, we hoped that the Institute of Builders would not allow this condition of things to exist very much longer.

Town Planning.

The following progress in town planning in England and Wales during June is recorded by the Town-Planning Department of the Ministry of Health:—

Town-Planning Scheme submitted (Stage C).—Durham: Sunderland T.C.

Preliminary Statement approved (Stage BB).—Shropshire: Atcham R.D.C.

Preliminary Statements submitted (Stage B):—

Hertfordshire: Bushey and Watford Jt. Ctee.

Kent: Bromley R.D.C.

Lancashire: Southport T.C. (Nos. 1 and 2).

Lincolnshire: Mablethorpe and Sutton U.D.C.

Norfolk: Norwich T.C.

Yorkshire (West Riding): Bradford T.C. (No. 3); Tadcaster R.D.C.

Resolutions received (Stage A).

Hertfordshire: Bishop's Stortford U.D.C.; Hadham R.D.C. (Bishop's Stortford U.D.C.).

Lancashire: Adlington U.D.C.; Gt. Crosby U.D.C. (No. 3).

Middlesex: Hampton Wick U.D.C.

Sussex: Chailey R.D.C.

RATES OF WAGES IN THE BUILDING TRADE

[Every endeavour is made to ensure accuracy but we cannot be responsible for errors.]

	Masons	Brick-layers.	Car-penters Joiners	Plas-terers.	Slaters.	Plum-bers.	Pain-ters.	Lab-ourers.
Aberdare	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Accrington	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Alfreton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Alnwick	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Altrincham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Ashford (Kent)	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Ashington	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Ashton-under-Lyne	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Aylesbury	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Aylsham	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Banbury	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Barnsley	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Barnstaple	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Barrow-in-Furness	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Barry	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Basingstoke	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Bath	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Bedford	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Berwick	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Bexhill	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Birkenhead	1/10	1/10	1/10	1/11	1/10	1/10	1/9½	1/4½
Birmingham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bishop Auckland	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1 3½
Blackburn	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Blackpool	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bolton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bournemouth	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Bradford	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bradford-on-Avon	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/3½	1/0½
Braintree	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Brentwood	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Bridgwater	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Bridlington	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Brighton	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Bristol	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bromsgrove	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Bromyard	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0½
Bungay	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
Burnley	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Burton-on-Trent	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bury	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Buxton	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Cambridge	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Canterbury	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Cardiff	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Carlisle	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Chatham	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Chelmsford	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Cheltenham	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Chester	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Chesterfield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Chorley	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Cirencester	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/1
Clacton	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Colchester	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Coventry	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Cranbrook	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
Crewe	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Cromer	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Darlington	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Deal	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Denbigh	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Derby	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Devizes	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/3½	1/0½
Dewsbury	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Doncaster	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Dorchester	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/3½	1/0½
Dorking	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Dovercourt	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Driffield	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Droitwich	1/6½	1/6½	1/5½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Dudley	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2¾
Durham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Eastbourne	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
E. Glam. (Mon. Val.)	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Ely	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Exeter	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/6	1/2½
Exmouth	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Fakenham	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Felixstowe	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1¾
Folkestone	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Frome	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Glossop	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Gloucester	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/5½	1/2
Godalming	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Goole	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Gosport	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Grantham	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Great Yarmouth	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Grimsby	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Guildford	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Halifax	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Harpenden	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Harrogate	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Hartlepools	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Harwich	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Hastings	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Hatfield	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Hednesford	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Hereford	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/5	1/1½
Herne Bay	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Hertford	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Hitchin	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Hoddesdon	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Holt	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
Huddersfield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Hull	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Hunstanton	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Huntingdon	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Isle of Wight	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0½
Ipswich	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Keighley	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Kettering	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Kidderminster	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
King's Lynn	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Lancaster	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Leamington Spa	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Leeds	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Leicester	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Leighton Buzzard	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Lichfield	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Lincoln	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Littlehampton	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Liverpool	1/10	1/10	1/10	1/11	1/10	1/10	1/9½	1/4½
Llandudno	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Llanelly	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
London :								
12 m. radius	1/9½	1/9½	1/9½	1/9½	1/9½	1/9½	1/8½	1/4½
12–15 m. radius	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/8	1/4
Loughborough	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Lowestoft	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Luton	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Macclesfield	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2¾
Maidstone	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Malvern	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Manchester	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Mansfield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Margate	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Market Harb'rough	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Matlock	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Melton Constable	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
Melton Mowbray	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Merthyr Tydfil	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Middlesbrough	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Newark	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Newbury	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Newcastle-on-Tyne	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Newcastle-ur-Lyme	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
New Forest	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Newmarket	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Newport, Mon.	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Northampton	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Norwich	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Nottingham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Nuneaton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Oakham	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Oldham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Oxford	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Paignton	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Peterborough	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Plymouth	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/7	1/3½
Pontypridd	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Portsmouth	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Preston	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Ramsgate	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Reading	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Redcar	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Redditch	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Reigate	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Retford	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Ripon	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Rochdale	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Rochester	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Rugby	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Saffron Walden	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
St. Albans	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
St. Helens	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3
Sawbridgeworth	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Saxmundham	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0½
Scarborough	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Sevenoaks	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Sheffield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Shrewsbury	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Sittingbourne	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Southampton	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Southend-on-Sea	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Southport	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
South Shields	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Stevenage	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Stockport	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Stockton-on-Tees	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Stoke-on-Trent	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Stourbridge	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Stourport	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Stowmarket	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Stratford-on-Avon	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Stroud	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5	1/1½
Sunderland	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Swaffham	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
Swansea	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Swindon	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/5	1/1½
Tamworth	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2¾
Taunton	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Thetford	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Torquay	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Totnes	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/4½	1/1
Trowbridge	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/3½	1/0½
Tunbridge Wells	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Uttoxeter	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Wakefield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Walsall	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2¾
Wallsend	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Warminster	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Warrington	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Warwick	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Wells (Norfolk)	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
Welwyn Gar. City	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
West Bromwich	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Weston-sup.-Mare	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Weymouth	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/1
Whitby	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Wigan	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Winchester	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Windsor	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Wisbech	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Wolverhampton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Woodbridge	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Worcester	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Worksop	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Worthing	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Wrexham	1–7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Wroxham	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
Wymondham	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0½
York	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½

(For rates of wages in the Building Trade in Scotland, see page 222.)

NEW BUILDINGS IN LONDON

Chelsea.—CLEARANCE SCHEME.—The Chelsea Borough Council have approved a £50,000 slum clearance scheme for the World's End district.

Ealing.—HOUSES.—A large number of houses are about to be erected in various parts of Ealing as follows :—57 houses by Haymills, Ltd., in Corringway, and 51 by the same firm in Audley Road, 37 houses by Messrs. H. S. Smallwood and Co. in Locarno Road, and eight in Greenford Road, and 34 by Messrs. Clark and Co. in Windmill Lane.

Kensington.—EXTENSION.—The Kensington Borough Council have accepted an offer made through Sir Alfred J. Rice-Oxley by Mrs. Henry Perrin, of 23, Holland Villas Road, to build at her own expense two additional exhibition galleries, 30 ft. by 25 ft. each, at Leighton House. The galleries will be erected in accordance with plans prepared by Mr. Halsey Ricardo.

Millwall. — IMPROVEMENTS. — Sir Robert McAlpine and Sons have secured the contract for the second portion of the scheme of improvements to the West India and Millwall Docks. The work is for the Port of London Authority and is estimated to cost £700,000.

Richmond.—BRIDGE.—A new road and bridge in place of a level crossing in Manor Road, Richmond, is to be constructed at a cost of £64,370.

Stepney.—EXTENSION.—The sub-station at 27, Osborn Street, Whitechapel, E., is to be extended. The plans have been prepared by the Borough Engineer of the Stepney Borough Council, for whom the work is being carried out.

Victoria.—SHOPS.—The Southern Railway propose to erect on a triangular piece of the forecourt at Victoria Station three shops

West Ham.—OFFICES.—Messrs. A. E. Symes, of Carpenter's Road, Stratford, have secured the contract at £63,367, for the erection of offices, showrooms and workshops in Romford Road, for the West Ham Council.

The A.A.S.T.A. Tour to the Loire Valley.

This tour will take place from Saturday, September 3, 1927, to Sunday, September 11, 1927. The party will visit the tour centres in capitals, and tours will be arranged as follows :—To Tours, Blois, Orleans, and to Chartres.

New Books.

"Touring England by Road and By-way," by Mr. Sydney R. Jones, is announced for immediate publication by Messrs. Batsford. The country is quartered into divisions with specimen routes, and notes on scenery and historical associations. The book is illustrated by the author's sketches and from photographs. Uniform with this volume and from the same publishers comes a popular guide to the understanding of English mediæval buildings, by Dr. Charles W. Budden, entitled "English Gothic Churches, the Story of their Architecture."

Monumental Stone Report.

A report by the Joint Committee of the British Institute of Industrial Art and the National Association of Master Monumental Masons on British stones suitable for use in graveyard monuments has been issued by the Institute. The report states that the qualities of different local stones and the variations of climatic and atmospheric conditions in different parts of the country are such that it is not possible to draw up a list of stones which can be confidently recommended as suitable for use for all kinds of monuments in all districts. The committee recognise the necessity of continuing the study of the subject, and suggest that the committee should be kept in being for this object, to be convened from time to time as occasion may require.

CONTRACTS, COMPETITIONS, &c.

For some contracts still open, but not included in this List, see previous issues. Those with an asterisk are advertised in this number. Certain conditions beyond those given in the following information are imposed in some cases, such as that advertisers do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender; that a fair wages clause shall be observed; that no allowance will be made for tenders; and that deposits are returned on receipt of a bona-fide tender unless stated to the contrary.

The date given at the commencement of each paragraph is the latest date when the tender, or the names of those willing to submit tenders, may be sent in; the name and address at the end is the person from whom or place where quantities, forms of tender, &c., may be obtained.

Following is a list of abbreviations :—Borough Surveyor, B.S.; Borough Engineer, B.E.; District Surveyor, D.S.; Clerk, C.; Town Clerk, T.C.; County Engineer, C.E.; County Surveyor, C.S.; County Architect, C.A.; Surveyor, S.; Engineer, E.; Borough Architect, B.A.; Architect, A.

BUILDING. PAINTING, ELECTRIC LIGHTING, HEATING, ETC.

AUG. 8.—**Baildon.**—HOUSES.—Four on Towngate estate, for U.D.C. Architect.

AUG. 8.—**Belfast.**—APSE.—At Church of St. Columbkille, Newtownards-rd., for Rev. J. P. Napier. P. B. Gregory, A., Rea's Buildings. Dep. £2 2s.

AUGUST 8.—**Bolton-upon-Dearne.** — REPAIRS. — Renewal of eaves gutters with cast-iron troughings to approximately 96 houses on Lockwood's farm site, Goldthorpe, for U.D.C. W. H. Adams, A.R.I.B.A.

AUGUST 8.—**Dublin.**—PAINTING.—Also incidental work at Military Barracks, Arbour Hill. Officer-in-Charge, Contracts Department of Defence, Parkgate. Dep. £1 1s.

AUG. 8.—**Edinburgh.**—DEMOLITION.—Of property in Chessel's-ct., Canongate, for T.C. E. J. McRae, A.R.I.B.A., City A.

AUGUST 8.—**Grangemouth.**—BUILDING.—Pumping station for disposal of storm water, for T.C. J. C Wallace, B.E.

AUGUST 8.—**Haine.**—PAINTING.—Also decorative repair to Isolation hospital, Haine, near Ramsgate, for Isle of Thanet Joint Hospital Board. F. M. Shea, architect, "Wickens," Salmestone Rise, Margate.

AUGUST 8.—**Perranwell.**—WALL.—Also other work at United Methodist Chapel, Hick's Mill. A. J. Cornelius, architect, Truro.

AUGUST 8. — **Rochester.** — DEMOLITION WORK —Pulling down the shops and premises, Nos. 214 to 228, High-st., Rochester, inclusive, with a view of clearing the site, for the Trustees of St. Catherine's Hospital. F. C. Boucher, Clerk, 156, Eastgate, Rochester.

AUG. 8.— **Ruislip-Northwood.** — SHELTER. — Small shelter at Northwood Cemetery, for U.D.C. L. R. Metcalfe, E. and S.

AUGUST 8.—**St. Albans.**—HEATING.—Remodelling of the heating and hot water supply system at the St. Albans Poor Law Institution, for B.G. H. F. Mence, architect, 32, St. Peter's-st. Dep. £3 3s.

AUGUST 8.—**St. Albans.**—STATION.—Central station in connection with the installation of the new heating and hot water system of the St. Albans Poor Law Institution, for B.G. H. F. Mence, L.R.I.B.A., 32, St. Peter's-st. Dep. £3 3s.

AUGUST 8.—**Staines.**—ALTERATIONS.—To boiler house and pulling down and rebuilding a new chimney shaft at Institution, London-rd., Ashford, for B.G. R. A. Hogarth, C.

AUGUST 9. — **Ballymena.** — RECONSTRUCTION. — Of West Church, Ballymena, for Committee. M'Carthy & Lilburn, Quantity Surveyors, Scottish Provident-bldgs., Belfast. Dep. £2 2s.

AUG. 9.—**Bandon.**—COTTAGES.—6, for Irish Sailors' and Soldiers' Land Trust. Chief C., 30, Lower Fitzwilliam-st., Dublin. Dep. £5 5s.

AUG. 9.—**Doncaster.** — CONVENIENCES. — Subway, underground conveniences, and electricity sub-station, for C.B. F. Oscar Kirby, B.E., 2, Priory-pl. Dep. £2 2s.

AUG. 9.—**Dublin.**—PAINTING.—At (a) Green-st., courthouse; (b) Kevin-st., library; and sundry works at Thomas-st., library, for C.B. City A.

AUG. 9.—**Featherstone.**—HOUSES.—Two houses at Vicarage-la., for U.D.C. S. Chesney, A.R.I.B.A. Dep. £2 2s

AUGUST 9.— **London.**— PAINTERS' WORK, etc.— (1) War Office, S.W; (2) Custom House, E. C.; (3) General Post Office, E.C.; (4) Holborn Telephone Exchange; (5) British Museum, W.C.; (6) Post, Office Stores, Islington, N., for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Office of Works Contracts Branch. King Charles-st., London, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the Commissioners.)

AUG. 9.—**Rochdale.**—PAINTING.—Outside of Trinity Wesleyan Church and schools, Lowerplace. Caretaker, 53, Well-i'-'th-la.

AUG. 9.—**West Derby** —PAINTING.—Internal, to certain divisions, Kirkdale Homes; internal painting to main building, Seafield House, Seaforth: external painting, Cottage homes, Fazakerley; external painting, etc., Belmont-rd., Institution; external painting to Elm House and Ellen Robinson Home, for B.G. W. B. Bailey, L.R.I.B.A., 9, Cook-st., Liverpool.

AUGUST 10. — **Bradford - on - Avon.** — SCHOOL BUILDINGS.—Erection of a cloakroom and sanitary block, and for sundry alterations at the Bradford-on-Avon County secondary school. Alex. Wilkins, Clerk to the Governors, Bradford-on-Avon. Dep. £2 2s. (Cheques only.)

AUGUST 10.—**Buck**.—DEMOLITION.—Also removal of house, known as "The Nook," at the Pheasant Cross-rds., Chalfont St., Giles, for C.C. E. Wingfield, C.S., Lloyds Bank-chambs. Aylesbury.

AUG. 10. -**Drum.** — RECONSTRUCTION. — Of house at Farm of East Mains. A. Stronach & Son, Advocates, 20, Belmont-st., Aberdeen.

AUGUST 10.— **Lancs.**— TELEPHONE EXCHANGE.— Erection of at Prescot, for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Office of Works, Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the Commissioners.)

AUG. 10.—**Manchester.**—ALTERATIONS.—Structural alterations at Longsight public hall, for T.C. City A. Dep. 10s. 6d.

AUG. 10.— **Manchester.** — STAIRCASES. — Iron, at Longsight and Levenshulme public halls, for T.C City A. Dep. 10s. 6d.

AUG. 10.—**Porth.**—CLASSROOMS.—Three temporary classrooms at Porth for Governors of the Intermediate schools, J. Rees, architect, Pentre. Dep. £2 2s

AUGUST 10.—**Prescot.**—PAINTING.—Also repairs at Relief Office and house adjoining at Hardshaw-st., St. Helens, for B.G. W. Ellis, architect 9, Hardshaw-st., St. Helens. Dep. 10s.

AUG. 10.—**South Ealing.**—DECORATIONS.—Internal etc., at the Isolation Hospital and the Maternity Hospital, South Ealing, for Chiswick and Ealing Hospitals Committee. Edward Willis, Town Hall, Chisicks W. 4.

AUGUST 11 —**Bristol.**—OFFICES.—Two offices for H.M. Customs, and a steel framed workshop building with slated roof, concrete floor, etc., situated at The Grove and Canons' Marsh, for Port Authority. Dep. £3. Thomas A. Peace, Chief Engineer, Port of Bristol Authority, Avonmouth Docks.

AUGUST 11.—**Dublin.**—HEATING.—Hot-water heating at Office of Public Works, 50, St. Stephen's-Green, for Commissioners of Public Works. T. Cassedy, secretary, Office of Public Works. Dep. £1.

AUGUST 11.—**Dublin.**—ADAPTATIONS.—At Kevin-st., Garda Siochana Station, for Commissioners of Public Works. T. Cassedy, Secretary, Office of Public Works.

AUGUST 11.—**Portsmouth.**— HOSPITAL BUILDINGS. —Erection of a Maternity Hospital and Child Welfare Centre, Fratton-rd., for the City Council. Richard J. Jenkins, City Engineer, Guildhall, Portsmouth. Dep. £3.

AUG. 11.—**Winchester.**—EXTENSIONS.—Also alterations to central premises of Winchester Co-operative Society, Ltd., High-st. Geoffrey Denham, A., 41, Jewry-st. Dep. £1 1s.

AUGUST 12.— **Belfast.** — PILING and FOUNDATIONS. -For the new Law Courts and Government Offices, for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Office of Works, Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the Commissioners.)

AUGUST 12.—**Huttons Ambo.**—INSTITUTE.—Village Institute. J. Cant. Post Office.

AUG. 13.—**Elgin.**—SHOP.—Shop and other buildings 29, South-st., Elgin. J. Wittet, A.

AUG. 13. — **Newtownards.** — COTTAGES. — 191 labourers cottages and fencing plots, for R.D.C. J. Warden. C.

AUGUST 13.—**Swindon.**—HOUSES.—10 in Rodbourne-rd., for T.C. J. B. L. Thompson, B.S., 34, Regent-cir.

AUGUST 15.—**Armagh.**—EXTENSION.—Of classrooms and carrying out repairs and improvements to Keady Technical School buildings, for County Regional E.C. W. Murphy, Lislea, Armagh. Dep. £2 2s.

AUGUST 15.—**Armagh.**—REPAIRS.—Also improvements to Poyntzpass (Mixed) Public Elementary school, for Armagh County Regional E.C. Capt. G. D. Taylor, architect, English-st.

AUGUST 15. —**Armagh.** —SCHOOL.—Public elementary school at Richhill, Co. Armagh, for Armagh County Regional E.C. J. St. J. Phillips, architect, 16, Donegall Square South, Belfast. Dep. £3 3s.

AUG. 15.—**Belfast.**—REPAIRS.—Also painting to intercepting hospital, Twin Islands, for C.B. City S.

AUG. 15.—**Halifax.**—PAINTING.—Also decorating Electricity Offices and Showroom, for C.B. B.E. Dep. £1 1s.

AUGUST 15.—**Salford.**—ADDITIONS.—Porch to "B" pavilion of the Union Infirmary at Pendleton, for B.G. E. H. Inchley.

AUGUST 15. —**Swansea.**—LIBRARY.—Branch library at Llansamlet, for C.B. Borough Architect, 3, Prospect-pl. Dep. £2 2s.

AUG. 15.—**Woking.**—FIRE BRIGADE STATION.— Erection of, at Church-street, Working, for the U.D.C. G. J. Wooldridge, Survevor to the Council, Council Offices, Woking. Dep. £2 2s.

AUGUST 16.—**Maidstone.**—TELEPHONE EXCHANGE. —Erection of, at Broughton Monchelsea, Maidstone, for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Office of Works. Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., Westminster, S.W. 1. Dep. £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the Commissioners).

AUG. 16.—**Maldon.** — HOUSES. — Pair of semi detached houses at Purleigh, and pair of semi-detached houses at Woodham Walter, for R.D.C. Wm. Almond, S., 6, Market-hill.

AUGUST 16. —**Merton.**—REPAIRS.—Re-roofing, pointing in tower and other repairs at All Saints' Church, Merton, North Devon. J. Cato, "Oxenham," Merton.

★AUGUST 17.—**Eastbourne.**—HOUSES.—Erection of 40 brick houses on the Victoria Drive Housing estate for the Housing Committee of the County Borough of Eastbourne. Borough Engineer's Office, Town Hall, Eastbourne. Dep. £2 2s.

AUGUST 17.—**West Bromwich.**—ADDITIONS.—To the Employment Exchange, West Bromwich, for the

Commissioners of His Majesty's Office of Works. Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s. (cheques payable to the Commissioners).

AUGUST 18.—**Cobham.**—ALTERATIONS AND ADDITIONS.—To the Post Office and Telephone Exchange, Cobham, for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Office of Works. Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., Westminster, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the Commissioners).

AUG. 18.—**Enniskillen.**—GARAGES.—For United Co-operative Bakery Society, Ltd., 12, McNeill-st., Glasgow. J. Donnelly, A., Enniskillen.

AUG. 18. — **Enniskillen.** — PAINTING WORK. — At bakery, for United Co-operative Bakery Society, Ltd., 12, McNeill-st., Glasgow. James Donnelly, A. Enniskillen.

AUG. 20.—**Eastry.**—DRAINAGE.—Alterations and drainage work at Institution, for B.G. F. A. Cloke, C., 51, Strand-st., Sandwich.

AUGUST 22.—**Beckton.**—DECORATIONS. — Internal and external re-decoration of 12 cottages at the Council's Northern Outfall Works, Beckton, in the Urban District of Barking, Essex, for the L.C.C. Chief Engineer of the Council, Old County Hall, Spring Gardens, S.W.1. Dep. £2, by cheque or draft to the order of the L.C.C.

AUGUST 22.—**Friern Barnet.** — PAVILIONS. — Two wooden pavilions, one at Friary Park and other at Halliwick Recreation ground, for U.D.C. J. M. Gameson, C.E. and S.

AUGUST 22.—**Kimbolton.**—CLASSROOMS.—Additional classrooms, etc., at Kimbolton Grammar school. A. B. Brackenbury, Clerk to Governors, New-st., St. Neots. Dep. £1 1s.

AUGUST 22.—**Southampton.**—HOUSE.—Tide gauge house in Southampton Water, for Harbour Board Engineer. Dep. £1.

AUGUST 22.—**Tanfield.**—OFFICES.—Council chambers and offices at Tantobie, for U.D.C. Mr. J. R. Heslop, A. and S., Etherley, Burnopfield. Dep. £2 2s.

AUGUST 22.—**Wick.**—ELECTRIC LIGHTING. — For (a) distribution mains, services, etc.; (b) generating machinery, equipment, etc.; (c) excavation of streets and roads, etc.; (d) station building, etc.; (e) water power plant, for T.C. J. E. Macewan, 108, Douglas-st., Glasgow. Dep. £1 1s.

✱AUG. 25.—**West Hartlepool.**—EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE.—Erection of, for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Works. Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W. Dep. £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the Commissioners).

AUGUST 29.—**Southend-on-Sea.**—EXTENSION.—To outer end of promenade pier for passenger steamboat berths, for C.B. R. H. Dyer, B.E. Dep. £2.

AUGUST 31.—**Newcastle-upon-Tyne.**—ADDITIONS.—Additional department for 350 scholars at the Walker Gate Council school, Sutton-st., for C.B. Marshall & Tweedy, FF.R.I.B.A. Dep. £2.

AUGUST 31.—**St. Neots.**—HOUSES.—8 parlour type and 18 non-parlour type on Cambridge-st. housing site, for U.D.C. R. I. Weymouth. Dep. £2 2s.

AUGUST 31.—**West Kent.**—HOSPITAL BUILDINGS.—Administration block at the Isolation hospital, Skym-corner, Bromley Common, Kent, for the West Kent Joint Hospital Board. Arthur B. Coomber, secretary, Offices of the Board, Park House, Bromley, Kent. Dep. £3 3s.

AUGUST 31.—**Woking.**—COVERED SWIMMING BATH.—Erection of, which will be used during the winter months for concerts, etc., and with a range of slipper baths attached. R. Mossop, Clerk, Council Offices, Woking, endorsed "Chartered Architect."

SEPTEMBER 5.—**Grimsby.**—SCHOOL.—Erection of a new Council school, Armstrong-st., Grimsby, for the E.C. Herbert C. Scaping, L.R.I.B.A., architect, Court-chambers., Grimsby. Dep. £4 4s.

—**Ballina.**—RESIDENCE.—Detached residence at Ballina, Co. Mayo. D. J. Buckley, A.

—**Bathgate.**—HOUSES.—44, at Kirkroads site, for T.C. W. A. Cullen, T.C.

—**Briton Ferry.** — BAKERY. — School-rd., Melyn, Neath, for Co-operative Society, Ltd. W. T. Springall, A.R.I.B.A., St. Mary-st., Cardiff. Dep. £2 2s.

—**Cardiff.**—PREMISES.—New premises, Havelock-st., for D. Duncan & Sons, Ltd. Henry Budgen & Co., A., 5, St. Mary-st. Dep. £2 2s.

—**Godalming.** — COWHOUSE. — Also alterations to other buildings at Springwood Dairy Farm. Capt. Marshall, The Bridge, Godalming.

—**Haywards Heath.**—WARDS.—At King Edward VII Memorial, Eliot Hospital. Incorp., Haywards Heath. S. M. F. Huddart, A.R.I.B.A., 4, Grosvenor-hill, Wimbledon, S.W.19.

—**Holsworthy.**—HOUSE.—Police constable's house at Halwill (Holsworthy), for Devon C.C. C.A., 97, Heavitree-rd., Exeter.

—**Leeds.**—CHURCH.—For Third Church of Christ Scientist, Easterly-rd., Harehills, Leeds. Davidson, Son, & Sherwood, A's., 14, Rectory-drive, Gosforth, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

—**Markinch.**—HOUSES.—32 for T.C. A. D. Haxton, 3, High-st., Leven.

—**Parkgate.**—War Memorial, on Rawmarsh-hill. Charles W. Hutton, 7, St. Bees-rd.. Firwood, Bolton.

—**South Elmsall.**—HOTEL.—At Westfield-la., Carter's Nottingley Brewery Co. Garside & Pennington, F.R.I.B.A., A. & S., Ropergate, Pontefract. Dep. 1s.

MATERIALS, ETC.

AUGUST 8.—**North Walsham.**—HIGHWAY MATERIALS. for U.D.C. Wilfred Morris, S.

AUGUST 10.—**Atherton.**—GRANITE SETTS.—1,200 yds of 4 in. by 5 in., for U.D.C. F. L. Boydell, S.

AUGUST 17.—**Wilts.**—MATERIALS.—Road metal and gestone and gravel, for C.C. H. S. Ganderton, S., Trowbridge.

AUG. 20.—**Merthyr Tydfil.**—HIGHWAY MATERIALS.—for C.B. B.E.

SEPT. 12.—**Gellygaer.**—HIGHWAY MATERIALS.—For U.D.C. F. Read, S.

—**Birmingham.**—MATERIALS.—Granolithic concrete kerb, for T.C. H. Humphries, City E. and S.

ENGINEERING, IRON AND STEEL.

AUG. 8.—**Chelmsford.**—SEWERAGE.—620 yds. or 12 in. concrete pipe sewers, with necessary manholes, and 1,000 yds. of 7 in. cast-iron sewage pumping main, erection of pump house, and other works, at Writtle, for R.D.C. J. Dewhirst, E. Dep. £1.

AUGUST 8.—**Glasgow.**—BRIDGES.—Two steel plate-web girder bridges on Edinburgh to Glasgow-rd., for T.C. D. A. Donald, 271, Alexandra-parade. Dep. £3 3s.

AUGUST 8. — **Teignmouth.** — RECONSTRUCTION. — Road bridge over the estuary of the River Teign between Teign mouth and Shaldon, for Teignmouth and Shaldon Bridge Co. H. D. Smith, Chartered Engineer, Ivy Cottage, Ivybridge.

AUG. 16.—**Salcombe.**—RESERVOIRS.—300,000 gallon ferro concrete reservoir, at Salcombe, together with filters at Hanger Mill; extension of pumping sump, etc., for U.D.C. Capt. C. J. Jenkin, 91, Old Town-st., Plymouth. Dep. £5.

AUG. 17.—**Hukeley.**—WIDENING.—Of Hukeley-bridge, near Bampton, for Devon C.C. F. E. Simpson, C.S., 21, Southernhay West, Exeter. Dep. £2 2s.

AUGUST 18.—**Nottingham.**—WIDENING of Wollaton-rd., bridge, consisting of concrete and brick abutments, also of brick and concrete retaining walls and embankments to bridge approaches, for T.C. T. Wallis Gordon, City E. and S. Dep. £2.

AUGUST 18.—**Nottingham.**—STEELWORK.—103 tons of steelwork in plate girders, trough flooring, etc., for widening of Wollaton-rd., bridge, for T.C. T. Wallis Gordon, City E. and S. Dep. £2.

AUG. 31.—**Plymoton St. Mary.**—PROVIDING AND LAYING 7 miles of 3 in., 4 in., and 5 in. diameter cast-iron water mains, the construction of a service reservoir in concrete, and various appurtenant works, for R.D.C. E. Dep. £2 2s.

SEPTEMBER 2.—**Sheffield.**—RECONSTRUCTION.—Also widening of bridge No. 151 under Great Central section L. & N.E.Rly., Handsworth-rd., for T.C. Improvement Surveyor. Dep. £5.

OCTOBER 15.—**Siam.**—BRIDGES.—Superstructures for steel railway bridges, for Royal State Railways. Sandberg, 40, Grosvenor-gdns., S.W.1.

ROAD, SEWERAGE, AND WATER WORKS.

AUGUST 6. — **Cwmamman.** — SEWERAGE. — Laying house drainage connections from the Council's sewers, to the boundaries of various house properties, for U.D.C. Mr. J. Owen Parry, E., Arcade Chambers, Ammanford.

AUG. 8.– **Argyll.**–ROAD.–Construction of first section of new Tyndrum-Ballachulish-rd., from Carnoch, through Glencoe, to the vicinity of Kingshouse, for C.C. J. M'Gregor, C. E., Ballachulish East, Argyll. Dep. £3 3s.

AUGUST 8. –**Braintree.** –KERBING.–Laying 5,800 ft. 6 in. by 12 in. granite kerb, and 2,400 yds. super. 8 in. concrete haunches, together with other contingent work, for U.D.C. S.

AUG. 8.—**Chadderton.**—SEWERAGE.—Cast-iron pipe sewers at Irk Valley, for U.D.C. J. Diggle & Son, C.E.'s., Hind Hill-st., Heywood. Dep. £1 1s.

AUG. 8.—**East Preston.**—SEWER.—9 in. storm water sewer and other works, Rustington, for R.D.C. E., 72, South-terr., Littlehampton.

AUGUST 8.— **Mitcham.** – MAKING-UP. – Rural-way, Rustic-av., and The Bungalows, for U.D.C. S.

AUGUST 8.—**Southend.**—SEWERAGE.—Laying 2,690 yds. of 60-in. dia. cast-iron pipes in foreshore of estuary of river Thames, together with construction of other works incidental thereto, for C.B. Dodd & Watson, E.'s, County Chambers, Corporation-st., Birmingham. Dep. £2.

AUGUST 9.—**Kirkcudbright (Eastern District).**—PAVING.—With granite setts on concrete foundation of approximately 6,000 sq. yds. of roadway lying between Dalbeattie Burgh Boundary and Craignair bridge, also laying of approximately 1,400 yds. of concrete and granite kerb, for C.C. J. M. Little, Joint District Clerk, Dalbeattie. Dep. £2 2s.

AUGUST 9.—**Rathmines and Rathgar.**—ROAD.—Laying of a reinforced concrete roading at Grove-rd., Rathmines, for U.D.C. S.

AUG. 10.—**Chester.**—SEWERAGE.—1,200 yds. concrete pipe sewers in open cutting and tunnel, for T.C. City E. Dep. £3 3s.

AUG. 10.—**Hale.**—MAKING-UP.—Crampton-drive, for U.D.C. C. P. Higginbotham. S. Dep. £1 1s.

AUGUST 10.—**Orsett.**—MAIN.—Automatic electrical pumping station at Aveley, together with laying of 6 in. rising main and 6 in., 12 in. and 15 in. sewers for R.D.C. G. F. Andrassy, E. Dep. £2 2s.

AUGUST 10. –**Saxmundham.**— SEWERAGE. – About ⅞ths of a mile of outfall pipe. F. J. Commin, Consulting Engineer, 5, Victoria-st., Westminster, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s.

AUGUST 13.—**Hambledon.**—MAKING-UP.—Oakdene-rd., Shalford, for R.D.C. S. B. Hasell, E. and S. Dep. £2 2s.

AUGUST 13.—**Lexden and Winstree.**—MAKING-UP.—Regent-st., Rowhedge, for R.D.C. W. H. Filer, Highways Surveyor, Victoria Chambers, Colchester.

AUG. 15.—**Dublin.**—SEWERS.— In Rutland-av., Dark-la., Begg's-la., and part of Crumlin-rd., for C.B. J. J. Murphy, T.C. Dep. £1 1.s

AUGUST 15.—**Salford.**—PAVING.—At Union Infirmary and Old People's Homes, Pendleton, for B.G. E. H. Inchley, C. Eccles New-rd.

AUG. 16.—**Sligo.**—ROAD.—Laying of approximately 54,440 super yards tar bitumen macadam, together with certain works ancillary, for T.C. J. P. Quinn, B.S.

AUGUST 17.—**St. Columb Major.**—WIDENING.—Widening, reconstructing, and resurfacing, with bituminous macadam, about 4½ miles of road, B.3274 from Winnards Perch, to High Lanes, for R.D.C. S. Bawden, S., St. Ervan, St. Issey. Dep. £2 2s.

AUGUST 17.—**Wembley.**—SEWER.—Reconstruction in concrete and widening of Watford-rd., including all sewers and fences necessary, for U.D.C. C. R. W. Chapman, E. and S. Dep. £5 5s.

AUGUST 22.—**Neston and Parkgate.**—RECONSTRUCTION.—Laying of 9 in. and 12 in. sewers with necessary manholes, together with the reconstruction of the existing filter beds and tanks at the Council's Sewage Treatment Works. H. B. Ward, Chartered Civil Engineer, Commerce-chambers, 15, Lord-st., Liverpool. Dep. £3 3s.

SEPTEMBER 3.—**Lytham Saint Annes.**—SEWERS.—Construction of concrete main sewers as follows: approximately 940 yds. of 18 in.—21 in. diam.; approximately 1,100 yds. of 30 in.—48 in. diam.; approximately 350 yds. of 18 in.—21 in. diam.; together with manholes, ventilating shafts and other appurtenant works, for T.C. G. W. Lawson, B.E. and S. Dep. £5.

—**North Dublin.**—MAIN.—Laying of a cast-iron water main at Killester, for R.D.C. F. P. Russell, E., 7, D'Olier-st.

Competitions.

(See Competition News 196.)

Auction Sales, Tenders, etc.

✱AUG. 10.—**Foots Cray, Kent.**—Veryard & Yates will sell without reserve (close to "Black Horse," Sidcup) at Mount Culver, useful timber and building material. Auctioneers, 365, Norwood-rd., S.E. 27.

✱AUGUST 11.—**Croydon.**—Hooker & Rogers will sell without reserve at 69-77, High-st., Croydon, materials arising from demolition of the above block of shops. Auctioneers, 4, High-st., Croydon.

✱AUG. 16 AND 17.—**Harlow, Essex.**—Charles R. Davis & Co. will sell upon the premises, Market-st., in bankruptcy, re C. M. Coleman, trading as J. Coleman & Sons, by order of the Trustee, Harlow, Essex, whole of the builders', contractors', furnishing and general ironmongers' stock-in-trade and plant, comprising builders' and general ironmongery, brasswork and plumbers' foundry, R.W. and soil goods.

✱AUGUST 17.—**Tunbridge Wells.**—Perry & Phillips, Ltd., will sell on the site, Great Culverden, Tunbridge Wells, in the process of demolition, a large quantity of Building materials, including 100 tons of dressed stone. Auctioneers: 59, High-st., Bridgnorth, Shropshire.

✱AUGUST 30.—**Kent.**—Knight, Frank & Rutley, will sell at the Royal Crown Hotel, Sevenoaks, the Freehold Agricultural and Building Property known as The Collinette estate, 11 country cottages, farm buildings, in all about 228 acres. Auctioneers, 20, Hanover-sq., London, W.1.

SEPTEMBER 15.—**London.**—Knight, Frank & Rutley, in conjunction with Wm. Willett, Ltd., will sell in the Hanover-sq., estate room (unless previously sold privately), Freehold Building Site, extending to approximately one acre, being 43, 44 and 45, Cheyne-walk. Auctioneers, W. W., Ltd., Sloane-sq., S.W.1, and K. F. & R., 20, Hanover-sq., W.1.

EARLY DATE. — **Kent.**— Knight Frank & Rutley (preliminary announcement) will sell at an early date as a whole or in lots, Freehold Agricultural and Building property known as The Collinette Estate, Brasted, comprising building site and buildings on the estate, in all about 228 acres. Auctioneers, 20, Hanover-sq., London, W.1.

Public Appointments.

AUGUST 9.—**Brighton.**—Clerk of Works to supervise (under the direction of the Architect) erection of a nurses' home in Pankhurst-av., Brighton, required by the Guardians of the Parish of Brighton. Horace Burfield, Clerk. Poor Law Offices, Princes-st., Brighton, endorsed "Clerk of Works."

AUGUST 13. — **Aberdeen.**—Assistant Lecturer and Demonstrator required at the Aberdeen Robert Gordon's College School of Architecture. James McKenzie, Secretary and Registrar.

✱AUGUST 19.—**Watford.**—Architectural and Surveying Assistant in the Borough Engineer's Department, required by the County Borough Council of Watford. W. W. Newman, A.M.I.C.E., F.S.I., Borough Engineer and Surveyor, Municipal Offices, 14, High Street, Watford.

✱AUGUST 22.—**Gloucestershire.**—Architectural Assistant required in the Architect's Department by the Education Committee. R. S. Phillips, F.R.I.B.A., County Education Architect, Shire Hall, Gloucester.

AUGUST 31. — **Croydon.** — Architect required by the Governors of the Whitgift Foundation to superintend the erection of a Grammar school for boys at Haling Park, to accommodate 700 boys. A. W. Wheeler, Secretary, Whitgift Foundation, North End, Croydon.

AUGUST 31.–**Plymouth.**–Deputy Borough Architect required by County Borough Coundil. R. J. Fittall, Town Clerk, Municipal Buildings, Plymouth, endorsed "Appointment of Deputy Borough Architect."

SEPTEMBER 1. — **Southend-on-Sea.** — Architectural Lecturer for two afternoon and two evening sessions weekly from October 1 at the Municipal School of Arts and Crafts. A. B. Kelly, Acting Director of Education, Education Office, 20, Warrior-sq., Southend-on-Sea.

✱—**Cardiff.**—Quantity Surveyor required by the Glamorgan County Council. D. Pugh Jones, F.R.I.B.A., F.S.I., County Architect, County Hall, Cardiff.

✱—**London.** — Temporary Architectural Assistants required in the Architect's Department of the L.C.C. Architect to the Council, the County Hall, Westminster Bridge, S.E.1.

✱—**Wiltshire.**—Qualified Quantity Surveyor required in the Salisbury Plain West Royal Engineer District, Commanding Royal Engineer, 2A Camp, Larkhill, Wilts.

PROPOSED NEW BUILDINGS & OTHER WORKS*

IN these lists care is taken to ensure the accuracy of the information given, but it may occasionally happen that, owing to building owners taking the responsibility of commencing work before plans are finally approved by the local authorities, "proposed" works at the time of publication have been actually commenced. Abbreviations: T.C. for Town Council; U.D.C. for Urban District Council; R.D.C. for Rural District Council; E.C. for Education Committee; B.G. for Board of Guardians; B.C. for Borough Council; P.C for Parish Council; M.H. for Ministry of Health; M.T. for Ministry of Transport; C.B. for County-Borough; B.E. for Board of Education; M.A.B. for Metropolitan Asylums Board; and M.W.B. for Metropolitan Water Board.

FOLLOWING is a list of abbreviations:—Borough Surveyor, B.S.; Borough Engineer, B.E.; District Surveyor, D.S.; Clerk, C.; Town Clerk, T.C.; County Engineer, C.E.; County Surveyor, C.S.; County Architect, C.A.; Surveyor, S.; Engineer, E.; Borough Architect, B.A.; Architect, A.

BALLYMENA.—R.D.C. accepted tenders for 126 cottages at £36,991.

BEDDINGTON AND WALLINGTON.—U.D.C. passed plans: The Chase, 3 houses, for Surrey Builders, Ltd.; New-rd., 3 shops at Percy-rd., corner for J. Voss.

BEXLEY.—Council are to erect 44 bungalows at £14,032.

BOURNEMOUTH.—C.B. passed plans for 5 houses, Edgehill-rd., F. Ricketts.

BRIGHTON.—C.B. passed plans: 2 houses, Hollingbury-rise, J. A. Parris; 8 houses, Hollingbury-rise, C. Newman & Son; 5 houses, Osborne-rd., C. T. James.

BYFLEET.—Chertsey R.D.C. approved erection of 24 cottages in parish of Byfleet.

CARLOW.—Engineer to Health Board estimated the cost of converting the stables into wards at £435. He has been instructed to prepare plans.

COULSDON AND PURLEY.—U.D.C. passed plans: G. W. Underwood, 4 lock-up garages, Broomhall-rd., Sanderstead; Gridrah Estates, Ltd., 6 semi-detached houses, Brancaster-la., Purley; H. Thomas, 4 pairs semi-detached houses, Grasmere and Warren-rds., Purley; H. P. Hawkes, 3 detached and 4 semi-detached houses, Downsway, Sanderstead; Dame Superior, 5 additional classrooms and recreation room, Sanderstead-rd., Sanderstead.

COVENTRY.—T.C. passed plans: 8 houses, Dane-rd., Ives & Rushby; 16 houses, Dane-rd., A. Hall & Son; 6 houses, Saxon-rd., Ives & Rushby; lock-up shops and garage premises amended to 3 lock-up shops and garage, corner of Radford-rd., and Villa-rd., G. A. Farmer; 6 houses (amended), Saxon-rd., Ives & Rushby; 3 houses with shops, Moseley-av., W. J. China.

DERBY.—T.C. decided to erect new baths in Queen st., at £87,000.

DUBLIN.—Plans passed by H. T. O'Rourke, City Architect: Kildare-st. training college, alterations, Board of Governors; Lower Stephen-st., sanitary annexe, Mercer's hospital; College-green, extensions, Hibernian Bank, Ltd.; Stephen's-green, extension, Dominican Hall; Conquer Hill-rd., Clontarf, 4 houses, J. Dillon; Fairview, shops, Dr. Donnelly.

EAST RIDING.—Estimate of engineers, Howard Humphreys & Sons, as to cost of reconstructing bridges over railway at Cliffe & Gilberdyke, in regard to trunk road scheme on Hull-Selby road, shows that the amount for Cliffe is £31,604, and for Gilberdyke £46,586.

EPSOM.—L.C.C. recommend that, subject to approval of M.H., £6,500, in respect of acquisition of property known as Horton Lodge estate, for development in connection with provision of accommodation for the mentally defective, be approved.—L.C.C. also recommend £1,130 in respect of the increase of the nursing staff at The Manor.

ERITH.—U.D.C. passed plans for 4 one-story houses, Orchard-av., Belvedere, for A. H. Jennings.

FELTHAM.—The main drainage scheme is to cost £63,000.

ILFORD.—T.C. passed plans: J. W. Moore & Son, 5 houses and conservatories, 77-85, Levett-gdns.; E. Meredith, additional lavatories and urinal, Pioneer Market-chambers, Ilford-la.; L. Russell, 10, lock-up garages, 112-130, Aldborough-rd.; Brand & White, Ltd.; 4 houses, 50-56, Keswick-gdns.; P. E. Brand, 10 houses, 53-71, Woodford-av.; W. A. Warwick, 31, shops and dwellings, 133-193, Becontree-av.; S. Robinson, Ltd., amended block plan of houses, 84-112, Wanstead-la, 146-150, The Drive, 1-29, and 2-34, Creston-gdns.

KENT.—There is a proposal to build a 40 ft. arterial road through the Downe, Kent, golf course.

LEYTON.—T.C. passed plans: G. A. Allan, new dining hall, bakery and workshop at West Ham Central Home, Union-rd.; C. H. Sedwell, 9 lock-up garages and workshop on land adjoining "Hare and Hounds" P.H., Lea Bridge-rd.; E. N. Hardy, factory at 7, Park-pl., Church-rd.

LONDON (ALDWYCH).—L.C.C. recommend that site in Aldwych, at its junction with Montreal-pl., be let on lease to the High Commissioner for India.

LONDON (BERMONDSEY).—L.C.C. recommend B.C. to borrow £12,178, for housing purposes, and also £6,375 for housing, together with £19,962 for same purpose.

LONDON (BETHNAL GREEN).—L.C.C. recommend £7,730, in respect of adaptation of Turin-street school as a men's evening institute and day continuation school.

LONDON (FULHAM).—L.C.C. recommend that consent be given to erection, by C.B., on a site at eastern end of EEl-brook-common, for conveniences for men and women.

LONDON (POPLAR).—L.C.C. recommend borrowing by B.C. of £800, for housing.

LONDON (STRAND).—L.C.C. recommend £2,500 in respect of the widening of the Strand at Nos. 73, 74 and 75.

LONDON (STEPNEY).—B.C. received L.C.C. sanction to borrow £52,103 for housing.

LONDON (WIMBLEDON).—C.B. passed plans: H. Coombs & Sons, 6 houses in Burstow-rd., and two houses in Toynbee-rd., with garages; A. Bird, for 5 houses in Murray-rd.

LONDON (WOOLWICH).—B.C. recommend application be made to L.C.C. for sanction to borrow £34,530 for 65 houses on Council's housing estate at Eltham.—Plans passed: North, Robin & Wilsden (on behalf of W. H. O. Ainslie), lock-up shop, Eltham High-st.; E. H. Wright (Messrs. Hedges), 2 houses, Ancaster-st., Plumstead; S. W. Ackroyd (on behalf of R.A.C.S., Ltd.), dairy at the R.A.C.S.'s Commonwealth Buildings, Albion-rd.; G. W. Keats (Electricity Dept.), Sub-station, Shrewsbury-rd.—L.C.C. recommend that offer of B.C. of £10,000 to provide alternative accommodation for occupants of 58 houses or hutments in Deansfield-road and Ashwood-road, needed for the construction of the Shooter's-hill by-pass, be accepted.

MAIDSTONE.—R.D.C. approved plans: three pairs of cottages at Goudhurst-rd., West End, Marden, for S. F. Stanley; cottages on Station-rd., Yalding, for L. Udall.—T.C. approved plans for Asylum-rd., 6 houses, and Fountain-la., 6 houses, R. Lawrence.

MALVERN.—U.D.C. received M.H. sanction to borrowing £17,000 for purchase of the Assembly Rooms property. Council proposed alterations and extensions to the property.

MARKET HARBOROUGH.—R.D.C. are to erect 12 houses at Fleckney.

MARYBOROUGH.—County Committee of Agriculture and Technical Instruction have under consideration a proposal to build a technical school at £3,000.

MELKSHAM.—C.A. has produced new plans for new police station for Wilts C.C.

MIDDLESBROUGH.—A lay-out plan submitted by owners of Middlesbrough estate in respect of waste land bordered by Park-rd., South Eastbourne-rd., and Linthorpe-rd., been approved by Corporation Plans Committee.

NEWCASTLE.—Licensing bench approved plans submitted by T. H. Smirk on behalf of W. A. Smelt, for picture house, which is to be erected on Westgate-rd., at corner of Gowland-av.

NEWRY.—U.D.C. applied to Ministry of Affairs of Northern Ireland for sanction to borrow following: £12,472, 40 working-class cottages at Pound-rd.; £6,000, bridge across the canal at Monaghan-st. in substitution for the Godfrey-bridge.

PENGE.—U.D.C. passed plans: Fawcett & Co., 4 houses, Patterson-rd. and Milestone-rd.

PETERBOROUGH.—City Council are to erect 58 non-parlour houses on Nichols housing estate.

PLYMOUTH.—C.B. passed plans: W. T. Ching, 5 lock-up shops, Windsor-la.; W. H. Heath, 6 houses, Browning-rd.; J. H. Dyer, 4, houses, Higher Venn estate.

POOLE.—R.D.C. decided to apply for £2,400 for 6 houses at Lytchett Matravers.

SALFORD.—Cinema with accommodation for 2,000 is to be built at Pendleton for about £35,000. J. Knight, A.R.I.B.A., of Manchester, architect.

SHEFFIELD.—Model building estate, to contain about thirty residences, is to be developed on plot of land situated in Endcliffe.

STRETFORD.—Public inquiry been held in regard to provision of public baths in Trafford Park.

TYNEMOUTH.—C.B. passed plans: 12 semi-detached houses, St. George's-cres., Chirton-green, North Shields, by F. R. N. Haswell & Son, for Chisholm & Co.

WALTHAM ABBEY.—Council approved building 25 houses, being part of a scheme of 100 houses.

WEST MERSEA.—M.H. sanctioned tenders for 10 more houses.

YORK.—T.C. approved a recommendation to purchase 83 acres of land lying between Malton-rd., Monk Stray and the River Foss, for housing sites, at £16,000.

*See also our List of Contracts, Competitions, etc.

Geo. M. HAMMER & Co., Ltd.,

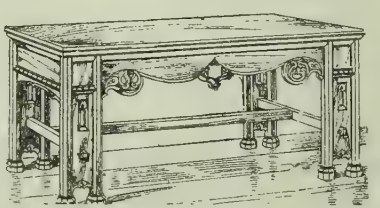
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Enquiries Solicited for all Woodwork.

TORQUAY ARBITRATION CASE

The arbitrator in this matter, Mr. F. C. W. Stacey, F.I.A.S., quantity surveyor, has recently published his award in this arbitration. The case arose out of the building of a new wing, ballroom, etc., to the Palace Hotel, Torquay, for Mr. G. W. Hands, the proprietor, Mr. R. G. Spiller, contractor, of Taunton and Chard, obtaining the contract, amounting to £17,600, for the work. A dispute arose consequent upon the withholding of £1,000, retention moneys, and the disallowing of claims for extra works made by the contractor, amounting to £781 6s. 6d., and a claim for the payment of increased wages paid to the workmen amounting to £992. The proprietor counter-claimed £4,454 5s. 1d. for defective works and £1,100 damages for non-completion in the contract time.

After a lengthy hearing, which occupied eight days, at Torquay, and several sittings in London, at which Mr. Spiller was represented by Mr. William W. Dearle, F.S.I., M.I.Struct.E., F.I.A., quantity surveyor, of London, and Mr. Hands by Mr. Harry Geen and Mr. G. O. Slade, barristers-at-law, instructed by Messrs. Easterbrook, solicitors, of Torquay, the arbitrator has awarded the contractor £1,478 12s. 11d. in respect of the retention moneys and claims for extras. £992 for increased wages paid (stating a case in regard to the latter for appeal to the High Courts if desired), and £782 8s. 7d. for costs. In regard to Mr. Hands' counter-claims, the arbitrator has awarded £236 0s. 7d. in respect of defects, stating that the contractor had admitted, and was prepared to remedy, certain defects had the opportunity been afforded him. No damages were awarded in respect of delay in completion, but costs amounting to £50 11s. 6d., were allowed to Mr. Hands.

The contract form was that issued by the R.I.B.A. and agreed to by the London Master Builders' Association, and the counter-claim for damages for non-completion was founded upon clauses therein, and was for 44 weeks at £25 per week. It is understood that an appeal is being made to the High Court in connection with the award on the question of increase in wages.

Site of Merton Priory.

An appeal is being made to preserve as much as can be acquired of the site of Merton Priory, close to Merton Abbey railway station, near Wimbledon. The appeal follows the excavations during the past five or six years by Lieutenant-Colonel H. F. Bidder, of Ravensbury Manor, Mitcham, who discovered the site, the position of which had been completely lost for several centuries. On the southern portion of the church site lies Station-road, Merton, the railway and the buildings of Merton Abbey station, but the northern half from the Lady Chapel to the great west door is situated in open private ground belonging to Messrs. Corfield, Limited, and this ground, it is understood, can be acquired. Colonel Bidder has uncovered almost half of the church foundations, and from time to time portions of the other half have been found when excavations for various purposes had been undertaken.

PRICES CURRENT OF MATERIALS.

[Owing to the exceptional circumstances which prevail at the present time, prices of materials should be confirmed by inquiry. Ed.]

BRICKS, &c.

Per 1,000 Alongside, in River Thames up to London Bridge. £ s. d.

Best Stocks 4 5 6
Second Hard Stocks 3 19 6

Per 1,000. Delivered at London Goods Stations.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Flettons, at King's Cross	2 14 3	Best Blue Pressed Staffs	9 5 0
Do. grooved for Plaster	2 16 3	Do. Bullnose ...	9 15 0
Do. Bullnose ...	3 8 3	Blue Wire Cuts	7 5 0
Best Stourbridge Fire Brick :—			
2½ in.	8 11 0	3 in.	10 3 0
GLAZED BRICKS—			
Best White Ivory, and Salt Glazed Stretchers ...	21 10 0	D'ble Str'tch'rs	30 0 0
		D'ble Headers	27 0 0
		One Side and two Ends ...	31 0 0
Headers	21 0 0	Two Sides and one End	32 0 0
Quoins, Bullnose and 4½in. Splays and Flats	28 0 0	Squints	28 10 0

Second Quality, £1 per 1,000 less than best. Cream and buff, £2 extra over white. Other colours. Hard Glaze. £5 10s. extra over white.

BREEZE CONCRETE SLABS.

Delivered London.

	s. d.		s. d.
2 in. per yd. super	1 11	3 in. per yd. super	2 9
2½ in „ „	2 4	4 in. „ „	3 6

	s. d.	
Thames Ballast	10 6	per yd.
Pit Sand	13 9	„ „
Thames Sand	14 6	„ „
Best Washed Sand	14 6	„ „
½ in. Shingle for Ferro-Concrete	12 9	„ „
¼ in.	14 0	„ „
¾ in. Broken Brick	11 6	„ „
Pan Breeze	8 0	„ „

delivered 2 miles radius Paddington.

Per ton delivered in London area in full van loads.

Best Portland Cement. British Standard Specification. Test £2 18 0 to £3 3 6

51s. alongside at Vauxhall in 80-ton lots.

	£ s. d.
Ferrocrete per ton extra on above	0 10 0
Super Cement (Waterproof)	4 8 0
Roman Cement	8 15 0
Parian Cement	5 15 0
Keene's Cement, White	5 15 0
„ „ Pink	5 10 0
Plaster, Coarse, Pink	3 0 0
„ „ White	3 12 6
„ Fine	5 12 0
Sirapite, Coarse	3 9 0
„ Finish	3 17 0
Grey Stone Lime	3 0 9
Chalk Lime	3 0 9
Best Ground Blue Lias Lime	2 13 6
Hair ..... per cwt.	2 2 6
Granite Chippings	1 12 0

NOTE.—Sacks are charged 1s. 9d. each and credited 1s. 6d. if returned in good condition within three months carr. pd.

Stourbridge Fireclay in s'cks 37s. 0d. per ton at rly. dp.

STONE.

BATH STONE.—Delivered in railway trucks at Westbourne Park, Paddington, G.W.R., or South Lambeth, G.W.R., per ft. cube ..... s. d. 2 10

PORTLAND STONE.—

Brown Whitbed, in random blocks of 20 ft. average, delivered in railway trucks at Nine Elms, L. & S.W.R., South Lambeth Station, G.W.R., and Westbourne Park, Paddington, G.W.R., per ft. cube 4 4½

Do. do. delivered on road wagons at above stations, per ft. cube 4 5½

White basebed, 3d. per ft. cube extra.

NOTE.—1d. per ft. cube extra for every foot over 20 ft. *average*, and ½d. beyond 30 ft.

HOPTON-WOOD STONE—

Delivered at any Goods Station, London. s. d.

Random blocks from 10 ft. and over P. ft. cb. 17 0
Sawn two sides ..... „ 27 0
Sawn three or four sides ..... „ 32 0

YORK STONE, BLUE—*Robin Hood Quality.*

Delivered at any Goods Station, London.

6 in. sawn two sides landings to sizes (under 30 ft. super) .....Per ft. super 5 6
6 in. rubbed two sides, ditto ..... „ 6 0
3 in. sawn two sides slabs (random sizes) „ 2 3½
2 in. to 2½ in. sawn one side slabs (random sizes) ..... „ 1 6½
1½ in. to 2 in. ditto, ditto ..... „ 1 4

HARD YORK—

Delivered at any Goods Station, London.

Scappled random blocks ..... Per ft. cube 6 3
6 in. sawn two sides landing to sizes (under 40 ft. super) .....Per ft. super 5 1½
6 in. rubbed two sides, ditto ..... „ 6 1½
4 in. sawn two sides slabs (random sizes) „ 2 10
3 in. ditto ditto „ 2 1½
2 in. self-faced random flags ...Per yd. super 9 0

CAST STONE.

Delivered in London area in full-van loads, per ft. cube:—Plain, 8s. 6d.; Moulded, 9s. 6d. Cills, 10s. 0d,

WOOD.

GOOD BUILDING DEAL.

Inches.	per stan.	Inches.	per stan.
½ × 11	£28 0	3 × 6	£21 0
½ × 9	25 0	3 × 11	25 0
½ × 8	24 0	2 × 11	25 0
½ × 7	23 0	3 × 9	24 0
3 × 8	21 0	2½ × 9	23 0
3 × 7	20 0	3 × 4½	22 0
2½ × 7	20 0	3 × 4	22 0

PLANED BOARDS.

1 × 11	£27 0	1 × 9	£26 0

PLAIN EDGE FLOORING.

Inches	per sq.	Inches.	per sq.
⅞	20/-	1¼	31/-
⅞	22/-	1½	34/-
1	25/-		

TONGUED AND GROOVED FLOORING

Inches.	per sq.
1	25/-
1¼	31/-
1½	34/-

MATCHING (BEST).

Inches.	per sq.
⅝	16/6
¾	19/-
1	24/-

BATTENS.

Inches.	s. d.
¾ × 2	2 6 per 100 ft.

SAWN LATHS.

Per bundle 0 2 4

1" AND UP THICK.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Dry Austrian Wainscot, per ft. cube	0 16 0	to	0 18 0
Dry American and /or Japanese Figured Oak, ft. cube	0 15 0	to	—
Dry American and /or Japanese Plain Oak, ft. cube	0 11 0	to	0 13 0
Dry sq. edged Honduras Mahogany, ft. cube	0 16 0	to	0 18 0
Dry Log cut Honduras Mahogany, ft. cube	0 18 0	to	1 1 0
Dry Cuba Mahogany, ft. cube	1 4 0	to	1 10 0
Dry Teak, ft. cube	0 13 0	to	0 15 0
Dry American Whitewood, ft. cube	0 11 0	to	0 14 0
Best Scotch glue, per cwt.	4 10 0	to	—
Liquid Glue, per cwt.	4 7 0	to	5 10 0

SLATES.

First quality slates from Bangor or Portmadoc carriage paid in full truck loads to London Rate Station. Per 1,000.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
24 by 12	32 18 4	18 by 10	18 12 11
22 by 12	29 17 11	18 by 9	16 9 2
22 by 11	27 14 2	16 by 10	15 12 6
20 by 12	26 5 0	16 by 8	12 3 9
20 by 10	22 10 0		

TILES.

Delivered at London rate stations in full truckloads of not less than 4 tons. Per 1,000 f.o.r. London.

	£ s. d.
Best machine-made tiles from Broseley or Staffordshire district	5 12 6
ditto hand-made ditto	5 17 6
Ornamental ditto	6 2 6
Hip and valley tiles (per dozen) { Hand-made	0 9 6
{ Machine-made	0 9 0

METALS.

JOISTS, GIRDERS, &c., TO LONDON STATION, PER TON—

	£ s. d.
R.S. Joists, cut and fitted	12 10 0
Plain Compound Girders	14 10 0
„ Stanchions	16 10 0
In Roof Work	19 10 0

MILD STEEL ROUNDS.
To London Station, per ton.

Diameter.	£ s. d.	Diameter.	£ s. d.
¼ in.	12 0 0	⅝ in. to ½ in.	10 15 0
⅜ in.	11 0 0	⅝ in. to 2⅞ in.	10 10 0

WROUGHT-IRON TUBES AND FITTINGS—

(Discount off List for lot of not less than £7 net value delivered direct from Works, 2½ per cent. less above gross discounts, carriage forward. if sent from London Stocks.)

	Tubes.	Fittings Over ½"	Flanges Over ½"
Black Gas	67½%	45%	55%
Galvanised Gas	52½%	35%	45%
Blue Water	62½%	40%	50%
Galvanised Water	46½%	30%	40%
Red Steam	57½%	35%	45%
Galvanised Steam	40 %	25%	35%

C.I. HALF-ROUND GUTTERS—London Prices ex Works.

Per yd. in 6 ft. lengths.	Gutters.	Angles and Nozzles.	Stop Ends.
3 in.	1/3½	11¾d.	3¾d.
3½ in.	1/4¾	1/1½	3¾d.
4 in.	1/6	1/3	3¾d.
4½ in.	1/7½	1/4¾	4½d.
5 in.	1/10½	1/6½	5¾d.

O.G. GUTTERS.

3 in.	1/8	1/4½	3¾d.
3½ in.	1/8	1/4¾	3¾d.
4 in.	1/9¾	1/4¾	3¾d.
4½ in.	1/11¼	1/7¾	4¾d.
5 in.	2/4½	1/10½	5¾d.

RAIN-WATER PIPES, &c.

per yd. in 6 fts.	Pipe.	Bends, stock angles.	Branches. stock angles.
2 in. plain	1/10½	1/3	1/9¾
2½ in. „	2/0¾	1/4¾	2/1¾
3 in. „	2/6	1/9	2/7½
3½ in. „	2/11¼	2/0½	3/0½
4 in. „	3/5	2/6½	3/8½

L.C.C. COATED SOIL PIPES—London Prices ex Works

	Pipe. s. d.	Bends, stock angles. s. d.	Branches. stock angles. s. d.
2 in. per yd. in 6 fts. plain	3	2 4½	2 10
2½ in. „	3 9	2 7½	3 7
3 in. „	4 6	2 10	4 2½
3½ in. „	4 11½	3 7	4 11½
4 in. „	5 5½	4 0½	5 9

L.C.C. COATED DRAIN PIPES—London Prices ex Works.

	Pipe. s. d.	Bends, stock angles. s. d.	Branches. stock angles. s. d.
3 in. per yd. in 9 ft. lengths	4 4	5 1	8 0½
4 in. „ „	6 2	5 8	10 0
5 in. „ „	7 2	10 10	17 1
6 in. „ „	8 6	13 2	21 9

Gasken for jointing, 38/6 per cwt.

	Per ton in London. £ s. d.	£ s. d.
IRON—		
Common bars	13 0 0	to 14 10 0
Staffordshire Crown Bars—		
Good merchant quality	14 5 0	to 15 0
Staffordshire Marked Bars	16 5 0	... 17 5 0
Mild Steel Bars	10 0 0	... 11 0 0
Steel Bars, Ferro-Concrete quality, basis price	10 0 0	... 11 0 0
Hoop iron, basis price ...	12 0 0	... 13 0 0
„ Galvanised	27 0 0	... 28 0 0
Soft Steel Sheets, Black—		
Ordinary sizes to 20 g.	13 5 0	... 14 5 0
„ „ „ 24 g.	14 5 0	... 15 5 0
„ „ „ 26 g.	16 5 0	... 17 5 0
Sheets Flat Best Soft Steel, C.R. & C.A. quality—		
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft to 20g.....	15 10 0	... 16 10 0
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 22 g. and 24 g.....	16 10 0	... 17 10 0
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 26 g. ...	18 10 0	... 20 10 0

No. 1 quality £4 per ton extra.

Flat and Galvanised Corrugated Sheets—			
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. to 9 ft. to 20 g.	18 0 0	...	19 0 0
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. to 9 ft. to 22 g. and 24 g.	18 10 0	...	19 10 0
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. to 9 ft. to 26 g.	21 10 0	...	22 10 0
Sheets Galvanised Flat, Best quality—			
Best Soft Steel Sheets. 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 20 g. and thicker	22 0 0	...	23 0 0
Best Soft Steel Sheets, 22 g. and 24 g.	24 0 0	...	26 0 0
Best Soft Steel Sheets, 26 g.	25 10 0	...	26 10 0
Cut Nails, 3 in. to 6 in.....	19 0 0		

(Under 3 in. usual trade extras.)

METAL WINDOWS.—Standard sizes, suitable for complete houses, including all fittings, painting two coats, and delivery to job, average price about 1s. 4d. to 1s. 7d. per foot super.

LEAD, &c.

(Delivered in London.)	£ s. d.
LEAD—Sheet, English, 4 lb. and up	32 10 0
Pipe in coils	33 0 0
Soil pipe	36 0 0
Compo Pipe	36 10 0

NOTE.—Country delivery, 20s. per ton extra; lots under 3 cwt. 3s. per cwt. extra, and over 3 cwt. and under 5 cwt., 1s. 6d. per cwt. extra. Cut to sizes, 2s. cwt. extra.

Oil lead, ex London area, at Mills .....per ton } 22 10 0

COPPER.

	s. d.
Seamless Copper tubes (basis) .....per lb.	1 0½
Strong sheet ..... „	1 0
Thin ..... „	1 1
Copper nails ..... „	2 3
Copper wire ..... „	2 4

PLUMBERS' BRASS WORK.
Delivered in London.

NEW RIVER PATTERN SCREW DOWN BIB COCKS FOR IRON.

½ in. ¾ in. 1 in. 1' in. 1½ in. 2 in.
29/- 45/- 76/- 153/- 246/- 510/- per doz.

NEW RIVER PATTERN SCREW DOWN STOP COCKS AND UNIONS.

½ in. ¾ in. 1 in. 1¼ in. 1½ in. 2 in.
41/6 62/- 92/- 174/- 300/- 588/- per doz.

NEW RIVER PATTERN SCREW DOWN MAIN FERRULES.

½ in. ¾ in. 1 in.
39 6 60/- 116 6 per doz.

CAPS AND SCREWS.

1½ in. 1½ in. 2 in. 3 in. 3½ in. 4 in.
7/6 10/- 14/- 23/- 30/- 42/- per doz.

DOUBLE NUT BOILER SCREWS.

½ in. ¾ in. 1 in. 1¼ in. 1½ in. 2 in.
7/6 11/- 17/- 29/- 36/- 63/- per doz.

BRASS SLEEVES.

1½ in. 2 in. 3 in. 3½ in. 4 in.
10/- 12/- 20/- 24/- 31/- per doz.

NEW RIVER PATTERN CROYDON BALL VALVES, S.F.

½ in. ¾ in. 1 in. 1¼ in. 1½ in.
35/- 56/- 98/- 162/- 228/- per doz.

DRAWN LEAD P. & S. TRAPS WITH BRASS CLEANING SCREW.

1½ in. 1½ in. 2 in. 3 in.
8 lbs. P. traps ...33/- 41/- 56/- 101/- per doz.
8. lbs. S. traps ...35/- 45/- 66/- 126/- „

TIN—English Ingots, 3/1 per lb. SOLDER—Plumber's 1/4, Tinmen's 1/7, Blowpipe 1/7 per lb.

PAINTS, &c.

Raw Linseed Oil, in pipes	per gallon	0	3 1
„ „ „ in barrels	„	0	3 3
„ „ „ in drums	„	0	3 5
Boiled „ „ in barrels	„	0	3 5
„ „ „ in drums	„	0	3 8
Turpentine in barrels	„	0	4 0
„ in drums (10 gall.)	„	0	4 2
Genuine Ground English White Lead, per ton (In not less than 5 cwt. casks.)		46	0 0

GENUINE WHITE LEAD PAINT—

"Father Thames," "Nine Elms," "Park," "Supremus," "St. Paul's," "Morganswyte," "Polacco," "J." Brand and other best brands in 14 lb. tins) not less than 5 cwt. lots per ton delivered 65 10 0

Red Lead, Dry (packages extra)...	per ton	38	0 0
Best Linseed Oil Putty	per cwt.	0	15 0
Filicol	„	0	15 6
Size. XD quality.....	fkn.	0	3 6

Continued on page 222.

*The information given on this page has been specially compiled for THE BUILDER and is copyright. Our aim in this list is to give, as far as possible, the *average* prices of materials, not necessarily the highest or lowest. Quality and quantity obviously affect prices—a fact which should be remembered by those who make use of this information.

PRICES CURRENT OF MATERIALS (*contd.*)

GLASS.

ENGLISH SHEET GLASS IN CRATES OF STOCK SIZES.

	Per ft.		Per ft.
15 oz. fourths ...	2⅝d.	32 oz. fourths	6⅝d.
15 ,, thirds ...	3⅜d.	32 ,, thirds.....	9¼d.
21 ,, fourths ...	4d.	Obscured Sheet, 15 oz.	3⅜d.
21 ,, thirds.....	4½d.	,, ,, 21 ,,	4 d.
26 ,, fourths ...	4½d.	Fluted 15 oz. 6½d., 21 oz. 9d.	
26 ,, thirds.....	6¾d.	En'lled 15 oz. 4⅝d., 21 oz. 6⅜d.	

Extra price according to size and substance for squares cut from stock.

ENGLISH ROLLED PLATE IN CRATES OF STOCK SIZES.

	Per ft.
⅛ Rolled plate	4½d.
3/16 Rough rolled	5⅜d.
¼ Rough rolled	5¼d.
Figured Rolled, Baltic, Oceanic, Arctic Stippolyte, and small and large Flemish White	6d.
Ditto, tinted	8⅜d.
Rolled Sheet	5¼d.
White Rolled Cathedral	5½d.
Tinted do.	7½d.

Cast plate is same price as rough rolled.

VARNISHES, &c.

		Per Gallon. £ s. d.
Oak Varnish.....	Outside	0 14 0
Fine ditto	ditto	0 16 0
Fine Copal	ditto	0 18 0
Pale Copal	ditto	1 0 0
Pale Copal Carriage	ditto	1 4 0
Best ditto	ditto	1 12 0
Floor Varnish	Inside	0 18 0
Fine Pale Paper	ditto	0 18 0
Fine Copal Cabinet	ditto	1 2 6
Fine Copal Flatting	ditto	1 0 6
Hard Drying Oak	ditto	0 18 0
Fine Hard Drying Oak	ditto	0 19 0
Fine Copal Varnish.....	ditto	1 0 0
Pale ditto	ditto	1 2 0
Best ditto	ditto	1 12 0
Best Japan Gold Size		0 12 6
Best Black Japan		0 10 6
Oak and Mahogany Stain (water)		0 12 0
Brunswick Black.....		0 7 6
Berlin Black.....		0 14 6
Knotting (patent)		1 5 0
French and Brush Polish		0 17 0
Liquid Dryers in Teretine.....		0 9 0
Cuirass Black Enamel		0 7 0

Scots War Memorial.

The Scottish National War Memorial at Edinburgh Castle will be open to the public on Sundays, next Sunday included, pending the permanent decision of the Office of Works regarding Sunday opening.

On the Sunday following the formal opening of the Shrine by the Prince of Wales, the Memorial remained open to the public, and no fewer than 100,000 Edinburgh people and visitors took the opportunity to visit it.

The County Hall, Westminster.

At the L.C.C. meeting on July 26, the Establishment Committee reported that in view of the present commitments of the Council for housing and bridges, the present time was not opportune for preparing a scheme for the completion of the County Hall. Mr. W. Ray, speaking for the Municipal Reform Party, said they had to recognise that the burden of taxation and of rates weighed heavily upon industry and was responsible for the burden of unemployment. Therefore, they hesitated in recommending such an expenditure as the completion of the County Hall would involve.

Mr. Herbert Morrison, speaking for the Labour Party, said that Mr. Ray's speech showed that with the party he represented the status and dignity of the city in relation to other great cities in the world did not count for very much. He asked what the people from New York, Paris, Scandinavia, Rome, or Berlin thought of the municipality responsible for the government of London leaving the great municipal hall in the lop-sided condition it was in. It was a humiliating position for the city to be in.

An amendment in favour of the report going back for further consideration was rejected by 57 to 23, and the report of the Establishment Committee, with their recommendation, was adopted.

Lambeth Footbridge.

London County Council is to provide a temporary footbridge over the Thames for the use of pedestrians during the reconstruction of Lambeth Bridge. No details have yet been decided upon, and it will probably be some months before the work is begun.

THE SCOTTISH BUILDER

NEW BUILDINGS IN SCOTLAND

Giffnock.—BRIDGES.—The Commissioners have approved the preamble of the Provisional Order promoted by Renfrewshire County Council for powers to reconstruct and widen two road bridges near Giffnock known as the Giffnock Railway Bridges.

Glasgow.—EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE.—The Government are trying to find a suitable site for the new unemployment exchange for Central Glasgow.

Glasgow.—PROVISIONAL ORDER.—The Bill to confirm the Glasgow Corporation Provisional Order, 1927, regarding the Finniestoun Bridge, has now passed both Houses of Parliament, and it awaits the Royal Assent.

Gorebridge. — HOUSES. — The Midlothian County Council has accepted estimates for the erection of 32 three-apartment and 20 two-apartment houses at Gorebridge.

Moffat. — EXTENSION. — The foundation stone of the new wing at the Cottage Hospital which Sir William Younger of Auchen Castle has gifted in memory of his late wife, has been laid. The wing is to comprise nurses' additional bedroom and dining-room accommodation, and three new bedrooms for patients.

American Scots' Memorial.

A large party of Americans are arriving on Sunday at Glasgow, on a special tour in connection with the American Memorial to men of Scottish origin who fell in the war, that is being erected in Princes Street, Edinburgh. The memorial is to be inaugurated on August 24.

Scottish Petrol Pumps.

The Lasswade District Committee of Midlothian County Council, at a meeting in Edinburgh, unanimously resolved that in future permission should not be given to erect petrol pumps on any public street, road, or footpath, or on ground dedicated to the use of the public.

Mr. Tom Scott, R.S.A.

We regret to announce that Mr. Tom Scott, the Scottish artist, has died in his native place, Selkirk. He was an honorary retired member of the Royal Scottish Academy. Born in 1854, he studied art in the Edinburgh schools, and in 1878 began exhibiting at the Academy, of which he was elected Associate in 1888 and full member in 1902. One of his best-known drawings was the "Border Moss-Troopers Returning from a Raid," which was exhibited on the Mound in 1886.

Dundee Esplanade Road.

The Commissioners appointed under the Private Legislation Procedure (Scotland) Act, 1899, continued their inquiry in Edinburgh into the Provisional Order promoted by the Corporation of Dundee, and found the preamble proved so far as it deals with the abandonment of the scheme for the construction of an esplanade road to Broughty Ferry.

Incorporation of Architects in Scotland.

The monthly meeting of the Council of the Incorporation of Architects in Scotland was held recently at 15, Rutland Square, Edinburgh, Mr. G. P. K. Young, F.R.I.B.A., the president, in the chair. One Associate and three students were elected members of the Incorporation. Sympathetic reference was made to the death of Mr. T. P. Marwick, F.R.I.B.A., who was president from 1922-24, while Mr. F. C. Mears, Edinburgh, and Mr. J. B. Nicol, Aberdeen, were congratulated on their election as Fellows of the R.I.B.A. It was resolved to donate a substantial grant towards the National Art Survey Drawings. Mr. Nicol Bruce, W.S., the secretary, intimated that seventeen candidates in all had taken part in the examinations held at the Incorporation chambers during July, under the auspices of the R.I.B.A. A further report was given to the progress made by the Association for the Preservation of Rural Scotland.

BUILDING TRADE WAGES IN SCOTLAND.*

THE following are the present rates of wages in the building trade in the principal towns of Scotland. Every endeavour is made to ensure accuracy, but we cannot be responsible for errors that may occur :—

	Masons.	Bricklayers.	Carpenters, Joiners.	Plasterers.	Slaters.	Plumbers.	Painters.	Labourers—Masons', Bricklayers', Plasterers'.
Aberdeen	1/8	1/8½	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/7	10½d. to 1/1
Airdrie.....	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	—	1/6½	1/3
Alexandria	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	—	1/2½ to 1/3½
Arbroath.....	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7½	1/7	1/7	1/5½	1/1½
Ayr	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/3
Bathgate.....	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8½	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/2 to 1/3
Blairgowrie.....	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7½	1/5	1/7	1/4	10d. to 1/-
Bo'ness	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3
Coatbridge	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	—	1/6½	1/3 to 1/3½
Dumbarton.....	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Dumfries.....	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Dundee	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3
Dunfermline	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Edinburgh	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Falkirk	1/7½	1/7½	1/7	1/8	1/7	1/7	1/6½	1/2½
Fort William	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/2
Galashiels	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Glasgow	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Greenock.....	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/7	1/0½ to 1/3½
Hamilton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/3½
Hawick	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7-1/7½	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Helensburgh	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/7	1/3½
Inverness	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/- to 1/2
Kilmarnock	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Kirkcaldy	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Kirkwall	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/4	1/-
Lanark	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6	1/- to 1/2
Leith	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Motherwell	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/3½
Perth	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/3
Stirling	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Stirlingshire (Eastern District)	1/8-1/10	1/8-1/10	1/8	1/9	1/7	1/8	1/6½	1/3½
Wishaw	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/7	1/3½

* The information given in this table is copyright. The rates of wages in the various towns in England and Wales are given on page 217.

CURRENT PRICES FOR BUILDING WORK IN LONDON*

EXCAVATOR.

		s.	d.
Digging and throwing or wheeling and filling carts, and carting away to shoot—6 ft. deep	per yard cube	11	0
Add if in clay	,, ,,	1	0
Add for every additional depth of 6 ft.	,, ,,	0	6
Planking and strutting to trenches	per foot super	0	5
Do. to sides of excavation, including shoring	,, ,,	1	0

CONCRETOR.

Portland cement concrete in foundation 1 to 6	per yard cube	38	0	
Add if in underpinning in short lengths	,, ,,	7	0	
Add if in floors 6 in. thick	,, ,,	3	3	
Add if in beams	,, ,,	3	9	
Add if aggregate 1 : 2 : 4	,, ,,	10	0	
Add for hoisting not exceeding 10 ft. beyond the first 10 ft.	,, ,,	2	6	

BRICKLAYER.

		£	s.	d.
Reduced brickwork in lime mortar and Fletton bricks	per rod	32	0	0
Add if in stocks	,,	7	10	0
Add if in Staffordshire blues	,,	22	0	0
Add if in Portland cement and sand	,,	1	10	0

FACINGS.

Extra for facing in English or Flemish bond for every 10s. per 1,000 over the price of the common bricks	per ft. super	0	0	1¼

POINTING.

Neat flat struck or weathered joint	,, ,,	0	0	3

ARCHES.

Extra only to the price of ordinary brickwork :—				
Fair external in half brick rings	,, ,,	0	0	10
Axed in stocks	,, ,,	0	1	9
Rubbed and gauged jointed in putty camber or segmental	,, ,,	0	6	0

SUNDRIES.

Damp course in double course of slates breaking joint and bedded in Portland cement	,, ,,	0	1	0
Setting ordinary register grates and stoves	each	1	0	0
Setting kitchener, including forming flues, &c., with all necessary fire bricks	,,	4	15	0

ASPHALTER.

		s.	d.
Half-inch horizontal damp course	per yard super	4	6
Three-quarter-inch vertical damp course	,, ,,	9	6
Three-quarter-inch on flats in two thicknesses	,, ,,	6	3
Angle fillet	per foot run	0	3
Skirting and fillet 6 in. high	,, ,,	1	2

MASON.

York stone templates fixed	per foot cube	13	0	
York stone sills fixed	,, ,,	22	0	
Bath stone and all labour fixed	,, ,,	10	6	
Portland stone fixed	,, ,,	20	0	

SLATER.

Welsh 16 in. × 8 in. 3 in. lap, including nails	per square	72	9	
Do. 20 in. × 10 in. Do. Do.	,,	80	9	
Do. 24 in. × 12 in. Do. Do.	,,	90	0	

CARPENTER AND JOINER.

Fir framed in plates	per foot cube	5	0	
Do. joists	,, ,,	5	6	
Do. roofs, floors and partitions	,, ,,	6	0	
Do. trusses	,, ,,	8	6	

		¾″	1″	1¼″	2″
Deal rough close boarding	per sq.	35/6	40/–	45/–	72/–

		s.	d.
Flat centering for concrete floor, including struts or hangers	,,	50	0
Do. to beams	per ft. sup.	1	0
Centres for arches	,,	1	6
Gutter boards and bearers	,,	1	0

FLOORING.

		¾″	1″	1¼″	1½″
Deal-edges shot	per sq.	—	44/6	53/–	60/6
Do. tongued and grooved	,,	—	49/–	57/6	65/–
Do. matchings	,,	45/–	51/–	—	—
Moulded skirting, including backings and grounds	per ft. sup.	1/6	1/9	2/0	2/6

SASHES AND FRAMES.

		s.	d.
One-and-a-half moulded sashes or casements	per foot super	1	10
Two Do. Do.	,, ,,	2	1
Add for fitting and fixing	,, ,,	0	3
Deal-cased frames with 1 in. inner and outer linings, 1½ in. pulley stiles tongued to linings, hard wood sills with 2 in. moulded sashes in squares, double hung, double hung with pulleys, lines and weights ; average size	,, ,,	3	9

DOORS.

		1½″	1¾″	2″
Two-panel square framed	per ft. sup.	2/1	2/4	2/6
Four-panel Do.	,,	2/5	2/8	2/11
Two-panel moulded both sides	,,	2/8	2/11	3/2
Four-panel Do. Do.	,,	2/11	3/2	3/5

CARPENTER AND JOINER—continued.

FRAMES.

		s.	d.
Deal wrot moulded and rebated	per foot cube	14	0

		1″	1¼″	1½″
Plain deal jamb linings framed	per ft. sup.	1/7	1/8	1/11
Deal shelves and bearers	,,	1/4	1/6	1/9
Add if cross-tongued	,,	2d.	2d.	2d.

STAIRCASES.

		1″	1¼″	1½″	2″	2½″
Deal treads and risers in and including rough brackets		2/1	2/4	2/9	—	—
Deal strings wrot on both sides and framed		1/8	2/–	2/2	2/8	—

		s.	d.
Housings for steps and risers	each	0	11
Deal balusters, 1 in. × 1¼ in.	per ft. run	0	9
Mahogany handrail : average, 3 in. × 3 in.	,, ,,	6	0
Add if ramped	,, ,,	12	0
Add if wreathed	,, ,,	24	0

FIXING ONLY IRONMONGERY (INCLUDING SCREWS).

6 in. barrel bolts	8½d.	Rim locks	2/–
Sash fasteners	11½d.	Mortice locks	4/6
Casement fasteners	1/5	Patent spring hinges and letting into floor and making good	19/–
Casement stays	1/2		
Cupboard locks	1/5		

FOUNDER AND SMITH.

		s.	d.
Rolled steel joists	per cwt.	16	3
Plain compound girders	,,	19	0
Do. stanchions	,,	21	9
In roof work	,,	27	6

RAIN-WATER GOODS.

		3″	4″	5″	6″
Half-round plain rebated joints	ft. run	1/6	1/9	2/–	2/6
Ogee Do. Do.	,,	1/9	2/–	2/6	3/3
Rain-water pipes with ears	,,	1/9	2/7	—	—
Extra for shoes and bends	each	4/4	5/11	—	—
Do. stopped ends	,,	1/11	2/4½	3/7	4/–
Do. nozzles for inlets	,,	2/2	2/7	3/10	4/3

PLUMBER.

		s.	d.
Milled lead and laying in flashings and gutters	per cwt.	46	0
Do. Do. in flats	,,	45	0
Extra labour and solder in coated cesspools	each	6	9
Welt joint	per ft. run	0	6
Soldered seam	,, ,,	1	6
Copper nailing	,, ,,	0	6

		½″	¾″	1″	1½″	2″	4″
Drawn lead waste	per ft. run	1/2	1/9	2/–	3/4	4/–	—
Do. service	,,	1/8	2/2	2/7	3/10	—	—
Do. soil	,,	—	—	—	—	—	6/9
Bends in lead pipe	each	—	—	—	—	3/3	8/2
Soldered stop ends	,,	1/2	1/8	2/1	2/10	3/6	—
Red lead joints	,,	11d.	1/–	1/3	1/11	2/4	4/10
Wiped soldered joints	,,	2/10	3/6	4/–	4/11	6/6	9/9
Lead traps and cleaning screws	,,	—	—	—	14/7	19/6	—
Bib cocks and joints	,,	6/4	9/7	15/4	41/–	—	—
Stop cocks and joints	,,	15/4	17/2	25/8	64/–	—	—

PLASTERER.

			s.	d.
Render, float and set in lime and hair	per yard sup.		2	6
Do. Do. Sirapite	,,	,,	2	9
Do. Do. Keen's	,,	,,	4	0
Add saw lathing	,,	,,	1	7
Add metal lathing	,,	,,	2	6
(Not including hangers or runners, &c., for suspended ceilings.)				
Portland cement screed	,,	,,	2	2
Do. plain face	,,	,,	3	3
Mouldings in plaster	per 1 girth		0	1¾
One-and-a-half granolithic pavings	per yard sup.		5	9

GLAZIER.

			s.	d.
21-oz. sheet plain	per foot sup.		0	8½
26-oz. Do.	,,	,,	1	0
Obscured sheet	,,	,,	1	1
⅛-in. rolled plate	,,	,,	0	9
¼-in rough rolled or cast plate	,,	,,	0	10½
¼-in wired cast plate	,,	,,	1	4

PAINTER.

			s.	d.
Preparing and distempering, 2 coats	per yard sup.		0	9
Knotting and priming	,,	,,	0	7
Plain painting, 1 coat	,,	,,	0	9
Do. 2 coats	,,	,,	1	2
Do. 3 coats	,,	,,	1	9
Do. 4 coats	,,	,,	2	4
Graining	,,	,,	2	3
Varnishing twice	,,	,,	1	9
Sizing	,,	,,	0	3
Flatting	,,	,,	0	7
Enamel	,,	,,	1	1
Wax polishing	per foot sup.		0	6
French polishing	,,	,,	1	2
Preparing for and hanging paper	per piece, 2/– to 4/–			

*These prices apply to *new buildings only*. They cover superintendence by foreman and carry a profit of 10 % on the prime cost without establishment charges. A percentage of 1¼ should be added for Employers' Liability and National Health and Unemployments Acts, and from 1s. 6d. per £100 for Fire Insurance. The whole of the information given on this page is copyright.

ANCIENT LIGHTS

Mandatory Injunction.

A case, Barnes *v.* Allen, is very briefly reported in the *Weekly Notes*, July 16, which raised a point on which it was stated no previous decided case could be found. The plaintiff was the owner and occupier of No. 10, Alexandra-road, Wisbech, and he had brought an action against the defendant for obstruction to his ancient lights, claiming, *inter alia*, a mandatory injunction. The defendant was the lessee of No. 11, Alexandra-road under a lease for ten years commencing November 8, 1923, and with the consent of his lessor, the freeholder, he had partially pulled down the old buildings and was erecting new buildings which, it was complained, obstructed the light to certain windows in the plaintiff's premises. This work had been carried on after protest by the plaintiff, and, in part, after the issue of the writ.

At the trial the Court came to the conclusion that the new buildings obstructed the ancient light to a window in the kitchen and two lights in a small lobby, but the question then arose whether a mandatory injunction should be granted in this action as against the defendant, who was only a lessee, the freeholder not having been made a party to the action. The Court held in these circumstances a mandatory injunction could not be granted. The buildings had been completed and they were the property of the lessor, the freeholder, and to grant an injunction in this case would infringe two plain principles. If an injunction were granted it would be to compel the defendant to pull down property belonging to the lessor, an order he could not comply with but rendering him liable to imprisonment if he did not comply with it.

The two principles were that a Court could not make an order against a defendant when failure to comply with it would involve his personal liberty unless the defendant was in a position to comply with it, and that no person not party to an action could be bound by an order in that action. The real owner was not a party to this action, and it was impossible to make a mandatory order in such circumstances. The Court therefore made an order declaring that the new erections caused a nuisance or illegal obstruction to the plaintiff's ancient lights and directed an inquiry as to damages.

In the course of the argument in this case it appears to have been contended that a mandatory injunction could be granted in such circumstances as no reported case could be found by the industry of counsel where an injunction had been refused on the above grounds. The learned Judge suggested that this absence of any decided case might be due to the fact that no one hitherto had had the courage to demand a mandatory injunction in such a case, but it appears that there may even be another reason for this absence of reported cases. In the *Weekly Notes* this case is starred, showing that it will not be reported in the Law Reports. Thus this point, though now definitely decided, will not be found in the Law Reports. It appears to us that, however obvious a point may appear, it is sometimes useful to report a case which may afford a guide to those concerned, and prevent obvious points being raised over and over again.

Flats, Wembley Hill Garden Suburb.

We regret that in connection with this work, illustrated in our issue for July 22, a mis-spelling occurred in the names of the builders, Messrs. Callow & Wright, Ltd., of 207, Brondesbury Park, N.W. 2.

Worshipful Company of Carpenters.

At the election held recently the following gentlemen were elected as Master and Wardens:—Mr. F. Adams Smith, F.R.I.B.A., Master; Mr. Walter Jacob, Senior Warden; Mr. Gayford D. Minn, Middle Warden; Mr. Charles A. Robertson, Junior Warden.

TENDERS

Communications for insertion under this heading should be addressed to "The Editor," and must reach him not later than Tuesday evening.

* Denotes *accepted*.
† Denotes *provisionally accepted*.
‡ Denotes *recommended for acceptance*.
§ Denotes *accepted subject to modifications*.

AMPTHILL.—New Council offices and stores, for the R.D.C.

Charles Sharp, Flitwick	£416 8 0
W. T. Sharp, Ampthill	399 0 0
A. A. Goddard, Flitwick	375 0 0
G. Botsford & Sons, Ampthill	375 0 0
*J. W. Wilson, Flitwick	360 0 0

ARMAGH.—Alterations at Collone P.E. school, for the County of Armagh Regional E.C. Capt. G. D. Taylor, English-street:—

J. A. King & Son	£153 15 0
John Brittain	143 0 0
*D. W. Hamilton	122 10 0

(All of Armagh.)

BACUP.—Internal and external painting of 130 houses on Rook Hill and Blackthorn housing estates, for the T.C. Mr. F. W. Mozley, Borough Engineer.

*Bacup Corporation (Painting Dept.).

BATH.—Providing for an increase in the width of the class-room at the Ringworm Centre, for the T.C.:—

*F. J. Blackmore & Son £825

BELFAST.—Church hall in Castleton-avenue, for the Castleton Presbyterian Church Committee. Messrs. Young & Mackenzie, Chartered Architects, 143, Scottish Provident-buildings:—

*Wm. Dowling, Ltd., Belfast £4,834

BIRKENHEAD.—Plumbing work, including the provision of new water-closets, sinks and water supply, etc., in respect of 28 tenements in Block F, Queen's buildings, for the C.B.:—

*W. M. Birnie & Son, Birkenhead £361

BLACKPOOL.—Garage and billiard hall on Waterloo-road and St. Annes-road, for Mr. S. E. McGowan. Mr. A. A. C. Moore, architect, 19, Abingdon-street —

*Hamson & Pilkington, Blackpool.

BUXTON.—Alterations and additions to the mixed school, for the Norfolk E.C. Mr. C. W. Bullen, Building Inspector, Norwich. Quantities by the Building Inspector.

*E. A. Turner, Stalham £1,333 3

CAMBRIDGE.—Painting and decorating the Central school, for the E.C.:—

*H. Langdon & Co. £687 10 0

CHELMSFORD.—Foundations for new pump house, pipe lines, sheet piling, river works, etc., on Sandford Mill site, for the T.C. Mr. Ernest J. Miles, Borough Engineer.

John Gill, Contractors, Ltd., London	£10,852
J. Byrom, Ltd., London	10,209
John Shelbourne & Co., Ltd., London	10,103
A. J. Arnold, Chelmsford	9,907
Simplex Concrete Piles, Ltd., London	9,780
*W. & C. French, Buckhurst-hill	9,671

CHERITON.—Library, also hall, for the U.D.C. Mr. A. S. Lilley, engineer and surveyor. Quantities by Mr. P. T. Walters, F.S.I., Adelphi, London, W.C.2.

	Estimate No. 1.	Estimate No. 2.
Bailey & Dixon, Hythe	£14,214	£604
N. O. Baker, Sandgate	12,060	618
D. Baker & Co., Folkestone	11,304	565
Jenner & Son, Folkestone	11,250	489
Vant & Son, Folkestone	10,997	519
Hayward & Paramor, Ltd.	10,993	535
D. Godden & Son, Ashford	10,498	490
G. L. Gilbert, Cheriton	10,437	439
Parsons & Son, Folkestone	10,300	540
Folkestone District Building Co., Ltd., Folkestone	10,186	*545

CHICHESTER.—Painting, external and repairs to "Greyfriars," in North-street, for the T.C. City Engineer:—

— Horner	—
— Maidment	—
— Fred Hill	—
*Tee & Son	£132 10

(All of Chichester.)

CORK.—New free library:—

*T. Kelliher, Cork £18,871

DARTFORD.—Rewiring certain buildings at the Southern Hospital, for the M.A.B.:—

*Read & Partners, Ltd., London £190

DOVER.—Painting, also decorating works at elementary schools, for the E.C. Borough Engineer.

*G. Lewis & Sons (Dover), Ltd.
*P. C. Wenborn.
*Mr. A. J. Fuller.

(All of Dover.).

EDINBURGH.—Public convenience and shelter at the car terminus, Colinton, for the T.C. Borough Engineer, 329, High-street:—

*A. Morison, Musselburgh £830 14 8

FELLING.—Internal painting and colouring of High Felling Council schools, for the E.C. Mr. C. W. Hall, architect, Council-buildings:—

*Sisterson & Sons, Felling-on-Tyne.

FELTHAM.—New Primitive Methodist Church, Messrs. George Baines & Son, FF.R.I.B.A., architects. 121, Victoria-street, Westminster, S.W.1:—

*Drinkwater & Sons of Feltham.

GOODMAYES, E.—Church at the corner of Greenlane and Broomhill-road. Messrs. George Baines & Son, FF.R.I.B.A., architects, 121, Victoria-street, Westminster, S.W.:—

*H. Knight & Son, Tottenham.

GRAVESEND.—Repairs, etc., to various Council schools, for the E.C. Mr. J. G. Bennett, 5, Woodville-terrace.:—

*G. R. Craft & Son (Cecil-road)	£136 0
*Burvill & Steene (Wrotham-road)	357 0
(Milton-road)	194 10

GRIMSBY.—Extension of the fire station, for the T.C.:—

G. H. Hipkin £559 18 0

HOLT.—New senior mixed school, for the Norfolk E.C. Mr. C. W. Bullen, Building Inspector, Norwich. Quantities by the Building Inspector:—

*W. Mace & Bros., North Walsham .. £6,343

IRELAND.—The following contracts were placed by the Free State Commissioners of Public Works during the month of June: Restoration of Carrick-on-Suir civic guard station—F. J. McCann, Waterford; erection of civic guard station at Carrowkennedy, Co. Mayo—P. J. Kelly, Louisburgh; adaptation of houses for officers, Collins barracks, Cork—R. Conroy, Cork; erection of Coronea national school, Co. Cavan—J. O'Rourke, Dromahair; reconstruction of dome of custom house, Dublin—J. & P. Good, Ltd., Dublin; internal plastering of dome, Four Courts, Dublin—M. Creedon, Dublin; restoration of Kinnitty civic guard station—John Hickey, Birr; erection of Mullaghduff National school, Tirconaill—J. Hegarty, Meenbanad; improvement of sanitary accommodation at Rossport National school, Co. Mayo—P. Collins, Bangor Erris; restoration of Tarbert civic guard station, Co. Kerry—A. Reidy, Newcastle West; restoration of Thomastown civic guard station, Co. Kilkenny—Connolly & Cullen, Ltd, Kilkenny.

KETTERING.—For (1) pavilion block, (2) cubicle block, (3) extensions of existing laundry block, (4) additional bathrooms, etc., to existing wards, (5) alterations to discharge block, (6) reconstruction of existing roads, boundary fencing, etc., at the Isolation hospital, Rockingham-road, for the Kettering Joint Hospital Board. Messrs. Blackwell & Riddey, architects, Gold-street Chambers. Quantities by the architects:—

		With cement mortar.
A. Tailby & Son, Desborough	£10,274 16 9	£153 4 6
A. P. Lewis & Son, Burton Latimer	11,090 9 6	—
Collier & Son, Northampton	9,946 0 0	168 0 0
Archer & Sons, Northampton	11,695 4 0	—
Geo. R. King, Northampton	9,758 0 0	150 0 0
Ralph West, Weston Favell	9,895 0 0	175 0 0
Henson & Son, Wellingborough	9,919 0 0	105 0 0
Pell & Bellamy, Kettering	9,704 11 3	—
Smith & Bunning, Kettering	9,879 9 4	127 13 9
Phillips & Slow, Ltd., Kettering	10,651 12 5	—
*O. P. Drever & Son, Ltd., Kettering	9,807 0 9	104 11 6

LEAVESDEN.—Supply of fencing, etc., at the Mental Hospital, for the M.A.B.:—

Bayliss, Jones & Bayliss, Ltd., London	£176 13 3
W. Bain & Co., Ltd., Coatbridge	175 13 9
Hill & Smith, Ltd., Brierley-hill	160 11 0
Pryke & Palmer, Ltd., London	145 5 10
T. W. Palmer & Co., London	131 5 0
*W. Miller & Sons, Ltd., Wolverhampton	126 10 0

LEEDS.—112 houses on York and Selby-road housing estate, for the T.C. Mr. W. T. Lancashire, City Engineer:—

*W. J. & R. Turnbull, Leeds £40,862 14 0

LEICESTER.—Internal painting work at Nos. 1, 2 and 3 wards at the isolation hospital, Groby-road, for the T.C.:—

*J. Fassett £372 16 2½

LIVERPOOL.—260 tenement dwellings and 6 shops on Melrose-road site, for the T.C. The Acting Director of Housing, Liverpool.

*The Unit Construction Co., Ltd., London £155,065
(Subject to approval of M.H.)

LIVERPOOL.—Additions, also for alterations to the electric sub-station in Lark-lane, for the T.C. Mr. A. B. Jenkins, Land Steward and Surveyor.

Bragg and Collins.
Brown & Backhouse.
W. Hall & Son, Ltd.
*J. Henshaw & Sons.
Rimmer Bros.
Roberts & Sloss.
W. Spencer.
J. Williams, Ltd.

(All of Liverpool).

LLANDUDNO.—23 houses on the site between Trinity-street and Kings-road, for the U.D.C. Mr. W. T. Ward, engineer and surveyor:—

*Walter Dobinson & Son, Llandudno £11,547

LLANELLY CLYDACH.—Police house for the Breconshire Standing Joint Committee. Mr. H. C. W. Strickland, A.R.I.B.A., County Architect, County Offices, Brecon. Quantities by the County Architect:—

B. Jenkins, Brecon	£995
Williams Bros., Brecon	885
Watkins & Bevan, Llangynidr	873
T. D. Evans & Sons, Talgarth	773
J. J. Phillips, Brynmawr	745
H. T. Havard, Brynmawr	695
*White Bros., Brynmawr	630

(Accepted subject to approval of M.H.)

LONDON.—Additional cloakroom accommodation at the Argyll Halls, for the Kensington B.C.:—

G. N. Watts, Ltd., Kensington	£340

LONDON.—Redecorating work, etc., at 1a, Aubrey-walk, Campden-hill, for the M.W.B.:—

Sidey & Harvey	£115 0 0
R. Lidstone & Son	115 0 0
*W. Chapman & Sons	109 2 6

LONDON.—Renovating the roof and erection of galvanised iron partitions in connection with the garage at Marian-square depot of the Bethnal Green B.C.:—

Whitford, Armstrong & Co.	£418
F. Braby & Co., Ltd.	410
D. Rowell & Co., Ltd.	380
Wm. Harbrow, Ltd.	359
Croggon & Co., Ltd.	350
Measures Bros. (1911), Ltd.	220
*Humphreys, Ltd.	310 10 0

LONDON.—Demolition of the present premises and the erection of new showrooms and offices at 587-91, Fulham-road, for the Fulham B.C.:—

William F. Blay	£12,890
Patman & Fotheringham, Ltd.	12,621
William Moss & Sons, Ltd.	12,521
James Smith & Sons, Ltd.	12,400
R. Mansell	12,267
Geo. Parker & Sons, Ltd.	12,112
W. H. Wagstaff & Son	11,995
Geo. Walker & Slater, Ltd.	11,989
Limpus & Son	11,836
Leslie & Co., Ltd.	11,817
Canonbury Construction Co., Ltd.	11,719
W. S. Barton & Co.	11,700
*Greenwood & Son, Ltd.	11,589 15

LONDON.—Building of foundations for motor converters at the works and Balcorne-street sub-stations, for the Hackney B.C.:—

W. Silk & Son, Ltd.	£1,397
E. A. Roome & Co., Ltd.	1,260
S. Shaw	1,137
Wm. Shurmur & Sons, Ltd.	1,069
L. H. & R. Roberts	1,056
*J. Jarvis & Sons, Ltd.	1,025

LONDON.—For external painting and repairing works to the Islington Guardians' Receiving Homes, Hornsey-rise, N. Mr. Edmund J. Harrison, L.R.I.B.A., architect, 23, Berkeley-road, Crouch End, N.:—

Munro, Ltd.	£1,170 0 0
L. Leatham	1,114 5 0
L. Lown & Co.	895 0 0
Watson & Waugh	787 0 0
Smith & Co.	778 10 6
Stevens & Sons	766 0 0
Slade & Son	755 0 0
Ricketts & Sons	748 0 0
T. H. Jones	730 0 0
Martin	665 0 0
Hocking & Co.	645 7 5
*A. C. Mackinley	547 0 0

(All of London.)

LONDON.—For internal and external painting and repairing works to the Islington Guardians' offices, and Relief Station, St. John's-road, Holloway, N. 19. Mr. Edmund J. Harrison, L.R.I.B.A., architect, 23, Berkeley-road, Crouch End, N.:—

L. Lown & Co.	£1,375 0
A. C. Mackinlay	1,029 0
S. Shaw	1,017 0
W. J. Smith & Co.	921 5
W. Greenwood & Son	894 0
Tersons	892 0
Stevens & Sons	863 0
Buckingham & Sons	840 0
*W. J. Ricketts & Sons	760 0

(All of London.)

LONDON.—Cleaning and painting works, the reconstruction and provision of sanitary accommodation and fire escape stairs to the laundry dormitory and other minor repairs and improvements to the Newington Institution, Westmoreland-road, S.E. 17, for the Southwark B.G. Messrs. A. Saxon Snell & Phillips, architects, 9, Bentinck-street, Manchester-square, W. 1.:—

J. Marsland & Son	£2,468 0 0
F. R. Hipperson	2,420 0 0
Wagstaff & Sons	2,322 0 0
Prestige & Co.	2,135 0 0
J. Scott Fenn	2,087 0 0
*W. Chappell	2,008 16 2
A. H. Inns, Ltd.	1,997 0 0

(All of London.)

LONDON.—Repairs to the flooring of the public laundry at the Buckingham Palace-road baths, and at the same time removing the hot and cold water services in the sub-floor in order that the whole of the piping shall be above the floor level, for the Westminster City Council:—

Edwards Construction Company	£747
F. Stevens	655
W. Lilly & Co.	641
Army & Navy Co-operative Society, Ltd.	622
*Sims & Russell	598

LONDON.—Alterations to "H" block at the Grove Hospital, Tooting, for the M.A.B.:—

W. F. Goodchild	£650
E. Proctor & Sons	550
J. Crewdson, Horley	507
*C. H. Boyd & Son, Ltd.	492

(All of London.)

LONDON.—External and internal repairs and decorations at Great Smith-street library, for the Westminster City Council:—

Army and Navy Co-operative Society, Ltd.	£672
W. Lilly & Co.	669
F. C. Hoskins & Co., Ltd.	666
Burton Bros.	649
*Sims & Russell	643

LONDON.—Offices, showrooms, workshop, etc., for the Electricity Department, Romford-road, West Ham, for the West Ham C.B. Borough Engineer:—

F. Hitch & Co., Ware	£71,025 0 0
W. Jones & Son, Ltd.	70,037 11 4
Humphreys, Ltd.	69,430 0 0
S. E. Moss, Southend-on-Sea	69,000 0 0
Rowley Bros., Ltd.	66,666 0 0
W. J. Cearns	66,190 0 0
Knight, Henry & Son	66,095 0 0
Works Manager	66,044 0 0
H. C. Horswill, Ltd.	65,412 0 0
W. J. Maddison, Ltd.	64,788 0 0
*A. E. Symes	63,367 9 0

(All of London.)

LONG EATON.—Pair of non-parlour houses in Midland-street, for the U.D.C. Mr. H. Raven, engineer.

H. Orton	£1,080
E. E. Stevens	1,050
J. E. Jervis, Ltd.	999
J. Brown & Son	915

(All of Long Eaton.)

LONG EATON.—Tuberculosis dispensary, for the Derbyshire C.C. Mr. H. Raven, architect, Town Hall, Long Eaton:—

F. Perks & Son, Ltd., Long Eaton	£598 0 0
J. C. White, Nottingham	650 0 0
Wm. Walkerdine, Ltd., Derby	693 0 0
J. E. Jervis, Ltd., Long Eaton	495 0 0
*E. E. Stevens, Long Eaton	483 14 0

MARCH.—Enlargement of St. Peter's schoolroom and reconstruction of the outbuildings. Mr. W. Forarque, architect, The Causeway. Quantities by the architect:—

G. A. Welton	£728 13 0
E. J. Edgeley	646 4 6
T. F. Whittlesey & Son	642 0 0

(All of March.)

MILFORD HAVEN.—House at the Rath, for Mr. W. Mumby. Mr. S. F. Ingleton, L.R.I.B.A., architect, 11, Victoria-place, Haverfordwest:—

Fred Miller	£2,400
C. Merriman	2,385
Fred Lloyd & Sons	2,070
‡Phelps & Owens	2,050

(All of Milford Haven.)

NEWBURY.—Repairs and painting various buildings, for the Corporation. Borough Engineer:—

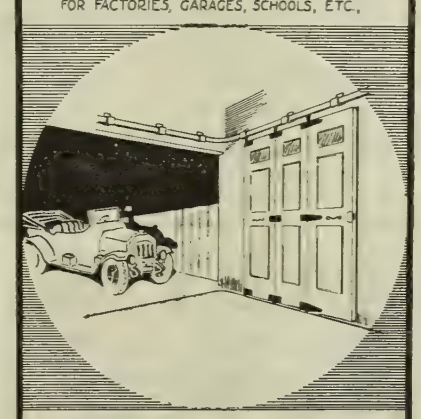
Municipal Buildings—
*Macabee & Sons, Newbury.

Isolation Hospital—
*A. E. Canning, Newbury.

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NEWTON ABBOT.—Four houses at Abbotskerswell, for the R.D.C. Mr. B. H. Palmer, L.R.I.B.A., chartered architect, 11, Union-street:—

Kellow & Sons, Torquay	£2,175
W. Beavis, Abbotskerswell	1,953
T. Partridge, Kingsteignton	1,95[illegible]
J. W. Cox, Newton Abbot	1,949
Hooper & Bickford, Newton Abbot	1,949
*Carpenter & Mayne, Newton Abbot	1,890

OSWESTRY.—Concrete service reservoir with reinforced concrete roof, filter house, mains, wash water drain, for the T.C. Mr. G. W. Lacey, Borough and Water Engineer. Quantities by the engineer:—

Wm. Muirhead, Macdonald, Willson & Co., Ltd., Birmingham	£6,811 18 6
West's Rotinoff Piling & Construction Co., Ltd., London	6,150 0 0
David Thomson & Sons, Carlisle	5,799 16 11
James Byrom, Ltd., Bury	5,619 0 0
J. W. Thornley & Sons, Bolton	5,500 0 0
Hobrough & Co., Ltd., Gloucester	5,346 16 10
C. Kearton & Partners, Wolverhampton	5,188 19 11
J. Dickinson & Co. (Bolton) Ltd., Bolton	5,159 18 4
Wyatt Bros., Whitchurch	4,989 0 0
E. E. Jeavons & Co., Ltd., Tipton	4,889 15 11
Borough Engineer's Estimate	4,851 0 0
*Whitley Bros., Wrexham	4,845 16 2

PENDERYN.—Offices and alterations to the playground and drainage at the Council school, for the Breconshire E.C. Mr. H. C. W. Strickland, A.R.I.B.A., County Architect, Brecon. Quantities by the County Architect:—

J. W. Stroud, Cefn Coed	£662 0
T. D. Evans & Sons, Talgarth	642 0
J. T. James, Cefn Coed	627 3
T. Evans, Neath	589 5
R. Phillips & Sons, Aberdare	583 3
*W. Evans, Cefn Coed	543 18

(Subject to M.H. approval.)

PLYMOUTH.—Repairs at various schools, for the E.C. Mr. E. C. Cook, Secretary for Education, Education Offices, Ebury-street:—

Recovering school-room floors—
*Pearn Bros.

Internal painting—
*A. J. Osborne.
*Langworthy & Son.
*Harris & Son.

Re-slating roofs—
*W. & S. Shepperd.

Installation of electric lighting—
*Ashfold & Co.
*Corse & Co.
*Heath & Co.

PUDSEY.—Storm water and humus tanks at Houghside and Smalewell sewerage works, for the T.C. Mr. B. H. Noble, Borough Surveyor:—

*W. J. Kendal & Co., Pudsey	£2,146

PUDSEY.—Re-flooring of two schools and electrical installation at three schools, for the T.C.:—

*E. Mercer Ltd., Castleford	£125

ROTHWELL.—Installation of electric lighting at the Council school and head teacher's house, for the West Riding E.C. Mr. P. Beaumont, W.R. Education Offices, 8, St. John's North, Wakefield:—

*F. Burrows, Castleford	£125

SOUTHBOROUGH.—Strong room at the Council offices, for the U.D.C. Mr. C. C. Maynard, surveyor:—

Harmer & Still, Southborough	£228 0
J. Jarvis, Ltd., Tunbridge Wells	242 10
L. Thorpe, Southborough	210 5
*A. J. Parker, Southborough	191 18

STAFFORD.—Extensions to the St. John's-market, for the T.C. Mr. W. Plant, Borough Engineer;—

*J. Morgan & Sons, Stafford	£6,698 10 9

STAFFORD.—Painting the assembly hall and retiring room at the Borough Hall, for the T.C. Mr. W. Plant, Borough Engineer:—

*H. Clewlow, Stafford	£258 10

STOKE-ON-TRENT.—Extension of existing meter house at the Gasworks, Etruria, for the T.C. Chief Gas Engineer:—

*J. & J. Braddock, Oldham.	

STOKE-ON-TRENT.—Extensions to the Administrative quarters for Diseases Hospital. Mr. W. H. Ward, architect, 106, Colmore-row, Birmingham. Quantities by Mr. E. Jones, Albion-street, Hanley —

*Ball & Robinson, Stoke-on-Trent	£6,172

STRATFORD-ON-AVON.—Hot-water system for central heating at the public library, for the T.C. Mr. H. B. Walters, Public Library:—

*W. L. White, Son & Co., Birmingham	£224

THORNE.—Additions, also alterations to "Red Bear Inn," for Messrs. W. M. Darley, Ltd. Messrs. Garside and Pennington, F.R.I.B.A., architects and surveyors, Pontefract:—

Wade & Boucher, Doncaster	£2,382 6 8
Barber & Heseltine, Pontefract	2,349 16 6
H. Middleton, Doncaster	2,700 5 1
Leadley, Firth & Whittington, Doncaster	2,488 7 4
Platt & Featherstone, Goole	2,540 0 2
B. Groves, Goldthorpe	2,493 6 0
Dennis Gill & Son, Doncaster	2,897 0 0
*T. Jenkinson & Sons, Doncaster	2,320 19 6

TIVERTON.—Repairs to various schools, for the E.C. Mr. A. M. Kinnison, Town Hall:—

Repairs at Bolham school—
*J. Thorne & Co., Tiverton £39 6 6

Painting, etc., Heathcote Girls School—
*J. Grater & Co., Tiverton £124 17 6

TONBRIDGE.—Disposal works at Petteridge, Brenchley, consisting of two settling tanks, circular bacteria bed, together with drainage works, consisting of 700 yds. 6 in. stoneware sewer and 14 manholes, for the R.D.C. Mr. F. Harris, Engineer and Surveyor :—

E. Everitt & Sons, Ltd., Croydon	£2,912	0	0
Mears Bros., Lewisham	1,534	7	9
Ewart, Ltd., London	1,361	9	11
Terry & Co., Wrotham	1,284	4	9
G. E. Farrant, Tunbridge Wells	1,195	16	6
W. E. French, Buckhurst Hill	1,193	13	6
Redriit Public Works, Ltd., Rotherhithe	1,097	18	6
E. J. Woodgate, Horsmonden	1,093	10	0
G. K. Waghorn, West Norwood	1,058	8	6
*H. Nash, Pembury	1,053	11	7

WALTHAMSTOW.—Cleansing and limewhiting to schools' out-offices, etc., in the various districts, for the E.C. :—

B. Herbert	£373	10	0
*S. Blow, Ltd.	208	2	6

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WALTHAMSTOW.—Interior renovation work to Queen's-road infants' school, for the E.C. :—

W. Martin	£238	0	
J. Sands	220	0	
Byfield & Co.	217	0	
S. Blow, Ltd.	212	0	
Godding & Osborne	180	10	
F. E. McBride	179	10	
Crawley & Co.	170	0	
J. E. Ree	159	0	
*B. Herbert	155	5	

WALTHAMSTOW.—Interior renovation work to Selwyn-avenue schools, for the E.C. :—

Ferguson & Frawley	£460	0	
S. Blow, Ltd.	440	0	
J. Sands	430	0	
W. Martin	409	0	
F. E. McBride	353	9	
Crawley & Co.	339	0	
*Godding & Osborne	304	0	

(All of London.)

WALTHAMSTOW.—Interior renovation work to Higham-hill schools, for the E.C. :—

Byfield & Co.	£650	0	
Godding & Osborne	526	9	
J. E. Ree	494	0	
S. Blow, Ltd.	485	0	
*F. E. McBride	469	0	
Crawley & Co.	467	0	

(All of London.)

WALTHAMSTOW.—Interior renovation work to Maynard-road schools, for the E.C. :—

Ferguson & Frawley	£930	0	
W. Martin	837	0	
J. Sands	831	0	
Godding & Osborne	763	5	
J. E. Ree	687	15	
Byfield & Co.	676	0	
S. Blow, Ltd.	598	0	
*F. E. McBride	597	10	
Crawley & Co.	597	0	

(All of London.)

WILLOUGHTON (LINCS).—Elementary school, for the E.C. Messrs. Scorer & Gamble, architects, Bank Street-chambers, Lincoln :—

F. Hossack & Son, Ruskington	£3,890	0	0
A. E. Mason, Gainsborough	3,863	4	6
J. S. Hewson, Normanby-by-Spital	3,847	2	11
W. A. Major, Sturton-by-Stow	3,760	0	0
H. Wild, Gainsborough	3,709	19	3
J. W. Burrell, Gainsborough	3,550	5	0
R. M. Phillips, Brigg	3,395	0	0
B. Pumfrey, Ltd., Gainsborough	3,249	0	0
H. Dorrington & Son, Gainsborough	3,146	19	0
F. W. Atkinson & Sons, Brigg	3,137	10	0
*A. J. Elmes, Gainsborough	2,965	1	2

WORTHING.—Electricity works offices at High-street, for the T.C. Mr. P. E. Harvey, Borough Engineer and Surveyor. Quantities by the Borough Surveyor :—

Limpus & Son, Hove	£1,616
Cook & Son, Crawley	1,590
J. Longley & Co, Ltd., Crawley	1,575
*F. Sandell & Sons, Worthing	1,430

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YSTRADFELLTE.—Alterations to the Council school, for the Breconshire E.C. Mr. H. C. W. Strickland, A.R.I.B.A., County Architect, Brecon. Quantities by the County Architect :—

W. Evans, Cefn Coed	£537	16	
T. D. Evans & Sons, Talgarth	505	0	
J. W. Stroud, Cefn Coed	490	10	
*J. T. James, Cefn Coed	415	19	

(Subject to M.H. approval.)

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A JOURNAL FOR THE ARCHITECT AND CONSTRUCTOR

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VOL. CXXXIII. No. 4410. AUGUST 12, 1927.

THE CRASH IN CORNHILL

LATE on Saturday night there occurred in Cornhill an event that may have far-reaching effects upon architecture and building. A few minutes before midnight the western section of the great Commercial Union Insurance building, at 23, Cornhill, collapsed, almost as though cut off by a blunt knife, amidst thunderous roars. The seven-story high cascade of broken masonry fell into the fifty-foot deep excavation that has been made for the foundations of Lloyds Bank building—to be erected on 22, Cornhill—taking away two of the four uprights of the "Scotsman" derrick erected by the firm at work on Lloyds excavations.

There were no casualties. A slight subsidence of the foundations, accompanied by sounds of cracking that took place on Saturday afternoon, gave ample warning, and by the time that the section collapsed, there was not a soul near the building, and Cornhill, on both sides of the Commercial building had been roped off by the police. The Fire Brigade stood by in the event of fire breaking out, but nothing of this kind happened, the gas mains under Cornhill being apparently unharmed. Under the debris in the Lloyds excavated site are a great number of the insurance company's papers which, however, it is hoped to recover. For the present the remainder of the building has been evacuated, and the staff housed temporarily in Adelaide House. That is the present extent of the damage.

Official action has been prompt. A section of the building extending from the line of breakage to the western blocked-column of the main entrance has been pronounced a dangerous structure, and the face of this to Cornhill has been shored up with timber. All excavation in Lloyds premises has been stopped, and the derrick's leg shored up; in fact, all that it is humanly possible to do to prevent further falls and damage to other property has been done. There is, however, a certain anxiety amongst the officials connected with the matter. On Tuesday morning, Mr Gilbert Lovegrove, Dangerous Structures Surveyor to the City Corporation, asked in the Mansion House Police Court for formal summonses against the owners of 22, 23, 24 and 25, Cornhill for "failing to comply with the requirements of the notice given by the Mayor and Commonality and citizens on or about August 8, requiring you to take down the defective brick and stonework fronting Change-alley, and to take down or secure the overhanging undermined and unsupported walls below the pavement level." Mr. Lovegrove issued also a summons against the City Corporation itself —this summons being as a protective measure for the Surveyor. Order was made against the holders of property in Cornhill to make their property safe within ten days. In the course of evidence, however, Mr. J. A. Pugh, on behalf of the City Solicitor, made the following statement: "A large portion of the roadway projects from the Royal Exchange side of Cornhill to the opposite side with nothing underneath it except cables and mains which might at any moment drag it down." This statement is borne out by a large crack that at the moment of writing, is present in the roadway of Cornhill. Should this portion of roadway collapse, it would occasion the very gravest danger to other buildings in the vicinity; in especial, to the Royal Exchange. From inquiries, however, we find that the crack has not appreciably enlarged since its discovery on Sunday.

No official inquiry has yet been undertaken into the cause of the fall, but we understand that there is a possibility that one of the several underground streams in the City, perhaps a tributary of the Wallbrook, has been tapped during excavation work on Lloyds Bank premises, and that it was the water from this that caused the subsidence of the foundations of the Insurance building. Another theory put forward is that the constant drainage that is always going on in the City has carried out the clay of which the City subsoil is composed, thus weakening it. Another theory is associated with the danger ever present in the sinking of foundations for a new building.

The collapse has brought vividly home to us the danger and heavy risks borne by all concerned in building operations in great cities. Obviously the risks are gravest in the greatest centres of activity. As essential is it to be close to a particular market that the value of land in proximity thereto continually advances, and prices at one time considered exorbitant, may be readily paid a few years later. In the banking centre the paramount claims of money have led to land being especially coveted, and building sites in proximity to the Bank of England have become almost prohibitive. To get a return commensurate with the cost has naturally resulted in areas being utilised to an extent scarcely dreamed of until comparatively recent years. This has led to expansion upwards and downwards.

The ever increasing height of modern buildings has been more visible than the extension downwards. Subterreanean burrowing has its own problems and difficulties to overcome, often no doubt provocative of great anxiety. The varying nature of the subsoil, the number of antiquated structures often ill built from the first and thereafter the subject of repeated alterations in order to adapt them from domestic occupation to different businesses, all combine to make building in London truly one of the most complicated and difficult of trades. The traditions of our builders cannot be surpassed, and the few serious failures that have occurred is an indication of the foresight and care usually observed.

Building procedure is indeed carefully formulated and enunciated in the London Building Acts, which seem to have adequately fulfilled their purpose. Once the design for a building is approved, working drawings completed, and a contractor engaged, notice is given to the District Surveyor advising the commencement of operations. When a licence from the L.C.C. is necessary, application is made to the Superintending Architect. Party wall notices are served upon adjoining owners, surveyors appointed to determine respective responsibilities and rights, and awards made accordingly. These preparatory ordinances precede the commencement of operations. Before the demolition of any building is accomplished various steps and precautions become necessary, such as the erection of shores, and when underpinning is required the determination of the position of pier-holes and the order of excavation. Before any part is erected, the examination of the foundations becomes a careful study, and the information disclosed may necessitate considerable revision of plans. Architects, civil engineers, clerk of works, building contractors and their foremen confer together, and all that experience and foresight can require must be exercised to attain perfect stability.

How serious any weakness or defect may become is strikingly apparent. In this latest City disaster, the collapse of one part of a building has not only disorganised important businesses, but has threatened others, disturbed water, electric and gas mains, and temporarily dislocated traffic. It is possible that latent defects existed in the fabric of the building or that the operations which were in progress adjoining disturbed the foundations or otherwise affected the stability of the building. No doubt information will be forthcoming in due course. All of us will be interested to learn the cause, and every endeavour will be exercised to prevent a recurrence of such accidents, not only because of their gravity, but on account of their effect on future building enterprise. If the responsibility can be attributed to a particular defect in our current methods or a failure in organisation, this will surely be corrected.

Nothing but benefit can accrue from full and free discussion, not only by individuals and coteries in their own particular sanctuaries, but by the various organisations and professions concerned. We need not suggest that the whole process of building be reviewed in the light of this experience, because in a sense this will happen. We should like to hear that not only were the R.I.B.A., the Institution of Civil Engineers, the Institute of Builders, and the Clerks of Works Association individually or collectively ready to confer and decide not merely how to limit their liabilities but prepared to face the ever-growing responsibilities confronting them.

In these days of co-ordination and combines, the individual is to some extent submerged, and the organisations themselves may not yet have provided an equally efficient substitute. This is a matter that should be carefully examined. Requirements in the majority of buildings are of so special a nature, and modern developments so elaborate both as regards structure and equipment, that anything in the nature of mass production may conceivably be overdone. Here, we are not concerned with speculative builders in an unfrequented part of London, but with representative firms who might almost be regarded as public institutions, and with chosen individuals of eminence and distinction. We offer our sympathy to all those engaged and especially to the Commercial Union Assurance Company and their tenants who have been so suddenly deprived of house accommodation.

NOTES

Recognition of the Architect.

We are quite in sympathy with the view of our correspondent on p. 232 who thinks that consulting engineers and others deserve openly acknowledged credit for their work in connection with buildings. We have always maintained that due acknowledgment should be made of all the varying assisting factors in the production of a building work, but it must be borne in mind that the office of the architect is to bring together and correlate all the scientific and artistic work connected with a building. It is difficult, and indeed foolish, to apportion relative values to all the individual effort which goes to the making of a successful building. But the work as a whole when finished must be judged by the way in which the architect has combined and settled all the forces which make up the result. If he is worthy of the name, he has employed every available scientific and artistic aid which specialists and craftsmen can contribute. There is, as architects themselves well know, a danger that even the most accomplished craftsmanship may be too much in evidence, and it is even possible in these days of such extensive steel and concrete work that the specialists in these materials may take much from the success of the architect's vision. We see in the mission of the architect more, we think, that it is usually credited with. Do the public realise how many are the factors with which an architect has to deal? To begin with, he may be fortunate enough to secure a builder whose enlightened capacity is ever on the alert to assist the architect to get the best materials for economy and for artistic effect. There are buildings which owe so much to the way in which they are built that the architect feels a sense of indebtedness to the builder even after the last bill has been paid. There are cases where the individual ability of a clerk of works or a builder's foreman cannot be valued by the ordinary rate of payment. There are delightful items of detail and ornament which owe their value in a building not alone to the selection of their place by the architect or to his rough sketches for them, but to the high artistic merit they exhibit. Then the client himself may either be an item of the greatest assistance or a constant difficulty in unfair or unwise demands. We are not exaggerating the difficulties which a capable and sensitive architect encounters in much of his work, but he is probably the last to deny or belittle the efficient help he gets from others.



R.A. Exhibition, 1927.
Bronze Head: Mrs. William Cook.
Mr. W. C. H. King, Sculptor.

Stonehenge.

The subscription that is being raised to preserve Stonehenge comes at an opportune moment. Much of the impressiveness of this great monument depends upon its isolation and its effect against the sky-line, and it is now in imminent danger of desecration. If it became the centre of a hotch-potch of bungalows and tea-houses we should have added our greatest monument of antiquity to the long list of casualties among treasures of the past. The plan to purchase some 1,400 acres of the surrounding country is so obviously in the public interest that we have no doubt that the requisite money will be available. When the purchase is complete it is proposed to remove the unsightly structures that were erected in the immediate neighbourhood during the war.

English Architecture in Australia.

Our correspondence leads to the belief that the loan exhibition of British Architectural subjects sent to Australia has been highly appreciated by the profession there, and in one of the letters we have received the writer suggests that it would be well if we took all the opportunities possible to acquaint our brethren overseas with the best buildings which are being done in this country. The first international exhibition south of the Equator was held in Melbourne in June. The project was under the direction of the Royal Victorian Institute of Architects. A critic in the Melbourne *Herald* says that "the exhibition emphasises the aesthetic superiority of Great Britain: their work has its roots firmly in the ground of sound tradition, but is yet susceptible to innovations of a sane and enlightened land. The strained daring of the American and the Robot-like mechanism of the German schools do not show up well beside it. In the happiest way the great English traditions are used by the English architects. Their influence has moulded the genius of the faithful so as to enable it to meet and deal with changing demands and conditions, to increase and give further authenticity to the source from which it drew inspiration."

Lewes Castle.

The Chairman of the Council of the Sussex Archæological Society, in a letter to the Press, tells us that the East Sussex County Council has decided to purchase ground adjacent to Lewes Castle, within the ancient precincts, and on it to build an extension to its offices. The major portion of the Castle has, of course, long been devoted to the use and enjoyment of the public. Exact particulars do not appear to be available, but it is important that a proposal of this kind should be adequately ventilated in public and fully considered before it is put in hand. Many of the worst acts of vandalism of the past would have been avoided if public discussion had been possible. Lewes Castle is one of the finest in Sussex, and in the absence of further particulars it would seem undesirable to encroach at all upon its precincts.

Innovation.

This word is not one of the most encouraging character where architecture is concerned. In a city, or where there are other buildings to be considered, the architect cannot wisely disregard what is around him, for he builds not only for the site and his clients' requirements, but for the city and the society of which his building is to become a part. National characteristics in building, the traditions represented by the locality in which the new building is to



R.A. Exhibition, 1927.
Bronze Head: Mary, daughter of Mr. Wilfrid Yates.
Mr. W. C. H. King, Sculptor.

be erected call for some consideration. We have in mind a building in a principal thoroughfare of a great continental city, recently built by, we understand, an English architect for a commercial company, which in its form is not architecture but advertisement. No doubt the commercial company for which it was erected had this in view, but it is a pity when the high traditions of architecture yield themselves to commercial exploitation in this way. In the case of a picture, the vagaries of excessive individualism are at least confined within its frame, nor need we look at it unless so inclined. But a big building in a prominent thoroughfare is always with us, whether we will or no, and in this sense the responsibility of the architect is greater, so that we look to him for a restraint and appreciation governed by the nature of the demands his profession makes upon him.

A Notable Gift to the National Gallery.

Sir Joseph Duveen having generously offered to the Trustees of the National Gallery the choice of a picture from the recently purchased Benson Collection now on exhibition at Manchester, the Trustees, after careful consideration, have selected the famous painting of "Christ taking Leave of His Mother" by Correggio. This has long been recognised as the most attractive and interesting among all Correggio's early works. Here, under some exceptional stress of feeling, he blends all that he had learned from Venice and Ferrara and Padua, into a composition which in its strength, its gravity and its pathos recalls Rembrandt. In date the Correggio belongs to the epoch in which Titian painted our "Noli me Tangere." In tone and spirit there is much in common between these two pictures; indeed, the supreme importance and beauty of Sir Joseph Duveen's latest gift to the Gallery can perhaps be illustrated in no better way than by saying it is worthy to hang side by side with our famous Titian.



Study of Head from Life.
By Miss M. B. G. Hiley.



Boy and Ball. Statuette. Modelled from Life.
By Miss M. B. G. Hiley, Goldsmith's College Art School.

The Bath Bi-centenary.

The Bath Festival is a reminder that the year 1727 saw the inauguration of that great town-planning movement under which John Wood and his son, under the partonage of Allen, converted Bath from a squalid little provincial town into the dignified city that is now a place of pilgrimage. This energy and foresight of 200 years ago has raised Bath into the forefront of English towns. The beauty of Oxford and Cambridge lies in their individual buildings and more or less fortuitous grouping; Bath shows us the perfection of order and unity. The nineteenth century introduced but few discordant notes, since very little was then built, and one hopes that that newer pioneer, "the Bath Clause," may save our best-planned town from further defilement.

Dublin Horse Show.

The Royal Dublin Society, like the lawn tennis authorities at Wimbledon, has found that an outstandingly thriving institution cannot build fast enough for its needs. An immense new stand in reinforced concrete has been constructed and has not succeeded in noticeably easing the space available for spectators whose numbers continue to break all records. Besides building this new stand the Society has refaced its premises with smooth granite to the designs of Messrs. O'Callaghan & Webb. The show grounds that a few years ago appeared unnecessarily large are now taxed to their fullest capacity, and it is understood that a further covered stand, corresponding to the new one, is to be ready for next year. The general standard of design and the colour schemes of the stalls show a decided advance, among the best being the Imperial Chemicals exhibit.

The New and the Old.

Though we should welcome change when it is good, and not be compelled by hidebound experiences when we are moving through uncharted seas and towards unknown destinations, it is not a bad thing to have the experience of the past as pilot in our voyaging. And this is sometimes forgotten in the art of painting. Painting is much more than a craft; it is an interpretation of life and nature. And when it leaves its nearness and dependence on these in pursuit of an absolute, from which their restraint and inspiration are absent, it tends to flounder in excessive individualism and subjectiveness, however well intended. We may sympathise with the desire to realise new conceptions, but the old ones have still much to tell us in helping us to achieve them, and the wholesale rejection of the past is not the way to it. In all our seeking it is best to keep our feet firmly on the ground, and some of our young painters have their heads in the clouds.



Study of Head on Greek Lines.
By Miss M. B. G. Hiley.

GENERAL NEWS

Professional Announcements.

Messrs. Dixon and Quick, architects and surveyors, have removed from 25, High Street, Guildford, and will in future carry on the practice at 180, High Street, Guildford.

Mr. Arthur F. Usher, F.R.I.B.A., and Mr. Joseph Hill, F.R.I.B.A., partners in the firm of Messrs. Yetts, Sturdy & Usher, have removed their offices from 115, Moorgate, E.C.2, to 34, Gordon-square, W.C.1. Telephone: Museum 0467.

An Appointment.

We understand that Mr. John C. Dalton, A.M.I.E.E., Parliamentary barrister, has accepted a commercial post with the County of London Electricity Supply Company, Ltd., and its associated companies. Mr. Dalton, who was engaged on the drafting of the new Electricity Act, is the author of standard text-books on the law relating to electricity.

Whitechapel Hay Market.

In a few days Whitechapel High-street will lose the Hay Market, which has obstructed traffic in the eastern main road to and from the city. To extinguish the market an Act of Parliament was required, and under it the London County Council have paid about £17,000 to the holders of the market rights.

Excavations in Athens.

By authority of the Cabinet permission has been granted to the American School of Archæology in Athens to carry out excavations on the site of ancient Athens. The conditions provide for the sectional expropriation of the buildings on the site within five years. The first section to be expropriated contains 25 buildings. Professor Capps, the Director of the School, has left for the United States to raise the necessary funds and hopes to return here in October.

R.I.B.A. Statutory Examinations.

The R.I.B.A. Statutory Examinations for the office of District Surveyor under the London Building Acts, or Building Surveyor under Local Authorities, will be held at the R.I.B.A., London, on October 19, 20, and 21, 1927. Applications for admission to the Examinations, accompanied by the fee of £3 3s., must be received at the R.I.B.A. not later than Monday, October 3, 1927. Full particulars of the Examinations and application forms can be obtained from the Secretary R.I.B.A.

Surveyors and Auctioneers at Cricket.

The annual cricket match between the Surveyors' Institution and the Auctioneers' and Estate Agents' Institute, played on July 26, resulted in a win for the Surveyors by 108 runs, the Surveyors scoring 312 and the Auctioneers 204. Top scorers for the Surveyors were A. B. Poole (95), J. W. Hodson (70), and J. D. P. Wheatley (52); and for the Auctioneers, G. L. Olliff (55), A. V. Daborn (30), and M. S. Rogers (26).



Bronze Statue, American Scottish Memorial.

Mr. R. Tait Mackenzie, Sculptor.

Garden Cities and Town-Planning Association.

The Autumn Tour of this Association will this year be to the North of England and Scotland, the cities to be visited being Newcastle, Edinburgh, Glasgow and Carlisle. The tour begins on Friday, September 16, and ends on Friday, September 23. Copies of the detailed programme may be obtained on application to the Secretary, Garden Cities and Town-Planning Association, 3, Gray's Inn-place, London, W.C.1.

Discoveries at Richborough Castle.

As a result of investigations on the site of Richborough Castle, Kent, archæologists have reached the conclusion that the blocks in the form of a cross, which have hitherto been a subject of debate, were really the foundation of a marble-cased structure forming one of the great triumphal arches which the Romans were wont to erect as memorials of victory. It is considered likely that they erected such an arch in the last century to commemorate the Claudian invasion of 43 A.D.

COMPETITION NEWS

Municipal Buildings, etc., Wimbledon.

This competition, of which we have received a copy of the conditions and instructions to architects, is for a Town Hall and Municipal Buildings to be erected on the site of the existing Council Offices in Broadway and Queen's-road. The accommodation required includes the following:—Council Suite; Town Clerk's Department; Borough Surveyor's Department; Borough Treasurer's Department; Valuation Department; Electrical Engineer's Department; Public Health Department; Basement; Miscellaneous; Caretaker's Quarters; Public Assembly Hall, with seating accommodation for at least 1,500 persons, including a gallery. An expenditure of £120,000 is contemplated, and the competitor's estimate should provide for completing the buildings ready for occupation, including the cost of boundary walls, pavings, etc., but excluding movable furniture and fittings. Competitors' questions must be addressed to Mr. H. Emerson Smith, Town Clerk, 12, Queen's-road, Wimbledon, on or before August 16. Mr. H. V. Ashley, F.R.I.B.A., is the assessor.

Henley-road Municipal Cemetery Chapel, Reading.

The assessor's awards in this competition are as follows:—

1st: Mr. G. Berkeley Wills, F.R.I.B.A., 7, Stone-buildings, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C.

2nd: Mr. Horace L. Creak, 52, West View-terrace, Caversham, Reading, and Mr. A. H. Powell, A.R.I.B.A., 35, Circuit-lane, Reading.

We illustrate both these designs this week.

Elementary School, Rotherham.

The awards in this competition are as follows:—

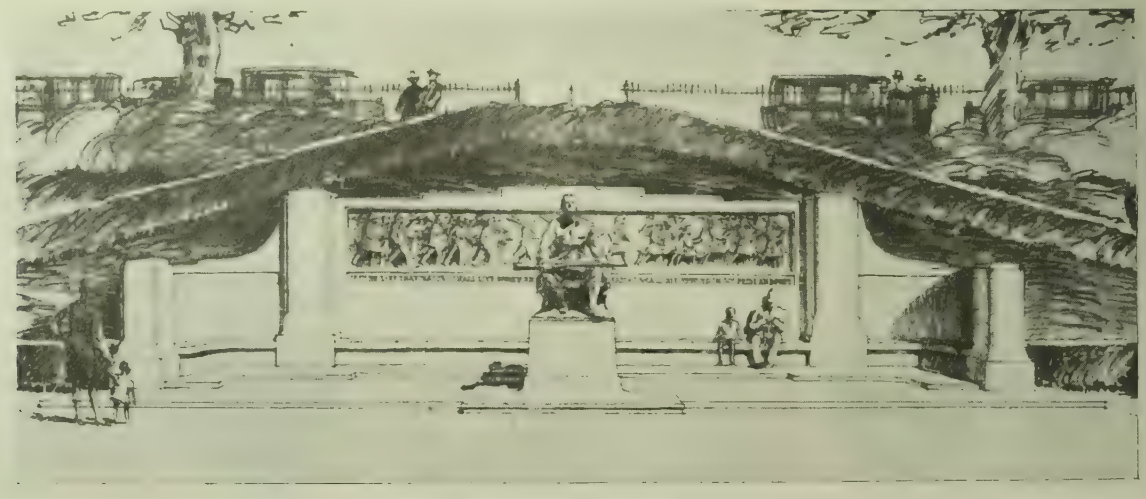
1st: Mr. James Totty, Rotherham.

2nd: Mr. David B. Jenkinson, A.R.I.B.A., Rotherham.

The exhibition of designs, which has been held at the School of Art, Rotherham, during the past week, closes to-morrow (Saturday). We illustrate both designs in this issue.

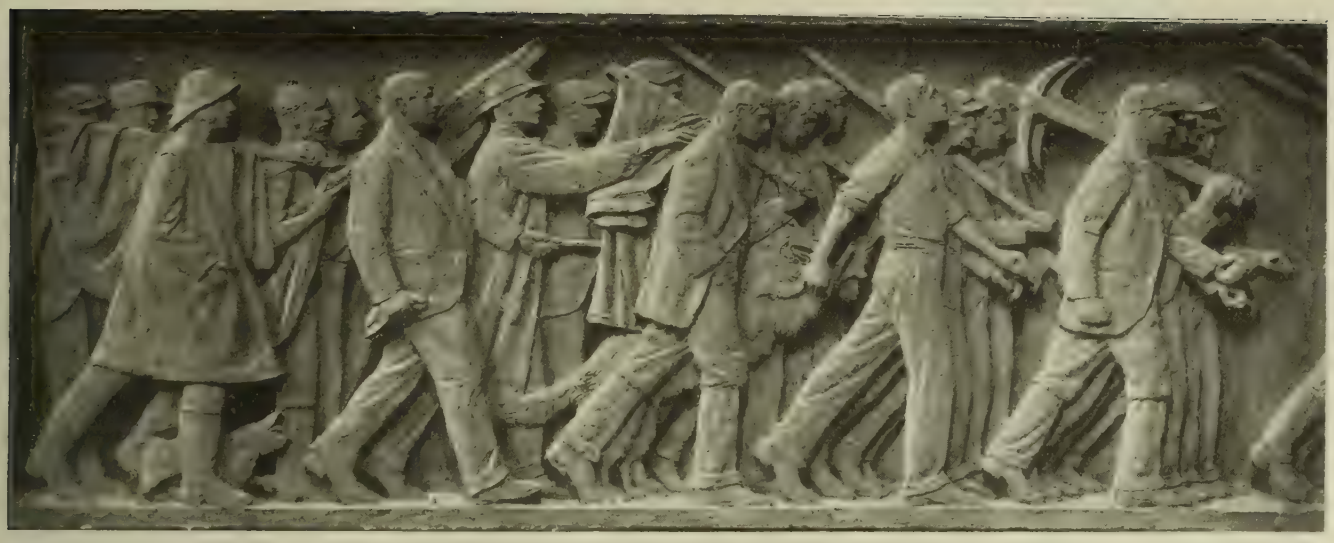
Swimming Bath, Woking.

Woking U.D.C. proposes to erect a covered swimming bath, to be used during the winter months for concerts, etc., and with a range of slipper baths attached. Applications are invited from chartered architects for the preparation of plans and estimates. Applications, accompanied, if possible, by references to similar work, should be forwarded to Mr. R. Mossop, Clerk, Council Offices, Woking, not later than August 31.



American Memorial to Scottish Soldiers who fell in the War, Princes Street, Edinburgh.

Mr. R. Tait Mackenzie, Sculptor.



The Recruits.



The Recruiting Party.



"The Pipes."

American Memorial to Scottish Soldiers who fell in the War, Princes Street, Edinburgh.

Mr. R. Tait Mackenzie, Sculptor.

CORRESPONDENCE

[While we are glad to publish letters on professional and other matters of interest to our readers, it must be understood that we do not necessarily endorse the remarks of correspondents, who will oblige us if they will express their views as briefly a possible.]

Exemption from R.I.B.A. Examinations.

Sir,—I notice in your issue of August 5 a list of additional Schools of Architecture at which attendance at the three- or five-years' course can secure exemption from the Intermediate Examination of the Institute. Is it any wonder that opponents of the Registration Bill should be able to find very strong support when they read of the extension of this policy? What it comes to is that if one's parents are sufficiently well-to-do to keep one at a School of Architecture, the fag and expense, as well as the terrors and uncertainties, of the examinations may be avoided, but if economic circumstances forbid this, there is no escape. Surely this is class legislation with a vengeance, and if I were a Labour M.P. I should certainly point out its unfairness.

Supporters of the R.I.B.A. policy have been emphasising that it is merit alone that secures new admissions, but this extended list of exemptions does not justify that contention. If "duds" are to be kept out and membership of the profession is to carry a guarantee of efficiency, the only practical way is to make everybody pass the same test. And if any exemption is to be made, surely it should be in favour of those humbler but gifted members of the community who, in spite of financial difficulties, manage at Polytechnics, and so on, to give expression to their native genius and to train it to the service of the arts.

X. Y. Z.

Professor W. R. Lethaby.

Sir,—Many will have been pleased to see Mr. William Davidson's letter in *The Builder* of July 29. On the wider aspect of questions that relate to building, including the right development and use of towns and cities, Professor Lethaby's position is unique, and his work as a builder, writer, or teacher—always unobtrusively pursued—claims and receives the allegiance of the by no means inconsiderable number whom his rare qualities attract. Mr. Davidson refers to some of Professor Lethaby's writings that have appeared recently, and been read with interest and pleasure, in your journal. Might I add a mention of the fascinating series of notes on the life and work of Philip Webb, which place on record a view of the practice of architecture that—applicable or not to average present-day conditions—show a conception of an architect's aims and purpose hardly possible to be read without advantage to students of the art of building. And has not the time arrived when all the various occasional writings and addresses of Professor Lethaby should (with his aid and permission) be collected together and put in permanent and readily accessible form for the enlightenment of the architect and layman of the future?

Fredk. R. Hiorns.

The League of Nations Competition.

Sir,—The paragraph in *The Builder* of May 13, relating to the League of Nations Competition, Geneva, makes specially interesting reading in face of the fact that the jury of assessors was composed of nine members. All competitors keenly await that jury's report, which promises, from what you indicate, to be of exceptional moment to the profession. Meanwhile, my conception of the probable position is that each of the nine jurymen were so strong-minded, nationally and otherwise, and so partial to his choice as to what designs were entitled to first, second, and third place respectively, that there became an absolute deadlock. No one being prepared to yield to the opinion of another, the result to my mind—problematically, of course—was the number twenty-seven. If these thus became automatically possessors of special merit, the further inference that I draw is that the nine recommended to receive prizes (not premiums) is the sum total of the firsts, each of which solely attained that position by the individual judgment of the respective assessors.

Thus as a competitor I find (and I trust others will) a good degree of comfort in readily believing that not one of the twenty-seven designs is the outcome of any united process of judgment; and, furthermore, that there are grounds for concluding that the ablest design submitted will be found to be one that did not make any arresting appeal in any national idealism, and so absolutely escaped any combined or any relative examination. Personally, my mentality is such that I cannot conceive that out of so large a number of competitors being engaged upon so fascinating a subject under so ideal conditions of competition, especially in the direction of planning and placing of the structure upon the site, allied with a worthy approach both landwards and lakewards, that more than one did not produce a design commensurate with the dignified purposes of the League.

William Lucas, F.R.G.S.

East Melbourne,
Australia,
July 4, 1927.

[The designs awarded premiums of 12,000 francs each were published in our issues for July 29 and August 5, a criticism of the competition by Mr. S. W. Milburn, F.R.I.B.A., appearing in the latter issue.]

"The Recognition of the Architect."

Sir,—Referring to your note on the above subject in your issue of July 22, and your further note in your issue of August 5, commenting on a letter which you publish in the same issue, one is inclined to agree with your correspondent that the architect has too long enjoyed the monopoly of recognition. With the increasing complexity of modern building the architect must face the fact that he is only one of a team, and it is this fact which the lay Press are apparently beginning to grasp. This was clearly shown in a recent report in the lay Press of the opening of an important building. I quote from memory, but it was to this effect: "Where many have co-operated it would be invidious to bestow praise upon any in particular."

The time is surely ripe for the architect to retire to the safe ground of planning and æsthetics, and to limit his claim to recognition to the services he actually performs. Foremost amongst those he does not perform is structural design, and yet, far from honour being given only where it is due, it is still quite common to find, in the case of a factory constructed entirely of reinforced concrete for instance, that the architect alone receives recognition, although as a fact the structural design has been delegated to some specialist firm who would consent to have their designing charges hidden in the contract price.

The keynote of the design of modern buildings is collaboration, and it is to this fact that the public needs educating—the fact that a great number of specialists in design are employed, of whom the architect is only one. When this is recognised, and all who collaborate are paid openly instead of in the present hole-and-corner way, the lay Press will be in a better position to know where honour is due, and it is safe to say that the architect will not get it all, either in the abstract or in the concrete.

Gower B. R. Pimm.

*** See Note on page 228.—Ed.

Statutory Examination for District Surveyors.

Sir,—I am sorry to say I cannot agree with the view expressed in your article upon this subject on page 212 of your issue of August 5, that the viva voce examination held by the Royal Institute should of necessity be a high one. As an old campaigner, both as an examinee and an examiner for technical examinations, it has been my personal experience that I have always been more successful as an examinee in examinations where there has been no viva voce examination and where the questions for both the written and graphic examinations have been set in the proper manner and upon the syllabus of the examination, the marks obtained by the candidates being accessible to them after the examination, together with their position on the list, and the questions papers later published as a guide to future candidates.

As an examiner my experience is that the personal element counts too greatly in the viva voce examination. If a candidate is personally known to the examiner, either as a past pupil or assistant, he is naturally interested in the candidate. I have even known an examiner to send word to a particular examinee that he has passed the examination during the course of the viva voce.

"Ex-Exam."

R.I.B.A.

THE EXAMINATIONS, JULY, 1927.

The Final Examination.

The Final Examination qualifying for candidature as Associate R.I.B.A. was held in London and Edinburgh from July 6 to 14. Of the 47 candidates examined (four of whom took Part 1 only and two Part 2 only), 18 passed (two in Part 1 only and two in Part 2 only), and 29 were relegated. The successful candidates are as follows:—P. W. Birkett, M. B. Blackshaw, J. R. Boyd-Barrett, D. T. Edwards (Part 1 only), I. U. Englefield, T. McK. Galbraith, A. E. J. Goodall (Part 2 only), G. E. S. Hereward, Osborne Howard-Leicester, V. C. Hunt, J. I. King, J. G. Laskie (distinction in Thesis), H. R. Parkin, Frank Scarlett, B. S. Tempest (distinction in Thesis), W. L. Ward (Part 2 only), Clifford Wild (Part 1 only), H. T. Wykes.

The Special Examination.

The Special Examination qualifying for candidature as Associate R.I.B.A. was held in London from July 6 to 12. Of the 21 candidates examined (three of whom took Part 1 only and one Part 2 only), seven passed (one Part 1 only and one Part 2 only), and 14 were relegated. The successful candidates are as follows:—C. B. Austin, J. H. M. Bates, C. G. G. Bennett (Part 1 only), R. A. Fitton (Part 2 only), W. T. Powell, H. A. Rees, S. E. Urwin.

The Examination in Professional Practice for Students of Schools of Architecture recognised for exemption from the R.I.B.A. Final Examination.

The Examination was held in London and Edinburgh on July 12 and 14. Of the 42 candidates examined, 38 passed and four were relegated. The successful candidates are as follows:—E. B. Alexander, E. C. P. Allen, Arthur Aspland, Angus Brodie, G. A. Burnett, A. C. Cotton, E. F. Davies, W. H. G. Dobie, James Drummond, Francis Durward, H. B. Evans, G. A. Goldstraw, G. A. V. Hall, R. G. Heal, H. E. Hill, E. M. B. Hughes, P. S. Leask, K. R. Mackenzie, G. N. Mackintosh, John Maclennan, Patrick McNeil, W. H. McNicol, R. P. Morris, E. S. L. North, G. A. Ridge, Alfred Sinclair, D. A. G. Smith, R. M. Smith, H. B. Stout, B. A. Sumner, E. G. Tapsell, F. O. Templeton, R. M. Tinker, T. S. S. Worthington, W. A. Wood, Alan Woodrow, F. R. Wylie, J. F. Wyness.

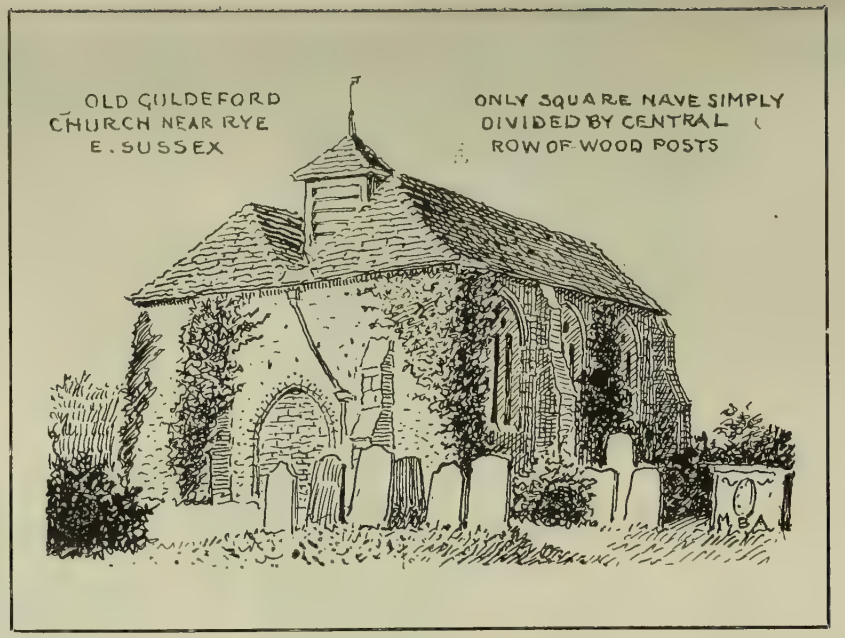
The Special Examination in Design for former Members of the Society of Architects.

The Special Examination in Design for former Members of the Society of Architects to qualify for the Associateship R.I.B.A. was held in London from July 6 to 11. One candidate was examined and passed. The successful candidate is C. H. Baker.

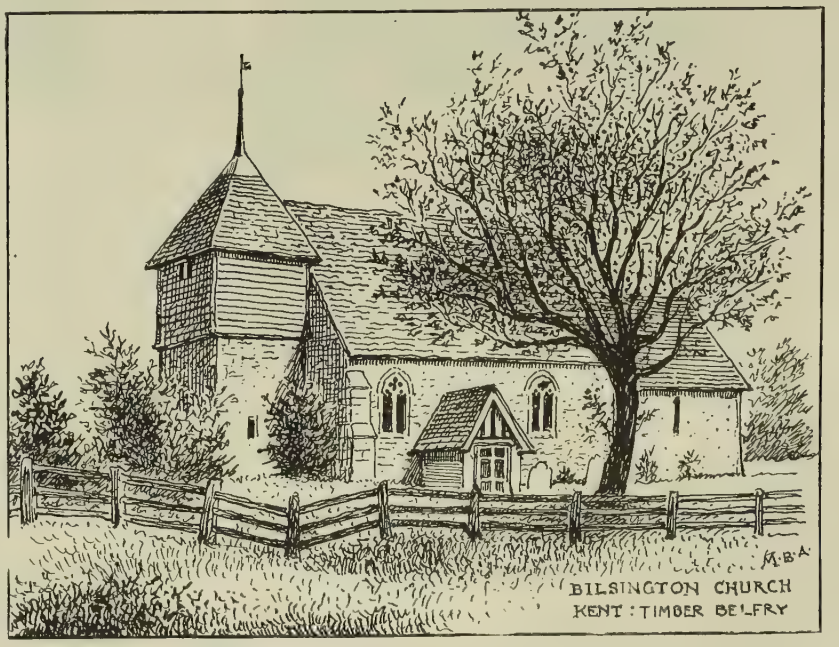
R.I.B.A. Examinations, May and July, 1927.

The questions set at the Intermediate, Final, and Special Examinations held in May and July, 1927, have been published, and are on sale at the Royal Institute, price 1s. 6d. (exclusive of postage).









Four sketches by Mr. Maurice B. Adams, F.R.I.B.A., (Retired).

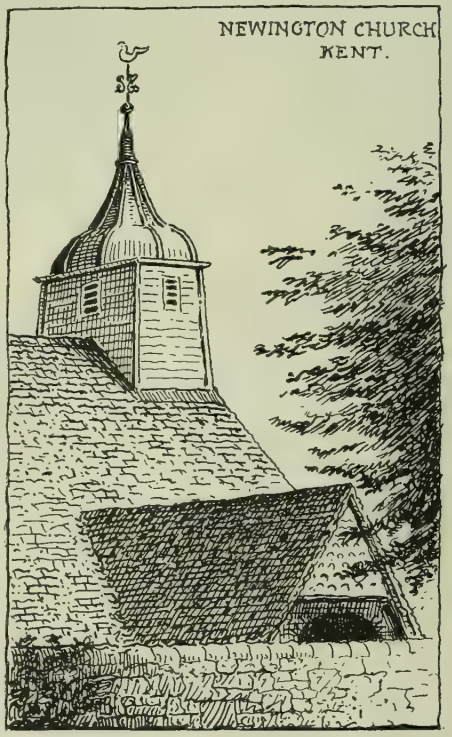
SOME TIMBER CHURCHES, TOWERS AND BELFRIES

Mr. E. Guy Dawber, A.R.A., in his first Presidential Address at the Institute two years ago, struck the right note in regard to the preservation of the beauties of Rural England. The campaign thus initiated, materialised some time ago in the formation of a National Council. The Executive Committee is thoroughly representative, and we are assured that no effort will be spared to further the objects in view. The success of the movement is guaranteed by the co-operation of the Ministry of Health, under the influential lead of the Right Hon. Neville Chamberlain. The unanimous concord of the Press augurs well at the outset of this enterprise, which assuredly is of the utmost consequence. It will be wise, however, to remember how proverbially lethargic the public is apt to be in all such affairs; therefore, no avenue of approach must be neglected by those who appreciate and love the charms of the countryside.

Readers of *The Builder* well understand the details of this problem; therefore we need not attempt any recapitulations of the difficulties arising from the housing question. The complexity of the situation is due to the continuous enlargement of transport pressure, with more and more motor services, besides holiday traffic, to say nothing of additional omnibus routes in all directions. The amenities of the landscape are being spoiled, too, by the drastic changes to facilitate locomotion, often occasioning serious mutilation of picturesque old-world buildings along the highway or at corners of cross-roads. The monstrous defilements, prominently conspicuous on the outskirts of most country towns and villages, are due to repair garages and motor-spirit depots with unsightly advertisements. The parking of automobiles also violates the reposeful delight of many out-of-the-way hamlets or spoils the charm of jolly market-places, which are obstructed as rendezvous for char-à-bancs bringing sight-seers and mess-making trippers to places of historic interest like Bodiam and Arundel Castles in Sussex, or in the main streets of Battle, where the open space in front of the beautiful Abbey Gatehouse in summertime is seen devoted to coconut cockshies for the amusement of holiday-makers, brought from seaside towns for miles round.

These happenings, no doubt, are partly inevitable, though none the less destructive of beauty and general enjoyment of Rural England. Wanton damage has to be submitted to by transmogrifying the curtilage of some good old Georgian house hitherto giving distinction to a village street, entirely changing the aspect of the vicinity to augment, it may be, the profits of some rank outsider bent on profiteering, regardless of the neighbourhood and native families. The familiar and famous old garden, with its choice shrubs, is wrecked to provide a garage yard accommodating mercantile lorries and a varied crowd of motors. In not a few provincial towns, and among the suburbs of big cities, baneful incidents of like kind have caused serious depreciation, without any chance of remedy. We have personally experienced the reality of the matter, as, no doubt, many of our readers have.

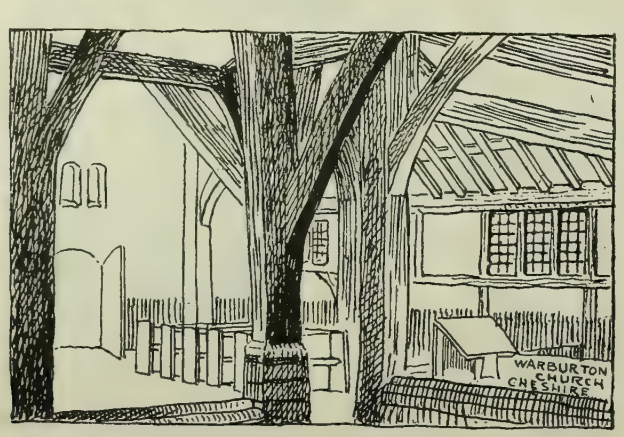
These circumstances combine to make the outlook very perplexing. Meanwhile, we

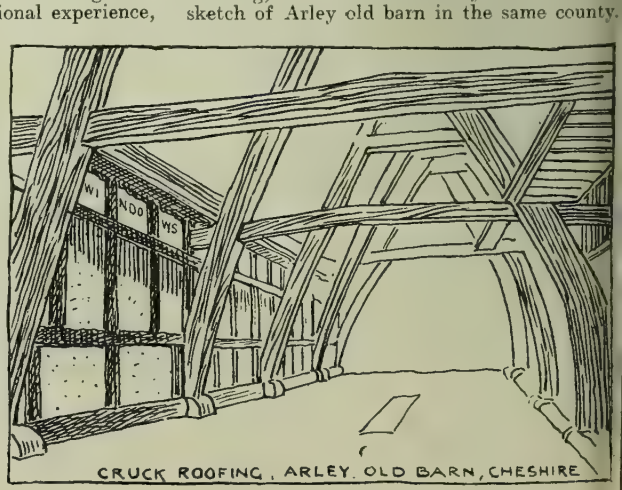


endure the menace of continual industrial unrest and repeated strikes organised to reduce the normal output of labour to a minimum standard, irrespective of efficient craftsmanship or cost in the building trade. Machinery and railways changed the outlook, which is being mistakenly hampered by uneconomic ideas about capital and remunerative values. Mr. Walter R. Sickert, A.R.A., assured readers of his letter issued a short while ago, that "we are privileged to live in the age of steel and concrete." When these historic houses and churches were built, reinforced construction was not invented, stability of tenure gave them a durable charm. Old homesteads were conceived on restrained, picturesque lines, modestly distinguished by local character, due to the use of indigenous materials handled with traditional experience, ensuring harmonious colouring, inspired by human touch so delightfully spontaneous, and devoid of effort. The houses harmonised with their environments. Barns, outhouses and tenements seem to have settled themselves, rising reasonably on their sites. The cottages, yeomen's houses, the parsonage and the manor house clustered around the church. As a matter of course, that dominated the village group, enriching the beauty of the hillside or a well-wooded valley, or set among some pines on the sweeping downland or moor. To understand the gradual growth of parochial well-being under ecclesiastical parentage it is necessary to remember the importance of every parish church, the building of which furnished continuous work among all classes. The extraordinary efficiency of craftsmanship during the hard times of the Middle Ages, and later on, is manifested by our splendid cathedrals and big churches, exhibiting far finer workmanship and design than commonly obtainable to-day. This appears more wonderful when we realise the terrible disasters suffered by our ancestors, such as the famous black death. Dr. Jessop records that during two centuries no less than nineteen religious houses in Norfolk and Suffolk alone were left without prior or abbot from this one cause. The records of the Leet Courts show how furious and frequent were the quarrels among the rustics, suffering many things, without roads for intercommunication, also without any sanitation.

The Church with its festivals, Rogation days, and great holy days, made life tolerable, and work was relieved by mystery plays and provision of Church hospitalities, with their Easter cakes, cyder, and ales. The relationship of old parish buildings with the layman's home was intimate, associated or co-ordinated by some architectural semblance of style or natural contrast in every hamlet. No direct allusions have been made in the propaganda issued by the Council elected for the Preservation of Rural England to the equal need of preserving old churches as well as old dwellings. The accompanying sketches have been chosen to demonstrate the relationship thus mentioned. Our selection intentionally concerns churches of the less ambitious kind, erected where the population was sparse and funds were correspondingly small or masonry difficult to obtain. Weather boarding and timber construction both in houses and churches in such places satisfied the conditions of things. The charm of these little wooden structures has been frequently overlooked by the casual student of buildings.

In considering timber churches, Greenstead's pre-Conquest example is the oldest in England, but the elementary use of halved logs set vertically in a frame forming the aisle wall is an archæological instance, and our immediate suggestions concern later examples. Not many churches constructed with wooden piers and arches still remain. Warburton, Cheshire, of which a sketch diagram is here reproduced, is simple and typical of Cruck building, further shown by the interior sketch of Arley old barn in the same county.





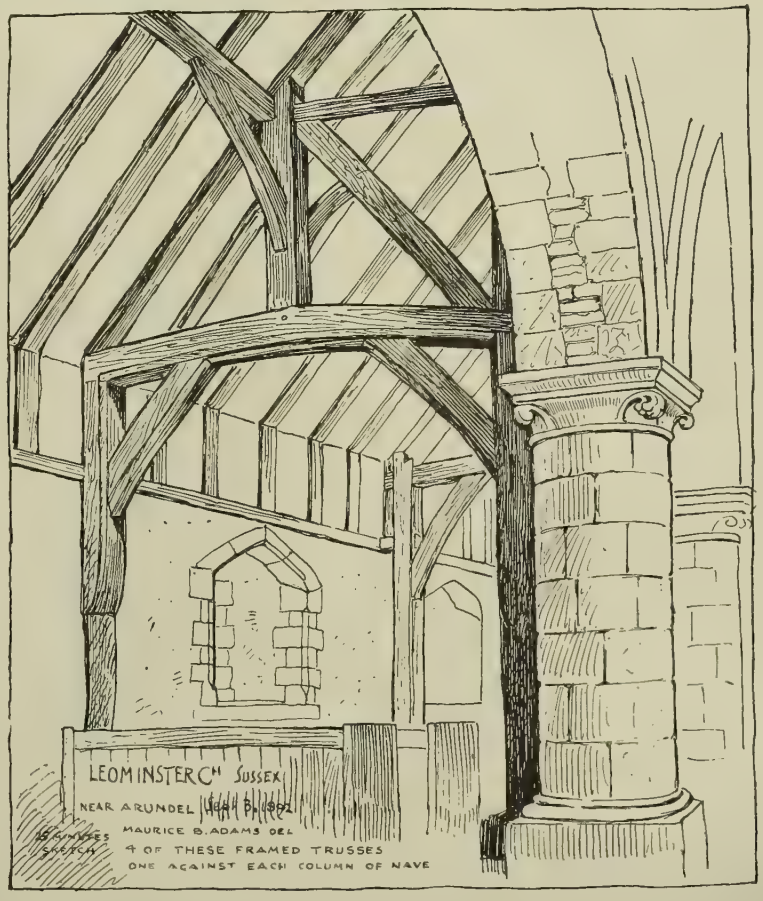
The side aisle of Leominster Church, near Arundel, figured below, is also an excellent and rare instance of timber framing introduced to support the long continuous unbroken slope of the tiled roof spanning nave and aisles. The uprights are spaced uniformly with the piers



Perivale Church, Middlesex.

of the arcade. Old Guldeford Church, near Rye, in Sussex, of which a sketch is given, has a square nave divided by a row of posts. Lower Peover exhibits half timber frankly used post and rail fashion with raking struts. The tower is of masonry and the nave arcade piers are of stone, but the arches and roof principals are frankly the arcuated construction of stone building. Marton Church, in the same district of Cheshire, is herewith figured by a S.W. view showing its broached spire set on a weather-boarded belfry rising above a western extension, also of wood framing giving a sort of narthex aisle. Siddington Church, in, the same locality, has a timber chancel and west end with a bellcote over the apex of its gable. Warburton Church, externally, is far less important with its stone-built little west tower. Claverley Church, Shropshire, has a fifteenth-century timber belfry, and half timber work is used at Besford Church, Worcester, as well as at Whittington, the latter church being included in the famous painting by B. W. Leader, R.A., under the title of "An April Day," exhibited in 1887. In woodland districts timber spires are common features, but the conical belfry tower, at Brookland, not far from Lydd, on Romney Marsh, sixteen miles from Hythe, is quite remarkable. Adjacent to Bramfield Church, Suffolk, is a circular flint-built campanile used in the same way as that at Lydd, so is worth alluding to. Between Bolsington and Lympne, Kent, a lead-capped close-boarded little bellcote is somewhat similar to that at Newington hard by Horncliffe, seen by our drawing. Its spire and ogee shaped finish is quite uncommon and very picturesque. Bilsington Church sketched herewith has its belfry of weather-boarding set square projecting boldly with a pin tiled spire at the west end. The photograph by Mr. Maurice S. R. Adams, accompanying these notes, illustrates a completed western tower entirely boarded in like manner at Perivale, near Ealing, overlooking the valley of the Brent. The central tower-like belfry of North Hayling Church Hampshire is included among our sketches because it is different from the others. The building has, since this view was taken, been restored, but its interest as an example of sophisticated timber turret work of the period is worthy of attention. The broached spire and timber belfry set well beyond the western gable gives much dignity to the small church of Woodham Walter in Essex. This effect is also obtained in the smallest church in Somerset, at Culbone, which is reached across the moor within easy distance of Porlock and Ashley Combe. The western spire is very simple, but it dignifies the diminutive church, which has a nave only measuring 30 ft. by 12 ft. Our old English church builders were masters of their craft, so accomplished that they managed to give scale to their smallest efforts.

No better example in point could perhaps be furnished than the exceptionally fine timber porch of South Hayling Church represented in the accompanying sketch. It has weathered well, there being no elaborate details liable to perish. An additional interest is attached to this sheet of Hampshire churches, because it was hung on the line at the Royal Academy the year it was made, although Mr. Maurice B. Adams had received a refusal card regretting its exclusion from that season's exhibition. This cannot be a common experience.

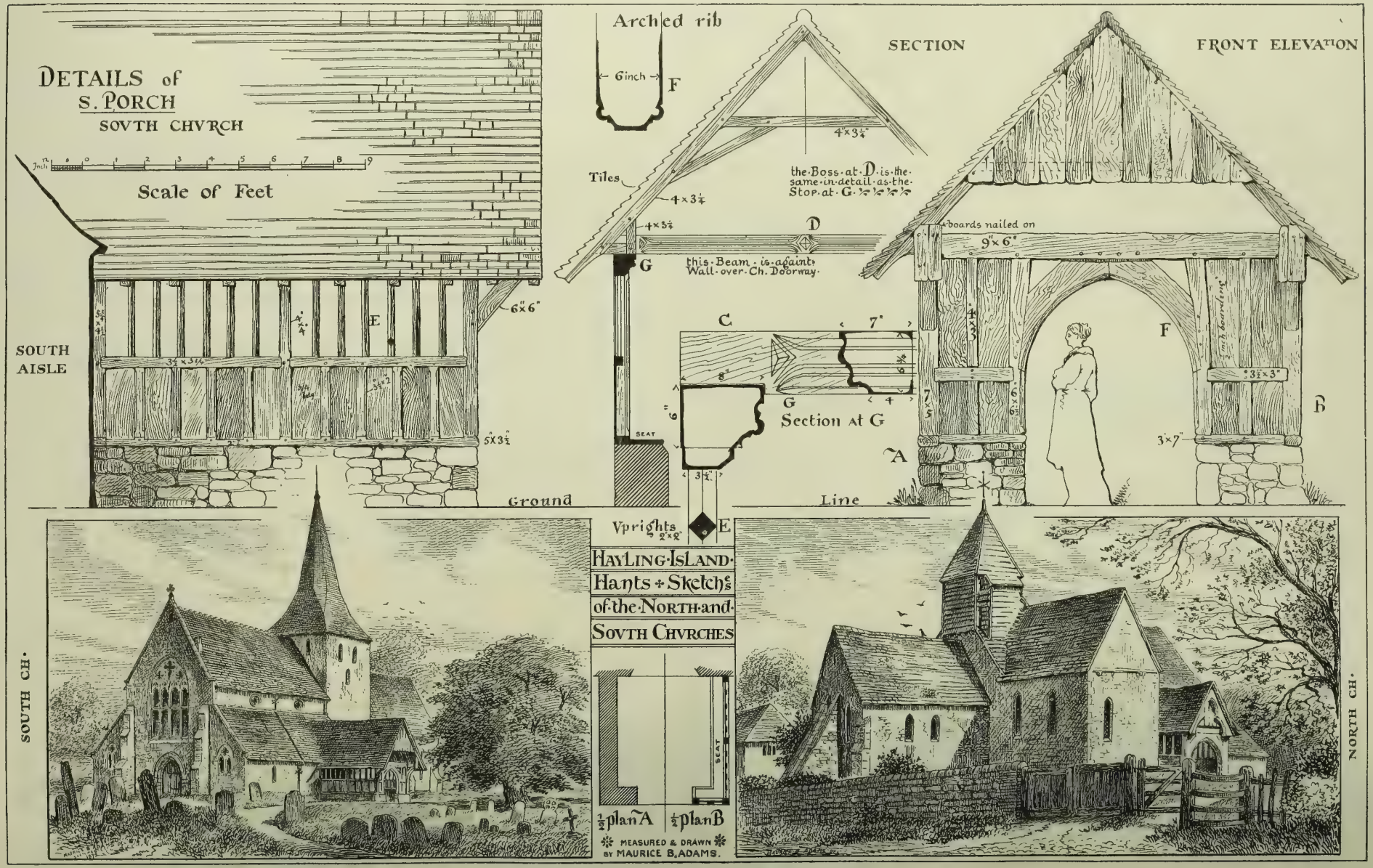


RENT AND MORTGAGE INTEREST RESTRICTION ACTS

In view of the fact that the provisions of Part I. of the Act of 1923 are due to expire in December next, the Council of the Auctioneers' and Estate Agents' Institute has issued a memorandum on the question which has been submitted to the Minister of Health and the members of the House of Commons.

While realising the necessity for the introduction of the Rent Acts, says the memorandum, it is the experience of the members of the Institute—indeed it may be said to be common knowledge—that their existence on the Statute Book has given rise to widespread and continued abuses which will only be entirely remedied by the removal of this emergency legislation. Amongst those abuses, the more flagrant are the deliberate evasion of the payment of rent, damage and waste to the premises, and profiteering by subletting. The Council is of opinion that the Housing situation to-day no longer justifies the continuance of the Acts in their present form, and it is further of opinion that in the interests of the whole community this emergency legislation should be removed from the Statute Book at the earliest possible date.

If, however, His Majesty's Government is of opinion that it is expedient to continue the operation of this legislation for a further period, the Council begs to suggest that such amendments be made as will (1) provide drastic remedies for the abuses which have arisen, and (2) make an early commencement in the removal of control, by stages similar to those adopted in its introduction, the first reduction in rental control being made in December, 1927, the next in December, 1928, and the control finally being removed in December, 1929.



North and South Churches, Hayling Island.

From sketches by Mr. Maurice B. Adams, F.R.I.B.A. (Retired).

LEADING CONTENTS

	PAGE
THE CRASH IN CORNHILL	227
NOTES	228
GENERAL NEWS	230
COMPETITION NEWS	230
CORRESPONDENCE	232
SOME TIMBER CHURCHES, TOWERS, AND BELFRIES	234
PARTHENON STUDIES	247
BOOK REVIEWS	249
THE LONDON BUILDING ACTS AND THEIR APPLICATIONS : XXIII	250
ARCHITECTS' AND BUILDERS' INQUIRY BUREAU	251
THE BUILDING TRADE	252
BOUNDARIES, FENCES, AND TREES : II	252
DISTRICT SURVEYORS IN LONDON	253
BUILDERS' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION	253
NEW BUILDINGS IN LONDON	254
CONTRACTS, COMPETITIONS, ETC.	256
PROPOSED NEW BUILDINGS AND OTHER WORKS	258
TRADE NEWS	260
TENDER	262

ILLUSTRATIONS

Reigate County School for Girls.

The new Reigate County School for Girls, which has been erected on the Reigate Lodge Estate, with the provision of a spacious playing field, was recently opened by the President of the Board of Education (Earl Percy). The estimated cost of the buildings is £35,000. The school is designed for 358 girls. The classrooms, which occur on both floors, and all of which have a southerly aspect, have the following accommodation:—three rooms arranged for 30 scholars; eight rooms for 25 scholars; two rooms for 24 scholars; one room for 20 scholars. The girls' entrances are arranged at the ends of the building, and at each entrance is found sanitary accommodation in a separate wing, and immediately inside the main building the cloak rooms. A central entrance is arranged, giving direct access to the large assembly hall. On the ground floor, in addition to the classrooms, there is a cookery room, dining room and kitchen, a headmistress's and assistant mistress's rooms, waiting-room, and medical inspection room. On the first floor at the west end are the chemical and physical laboratories, with a preparation room and dark room. The art room is arranged at the east end, and with a northerly aspect, and there is also on this floor a library and music rooms.

The building is constructed, generally, of red brick with brick dressings. The centre part of the south elevation projects, and is treated in stone and Atlas white cement. The main hall on the north side is brick, with stone cornices and dressing, and the north elevation is further varied by two gables of white cement. The roof is tiled. The building is fireproof, the floors being constructed of concrete and iron. The floors of the rooms generally, and the central hall, are laid with wood-block flooring, and the corridors have terrazzo floors and dadoes.

Messrs. A. Wickham Jarvis, A.R.I.B.A., and Frank A. Richards, M.A., F.R.I.B.A. (Architects for the Surrey Education Committee), are the architects, and the builders are Messrs. Taylor & Son, of Epsom.

Chapel of the Convent of the Sisters of Charity, Foxford, Ireland.

Nearly forty-five years ago a Convent of the Sisters of Charity was founded at Foxford, Co. Mayo, for the purpose of establishing, in this remote district, an industry that would provide some source of much-needed employment. The project prospered, and there is now a large woollen mill, equipped with the latest machinery, and engaging a couple of hundred men and women in the manufacture of woollens. Until lately, all the spare resources of the religious community were devoted to practical and reproductive building, but recently it was decided to build a chapel. Although stone is abundant in most parts of Ireland, including this district, the cost of dressing it, and the gradual disappearance of skilled masons, as well as other skilled tradesmen, from the country districts, coupled with the existence of abundant supplies of the best kinds of sand and gravel, suggested the use of concrete, of which the new chapel has been built. No attempt has been made to attenuate the walls, etc., to the ordinary dimensions of concrete or ferro-concrete construction, the old principle of thick walls having been adhered to; the climate is very wet, so that thick walls are desirable.

The architectural style adopted is based on the late Irish Gothic, freely rendered. It is the most distinctive phase of Irish mediæval architecture, possessing a marked individuality of its own, of which the absence of cusping is a feature. Concrete is, moreover, a material that especially lends itself to the constructive requirements of this particular sort of window tracery. In addition, there are many old Cistercian, Augustinian, Franciscan, and other foundations of the period referred to in the county and immediate neighbourhood, and these seemed to suggest a motif. The general walling is of mass concrete faced with specially selected Pontoon lake pebble dashing and the tracery and dressings of pre-cast concrete.

The plan consists of choir, chancel, cloisters, and two sacristies connected by communicating cloisters. The chapel departs from the usual conventual plan in that transepts are provided for the accommodation of a lay congregation comprised of the employees of the mills. The exterior is plain, but the interior has been well fitted. Most of the windows are filled with stained glass of a high artistic standard, from the studios of Miss Sarah Purser, R.H.A., Dublin (Mr. A. E. Child being the principal artist engaged). The high altar and side altars are of white statuary and various coloured marbles. The reredos is of Beerstone carved in the mediæval fashion in traceried and canopied niches filled with statues of various saints. The door of the tabernacle is of cast bronze enamelled and gilded, the work of Mr. Oswald Reeves, R.H.A., of the Metropolitan School of Art, Dublin. The floors are of ceramic mosaic designed by the architect, and executed by Messrs. Maw and Co., Salop. Prof. R. M. Butler, F.R.I.B.A., of Dublin, is the architect.

Morecambe Bathing Pool.

The accommodation provided in this bathing-pool comprises :—

(1) A large centrally placed bathing pool with a general water area, exclusive of the circular ends, of 330 feet by 112 feet. It is designed to include a championship swimming course 110 yards in length, 20 yards in width and from 3½ yards to 6 feet in depth, and a central space has been allocated for water-polo matches, and a large spectators' gallery faces the pool. There is in addition adequate provision for ordinary bathers and also for exhibition diving displays.

(2) Slipper, medicated, Turkish and Russian baths are planned in self-contained suites round the semi-circular east and west extremities of the central bathing pool.

(3) Dressing-room accommodation for 119 bathers of either sex is provided at the level of the side walk of the bathing pool adjoining the sides of the central administrative department of the south block of buildings

(4) Placed at the level of the side walks of the bathing pool, from which it is accessible, is the administrative block, and the establishment laundry adjoins.

(5) The café is placed at the promenade level and is easily accessible from the promenades.

(6) The Kursaal consists of a well-lighted hall connected with an adjoining open-air lounge.

(7) The outer promenade, intended for the use of the public, is so arranged as to prevent people using it from overlooking the pool.

The whole of the buildings adjoining the bathing pool are to be executed in ferro concrete (white Portland cement) and the central dome and verandah and other roofs other than flats are to have an external covering of lead.

Messrs. A. W. S. and K. M. B. Cross and Messrs. Sutton and Son are the joint architects.

[The awards in this competition were given in our last issue.]

Reading Cemetery Chapel.

The awards in this competition are given on page 230, and we illustrate the winning designs this week. The Chapel is to be used for burial services at the cemetery for all denominations, and will not be consecrated. In designing the building, therefore, the architect of the first premiated design, Mr. G. Berkeley Wills, F.R.I.B.A., made an attempt to give the impression of a religious building without any definite leaning to any particular denomination. One of the requirements of the promoters was that the building should be as well lit as possible, and this requirement has been met without the appearance of over-fenestration externally.

The two side porches will be converted into vestries in accordance with the wishes of the promoters, and the bell will be placed in the roof space behind the circular opening in front pediment as being more easily accessible by a trap-door in ceiling. This roof space also contains the expansion tank for the heating system. The cupola will be used as a ventilator.

The proposed materials are 2 in. local multi-coloured bricks with orange-red dressings, stone cornice, etc., metal windows, and tiled octagonal dome with lead hips. Internally the chapel will be finished simply, with red-tiled floor and plaster dome on pendentives.

Elementary School, Rotherham.

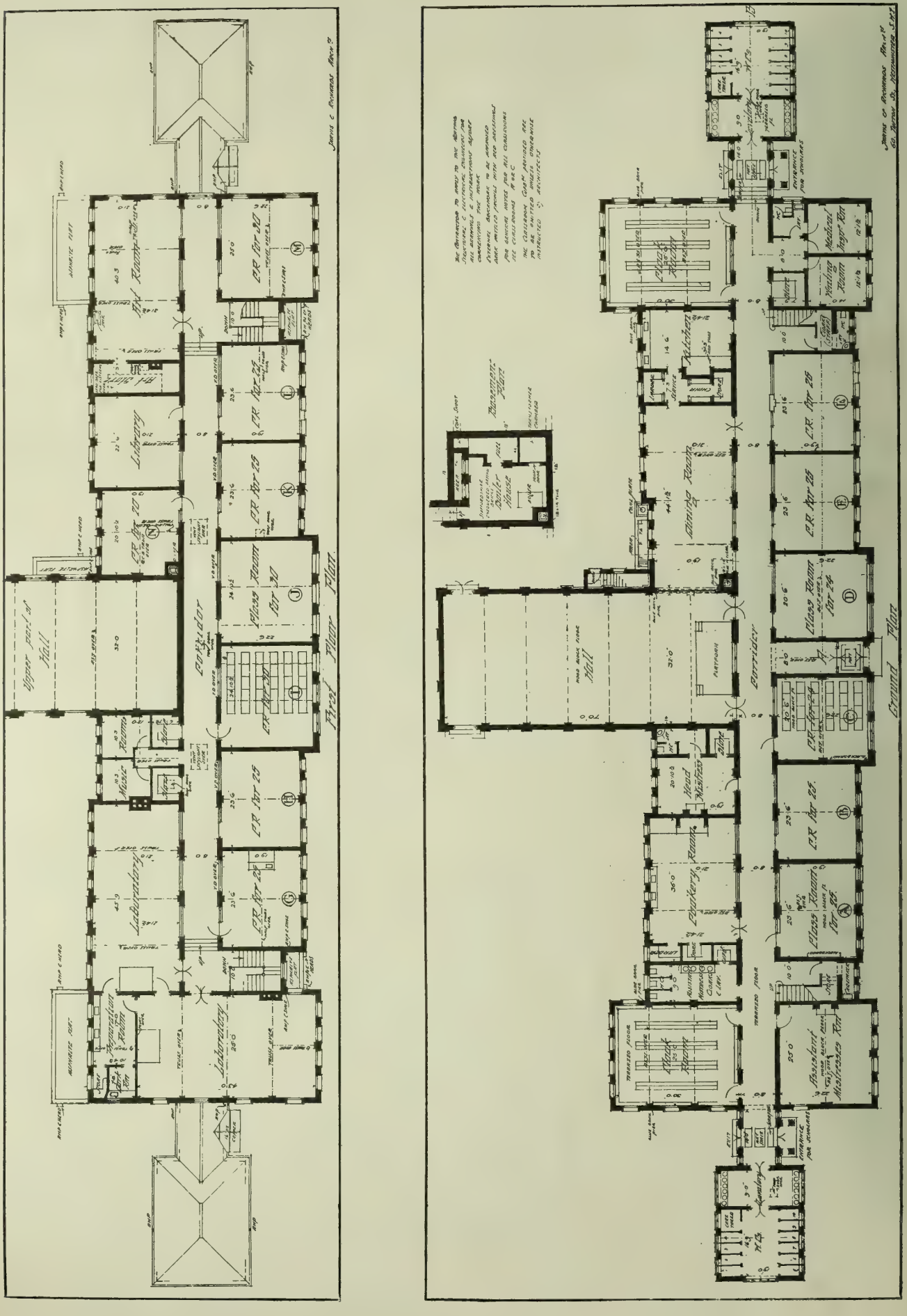
We illustrate this week the winning designs in this competition. The full awards are given under Competition News, page 230.

Mercers' Hall in Cheapside.

Mercers' Hall, in Cheapside, is now undergoing the most thorough restoration since its rebuilding after the Great Fire of London. For more than a year the hall has been closed for other than clerical work, and about a year and a half more must elapse before the guild will be able to re-enter into full occupation. The restoration is necessitated, says *The Times*, partly by the ravages of the death watch beetle in the older beams and partly by general decay due to various causes.

The modern front of the hall, in a modified Renaissance style, gives no clue to the older work behind, which is more conveniently approached from a return frontage in Ironmonger-lane. The Mercers' Company, the first guild of the City, has been associated with successive buildings on this site since the generation of St. Thomas of Canterbury, whose father, Gilbert a Becket, is believed to have been a member of the guild. When the martyred Londoner's sister and brother-in-law founded in his honour the Hospital of St. Thomas of Acon, the management of it was vested in the Mercers' Company.

At the Reformation the guild bought part of the site, and erected thereon a hall which lasted until the Great Fire of 1666. A second hall, designed by Edward Jarman, was finished in 1682. There were important reconstructions in 1880 and 1908. In the work now in progress every part of the building is carefully scrutinised with a view to detecting the ravages of insects or time, or both. In some cases a complete removal of a piece of masonry or woodwork is necessary; in others the affected parts are treated in such a manner as to prevent further deterioration for a long time to come.



Reigate County School for Girls.

Messrs. A. Wickham Jarvis, A.R.I.B.A., and Frank A. Richards, M.A., F.R.I.B.A., Architects to the Surrey Education Committee.



ASSEMBLY HALL.



DETAIL OF ENTRANCE FRONT.

Reigate County School for Girls.

MESSRS. A. WICKHAM JARVIS, A.R.I.B.A., and FRANK A. RICHARDS, M.A., F.R.I.B.A., Architects to the Surrey Education Committee.



BACK ELEVATIONS.



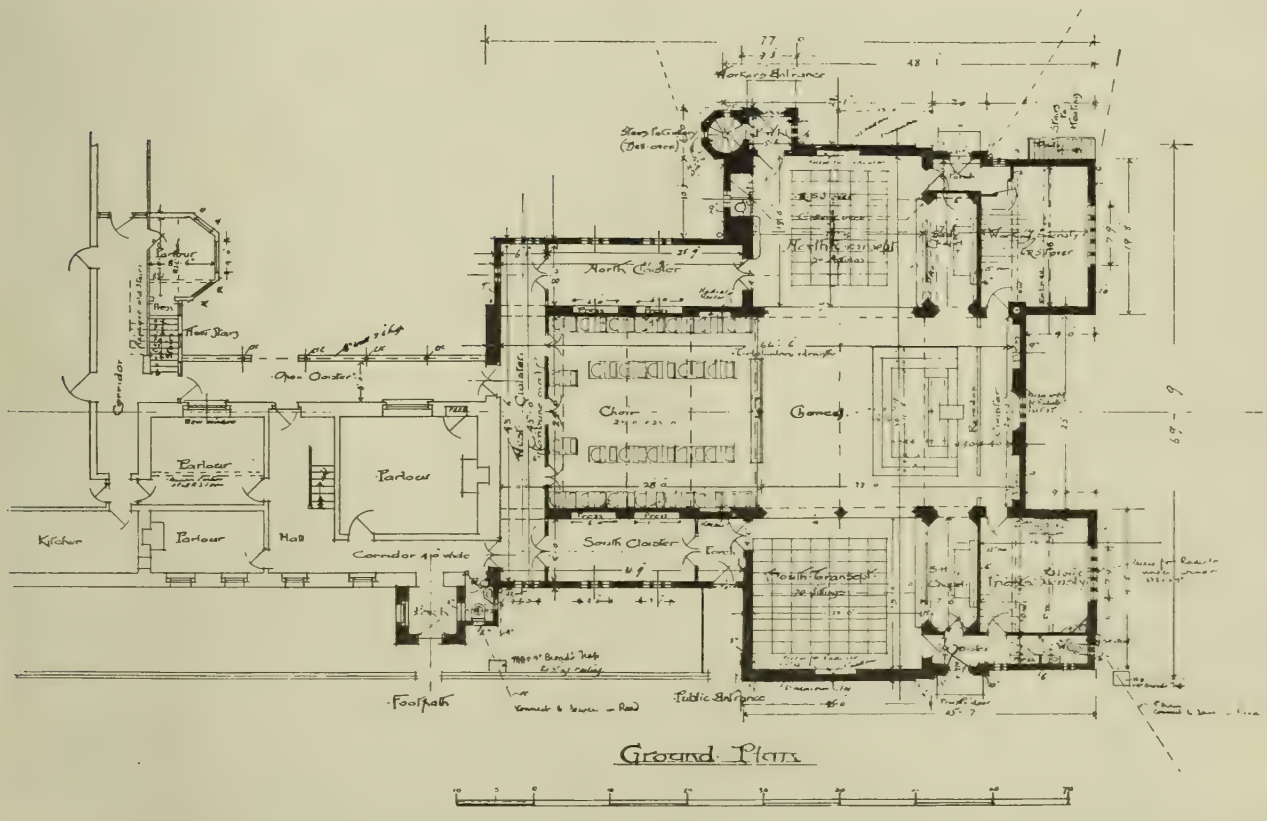
ENTRANCE FRONT.

Reigate County School for Girls.

MESSRS. A. WICKHAM JARVIS, A.R.I.B.A., and FRANK A. RICHARDS, M.A., F.R.I.B.A., Architects to the Surrey Education Committee.



VIEW OF NORTH FRONT.



New Chapel, Convent of Divine Providence, Foxford, Ireland.

PROFESSOR R. M. BUTLER, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

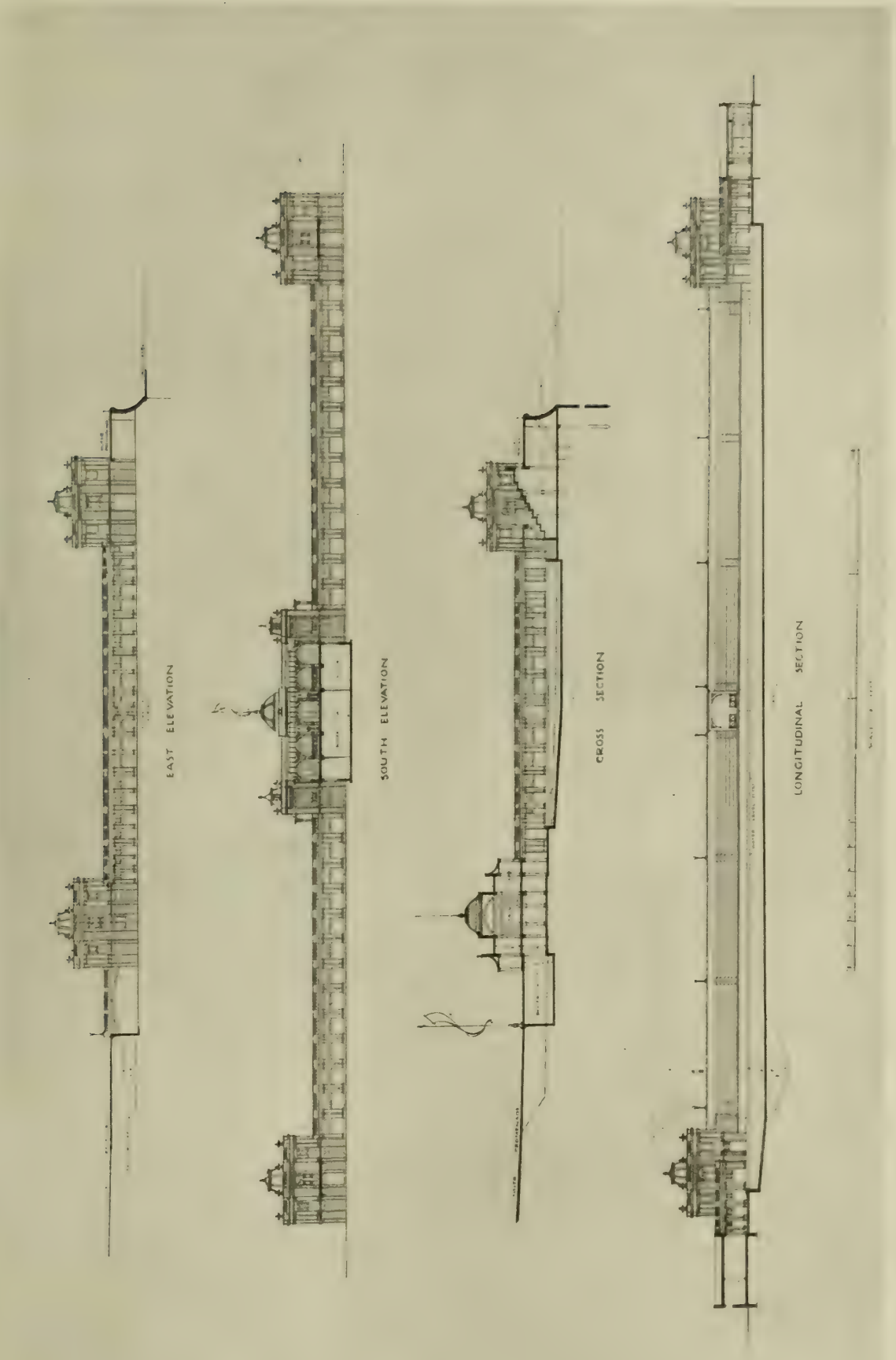


View of Chancel and South Transept.



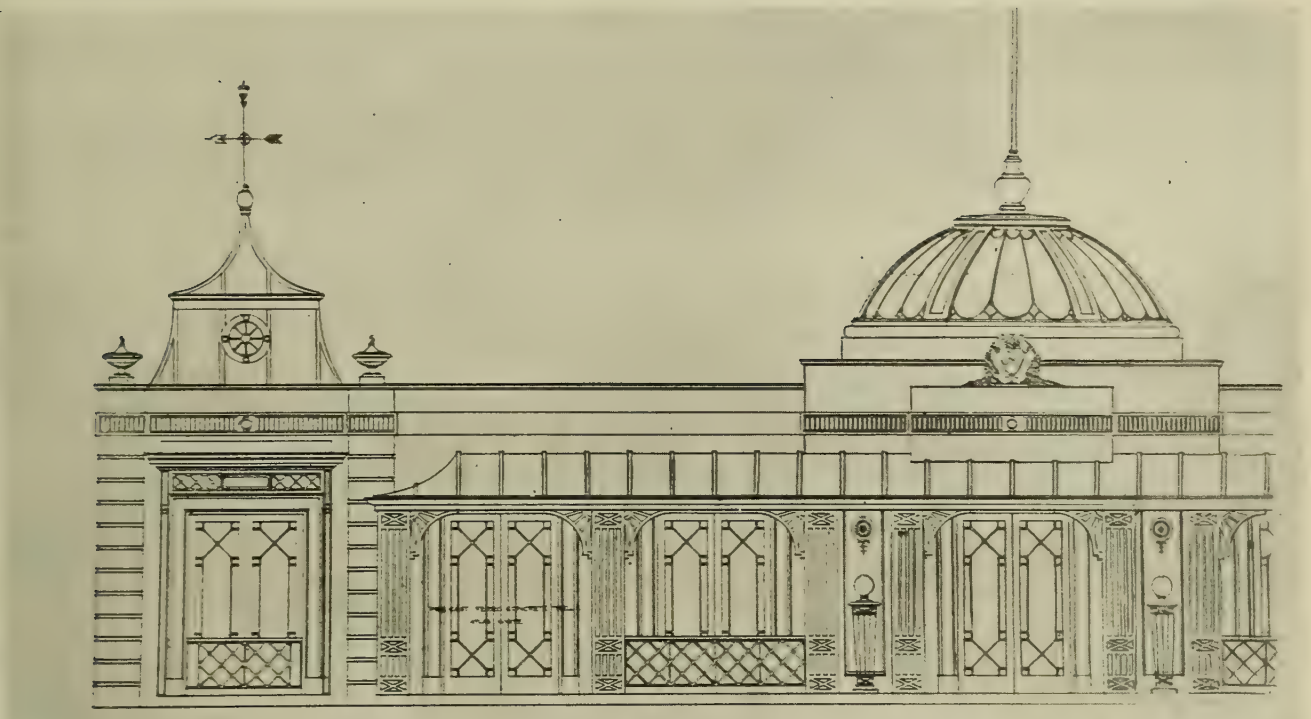
View Looking towards Choir.

New Chapel, Convent of Divine Providence, Foxford, Ireland. Professor R. M. Butler, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

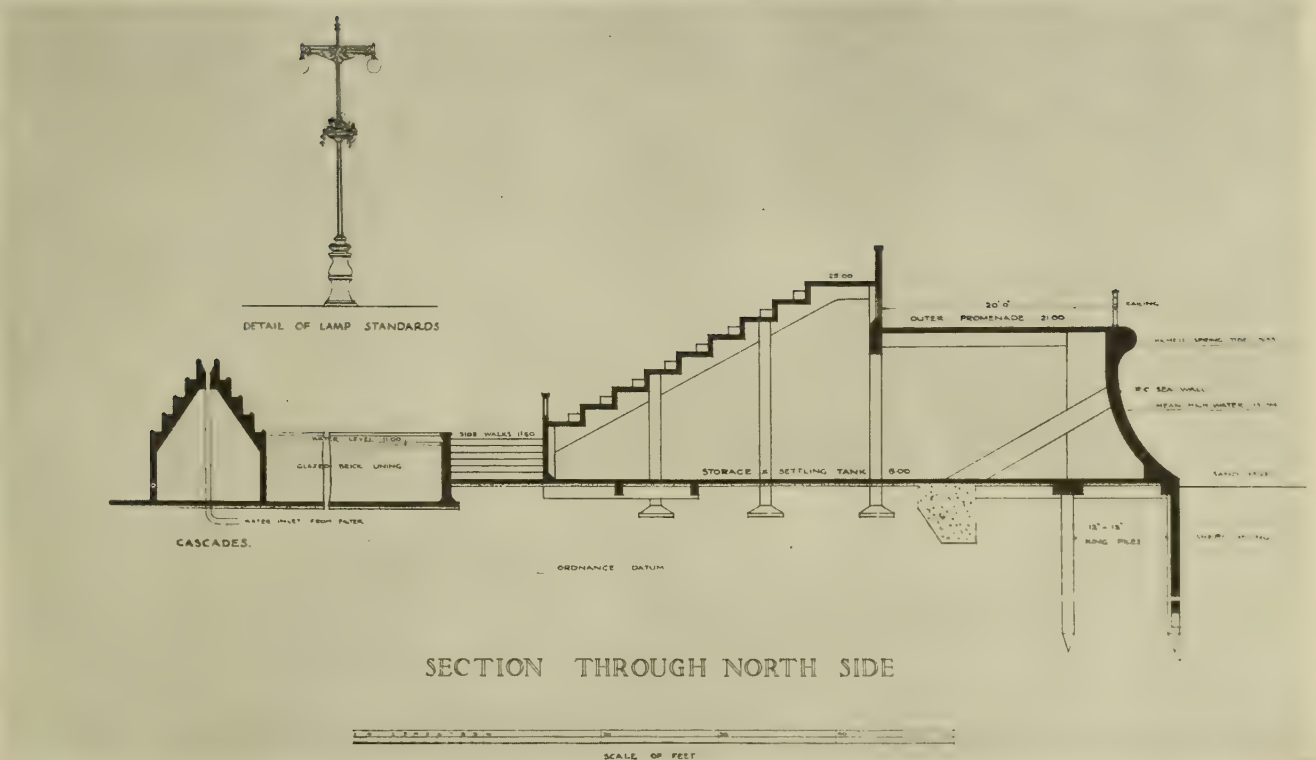


Open-air Bathing Pool Competition, Morecambe: First Premiated Design.

MESSRS. A. W. S. CROSS and KENNETH M. B. CROSS, and MESSRS. SUTTON & SON, Joint Architects.



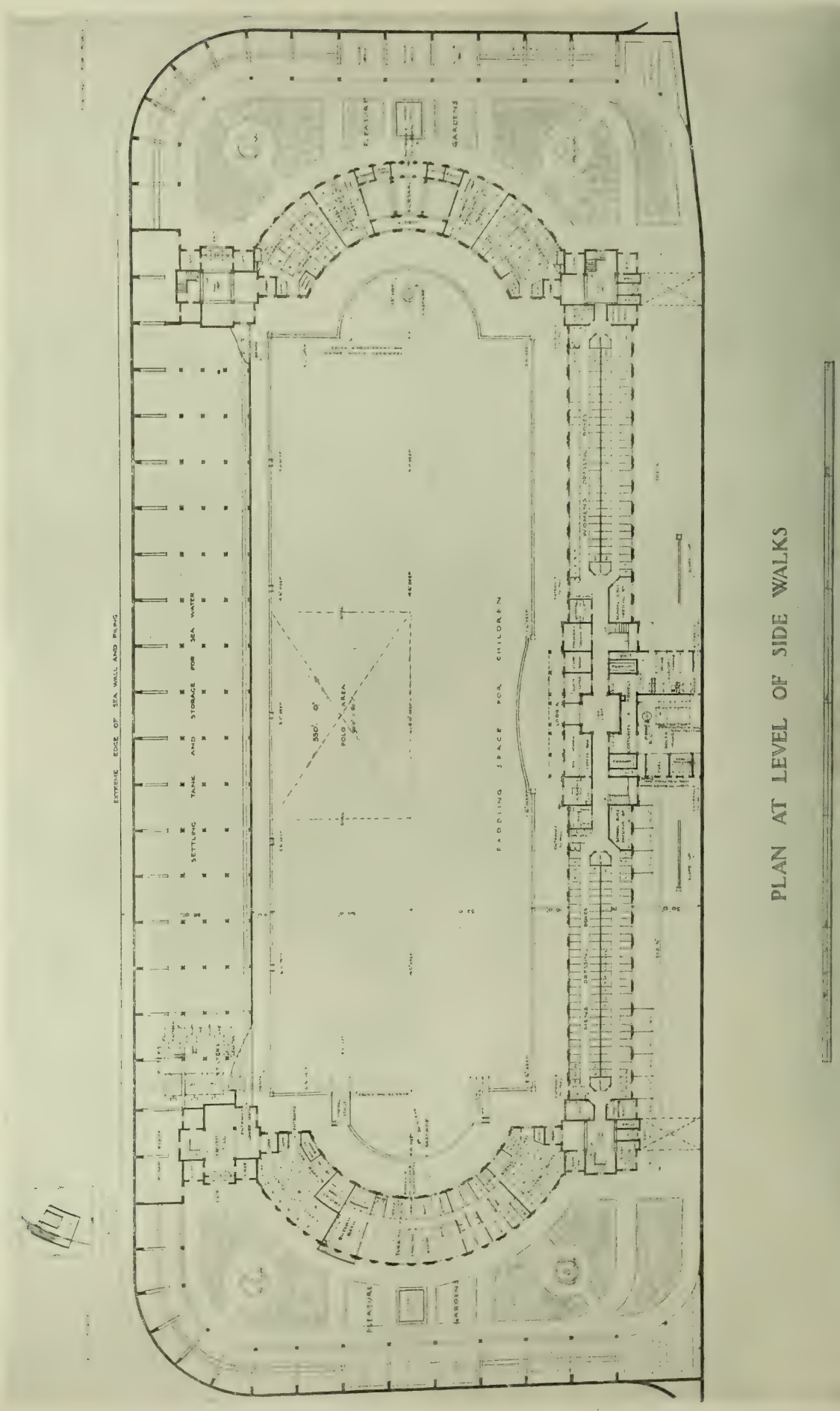
HALF INCH SCALE DETAIL FRONT ELEVATION



SECTION THROUGH NORTH SIDE

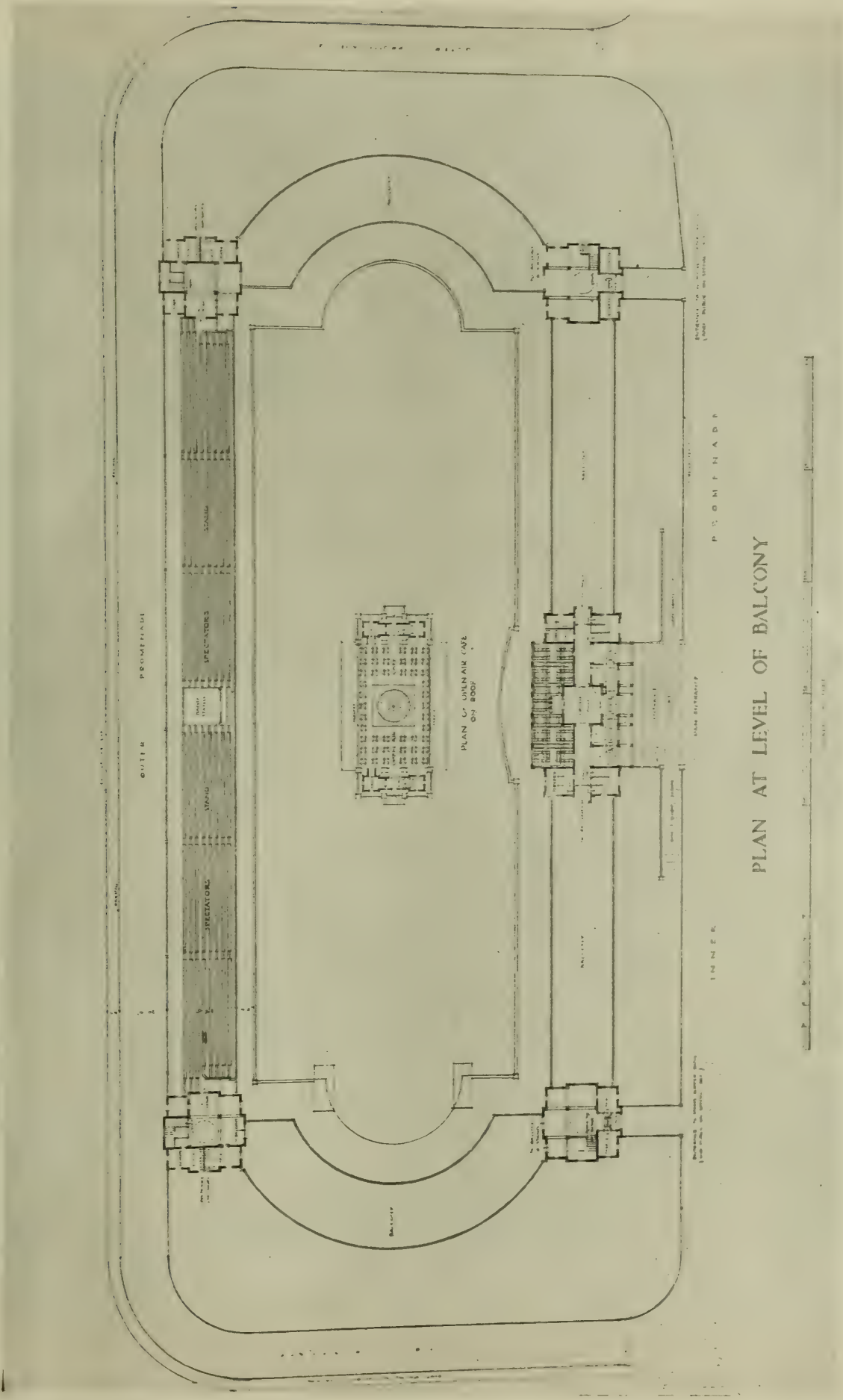
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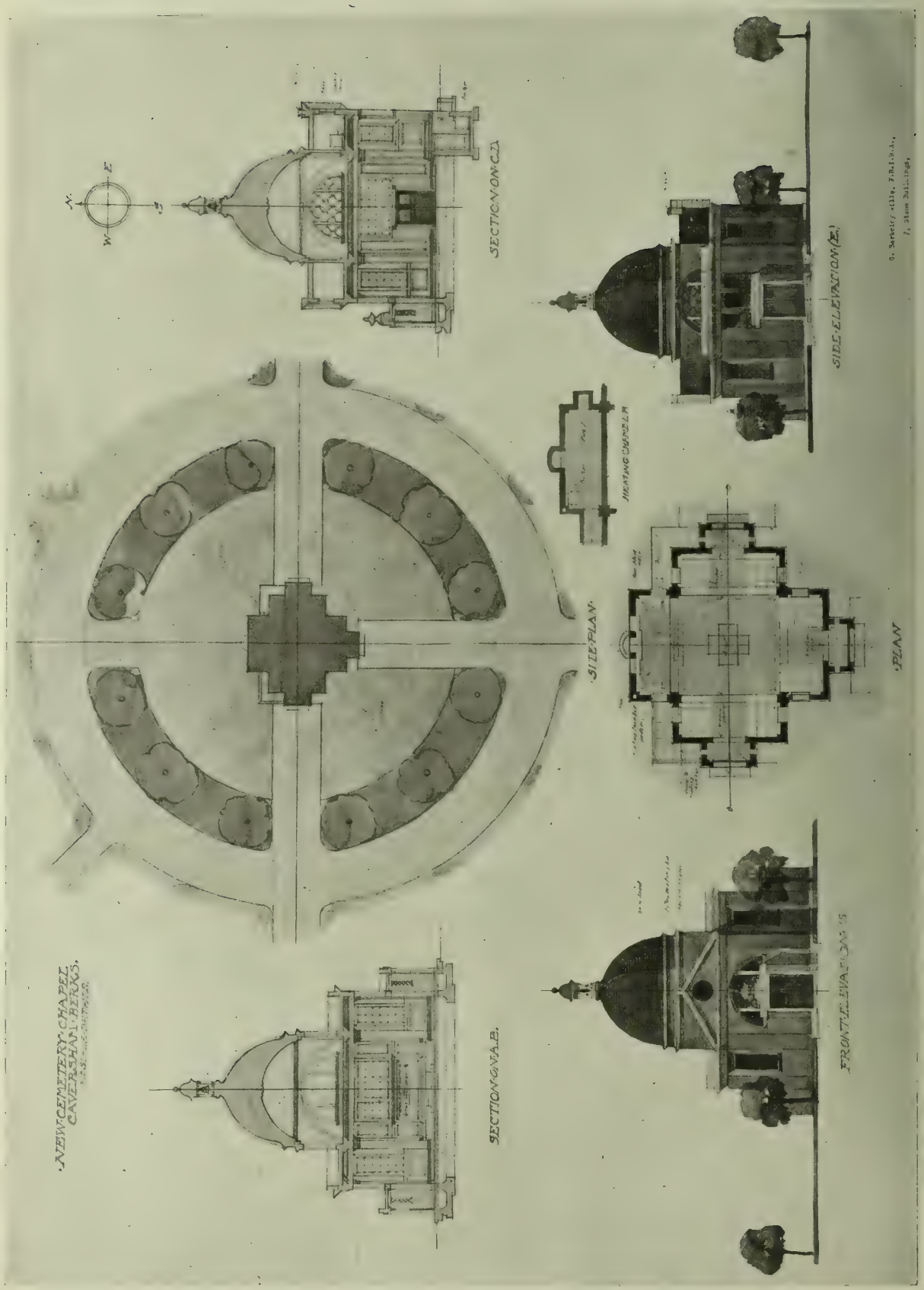
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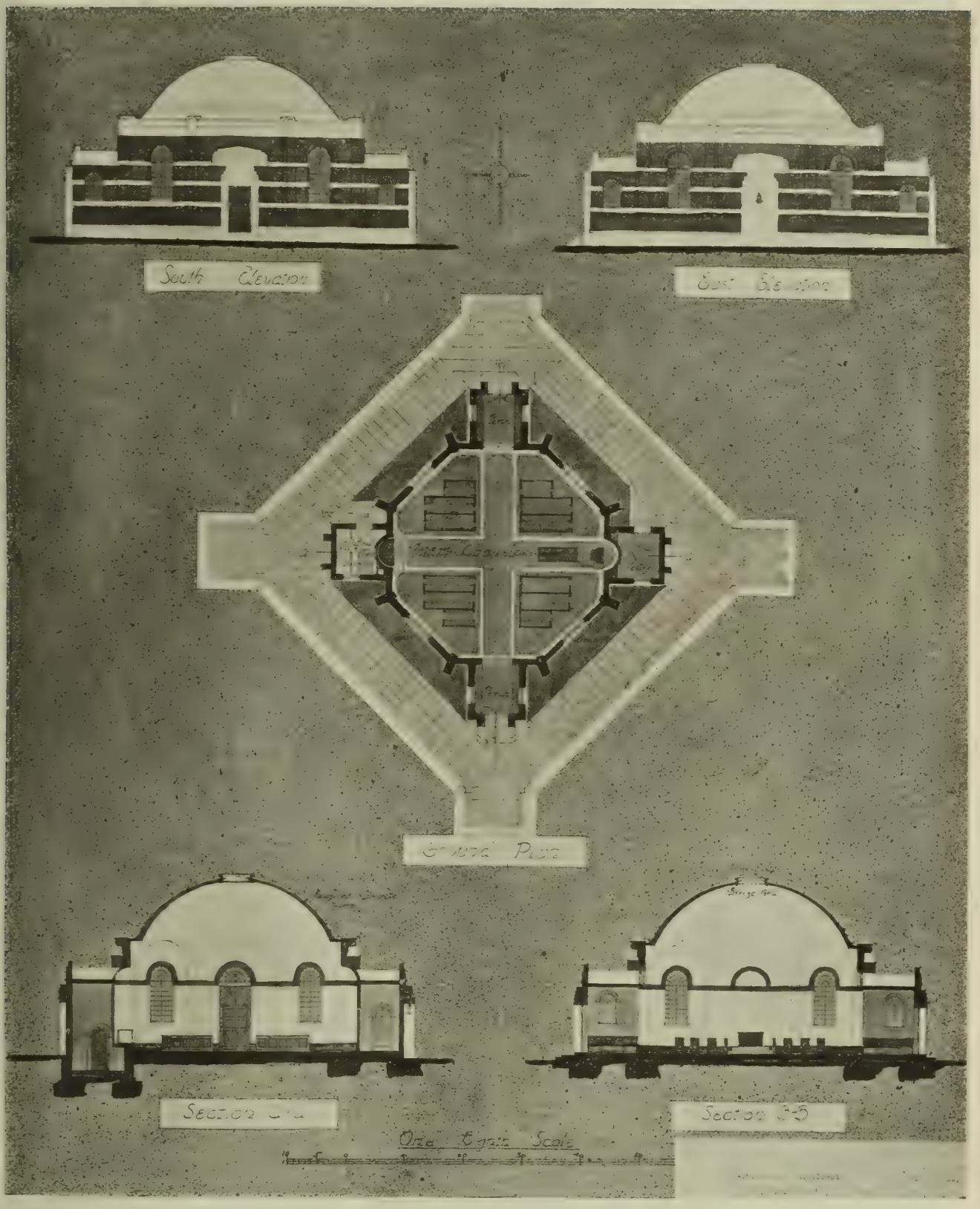
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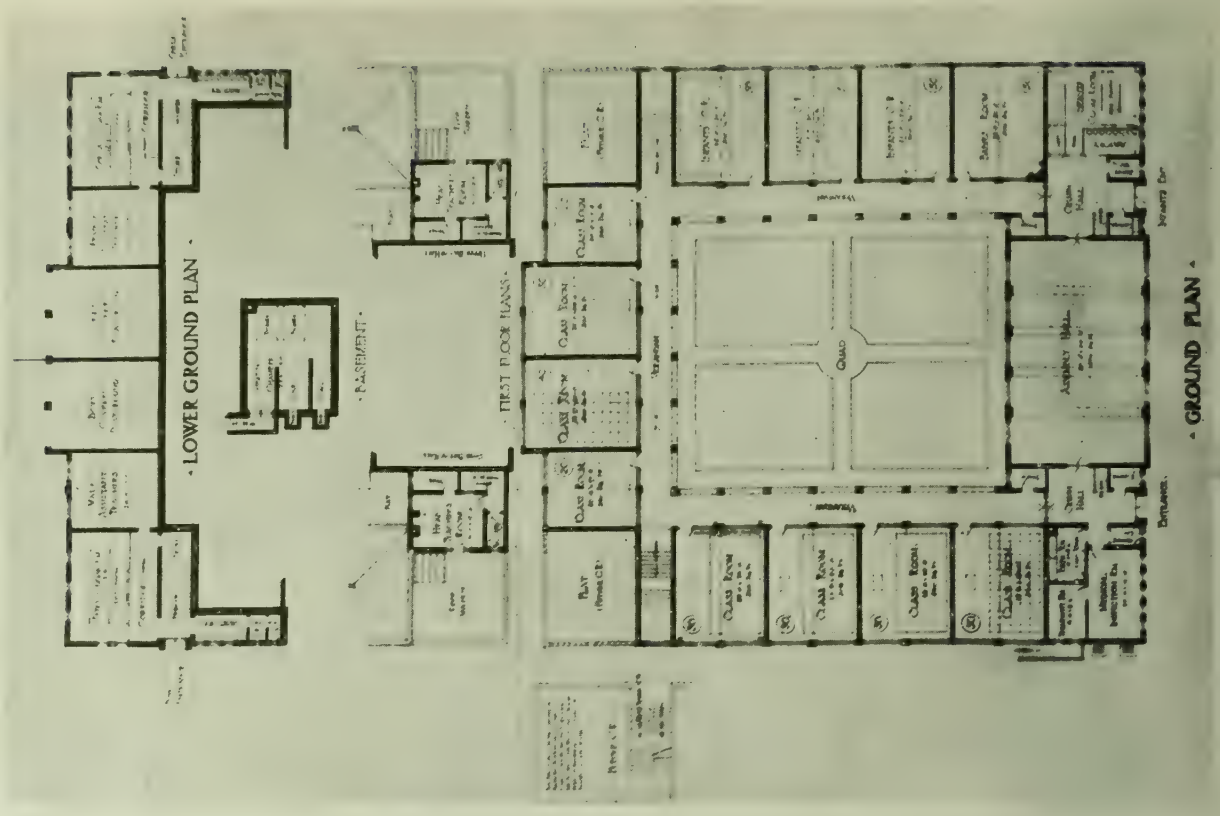
Municipal Cemetery Chapel Competition, Read'ng: First Premiated Design.

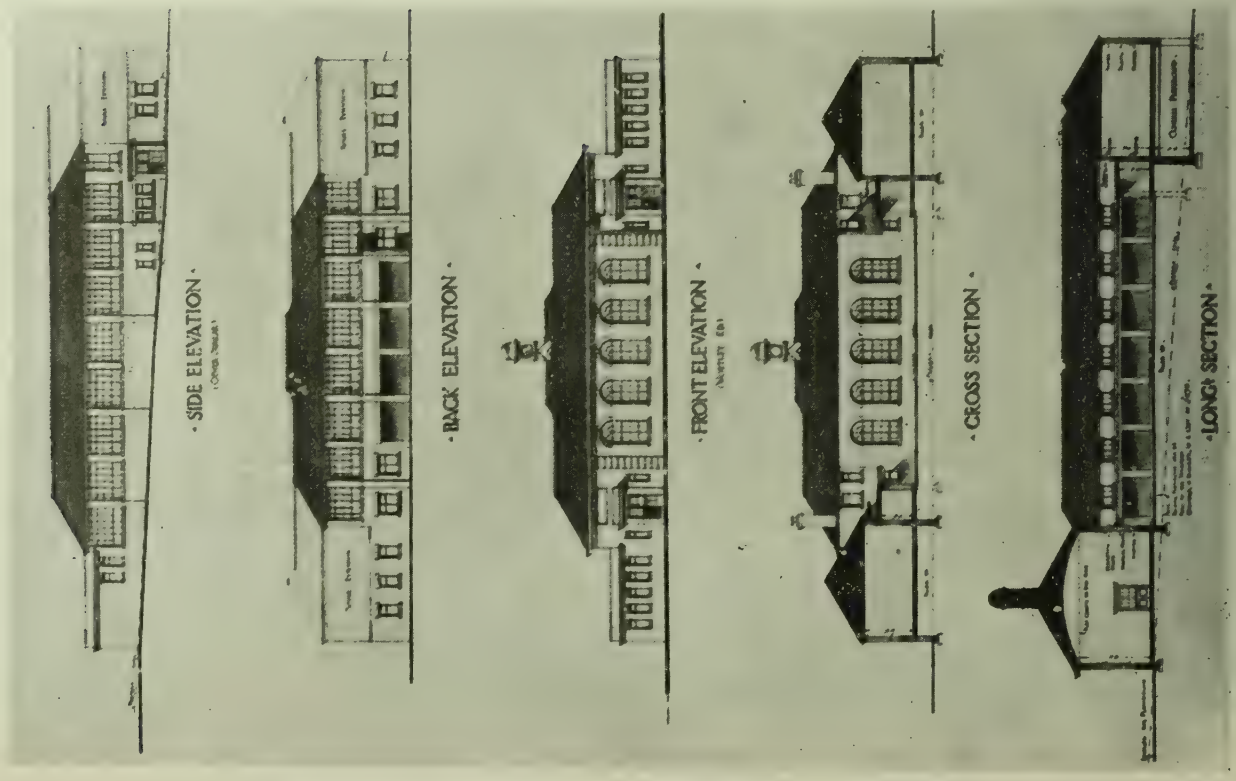
Mr. G. Berkeley Wills, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.



Municipal Cemetery Chapel Competition, Reading: Second Premiated Design.

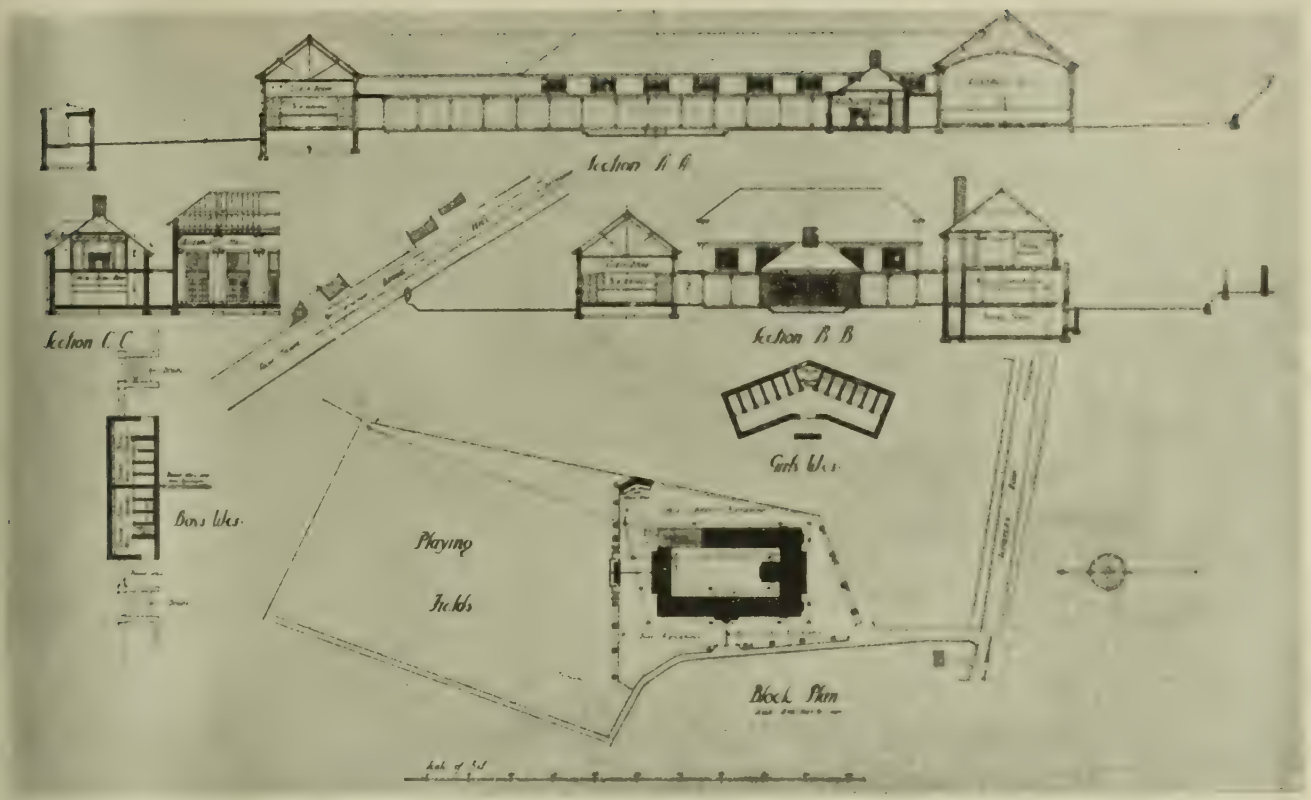
Messrs. Horace L. Creak and A. H. Powell, A.R.I.B.A., Architects.

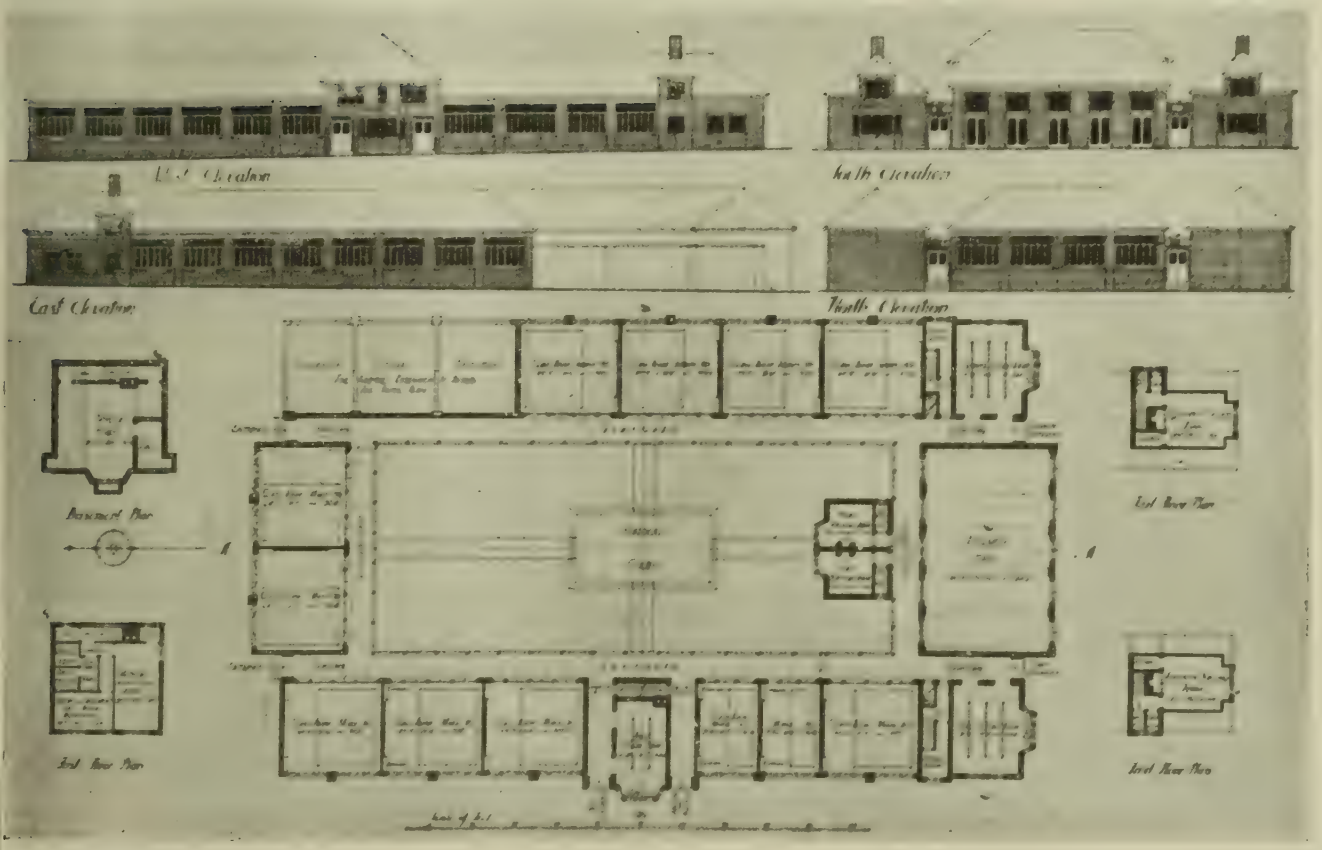




Elementary School Competition, Rotherham: First Premiated Design.

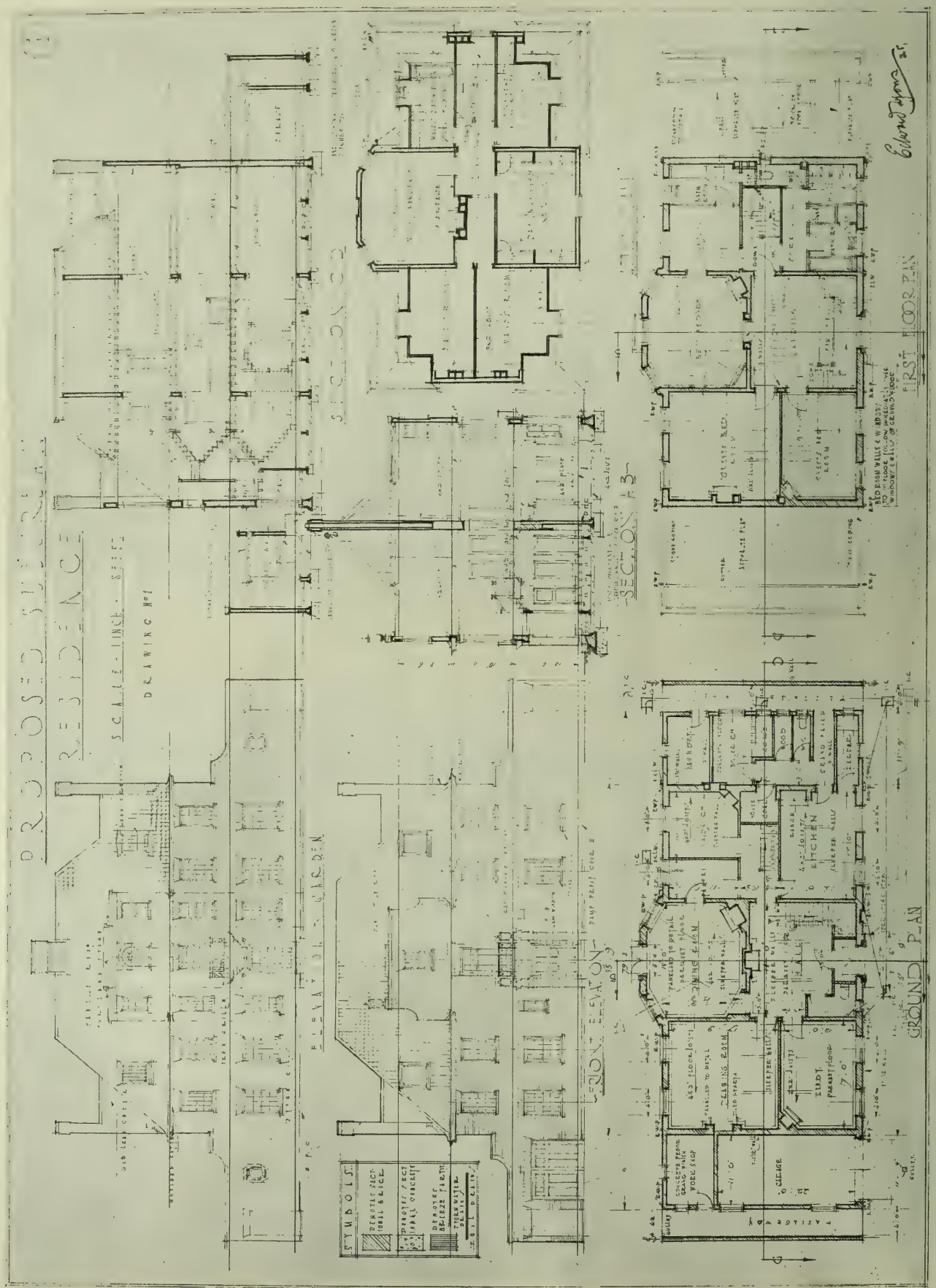
Mr. James Totty, Architect.





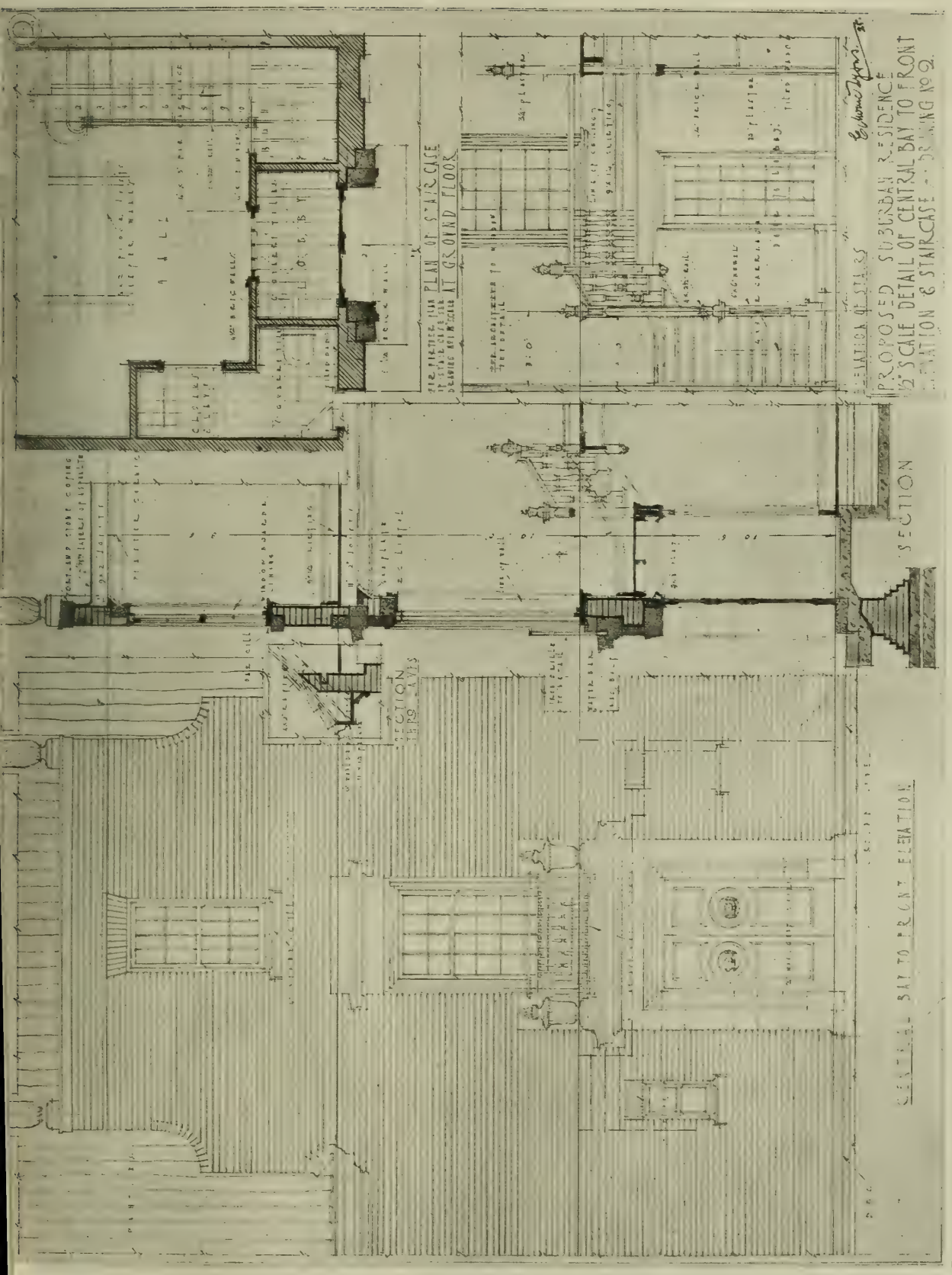
Elementary School Competition, Rotherham: Second Premiated Design.

By Mr. David B. Jenkinson, A.R.I.B.A.



Design for a Suburban Residence.

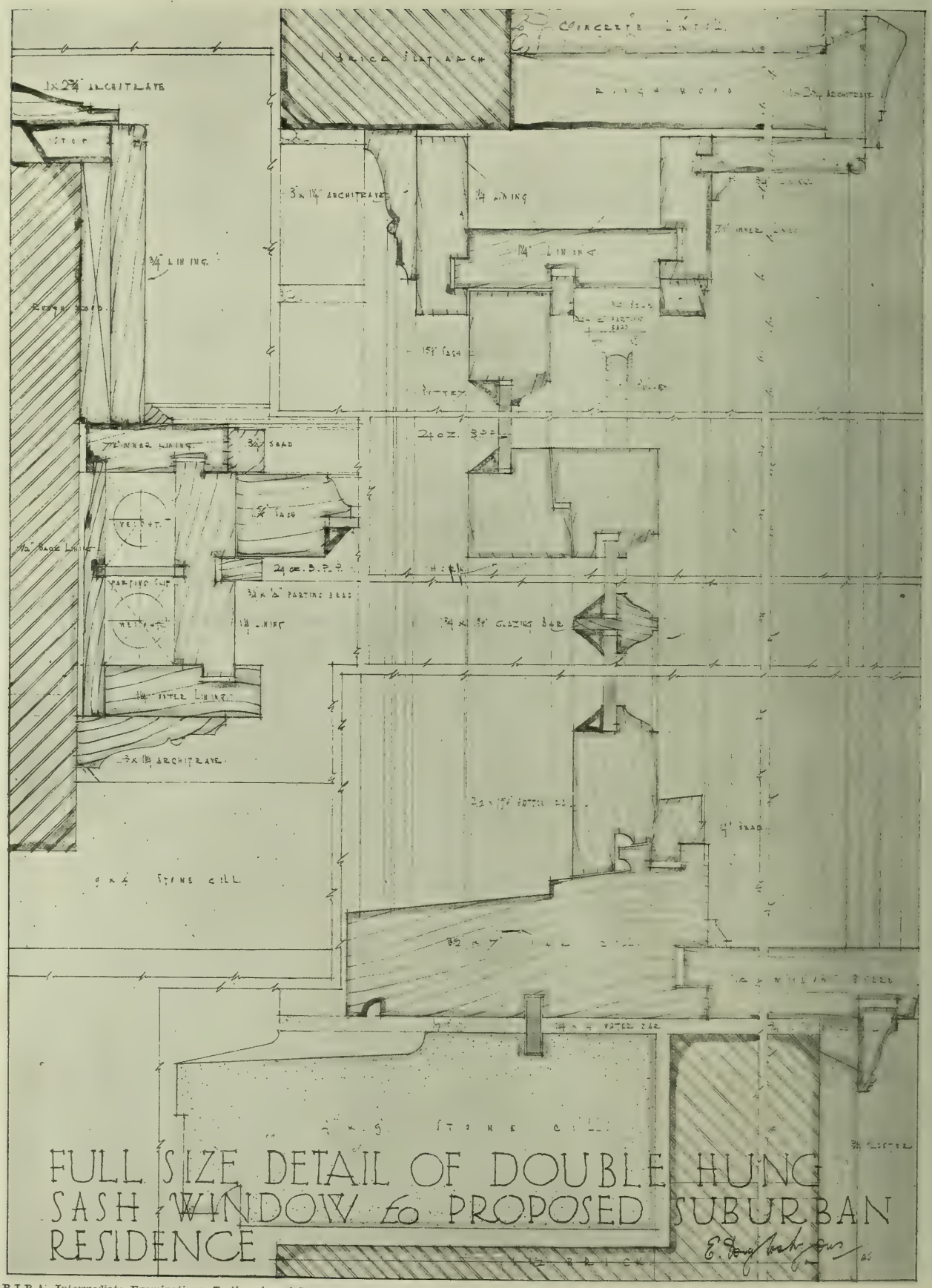
R.I.B.A. Intermediate Examination: Testimonies of Study.



Design for a Suburban Residence.

By Mr. Edward Lyons. *(Published by arrangement with the Board of Architectural Education.)*

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PARTHENON STUDIES.

By W. R. LETHABY,

VII.—DIMENSIONS AND DETAILS.

Penrose accepted Stuart's method of determining the length of the Greek foot by taking the name "The Hundred Foot" (Hecatompedon) given to the Parthenon, to apply to the width of the platform, which is 101.341 English feet. It thus appeared that the Greek foot was greater than the English. Re-examining the problem with fuller data, Dörpfeld concluded that it was the length of the celia of the earlier Parthenon to which the name was given, and he estimated the length of the Attic foot as about .295 metre. More lately a length of .293 metre has been obtained from dimensions actually figured on drums of columns found in Asia Minor. This ancient foot, as thus determined, was about 11.65 English inches—that is, it was shorter than ours by about one-third of an inch.

Much has been written on supposed systems of proportion by which it is claimed the dimensions of the several parts of Greek temples were interrelated and the whole made harmonious. Very little, however, is agreed, and most of the schemes are mutually antagonistic. The size of the platform of the Parthenon measured on the top step was found by Stuart to have a width and length in the ratio of four to nine, and Penrose says it is almost certain that the ratio was intended. He gives the measures as 104.4 by 228.3 English feet. Watkiss Lloyd, one of the ablest of our Parthenon students, accepting this result, elaborated it into a general scheme which Penrose incorporated in his *Principles*. Another system is that of Mr. Jay Hambidge, very fully worked out in his volume on the Parthenon (1924). Mr. Hambidge says:—"The ratio 4 : 9, to which the stylobate of the temple very nearly conforms, is an easily comprehended arithmetical concept." But having a system of his own, which is far from easy for me to comprehend, he does not approve, and writes as follows:—"It has long been assumed that the relation of the end to the side was four to nine—that is, one to two and a quarter. This is not true; the amount of error is too great. The real relationship is 1 to 2.25109, and the real rectangle measures 101.347 by 228.141." This might seem "near enough" to us, but Mr. Hambidge throws over the area of the top of the platform entirely and sets to work on the larger space covered by the bottom step, and that he fits into an elaborate system of his "root five rectangles." (On these theories see "Dynamic Symmetry," a criticism by E. M. Blake in *The Art Bulletin*, U.S.A., c. 1920.)

A choice is thus before us of accepting the comparatively simple ratio 4 : 9 at the top of the platform; a very complicated scheme at the bottom step; or to pass by the whole business as too irrational and hypothetical. The dimensions as given by Penrose and Hambidge vary very slightly, and both approximate closely to 104 by 234 Greek feet of the 11.65 inches standard. These whole numbers, too, are exactly in the relation of 4 to 9 (26 by 4 and 26 by 9). I thus find myself drawn to the conclusion that Stuart and Penrose were right in this respect. It may be that some of Watkiss Lloyd's other ratios would be confirmed in a like manner by translating them into Greek feet, and if they work out, as in the case just examined, into "round numbers," they are likely to be right.

The most certain fact that I find in regard to the "proportions" of the buildings of the Greeks is that they liked dimensions of simple round numbers, such as 1, 10, 20, 100, much as we do. The real basis of Greek building measures was just their foot rule, a liking for whole numbers and simple relations of length to width, such as 1 to 2, 2 to 3, or 4 to 9. Examining dimensions at the Parthenon we seem to find many instances of the use of the foot of 11.65 English inches. Thus the height of the main columns is given as "about 34.2 feet" (English), which agrees closely with 35 Greek feet. The columns at the "Theseum" are said to be about 19.3 feet—that is, about 20 Greek feet. When I am told that the circumference of the outer columns of the Parthenon is 19½ English feet and remember that they have twenty flutes, I wonder if the exact size of the column was not decided on, so that the flutes should be one Greek foot wide. Stuart gave the width of these flutes at 11.688 and this is just a Greek foot.* In many Greek buildings smaller dimensions like the spacing of dentils or the height of the roofing steps of the Mausoleum are frequently about one Greek foot.

*Mr. Troup measured it for me, and says "The flute is just under 12 inches in width, say, 11 in. at the base."

Inclination and Curvature.

The curved and inclined lines and surfaces of the masonry were closely investigated by Pennithorne and Penrose, and the latter especially made measurements of great accuracy. The various adjustments by inclination and curvature are usually explained as having been devised to correct optical illusions, such as an appearance of sagging in the epistyle if it had been perfectly level and of falling outwards in the columns if they had been truly vertical. The platform instead of being level rises in a curve about three inches at the centre of the fronts and about four inches on the flanks, and this curvature is echoed by the great beam. It may be that the sloping of platforms arose originally from practical considerations, such as throwing water off and a provision against sinking. (Fig. 1.)

Penrose, in an article in The Builder, 1877, said that similar curvatures were found in other Greek temples. The fourth century temple at Tegea, which has recently been excavated, is described as having been

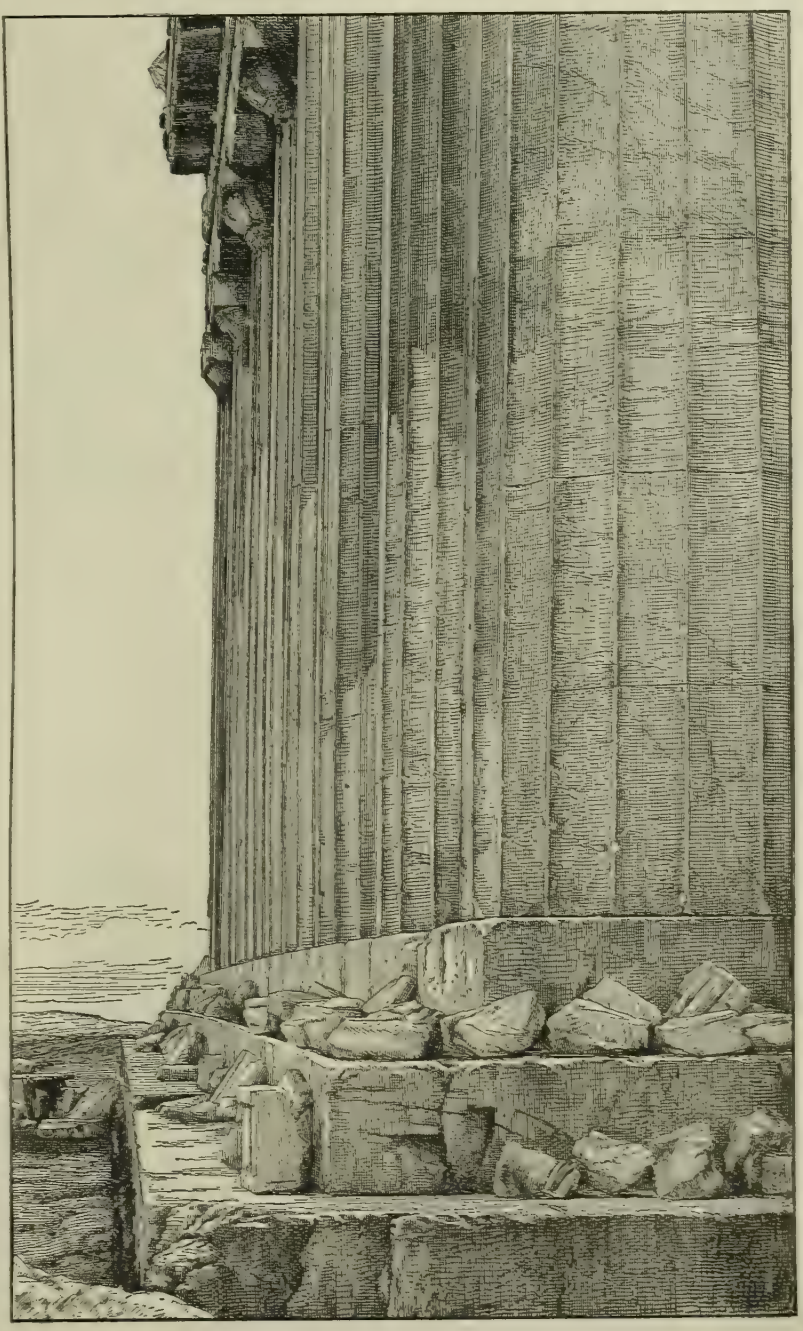


Fig. 1.—Curvature and Entasis: From J. T. Emmett's "Bane of English Architecture."

"almost unrivalled in fineness of workmanship; there were refinements in the setting of walls and columns, and the stylobate had horizontal curvature, which began in the foundations."

The curvature of the platform of the Parthenon, rising as it does from the angles in both directions, must, I suppose, be thought of as part of a convex surface on an elliptical plan. (Fig. 2.) The epistyle naturally followed the curvature of the platform. It is probable, I think, that the columns were slightly inclined inwards from practical considerations of stability, and that horizontal curvature also arose in the practical needs of building. The developed system, however, of making slight adjustments resulted in harmonising what otherwise might have been rigid and harsh.

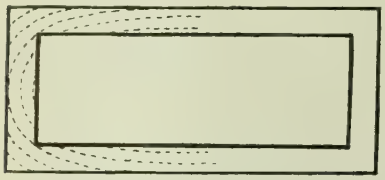


Fig. 2

Penrose observed—"Travellers who have wondered that the fronts of Greek buildings were so much less dry and hard than our imitations of them must have felt, however unconsciously, the beauty of the horizontal curvature."

Considering the problem of these curvatures twenty years ago, I pointed out that the usual view that they were intended to correct illusions of sagging in the lines was too much of a "front elevation" idea (Fig. 1). "The real reason would seem rather to have been a desire to sweeten the transitions and to create a *unity* out of the many similar parts. Also, as Penrose has seen, delicate effects of light and shade must have resulted from slight changes in the direction of the surfaces." H. Langford Warren, in his "Foundations of Classic Architecture," gives a condensed account of the variations based on Penrose, and sums up, "In the whole building there is scarcely a rigid straight line or a vertical." . . "The motives for these modifications were: preference for the beauty of curved lines rather than straight; appreciation for the vitality produced by a freehand character; and desire for the unity resulting when no part could be transposed without injury to the whole. Thus the building was endowed with the characteristics of an organism."

Polished Marble and Bronze.

As is well known, the masonry was fitted together with the finest possible joints; the beds were rubbed on a plane table. "This close fitting of the blocks was called *harmonia*. From whence, perhaps, arose the fabulous creation of the walls of Thebes by the power of music or harmony" (Wilkins). The whole of the exterior surfaces of the Parthenon were wrought, Kinnard says, "with the exquisite finish of a cameo." They were, in fact, probably finished by polishing. Polishing is frequently mentioned in the building accounts of the Erechtheum. K. O. Müller thought, from the testimony of these inscriptions, that it was the custom to polish marble walls. According to the report of the committee which inquired as to the evidence for painting in 1835 polished surfaces were actually found where they had been protected by painting.

The nude parts of the sculptures seem to have been actually polished. We have found it stated that protected parts of the metopes had a polished surface. A large part of the back of figure A in the west pediment, usually called the Ilissos, still retains a surface which in parts reflects, considerable portions of the torsoes of Hermes and Poseidon exhibit similar polish, so does the leg of Iris. In the East Gable a large patch of the underside of the leg of Dionysos is quite brightly polished. The most convincing and almost amazing evidence is to be found on the neck of Helios; this having been in the angle of the pediment was exceptionally well protected and the polishing is glitteringly bright, so that one may see the bars of the skylight reflected as in a mirror. It may not be doubted that the nude parts were polished to a reflecting, indeed a glittering, surface. No contributory evidence is required, for the polish exists still, but it may be pointed out that many other antique marble sculptures are brightly polished. The little Socrates recently added to the British Museum is polished, and so are two or three small works in the glazed cabinet; one head, "Perseus," about half-life size, glitters like glass. These, it may be said, are only little things. The superb Hermes of Praxiteles at Olympia has, I believe, the nude parts finished with a polished surface. Furtwangler says, "We can only have a faint notion of the original with all its gay colouring and metal ornaments, and the varnished [?] tone of the marble." The Aphrodite of Cnidus was of "shining Parian marble" and the Petworth copy of the head is polished. Some will say "repolished," and then we will turn to the Apollo of Cyrene, an untouched original, although rather late, which retains its polished surface. All will agree that the flesh parts of the great ivory statue in the interior of the temple were polished; the flesh surfaces of the pediment marbles were finished in the same way. As the sun struck them they flashed back light and their faces shone so that they might be barely looked upon. Thus the large amount of gilt-bronze associated with the sculptures was harmonised. Shining polish and bright colour were elements of beauty.

"Another peculiarity which is remarkable in these sculptures, as well as in the reliefs of the metopes and even those of the frieze, is this, that a great number of appendages, arms, buckles, clasps, utensils, ornaments of the head, and other similar parts were of bronze, and without doubt gilt, though the figures are of white marble. A great number of holes and grooves exhibit traces of these appendages, and even contain some remnants of them" (Visconti, 1816). Larger accessories, like the wheels of chariots in the metopes and doubtless still more important parts of the pediment sculptures, were of bronze. Then, as we have seen, there were bronze vases on the pediment. The whole work must have been conceived as composite—of marble and bronze. Such thought is likely enough, coming from the bronze sculptor Pheidas, the creator of the great composite image within the temple. Moreover, the Erechtheum, the temple which followed the Parthenon, had black marble brought into the scheme and inlays of glass beads. It, too, was a composite work.

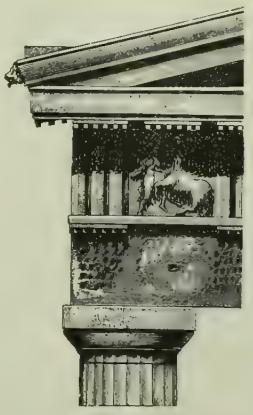


Fig. 3.

On the exquisite drawing of the east front by Pars, in the Elgin gallery, traces of circular objects, once attached to the epistyle by large bronze dowels at the centre, are shown together, with indications of what seem to have been inscriptions between. Wilkins and others thought that these objects must have been "shields of gilt metal," and Woods observed bronze stains around the circles. It is agreed that large bronze shields were fixed under the metopes. Penrose gave careful dimensions, showing their exact size and position. They were all of one diameter, and fixed by means of neatly cut holes. It seems clear from this uniformity that the shields of the east front at least were put up at one time. (Fig. 3.)

In 1894 Mr. E. Andrews, of the American School in Athens adventurously obtained paper squeezes of the rivet holes of the lines of letters between the shields, and was able to make out the fact that the whole formed one long inscription recording the erection of a statue of Nero, A.D. 61. His examination led him to the conclusion that the shields on the various fronts were put up at four different times. When were the earliest—doubtless these of the east front—attached to the epistyle? Gell long ago thought that these shields were "spoils of Persians." (Note on a drawing in the Museum.)

Leake mentions them as "the gilded shields which long after the building of the temple were placed on the architrave."

"Under each metope of the eastern front are quadrangular holes which have been filled with pieces of marble. These were cut for the fastening of shields which are marked by circles on the marble where the oxidation is less intense than on the surrounding parts. These shields formed a beautiful enrichment. Similar, though larger, excavations are on the western front, but over each column only, and smaller on the northern and southern sides. We are informed by Pausanias that the temple at Olympia was adorned with gilded shields, and that of Delphi, and that the tyrant Lachares, when he fled from Athens, carried away the golden shields of the Acropolis.* . . . Arms captured from the enemy were a common dedication. Alexander the Great sent 300 suits of Persian armour to the Temple of Minerva in Athens." (Leake 1841.)

Penrose says that the shields were put up "at some uncertain period; they are said to have been fixed by Alexander the Great—they were attached more rudely than is likely to have been the case at the time of building." In Baedeker I find it stated that the shields "are supposed to have been placed here by Alexander the Great after his victory at the Granakos in 334 B.C." This supposition seems to be wholly based on the fact that Alexander sent spoils of battle to Athens, but the shields of the Parthenon were too large and uniform to have been carried in war.

Wordsworth (1836), while supposing that the shields had been won in battle, thought that they were on the temple in the fifth century. 'We may venture to believe that these shields caught the eye of Euripides.

"And let me hang a Thracian target high
Upon the peristyle of dread Minerva's fame."

The chorus which sang these lines probably pointed to these shields from the theatre which is below the eastern front of the Parthenon.' There is ample evidence that the Greeks had a custom of affixing votive shields on their temples. In 456, before the Parthenon was begun, the Spartans dedicated a golden shield at the Temple of Olympia for their victory at Tanagra.† The Athenians dedicated shields at Delphi after the Battle of Plataea, which with others were fixed in the metopes. The Parthenon itself was a memorial of Victory, and it surely would have been most appropriate that shields should have been hung along on the epistyle from the first. Gold and bronze were so generally used throughout the temple that I am drawn to think that

*This was in 296 B.C.

†More than twenty were at a later time attached to the architrave of the temple by the Roman general, Mummius, c. 146 B.C.

the association of metal and marble was as much one of the data of the design of the building as the combination of gold and ivory was in the thought of the maker of the great image in the interior.*

Colour and Gilding.

The model of a portion of the angle of the building recently placed in the museum reproduces the colouring and gilding of the marble work, for which there is full evidence in the researches of Penrose, Paccard and others. The metope in this section of the entablature, however, is left plain, and this might create an impression that the sculpture was uncoloured, which is contrary to the fact. Dodwell has rather a full account of the painted architecture. Wilkins, after describing the painting and gilding on the Propylæum and Theseum, goes on to say: "Colouring is not confined to the mouldings, for traces are upon the sculptures. Those on the pediment of the Parthenon and on the frieze of the Theseum exhibit vestiges of this practice." Traces of gilding on the architectural details are mentioned by Cockerell and in the second edition of Stuart's Antiquities, Vol. 11. Of the sculptures Cockerell wrote: "Indications of colour on the marbles of the Parthenon are apparent in several portions, both of the sculpture and the architecture, after an exposure of more than two thousand years. . . . The weapons, the reins of the horses and other accessories were in metal, probably gilt. Nor can it be doubted that colour was introduced, the marbles of Ægina exhibit abundant proofs of the practice of painting, both on the statues and the architecture, several of the members of which were enriched with painted ornaments in gold vermilion and blue. The tympanum was painted a light blue."

At the Parthenon the backgrounds of the frieze metopes and pediments were coloured. Red has been noted on the west pediment and the metopes, while the background of the frieze was blue.

Examination of the great statues of the pediment will show that painting would have been required to bring out the difference between nude and draped parts. Some small patches of waxy matter seem still to adhere to the draperies, as, for example, that over the fragment of a right thigh of a female figure in the museum. In the report of 1836 on painting it was stated that patches from the "Fates" of ochrous tint and glossy surface contained combustible matter, perhaps wax. In the Museum Handbook of 1851 it is stated that "traces of paint may be observed on different parts of the figure" of the reclining male of the west pediment. But that nude bodies were painted is improbable. The traditional custom seems to be well represented by the coloured restorations of the Ægina pediment sculptures at Munich. Sight of these is convincing. The draperies and shields were elaborately painted, so were eyes, mouths and hair, but the flesh parts were represented by the marble surface. As Michaelis says: "The limitation of painting to certain parts of sculpture overthrows the old theory that either every part had been painted or none at all. But the close connection of the two arts recalled the words of Plato; that the sculptor supplied the drawing and form, but the complete effect of his work was only produced after the addition of painting" (*A Century of Discoveries*, 1908).

In 1912 I observed traces of the pupil of the eye of Selene's horse in the museum (The paint has protected the surface of a circle about the size of a shilling on the inner eye, and in some lights it can almost be plainly seen. It is against the upper lid, so that the eye was cast up. The horses of the pediments, with their startled eyes, gleaming teeth in red jaws and gilt harness, must have been very different from what we are accustomed to think of as classic sculpture.

The figures of Athena in both gables doubtless had much gilding on helmet and ægis.

*On the model at the British Museum shields are shown over the columns of the east front. This is a mistake: there were fourteen, one under each metope

It is probable that the hair of some of the pedimental figures was gilded. There is record that traces of gilding were found on the hair of figures on the slab in the Louvre. The great Athena of the interior had hair of gold and her figure on the west front seems from the rivet holes to have had some tresses of gilt bronze. The Hermes of Olympia has red on the hair, "supposed to have been laid on as a ground for gilding" Frazer, *Greek Sketches*, p. 295). Old descriptions of the Medici Venus mention gilt hair (Socy. Dillettanti *Specimens of Sculpture*). A fine original head at Athens has gilding on the hair (Farnell, *Greek Cults* I. p. 368). A statue of a woman or Muse at Dresden had the hair "originally heightened with golden colouring, traces of red painting as a foundation for the gilding being still visible" (Furtwängler's *Greek and Roman Sculpture*, 6. 237). An archaistic Artemis attributed to the first century B.C. at Naples, "has traces of gold colouring on her hair." All these, with the exception of the Hermes of Praxiteles, were much later than the Parthenon, but the vases show that the fashion of gilding on figures was well advanced in the middle of the fourth century (see Vase E.6 in the British Museum). It is curious but similar illumination of architecture and sculpture with gold occurred at the high moment of western mediæval architecture. The Parthenon, with its polished surfaces, bronze attachments, fair colouring and gilding, was bright and shining beyond belief.



From Tomb of Merehi, British Museum: An echo of acroterion of the Parthenon

BOOK REVIEWS

The Architect in History. By Martin S. Briggs, F.R.I.B.A. (Oxford: The Clarendon Press.) 400 pp.; 8vo. 10s. nett.

As the author says in his preface, there is no mystery about the purpose of this book; "it is an honest attempt to claim for the architect the position in history that is his due, and to expose prevailing fallacies about his work where substantial evidence or reasonable inference permits." In this very useful and readable book there is also a good deal of reasoned criticism of architecture, and amongst the 45 illustrations there are a considerable number of purely architectural items such as details and plans from the drawing-boards of architects of past times and from the drawings of architectural bookmakers. Notable amongst the latter is Jacques A. du Cerceau's delightful sixteenth-century bird's-eye perspective of the Chateau of Gaillon.

Perhaps for the first time in one handy volume we are presented with a comprehensive range of portraits of architects throughout the ages, commencing with Hadrian, emperor and reputed architect of the 2nd century, Etudes de Montreuil of the 13th century, such men as Vasari, Brunelleschi, and Bramante of the Italian Renaissance, and a long series down to the mighty men of the English Renaissance and the Victorians of Gothic-revival and neo-classical fame. The author's word-pictures of these great architects are invaluable not only from the historical point of view, but as models of good writing. He has a happy knack of seeing historical records in their proper perspective and of marshalling his ascertained facts and presenting them in comprehendable form. These pen-pictures, and more particularly those of the architects of the very earliest historical periods, are drawn with a fine sense of humour; and the fine egotisms of some of these great men afford delightful reading.

We are not in a position to say positively that not a single architect of note has been omitted from this encyclopædic commentary, but the impression left with us is that the author must have ransacked the libraries of Europe for his biographical details and appreciations, and this belief is confirmed by the very comprehensive bibliographies appended to each chapter.

The Egyptian architects were apparently never hampered by want of funds, and "hence the pyramids." The case was different with Welbey Pugin, who, as the author cites, when he was asked to design a church which was to be very large to serve a populous neighbourhood, very handsome to outrival the adjoining sanctuary of another faith, and very cheap in view of scanty funds, replied at once to the prelate who had commissioned him: "My dear Lord, say *thirty shillings* more, and have a tower and spire at once.—A. W. P."

The reader must not take such trivial sidelights as any true measure of the depth of purpose in this fine addition to architectural studies any more than he will take Pugin's flippancy as any measure of the real greatness of one of the really great Victorians.

The author's own drawings are not the least attractive items in the volume, and he gives us valuable information (compiled from contemporary records and the comparatively few extant drawn plans of the Gothic periods, of which some are parchment palimsests which have been preserved in the form of second-hand materials for illuminated MSS.) as to who were the actual architects or only the art directors in the building of our old cathedrals and abbeys. In this connection he has something to say on the vexed question of the precise standing of William of Wykeham as architect or artistic director, inclining rather in favour of "Master" William Wynford as the real architect at Winchester. This reminds us of a story, which passes current locally, concerning the legend "Hoc Fecit Wykeham" carved on the face of the Winchester Tower at Windsor Castle. William's royal master, reading this as "Wykeham made this," called in high dudgeon upon his art director for some explanation of this arrogance; whereupon the astute courtier-Bishop suggested an alternative reading: "This *made* Wykeham."

To set forth anything like an exhaustive résumé of the contents of this book is impossible in a necessarily short review, but we believe it will prove to be a companionable help to all architectural students.

On the Road. Vol. VII of the Dunlop Pictorial Road Plans. (Published by Ed. J. Burrow & Co., Ltd., Cheltenham and London.) Price 6d.

The Constable country is dealt with in prose and picture by the seventh and concluding volume of the Dunlop pictorial road plans. The motorist is conducted by "strip map" from London, not only through the land which Constable limned, but all over East Anglia, from the Fens in the north to Clacton-on-Sea in the south—to Cromer, Yarmouth, Lowestoft, Felixstowe, and Harwich. There are town plans of Cambridge, Norwich, Colchester, and Ipswich, not to mention a small scale map of London itself; and there are forty-seven of the "strip maps" which the series has made famous again, with their neat little sketches on each side of the highway, beginning with the point where John Gilpin set out upon his neck-breaking ride, and including everything of note upon the way, from ancient gallow signs to modern 'phone boxes.

THE LONDON BUILDING ACTS AND THEIR APPLICATION—XXIII.

By H. V. MILNES EMERSON, A.R.I.B.A.,

Notes to Sections 78, 79, and 80.

For definition of Public Building, see Section 5, Subsection 27.

The thickness of walls to public buildings is in the discretion of the District Surveyor, but appeal against this and other requirements can, if necessary, be made to the Tribunal of Appeal.

Section 12 of the Metropolis Management and Building Amendment Act, 1878, give the Council power to make regulations relating to public buildings:—

"The Board (now the L.C.C.) may from time to time make, alter, vary, and amend such regulations as they may think expedient with respect to the requirements for the protection from fire of houses or other places of public resort within the Metropolis to be kept open for the public performance of stage plays, and of houses, rooms, or other places of public resort within the Metropolis containing a superficial area for the accommodation of the public of not less than 500 sq. ft., to be kept open for public dancing, music, or other public entertainment of any kind, under the authority of letters patent from Her Majesty, her heirs or successors, or of licences by the Lord Chamberlain of Her Majesty's household, or by any justices of the peace or by any quarter sessions, which may be granted for the first time after the passing of this Act; and may by such regulations prescribe the requirements as to position and structure of such houses, rooms, or places of public resort which may, in the opinion of the Board, be necessary for the protection of all persons who may frequent the same against dangers from fires which may arise therein or in the neighbourhood thereof; provided that the Board may from time to time in any special case dispense with or modify such regulations, or may annex thereto conditions if they think it necessary or expedient so to do."

The remaining paragraphs of this section deal with the making of the regulations and penalties for keeping open any house or other place of public resort, without a certificate from the Board.

Section 13.—A person interested in any premises about to be constructed, or in the course of construction, which are designed to be licensed and used within the Metropolis for the public performance of stage plays, or for public dancing, music, or other public entertainment of the like kind, may apply to the licensing authority for the grant of a provisional licence in respect of such premises. The grant of such provisional licence shall, in respect of the discretion of the licensing authority and procedure, be subject to the same conditions as those applicable to the grant of a like licence which is not provisional. A provisional licence so granted shall not be of any force until it has been confirmed by the licensing authority; but the licensing authority shall confirm the same on the production of a certificate by the Board that the construction of the premises has been in accordance with the regulations and conditions made by the Board as hereinbefore provided, and on being satisfied that no objection can be made to the character of the holder of such provisional licence.

From the foregoing sections it will be seen that a provisional licence can be obtained. It is best to consult the L.C.C. in the preliminary stages when about to erect a theatre, cinema, or other public building, so that the question of exits and other important matters can be decided. If this is done, little trouble (if any) will be experienced when the plans are deposited for a certificate.

The following are briefly the latest L.C.C. regulations relating to places of public resort within the Administrative County of London, but the chief regulations are generally applied to public places throughout the country.

Before the building is commenced the drawings should be deposited and application made for a certificate for authority to open any such premises. The drawings in duplicate must show complete plans, elevations and sections to ⅛ in. scale, a block plan to 1-16 in. scale, and description of materials and mode of construction.

The site should abut upon, and have frontages upon, two or more thoroughfares. Such frontages should equal about half the length of the total boundaries, and the thoroughfares need not wholly be public, provided they are of the required width and connect to public thoroughfares, but a site upon back land only will not be approved. The following are the minimum width of thoroughfares required.

Premises accommodating 500 to 2,000 persons, one thoroughfare 40 ft. wide.

From 2,000 to 3,000 persons, one 40 ft. wide, and one 30 ft. wide (or 20 ft. wide if a footway only).

From 3,000 to 5,000, one 50 ft. wide and one 30 ft. wide.

Over 5,000 such frontages to thoroughfares as required by the Council.

Walls.—The thickness of walls for public buildings are not given in the London Building Acts, but the following are the regulations of the Council for such walls:—

"The thickness of all external, party or cross walls shall not be less than the thickness prescribed by the London Building Acts, 1894-1920 (Clause 12 of Part II of the First Schedule to the Act, 1894, excepted), for walls of like height and length in buildings of the warehouse class, or such greater thickness as shall be required by the District Surveyor or the Tribunal of Appeal, under section 78 of the London Building Act, 1894."

The floors, tiers and roof must be constructed entirely of fire-resisting materials, but in the case of cinematograph and small concert halls the roof can be constructed of steel trusses and boarding covered with slates, etc. Coke breeze concrete is not deemed to be fire-resisting, and can only be used for floors on solid ground, or on concrete or for partitions, etc., and such concrete must be kept 2 in. away from constructional steelwork.

The tiers, which can be constructed of concrete and constructional steelwork or reinforced concrete, must not have a slope greater than 35 deg., and the height from floor to ceiling in any part must not be less than 10 ft.

Two exits, 5 ft. wide, are required from each floor or tier which accommodates not more than 500 persons and an additional exit for each 250 persons above 500. Two of the exits from each floor or tier shall deliver into different thoroughfares or ways.

All lobbies, corridors or passages must, at the narrowest part when finished, be of the width of the exit to which they lead. No projection exceeding 2 in. from the walls will be allowed within 6 ft. 9 in. of the floor, excepting the handrails.

Staircases from any tier not accommodating more than 300 persons shall not be less than 4 ft. wide, above 300 persons 5 ft. wide. The steps must be solid and square, with treads not less than 11 in. and risers not more than 6 in., with a minimum of three steps and a maximum of 16 steps in each flight. Reinforced concrete steps can be of the spandril type. The handrails to be 2 ft. 9 in. above steps and landing, projecting not more than 3 in. and supported on strong brackets. The handrail on return newel walls must be in a chase so as not to project over the landing.

All doors used as exit doors to be hung in two folds and to open outwards. When used as entrance doors also, one fold to open both ways. Automatic fastenings only to be fixed to all exit doors.

Revolving doors may be used in hotels and restaurants, but these must be made to collapse automatically, and side doors opening outwards must also be provided.

Gangways to be not less than 3 ft. 6 in. wide, leading direct to the exits and intersecting rows of seating, so that no seat shall be more than 10 ft. from the gangway measured in the line of seating. If the seats are 20 in. wide, six seats comply with this condition, but in some cases the seventh seat (the edge of which is 10 ft. from the gangway) will be allowed. A greater length between the gangways will also be allowed if the width of the seats exceeds 20 in.

THE PRESERVATION OF STONEHENGE

An appeal is issued by the Stonehenge Protection Committee for a sum of £35,000 to purchase the land round the famous circle. The appeal is signed by Mr. Stanley Baldwin, the Prime Minister, Mr. J. Ramsay MacDonald, M.P., the Earl of Crawford (President of the Society of Antiquaries), Viscount Grey (Vice-President of the National Trust), and the Earl of Radnor. The signatories state:—

"It is now nine years since Sir Cecil Chubb made the nation the magnificent present of the Stonehenge circle itself; and the great stones are safely in the charge of the Commissioners of Works. The land of the Plain around them, however, is still private property. So long as it remains in private hands there is an obvious danger that the setting of Stonehenge may be ruined and the stones dwarfed by the erection of unsightly buildings on the Plain.

"We are glad to be able to state that options have just been secured for the purchase of an area of the Plain which includes the whole of what may be called the 'Stonehenge sky-line.' Should the purchases be effected the Air Force buildings will be removed, further building will be prevented, and the valuable archæological remains of the site permanently protected from the plough.

"The land purchased will be placed under the guardianship of the National Trust; and part at least of the revenues derived from rents for grazing, etc., will, it is hoped, be available for the further protection of the archæological treasures and amenities of Salisbury Plain.

"Cheques should be made out to the National Trust (Stonehenge Fund) and crossed Barclays Bank, and sent to the Secretary, 7, Buckingham Palace-gardens, S.W.1."

Mr. E. H. Harbottle.

We regret to record the death, on July 30, at his residence at Topsham, of Mr. Edward Hall Harbottle, senior partner in the firm of Messrs. E. H. Harbottle & Sons, architects, of Exeter. Mr. Harbottle was 83 years of age.

U.S. Memorial at Paignton.

On July 31 the Bishop of Exeter dedicated in the parish church of Paignton a reredos erected by the American family of Chapin to the memory of their ancestor, Samuel Chapin, who was baptised (1598) and married (1623) in the church. He sailed for America in 1638, as an inscription records. The congregation included many members of the Chapin family, who had assembled in England for the occasion, and some of whom, distant relatives, met one another at the memorial service for the first time. The reredos has been erected from the designs of Mr. W. D. Caröe, F.S.A., and incorporates some fragments of the reredos which existed in Samuel Chapin's day.

ARCHITECTS' & BUILDERS' INQUIRY BUREAU

We are glad to give questions and answers, but cannot accept responsibility for contributed replies, especially on legal matters.

May we appeal to our correspondents to submit their queries on paper of a size easily filed, and written as legibly as possible, or, better still, in typewriting?—Ed.

Patent Water Ejector.

[Reply to D, August 5.]

Sir,—There are a number of cellar-draining appliances on the market which are put in action when the flood-water lifts a ball float, which turns on the water from the supply company's main. The flood-water is drawn through the open arm of a "T"-piece, by the suction of a jet of water from the supply main. If the care necessary to ensure the continued good working of any mechanical appliance can be given, and if there is no objection to the considerable noise that usually occurs upon each discharge, this apparatus may satisfy the required purpose, provided there is no risk of the town's water being cut off when it may be needed to discharge the flood-water from the cellar.

It should also be appreciated that this apparatus must be housed in a sump formed below the level of the cellar floor, and drainage must be provided to conduct the water from the surrounding subsoil to this sump. If this is not done, the water may find it easier to percolate through the walls than to drain into the sump. The water companies insist upon the supply to such apparatus being by measurement, and one should consider whether the cost of installation and the annual charges for maintenance and water supply will not, by far, exceed the interest upon a capital sum that would be required permanently to waterproof the cellar by applying an inner lining or "tank" of waterproofed cement.

L. E. Walker.

Lime for Plastering.

[Reply to "Puzzled," July 1.]

Sir,—In reply to "Puzzled's" inquiry, "J. R. T." has the right idea, but I would express it differently. Fat limes do increase in bulk when slaked or run into putty, and this increase varies with their degree of purity. The chalk limes and some magnesium limes increase very considerably, and in varying degree it is true of practically all types of building limes, including the grey stone limes and the blue lias limes. On many occasions I have examined results in bulk, and, in addition, have experimented with small quantities, and the results show a variation, according to type, of from 30 per cent. to 100 per cent. increase. For instance, the Surrey chalk limes and some magnesium limes bulked up to 90 per cent., measured in the putty bin six weeks after the excess water had drained off, and with liberal allowance for shrinkage cracks.

It would appear, therefore, that lime putty mixed while wet with proportions of sand, will, when the remaining water content in the putty has been evaporated, resolve into something less and will account for the difference found by subsequent analysis.

N. J. Aver.

Courses of Study in Building.

Sir,—I am anxious, in the event of my husband (a builder and contractor) ever losing his present foreman to be able to assist him in his business in case he should be unable to replace so trustworthy an assistant. Can you advise me as to what courses it would be best to study and at what particular institution? I should prefer to start with a correspondence course and finish with personal tuition. I should particularly wish to study buying material and construction. I have matriculated, so that may be of some assistance to me in getting accepted as a pupil at any of the various institutes.

Lady Reader.

Dampness in Floors.

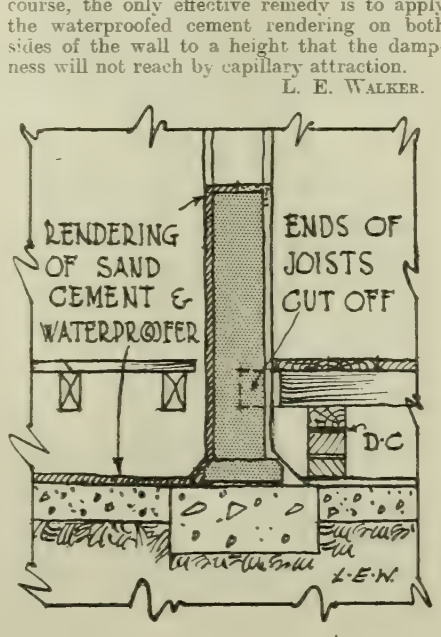
[Reply to T. H., August 5.]

Sir,—"T. H." asks for suggestions which will enable him to overcome the smell that accompanies dampness in the floors and lower parts of the walls to his house, but it is more important to overcome the dampness which is the cause of the smell. As the dampness rises in the walls of the room to a height of about 18 in. above the floor, it is obvious that there is no horizontal damp-proof course, or, if one was originally provided, that it has perished. It also seems likely that the site concrete which should have been laid over the entire surface of the earth, under the floors, has been omitted

A layer of 4 in. of good concrete, finished with a 1 in. floating of waterproofed cement mortar should be laid over the surface of the ground under the floors, and the rendering of waterproofed cement continued up the faces of the walls to a height of at least 2 ft. above where the dampness shows. The walls should, of course, be prepared by removing the plaster, and hacking and well wetting the face of the brickwork. In the cases of the external walls, the dampness will dry outwards by evaporation, but if there are internal walls which must be rendered in this way upon both sides, the rendering should be taken up a little higher, say, 3 or 4 ft. above where the dampness at present shows, because the sealing of both surfaces may cause this dampness to rise higher by capillary attraction. I have applied this remedy in many cases, but have never known the moisture to rise above the level of the new waterproofed rendering carried to the height recommended.

When 4½-in. partition walls are required to be treated in this way, it is not a difficult matter to cut out a bend joint above the level of the dampness, half-way through the thickness of the wall. This cutting away should not be continuous along the whole length of the wall, but should be done in strips of about 3 ft., leaving 3 ft. between them. The intermediate strips are then dealt with after the portions previously cut out have been well cleaned and wetted and filled up with waterproofed cement and sand. When the whole length of the joint on one side of the wall has thus been dealt with, the remaining half of the bed joint can be cut away from the other side, and also filled up with waterproofed cement. In this way a complete horizontal damp-proof course will be inserted without any great labour or disturbance. This procedure is impracticable in the cases of walls thicker than 4½ in., and unless one is prepared for the almost prohibitive expense of inserting a new horizontal damp-proof course, the only effective remedy is to apply the waterproofed cement rendering on both sides of the wall to a height that the dampness will not reach by capillary attraction.

L. E. Walker.



Building Contract and Increased Cost of Materials.

Sir,—We have a case of a contract which we are about to settle up, for which the usual R.I.B.A. Form of Contract was employed, and which contained no clause dealing with rise and fall of prices of materials. Owing to the unprecedented state of the markets during the General Strike our bricks and lime cost us considerably more. Are we entitled to claim the extra cost of these materials, as before signing the contract such circumstances were entirely unforeseen and the like had never before been experienced. X. Y. Z.

*** Strikes and lock-outs are not valid excuses for non-performance of or delay in a contract, unless (as where the R.I.B.A. Form of Contract is used), there is an express condition in the contract to that effect. Nor, in the case of a lump-sum contract can a contractor claim remuneration for any extra outlay in plant or materials occasioned him by reason of strikes or lock-outs. In law, he is compelled to perform his contract, even if it results in a greater cost to him in consequence of strikes or lock-outs. Also, if he performance of his contract is rendered impossible, or impracticable, by unforeseen circumstances, against which he might have protected himself by additional terms and conditions in his contract, he would render himself liable for any damage caused thereby, to his employer.

In the case under consideration, the contractor is protected from any liability owing to strikes; but he is not entitled to any extra cost of materials due to the strike. His only course appears (from the particulars furnished) for him to represent his case to his employers in such a way that some equitable arrangement may be come to between them, as and by way of a concession—not as a right.—Ed.

Thatching.

[Reply to "Ignorant," July 29.]

Sir,—Good thatchers are rare to find, and I believe most of them are to be found in Norfolk and the Eastern Counties, from which they have to travel to distant jobs and lodge in the neighbourhood. According to the position of the job, it is likely to vary between six to eight pounds per square for labour and materials for good-class reed thatching. A. B.

Blisters on Wall.

Sir,—I shall be glad of advice in the following matter:—

A bathroom and adjoining W.C. walls and ceilings were well painted and enamelled pale blue (over old painted walls in good condition) three months ago. The partition wall is stoothed and plastered over laths. Three days after a heavy rainstorm, large and small blisters appeared on the W.C. side of the partition wall. When pierced, a quantity of yellow-coloured liquid ran out of these blisters, in one case almost filling an egg-cup. It was proved on investigation that rain had come in immediately over the W.C. ceiling (a slate having come off) and had found its way to the top of the partition wall. Also, the top of the ceiling in the roof was wet.

1. What made the blisters come in the painted wall?
2. Why was the liquid therein yellowy (evidence of green distemper on wall face)?
3. Why were there no blisters on the under side of ceiling?
4. Why should blisters be on w.c. side only? O. P. L.

Roof Insulation.

Sir,—Is there any up-to-date method of insulating the roof space of a house against loss or gain of heat by other method than the usual boarding and felt?

Inquirer.

THE BUILDING TRADE

BOUNDARIES, FENCES AND TREES—II.

We dealt in our last article with the simple case where there is a hedge with an artificial ditch on one side, but if there is a ditch on both sides, of course the presumption as to the ownership of the ditches cannot apply, and in the absence of other evidence the hedge will be owned by the owners of the land on either side as tenants in common (see per Lord Justice Kay in Lemmon v. Webb, 1894, 3 Ch. 1, citing an anonymous case, 2 Roll 255), but ownership can be proved by acts of ownership (Guy v. West 2 Selw. 1287) or by other evidence such as a conveyance, or even from an ancient document showing acts of ownership and produced from proper custody, as to which see Blandy-Jenkins v. Lord Dunraven (1899 2 Ch. 121).

One of the most usual pieces of evidence as regards the ownership of hedges is who has always exercised the right to top the hedge. As regards banks, it is said the property in a bank follows the ownership of the soil from which it is constructed (see Roscoe Nisi Prius Evidence), but this inference can be rebutted by affirmative evidence of ownership. A wall, in the absence of affirmative evidence, like a bank, follows the property of the soil on which it is erected, but evidence of repair would be evidence of the strongest kind of an act of ownership.

We are not dealing with party structures under the London Building Act, but in one of Mr. J. Douglas Scott's articles, recently published by us, where the author is dealing with the common law, it is stated that in the absence of other evidence the ownership of a wall can be determined by the piers or buttresses; if they are on one side only the wall belongs to the owner of the soil on which the buttresses stand, whilst in the case of a fence it will belong to the owner of the soil on which the supporting posts are erected. We are not aware of any actual legal decision to this effect, but the rule is clearly founded on commonsense, as well as law, for as these structures follow the property of the soil on which they are erected, the position of the buttresses and posts is evidence on this question.

Roads as Boundaries.

Where a road forms the boundary between two properties, there is a presumption that each owner owns the soil of the road *usque ad medium filum*, but this presumption can be rebutted. Thus, in Mappin Bros. v. Liberty and Co. (1903, 1 Ch. 118), Mr. Justice Joyce put the matter thus: "I suppose there is a presumption where persons own land by the side of a street that in the absence of evidence and knowledge of what the real facts are they must be taken to own the soil of the street *usque ad medium filum*, but of course that presumption is displaced, or rather, cannot be held to apply, where we have evidence and know all the facts as to the acquisition of the land," and he referred to Plumstead Board of Works v. British Land Company (1874, L.R. 10 Q.B. 16), where it was laid down that it is enough to rebut the presumption when there is anything to show the intention of the parties not to convey any part of the road. In Mappin's case the Court stated that the presumption was founded on a supposition that the proprietor of the adjoining land at some former period gave up to the public for passage all the land between his enclosure and the middle of the road (Doe v. Pearsey, 7 B. and C. 304).

Further on in the judgment in Mappin's case, this passage occurs: "As has been mentioned in argument, doubts have been expressed by various judges as to whether the presumption ever applies to houses (*sic*) in a town and as to whether it applies to a building estate. See per Lord Justice Cotton in Leigh v. Jack (1879 5 Ex. D. 264)." In this latter case, Lord Justice Cotton expressed the opinion that it was very questionable whether the presumption could ever extend to cases where land is sold in plots for building purposes even when the roads had actually been laid out, whilst as to the other point as to towns, we shall refer to the cases below. In Mappin's case the claim was to the soil of Regent Street *ad medium filum* under a lease entered into before the street was laid out. The Court held that from the Act under which the land was acquired and the lease had been granted it was to be inferred that there was no intention to pass the moiety of the street even if the Commissions had power at all to do so under the Act.

As to the point as to the application of the presumption to streets in towns the law seems a little uncertain. In Beckett v. Corporation of Leeds (1870 7 Ch. D. 421), it was questioned by the Court of Appeal whether the presumption had any application to a street in a town, but in Re Whites Charities (1898 1 Ch. 659), a judge of a court of first instance held that the presumption applied as much to streets in towns as to country highways. This decision was questioned again by a Judge of co-ordinate jurisdiction in London North Western Railway Co. v. Westminster Corporation (1902, 1 Ch. 269), a case which was carried to the House of Lords, where the decision was affirmed but this particular point did not arise. All that can be said is that, as in the Leeds case, in towns there is more likelihood of evidence being forthcoming to rebut the presumption.

As regards roads generally, the effect of the cases seems explained by a case Pryor *v.* Petre (1894, Ch. 11), where the Court of Appeal considered how the presumption as regards a road could be rebutted. In that case it was laid down that the law as to the presumption was correctly expressed in Berridge *v.* Ward (10 C.B.N.S. 400), "Where a piece of land which adjoins a highway is conveyed by general words the presumption of law is that the soil of the highway *usque ad medium filum*, passes by the conveyance even though reference is made to a plan annexed, the measurement and colouring of which would exclude it." Starting from that premise the Court had to consider the circumstances which would rebut it. The land in question abutted upon a lane which, although a highway, was very little used, and had not been metalled. The conveyance was of a farm and certain woods and the land was described with great minuteness by acreage and reference to the numbers in the ordnance map, and neither description would include any portion of the lane. The court pointed out that this in itself would not suffice to rebut the presumption, but it was held to be rebutted on the two grounds that on the ordnance map one of the woods conveyed bore a different number to the lane, and secondly there was a recital in the conveyance that before the deed was executed the timber should be valued, and this valuation had been made, but none of the trees in the lane, some 30 or 40 in number, had been included.

Subject to what we have said as to roads on building estates, the same presumption in the absence of evidence as to ownership applies to private roads (Holmes *v.* Bellingham (7 C.B.N.S. 329), but the fact that one of the owners of land abutting on a private way can only reach a portion of his property over that private way is not evidence rebutting the presumption, as the right may be an easement (Smith *v.* Howden (14 C.B.N.S. 398).

Rivers as Boundaries.

The same principles apply in the case of rivers. See Micklethwaite *v.* Newlay Bridge Company (33 Ch. D. 133), where the law was laid down as follows, by Lord Justice Cotton: "The rule of construction is now well settled, that where there is a conveyance of land even though it is described by reference to a plan and by quantity, if it is said to be bounded at one side either by a river or a public thoroughfare, then on the true construction of the instrument half the bed of the river or half of the road passes unless there is enough in the circumstances or enough in the expression of the instrument to show that it is not the intention of the parties." This statement must, however, be limited to non-tidal rivers. See below, Mellor *v.* Walmisley.

An example of how the presumption in the case of a river can be rebutted is furnished by the case Duke of Devonshire *v.* Pattinson (20 Q.B.D. 263). There the owners of a manor had in 1767 and 1846 conveyed to purchasers pieces of riparian land fronting a river, the bed of which formed parcel of the manor, and the grantees claimed the bed *usque ad medium filum*. It was, however, proved that before the granting of the earliest conveyance a fishery in the river fronting the lands in question had for a long time back been let from time to time to tenants of the lord of the manor as a separate tenement distinct from the riparian closes, and that at the time of the conveyance the fishery was so let under lease to tenants. Moreover, until the acts complained of in this action the grantees had never claimed or exercised the right of fishing over the bed of the river by virtue of any right in the soil or otherwise, whereas the owners of the manor and their tenants had always fished without interruption. In the circumstances the presumption was held to be rebutted. We are perhaps getting to swim in deeper water than we intended in these articles, and we need not follow this matter further, and we will return to dry land on the seashore in our next article in which we shall show that the rule of construction laid down above in connection with roads and non-tidal rivers, that where they are definitely defined as the boundary a difference in the measurements given or on the plan attached can be ignored, has no application to non-tidal rivers or the seashore.

The Sea-Shore.

It would be impossible here to discuss the law as to tidal rivers and the sea shore in any detail. As regards the fore-shore *prima facie*, the ownership is vested in the Crown (see Attorney General *v.* Emerson, 1891, A.C. 649), but this presumption can be rebutted by evidence of title. In that case the law was stated by the House of Lords thus: "It is beyond dispute that the Crown is *prima facie* entitled to every part of the shore between high and low water mark, and that a subject can only establish a title to any part of that fore-shore by proving an express grant thereof from the Crown, or by giving evidence from which such a grant, though not produced, will be presumed." In that case, proof of the ownership of a several fishery over part of the fore-shore was held to rebut the presumption.

In Lord Fitzharding *v.* Purcell (1908, 2 Ch. 139), documentary evidence commencing with a charter of Henry II. was held also to rebut the presumption. In Mellor *v.* Walmisley (1905, 2 Ch. 164), a piece of land had been conveyed to the plaintiffs, the property being described as "on the sea shore," the west boundary being the seashore, the land being defined by measurements, and a plan attached. The measurements and plan showed a narrow strip of land some 10 feet in width, intervening

etween the property thus indicated and a avy line on the plan marked "seashore." here had been an accretion of land since ne date of the conveyance, and the efendants who derived title from the same rantor as did the plaintiffs, had erected osts and rails outside the narrow strip of and, thus excluding the plaintiffs from ccess to the shore. The plaintiffs claimed his land as their property, with free access o the sea from their premises. The princial point in the action was whether the arrow strip belonged to the plaintiffs under he conveyance, as it was not questioned hat the accretion of soil would belong to he person who owned the strip of land.

The Court of Appeal held that the word seashore" must be taken to mean the fore-shore" in its legal sense, *i.e.*, the and between medium, high and low water narks, and that on this point entries made by a deceased surveyor in his field book n the course of a survey in which he was rofessionally engaged could be accepted as vidence. This evidence placed the line of rdinary high water at the outer edge of he narrow strip of land, but although the neasurements excluded this narrow strip he majority of the Court of Appeal held hat as the conveyance stated that the roperty was situated on the seashore and hat the western boundary was the seashore, he predecessor in title of the defendants vas estopped from saying that the whole of he land intervening between the western boundary as described by the dimensions and plan was anything else than seashore. The Court below had held that the description referring to the seashore was in the conveyance, was adequate by itself, and the dimensions could be excluded; but Lord Justice Vaughan Williams pointed out that the ordinary rule that when in a conveyance there are words of description giving a sufficiently certain definition of what is conveyed inaccuracy of dimensions or of plans as delineated will not affect what is sufficiently defined had no application here, as in this case the dimensions were part and parcel of the description itself, and the words were not an inaccurate statement of that which had already been certainly defined; but the majority of the Court held that although the strip of land was not conveyed to the plaintiffs for the defendants predecessor in title having stated in the conveyance that the land conveyed was on the seashore and bounded on the west by the seashore, the defendants were estopped from saying that the land intervening was anything else than seashore. Lord Justice Romer, however, considered that the strip of land actually passed by the conveyance.

The following observations in this case by Lord Justice Stirling are useful as explaining the principles we have been considering: "If the boundary had been a road or an inland river, this strip of land, if vested in the plaintiff's predecessor in title, would *prima facie* have passed by the conveyance, notwithstanding that the measurements of the plots would exclude it (Beckett *v.* Leeds Corporation *ubi sup*, and Micklethwaite *v.* Newlay Bridge Company *ubi sup*), but there is no case which decides that that rule applies to conveyances of land bounded by a tidal river or by the seashore, indeed. Attorney General of the Straits Settlement *v.* Wemyss (13 App. Cas. 192) seems to point the other way."

Sea-front Development, Worthing.

Important proposals for the improvement of Worthing front are foreshadowed in town-planning schemes which the Corporation have provisionally approved. It is proposed to extend the parade past Splash Point to link up with the New Parade, and beyond to the main Brighton road. No figures are given for the cost of the improvement, but the plans provisionally passed prescribe the building line in the new road which will have to be laid out.

DISTRICT SURVEYORS IN LONDON

Since we gave the last list of District Surveyors in London (see *The Builder* Map of London, January 14, 1927) several changes have taken place, and we now give a new list of addresses, which has been supplied to us by the District Surveyors' Association, the telephone numbers being given in parentheses:

Battersea.—Mr. Horace Cubitt, 233, Lavender Hill, S.W.11. (Battersea 4218.)

Bermondsey.—Mr. A. C. Meston, Bank Chambers, Tower Bridge, S.E.1. (Hop 0558.)

Bethnal Green.—Mr. F. E. Mennie, 311, Cambridge-road, E.2. (Avenue 3187.)

Camberwell.—Mr. A. P. Stokes, 173, Herne Hill, S.E.24. (Brixton 3445.)

Chelsea.—Mr. T. S. Hosking, 4, Sydney-street, S.W.3. (Kensington 2115.)

City of London (East and West).—Mr. John Todd, 7, Camomile-street, E.C.3. (Avenue 8711.)

Clapham.—Mr. W. Grellier, 188a, High-street, S.W.4. (Holborn 5523.)

Deptford.—Mr. A. E. Mayhew, 329, New Cross-road, S.E.14. (New Cross 0890.)

Finsbury.—Mr. John Dovaston, 379, St. John-street, E.C.1. (Clerkenwell 9232.)

Fulham.—Mr. W. H. Rogers, Broadway House, The Broadway, S.W.6. (Western 2390.)

Greenwich.—Mr. A. A. Fillary, Borough Hall, Royal Hill, S.E.10. (Greenwich 0155.)

Hackney East.—Mr. H. R. Chanter, Westminster Bank Chambers, 20, Amhurst-road, E.8. (Clissold 7302.)

Hackney West.—Mr. W. G. Whincop, Westminster Bank Chambers, 20, Amhurst-road, E.8. (Clissold 7685.)

Hammersmith.—Mr. A. L. Woodward, 13, Queen-street, W.6. (Riverside 1922.)

Hampstead.—Mr. J. E. Mundell, 305, Finchley-road, N.W.3. (Hampstead 8794.)

Holborn.—Mr. W. G. Perkins, 11, Gray's Inn-square, W.C.1.

Islington.—Mr. E. W. Lees, 407, Holloway-road, N.7. (North 1561.)

Kensington North.—Mr. G. Tolley (Interim), 96, Westbourne-grove, W.2. (Park 2799.)

Kensington South.—Mr. H. A. Legge, 113, Earl's Court-road, S.W.5. (Western 4739.)

Lambeth North.—Mr. P. J. Black, 69, Kennington Oval, S.E.11. (Reliance 2185.)

Lambeth South.—Mr. F. P. Watson, 365, Norwood-road, S.E.27. (Streatham 6370.)

Lewisham East.—Mr. E. A. Young, 155, Rushey-green, S.E.6. (Lee Green 1507.)

Lewisham West.—Mr. A. H. Verstage, 1, Waldram-road, Forest Hill, S.E.23. (Sydenham 1938.)

Paddington.—Mr. G. Tolley, 96, Westbourne-grove, W.2. (Park 2799.)

Poplar.—Mr. C Kennard, 135, Bow-road, E.3. (East 5051.)

St. Marylebone East.—Mr. B. Greig, 1, Newman-street, W.1. (Museum 0681.)

St. Marylebone West.—Mr. H. T. Bromley, 117, Crawford-street, W.1. (Ambassadors 9777.)

St. Pancras North.—Mr. H. E. Watkinson, 272, Kentish Town-road, N.W.5. (Hampstead 1626.)

St. Pancras South.—Mr. H. H. Young, 14, Percy-street, W.1. (Museum 1867.)

Shoreditch.—Mr. C. C. Knowles, 124, Shoreditch High-street, E.1. (Central 1455.)

Southwark.—Mr. R. H. J. Mayhew, 14-16, New Kent-road, S.E.1. (Rodney 3393.)

Stepney East.—Mr. H. N. Kerr, 1, West Arbour-street, Commercial-road, E.1. (East 1109.)

Stepney West.—Mr. F. W. C. Barker, 130, Whitechapel High-street, E.1. (Avenue 7480.)

Stoke Newington.—Mr. W. G. Whincop (Interim), 171, Church-street, N.16.

Wandsworth East.—Mr. A. G Morrice, 1, Drewstead-road, S.W.16. (Streatham 1186.)

Wandsworth West.—Mr. P. Ion Elton, 35, High-street, S.W.18. (Battersea 4537.)

Westminster East.—Mr. O. C. Hills, 60, Haymarket, S.W.1. (Gerrard 4553.)

Westminster West.—Mr. C. W. Surrey, 9, Woodstock-street, W.1. (Grosvenor 3088.)

Westminster South.—Mr. L. A. D. Shiner, 34, Buckingham Palace-road, S.W.1. (Victoria 5386.)

Woolwich North.—Mr. T. P. Tinslay, 21, William-street, S.E.18. (Woolwich 1364.)

Woolwich South.—Mr. E. A. Young (Interim), 21, William-street, S.E.18. (Woolwich 1364.)

BUILDERS' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION

The 80th Annual General Meeting of this Institution was held on July 26, at 34, Russell-square, W.C.1, when the chair was occupied by the President, Mr. F. M. May, F.I.O.B. The Annual Report and the audited account of income and expenditure for the year ended July 7, 1927, were received and adopted. The Committee of Management, in submitting the Annual Report, recorded their sincere gratitude to Mr. F. M. May for the great service he had rendered to the Institution as its President during the past year. The generous response to his appeal had enabled the Committee again to grant gifts to the Pensioners at Christmas and Midsummer of £5 each. The Pensioners had all expressed their thanks in terms which showed how much these gifts were needed and how greatly they were appreciated. The grateful thanks of the Committee were also accorded to the subscribers and donors, by whose generous support the Committee had been able to assist every eligible candidate during the past year, and sincerely trusted they might be permitted to continue to do so. No application was considered until it had been personally investigated and reported upon by a Member of the Committee. The Committee deeply regretted to record the loss the Institution had sustained by the death of the late Mr. A. Ritchie, who was a Member of the Committee for the past 30 years. The Committee were pleased to report that Mr. Frank J. Walton (Messrs. Ford & Walton, Ltd.) had kindly consented to act as President for the year 1927-28, and they appealed to all friends of the Institution to support him at the Annual Dinner in November next.

Mr. Frank J. Walton, F.I.O.B. (Messrs. Ford & Walton, Ltd.), was elected President for the ensuing year. Mr. A. B. H. Colls, F.I.O.B. (Messrs. Trollope & Colls, Ltd.), was re-elected Hon. Treasurer.

The following Members of the Committee of Management, who retired by rota, were re-elected:—

Mr. G. J. Aldous, M.C., A.I.O.B. (Messrs. F. & H. F. Higgs, Ltd.).

Mr. G. R. Holland, F.I.O.B. (Messrs. Holland & Hannen and Cubitts, Ltd.).

Mr. H. T. Holloway, F.I.O.B. (Messrs. Holloway Bros. (London), Ltd.).

Sir Walter Lawrence, J.P., F.I.O.B. (Messrs. Walter Lawrence & Son, Ltd.).

Sir J. W. Lorden, F.I.O.B. (Messrs. W. H. Lorden & Sons, Ltd.).

Mr. F. A. Minter (Messrs. F. G. Minter, Ltd.).

Mr. G. Perry Nash, F.I.O.B. (Messrs. Hall, Beddall & Co., Ltd..).

Mr. J. C Nicholson (Messrs. Jenson & Nicholson, Ltd.).

Sir Frederick G. Rice, F.I.O.B. (Messrs. Rice & Son).

The following were elected Members of the Committee:—

Mr. M. W. Godson, A.I.O.B. (Messrs. G. Godson & Sons, Ltd.).

Mr. B. P. Greenwood (Messrs. Holliday & Greenwood, Ltd.).

Mr. Stanley G. Nash, A.I.O.B. (Messrs. Hall, Beddall & Co., Ltd.).

Major Leslie Shingleton (Messrs. Leslie & Co.).

Mr. H. S Ward, F.C.A. (Messrs. R. J. Ward & Co.) and Mr. Ben Carter (Messrs. Stephens & Carter, Ltd.) were elected Hon. Auditors.

NEW BUILDINGS IN LONDON

Merton.—Sub-Station.—The Clerk of the Merton and Morden U.D.C. is to make application to the Ministry of Health for permission to sell a site in Green-lane to the Wimbledon Corporation, on which the latter propose to erect an. electricity sub-station.

Mount Pleasant.—Post Office Buildings.—Provision for the commencement of the new building scheme at Mount Pleasant has been made in the 1927 estimates; and the demolition of the old buildings is to be undertaken as soon as possible after Christmas. His Majesty's Office of Works have charge of the scheme.

Carshalton.—Housing Scheme.—The Unit Constructions Co., Ltd., of Cloak-lane, E.C.4, are the contractors for the Urban District Council's housing scheme of 140 houses. The architect is Mr. Hugh Macintosh, 1, Imperial Buildings, East Croydon.

Croydon.—Cinema.—A new super-cinema—to the designs of Mr. Robert Cromie, F.R.I.B.A., 73, Edgware-road, W. 2—is to be erected at Croydon for Mr. I. Davis, of Pavilions, Ltd., Oxford-street, W.1. No contract has yet been let.

Ealing.—Housing Scheme. — At a recent meeting of the Ealing Town Council, the Borough Surveyor, Major Leslie Roseveare, was instructed to arrange the lay-out of the Framfield housing estate in accordance with plans submitted, to provide for equal numbers of parlour and non-parlour houses and equal numbers of two-bedroom and three-bedroom flats.

Great Marlborough-street.—Office Block.—Mr. Gordon Jeeves, of Hanover-square, has planned an elevation for the new display rooms and offices of the National Radiator Co., Ltd. The site selected for the new building is at the corner of Gt. Marlborough-street and Argyll-street, and provides for a seven-story building in granite. The cost of the work will be in the region of £75,000, and the contractors, Messrs. Perry & Co. (Bow), 56, Victoria-street, Westminster, are commencing work immediately.

Lewisham.—Cinema.—Messrs. Granger & Leathart, of 7, John-street, Adelphi, have prepared plans for a new super-cinema for Councillor Hallinan, to be built on a site between Lewisham and Catford. No contract has yet been let.

Muswell Hill.—Church Hall.—Plans have been prepared and tenders are now being invited by Mr. F. Stanley Griffith, F.S.I., 17, Bedford-row, W.C.1, for a church hall at Tetherdown, N.10, for the Trustees of the Muswell Hill Congregational Church.

Pall Mall.—Club Reconstruction.—Alterations are to be carried out to the Athenæum Club in Pall Mall, which will involve the construction of thirteen members' bedrooms, and considerable alterations to the ground floor and basement. Sir Reginald Blomfield, R.A., is in charge of the external alterations, but the supervision of the interior reconstruction is in the hands of Messrs. Collcutt & Hamp, of 126, Wigmore-street, W.1.

Sutton.—Secondary School.—Plans have been passed by the Urban District Council for a new secondary school for boys, in Manor-lane, for the Surrey Education Committee. The architects are Messrs. Jarvis & Richards, of 60, Tufton-street, S.W.1, and the building contract has been let to Grace & Marsh, of Tamworth-road, Croydon.

Upminster.—Telephone Exchange.—The Commission for His Majesty's Office of Works propose to erect a new telephone exchange at Upminster. Tenders are now being invited.

Victoria.—Cinema Reconstruction.—Plans for the reconstruction and enlargement of the Biograph Theatre, 47-48, Wilton-road, Victoria, have been prepared by Mr. George Coles, F.R.I.B.A., 40, Craven-street, W.C. 2. The proprietor is Mr. Pearl, and the building contract has been let to Messrs. S. E. Little, 569a, High-road, Tottenham.

Walthamstow. — Housing Scheme. — Walthamstow Council are asking the Ministry of Health for sanction to borrow £25,994 for the erection of 48 additional houses at Higham Hill, remaining out of the original scheme for 198 houses. Plans have been prepared by Mr. G. W. Holmes, A.M.I.C.E., the Council's Surveyor.

Wimbledon.—Cinema.—Mr. Robert Cromie, F.R.I.B.A., 73, Edgware-road, Marble Arch, London, W.2, is the architect for the modernisation of the Elite Picture Theatre, Wimbledon. The work will include increasing the capacity of the balcony, remodelling the entrance hall, staircases, tea lounges and operating enclosure, and redecoration and re-equipment. The proprietor of the theatre is Mr. E. Carreras. No contracts have yet been let for the works.

Ilford.—Swimming Baths.—The Borough Engineer, Mr. H. Shaw, M.B.E., M.Inst.C.E., has prepared plans for the erection of two swimming baths, ten slipper baths, and eight vapour baths, which the Council recommend be proceeded with. The estimated cost is £57,000.

Fulham.—Cinema.—Plans are going forward for the new "Piazza" Cinema to be erected in Fulham, to the plans of Mr. Clough Williams-Ellis, of 22B, Ebury-street, S.W.1. The cinema is arranged on the "fan" lay-out system and is planned to seat about 2,000 persons.

King-street Hammersmith. — Cinema. — Messrs. Granger and Leathart, of 7, John-street, Adelphi, W.C.1, are the architects for a scheme which will involve the reconstruction of the Blue Halls, Hammersmith. One of these halls is to be demolished, and the whole built into one large theatre to seat about 3,000 persons. The promoter of this scheme is Mr. A. E. Abrahams, of 25, Shaftesbury-avenue, W.1. No contract has yet been let.

Incorporated Church Building Society.

At the meeting of the Incorporated Church Building Society, held at 7, Queen Anne's-gate, Westminster, on Thursday, July 21, the Hon. Sir E. P. Thesiger, K.C.B., in the chair, grants were made towards building new churches at:—Diana Powis, £75; Fairbourne, S. Cynon, £175; Rhosddu, S. Margaret, £150; Thornton Heath, S. Jude, £150; Treboeth, St. Alban, £200.

Towards enlarging or repairing the churches at:—Beaumaris, S. Mary, £75; Brockley, S. Saviour, £60; Bromley-by-Bow, S. Andrew, £30; Hayscastle, S. Mary, £20; Hinton Blewett, S. Margaret, £50; Hornsey, S. Peter, £25; Llangammarch Wells, S. Cadmarch, £30; Portsea, All Saints, £30; Shepherd's Bush, S. Thomas, £50; Upchurch, S. Mary, £50; Wesham, Christ Church, £100.

Grants were also made from the Mission Buildings Fund as follows:—Indian Queens, S. Francis, £75; Plumstead, S. James, £40.

The following grants were also paid for works completed at:—Beedon, S. Nicholas, £15; Bishopston, S. Teilo, £100; Blackpool, S. Stephen, £400; Corby, S. John the Evangelist, £50; Foleshill, S. Lawrence, £75; Grimoldby, S. Edith, £25; Hadleigh, S. Mary, £50; Haggerston, S. Paul, £50; Hanney, West, S. James, £40; Hapton, S. Margaret, £150; Haslingden Grane, S. Stephen, 250; Leyton, S. Paul, £150; Limehouse, S. John, £25; Stubbins, S. Philip, £150.

In addition to the above, £1,118 was paid from Trust Funds towards repair to 28 other churches. With this meeting the Society has granted over £5,000 during the current year. Funds are now urgently needed to continue and extend its work.

British Institute of Industrial Art.

An exhibition showing "Modern Developments in Studio and Trade Pottery" will be held in part of the North Court of the Victoria and Albert Museum from September 29 to October 29. Admission will be free.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION: PARTIAL DEPENDENCY

The House of Lords has given an important decision on what constitutes partial dependency under the new provision inserted in the Act of 1923 which is now Section 4, sub-section (2) of the Consolidating Act of 1925. The sub-section is as follows: "A person shall not be deemed to be a partial dependant of another person unless he was dependent partially on contributions from that other person for the provision of the ordinary necessaries of life suitable for persons in his class and position."

The case in question is Welsh Navigation Steam Coal Company, Ltd., *v.* Evans and Another (*The Times*, July 15; *Weekly Notes*, July 28), and the facts were these. The deceased man was a coal-miner, 22 years of age, whose average weekly earnings were £1 13s. 1d. He lived with his father and mother and a brother, and the father's earnings were £4 4s. 9d., and those of the brother £3 17s. 9d., and the father had savings of £500. The deceased had been in the habit of handing all his wages to his mother, who paid for his keep and allowed him 5s. a week as pocket-money. The County Court Judge had held that no dependency was proved. The following passage from the Judge's opinion was quoted in the House of Lords: "In this case the note of the evidence is very meagre because it was impossible to get definite answers from the deceased's father and mother. The conclusion I came to was that the parents, who were very thrifty people, had always saved money, that they saved all the money obtained from each son except what was necessary to keep the son in food, clothes, and pocket-money, and under the circumstances the parents could not be said to be in any way dependent upon the contributions of the deceased son for the provision of the ordinary necessaries of life suitable for persons in their class and position." The Court of Appeal reversed this decision, referring in particular to two cases, Peart *v.* Bolkow Vaughan & Co. (1925, 1 K.B. 399), and Kennedy *v.* Horden Collieries (1925, 2 K.B. 438), which will be found noted in our seventh article on Workmen's Compensation in February 19, 1926.

From the brief report at present available it appears that the House of Lords indicated in the judgment of Lord Dunedin (the only judgment contained in the reports) that those decisions were approved, though certain dicta were questioned, and when the case is fully reported we shall discuss in our Legal Section those cases as explained in the present decision, but at present we can only give the decision in this case. The House of Lords reversed the decision of the Court of Appeal and restored that of the County Court Judge.

Lord Dunedin is reported as saying that the actual expenditure was a *prima facie* guide, and no meticulous distinction was to be drawn between an absolute necessary and an article of comfort or luxury; but the "ordinary necessaries of life" was a well-understood expression, indicating food, clothing, and shelter, and the necessary concomitants thereto; but to extend it to saving, or what was the same thing, insurance, was to do violence to the expression. The evidence showed that this family had enough for the necessaries of life without any contribution from the deceased, and thus there was no partial dependency.

It is, however, important to note one further observation in the judgment. Counsel had suggested that if judgment was given for the appellants, the employers, that would mean that wherever there was a capital sum invested which represented savings, then so long as that capital sum remained unexhausted there could be no contribution. Lord Dunedin characterised this as not a common sense suggestion, and pointed out that what had to be regarded was the family income and income did not represent the touching of capital.

RATES OF WAGES IN THE BUILDING TRADE

[Every endeavour is made to ensure accuracy but we cannot be responsible for errors.]

	Masons	Brick-layers.	Car-penters Joiners	Plas-terers.	Slaters.	Plum-bers.	Pain-ters.	Lab-ourers.
Aberdare	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Accrington	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Alfreton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Alnwick	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Altrincham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Ashford (Kent)	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Ashington	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Ashton-under-Lyne	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Aylesbury	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Aylsham	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Banbury	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Barnsley	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Barnstaple	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Barrow-in-Furness	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Barry	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Basingstoke	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Bath	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Bedford	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Berwick	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Bexhill	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Birkenhead	1/10	1/10	1/10	1/11	1/10	1/10	1/9½	1/4½
Birmingham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bishop Auckland	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Blackburn	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Blackpool	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bolton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bournemouth	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Bradford	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bradford-on-Avon	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/3½	1/0½
Braintree	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Brentwood	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Bridgwater	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Bridlington	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Brighton	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Bristol	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bromsgrove	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Bromyard	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0½
Bungay	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
Burnley	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Burton-on-Trent	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bury	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Buxton	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Cambridge	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Canterbury	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Cardiff	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Carlisle	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Chatham	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Chelmsford	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Cheltenham	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Chester	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Chesterfield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Chorley	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Cirencester	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/1
Clacton	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Colchester	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Coventry	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Cranbrook	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
Crewe	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Cromer	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Darlington	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Deal	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Denbigh	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Derby	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Devizes	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/3½	1/0½
Dewsbury	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Doncaster	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Dorchester	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/3½	1/0½
Dorking	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Dovercourt	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Driffield	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Droitwich	1/6½	1/6½	1/5½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Dudley	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Durham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Eastbourne	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Ely, Glam. (Mon. Val.)	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Ely	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Exeter	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/6	1/2½
Exmouth	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Fakenham	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Felixstowe	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Folkestone	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Frome	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Glossop	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Gloucester	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/5½	1/2
Godalming	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Poole	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Gosport	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Grantham	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Great Yarmouth	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Grimsby	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Guildford	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Halifax	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Harpenden	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Harrogate	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Hartlepools	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Harwich	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Hastings	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Hatfield	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Hednesford	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Hereford	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/5	1/1½
Herne Bay	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Hertford	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Hitchin	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Hoddesdon	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Holt	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
Huddersfield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Hull	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Instanton	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Huntingdon	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Ile of Wight	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0½
Ipswich	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Keighley	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Kettering	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Kidderminster	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
King's Lynn	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Lancaster	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Leamington Spa	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Leeds	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Leicester	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Leighton Buzzard	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Lichfield	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Lincoln	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Littlehampton	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Liverpool	1/10	1/10	1/10	1/11	1/10	1/10	1/9½	1/4½
Llandudno	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Llanelly	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
London:								
12 m. radius	1/9½	1/9½	1/9½	1/9½	1/9½	1/9½	1/9½	1/4½
12–15 m. radius	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/8	1/4
Loughborough	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Lowestoft	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Luton	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Macclesfield	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Maidstone	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Malvern	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Manchester	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Mansfield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Margate	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Market Harb'rough	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Matlock	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Melton Constable	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
Melton Mowbray	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Merthyr Tydfil	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Middlesbrough	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Newark	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Newbury	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Newcastle-on-Tyne	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Newcastle-ur-Lyme	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
New Forest	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Newmarket	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Newport, Mon.	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Northampton	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Norwich	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Nottingham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Nuneaton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Oakham	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Oldham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Oxford	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Paignton	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Peterborough	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Plymouth	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/7	1/3½
Pontypridd	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Portsmouth	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Preston	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Ramsgate	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Reading	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Redcar	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Redditch	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Reigate	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Retford	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Ripon	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Rochdale	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Rochester	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Rugby	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Saffron Walden	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
St. Albans	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
St. Helens	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3
Sawbridgeworth	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Saxmundham	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0½
Scarborough	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Sevenoaks	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Sheffield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Shrewsbury	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Sittingbourne	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Southampton	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Southend-on-Sea	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Southport	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
South Shields	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Stevenage	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Stockport	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Stockton-on-Tees	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Stoke-on-Trent	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Stourbridge	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Stourport	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Stowmarket	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Stratford-on-Avon	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Stroud	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Sunderland	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Swaffham	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
Swansea	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Swindon	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/5	1/1½
Tamworth	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Taunton	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Thetford	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Torquay	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Totnes	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/4½	1/1
Trowbridge	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/3½	1/0½
Tunbridge Wells	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Uttoxeter	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Wakefield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Walsall	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Wallsend	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Warminster	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Warrington	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Warwick	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Wells (Norfolk)	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
Welwyn Gar. City	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
West Bromwich	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Weston-sup.-Mare	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Weymouth	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/1
Whitby	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Wigan	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Winchester	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Windsor	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Wisbech	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Wolverhampton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Woodbridge	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Worcester	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Worksop	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Worthing	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Wrexham	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Wroxham	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
Wymondham	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0½
York	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½

(For rates of wages in the Building Trade in Scotland see page 262.)

CONTRACTS, COMPETITIONS, &c.

For some contracts still open, but not included in this List, see previous issues. Those with an asterisk are advertised in this number. Certain conditions beyond those given in the following information are imposed in some cases, such as that advertisers do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender; that a fair wages clause shall be observed; that no allowance will be made for tenders; and that deposits are returned on receipt of a bona-fide tender unless stated to the contrary.

The date given at the commencement of each paragraph is the latest date when the tender, or the names of those willing to submit tenders, may be sent in; the name and address at the end is the person from whom or place where quantities, forms of tender, &c., may be obtained.

Following is a list of abbreviations:—Borough Surveyor, B.S.; Borough Engineer, B.E.; District Surveyor, D.S.; Clerk, C.: Town Clerk, T.C.; County Engineer, C.E.; County Surveyor, C.S.; County Architect, C.A.; Surveyor, S.; Engineer, E.; Borough Architect, B.A.; Architect, A.

BUILDING. PAINTING, ELECTRIC LIGHTING, HEATING, ETC.

AUGUST 15.—**Armagh.**—EXTENSION.—Of classrooms and carrying out repairs and improvements to Keady Technical School buildings, for County Regional E.C. W. Murphy, Lislea, Armagh. Dep. £2 2s.

AUGUST 15.—**Armagh.**—REPAIRS.—Also improvements to Poyntzpass (Mixed) Public Elementary school, for Armagh County Regional E.C. Capt. G. D. Taylor, architect, English-st.

AUGUST 15.—**Armagh.**—SCHOOL.—Public elementary school at Richhill, Co. Armagh, for Armagh County Regional E.C. J. St. J. Phillips, architect, 16, Donegall Square South, Belfast. Dep. £3 3s.

AUG. 15.—**Belfast.**—REPAIRS.—Also painting to intercepting hospital, Twin Islands, for C.B. City S.

AUG. 15.—**Halifax.**—PAINTING.—Also decorating Electricity Offices and Showroom, for C.B. B.E. Dep. £1 1s.

AUG. 15.—**Leyton, E. 10.**—PAINTING AND REPAIRS.—To the exterior and interior of the Electricity Works, Cathhall-rd., Leytonstone, for the Corporation. John H. Jacques, L.R.I.B.A., 61, West Ham-la., Stratford, E. 15. Dep. £1.

AUG. 15.—**Pontllanfraith.**—EXTENSIONS.—To the Pontllanfraith Constitutional Club (Ltd.), Llanarth-rd., Pontllanfraith, Mon., for the Committee. D. J. Thomas, L.R.I.B.A., A., High-st., Blackwood. Dep. £2 2s.

AUGUST 15.—**Salford.**—ADDITIONS.—Porch to "B" pavilion of the Union Infirmary at Pendleton, for B.G. E. H. Inchley.

AUG. 15.—**Swansea.**—LIBRARY.—Branch library, at Llansamlet, Swansea, for C.B. Borough Architect, 3, Prospect-pl. Dep. £2 2s.

AUG. 15.—**Tredegar.**—PAINTING.—Exterior of the 100 houses at Ashvale Housing scheme No. 1, for U.D.C. Wm. Lloyd Roach, A.M.I.C.E., S. to the Council, Council Offices.

AUG. 15.—**Woking.**—FIRE BRIGADE STATION.—Erection of, at Church-street, Working, for the U.D.C. G. J. Wooldridge, Surveyor to the Council, Council Offices, Woking. Dep. £2 2s.

AUG. 16.—**Barton-upon-Irwell.**—DEMOLITION OF DAVYHULME HALL FARM HOUSE, for the Union. Charles Faulkner, Clerk to the Guardians, Union Offices, Green-lane, Patricroft, Manchester.

AUG. 16.—**Blaenavon.**—REBUILDING.—Of central premises in Ivor-st. and Church-rd., comprising 5 shops, offices and hall, for the Blaenavon Industrial & Provident Society, Ltd., Blaenavon, Mon. Dep. £2 2s.

AUGUST 16.—**Maidstone.**—TELEPHONE EXCHANGE.—Erection of, at Broughton Monchelsea, Maidstone, for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Office of Works. Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., Westminster, S.W. 1. Dep. £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the Commissioners).

AUG. 16.—**Maldon.**—HOUSES.—Pair of semi-detached houses at Purleigh, and pair of semi-detached houses at Woodham Walter, for R.D.C. Wm. Almond, S., 6, Market-hill.

AUGUST 16.—**Merton.**—REPAIRS.—Re-roofing, pointing in tower and other repairs at All Saints' Church, Merton, North Devon. J. Cato, "Oxenham," Merton

AUG. 16.—**Oxted.**—REPAIRS.—General repairs to 8 council houses at Hurst Green, Oxted, for the Godstone R.D.C. Surveyor's Office, Lloyd's Bank-chmbrs., Oxted, Surrey.

AUGUST 17.—**Eastbourne.**—HOUSES.—Erection of 40 brick houses on the Victoria Drive Housing estate for the Housing Committee of the County Borough of Eastbourne. Borough Engineer's Office, Town Hall, Eastbourne. Dep. £2 2s.

✱AUG. 17.—**London, S.E. 1.**—LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS.—Maintenance and repair of, at the Council's elementary and other schools. Architect to the Council, The County Hall (Room 3), Westminster Bridge, S.E. 1.

AUGUST 17.—**Monmouthshire.**—ROADS, ETC.—(a) Proposed widening of main road at Risca; and (b) reconstruction of retaining wall at Church-crescent, Ebbw Vale, for the C.C. County Hall, Newport. Dep. (each contract), £1 1s.

AUGUST 17.—**West Bromwich.**—ADDITIONS.—To the Employment Exchange, West Bromwich, for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Office of Works. Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W. 1. Dep. £1 1s. (cheques payable to the Commissioners).

AUGUST 18.—**Cobham.**—ALTERATIONS AND ADDITIONS.—To the Post Office and Telephone Exchange, Cobham, for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Office of Works. Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., Westminster, S.W. 1. Dep. £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the Commissioners).

AUG. 18.—**Folkestone.**—HOUSES.—Erection of the first 23 houses of the Council's new scheme, on the Canterbury-Dover Road housing site, for the Corporation. A. E. Nichols, M.Inst.C.E., Borough Engineer, Corporation Offices, Folkestone. Dep. £2 2s.

AUG. 18.—**Lymm.**—CONVERSION.—Of 68 privies into water closets, for U.D.C. Surveyor's Office, Council Offices.

AUG. 19.—**Chesterfield.**—ALTERATIONS.—And additions to the Chesterfield Grammar school. G. H Widdows, F.R.I.B.A., County Offices, St. Mary's Gate, Derby. Dep. £1 1s.

AUG. 19.—**Liskeard.**—HOUSES.—16, on various sites, for R.D.C. E. C. Higman, A., Barras-st.

AUG. 20.—**Caerphilly.**—WARD BLOCK—And new out-patients' department at the Caerphilly District Miners Hospital. Grigg & Vaughan, Metropolitan Bank-chmbrs., Newport, Mon. Dep. £3 3s.

AUG. 18.—**Enniskillen.**—GARAGES.—For United Co-operative Bakery Society, Ltd., 12, McNeill-st., Glasgow. J. Donnelly, A., Enniskillen.

AUG. 18.—**Enniskillen.**—PAINTING WORK.—At bakery, for United Co-operative Bakery Society, Ltd., 12, McNeill-st., Glasgow. James Donnelly, A. Enniskillen.

AUG. 20.—**Eastry.**—DRAINAGE.—Alterations and drainage work at Institution, for B.G. F. A. Cloke, C., 51, Strand-st., Sandwich.

AUG. 20.—**Folkestone.**—GLASSHOUSES, ETC.—Two Glasshouses, forcing house, potting shed and boiler house at the Sports Ground, Cheriton-rd., Folkestone, for T.C. A. E. Nichols, M.Inst.C.E., B.E., Municipal Offices.

AUG. 20.—**Walsall.**—HOUSING SCHEME.—On the Four Crosses site, Leamore, Walsall:—18 parlour type houses (in pairs), 57 non-parlour type houses (in blocks of 2, 3 or 4 houses). J. Taylor, M.Inst.C.E., B.E. and S., Council House. Dep. £3.

AUGUST 22.—**Beckton.**—DECORATIONS.—Internal and external re-decoration of 12 cottages at the Council's Northern Outfall Works, Beckton, in the Urban District of Barking, Essex, for the L.C.C. Chief Engineer of the Council, Old County Hall, Spring Gardens, S.W.1. Dep. £2, by cheque or draft to the order of the L.C.C.

AUGUST 22.—**Friern Barnet.**—PAVILIONS.—Two wooden pavilions, one at Friary Park and other at Halliwick Recreation ground, for U.D.C. J. M. Gameson, C.E. and S.

AUGUST 22.—**Kimbolton.**—CLASSROOMS.—Additional classrooms, etc., at Kimbolton Grammar school. A. B. Brackenbury, Clerk to Governors, New-st., St. Neots. Dep. £1 1s.

AUG. 22.—**Poole.**—HOUSES.—Pair of semi-detached houses, adapted in the first instance to be used as temporary accommodation for the Rates Department in Market-st., for the T.C. E. J. Goodacre, B.E. & S., Municipal Offices.

AUGUST 22.—**Southampton.**—HOUSE.—Tide gauge house in Southampton Water, for Harbour Board Engineer. Dep. £1.

AUGUST 22.—**Tanfield.**—OFFICES.—Council chambers and offices at Tantobie, for U.D.C. Mr. J. R. Heslop, A. and S., Etherley, Burnopfield. Dep. £2 2s.

AUGUST 22.—**Wick.**—ELECTRIC LIGHTING.—For (a) distribution mains, services, etc.; (b) generating machinery, equipment, etc.; (c) excavation of streets and roads, etc.; (d) station building, etc.; (e) water power plant, for T.C. J. E. Macewan, 108, Douglas-st., Glasgow. Dep. £1 1s.

AUG. 23.—**Hull.**—EXCHANGE.—Erection of an employment exchange at Hull, for H.M. of O. W. Contracts Branch, H.M. Office of Works, King Charles- st., London, S.W. 1. Dep. £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the Commissioners, H.M. Office of Works).

AUG. 24.—**Abbotts Langley.**—NEW ANÆSTHETIC ROOM.—Erection of at Leavesden Mental Hospital, for the M.A.B. The Clerk, Metropolitan Asylums Board, Victoria Embankment, E.C.4. Deposit £1.

AUG. 24.—**London.**—HEATING INSTALLATION.—Accelerated low-pressure hot water heating at Cricklewood Telephone Exchange, N.W., for H.M. of W. Contracts Branch, H.M. Office of Works, King Charles st., London, S.W. 1. Dep. £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the Commissioners of H.M. Office of Works).

AUGUST 24.—**Suffolk and Surrey.**—PAINTING.—Cleaning and painting works at 1, St. Luke's Hospital, Lowestoft, Suffolk; 2, King George V. Sanatorium, Godalming, Surrey, for M.A.B. T.Cooper, M.Inst.C.E., M.I.Mech.E., engineer-in-chief, office of the Board, Victoria Embankment, E.C.4. Dep. (each contract) £1.

AUG. 25.—**West Hartlepool.**—EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE.—Erection of, for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Works. Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W. Dep. £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the Commissioners).

✱AUG. 26, 1927.—**S.W. District Post Office.**—PAINTING.—For the Commissioners of His Majesty's Office, Contract's Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W. 1. Dep. £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the Commissioners).

AUG. 27.—**Swindon.**—STEEL BUILDINGS.—Construction of steel buildings and internal finishings for Electricity Works at Moredon, for the Corporation. Preece, Cardew & Rider, 8, Queen Anne's-gate, Westminster, S.W. 1. Dep. £5 5s.

✱AUG. 29.—**Bexhill-on-Sea.**—POST OFFICE AND TELEPHONE EXCHANGE.—Erection of, for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Works. Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W.1. Deposit £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the Commissioners.)

AUGUST 29.—**Epsom.**—COTTAGES.—Twelve cottages and the construction of road, fencing, etc., at Fair Oak-lane, Chessington, for the R.D.C. F. A. Pratley, urveyor, Ashley House.

AUG. 29.—**Southend.**—EXTENSION OF SIDING.—Extension to the North Station siding of the promenade pier, comprising cast-iron piles, steelwork and timber work, for C.B. Robert H. Dyer, B.E., Municipal bldgs., Southend-on-Sea. Dep. £2.

✱AUG. 30.—**Upminster.**—TELEPHONE EXCHANGE.—Erection of, for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Works. Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W.1. Deposit £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the Commissioners.)

✱AUG. 30.—**Surrey.**—HOUSES.—Erection of Twenty-six non-parlour, at Upper Warlingham, for the Godstone R.D.C. Council's Architect, Sydney F. Evershed, A.R.I.B.A., Lloyd's Bank-chmbrs., Oxted. Dep. £3 3s.

AUGUST 31.—**Newcastle-upon-Tyne.**—ADDITIONS.—Additional department for 350 scholars at the Walker Gate Council school, Sutton-st., for C.B. Marshall & Tweedy, FF.R.I.B.A. Dep. £2.

AUGUST 31.—**St. Neots.**—HOUSES.—8 parlour type and 18 non-parlour type on Cambridge-st. housing site, for U.D.C. R. I. Weymouth. Dep. £2 2s.

AUG. 31.—**Stoke-on-Trent.**—PAINTING.—Outside at the Infectious Diseases Hospital, for the Corporation. E. Jones, F.R.I.B.A., 10, Albion-st., Hanley.

AUGUST 31.—**West Kent.**—HOSPITAL BUILDINGS.—Administration block at the Isolation hospital, Skymcorner, Bromley Common, Kent, for the West Kent Joint Hospital Board. Arthur B. Coomber, secretary, Offices of the Board, Park House, Bromley, Kent. Dep. £3 3s.

AUGUST 31.—**Woking.**—COVERED SWIMMING BATH.—Erection of, which will be used during the winter months for concerts, etc., and with a range of slipper baths attached. R. Mossop, Clerk, Council Offices, Woking, endorsed "Chartered Architect."

SEPT. 1.—**Castlewellan, Ireland.**—HALL.—Erection of a new Masonic Hall in Castlewellan. Munce & Kennedy, F.R.I.B.A., 11, Wellington-pl., Belfast.

SEPTEMBER 5.—**Grimsby.**—SCHOOL.—Erection of a new Council school, Armstrong-st., Grimsby, for the E.C. Herbert C. Scaping, L.R.I.B.A., architect, Court-chambers., Grimsby. Dep. £4 4s.

SEPT. 5.—**Hitchin.**—SCHOOL.—Erection of new County Council school, for the Hertfordshire C.C. County Surveyor, County Surveyor's office, Hatfield, Herts. Deposit £1 1s.

✱SEP. 9.—**Chertsey.**—HOUSES.—Erection of 50 cottages (25 pairs), for the U.D.C. on their housing estate at Green-lane and Prairie-rd., Addlestone. The Clerk, Council Offices, Chertsey. Deposit £1 1s.

SEPT. 22.—**Luton.**—SCHOOL.—Erection of a new school for girls, for the Bedfordshire C.C. The Clerk, Shire Hall, Bedford. Deposit £2 2s.

—**Chapel-en-le-Frith.**—WALLING.—For about 200 yards limestone walling at the Dove Holes Recreation Ground, for the P.C. J. B. Mellor, C.

—**Dundee.**—ELECTRIC LIGHT, ETC.—Installation of electric light and repainting work at police station, Lochee, for T.C. George Baxter, M.Inst.C.E., C.E., 91, Commercial-st.

—**Glenboig.**—SHAFT.—Sinking and lining circular shaft at Bedlay Colliery, about 200 fathoms deep. Colliery Manager, Bedlay Colliery.

—**London.**—CHURCH HALL.—Church Hall, in Tetherdown, Muswell-hill, N.10, for the trustees of Muswell-hill Congregational Church. F. Stanley Griffith, F.S.I., 7, Bedford-row, W.C. 1. Dep. £2 2s.

—**Netteswell and Little Parndon.**—VILLAGE HALL.—Village Hall for the Women's Institute. Miss Lord, Hon. Sec., Netteswell Cross, Harlow.

—**Penygroes, Etc.**—REPAIRS.—And painting at Penygroes and Bettwsycoed police stations, and also for erection of a washhouse at Dolwyddelen police-house, for the Caernarvonshire Standing Joint Committee. T. Owen, C.S., County Offices, Caernarvon. Dep. £1 1s.

MATERIALS, ETC.

AUGUST 17.—**Wilts.**—MATERIALS.—Road metal and limestone and gravel, for C.C. H. S. Ganderton, C.S., Trowbridge.

AUG. 18.—**Wigston Magna.**—MATERIALS.—As follows, for the U.D.C.:—1,040 super yds. 2 in. concrete slabs, 600 lineal yds. best chisel-dressed chamferred granite kerbs, 50 tons 3 in. by 5 in. granite setts, 30 tons best-dressed randoms and 80 tons of tarred macadam. W. G. J. Clark, E. and S., Council Offices.

AUG 18.—**York.**—MATERIALS.—Stoneware pipes, flags, tar, lime, slag and Whinstone chippings. F. W Spurr, C.E., Guildhall.

AUGUST 18.—**York.**—MATERIALS.—Materials, etc. during 6 months, October 1, 1927, to March 31, 1928, viz.:—Brushes, cartage, castings, ropes and twine gravel and sand, harness, iron and steel, building lime, stoneware pipes, plumbing materials and timber. City Engineer's office.

AUG. 20.—**Merthyr Tydfil.**—HIGHWAY MATERIALS.—For C.B. B.E.

AUG. 24.—**Walthamstow.**—GRANITE CHIPPINGS.—125 tons each of granite chippings and granite sand for concrete slab manufacture, for U.D.C. A. Whitehead, Town Hall Annexe, Walthamstow, E. 17.

SEPT. 12.—**Gellygaer.**—HIGHWAY MATERIALS.—For U.D.C. F. Read, S.

ENGINEERING, IRON AND STEEL.

AUG. 16.—**Salcombe.**—RESERVOIRS.—300,000 gallon ferro concrete reservoir, at Salcombe, together with filters at Hanger Mill; extension of pumping sump etc., for U.D.C. Capt. C. J. Jenkin, 91, Old Town-st. Plymouth. Dep. £5.

AUG. 17.—**Hukeley.**—WIDENING.—Of Hukeley bridge, near Bampton, for Devon C.C. F. E. Simpson C.S., 21, Southernhay West, Exeter. Dep. £2 2s.

AUGUST 18.—**Nottingham.**—WIDENING of Wollaton rd., bridge, consisting of concrete and brick abutments also of brick and concrete retaining walls and embankments to bridge approaches, for T.C. T. Wallis Gordon, City E. and S. Dep. £2.

Aug. 18.—**Nottingham.**—Bridgework—(1) Construction of bridge over the Nottingham Canal, consisting of concrete and brick abutments, also of brick and concrete retaining walls and embankments to bridge approaches; and (2) supply of about 103 tons of steelwork in plate girders, trough flooring, etc. City E. and S., Guildhall. Dep. £2 (each contract.).

Aug. 20.—**Swinton.**—Fencing.—Supplying and erecting about 95 lineal yds. wrought-iron fencing, 5 ft high, together with gates and posts. H. Entwisle Council Offices, Swinton.

Aug. 23 and 26.—**India.**—Plating.—1. 137 steel boiler plates: 2. 45 tons copper rod (not extruded) and about 48,000 ft. copper tubes, for the Director-General, India Store Department, Branch No. 11, Belvedere-rd., Lambeth, S.E. 1. Payt. 5s. each contract.

Aug. 31.—**Plympton St. Mary.**—Providing and Laying 7 miles of 3 in., 4 in., and 5 in. diameter cast-iron water mains, the construction of a service reservoir in concrete, and various appurtenant works, for R.D.C. E. Dep. £2 2s.

September 2.—**Sheffield.**—Reconstruction.—Also widening of bridge No. 151 under Great Central section L. & N.E.Rly., Handsworth-rd., for T.C. Improvement Surveyor. Dep. £5.

October 15.—**Siam.**—Bridges.—Superstructures for steel railway bridges, for Royal State Railways. Sandberg, 40, Grosvenor-gdns., S.W.1.

ROAD, SEWERAGE, AND WATER WORKS.

Aug. 15.—**Bognor.**—Making-up.—Of Havelock-rd. Beatty-rd. and Clifton-rd., for U.D.C. J. Draper, A.M.Inst.C E., Council Offices. Dep. £2 2s.

Aug. 15.—**Dublin.**—Sewers.— In Rutland-av., Dark-la., Begg's-la., and part of Crumlin-rd., for C.B. J. J. Murphy, T.C. Dep. £1 1.s

August 15.—**Salford.**—Paving.—At Union Infirmary and Old People's Homes, Pendleton, for B.G. E. H. Inchley, C. Eccles New-rd.

Aug. 16.—**Hunslet.**—Making up of Gravelley-st. and Gravelley-rd., Halton. W. B. Pindar, Leek-st., Hunslet, Leeds.

Aug. 16.—**Sligo.**—Road.—Laying of approximately 54,440 super yards tar bitumen macadam, together with certain works ancillary, for T.C. J. P. Quinn, B.S.

August 17.—**St. Columb Major.**—Widening.—Widening, reconstructing, and resurfacing, with bituminous macadam, about 4¼ miles of road, B.3274 from Winnards Perch, to High Lanes, for R.D.C. S. Bawden, S., St. Ervan, St. Issey. Dep. £2 2s.

August 17.—**Wembley.**—Sewer.—Reconstruction in concrete and widening of Watford-rd., including all sewers and fences necessary, for U.D.C. C. R. W. Chapman, E. and S. Dep. £5 5s.

Aug. 18.—**Rawtenstall.**—Making up of the main streets, for the Corporation. B.S.'s office, Town Hall. Dep. 1.

Aug. 20.—**Ilford.** — Widening. — And improving Ilford Hill-rd., for the T.C. H. Shaw, M.B.E., M.Inst. C.E., B.E. and S., at the Town Hall. Dep. £2 2s.

Aug. 20.—**York.**—Steel Tubing.—Provision and laying of 5,250 lineal yds. of 3 in. Mannesman steel tubing and valves, together with spring collection chamber, etc., at Ampleforth College, York. Fairbank & Son, M.Inst.C.E., Tudor House, Stoneygate, York.

August 22.—**Ilford.**—Making Up.—Kerbing and paving of footways in Perth-rd., Ilford, for T.C. Borough Engineer and Surveyor, Town Hall, Ilford. Dep. £1 1s.

August 22.—**Neston and Parkgate.**—Reconstruction.—Laying of 9 in. and 12 in. sewers with necessary manholes, together with the reconstruction of the existing filter beds and tanks at the Council's Sewage Treatment Works. H. B. Ward, Chartered Civil Engineer, Commerce-chambers, 15, Lord-st., Liverpool. Dep. £3 3s.

Aug. 22.—**Upton-on-Severn.**—Water Main.—Extension of water main to the isolation Hospital, Upton-on-Severn, for R.D.C. W. E., M. D. Price.

Aug. 24.—**North Darley.**—Water Supply.—Sinking well 48 ft. deep and driving 60 yds. of tunnel at Sydnope, and for about 2½ miles of 6 in. cast-iron pipe from Sydnope to Two Dales, for U.D.C. G. and F. W. Godson, M.Inst.C.E., Bank-chmbrs., Loughborough. Dep. £5 5s.

Aug. 25.—**Lewisham.**—Roadworks.—Paving and forming the roadways and footways of:—1. Vancouver-rd., Catford (part of); 2. Ewhurst-rd., Catford (part of); 3. Blythe Hill-la., Catford (part of); for the T.C. Town Hall, Catford, S.E. 6. (Surveyor's Department.)

August 25.—**Rotherham.**—Road Extensions.—Construction of a 40-ft. road (approximately 590 yard long) between Green Arbour-lane and Riddings-lane for Thurcroft, together with sewers, surface water sewers, manholes and vent column. Council's Engineer C. O. Rawstron, Council Offices, Grove-rd., Moorgate-st., Rotherham. Dep. £3 3s.

Aug. 26.—**Rochester.**—Road-Works.—Repair of main road in the cemetery. R. J. M. Stedman, Clerk to the Burial Board, St. Margaret's Cemetery.

Aug. 26.—**Stockton-on-Tees.**—Street Works.—Private street improvements required in the following streets, for the T.C., viz.:—Imperial-av., (part of) Whitfield-terr. (back part of). B.E.'s Office, Victoria-bldgs. Dep. £1 1s.

Competitions.

(See Competition News 230.)

Auction Sales, Tenders, etc.

★August 9, 10, 11 and 12.—**Hampshire.**—Perry & Phillips, Ltd., in conjunction Hall, Pain & Foster, will sell at Salisbury Court, Salisbury, Hampshire, 6 miles from Southampton and Fareham, 10 miles from Portsmouth, the whole of the interior and exterior fixtures and fittings in and about the property previous to demolition. Auctioneers, P, & H., Ltd., 59, High-st., Bridgnorth, H. P. & F. 48, West-st., Fareham.

Aug. 16 and 17.—**Harlow, Essex.**—Charles R. Davis & Co. will sell upon the premises, Market-st., in bankruptcy, re C. M. Coleman, trading as J. Coleman & Sons, by order of the Trustee, Harlow, Essex, whole of the builders', contractors', furnishing and general ironmongers' stock-in-trade and plant, comprising builders' and general ironmongery, brasswork and plumbers' foundry, R.W. and soil goods.

August 17.—**Tunbridge Wells.**—Perry & Phillips, Ltd., will sell on the site, Great Culverden, Tunbridge Wells, in the process of demolition, a large quantity of Building materials, including 100 tons of dressed stone. Auctioneers: 59, High-st., Bridgnorth, Shropshire.

★Aug. 18.—**Kent.**—F. H. Clark will sell without reserve at the Ministry of Pensions Hospital, Orpington, final clearance sale of timber and building materials arising from the demolitionof the above. Auctioneer: F. H. Clark, "F." Gate, Empire Exhibition, Wembley Park.

August 30.—**Kent.**—Knight, Frank & Rutley, will sell at the Royal Crown Hotel, Sevenoaks, the Freehold. Agricultural and Building Property known as The Collinette estate, 11 country cottages, farm buildings, in all about 228 acres. Auctioneers, 20, Hanover-sq., London. W.1.

September 15.—**London.**—Knight, Frank & Rutley, in conjunction with Wm. Willett, Ltd., will sell in the Hanover-sq., estate room (unless previously sold privately), Freehold Building Site, extending to approximately one acre, being 43, 44 and 45, Cheyne-walk. Auctioneers, W. W., Ltd., Sloane-sq., S.W.1, and K. F. & R., 20, Hanover-sq., W.1.

Early Date. — **Kent.**— Knight Frank & Rutley (preliminary announcement) will sell at an early date as a whole or in lots, Freehold Agricultural and Building property known as The Collinette Estate, Brasted, comprising building site and buildings on the estate, in all about 228 acres. Auctioneers, 20, Hanover-sq., London, W.1.

Public Appointments.

August 19.— **Watford.**—Architectural and Surveying Assistant in the Borough Engineer's Department, required by the County Borough Council of Watford. W. W. Newman, A.M.I.C.E., F.S.I., Borough Engineer and Surveyor, Municipal Offices, 14, High Street, Watford.

August 22.—**Gloucestershire.**—Architectural Assistant required in the Architect's Department by the Education Committee. R. S. Phillips, F.R.I.B.A., County Education Architect, Shire Hall, Gloucester.

Aug. 23. — **Preston.** — Temporary Architectural Assistant required in the Borough Engineer and Surveyor's office by the County Borough. W. Platt, M.Sc., A.M.I.C.E., Borough Engineer and Surveyor, Town Hall, Preston.

Aug. 27.—**London, N.W.1.**—Sewers Superintendent required by the St. Marylebone B.C. Town Clerk, Town Hall, Marylebone-rd., London, N.W. 1. (on receipt of a stamped addressed envelope).

August 31. — **Croydon.** — Architect required by the Governors of the Whitgift Foundation to superintend the erection of a Grammar school for boys at Haling Park, to accommodate 700 boys. A. W. Wheeler, Secretary, Whitgift Foundation, North End, Croydon.

August 31.–**Plymouth.**–Deputy Borough Architect required by County Borough Council. R. J. Fittall, Town Clerk, Municipal Buildings, Plymouth, endorsed "Appointment of Deputy Borough Architect."

September 1. — **Southend-on-Sea.** — Architectural Lecturer for two afternoon and two evening sessions weekly from October 1 at the Municipal School of Arts and Crafts. A. B. Kelly, Acting Director of Education, Education Office, 20, Warrior-sq., Southend-on-Sea.

Sept. 5.—**Smethwick.**—Additional Architectural Assistant required in the Borough Engineer's dept. by the County Borough. Roland Fletcher, Assoc.M.I.C.E, Borough Engineer and Surveyor, Council House, Smethwick.

No Date.—**Tanganyika.**—Foreman Carpenter. —Required by the Government of Tanganyika for a tour of 20 to 30 months. Apply at ouce by letter to the Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4, Millbank, London, S.W.1, quoting M.17.

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EXETER TOWN-PLANNING SCHEME.

"With a view to preserving the existing character and protecting the existing features of the locality on account of its special architectural, historic and artistic interest," Exeter City Council has made application to the Ministry of Health for authority to prepare a town-planning scheme. The area proposed to be dealt with embraces 117 acres, representing, roughly, the old portions of the city. The inquiry into the application was conducted at Exeter on Friday, July 22, by Mr. Benson Greenhall, and Colonel S. Stallard, the Divisional Officer of the Ministry of Transport, was among those present.

The Town Clerk, Mr. H. Lloyd Parry, in presenting the case for the Council, said no objections or criticisms had been offered to the proposals with the exception of a communication from the Southern Railway Company. The Council's recommendation was unanimous. The present application was merely for authority from the Ministry to prepare a scheme, and, if that were granted, the details would be submitted later. There was no area in the country which required to have its existing character preserved and its existing features protected more than this central portion of Exeter. The High-street was famous for its beauty and its architectural, historic and artistic interest. There were a number of buildings of the Tudor period in the main streets, while some of the churches abutting on the main streets were several centuries older than the Tudor. There were within the area the Cathedral Close, surrounded by its mediæval buildings, the Guildhall, the beautiful Tucker's Hall, Bampfylde House, one of the most delightful specimens of Jacobean architecture in the country; the Chevalier House, an old Tudor building; and the old Castle, with its beautiful grounds. On the eastern side of the area there was Southernhay, one of the most beautiful features of the city, with its long line of stately Georgian buildings, which were reproduced also in Dix Field, Bampfylde-crescent and Bedford-circus. The area of the scheme also included the main approaches to the centre of the city, Sidwell-street, High-street and Fore-street, and the more modern Queen-street, which had buildings which presented some beautiful façades. Then, again, there were the very quaint old houses in Exe Island. The Council and the citizens generally had been apprehensive for some time lest some owner of premises in the main streets or streets adjoining should demolish his building and erect some structure that would entirely destroy the beauty of the surroundings. It was with the object of avoiding this that the City Council was desirous of securing powers which a town-planning scheme such as this would give—powers to give it some control over the elevation and height of new buildings that were erected, and some protection against the erection of factories or other industrial buildings that would be out of character with the surroundings. With regard to the Southern Railway Company's objection, that was based on the grounds that the Company's property was acquired under statutory powers for the purpose of its undertaking, and the Company further stated that it proposed to develop, in connection with the latest suggestions, the alteration and rebuilding of Queen-street Station, the plans for the construction of which were already well in hand.

The City Council was delighted to hear that the Company were preparing such plans, but he suggested that this was not the stage at which to exclude the property of the railway company. The proper occasion to consider and to settle that objection would be when the Council had prepared its preliminary scheme. He had no fear whatever that they would come into conflict with the railway company; indeed, he had every confidence that the plans which the latter were preparing would be such as the City Council would be able to approve.

PROPOSED NEW BUILDINGS & OTHER WORKS*

IN these lists care is taken to ensure the accuracy of the information given, but it may occasionally happen that, owing to building owners taking the responsibility of commencing work before plans are finally approved by the local authorities, "proposed" works at the time of publication have been actually commenced. Abbreviations: T.C. for Town Council; U.D.C. for Urban District Council; R.D.C. for Rural District Council; E.C. for Education Committee; B.G. for Board of Guardians; B.C. for Borough Council; P.C for Parish Council; M.H. for Ministry of Health; M.T. for Ministry of Transport; C.B. for County-Borough; B.E. for Board of Education; M.A.B. for Metropolitan Asylums Board; and M.W.B. for Metropolitan Water Board.

FOLLOWING is a list of abbreviations:—Borough Surveyor, B.S.; Borough Engineer, B.E.; District Surveyor, D.S.; Clerk, C.; Town Clerk, T.C.; County Engineer, C.E.; County Surveyor, C.S.; County Architect, C.A.; Surveyor, S.; Engineer, E.; Borough Architect, B.A.; Architect, A.

BASFORD.—Approval has been given by Notts. C.C. to recommendation that as existing secondary school site at Basford was insufficient for two schools and playing fields, a site of 6* acres between St. Albans-rd. and Brooklyn-rd. offered for sale by the Duke of Newcastle at £2,770 be purchased.—Notice received from E.C. of intention to provide new school accommodation for about 1,000 children of the parish of Colwick and Carlton.

BECKENHAM.—The U.D.C. reported the passing of the following plans: 2 houses in South Eden Park, 2 houses in Beckenham-pl. Park, 6 houses in Kelsey-way, a house in Hayes-way, 2 houses in Birkbeck-rd., 2 houses in Overbury-av., 2 houses in Southend-rd., a house in Westmoreland-rd.

BEXHILL.—The following were among the plans passed by the Council: shop premises, Holliers-hill, submitted by G. H. Gray, on behalf of Mr. Hoare; detached house, Cooden-dr., by Stevens & Sons, for Mrs. J. M. Reynolds; pair of semi-detached houses, Haddocks-hill, by J. E. Maynard, for S. Carey; detached house, Cooden-dr., by J. E. Maynard, for J. M. Mallett; detached house, Cooden-dr., by J. E. Maynard, for S. A. Springbett.

BOSTON.—The R.D.C. has decided that the premises in the Market-pl., formerly belonging to Messrs. J. H. Small & Son, drapers, and recently acquired by Alderman Charles Day, be taken over for use as their Council Chamber and office.

CHERTSEY.—At the meeting of the U.D.C. the Housing Committee recommended that 50 houses be erected on the site adjoining Courland, Addlestone.

CHICHESTER.—The City Magistrates have approved the plans for extensive alterations to the Exchange Theatre.

COLCHESTER.—Sanction to loan for £1,286 for erection of public sanitary conveniences at the parking place at St. John's-st. has been received from the Ministry of Health. Ministerial approval has also been received by the Housing Committee to the proposal to proceed with the erection of 70 houses on the Ipswich-rd. site, and sanction given to the loan of £29,750 in respect of buildings, and £2,900 in respect of roads, sewers and lighting.

COVENTRY.—It is understood that reconstruction of the Opera house, Coventry, will shortly be carried out.

DARLINGTON.—Plans approved by the T.C. were:—J. E. Chilton, two houses, Salters-av.; bungalow, two houses, Geneva-rd. East, Coniscliffe-rd.; H. 9. Richardson, two bungalows, North-rd., two houses, North-rd.

DARLINGTON.—It was reported at the Council meeting that it had been decided to accept, subject to the sanction of the Ministry, the offer of £112 10s. per acre for 41.25 acres of land for a factory at Cockerton (instead of for 56.670 acres originally agreed to be acquired).

DEWSBURY.—The following plans were approved: Fearon & Co., alterations to premises, Huddersfield-rd.; the trustees of the Thornhill Wesleyan Methodist Church, primary school, Chapel-lane; A. C. Smith, dwelling-house, Bywell-rd.; the London & North-Eastern Railway Co., G.N. section, petrol storage, plant, Railway-st.; C. Howgate, dwelling-house, Claremont-rd.; Parker & Hazzlewood, shop premises, Queensway; the Dewsbury & West Riding Permanent Building Society, new premises, Church-st.; J. Crossley, jun., 8 dwelling-houses, Bywell-rd.; J. Crossley, jun., two dwelling-houses, Commonside, Crankenedge; Brook Bros., 4 lock-up garages off Slaithwaite-rd., A. Lister, motor garage, 794, Huddersfield-rd., Ravensthorpe; L. Firth, petrol storage plant and pump Hartley-st.—The committee inspected various proposed sites for the erection of further houses. It was resolved that, subject to the requisite approval being obtained from the Ministry of Health, the site at Laithe Croft, Earlsheaton, be approved as building sites for the erection of 150 houses, and that the town clerk be instructed to take all steps necessary to obtain the requisite approvals.

EASTBOURNE.—The T.C. has decided to invite fresh tenders for the 40 houses to be erected on the Hutment site, Mr. Absalom having withdrawn his tender.

ETON.—The R.D.C. has approved plans for the following buildings:

Stoke Poges: house in Slough-rd. for Dr. F. Brickwell, and 7 houses for E. H. Stiles.

Burnham: 2 houses in Dorney-rd., for Chennells Bros.; house for F. E. Cullimore; house in Cippenham Green-la. for H. S. Wood; 21 houses in Royston-way, for G. C. Smith; and 6 at Huntercombe for Chennells Bros.

Iver: house in Thorney-la. for W. J. Irvine, 6 houses in New-rd. for L. and F. Chadwell, and house in Thorney-rd. for P. A. Howe.

Farnham Royal: 12 houses in New-rd. for Chennells Bros.; and 100 houses on Farnburn Garden City Estate, for Otways.

Boveney: house for G. E. Mumford.

Langley: 4 houses in Slough-rd. for Mansell and Stevens.

FARNHAM RURAL.—Plans were approved by the Farnham Rural District Council as follows:—Additions to Amesbury School, Hazel-grove, Shottermill, Lt.-Col. C. L. Macdonald; house, Rowledge, Mrs. A. Pennington; house, Ash Hill-rd., Ash, Mrs. C. F. Hawkins.

FELTHAM.—A Salvation Army hall is to be built at Feltham, Middlesex.

FULBOURN.—The Isle of Ely C.C. has, with reference to the proposed extension of the Mental hospital, agreed to the erection of the three pairs of houses, and also concurred in the provision of laundry machinery (£1,275), and engineering plant for heating and electric light (£24,000).

GUILDFORD.—The R.D.C. have agreed to consider a loan for the purchase of building sites at Albury and Merrow, and recommend that application be made to the Ministry of Health for sanction to borrow £800.

GUILDFORD.—The T.C. has accepted a motion that steps be taken to prepare a scheme for the provision of an Assize Court in Stoke Park, and to present a report as to the cost, and the contribution the county would be prepared to make.

HALIFAX.—No opposition was offered at a Ministry of Health inquiry at Halifax into the Corporation's application for powers to borrow £950 for conversion of the large swimming bath at Woodside Baths into a hall for four months during the winter.

HENDON.—Council are asking sanction for a loan of £64,629 for an isolation hospital.—U.D.C. propose to erect 320 houses at Clitterhouse-la., Cricklewood.

KIDDERMINSTER.—Plans were submitted to the R.D.C. as follows: House in Whitehall-rd. for A. C. Stone; house in same road for F. Fehrenbach.

KNARESBOROUGH—The Knaresborough and District Conservative Association has unanimously decided to purchase Byrnand House, in York-pl., together with the house adjoining, for the sum of £1,600. The work of reconstruction as association premises is to be put in hand forthwith.

LANCASTER.—Plans for the new silk yarn factory for Messrs. J. Nelson & Sons, Valley Mills, Nelson, to be erected just beyond the Lancaster borough boundary by the Lunesdale Rural District Council have been approved.

LEEDS.—Sanction has been received from the Minister of Health to the borrowing of the following sums:—£27,580 for road works and £6,245 for sewers in connection with the widening of Scott Hall-rd. Application is to be made to the Minister of Health for sanction to the borrowing of the following sums: £3,523 for the widening of a portion of York-rd. between Seacroft Hospital entrance and Foundry-lane: £9,000 in connection with the acquisition of land off Stanningley-rd., Bramley, for housing purposes.

LEWES.—East Sussex C.C. proposes to purchase land at the rear of Castlegate House, and within the precincts of the famous Lewes Castle, for the erection thereon of a building to provide additional office accommodation, and to connect this building with the County Hall.

LINDSEY.—The following expenditure was authorised by the County Council: Road widening at Torksey, £1,250; road improvement at Gowts Bridge, Ingoldmells, £2,000; road improvement at Wragholme, £2,500; purchase of elementary school site at Cleethorpes, £2,020; erection of new school, Cemetery-rd., Scunthorpe, £18,850, in lieu of £15,500 previously authorised; and erection of isolation hospital at Brumby, £24,150, in lieu of £23,000 approved by the Council on October 29 last.

LONDON (CLAPHAM).—L.C.C. are to erect a secondary school at Clapham Common at £24,000.

LONDON (ISLINGTON).—B.C. received formal sanction of L.C.C. to brorowing of £32,500 in respect of paving works in Camden-rd., Isledon-rd., and Tollington-rd.

LONDON.—Christ Church Vicarage, Kew-rd., is to be practically rebuilt next month at a cost of £1,500.

LOUGHTON.—At the U.D.C. meeting it was reported that the Ministry had sanctioned the loan of £700 for the purchase of land in Englands-lane for a housing site, and that the clerk had applied to the Midland Bank for the loan.

LURGAN.—Plans for the erection of 11 new houses under the Housing Acts were submitted and approved of. Mr. W. R. Rutherford, town surveyor, remarked that he understood the Irish Land Trust were proceeding with plans for erecting 12 ex-Service men's houses on the Waringstown-rd., under the Sailors' and Soldiers' Housing Scheme.

NEWHAVEN.—It was decided by the U.D.C. to make application to the Ministry of Health to the granting of the subsidy in respect of a further 30 houses, to be commenced by private enterprise before March 31 next. The following plans were approved: for a pair of bungalows at Second-av., submitted by Mr. O. J. Hockley; and for a new entrance to the Crown Inn, submitted by the Rock Brewery, Ltd.

PLYMOUTH.—The R.D.C. have resolved that application be made to the Minister of Health for sanction to borrow the sum of £6,000, for the provision of a small-pox hospital at Sparkwell, Devon.

PLYMOUTH.—The C.B. has resolved that the Borough Surveyor prepare and submit detailed plans for the extension of the offices at the rear of the Guildhall for the accommodation of the Borough Treasurer's Department, in accordance with scheme approved by the Council.

PLYMOUTH.—The C.B. has resolved that a site at the Laira Recreation ground be appropriated for the Electricity and Street lighting Undertaking for the purpose of the erection of a transformer station.

PLYMOUTH.—Application is to be made to the Minister of Health for sanction to borrow £3,500 for the extension of the culvert at Pennycomequick from the North-rd. Section to Ford Park-rd.

PLYMOUTH.—Sanction of the Electricity Commissioners has been received to the borrowing of the sum of £20,918, for the purpose of the St. Budeaux and Swilly supplies.

RAVENSTHORPE.—The Board of Education has approved the plans for the erection of a new Council School at Ravensthorpe, and sanctioned an expenditure not to exceed £27,235. The plans provide accommodation for 300 senior and 300 junior scholars.

RAWDON.—£3,000 alterations are to be put in hand on the Temperance hall, to convert it to an up-to-date theatre. Joe Hodgson's Agency, Bradford.

RETFORD.—The Town Council has agreed to the recommendations of the Electricity Committee that application should be made to the Electricity Commissioners for sanction to obtain loans amounting to £18,000 for further development of the Corporation's electricity undertaking.

ROTHWELL.—The Building Committee of the U.D.C. approved the following plans: H. Wood, house, Melbourne-yd., Rothwell; A. & H. Austwick, 2 semi-detached houses, Leadwell-la., Robin Hood: estate plan for development of field belonging to Mrs. Elliott, Greenla., Lofthouse.

RUISLIP.—Main road from Greenford to Ealing is to be widened to 60 feet.

SCARBOROUGH.—Ministry of Health has approved the borrowing by the Council of the sums of £4,821 and £311 in respect of the road drainage and lay-out works, shelters and wire fencing in connection with the new North Cliff 18 holes golf course. The plans of the new Club House at £7,500 have also been approved. The Borough Engineer has been instructed to obtain tenders, the work to be commenced as soon as possible.

SEFTON.—The following buildings plans were submitted to the R.D.C. and approved:—Amended plans of the rebuilding of the Sefton Arms, Carr-lane, West Derby Rural; alterations and additions of lavatories to Royal Standard Hotel, West Derby Rural; three pairs semi-detached houses to be built on land belonging to the British Enka Artificial Silk Factory, Aintree, for the use of their staff; and shop to be built on the Preston Main road, opposite the Racecourse, Aintree.

SHEFFIELD.—The Yellow Lion Hotel, Haymarket, Sheffield, which stands in one of the most prominent shopping centres of the city, will probably shortly be converted into shop and business premises.

SHEFFIELD.—The growth of Ecclesall district has made it necessary for the Post Office to build a new sorting office to serve that area. Office is to be on Ecclesall-rd., near Greystones Picture Palcea.

SKEGBY.—It was decided at a recent R.D.C. meeting to apply for sanction to erect 30 additional houses at Skegby.

SOUTH SHIELDS.—Regarding the erection of a new fire-station and policemen's houses, the amended estimate of the architects (Messrs. T. A. Page & Son) is £19,200 for the complete scheme, and £12,200 for a curtailed one.

SOYLAND.—The U.D.C. has decided to build a further batch of subsidy houses at a cost of £575 each.

SOWERBY.—Plans submitted by W. & R. K. Lee Ltd., for extensions to their offices were approved by the U.D.C.

STORRINGTON.—The Post Office District Surveyor at Portsmouth advertises for premises for reconstruction into a telephone exchange, and for a site on which to build a new exchange.

SUTTON.—Plans were passed by U.D.C. for 14 houses in Ridge-rd., for H. C. Edgar; 2 houses in Grennell-rd., for W. Hawker; the new secondary school for boys in Manor-la., for the Surrey Education Committee; 8 shops and maisonetes and 12 garages at 284-298, High-st., for Arthur C. Geen; five shops, Nos. 149-157, High-st., for L. G. Hartley; a house in the Downsway for R. S. Deacon; 4 houses in Grennell-rd., for A. H. Lovatt; a mission hall at the corner of Vernon and St. Barnabas'-rds., for H. M. Messenger; a house at 21, The Downsway, for A. H. Room; and 46 houses in Hillview-rd.

TORQUAY.—The Corporation are to provide a sun lounge at a cost of £3,000. They have also asked a committee to consider sites suitable for a proposed municipal aerodrome.

TORQUAY.—The Town Council has given instructions to its Entertainment Committee to prepare a scheme for the erection of a covered building on the sea front which can be used for band concerts in inclement weather during the summer and a rendezvous during the winter season.

WALLASEY.—The £5,670 bequeathed to the Wallasey Central Hospital by the late Mr. Fletcher Rogers is to be devoted to the building fund of the new nurses' home.

WALLSEND.—A recommendation of the Sanitary Committee to build 12 two-roomed houses in flats in Tyne View-terr. was approved.

WARRINGTON.—The C.B. has resolved that application be made to the Ministry of Health for their sanction to the borrowing of the sum of £3,513 14s. 11d. for the setting back of the cemetery wall and re-erecting same in concrete and iron railings; also that new railings be erected from the entrance to Victoria Park to Black Bear Bridge at an estimated cost of £900, and that application be made to the Minister of Health for sanction to the borrowing of the necessary money.

WATERFORD.—The Ministry of Industry and Commerce, Dublin, has written to Waterford Harbour Board giving permission for the board to invite tenders for the construction of a new wharf and other improvements, towards which the Ministry would sanction a guarantee for a loan of about £50,000.

WHITBY.—An important portion of the late Sir George Elliot's West Cliff Estate has been acquired by the U.D.C. The principal portion of the ground is to be developed for purposes of recreation, and other portions will be sold for building sites.

* See also our List of Contracts, Competitions, etc.

PRICES CURRENT OF MATERIALS.

[Owing to the exceptional circumstances which prevail at the present time, prices of materials should be confirmed by inquiry. Ed.]

BRICKS, &c.

Per 1,000 Alongside, in River Thames up to London Bridge.

	£	s.	d.
est Stocks	4	5	6
econd Hard Stocks	3	19	6

Per 1,000. Delivered at London Goods Stations.

	£	s.	d.
lettons, at			
King's Cross	2	14	3
o. grooved for Plaster	2	16	3
o. Bullnose	3	8	3
est Stourbridge Fire Brick :—			
2½ in.	8	11	0
3 in.	10	3	0

GLAZED BRICKS—

	£	s.	d.
est White			
Ivory, and Salt Glazed			
Stretchers	21	10	0
leaders	21	0	0
uoins, Bull-nose and 4½ in.			
lats	28	0	0

D'ble Str'tch'rs 30 0 0
D'ble Headers 27 0 0
One Side and two Ends 31 0 0
Two Sides and one End 32 0 0
Splays and Squints 28 10 0

Second Quality, £1 per 1,000 less than best. Cream nd buff, £2 extra over white. Other colours. Hard laze. £5 10s. extra over white.

BREEZE CONCRETE SLABS.
Delivered London.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
in. per yd. super	1	11	3 in. per yd, super	2	9
½ in „ „	2	4	4 in. „ „	3	6

	s.	d.	
hames Ballast	10	6	per yd.
it Sand	13	9	„ „
hames Sand	14	6	„ „
est Washed Sand	14	6	„ „
in. Shingle for Ferro-Concrete	12	9	„ „
in.	14	0	„ „
in. Broken Brick	11	6	„ „
an Breeze	8	0	„ „

delivered 2 miles radius Paddington.

Per ton delivered in London area in full van loads.

est Portland Cement. British Standard Specification. Test £2 13 0 to £2 15 0
46s. alongside at Vauxhall in 80-ton lots.

errocrete per ton extra on above	0	10	0
uper Cement (Waterproof)	4	8	0
oman Cement	8	15	0
arian Cement	5	15	0
eene's Cement, White	5	15	0
„ „ Pink	5	10	0
laster, Coarse, Pink	3	0	0
„ „ White	3	12	6
„ Fine	5	12	0
rapite, Coarse	3	9	0
„ Finish	3	17	0
rey Stone Lime	3	0	9
alk Lime	3	0	9
est Ground Blue Lias Lime	2	13	6
air per cwt.	2	2	6
anite Chippings	1	12	0

OTE.—Sacks are charged 1s. 9d. each and credited 1s. 6d. if returned in good condition within three months carr. pd.
ourbridge Fireclay in s'cks 37s. 0d. per ton at rly. dp.

STONE.

ATH STONE.—Delivered in railway trucks at Westbourne Park, Paddington, G.W.R., or South Lambeth, G.W.R., per ft. cube ..... s. d. 2 10

ORTLAND STONE.—
Brown Whitbed, in random blocks of 20 ft. average, delivered in railway trucks at Nine Elms, L. & S.W.R., South Lambeth Station, G.W.R., and Westbourne Park, Paddington, G.W.R., per ft. cube 4 4½
Do. do. delivered on road wagons at above stations, per ft. cube 4 5½
White basebed, 3d. per ft. cube extra.
NOTE.—1d. per ft. cube extra for every foot over 20 ft. *average*, and ½d. beyond 30 ft.

PTON-WOOD STONE—

	s.	d.
Delivered at any Goods Station, London.		
ndom blocks from 10 ft. and over P. ft. cb.	17	0
wn two sides „	27	0
wn three or four sides „	32	0

RK STONE, BLUE—*Robin Hood Quality.*
Delivered at any Goods Station, London.

g. sawn two sides landings to sizes (under 0 ft. super) Per ft. super	5	6
g. rubbed two sides, ditto „	6	0
g. sawn two sides slabs (random sizes) „	2	3½
g. to 2½ in. sawn one side slabs (random sizes) „	1	6½
n. to 2 in. ditto, ditto „	1	4

RD YORK—
Delivered at any Goods Station, London.

ppled random blocks Per ft. cube	6	3
g. sawn two sides landing to sizes (under 0 ft. super) Per ft. super	5	1½
g. rubbed two sides, ditto „	6	1½
g. sawn two sides slabs (random sizes) „	2	10
g. ditto ditto „	2	1½
g. self-faced random flags ...Per yd. super	9	0

CAST STONE.

ivered in London area in full-van loads, per ft.
e:—Plain, 8s. 6d. ; Moulded, 9s. 6d. Cills, 10s. 0d,

WOOD.

GOOD BUILDING DEAL.

hes.	per stan.	hes.	per stan.
× 11	£28 0	3 × 6	£21 0
× 9	25 0	3 × 11	25 0
× 8	24 0	2 × 11	25 0
× 7	23 0	3 × 9	24 0
× 8	21 0	2½ × 9	23 0
× 7	20 0	3 × 4½	22 0
× 7	20 0	3 × 4	22 0

PLANED BOARDS.

11	£27 0	1 × 9	£26 0

PLAIN EDGE FLOORING.

Inches	per sq.	Inches.	per sq.
⅞	20 /-	1¼	31 /-
⅞	22 /-	1½	34 /-
1	25 /-		

TONGUED AND GROOVED FLOORING

Inches.	per sq.	Inches.	per sq.
1	25 /-	⅝	16 /6
1¼	31 /-	¾	19 /-
1½	34 /-	1	24 /-

MATCHING (BEST).

BATTENS.

Inches.	s.	d.
¾ × 2	2	6 per 100 ft.

SAWN LATHS.

Per bundle	0	2	4

1" AND UP THICK.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Dry Austrian Wainscot, per ft. cube	0	16	0	to 0	18	0
Dry American and/or Japanese Figured Oak, ft. cube	0	15	0	to	—	
Dry American and/or Japanese Plain Oak, ft. cube	0	11	0	to 0	13	0
Dry sq. edged Honduras Mahogany, ft. cube	0	16	0	to 0	18	0
Dry Log cut Honduras Mahogany, ft. cube	0	18	0	to 1	1	0
Dry Cuba Mahogany, ft. cube	1	4	0	to 1	10	0
Dry Teak, ft. cube	0	13	0	to 0	15	0
Dry American Whitewood, ft. cube	0	11	0	to 0	14	0
Best Scotch glue, per cwt.	4	10	0	to	—	
Liquid Glue, per cwt.	4	7	0	to 5	10	0

SLATES.

First quality slates from Bangor or Portmadoc carriage paid in full truck loads to London Rate Station. Per 1,000.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
24 by 12	32	18	4	18 by 10	18	12	11
22 by 12	29	17	11	18 by 9	16	9	2
22 by 11	27	14	2	16 by 10	15	12	6
20 by 12	26	5	0	16 by 8	12	3	9
20 by 10	22	10	0				

TILES.

Delivered at London rate stations in full truckloads of not less than 4 tons. Per 1,000 f.o.r. London.

	£	s.	d.
Best machine-made tiles from Broseley or Staffordshire district	5	12	6
ditto hand-made ditto	5	17	6
Ornamental ditto	6	2	6
Hip and valley tiles (per dozen) Hand-made	0	9	6
Machine-made	0	9	0

METALS.

JOISTS, GIRDERS, &c., TO LONDON STATION, PER TON—

	£	s.	d.
R.S. Joists, cut and fitted	12	10	0
Plain Compound Girders	14	10	0
„ „ Stanchions	16	10	0
In Roof Work	19	10	0

MILD STEEL ROUNDS.
To London Station, per ton.

Diameter.	£	s.	d.	Diameter.	£	s.	d.
½ in.	12	0	0	⅝ in. to ½ in.	10	15	0
⅜ in.	11	0	0	⅝ in. to 2⅞ in.	10	10	0

WROUGHT-IRON TUBES AND FITTINGS—
(Discount off List for lot of not less than £7 net value delivered direct from Works, 2½ per cent. less above gross discounts, carriage forward, if sent from London Stocks.)

	Tubes.	Fittings Over ½"	Flanges Over ½"
Black Gas	67½%	45%	55%
Galvanised Gas	52½%	35%	45%
Blue Water	62½%	40%	50%
Galvanised Water	46½%	30%	40%
Red Steam	57½%	35%	45%
Galvanised Steam	40 %	25%	35%

C.I. HALF-ROUND GUTTERS—London Prices ex Works.

Per yd. in 6 ft. lengths.	Gutters.	Angles and Nozzles.	Stop Ends.
3 in.	1/3½	11½d.	3½d.
3½ in.	1/4½	1/1½	3½d.
4 in.	1/6	1/3	3½d.
4½ in.	1/7½	1/4½	4½d.
5 in.	1/10½	1/6½	5½d.

O.G. GUTTERS.

3 in.	1/8	1/4½	3½d.
3½ in.	1/8	1/4½	3½d.
4 in.	1/9½	1/4½	3½d.
4½ in.	1/11½	1/7½	4½d.
5 in.	2/4½	1/10½	5½d.

RAIN-WATER PIPES, &c.

per yd. in 6 fts.	Pipe.	Bends, stock angles.	Branches. stock angles.
2 in. plain	1/10½	1/3	1/9½
2½ in. „	2/0½	1/4½	2/1½
3 in. „	2/6	1/9	2/7½
3½ in. „	2/11½	2/0½	3/0½
4 in. „	3/5	2/6½	3/8½

L.C.C. COATED SOIL PIPES—London-Prices ex Works

	Pipe.	Bends, stock angles.	Branches. stock angles
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
2 in. per yd. in 6 fts. plain	3 3	2 4½	2 10
2½ in. „	3 9	2 7½	3 7
3 in. „	4 6	2 10	4 2½
3½ in. „	4 11½	3 7	4 11½
4 in. „	5 5½	4 0½	5 9

L.C.C. COATED DRAIN PIPES—London-Prices ex Works.

	Pipe.	Bends, stock angles.	Branches. stock angles.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
3 in. per yd. in 9 ft. lengths	4 4	5 1	8 0½
4 in. „ „	6 2	5 8	10 0
5 in. „ „	7 2	10 10	17 1
6 in. „ „	8 6	13 2	21 9

Gasken for jointing, 38 /6 per cwt.

	Per ton in London. £	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
IRON—						
Common bars	13	0	0	to 14	10	0
Staffordshire Crown Bars—						
Good merchant quality	14	5	0	to 15	5	0
Staffordshire Marked Bars	16	5	0	... 17	5	0
Mild Steel Bars	10	0	0	... 11	0	0
Steel Bars, Ferro-Concrete quality, basis price	10	0	0	... 11	0	0
Hoop iron, basis price	12	0	0	... 13	0	0
„ Galvanised	27	0	0	... 28	0	0
Soft Steel Sheets. Black—						
Ordinary sizes to 20 g.	13	5	0	... 14	5	0
„ „ „ 24 g.	14	5	0	... 15	5	0
„ „ „ 26 g.	16	5	0	... 17	5	0
Sheets Flat Best Soft Steel, C.R. & C.A. quality—						
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft to 20g.	15	10	0	... 16	10	0
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 22 g. and 24 g.	16	10	0	... 17	10	0
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 26 g.	18	10	0	... 20	10	0
No. 1 quality £4 per ton extra.						
Flat and Galvanised Corrugated Sheets—						
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. to 9 ft. to 20 g.	18	0	0	... 19	0	0
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. to 9 ft. to 22 g. and 24 g.	18	10	0	... 19	10	0
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. to 9 ft. to 26 g.	21	10	0	... 22	10	0
Sheets Galvanised Flat, Best quality—						
Best Soft Steel Sheets, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 20 g. and thicker	22	0	0	... 23	0	0
Best Soft Steel Sheets, 22 g. and 24 g.	24	0	0	... 26	0	0
Best Soft Steel Sheets, 26 g.	25	10	0	... 26	10	0
Cut Nails, 3 in. to 6 in.	19	0	0			

(Under 3 in. usual trade extras.)

METAL WINDOWS.—Standard sizes, suitable for complete houses, including all fittings, painting two coats, and delivery to job, average price about 1s. 4d. to 1s. 7d. per foot super.

LEAD, &c.

(Delivered in London.)	£	s.	d.
LEAD—Sheet, English, 4 lb. and up	32	0	0
Pipe in coils	32	10	0
Soil pipe	35	10	0
Compo Pipe	36	0	0

NOTE.—Country delivery, 20s. per ton extra ; lots under 3 cwt. 3s. per cwt. extra, and over 3 cwt. and under 5 cwt., 1s. 6d. per cwt. extra. Cut to sizes, 2s. cwt. extra.

Oil lead, ex London area, at Mills per ton	22	0	0

COPPER.

	s.	d.
Seamless Copper tubes (basis) per lb.	1	0½
Strong sheet „	1	0
Thin „	1	1
Copper nails „	2	3
Copper wire „	2	4

PLUMBERS' BRASS WORK.
Delivered in London.

NEW RIVER PATTERN SCREW DOWN BIB COCKS FOR IRON.

½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.
29/-	45/-	76/-	153/-	246/-	510/- per doz.

NEW RIVER PATTERN SCREW DOWN STOP COCKS AND UNIONS.

½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.
41/6	62/-	92/-	174/-	300/-	588/- per doz.

NEW RIVER PATTERN SCREW DOWN MAIN FERRULES.

½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.
39.6	60.-	116/6 per doz.

CAPS AND SCREWS.

1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	3 in.	3½ in.	4 in.
7/6	10/-	14/-	23/-	30/-	42/-per doz.

DOUBLE NUT BOILER SCREWS.

½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.
7/6	11/-	17/-	29/-	36/-	63/- per doz.

BRASS SLEEVES.

1½ in.	2 in.	3 in.	3½ in.	4 in.
10/-	12/-	20/-	24/-	31/- per doz.

NEW RIVER PATTERN CROYDON BALL VALVES, S.F.

½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.
35/-	56/-	98/-	162/-	228/- per doz.

DRAWN LEAD P. & S. TRAPS WITH BRASS CLEANING SCREW.

1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	3 in.
8 lbs. P. traps	33/-	41/-	56/-	101/- per doz.
8. lbs. S. traps	35/-	45/-	66/-	126/- „

TIN—English Ingots, 3/1 per lb. SOLDER—Plumber's 1/4, Tinmen's 1/7, Blowpipe 1/7 per lb.

PAINTS, &c.

Raw Linseed Oil, in pipes per gallon	0	3	1
„ „ „ in barrels „	0	3	3
„ „ „ in drums „	0	3	5
Boiled „ in barrels „	0	3	5
„ „ in drums „	0	3	8
Turpentine in barrels „	0	4	0
„ in drums (10 gall.) „	0	4	2
Genuine Ground English White Lead, per ton (In not less than 5 cwt. casks.)	46	0	0

GENUINE WHITE LEAD PAINT—
"Father Thames," "Nine Elms," "Park," "Supremus," "St. Paul's," "Morganswyte," "Polacco," "J." Brand and other best brands in 14 lb. tins) not less than 5 cwt. lots per ton delivered 65 10 0
Red Lead, Dry (packages extra)... per ton 38 0 0
Best Linseed Oil Putty ..... per cwt. 0 15 0
Filicol „ 0 15 6
Size. XD quality fkn. 0 3 6

continued on page 260.

*The information given on this page has been specially compiled for THE BUILDER and is copyright. Our aim in this list is to give, as far as possible, the *average* prices of materials, not necessarily the highest or lowest. Quality and quantity obviously affect prices—a fact which should be remembered by those who make use of this information.

PRICES CURRENT OF MATERIALS (*contd.*)

GLASS.

ENGLISH SHEET GLASS IN CRATES OF STOCK SIZES.

	Per ft.		Per ft.
15 oz. fourths ...	2¾d.	32 oz. fourths	6¾d.
15 ,, thirds ...	3¾d.	32 ,, thirds.....	9½d.
21 ,, fourths ...	4d.	Obscured Sheet, 15 oz.	3⅜d.
21 ,, thirds.....	4⅝d.	,, ,, 21 ,,	4⅛d.
26 ,, fourths ...	4½d.	Fluted 15 oz. 6⅛d., 21 oz. 9d.	
26 ,, thirds.....	6⅜d.	En'lled 15 oz. 4⅞d., 21 oz. 6⅝d.	

Extra price according to size and substance for squares cut from stock.

ENGLISH ROLLED PLATE IN CRATES OF STOCK SIZES.

	Per ft.
⅛ Rolled plate	4½d.
⅛ Rough rolled	5⅛d.
¼ Rough rolled	5⅞d.
Figured Rolled, Baltic, Oceanic, Arctic Stippolyte, and small and large Flemish White	6d.
Ditto, tinted	8¾d.
Rolled Sheet	5¼d.
White Rolled Cathedral	5⅜d.
Tinted do.	7½d.

Cast plate is same price as rough rolled.

VARNISHES, &c.

		Per Gallon. £ s. d.
Oak Varnish.....	Outside	0 14 0
Fine ditto	ditto	0 16 0
Fine Copal	ditto	0 18 0
Pale Copal	ditto	1 0 0
Pale Copal Carriage	ditto	1 4 0
Best ditto	ditto	1 12 0
Floor Varnish	Inside	0 18 0
Fine Pale Paper	ditto	0 18 0
Fine Copal Cabinet	ditto	1 2 6
Fine Copal Flatting	ditto	1 0 6
Hard Drying Oak	ditto	0 18 0
Fine Hard Drying Oak	ditto	0 19 0
Fine Copal Varnish.....	ditto	1 0 0
Pale ditto	ditto	1 2 0
Best ditto	ditto	1 12 0
Best Japan Gold Size		0 12 6
Best Black Japan		0 10 6
Oak and Mahogany Stain (water)		0 12 0
Brunswick Black.....		0 7 6
Berlin Black.....		0 14 6
Knotting (patent)		1 5 0
French and Brush Polish		0 17 0
Liquid Dryers in Terebine.....		0 9 0
Cuirass Black Enamel		0 7 0

NEW BUILDINGS IN SCOTLAND

Glasgow.—New College.—The Governors of the West of Scotland Agricultural College have decided to acquire a site at Pollok, Glasgow, for a new college, dairy school, etc., from Sir John Stirling Maxwell, at a price of £25,000. The whole cost of the scheme will amount to about £150,000.

Edinburgh.—Building Work.—The Housing Committee of the City Council propose to erect 388 houses on their Prestonfield Housing area. A tender of £111,754 2s. 10d. from Messrs John Hardie & Son has been accepted. A £134,642 contract for houses at Stenhouse Mills area has been shared by Messrs. G. & R. Cousin, 24, Hill-street, and W. Arnot, McLeod & Co., 3, Clifton-terrace. Messrs. Hardie have also secured a £6,344 contract for houses at the Featherstall (Corstorphine) area.

Edinburgh.—Power Station.—The Electricity Committee of the City Council are to erect a new power station at Westbank, Portobello. A £33,867 contract for the mason work of superstructure has been let to John Angus & Sons, while the steelwork—to cost £18,580—is being done by Redpath, Brown & Co.

Alloway Kirk.

At a recent meeting of Ayr Parish Council, intimation was made from H.M. Office of Works that the Ancient Monuments Board of Scotland had decided to schedule Alloway Kirk as a monument the preservation of which is of national importance. Alloway Kirk is the ruined church within the kirkyard at Alloway which will be for ever associated with Burn's poem, "Tam o'Shanter."

A Super Cinema : Manchester.

Plans are well advanced for a new super cinema and café rendezvous at Pendleton, Manchester. The new cinema will be built at the junction of the new Langworthy-road and Eccles Old-road, Pendleton, and the balcony will seat 800 people. The plans have been prepared by Mr. John Knight, of Manchester.

TRADE NEWS

Reconstruction of Piccadilly.

We understand that the concrete foundations of the Piccadilly roadway, which is now being reconstructed, are to be reinforced with B.R.C. Fabric, made by the British Reinforced Concrete Engineering Company, Ltd., Stafford.

Insulating Lumber Conference.

We are informed by Messrs. the Merchant Trading Co., Ltd., of 34, Bishopsgate, E.C.2, that they propose holding a conference of "Celotex" distributors of Great Britain and Ireland, with a view to sounding a new note in trade co-operation and the introduction of a closer relationship in the development in the market of this product. The Conference will be held on November 17 and 18 next, and the company—who will advise specifically at a later date of arrangements—hope that every distributor of their products will attend. A copy of the preliminary announcement, which includes a chart of distributers throughout the U.K., will be sent upon application.

Gas Fire Suites.

Manufacturers have for several years set out to design fireplaces suitable, by their price and size, for use in housing schemes, and notable examples are those two gas-fire suites recently introduced by the Nautilus Fire Co., of 60, Oxford-street, London. These two suites are known as the "F. H." and the "R. H."—designations which distinguish a *flat* hearth and a *raised* hearth, the only difference between the two. Each consists of a high-grade gas fire, with a surround of *English* tiles in any colour, a slabbed or loose hearth, and a mantelpiece of whitewood. The gas fire is of a modern and highly efficient pattern; it burns silently, and is of simple design. The economical burner is of the Radiation patent type. The "F.H." and the "R.H." suites are especially suitable for use with Nautilus Economy Gas Flues. These consist of a series of cast-concrete blocks built into the thickness of the wall, and providing a flue area of 12 in. by 2 in. There is no projecting chimney-breast in the room and no large brick chimney-stack on the roof, and the savings in building costs are, we understand, very considerable.

Ransome Concrete Mixers.

Messrs. Ransomes & Rapier, Ltd., Ipswich, who have been the sole manufacturers of the Ransome concrete mixers since 1907, have recently acquired the selling rights, patents, and goodwill of the Ransome Machinery Co. (1920), Ltd., and will accordingly market the mixers themselves in future.

New Escalator at Waterloo.

A new comb-type escalator was put into service at Waterloo recently. This stairway is one of three which will connect the Hampstead and Bakerloo Tubes with the main-line station. Work on the remaining two escalators is being hurried forward, and it is hoped to have them all in service by October. The four lifts will remain in service. The new escalator—an upward one—adjoins the lifts, and passengers will thus have a choice of either means of transport to the main-line platforms. A new system of concealed lighting has been introduced in the new escalator tunnel. The lamps are supported on pedestal holders fixed in the handrail balustrade and throw their light on to the roof. The escalator is the 76th to be installed on the Underground system.

Port of London Improvement Scheme.

The Port of London Authority, at their recent meeting, placed with Sir Robert McAlpine and Sons the contract for the second portion of the scheme for the improvement of West India and Millwall Docks. The order is for £700,000, and will give employment to 1,000 men. The work consists of the construction of a new entrance lock to the South West India Dock, 590 feet long by 80 feet wide. Messrs. Armstrong, Whitworth and Co. have received the order for three pairs of steel dock gates complete with hydraulic operating machinery for the new 110 ft. entrance at Tilbury. These gates, which are the second largest in Great Britain, will be constructed at the Armstrong Naval Yard.

BUILDING TRADE WAGES IN SCOTLAND.*

The following are the present rates of wages in the building trade in the principal towns of Scotland. Every endeavour is made to ensure accuracy, but we cannot be responsible for errors that may occur :—

	Masons.	Bricklayers.	Carpenters, Joiners.	Plasterers.	Slaters.	Plumbers.	Painters.	Labourers—Masons', Bricklayers', Plasterers'.
Aberdeen	1/8	1/8½	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/7	10½d. to 1/1
Airdrie.....	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	—	1/6½	1/3
Alexandria	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	—	1/2½ to 1/3½
Arbroath.....	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7½	1/7	1/7	1/5½	1/1½
Ayr	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/3
Bathgate.....	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8½	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/2 to 1/3
Blairgowrie.....	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7½	1/5	1/7	1/4	10d. to 1/-
Bo'ness	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3
Coatbridge	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	—	1/6½	1/3 to 1/3½
Dumbarton.....	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Dumfries.....	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Dundee	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3
Dunfermline	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Edinburgh	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Falkirk	1/7½	1/7½	1/7	1/8	1/7	1/7	1/6½	1/2½
Fort William	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/2
Galashiels	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Glasgow	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Greenock.....	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/7	1/0½ to 1/3½
Hamilton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/3½
Hawick	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7-1/7½	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Helensburgh	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/7	1/3½
Inverness	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/- to 1/2
Kilmarnock	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Kirkcaldy	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Kirkwall	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/4	1/-
Lanark	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6	1/- to 1/2
Leith	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Motherwell	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/3½
Perth	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/3
Stirling	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Stirlingshire								
(Eastern District)	1/8-1/10	1/8-1/10	1/8	1/9	1/7	1/8	1/6½	1/3½
Wishaw	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/7	1/3½

* The information given in this table is copyright. The rates of wages in the various towns in England and Wales are given on page 255.

CURRENT PRICES FOR BUILDING WORK IN LONDON*

EXCAVATOR.

		s.	d.
gging and throwing or wheeling and filling carts, and carting away to shoot—6 ft. deep	per yard cube	11	0
ld if in clay	,, ,,	1	0
ld for every additional depth of 6 ft.	,, ,,	0	6
anking and strutting to trenches	per foot super	0	5
Do. to sides of excavation, including shoring	,, ,,	1	0

CONCRETOR.

		s.	d.
rtland cement concrete in foundation 1 to 6	per yard cube	38	0
ld if in underpinning in short lengths	,, ,,	7	0
ld if in floors 6 in. thick	,, ,,	3	3
ld if in beams	,, ,,	3	9
ld if aggregate 1 : 2 : 4	,, ,,	10	0
ld for hoisting not exceeding 10 ft. beyond the first 10 ft.	,, ,,	2	6

BRICKLAYER.

		£	s.	d.
educed brickwork in lime mortar and Fletton bricks	per rod	32	0	0
ld if in stocks	,,	7	10	0
ld if in Staffordshire blues	,,	22	0	0
ld if in Portland cement and sand	,,	1	10	0

FACINGS.

		s.	d.
xtra for facing in English or Flemish bond for every 10s. per 1,000 over the price of the common bricks	per ft. super	0	1¼

POINTING.

		s.	d.
eat flat struck or weathered joint	,, ,,	0	3

ARCHES.

		s.	d.
xtra only to the price of ordinary brickwork :—			
ir external in half brick rings	,, ,,	0	10
xed in stocks	,, ,,	1	9
ubbed and gauged jointed in putty camber or segmental	,, ,,	0	6

SUNDRIES.

		s.	d.
amp course in double course of slates breaking joint and bedded in Portland cement	,, ,,	0	1
etting ordinary register grates and stoves	each	1	0
etting kitchener, including forming flues, &c., with all necessary fire bricks	,,	4	15

ASPHALTER.

		s.	d.
alf-inch horizontal damp course	per yard super	4	6
hree-quarter-inch vertical damp course	,, ,,	9	6
hree-quarter-inch on flats in two thicknesses	,, ,,	6	3
ngle fillet	per foot run	0	3
irting and fillet 6 in. high	,, ,,	1	2

MASON.

		s.	d.
ork stone templates fixed	per foot cube	13	0
ork stone sills fixed	,, ,,	22	0
ath stone and all labour fixed	,, ,,	10	6
rtland stone fixed	,, ,,	20	0

SLATER.

		s.	d.
elsh 16 in. × 8 in. 3 in. lap, including nails	per square	72	9
Do. 20 in. × 10 in. Do. Do.	,,	80	9
Do. 24 in. × 12 in. Do. Do.	,,	90	0

CARPENTER AND JOINER.

		s.	d.
framed in plates	per foot cube	5	0
Do. joists	,, ,,	5	6
Do. roofs, floors and partitions	,, ,,	6	0
Do. trusses	,, ,,	8	6

		¾″	1″	1¼″	2″
al rough close boarding	per sq.	35/6	40/–	45/–	72/–

		s.	d.
at centering for concrete floor, including struts or hangers	,,	50	0
Do. to beams	per ft. sup.	1	0
itres for arches	,,	1	6
tter boards and bearers	,,	1	0

FLOORING.

		¾″	1″	1¼″	1½″
al-edges shot	per sq.	—	44/6	53/–	60/6
tongued and grooved	,,	—	49/–	57/6	65/–
matchings	,,	45/–	51/–	—	—
ulded skirting, including backings and grounds	per ft. sup.	1/6	1/9	2/0	2/6

SASHES AND FRAMES.

		s.	d.
e-and-a-half moulded sashes or casements	per foot super	1	10
o Do. Do. Do.	,, ,,	2	1
d for fitting and fixing	,, ,,	0	3
l-cased frames with 1 in. inner and outer linings, 1½ in. pulley stiles tongued to linings, hard wood sills with 2 in. moulded sashes in squares, double hung, double hung with pulleys, lines and weights; average size	,, ,,	3	9

DOORS.

		1½″	1¾″	2″
-panel square framed	per ft. sup.	2/1	2/4	2/6
r-panel Do.	,,	2/5	2/8	2/11
-panel moulded both sides	,,	2/8	2/11	3/2
r-panel Do. Do.	,,	2/11	3/2	3/5

CARPENTER AND JOINER—continued.

FRAMES.

		s.	d.
Deal wrot moulded and rebated	per foot cube	14	0

		1″	1¼″	1½″
Plain deal jamb linings framed	per ft. sup.	1/7	1/8	1/11
Deal shelves and bearers	,,	1/4	1/6	1/9
Add if cross-tongued	,,	2d.	2d.	2d.

STAIRCASES.

	1″	1¼″	1½″	2″	2½″
Deal treads and risers in and including rough brackets	2/1	2/4	2/9	—	—
Deal strings wrot on both sides and framed	1/8	2/–	2/2	2/8	—

		s.	d.
Housings for steps and risers	each	0	11
Deal balusters, 1 in. × 1¼ in.	per ft. run	0	9
Mahogany handrail: average, 3 in. × 3 in.	,, ,,	6	0
Add if ramped	,, ,,	12	0
Add if wreathed	,, ,,	24	0

FIXING ONLY IRONMONGERY (INCLUDING SCREWS).

6 in. barrel bolts	8½d.	Rim locks	2/–
Sash fasteners	11½d.	Mortice locks	4/6
Casement fasteners	1/5	Patent spring hinges and letting into floor and making good	19/–
Casement stays	1/2		
Cupboard locks	1/5		

FOUNDER AND SMITH.

		s.	d.
Rolled steel joists	per cwt.	16	3
Plain compound girders	,,	19	0
Do. stanchions	,,	21	9
In roof work	,,	27	6

RAIN-WATER GOODS.

		3″	4″	5″	6″
Half-round plain rebated joints	ft. run	1/6	1/9	2/–	2/6
Ogee Do. Do.	,,	1/9	2/–	2/6	3/3
Rain-water pipes with ears	,,	1/9	2/7	—	—
Extra for shoes and bends	each	4/4	5/11	—	—
Do. stopped ends	,,	1/11	2/4½	3/7	4/–
Do. nozzles for inlets	,,	2/2	2/7	3/10	4/3

PLUMBER.

		s.	d.
Milled lead and laying in flashings and gutters	per cwt.	45	6
Do. Do. in flats	,,	44	6
Extra labour and solder in coated cesspools	each	6	9
Welf joint	per ft. run	0	6
Soldered seam	,, ,,	1	6
Copper nailing	,, ,,	0	6

		½″	¾″	1″	1½″	2″	4″
Drawn lead waste	per ft. run	1/2	1/9	2/–	3/4	4/–	—
Do. service	,,	1/8	2/2	2/7	3/10	—	—
Do. soil	,,	—	—	—	—	—	6/9
Bends in lead pipe	each	—	—	—	—	3/3	8/2
Soldered stop ends	,,	1/2	1/8	2/1	2/10	3/6	—
Red lead joints	,,	11d.	1/–	1/3	1/11	2/4	4/10
Wiped soldered joints	,,	2/10	3/6	4/–	4/11	6/6	9/9
Lead traps and cleaning screws	,,	—	—	—	14/7	19/6	—
Bib cocks and joints	,,	6/4	9/7	15/4	41/–	—	—
Stop cocks and joints	,,	15/4	17/2	25/8	64/–	—	—

PLASTERER.

		s.	d.
Render, float and set in lime and hair	per yard sup.	2	6
Do. Do. Sirapite	,, ,,	2	9
Do. Do. Keen's	,, ,,	4	0
Add saw lathing	,, ,,	1	7
Add metal lathing	,, ,,	2	6
(Not including hangers or runners, &c., for suspended ceilings.)			
Portland cement screed	,, ,,	2	2
Do. plain face	,, ,,	3	3
Mouldings in plaster	per 1 girth	0	1¾
One-and-a-half granolithic pavings	per yard sup.	5	9

GLAZIER.

		s.	d.
21-oz. sheet plain	per foot sup.	0	8½
26-oz. Do.	,, ,,	1	0
Obscured sheet	,, ,,	1	1
⅛-in. rolled plate	,, ,,	0	9
¼-in rough rolled or cast plate	,, ,,	0	10½
¼-in wired cast plate	,, ,,	1	4

PAINTER.

		s.	d.
Preparing and distempering, 2 coats	per yard sup.	0	9
Knotting and priming	,, ,,	0	7
Plain painting, 1 coat	,, ,,	0	9
Do. 2 coats	,, ,,	1	2
Do. 3 coats	,, ,,	1	9
Do. 4 coats	,, ,,	2	4
Graining	,, ,,	2	3
Varnishing twice	,, ,,	1	9
Sizing	,, ,,	0	3
Flatting	,, ,,	0	7
Enamel	,, ,,	1	1
Wax polishing	per foot sup.	0	6
French polishing	,, ,,	1	2
Preparing for and hanging paper	per piece, 2/– to 4/–		

*These prices apply to *new buildings only*. They cover superintendence by foreman and carry a profit of 10 % on the prime cost without establishment charges. A percentage of 1½ should be added for Employers' Liability and National Health and Unemployments Acts, and from 1s. 6d. per £100 for Fire Insurance. The whole of the information given on this page is copyright.

TENDERS

Communications for insertion under this heading should be addressed to "The Editor," and must reach him next week not later than Tuesday evening.

* Denotes *accepted*.
† Denotes *provisionally accepted*.
‡ Denotes *recommended for acceptance*.
§ Denotes *accepted subject to modification*.

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.—Stores in Broad Oak-road, Smallshaw, for the Hurst Brook Co-operative Society. Messrs. Lindley & Gibson, architects, Market-avenue :—

*J. Ridyard & Sons, Ashton-under-Lyne.

ATHERTON.—Branch premises in the Market-place, for the Westminster Bank, Limited. Messrs. William & Segar Owen, architects, Warrington and Liverpool :—

*A. E. Prescott, builder, Leigh.

BARNSLEY.—Elementary school at Ardsley Oaks. Messrs. Dyson Cawthorne & Coles, architects, 10, Regent-street :—

Masons—
*P. Dalby & Son £6,130
Joiner—
F. Ratcliffe 2,880
Slater—
*E. Fleming 465
Plasterer—
*H. S. Lockwood 649
Plumber—
*A. Bray 1,429
Painters—
*Barnsley Decorators £121 16 8
(All of Barnsley).

BARNSLEY.—For the addition of two classrooms at Monk Bretton schools, for the E.C. Messrs. Dyson Cawthorne & Coles, architects :—

Masons—
*P. Dalby & Son £520
Carpenters—
J. Watling & Son £293
Plumbers—
*E. Broley & Son, Ltd. 215
(All of Barnsley).

BIRMINGHAM.—Bailey Memorial sports pavilion, for the Aston Old Edwardian Rugby Football Club. Mr. Wm. F. Edwards, Architect, 1, Newhall-street, Birmingham :—

*T. Elvens & Sons, Hardsworth.

BRIDGWATER.—Conveniences with sports pavilion at Eastovic Park, for the T.C. Mr. H. P. Bishop, Town Hall.
*C. Bryer & Son, Ltd., Bridgwater £389

BRIGHTON.—184 houses on North Moulescoombe estate, for the Corporation :—

*Sir William Prescott & Sons, Ltd.

CARSHALTON.—Houses for the U.D.C. 40 parlour 72 non-parlour, and 28 houses. Mr. Hugh Mackintosh, architect, 1, Imperial-buildings, E. Croydon :—

G. J. Green & Son, Ltd., Croydon £94,292
Walter Jones & Sons., Ltd., Victoria-street .. 93,177
Pondag, Ltd., Paddington 91,188
F. G. Bursill, Arley, nr. Coventry 90,663
Perry (Ealing), Ltd., Ealing, W.5 89,500
Grace & Marsh, Waddon 89,356
Henry Parker & Co., Ltd, Victoria-street .. 88,892
G. Poulton & Sons, Thornton Heath 85,997
Truett & Steel, Thornton Heath 85,274
Nissen-Petren Houses, Ltd., Queen Victoria-street 85,065
E. H. Smith, Croydon 84,291
Durnfords, Ltd., The Parade, Claygate 81,000
John Laing & Sons, Ltd., Mill Hill, N.W.7 .. 79,670
H. Nash, Sutton 74,334
J. Ellingham, Ltd., Dartford 74,086
R. Mansell, Croydon 73,680
*Unit Construction Co., Ltd., Cloak Lane, E.C. 72,050
Architect's Estimate : £75,000.

CHESTER.—Structural alterations at 43, North-gate-street, for the City Council. City Surveyor :—

*P. Edwards, Dodleston £2,232

CHESTER.—35 houses on the Handbridge estate, for the City Council :—

*T. Boddy, Braughton £18,348

CHESTER.—Decoration of City and County schools, for the City Council :—

*W. T. Williams & Son, Chester £192

CHESTER.—Wood block flooring at the City and County School for Boys, for the City Council :—

*Industrial and General Flooring Co., Manchester £261 3 8

CHESTER.—Painting and colour-washing (a) Handbridge St. Mary's, and (b) Christchurch schools, for the City Council :—

(a) *Priddey & Son, Chester £175 0
(b) *Priddey & Son, Chester 137 14

COSELEY.—Forty-eight non-parlour houses on Upper Ettingshall-road housing site, for U.D.C. Mr. G. Edwin Mitchell, Surveyor :—

*M. Griffiths & Son, Ltd., Wolverhampton .. £11,748
£1,668 for Block of 4.
£848 for Block of 2.

*S. Percival, Coseley £8,388
£1,668 for Block of 4.
£846 for Block of 2.

DUDLEY.—Confectionery bakery in Tower-street, Dudley, for Messrs. T. Woodhouse & Sons, Ltd. Mr. Wm. F. Edwards, L.R.I.B.A., Architect, 1, Newhall-street, Birmingham :—

*Mark Round & Sons, Ltd., Dudley £2,755

DURHAM.—Various work to schools, for the Durham City Council. Mr. F. Willey, F.R.I.B.A., Architect, 34, Old Elvet :—

Bishop Auckland Boys' Grammar. ‡Eisel & Bradley, Coundon. Improvements, general repairs, etc. £960 1 2
Bishop Auckland Boys' Grammar. ‡Steel & Co., Ltd., Sunderland. Installation of low pressure hot water heating apparatus 392 18 0
Bishop Auckland Girls' County. ‡A. Snowden & Sons, Sunderland. Staff lavatory and library accommodation .. 123 1 0
Causey Row Council. ‡J. G. Bell, Annfield Plain. Conversion of closets into water-flushed closets 550 0 0
Dunston Hill Council. ‡Bewley & Scott, Dunston-on-Tyne. Erection of practical and science rooms 436 0 0
(a) General builder's work in substructure, slater's, plumber's and gasfitter's work in superstructure.
Dunston Hill Council. ‡Armstrong (Contractors), Ltd., Blaydon-on-Tyne. Erection of practical and science rooms (b) Superstructure 560 0 0
Easington Colliery Council. ‡W. Pearson & Son, West Hartlepool. Slated roof over flat to central hall of boys' department 799 0 0
Eppleton Colliery New Council. ‡P. Harle (Sunderland), Ltd, Sunderland. Tar paving to playgrounds, cartway, etc. 1,176 2 11
Fishburn New Council. ‡F. Kennedy, Bishop Auckland. Erection, etc. 4,007 9 6
Hetton-le-Hole Lyons Council. ‡G. M. Pearson, Hetton-le-Hole. Erection of substructure of practical room 193 0 0
Hetton-le-Hole Lyons Council. ‡G. W. Sparrow, Hetton-le-Hole. Erection of superstructure of practical room 375 10 0
Houghton-le-Spring. ‡Steel & Co., Ltd., Sunderland. Renewal of boiler and repairs to heating apparatus 106 6 0
Monkton New Council. ‡Hall Bros., Timber Co., Ltd., Tyne Dock. Boundary fences and gates to site 438 11 10
Monkton New Council. ‡P. Harle (Sunderland), Ltd., Sunderland. Tar paving to playgrounds, cartways, etc. 850 1 11
Murton Colliery Council. ‡J. & C. Oliver, Wingate. Repointing and general repairs 270 0 0
Nettlesworth New Council. ‡Durham & Veevers, East Boldon. Erection 5,380 0 0
New Seaham New Council. ‡Bradshaw & Cowell, Sunderland. Erection 16,435 17 11
Seaham Harbour Boys' Council. ‡T. Coates, Durham. Lead flat to cloak-room 178 14 0
Spennymoor Ald. Wraith Secondary. ‡R. Telfer & Son., Spennymoor. Erection of new physics laboratory (a) Superstructure 799 0 0
Do. do. (b) General builder's work in substructure and plumber's work in superstructure 377 0 0
Stillington Infants' Council. ‡T. Wilkinson, Sedgefield. Repairs due to dry rot 197 12 4
Thornley Council. ‡R. T. Vaux & Son., Sunderland. Installation of low pressure hot water heating apparatus in senior department 623 17 6
Wellfield New Secondary. ‡W. W. Brazell, West Hartlepool. Erection 27,225 14 6
Witton Park Council. ‡J. Moore & Sons, Shildon. General builder's work in substructure, etc., of new practical room and remodelling 570 12 4
Witton Park Council. †Eisel & Bradley, Coundon. Erection of superstructure of new practical room and additions to Infants Department 698 17 0

EASINGTON LANE, CO. DURHAM.—Miners' hall and institute. Messrs. P. L. Brown & Son, architects, Pearl-buildings, Newcastle-on-Tyne :—

*W. Pearson & Son, West Hartlepool.

EDINBURGH.—Sub-stations at Slateford, Junipergreen, Fairmilehead, and Trinity, for the Electricity Committee of the Corporation.

Masonry—
*A. S. Mill, Craiglockhart House.
Joiner and Plasterwork—
*A, Morrison, 26, N. High-street.
(Average cost per station, £345.)

EDINBURGH.—Pump House extension for the Corporation :—

Masonry—
*A. Morrison, Musselburgh £2,397
Steelwork—
*Redpath Brown & Co., Ltd., Edinburgh 2,467

EDINBURGH.—Alterations, 17, Kings Stables-road, for Cleaning and Lighting Committee.

Mason, Brick and Steelwork—
*A. S. Mill £1,190
Joiner and Glazier—
*John Pottinger & Son 260
Plaster—
*J. & W. McLauchlan 207
(All of Edinburgh.)

EDINBURGH.—Renewal of part of Sea Pipe at Portobello Baths, for the Plans and Works Committee:
*William Jackson, C.E., 20A, Grange-road £1,067 16 8

EDINBURGH.—Carpenter's shop at Dewar-pla Station, for the Corporation :—

Masonry—
*J. Mellon, Goldenacre £237 9
Steelwork—
*Redpath, Brown & Co., Ltd., Edinburgh 106 17

EDINBURGH.—Wash-houses in Henderson-ro for the Plans and Works Committee :—

Mason—
*James Turner & Co. £2,600 0
Joiner—
*John Pottinger & Son 1,285 10
Plumber—
*D. Blake & Co. 401 6
Plaster—
*R. Locke 1,265 0
Slater—
*J. Armstrong & Co. 72 14
Glazier—
*G. Lindsay & Co. 134 0
Steelwork—
*Redpath Brown & Co., Ltd. 880 0
(All of Edinburgh.)
Laundry & Engineering—
*Aimers McLean & Co., Galashields £7,353 0

EDINBURGH.—Shelter and lavatory, Liberton c terminus, for the Cleaning and Lighting Committe

Mason—
*John Gairns £480 10
Joiner—
*John Pottinger & Son 394 5
Plumber—
*D. Blake & Co. 228 0
Plasterer—
*R. Locke 96 16
Slater—
*J. Armstrong & Son 76 2
Painter—
*J. C. Rolland, Ltd. 39 0
(All of Edinburgh.)

EDINBURGH.—Shelter and Lavatory, Brun field Links, for the Cleaning and Lighting Committ

Mason—
*J. Hamilton, Leith £215 0
Joiner—
*A. Currie & Sons, Ltd., W. Saville-terrace 160 0
Plumber—
*A. Roy, Lanark-road, Slateford 114 12
Slater—
*W. McLean, Leith 53 9

FROME.—Painting and internal and exter repairs, etc., at 29, Weymouth-road, for B.G. W. B. Kent, Clerk :—

Lowe & Sons, Frome £195 4
*Hodder & Sons, Frome 181 15

HAILSHAM.—8 houses at Heathfield, for R.D Mr. W. O. Humphrey, Surveyor, 17, London-road.

T. Rich, Hailsham £3,880 0
E. Taylor, Hailsham 3,840 0
H. A. Lee 3,785 0
Sherrens, Ltd., Hellingly 3,760 0
F. G. Collins, Heathfield 3,745 0
T. E. Stephens, Heathfield 3,720 0
C. Huckell, Dane-hill 3,650 0
J. Wright & Son, Heathfield 3,600 0
*Sadler & Co., Cosham 3,484 16

HALESOWEN (WORCS).—Two houses, Holt-ro Cakemore, for Mr. T. Smith, Mr. Wm. F. Edwar L.R.I.B.A., Architect, 1, Newhall-st., Birmingham
*Housing, Ltd., Birmingham £1,087 1

HALIFAX.—Plumbing work required in connect with conversion of 77 closets, for C.B. Boro Engineer, Crossley-street.

*Mitchell and Mitchell, Halifax.

HARROW-ON-THE-HILL.—154 houses at Ea cote-lane, for the U.D.C. Mr. J. Perey Bennet Engineer and Surveyor, Council Offices :—

Rowe & Sons, Ltd., Staines £91,975 0
H. Boot & Son, Ltd, London 81,700 0
J. W. Ellingham, Ltd., Dartford 79,348 0
Building & Public Works Construc-struction, Ltd., Swindon 78,254 0
E. Thoroughgood, Surbiton 78,148 10
Perry's (Ealing), Ltd., Ealing 75,596 0
R. J. Rowley, Tottenham 73,898 0
Housing Corporation of Gt. Britain, Ltd. London 73,570 0
E. Clarke & Sons, Melton Mowbray .. 73,504 0
F. G. Buisell, Coventry 73,466 9
W. Taylor, Harrow 73,183 0
Walkerdine, Ltd., London 73,010 0
Burdett (Harrow), Ltd., Harrow 72,324 0
Perry & Sons, Hounslow 71,770 0
Guttridge & Sons, Ltd., Peterboro' .. 71,702 0
Barker & Sons, Loughborough 71,215 0
Morgan Bros., Ltd., Birmingham 71,049 10
A. Carter, Luton 70,412 18
Thompson & Sons, Ltd., Grimsby .. 69,462 0
H. Neal, Ltd., Northwood 69,219 0
H. Brown, Harrow Weald 68,964 0
A. Cole, Ltd., Luton 67,487 0
Sherrin, Ltd., Wembley 66,795 4
W. Jones & Sons, Ltd., London 66,350 0
*James & Woodworth, Cardiff 64,136 0
Surveyor's estimate 70,990 0
(Subject to M.H.)

Alternative method of construction and specifica

J. W. Ellingham, Ltd., Dartford £76
British Occident Concrete Co., Cambridge 72
Universal Housing Co., Rickmansworth 70
Jesse Mead, Ltd., Chesham 69
International Housing Trust, Ltd., London .. 69
Monolithic Building Co., Ltd., London 68
H. Brown, Harrow Weald 6

HARROW-ON-THE-HILL.—Roads and sewers at astcote-lane housing scheme (excluding final surcing). for the U.D.C. Mr. J. Percy Bennetts, ngineer and Surveyor, Council Offices :—

H. Boot & Sons, London	£14,410	11	8
ames & Woodworth, Cardiff	13,166	0	0
Hartley & Co., Ltd., London	13,018	15	0
hittenden & Simmons, Ltd., Maidstone	12,682	6	9
. W. Pedrette, Enfield	12,223	3	7
erry & Co., Ltd., West Malling	12,155	5	1
Howlem & Co., Ltd., London	11,973	17	11
W. Jones & Sons, Ltd., London	11,926	0	0
. Byrom, Ltd., London	11,717	18	0
H. Neal, Ltd., Northwood	11,462	7	3
W. Walkerdine, Ltd., London	11,368	0	0
P. Gallagher, Ltd., London	11,061	15	5
Aleson Rattray & Co., Ltd., London	11,046	19	10
Mortimer Vine, Bournemouth	10,863	6	3
Turner & Co., London	10,802	6	3
Wimpey & Co., Hammersmith	10,682	4	0
. W. Adams, Harrow	10,596	18	3
F. Jackson, Wealdstone	10.349	14	11
Parr-Head & Clements Knowling, Ltd. Ealing	9,987	0	0
Barker & Sons, Loughborough	9,712	0	0
Bell & Sons Tottenham	9,690	18	7
Housing Corporation of Gt. Britain, London	9,602	0	0
H. Pickrill, Wealdstone	8,937	19	7
W. & C. French, Buckhurst Hill	8,522	15	0
Surveyor's estimate	10,978	0	0

(Subject to M.H.)

HEDNESFORD.—Church of Our Lady of Lourdes, r the Rev J. J. Healey, P.P. Mr. G. B. Cox, R.I.B.A., architect, Birmingham :—

*Wilcocks & Co., Wolverhampton.

HULL.—Alterations and additions to James eckitt Library; alterations and additions to the rniture and fittings to the Carnegie Library, and inting, cleaning, &c., to the various branch libraries, r the Corporation. Mr. D. Harvey, A.R.I.B.A., City rchitect, Guildhall, Hull :—

City Engineer, Hull.

Northern Branch Library	£41	1	0
Western Branch Library	33	5	6
James Reckitt, Branch Library	204	6	8
Hedon Road Branch Library	12	10	0
Gordon Village Branch Library	11	0	0

R. Cleminshaw, Hull.

Carnegie Library, West Park, Anlaby Road	641	15	0

KINGSCLERE.—Alterations, repairs, decoration d central heating at the Council Offices, for the .D.C. Mr. D. A. Cooper, Clerk :—

. Knight	£609	15	1
. Hopkins	606	12	0
C. Garrett & Sons.	570	0	0

(All of Kingsclere.)

LAISTERDYKE.—For extensions to the Sticker-ne W.M. Club. Messrs. Thos. Winn & Son. archi-cts, Leeds.

LEEDS.—Reconstruction of premises in Boar-lane, r Messrs. Jas. Woodhouse & Son, furnishers :—

ickwork—
*Simpkiss & Reffitt.
opfitting.—
*Fredk. Sage & Co.
eelwork—
*Dunlop & Ranken.
eating—
*Rosser & Russell.
fts—
*Express Lift Co.
ectrical installation—
*Baker & Hyman.

LAUGHTON PLACE, SUSSEX.—Internal deco-tions for Mrs. Danzelman :—

*The Ringmer Building Works, Ringmer.

LEEDS.—Reconstruction of office premises in rk-row for The Commercial Union Assurance Co. :—

*J. Tomlinson & Son.

LEEDS.—Extensions to Messrs. M. C. Hitchen's mises in Kirkgate. Messrs. Kitson, Parish and dgard, architects :—

*Wm. Mason & Sons, Ltd.

LEEDS.—West wing at the Hostel of the Resurrec-n in Springfield-place. Messrs. Temple Moore and ore, architects :—

*Wm. Nicholson & Sons (Leeds), Ltd.

LEEDS.—Erection of sports pavilion and con-iences at East End Park, for the Corporation :—

*S. Flockton £289

LEEDS.—Painting the Lord Mayor's rooms, Town ll, for the Corporation :—

*L. E. Wilkinson £108 14

LEEDS.—Foundations and drainage to recreation s, erection of porter's lodge, etc., for the poration :—

*S. Flockton £651

(Subject to M.H.)

LEEDS.—Heating apparatus for omnibus garage the Corporation :—

*H. Braithwaite & Co., Ltd. £576

LEEDS.—Trackwork lay-out, Park-row and Boar-e, for the Corporation :—

*Edgar Allen & Co., Ltd. £888

LEWES.—Internal repairs and decorations to 60, h-street, for Messrs. G. Mence Smith, Ltd. :—

*The Ringmer Building Works Ringmer.

LIVERPOOL.—Elementary school for the E.C., The Springwood estate, plans by the Land Steward Surveyor, Municipal Buildings, Dale-street :—

J. Jones, Woolton.

LIVERPOOL.—Extension of the switch house at the Lister-drive electric power station. Plans prepared by the Land Steward and Surveyor, Municipal buildings, Dale-street :—

*Joshua Henshaw & Sons, Liverpool. £13,778

LIVERPOOL.—Painting, also cleaning various rooms at Fazakerley sanatorium, for the T.C. Mr. R. Albert D. Jenkins, Land Steward and Surveyor.

E. R. Lathom & Co., Liverpool.
W. Clarkson, Everton.
Whitehall Bros., Bootle.
F. Hay, Ltd., Bootle.
Alsop & Co., Bootle.
J. H. Taylor, Ltd. Liverpool.
Dent & Graham, Walton.
P. Williams & Co., Liverpool.
W. H. Snow, Ltd., Liverpool.
E. Summerfield, Ltd., Bootle.
Geo. Jones, Liverpool.
Mooney & Sons, Liverpool.
Tippin Bros., Walton
*Quarmby & Son, Aintree.

LIVERPOOL.—Premises at Victoria-street, for Messrs. Lloyds Bank, Ltd. Messrs. Grayson & Barnish, architects, Royal Liver-buildings.—

*W. Moss & Sons, Ltd., Liverpool.

LONDON.—New roads and sewers, Canons Park estate, Edgware, for Mr. George Cross. Mr. A. J. Butcher, A.R.I.B.A., architect and surveyor, 2, Premier-parade, Edgware :—

H. Pickrill	£2,894
Mortimer Vine	2,720
Thomas Adams	2,654
G. Percy Trentham, Ltd.	2,406
Henry Brown	2,349
Charles Carter	2,247
*Alexander Thomson & Co. (London), Ltd.	2,219

LONDON.—For (a) extension of High-street Wimbledon sub-station and (b) erection of Green-lane Merton-park sub-station, for the Wimbledon B.C. :—

*(a) F. H. Doel, Merton	£595	0	0
*(b) G. T. Crouch, Walton-on-Thames	293	11	11

LONDON (CHINGFORD).—Decoration of various Council houses for the U.D.C. Surveyor's Office, Ridgeway, Chingford, E.4.

*E. C. Earl, Walthamstow £1,159 7 9

MARCH.—Erection of wash-house, motor garage and stores on land adjoining the County Hall, for the Isle of Ely C.C. :—

*H. G. Papworth £297

MOUNTGARRET.—Construction of Mountgarret bridge, New Ross :—

*J. Hearn & Son, Waterford.

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Contract No. 1—

*R. E. Narracott, Torquay £1,648

NOBBER.—New schools at Nobber :—

*M'Entaggert Bros., Nobber.

NORTH DUBLIN.—Cottages, for the R.D.C. Mr. Francis P. Russell, Architect, Engineer and Surveyor, Doher-street, Dublin :—

	Price per cottage.
10 in pairs—	
*Farmer Bros., Nottingham-street, Dublin	£348 0 0
8 in pairs	
*P. J. Claffey, South Anne-street, Dublin	321 0 0
3 singles—	
*P. J. Claffey, South Anne-street, Dublin	331 10 0
4 singles—	
*Lacy & Son, Howth, Co. Dublin	350 0 0
1 pair—	
*Mangan & Son., Blanchardstown, Co. Dublin	337 0 0

NORTH DUBLIN.—Fencing all 52 plots at housing site, for R.D.C. :—

*Smith & Pearson £327 3 4

NORWICH.—Addition to offices in Thorpe-road works, for Messrs. Laurence Scott & Co. :—

T. Gill & Son	£795
F. R. Hipperson	756
T. H. Yelf	753
J. Anderson & Son	739
W. J. Hannant	737
*J. Youngs & Son	723

(All of Norwich).

NORWICH.—Addition to offices in Gothic-road works, for Laurence Scott & Co. :—

H. Bullen & Son, Cromer	£1,581
F. R. Hipperson, Norwich	1,377
T. Gill & Son, Norwich	1,326
T. H. Yelf, Norwich	1,309
J. Anderson & Son, Norwich	1,299
J. Youngs & Son, Norwich	1,269
W. J. Hannant, Norwich	1,137

NORWICH.—New cafe and restaurant :—

J. Anderson & Son, Norwich	£22,979
T. Gill & Son, Norwich	22,398
T. W. Yelf, Norwich	22,245
F. R. Hipperson, Norwich	21,957
*J. Youngs & Son, Ltd, Norwich	20,981

OLD HILL (STAFFS).—68 parlour-type houses, roads and sewers, comprising the High Harcourt-place housing scheme, for the Powley Regis U.D.C. Mr. Wm. F. Edwards, L.R.I.B.A., Architect, 1, Newhall-street, Birmingham :—

*Butler Bros., Erdington £36,980

PLYMOUTH.—New shelter in Wolseley-road, for the C.B. :—

*Blight & White, Ltd. £174 4

PLYMOUTH.—Repairs (a) at 8 and 9, High-street and (b) at 38, Richmond-street, for the C.B. :—

(a)	*W. Richardson	£675
(b)	*G. Gorvin	178

PLYMOUTH.—6 houses with shops at Swilly-road, North Prospect, for the C.B. :—

*Eadie Towers & Co. £5,598

PONTEFRACT.—Renovations at various elementary schools for the T.C. :—

*S. Harrison.

POOLE.—6 houses at Lytchett Matravers, for the R.D.C. :—

*W. James, Wallisdown.

PORTSMOUTH.—Painting and distempering work at Schools, for the E.C. The Surveyor, Guildhall, Portsmouth :—

3 Schools—			
*H. Carter & Sons	£446	10	0
4 Schools—			
*Clifton & Mabbs	324	0	0
3 Schools—			
*W. Chase	752	0	0
2 Schools—			
*H. H. Farrow	418	0	0
2 Schools—			
*Humby & Sons	327	0	0
1 School each—			
*F. H. Jordan, Ltd.	161	0	0
*King & Milne	194	0	0
*B. Pryer & Sons	78	0	0

(All of Portsmouth.)

PRESTON.—Tennis pavilion Haslin am Park, for the C.B. :—

*S. P. Aikman, Preston £550 2 6

READING.—Repairs at "The Beeches," 109, London-road, and Battle Infirmary, for the B.G. Mr. W. H. Oliver, Clerk, 32, Thorn-street :—

*F. Haynes, Reading £284

ROTHERHAM.—Bus garage, Tramways depot, Rawmarsh-road, for C.B. Mr. V. Turner, M.Inst.C.E., Borough Engineer :—

*Thos. Barker & Sons, Loughborough.

ROTHERHAM.—Additions and alterations to (a) Municipal High School for girls, and (b) St. Ann's-road Council School, for C.B. Mr. Vincent Turner, M.Inst.C.E., Borough Engineer.

(a) *Coe & Lorriman, Rotherham.
(b) *Geo. Saul & Sons., Ltd., Rotherham.

SLIGO.—Concrete shed for the use of the Customs examination officers, for the Harbour Commissioners:—
*W. Costello & Sons

SUTTON.—Two police houses and cells, for the East Riding C.C.:—
*Atkinson & Overton, Hull £1,860


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THORNBY.—Wesleyan chapel and Sunday schools at Bradford Moor:—
*Frank Robinson & Sons.

TONBRIDGE.—40 houses on Cage Green estate, No. 2, Tonbridge, for U.D.C. Mr. Wm. Laurence Bradley, engineer and housing architect:—

Ellingham, Ltd., Dartford	£20,431	0	0
R. Mansell, Croydon	19,966	0	0
Bates & Sons, Ltd., Tunbridge Wells	19,240	0	0
Sherren & Co., Lewes	19,116	12	8
E. J. Woodgate, Horsmonden	19,069	0	0
Smith & Sons, Maidstone	18,306	0	0
Guttridge & Sons, Peterborough	17,782	0	0
Thompson & Sons, Grimsby	17,728	0	0
Thorpe, L., Southborough	17,285	10	0
R. Woodhams, Hildenborough	16,990	15	0
*J. C. Elkington, Tonbridge	16,403	0	0

UXBRIDGE (MIDDLESEX).—(a) Erection of 13 pairs and 8 blocks of houses, and for roads and sewers, etc., on the Rockingham housing estate, Uxbridge, or the U.D.C.; (b) extension to Metropolitan Depot, Uxbridge, for Messrs. A. Button & Sons, Ltd. Mr. William L. Eves, F.R.I.B.A., F.S.I., Council's Architect, 54, High-street:—

(a) *Building & Public Works Construction Co., Swindon	£27,199	0	0
(b) *L. Aston, Uxbridge	15,755	0	0

UXBRIDGE.—Exterior painting and repair of 42 houses on George-street housing estate, and of 73 houses on their Hillingdon-road housing estate, for U.D.C. Mr. William L. Eves, F.S.I., 54, High-street:—
*Fassnidge & Son, Uxbridge £491

WALDRON, SUSSEX.—Alterations and decorations at "Heronsdale," for Mr. P. Lawford:—
*The Ringmer Building Works, Ringmer.

WARRINGTON.—Painting exterior of the Gymnasium, for the T.C.
*Hesketh & Son.

WATERLOO-WITH-SEAFORTH.—Taking down and re-erection of certain boundary walls in Crosby-road, North, between College-road, and South-road, for U.D.C. Mr. J. R. Fothergill, Assoc.M.Inst.C.E., Engineer and Surveyor:—
*Ernest Bradley, Great Crosby £647 4 0

WHITCHURCH.—Two ferrocrete reinforced concrete bridges across the two water-splashes in Church-street, Overton, for R.D.C. Mr. W. J. Hiscox, Surveyor and Engineer:—

Middleton & Co., Liss, Hants	£882	5	0
Johnson & Co., Ltd., Manchester	718	12	0
Mackley & Co., Shoreham-on-Sea	710	0	0
J. Wones & Co., Ltd., Tipton, Staffs	698	17	0
Mitchells & Sons, Ltd., Manchester	665	0	0
Howard & Co.	663	7	0
*—— Waghorn, West Norwood	392	9	0

WOLVERHAMPTON.—New Isolation block at Borough fever hospital, for the T.C.:—
‡A. M. Griffiths & Son, Ltd. £3,058

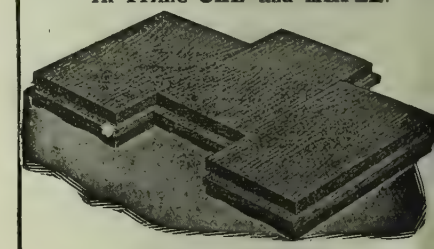
YORK.—Painting of railings, etc., at the parks and recreation grounds, for the T.C.:—
*Bellerby's, Ltd. £221 18 6

YORK.—Painting a portion of the cattle market for the T.C.:—
*Bellerby's, Ltd. £552 6 0

YORK.—Re-slating the roofs at the cattle market for the T.C.:—
*Dawber, Townsley & Co., Ltd., Hull.. £250

YORK.—Painting work to 158 houses on the Tang hall estate, for the T.C.:—
*W. J. Wells & Son £263 4 6

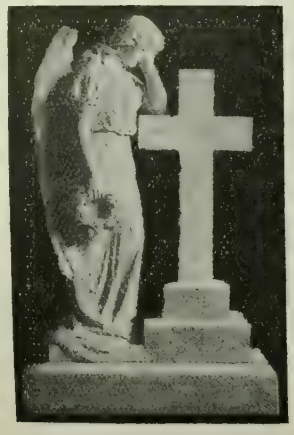
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THE BUILDER

A JOURNAL FOR THE ARCHITECT AND CONSTRUCTOR

WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED "THE BRITISH ARCHITECT."

VOL. CXXXIII. No. 4411. AUGUST 19, 1927.

SEASIDE ARCHITECTURE

NATURE has not been kind to the Londoner in its gift of easily accessible seaside resorts. The sea, to be known in its glory, demands bays and promontories, mountains in the background, and resistant rocks upon which the waves can spend their fury. The sea, near London, has too much of its own way; in long straight expanses it washes against unresisting soil or piles its sand in huge bars that lie bare at high water. The Home Counties are, therefore, heavily handicapped by nature against their westerly competitors. Devon, Cornwall, North Wales, Scotland, and the Irish Coast, all possess beauties with which our flat south and east coasts are not so well endowed. What we have to ask ourselves, however, is whether or no we have made, and are making, the best use of what we have been given. Even the dullest strip of coast is invested with beauty if it is clothed with buildings such as are found inland in Sussex, Kent, and East Anglia. An English seaside resort has seldom expanded from an old nucleus of any importance. In many East Coast instances old towns that might have become popular lie under the waves, and the ever-receding coast line supports ribbons of buildings, hastily put up with no other purpose than that people might be able to eat, sleep and shop under cover near the sea during the holiday season.

Half the charm of such towns as Torquay, Kingstown (now known as Dun Laoghaire), and San Remo, arises from the serious industrial life of the place which is carried on side by side with the attractions, concerts, sports, and regattas, of better-class pleasure resorts. The solid breakwater, lighthouse, and landing stage stand to the common amusement pier much as the farm and oast houses compare with the tawdry villa. Wherever we find a pleasure town with no vestige of industrial life, there appears to be idleness used to no better purpose than to the erection of buildings whose frivolous inutility proclaims itself with unjustified arrogance, and the standardised garage has now arrived to introduce yet another discordant note.

Since it is evident that the majority of our resorts must continue to subsist solely on the pleasure seeker, it is clear that only by the local authorities taking an extra firm hold of amenities can any dignity whatever be obtained. Our latest experiences of new "up-to-date" seaside resorts are not encouraging, and if there is any effective awakening on the part of the public to what might be termed the architectural decencies, our pleasure centres will find their grip on the public relaxing, and journeys will be made further afield. It can be no great change for a man who lives in a London suburb to go to the sea for a change and find nothing but the familiar type of degraded suburban architecture fronting an uninteresting stretch of coast. In visiting the mountainous and beautiful coast line which are at our disposal we are more than ever exasperated when we find architectural nonentities obtruding themselves on all sides. There exists a striking object lesson in two suburbs of Dublin. Killiney Hill, on the south, was built over before the vulgar style of seaside architecture had reached Ireland. Here we find large and substantial villas, at least as decorous in material and design as those on the Riviera, surrounded by eucalyptus groves, each with a garden laid out on a fine scale and fitting well into the scenery of rock and mountain. Howth stands as a contrast to the north. Equally fine in situation, Howth Head and its approach have been built on recently. Natural beauty has been destroyed by tasteless bungalows and houses, culminating in the "Somali Village," so called from its resemblance to the shacks of Somaliland.

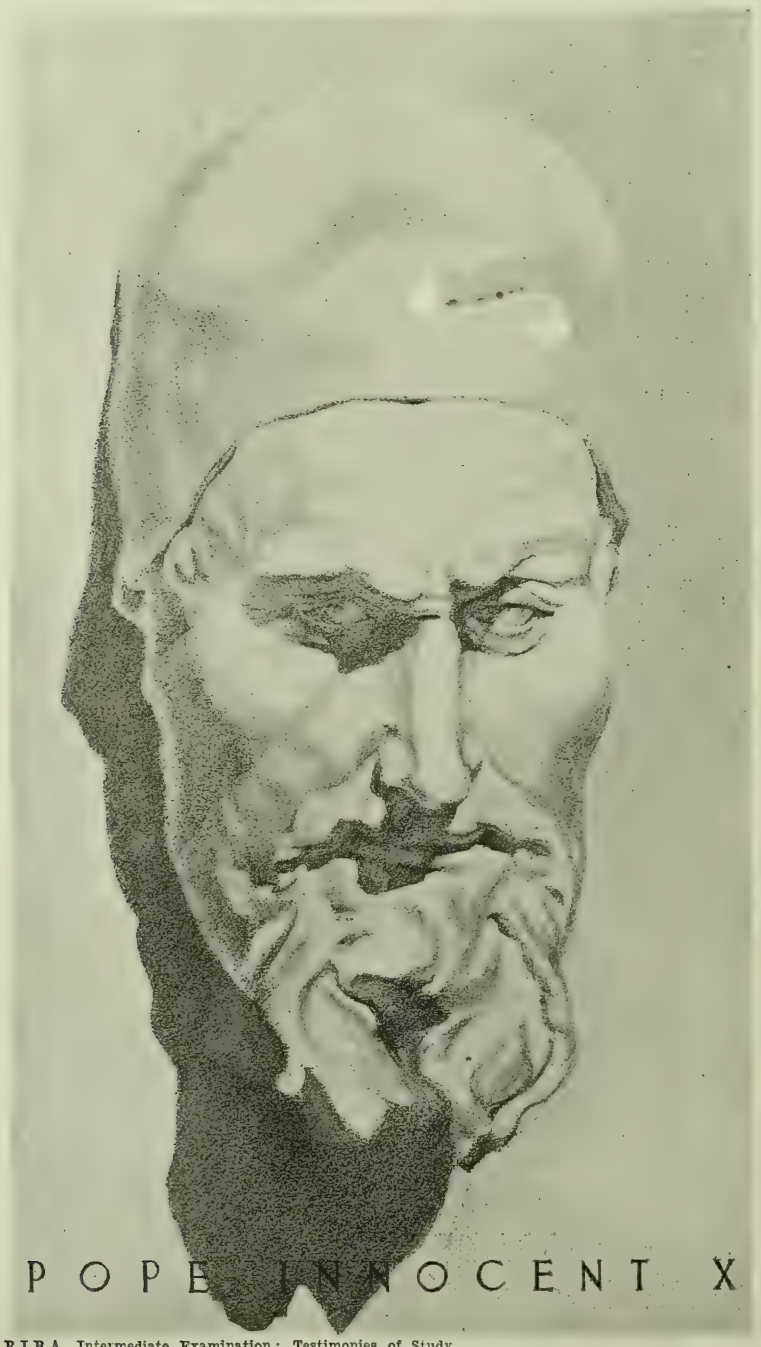
Local authorities in Great Britain in control of coast towns would do well to root out this evil by using to the full the powers of control that are now available to the enterprising. An excellent lead has recently been set by some of our more progressive municipalities, and we have seen many well-designed lay-outs, promenades, and pavilions; but these cannot redeem a town if private individuals are to be allowed to erect unsightly buildings as they please, and where they please without acknowledging any central authority or control. Mr. Guy Dawber's recent remarks on the spoliation of the countryside, apply with doubled effect to the seaside, where we do not often see a villa or bungalow designed by anyone who was properly fitted for the task. The problem of architectural treatment to suit the peculiar requirements of a holiday centre is one that must appeal to any architect of imagination, and it is the architect's right to be given an opportunity. The natural characteristics for a house intended only for summer use are lightness, balconies, verandahs, and plenty of colour. At present we undeniably find lightness, but it is not the lightness of elegance or refinement. It is the flimsy result of shoddy material thoughtlessly put together. Of colour treatment and co-ordinated schemes we find no trace. Imagination is fettered to shades of brown and dark green. It may be argued that we shall be worse off than ever if every Tom, Dick and Harry plunges into schemes of signal red and ultramarine used without knowledge or discrimination; yet one sometimes feels that even out of this chaotic turmoil some kind of taste and love of colour might, in time, arise, and certainly nothing could be much worse than our present murky acceptances when the good clean colours offered to the public by manufacturers and retailers are outnumbered by drab compromises to the extent of about ten to one. The trade is, of course, merely catering for a known public demand. A great deal depends upon the example set by those in authority in the buildings under their control, and one doubts whether many of these take their responsibilities sufficiently seriously. The average English seaside resort has unfortunately fully earned the disrepute that annually sends thousands of possible patrons abroad, and no amount of fine posters can prevent disillusionment on the spot.

Much might be done through the formation of art committees by those who are locally interested. If these committees were sufficiently influential they could make their views felt and would no doubt, in the end, be asked to advise on many questions affecting the amenity of their town, the lay-out of open spaces and public gardens, and the standard of design to be enforced upon firms and private individuals. The committee could see to it, for example, that a good standard type of lettering was adopted, and artistic co-ordination could be furthered in many ways. As a word of consolation to those who live in an architectural nightmare we would remind them that time works miracles in toning down ugly materials, in rotting imitation timbering, and above all it permits the growth of creepers that eventually hide the handiwork of which man may well be ashamed.

NOTES

The Gothic Spirit.

We are again reminded of the valuable activities of the Society for the Preservation of Ancient Buildings by the appearance of its fiftieth annual report. Mr. Thackeray Turner's few introductory remarks indicate how gradually the Society has worked its way into the confidence of both architects and the public, which was certainly somewhat lacking in the earlier years of the Society's existence. One point which we feel may be still open to some misunderstanding is the Society's objection to the copying of mediæval architecture. We all ought to know that there is still a live inheritance of Gothic tradition amongst us, though the teaching of the schools tends largely to discourage it. There is a wide difference between the so-called copying of mediæval architecture and the design of Gothic churches, such as that so successfully carried out by some of our modern architects. To say that the best designs by Bentley, Bodley, Scott, Tapper, and others are copying would be manifestly absurd, and if in adding to or altering an old church such architects choose to adopt the style in which the church is built, they would appear to come under the ban of the Society as to copying. Of course, we are aware that so much done in the way of Gothic additions to old churches was mere copying and often done with the intent to deceive as to which was new and which was old; but we doubt whether any modern attempt to design quite differently to our old traditional Gothic has produced anything nearly so much akin to the religious sentiment of the English church as the traditional Gothic itself. Pagan architecture may be very fine in its way and pagan ideas may be the best in the world if we choose to think so, but the belief of an immortality awaiting us somewhere in the empyrean is surely more really symbolised in the soaring vaults and spires of a Gothic church than by the heavy solidity of a classic church. To all of us, we suppose, Pagan and Christian alike, it is of some importance that the beautiful old Gothic churches which enrich our land shall be preserved, both for their intrinsic beauty and their historical value. But when we consider their uses as the temples of a modern Christian religion, it may be a matter of opinion whether structural additions should speak more of a modern or a Pagan spirit than of the inspiring beauties of Gothic architecture.



R.I.B.A. Intermediate Examination: Testimonies of Study.

Drawn by Mr. Edward Lyons. (*Published by arrangement with the Board of Architectural Education.*)

Restoration.

A striking illustration is afforded by the two views of Much Wenlock which we publish to-day of the value which time and tone and the use of certain materials give to our buildings. The Society for the Preservation of Ancient Buildings draws attention to this subject, pointing out the difference which the use of tiles and the general tidyings up and artificial colouring in the restoration and the many items due to time, tone and materials which make the unrestored building so attractive in comparison.

Criticising the Critics.

An entertaining argument has been conducted recently between Mr. A. A. Milne, the playwright and author, and Mr. E. A. Baughan, the dramatic critic of the *Daily News*. Many of the points raised are particularly interesting to those who have followed the articles upon architectural criticism appearing in our contemporary *Architecture*. Mr. E. A. Baughan gets to the root of the matter when he says "The essence of his (Mr. A. A. Milne's) argument is that authors, like any other tradesmen, have goods for sale. Critics, by giving their opinion of plays, may prevent the sale of those goods. On the other hand, if they praise plays they may increase the sales. Therefore, from the author's point of view, critics should either praise or be silent."

Architectural Criticism.

This brief outline of the critic's charter was dealt with in one of the articles, and similar conclusions were arrived at. The suggestion was made that an individual appeal to the public to purchase had some connection with criticism—at least with candid, thoughtful criticism. This suggestion is now receiving proof. These



ographs by Firth & Son.
Much Wenlock: Ashfield Hall before Restoration.

scussions in *The Daily News* confirm e opinion expressed in *Architecture* at architectural criticism cannot be aced in the same category with book- views or dramatic criticism. We are ell aware that the opinion is not shared several distinguished writers upon chitectural matters. They do not, we ink sufficiently appreciate the im- ications. Viscount Sumner mentioned e other day at the Conference banquet the R.I.B.A. that in a moment of rash- ss he had been tempted to say what he ought about modern architecture. nce then he had been very much dis- sed to keep to himself what he thought out the subject.

The Adelphi Stage.

THE re-laying of the stage at the Adelphi Theatre, Strand, for the first time for almost seventy years, is an event of some importance in the atre's history. The Adelphi, origin- built by a certain John Scott in 1806 his daughter, who had some histrionic l literary pretensions, was at the time wn as the "Sans Pareil," opening in 1820 under its present name. theatre, apart from a few more nt alterations to the facade, is grally the same as rebuilt by Thomas Wyatt in 1858, and while it may be oned as one of the most comfortable *intime* in London, the somewhat teful planning of the foyers and front of the house would not be acceptable he modern theatre-planner. Evidently economical lay-out of a site was not ne same vital importance then as now. e and auditorium are of about the e size, and the latter viewed from the of the boards, looks as incredibly ll as the stage appears viewed from stalls. Just at present, one is compelled to look from the back of the boards, for the reason that in place of the stage is a yawning void. This state of affairs has existed since Mr. John Brunskill, who has had more to do with "back stage" construction and scene-making than anyone in his profession, took up the fine old oak planking and uprights preparatory to relaying the stage with teak, a work rendered necessary by the rotting of several of the cross timbers of the stage where they entered the walls. Some magnificent oak timber is being used for the uprights, and when the work is completed it should be many a long day before the stage again has to be re-laid. Mr. Harry Powell is the theatre master-carpenter, having occupied that position for nearly fifty years, and for twenty of them at the Adelphi. The theatre, not unnaturally, presents now a rather forlorn appearance and one very different from the scene that will greet the eye on the next first night.

Housing Schemes and Private Enterprise.

AN experience can be harvested within the range of not many miles around London, from which very favourable conclusions may be drawn as to the merit, architecturally, of the average housing schemes undertaken by the County Council and other public bodies. It is not intended as a criticism of private enterprise, which has so often given us excellent results and is still doing so, if we have to find that the estate work undertaken by the County Council is often better planned, better designed, and with a larger regard for civic amenities. Whether we examine, for instance, the building at Dagenham and the neighbourhood in the east or East Acton in the west, we derive a very real satisfaction in noting the general improvement. It is replied to this that the work done, being subsidised, is produced under an advantage denied to the private builder, and this argument is not without its force, but, as an example much needed at the present time of more becoming building, is not the influence beneficient even though we do admit the argument as to the taxpayer? But surely even the taxpayer should be willing to pay towards a so-much-needed improvement in housing. We do not grudge paying when we see our money well expended in such important directions as the life and well-being of the people. There is need, we think, to distinguish between the taxation arising out of needs so well met, and taxation to keep hosts of officials in employment. When we see public money, on the whole, so well expended, it does seem to challenge the argument against subsidy. For there is a real return from which we all reap the advantage in the improvement of the conditions of the people through the taste and restraint, the healthier conditions created, which are so important in promoting loyal and contented citizenship.

Artistic Losses.

A PERTINENT suggestion in the press (under the letters S.B.) is that a duty of 10 or 15 per cent. should be imposed on catalogued works of national importance as an export duty, and that even if this did not stop the dispersal to other countries of our great art treasures, it would provide a fund which might be earmarked for the National Art Collection Fund. Obviously, in these millionaire days, there are buyers at any price, and we shall not be surprised to hear of the sale of a carpet which now lies in London at a price of £100,000, or of a charming set of ten Chippendale chairs at the same emporium marked at £500.

Child Travel.

MISS CLARA E. LAUGHLIN, the American writer, in an interview with the *Observer*, gives particulars of a new travel book in the form of a "child's guide to Europe." Miss Laughlin contends that one of the great glories of travel lies in its relationship to books. Interest can in this way be stimulated; thus she found the children eager to visit Baker Street where they could visualise Sherlock Holmes, and they insisted on going to Harley Street "to see where we thought Dr. Watson lived." If our memory serves us right, Dr. Watson never achieved Harley Street eminence, and his practice lay in the less distinguished neighbourhood of Paddington; however this may be, the idea of linking a child's wanderings with its knowledge of characters—real and fictitious—is valuable in arousing observation, and we hope that Miss Laughlin, in her book, will not omit architecture, especially modern architecture, from the child's vocabulary.



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The Same after Restoration, showing New Roof and Dark Stained Oak Work.

GENERAL NEWS

Appointment.

Mr. Gerald Rogers, A.R.S.I., of Plymouth, has been appointed Building Surveyor and Sanitary Inspector to the Liskeard (Cornwall) R.D.C. He succeeds Mr. F. H. Williams, who has obtained a similar appointment under the Wigan R.D.C.

Brighton Sea-Road.

Increasing dangers of the cliff road from Brighton to Rottingdean, coupled with the fact that Rottingdean becomes part of Brighton in April, has led to the hurried preparations of plans for the construction of an under-cliff drive between the two places.

It is estimated that the work, which will not be commenced for at least two years, will cost £1,000,000.

A sea-wall is to be built, and the road will be sloped to guard against landslides. Gardens will be laid at the roadside and bathing-pools will also be built.

Discovery at Rye Church.

While installing a system of heating recently at Rye Parish Church, workmen had to cut away part of an old buttress, and this brought to light a doorway and staircase leading up to a priest's chamber, above the present vestry. We understand that a sum of £200 has now been given by a local parishioner, Lady McIlwraith, to make the room and the stairway possible of access to the public. The work is being carried out under the advice of the Society for the Preservation of Ancient Buildings.

Institution of Public Lighting Engineers.

The Institution of Public Lighting Engineers has organised a fourth annual meeting and conference, to be held at Brighton from September 12 to 14 next. The programme includes the opening of the exhibition of public lighting appliances in the Corn Exchange, and reception by the Mayor, on Monday, the 12th, a visit to the works of the Brighton and Hove Gas Company, and to the Brighton Corporation Electricity Power Station, etc. The Institution dinner will be held on Tuesday, the 13th.

Proposed New Thoroughfare: Newcastle.

The Newcastle Town Improvement Committee have formulated a scheme to be put before the Council for a new thoroughfare in Newcastle, which will cost approximately £730,000, and involve the demolition of well-known buildings, which include the Royal Arcade, the Church of Divine Unity and the Hippodrome Music Hall. The supporters of the scheme hold that unless there is a new main thoroughfare in the city the object of the New High Level Bridge will be negatived and traffic congestion will not be reduced.

Elizabethan School Building, Barnet.

The Hertfordshire County Council have bought a site for new buildings for the old Queen Elizabeth Grammar School, Barnet, and contemplate the sale of the old site and buildings in order to raise part of the cost. It is reported that the matter has given rise to some concern as to the future of the old hall of the Grammar School, which was founded in 1573. At the last meeting of the District Council a letter was received from the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings, stating that they considered it would be a great mistake if the hall were demolished. The views of the District Council and of the Society have been communicated to the County Council, who so far have made no decision on the point.

Ruins of Kenilworth Abbey.

A few years ago excavations revealed something of the size and beauty of the ruined Abbey of Kenilworth, but they were abandoned owing to lack of funds. The ruins are now in danger of serious damage from exposure, and it is proposed to cover up all except the outstanding features, the latter to be protected by a fence. It has been suggested that the articles brought to light should form the nucleus of a Kenilworth museum. The abbey was founded in the reign of Henry I, and has long been a ruin. In 1793 workmen carrying out excavations discovered part of an aisle, together with pillars and other ornaments of architectural beauty. In 1840 traces of the chapter house were unearthed.

Fishmongers' Hall.

An important scheme of interior decoration which was begun at Fishmongers' Hall last August, has now been completed, and has achieved something which is more in the nature of restoration than of mere decoration. Mr. H. S. Goodhart-Rendel, who has directed the work, has sought to get back to the original Greek character of the decoration applied to the building at its erection in the days of William IV., and though a great deal of it must have been pure conjecture, says the *Times*, he has produced what will certainly strike many observers as a very fine and harmonious whole. The main idea of the work just finished has been to uncover the original scheme of decorations; to remove the additions of later days, and to restore those features which had vanished; and finally to introduce slightly gayer colours owing to the difference in the London atmosphere.

W. H. Hudson Memorial at Ealing.

A communication issued by the Selborne Society, and signed by Lord Montagu of Beaulieu (president), Lord Avebury (vice-president), and Sir John Otter (treasurer), states :—

Adjoining the Brent Valley golf links, in the Borough of Ealing, is an estate of seven acres, the greater part of the grounds of which have, from being left almost entirely untouched for 15 years or more, become a recognised haunt of birds, and many species are known to have nested there. The Selborne Society has long wished to protect the ground in question, and at last there is an opportunity of acquiring it. It has been suggested that it would make a fitting memorial to the late W. H. Hudson, who helped the Selborne Society to establish the Brent Valley Bird Sanctuary at Perivale, higher up the river, which, 25 years ago, set an example that has been widely followed of preserving for urban districts the interesting birds of the countryside. The property was advertised as for sale by auction in building plots a few days ago, but some members of the Selborne Society have, for the moment, saved it from this fate. Donations can, therefore, now be invited towards its purchase and maintenance, which should be sent to the treasurer, Sir John Otter, at the Hermitage, Hanwell, W.7.

New Lambeth Bridge.

Work preliminary to the building of the new Lambeth Bridge for the London County Council has been begun by the contractors. This is the widening and raising of the approaches to the new bridge on both sides of the river. On the Lambeth side the level of the approach from Lambeth-road will be raised, and in order that it may not mask the entrance to Lambeth Palace, which is close to the present suspension bridge, the new bridge will start farther up stream than the old bridge. On the Westminster side the approach will involve the widening of the junction of Horseferry-road (directly facing the present bridge) and Grosvenor-road, the removal of the wharves, just above the present bridge, and the continuation of the Millbank-embankment over their site.

In 1924 the London County Council obtained powers from Parliament for the construction of a steel arch bridge 60 ft. wide with a carriageway 36 ft. wide, and two footways, each 12 ft. wide. The estimated cost of the bridge, says the *Times*, was £600,000, and the necessary road diversions and improvements £68,000. The bridge, as designed by the chief engineer and architect of the County Council, in collaboration with Sir Reginald Blomfield, R.A., is to be one of five steel arches faced with granite and supported on granite piers, the arches being elliptical in outline. The central arch is to have a span of 152 ft. and the two adjoining arches spans of 146 ft. The headway of the central arch above high water will be 21 ft. The width of the roadway between the parapets is to be 60 ft. The whole line of bridge will be one uninterrupted curve, the parapet will be solid. The undertak will occupy about three years, and the mation of the approaches nine months. soon as it is completed a temporary f bridge will be carried across the river a sl distance above the old bridge.

Timber Cutting in New Forest.

Sir L. Forestier-Walker informed Sir Croft, in the House of Commons, that si January, 1925, fifty-six contracts had b entered into or concluded for the cutt or sale of oak or beech timber in New Forest. The Forestry Commissio were unable to give an assurance such as t suggested, that no more contracts for sale of hardwood timber would be ente into until an agreement had been come with the advisory committee of the N Forest Association, but they had receive preliminary report from the Committee, an was hoped that a satisfactory course of ac could be worked out. In the case of one felling of hardwood since January 1, 1 were the woodcutters contractor's men; i the other cases the Commission's wood were employed. Thirty-five contracts been entered into since that date for cutting of hardwood timber, and some 285 cu. ft. of oak and 10,000 of beech had b sold or contracted to be sold. There unsold hardwood timber now lying on ground, which would be sold by contract.

COMPETITION NEW

Birmingham Civic Centre.

Mr. H. V. Lanchester, F.R.I.B M.T.P.I., the assessor in this competit has made his awards as follows :—

First (Premium £1,000) : M. Maxim Romanoff, Rue de Vaugirard, Paris, and wife.

Supplementary Premiums.—1st (£ Messrs. G. Niedermann & K. Hippenm Zurich; 2nd (£200), Mr. L. M. Au Heston, Middlesex; 3rd (£100), Me Adams, Thompson & Fry, Victoria-st Westminster; 4th (£100), Mr. E. Pre Mawson, Victoria-street, Westminster; (£100), MM. G. Oulie-Hansen and Johans gt. 20, Oslo, Norway; 6th (£100), Armando d'Angelo, E. 185 Street, New City; 7th (£50), M. Ir. A. Boeken, Au dam, Holland; 8th (£50), MM. Louis Be and Georges Doyon, Rue Maublanc, Pa

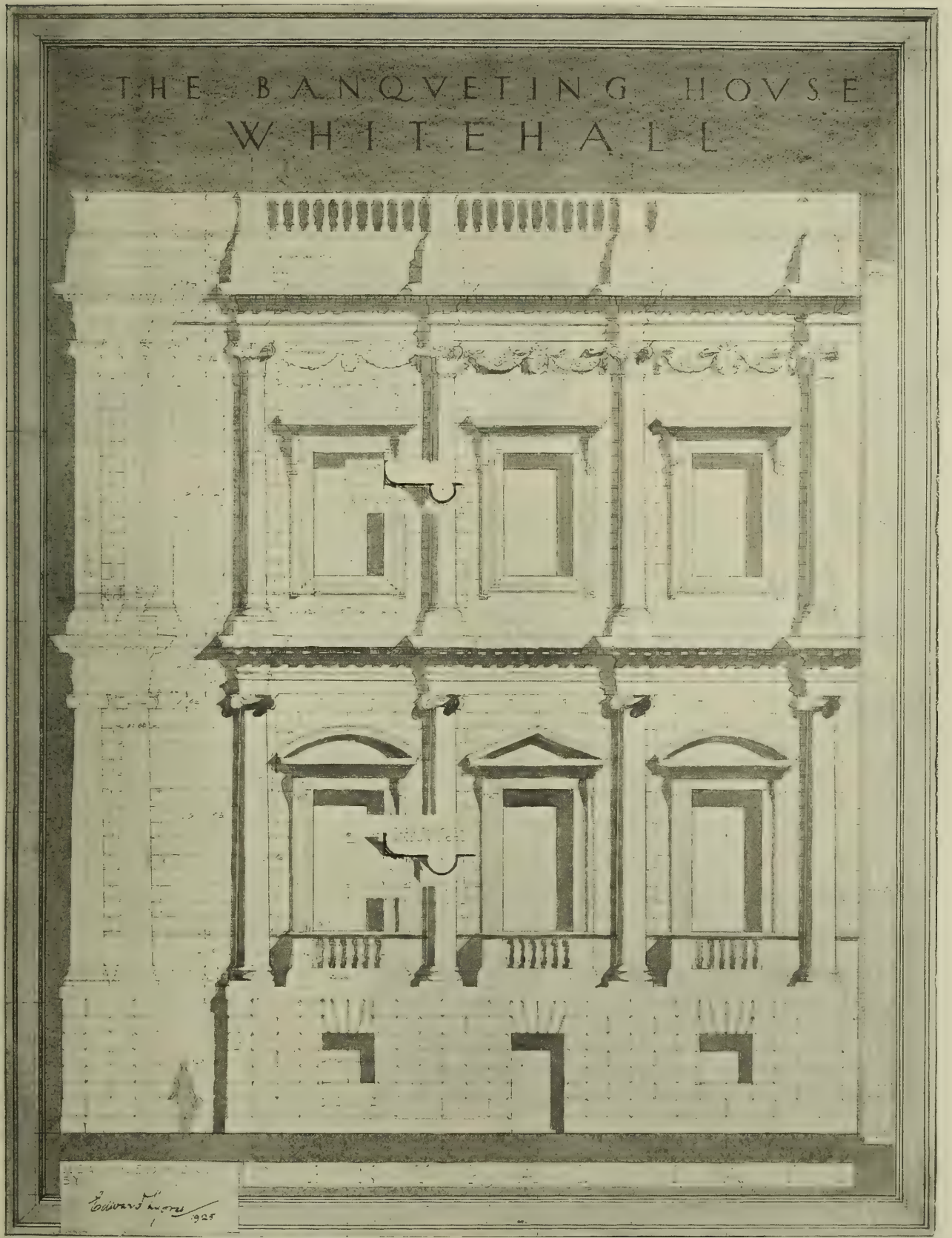
Highly Commended.—Messrs. W. Davidge & G. A. Rose, Victoria-street, minster, S.W.1; Mr. James A. Swan, ler House, Paradise-street, Birmingham Alec G. Jenson, Newbold Terrace, Lea ton Spa.

The designs are now on exhibition i Art Gallery, Birmingham. We illustrat winning and first supplementary design week.

Herne Bay Municipal Offices.

We have received a copy of the con of this competition, in which the sched accommodation required is set forth addition to municipal offices, publi officials' departments, the schedule ca an assembly hall for concerts, dancing to accommodate 600 persons, with stag On the main ground-floor frontages suggested that there should be one lock-up shops or business premises wit ments. The corner site will proba leased as a branch of an important ba is also suggested that a portion of the ing over the second floor should arranged as to provide accommodati private offices which could be let if The cost of the work is not to £40,000, exclusive of furniture. Imp is attached to the adaptability of de being carried out in one or more sectio it is advisable that the assembly hall vided in a section that would not i with the immediate erection of m offices and bank premises.

Professor A. E. Richardson, F.R.I.B.A., is the assessor.



R.I.B.A. Intermediate Examination: Testimonies of Study.

Measured and Drawn by Mr. Edward Lyons. *(Published by arrangement with the Board of Architectural Education.)*

LUXEMBURG

By G. L. PEPLER.

Some years ago I jotted down some impressions of Innsbruck, the Capital City of a small Province, and tried to analyse the satisfactory completeness and self-sufficiency of the place. This summer the business of the International Federation for Housing and Town Planning took me to Luxemburg, also a capital of a small country, and presenting many similar characteristics. Luxemburg has a population of about 55,000, about 12,000 less than that of Innsbruck. It is not a manufacturing centre of any consequence, but is the headquarters of an important iron industry. It does not appear to possess such complete cultural facilities as does Innsbruck, but contains several fine public buildings.

The advocates of garden cities generally hold that when a town has reached a population of about 50,000 it has arrived at completeness, and that any further extension would merely result in a lessening of comfort, harmony and efficiency. Therefore, the town of Luxemburg presents an interesting example for study from this point of view, although the fact that it is a capital no doubt gives it advantages in respect to the number and quality of its public and commercial buildings. The old town, the home of Siegfried, first Count of Luxemburg, was built on the steep-sided, rock-faced promontory flanked by the valleys of the River L'Alzette and a tributary stream. Nature, therefore, provided for its protection, and later this was increased by the fortifications designed by the great Vauban. To-day, the town has spread beyond these valleys, which have been bridged, but they form a beautiful inner girdle of green, completed by public gardens on the site of the old fortifications across the neck of the promontory. Apparently only part of the banks of the valleys are in public ownership and, unless care is taken, there is danger of this beautiful feature being marred.

The Boulevard de Viaduct looks over the valley and is flanked in part by a stone balustrade which is carried round one of Vauban's old bastions, on which the War Memorial to the volunteers who fought for the Allies has been placed, and which makes a magnificent platform from which to view the panorama. The Railway Station, a fine building completed shortly before the War, on the main line between Ostend and Basle, is in the new town, but linked to the old by the Avenue de la Liberté and the Pont Adolphe, which carry an electric tramway and form a straight line finely focused on the station tower. The entrance to the Avenue from the Pont Adolphe is also well marked by the buildings of the Savings Bank and the Administrative Offices of the Railway that flank it on either side and stand up boldly above the Ravine.



Avenue and Pont Adolphe, Luxemburg.

The town possesses several "places," the largest being Place Guillaume, the scale of which is, however, rather reduced by a dividing clump of untrimmed trees. Here the citizens, sitting in front of the surrounding cafés or under the trees, can listen to the municipal band or, if it be wet, can move into the large Municipal Palace standing at the end of the Place. Here, too, the peasants from the surrounding country bring their fruit and vegetables to sell at the market stalls. The stone balustrade and steps that flank each side of the Town Hall and lead down from the Place to the next street below, are decorative features. Luxemburg is also fortunate in possessing a fair-ground—an adjunct to an up-to-date town the importance of which does not yet seem to be fully appreciated in England.

The cathedral is somewhat hidden. It was built early in the seventeenth century, and is what we should call Jacobean in style, and the stonework is elaborately carved. The city appears to be a stronghold of the Catholic Church and the seat of interesting ecclesiastical pageantry.

The place is adequately supplied with hotels, of which the best is probably considerably better than one would expect to find in a town of the same size in this country. There are two cinemas and several cafés dansants. The surrounding country is undulating and beautiful, and on looking back at the city one feels that, on the whole, man has not much marred a lovely site, but has adapted his works to it with considerable sympathy and skill. Many of the small front gardens were gay with bright flowers.

One of the city officials expressed the view that the town was too widely spread for its population and wealth, and could not well support such a mileage of roads. Certainly the roads were not well kept up, and, perhaps, according to Continental standards, the town is somewhat widespread, but this is not apparent to an Englishman.

It will be seen that the city possesses many of the characteristics of a full-grown garden city, and the garden city enthusiast visiting such a place will no doubt be inspired with confidence, but at the same time it will be impressed upon him that great courage has been needed to achieve so much. Probably a visit is more to be commended to the ordinary citizen, who would then surely be convinced that the creation of such a town—a place of character and quality rather than a mere agglomeration of buildings—was immensely worth while. Consequently he would then be prepared to support adequately any fresh garden city projects, so that success might quickly attend them and their civic spirit might be made manifest in fine streets and squares and worthy public buildings.



Pont Adolphe, Luxemburg.

CORRESPONDENCE

[While we are glad to publish letters on professional and other matters of interest to our readers, it must be understood that we do not necessarily endorse the remarks of correspondents, who will oblige us if they will express their views as briefly a possible.]

A Correction and Some Remarks.

Sir,—The dimension Mr. Troup gave m for the bottom of a fluting of the Parthenon was $11\frac{7}{8}$ in.; the $\frac{7}{8}$ dropped out of the type (See last week's issue, page 247.)

I will take the opportunity of thanking Mr W. Davidson and Mr. F. R. Hiorns for their expression of good will; it makes one humbl and quite shy.

The great problem in which we are mos interested is the improvement of moder building, and I wonder whether, with all m attempts, I have said what I have wanted t clearly and not confusedly. Perhaps, if may try to sum up in a few phrases the might serve as a sort of index.

At the present time we must do exactly w we are doing—we all have our training (and likings. Moreover, our employers hav been taught to expect "style" and "grandeur" from us; and till they are better in structed, or poorer, they will have it so After this year, however, what shall we ai at? Shall it be more dazzling style or mo perfect structure? Do we want to better a building or only the "magnificent specimen of architecture"? Do we architects wish be a fraternal part of the building communit or to be isolated into a hierarchy?

Very many, I am sure, would agree wi me in their general answers to these que tions, and on that basis I would make t following suggestions as to aims for t future.

We must pursue building *excellence* rath than "architectural" grandeur; we mu concentrate on *structure* rather than "style ---style, indeed, will take care of itself, b structure will not; our thought should rath be on *development* than on "design"; should see every problem as *work* inste

as whim. *Economy* is the way, not extravaance.

Remember Norman Shaw's remark: "In odern architecture the backs are always etter than the fronts."*

W. R. Lethaby.

* This may seem a hard saying, and I do ot want to overstate, but consider that acks have some reality of building about iem; an artist might make a water-colour of iem, whereas none but an "architectural raughtsman" could be persuaded to draw a ontage.

Liverpool Cenotaph Competition.

In the course of a letter to the *R.I.B.A. Journal* on this subject, Mr. Hastwell Grayon, F.R.I.B.A., writes as follows:—

"Mr. Maurice Webb practically advocates new suggestion governing the professional onduct and practice of architects. He wants make it an offence for an architect who, elieving that a municipality or other proioter of a competition has chosen an unitable site, criticises the site, should that rchitect have taken part in the competition. o far from silence being obligatory, I conider that it is the duty of an architect to peak out if, after full consideration, he beeves that a promoter of a competition is on he wrong lines. A competitor who must ecessarily have given much thought to the roblem is more likely to appreciate the untness of a site than one who has not worked nt a design. As a signatory and also a ompetitor I think that Mr. Webb, possibly nased by a personal regard for the selected rchitect, has, in the public Press, cast an nwarranted reflection on thirty-three fellow rchitects."

Mr. Webb makes the following comment n Mr. Grayson's letter:—

"I have made no new suggestion for overning the professional conduct or practice of architects. I merely wished to emhasise the need, if architecture by competiion is to continue, for unsuccessful competiors to abide by the award of the assessors, nd take no part in petitions or other public ctivities which, as in this case, Mr. Grayson dmits, cast doubts 'as to the suitability of he selected design.' The Liverpool Corporaion, happily, I think, took the same view, nd decided to abide by the award of their ssessor."

Pilgrims' Chapel Found.

The removal of growths of ivy have disosed the ruins of the Chapel of St. Thomas Becket at Brentwood, once famous as the sting place for Canterbury pilgrims. The hapel was specially erected for the pilgrims, terwards becoming the parish church, but lling into disrepair.

Brentwood Council has decided to ask the ociety for the Preservation of Ancient uildings to take charge of the building for e future. The tower is in a dangerous ate.

THE WEST KENT JOINT REGIONAL PLANNING REPORT*

This Report, by Mr. W. R. Davidge, F.R.I.B.A., F.S.I., etc. just issued, deals in a comprehensive and constructive manner with all the various problems involved in the Regional Planning of West Kent. We propose in a later issue to review the work in detail, and in the meantime some idea of its scope and character may be gained from the following quotations from the "Summary of Recomendations."

1. The definite allocation of all land to the use to which it is most suited, particularly the retention and fullest utilisation of the extensive agricultural and orchard areas which have always formed such a distinctive feature of the County of Kent, together with which must be considered the sustained efficiency of the existing market centres

2. The encouragement of such industries as are particularly suitable to the county by reason of their development of natural products, or for which, by reason of its proximity to London and the coastal ports, the county is most favourably situated. Steps to this end will be the systematic allocation and fostering of local industries, the revival where possible of village industries, and in special districts, where rail and water facilities exist, the provision of selected sites for new industries.

3. A continuance of co-operation and steady assistance between the various public supply services of the Region, particularly those dealing with water, drainage, gas and electricity, with the constant view of rendering these essentials available at a reasonable rate to all members of the community.

4. The steady improvement of all means of transport, the speeding up of railway services to all principal points of distribution, and, as far as possible, the encouragement of lower fares.

5. The co-ordination with the above of all existing road services with a view to the attainment of a completely efficient transport system.

6. The laying down, in advance of the actual need, of the essential lines of all new communications, together with such linking-up of existing routes as may be found necessary to complete their full utility, and the provision of adequate parking places. The detailed recommendations with regard to new arterial roads are set out fully in the Report. The Committee have throughout adopted the principle of retaining as far as possible in their entirety the old-established villages with their narrow highways, and providing for the rapid expansion of traffic by the provision of entirely new routes, thus avoiding the principal points of congestion and at the same time avoiding heavy and unnecessary expense.

7. The reservation of ample open spaces for the health, pleasure and enjoyment of all sections of the community. The principal recommendation under this heading is the preservation of practically the whole length of the higher levels of the North Downs, including the crest and the steep southern escarpment. Other recommendations are that there shall be ample playing field and sports ground accommodation available for every town and village in the area, including the provision of smaller children's playgrounds within easy walking distance of every group of homes.

8. The encouragement of tree planting, especially on the margins of new roads, of trees suitable to the soil, situation and surroundings, as referred to in the detailed report of Sir William Geary's Sub-Committee, and the protection of trees, wherever possible, in residential and industrial districts.

9. The setting aside of definite areas particularly suitable for residential purposes, with a view to collective settlement. Such areas must be allocated in positions convenient for road and rail access, and be conveniently in touch with existing centres of social life. The expansion of existing villages should be encouraged with discrimination, and the policy of the larger towns should be as far as possible the detachment of new communities by the provision of wide areas of open space.

10. The safeguarding of all that constitutes the character of the ancient villages, and as far as possible the preservation of all buildings that are particularly typical of their period.

11. The definite control of all new building, both as to design and material, to ensure a general harmony with its surroundings. Suggestive clauses relating to this will be found in the Report.

12. The Regional Committees recommend to all Local Authorities in the area that they should take early steps to prepare a detailed town-planning scheme for their district, incorporating the outline proposals and embodying the principles of this Report.

* Vacher & Sons, Ltd., Great Smith-street, Westminster. Price 10s. 6d. Stiff board, 11s 6d. Postage extra.

Town Planning.

The following town planning progress in England and Wales for the month ended July 31, is recorded by the Town Planning Dept. of the Ministry of Health.

Preliminary statements approved (Stage BB).

Staffs.—Stoke-on-Trent T.C. (Western No. 1 extension).

Sussex.—Steyning East R.D.C. (part).

Preliminary statements submitted (Stage B).

Essex.—Orsett R.D.C. (part). Surrey.—Wimbledon T.C. Middlesex.—Finchley U.D.C. (No. 2).

Resolutions received (Stage A).

Derbyshire.—Chesterfield T.C. (No. 3). Surrey.—Epsom R.D.C. (Banstead and Woodmansterne extension). Godstone R.D.C. Leatherhead U.D.C. Reigate T.C.

Yorkshire (West Riding).—Bingley U.D.C. (No. 2). Otley U.D.C. (No. 2).



The Railway Station, Luxemburg.



Place Guillaume, Luxemburg.

THE BIRMINGHAM CIVIC CENTRE COMPETITION

The Corporation of the City of Birmingham are to be commended for their wise policy in inviting architects and town planners to submit designs in competition for laying out an area for the purposes of a Civic Centre. The inevitable development of such a city as Birmingham, which holds an important central position in the West Midland region of England, necessitates definite action of this nature to ensure that the city of the future will fulfil the demands of increased traffic and development, and with this in view, the Corporation set a condition that adequate provision of sites for buildings of an administrative, educational and general character should be made, so as to enhance the dignity and to support the functions of the city. It was their aim to secure a lay-out affording the finest opportunities for an impressive grouping amid pleasant surroundings of the important public buildings which it was felt would be required.

We are in two minds as to whether the promoters of the competition were altogether wise in allowing the competition to become an international one. Certainly by so doing the prospects of good results were magnified; but as the whole problem was so essentially a British one, and sufficiently rare in this country to excite the imaginations of our keenest town-planners, it is to be regretted that it did not rest with them alone to satisfy the needs of the city. In this age of competition it seems unfortunate to minimise the opportunities of people most closely interested, unless the object be of international importance, as, for instance, in the case of the recent League of Nations competition.

It is interesting to note that of the first twelve successful entries, half were from foreign countries. In the treatment of the problem, the tendency of the six successful foreign competitors was the production of a greater variety in their designs. As they had less opportunity of inspecting the site, this may have led them to exercise a greater freedom with less regard to existing conditions. The disregard of the manner in which they presented their schemes showed discrimination, as the merits of draughtsmanship were at a discount and in no way influenced the assessor. The drawings included anything from a single lay-out superimposed on an ordnance sheet to a purely diagrammatic drawing, little attention being given to the detail of architectural elevations, proving that they were concentrated on the planning alone.

It is debatable whether they have viewed the proposition from an economic point of view or sacrificed everything to the achievement of an outstanding lay-out, as the area of road surfaces in some cases appears to be considerably more than the percentage suggested in the conditions.

On analysis, it cannot be overlooked that on the whole the competitors took a broader view of the whole question of road connections, refusing to be bound, or even influenced, by the smaller issues brought forward. The majority of the premiated foreign designs tend to evade certain tentative conditions, the plans submitted, with one exception, revolutionising any previous conception of a lay-out for the site. As this was quite legitimate, it was undoubtedly advisable to take advantage of it from the point of view of the lay-out regarded independently, though possibly not from its final application to the site.

The area for which a scheme of development as a civic centre was desired is contained within the space of a circle having the existing Hall of Memory as a centre, with a radius of approximately 900 ft. The site is on high ground which runs as a ridge north-east and south-west. In the immediate vicinity are already situated many of the principal buildings of the city, and a considerable percentage of the area allotted for development is at present occupied by small factories and business premises.

It remained for the competitors, in formulating their lay-out, to decide whether to retain as much as possible of any important existing work or whether to ignore the question of cost and compensation. It appears that the latter of these alternatives was the one to adopt, as the leading designs show this abandon, and possibly the assessor would have had greater difficulty in making the awards if the majority of competitors had moved with less caution and felt under less obligation to adhere to the former alternative.

We announce the competition awards this week, and Mr. H. V. Lanchester, F.R.I.B.A., M.T.P.I., who acted as assessor, has shown his capacity for perceiving the practical element in originality in awarding the £1,000 premium to M. Maximilian Romanoff, architect and town planner, of Paris, and his wife.

Although there can be no doubt as to the propriety of the decision, it seems that some of the designs, which take into consideration the existing gardens of the Hall of Memory and the established axial line, could be more readily adopted.

The main point that singles out the winning design is the realisation of the importance of road connections covering a wider area than that allotted for the civic centre, the actual siting of the principal buildings to be included, though of great importance, being purely secondary. It is questionable whether the winning design will ever be fulfilled in its entirety, as the problems that will present themselves in so doing will be infinite, and it would need an unexpected degree of civic spirit to persuade all property owners with independent interests to swallow the plan whole. M. Romanoff's lay-out would, if adopted, entirely disturb this area of the city, which raises the question whether the design has been selected purely because of its distinction or because of its practical merits, in relation to the possibility of fulfilment.

The six leading British schemes, comprising three prize-winning and three highly commended schemes, incorporate the original main axial line running roughly north-east and south-west, through the Hall of Memory and the Memorial Gardens, allowing this to govern the lay-outs, with the exception of that of the second supplementary award, which shows a slight divergence. The fundamental difference in character between British and foreign ideas is revealed by the fact that the British architects have endeavoured to abide as closely as possible to the tentative conditions, and to include as many of the suggestions put forward as possible. This has led them to act less independently, allowing themselves to be influenced by proposals already made rather than by clearing the decks for action.

The outcome of this is a high general level of merit among the designs and a lack of defined originality. The design revealing the fullest degree of fresh conception, that of Mr. L. M. Austin, A.R.I.B.A., of Heston, Middlesex, only achieved a measure of outstanding interest by a series of individual focus points and secondary features which are inclined to disguise any straightforwardness contained in the plan.

Generally speaking, the preservation of any existing building of importance, and as much of the existing roadways as was compatible with the requirements of their schemes, with a view to effecting economy, is obviously one of the pronounced ruling factors. It would be too lengthy a matter to review here the details of the ninety-one schemes submitted for consideration, but the following is an account of the general lines governing the prize-winning and highly commended designs.

The salient point which dominates the winning lay-out, by M. Maximilian Romanoff, is the linking up of the main thoroughfares which caused a complete readjustment of those axial lines of the civic centre, which the conditions seem to suggest. The competitor creates an effective north and south route passing through the civic centre by connecting Summer-hill with Suffolk-street, by so doing forming one of his main axial lines and constituting a very important road improvement in the heart of the city, and effecting a direct approach to the civic centre from the north and south. His other axis line intersecting this at right angles leads from Broad-street in the south at the intersection of Gas-street to Lionel-street on the north. An important feature of his plan is the ingenious way in which he has incorporated the Hall of Memory, situated on one of these. Although not forming the centre of his plan, it forms the focal point in his main avenue. The merit of his plan is primarily the actual lay-out of the roads, the placing of his buildings being less successfully managed.

The first supplementary premium of £200 is awarded to No. 28a, by Messrs. G. Niedermann and K. Hippenmeier, of Zurich. Their conception was a re-siting of the entire centre by establishing a direct connection between Broad-street and Lionel-street, and establishing a centre line passing through the Hall of Memory parallel to this. They have also had in view the desirability of fronting the existing Council House buildings, the Old Town Hall, and exposing the Chamberlain Memorial on to a central place. The buildings mentioned having as much architectural merit as any in Birmingham makes this point particularly commendable.

The whole of the sites for the principal civic buildings asked for, in this plan lie south-east of the Broad-street-Lionel-street road, and to the south-west of the place above mentioned. This plan covers a lesser area of improvement than the winning design.

The second supplementary award of £200 is made to No. 79, Mr. L. M. Austin, A.R.I.B.A., of Heston, Middlesex. He also has made a special effort to expose the façade of the Council House buildings and the Town Hall by a clever arrangement of a triangular open space, with a base line formed by Congreve-street, and with the Hall of Memory as a central feature within the triangle. The plan also includes a direct northern extension of Suffolk-street to Summer-row, fulfilling the same purpose as M. Romanoff's scheme. The structural lines of his lay-out are inclined to be overwhelmed by a superabundance of incidental features of too individual a character.

The third supplementary premium of £100 is awarded to No. 15, Messrs. Adams, Thompson & Fry, of Westminster. Their scheme follows what one might term the accepted pattern dictated by the existing position of the Hall of Memory and its gardens, and the suggestion made in the conditions that these should be repeated along Broad-street to the south-west.

In regard to road improvements, they have appreciated the desirability of extending Suffolk-street and Easy-row to connect with Summer-row. The most interesting road improvement contained in their scheme is the continuation of Paradise-street westward to link up with Broad-street, creating an effective shopping street.

A repetition of a building resembling the Hall of Memory on the south-west end of the extended Memorial Gardens rather mars their plan, as it tends to detract interest from the existing hall.

The fourth supplementary premium of £100 is allotted to No. 36, by Mr. E. Prentice Mawson, of Westminster, whose scheme follows similar lines to the last, having linked Suffolk-street with Summer-row, and continued Paradise-street west to Broad-street. A good feature is the continuation of Cambridge-street direct into the civic centre. The rendering of Mr. Prentice Mawson's drawings is worthy of mention, being of an arresting character.

The fifth supplementary premium of £100 is awarded to No. 87, Messrs. G. Oulie Hansen and Karl Johans, gt. 20, Oslo, Nor



Birmingham Civic Centre Competition: Plan of Area affected.

way, and their scheme has the same basic lines as that of Mr. Austin. The most noteworthy variation being the continuation of Cambridge-street to form a through connection to Lionel-street.

The lay-out of No. 91, by M. Armando d'Angelo, East 185 Street, New York, awarded the 6th Supplementary Premium of £100, shows an entirely new departure from the schemes already discussed. His lay-out has interest, but the weakness of this plan lies in the disregard of improving road connections and shows a tendency to make his building sites too awkward. The interest of his lay-out is centred in the fact that he chose as his main axis a line which appears to be the true axis of the Memorial Hall, following a direct line from north-west to south-east.

The 7th Supplementary Design, chosen for an award of £50, submitted by No. 51, Ir. A. Boeken, of Amsterdam, is not of outstanding interest, showing considerably less symmetry than the previous designs. The Suffolk-street to Summer-row improvement is certainly included, but it is less straightforward than in the majority of cases. A point in his favour is the use he has made of Cambridge-street, forming an important approach to the Centre.

The 8th Supplementary premium of £50 is awarded to Messrs. Louis Berthin & Georges Doyon, of Paris. This plan conforms to the general principles of the majority of designs by repeating the Memorial Gardens, a special new feature being the semi-circular western termination of the Civic Centre, into which Cambridge-street and Broad-street lead. The authors have appreciated the merit of continuing Paradise-street to Broad-street.

The first highly commended design, No. 72, that of Messrs. W. R. Davidge, F.R.I.B.A., and G. A. Rose, A.R.I.B.A., of Victoria-street, Westminster, like most of the schemes previously mentioned, links up Suffolk-street with Summer-row. In this design the gardens of the Hall of Memory have been retained and repeated on the south-west. Particular consideration has been given to the commercial and shopping areas in this scheme, a specially planned shopping centre on the south side of the allotted area being provided, into which no through traffic is allowed, sufficient provision being made for this elsewhere by the main streets passing through the Civic Centre.

The lay-outs of No. 76 by Mr. James A. Swan, F.R.I.B.A., of Birmingham, and that of No. 80, Mr. Alec G. Jenson, A.R.I.B.A., of Leamington Spa, were also both highly commended, and the lines of their schemes conform to the generally accepted plan.

It would be difficult for an assessor to select any further lay-out as distinctive from the mass of the remaining schemes, as a survey of these shows a moderately high level of conception with, generally speaking, the existing axis through the Memorial Gardens as the guiding principle. This goes to prove that the underlying idea governing the competitors has been one of practicability, with the ultimate materialisation of the scheme in view.

Chalice and Paten for the Chapel of the Holy Cross, Westminster Abbey.

The chalice which we illustrate was designed with a view to incorporating an ancient cross, given by Miss Mildred Flood-Jones, the daughter of a former Precentor of the Abbey. The exact history of the cross is unknown, but it is probably a pectoral cross worn by a Crusader. It is of interesting mediæval design, and doubtless contains a small relic. The cross has been placed flat in the centre of the base of the chalice, the stem above forming an octagonal canopy over the cross. The chalice is of silver gilt, and was made by Messrs. Asprey & Co., Ltd., of 165, New Bond-street, to the architect's design, and was subscribed for by some old residents in the Close and friends.

The work has been designed by Mr. J. O. Cheadle, A.R.I.B.A., A.R.C.A., of 2, New-square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.2.

ARCHITECTURE IN CONCRETE*

The architecture of concrete falls under three heads. We find, in plain concrete, an emphasis on mass and solidity, in reinforced concrete tenuity and lightness, and we sometimes find concrete attempting to compromise with classical proportions and acceptances. Experiments in the first two directions have led to brilliant and promising results, but with this success there is coupled a curious lack of human quality; the buildings convey not so much the sense of the studio as of the inexorable realist and the æsthetics of engineering. This phase must, no doubt, be consolidated fully before the touch of craftsmanship and collaboration find their rightful places, and this volume indicates what sure foundations are being laid ready for more human treatment when the time is ripe. The book affords proof, if such is needed, that concrete is open to different interpretations as the building material of the future. Examples of its modified classical use, as in the Ramsgate Pavilion and the Californian High School, seem to promise little that a very full familiarity with fixed forms has not already given us. On the other hand, the enjoyment of new-found liberty is vividly expressed in the Breslau Centennial Hall, with its horizontal lines, the airy grace of the Skurubron Bridge, the solidity of the Dutch Radio Tower, and the vertical insistence in the Derby Power House and the Hollywood Terminal Building. The Spanish Baroque detail on some of the Californian exteriors shows that even all-pervading concrete has not killed local character, and that it can be used more readily than stone for cast and cut ornament. But, perhaps above all, we are led to conclude that the future lies mainly with effective proportion, grouping of masses, and silhouette.

We are given an opportunity to compare the homeliness of the Welwyn houses with the new and rather bizarre conceptions of such men as le Corbusier and Lurcat. These last represent highly desirable experiments of a novel kind. Probably the architects would be the first to admit that their designs are of a tentative nature, and, attractive though they may be, they still seem to be promising pioneers rather than finished conceptions. This is as it should be, and the same may be said of the interior of the Breslau Centennial Hall, where the construction proclaims itself with perhaps undue vehemence. Most of the buildings illustrated will horrify the layman. The churches of MM. A. and G. Perret, regarded in terms of construction, are straightforward enough, yet, so strong is the power of association, that it will be many years before the ordinary Englishman could accept them, or anything like them, as suitable places of worship. Education and familiarity with similar work will in time break the barriers, but the architect's difficulty is to find clients able and willing to finance experiments and so give the lead.

To the architect there is little in this book that could be called freakish, and the author rightly insists that "there is a real value in the building which is original without being eccentric." The trouble lies in deciding what eccentricity is. We find, for example, the Einstein Tower (Plate LXII.) highly praised and the Radio Tower at Kootwyk (Plate LXIV.) "very nearly" achieving the monolithic excellence of the Eric Mendelsohn building. The Einstein Tower no doubt clothes its internal apparatus as neatly as a glove, and yet in doing so it certainly contrives to appear eccentric in comparison with the more serene Radio Tower. In the Einstein building every corner is rounded off, and the eye, rightly or wrongly does not accept this as a reasonable necessity. The impression is that a great deal of avoidable trouble must have been taken to curv these angles. We visualise shuttering a having square corners, and a tower erecte in concrete is therefore expected to sho corners, either splayed—a simple operatio —or of the usual kind seen on the Radi Tower, which is entirely original withou being nearly so eccentric as its Einstei rival. The Radio Tower exhibits a com mon departure from our stone and bric acceptances in that its angles are cut int by windows. This, however, is so obvi ously of practical advantage, and reinforce concrete so manifestly capable of the *tou de force* that the eye accepts it as one o the new departures that it is prepared t welcome. This Radio Tower, designed b Mr. J. M. Luthman, is in many ways th most striking and promising of the build ings illustrated. It combines commandin dignity with perfect scale.

Mr. Bennett's introduction admirabl sums up the influences that are at wor compelling us to revise our views on th architectural treatment of concrete. H emphasises the continuity of the vertica support, the slender pier and wide span and the necessity of introducing colour an adequate surface texture. The outer cover ing of M. Marrast's church at Vincenne is erroneously described as being of bric instead of stone, and the reader would hav been grateful for an index of the plate and possibly a cross reference from th plates to the text. The use of Roma letters on the plates does not hasten th finding of the one required. Mr. Yerbury' photographs are excellent.

* *Architectural Design in Concrete.* By T. P. Bennett. Photographs compiled by F. R. Yerbury. (London: Ernest Benn, Ltd. 1927.) Price 30s. net.

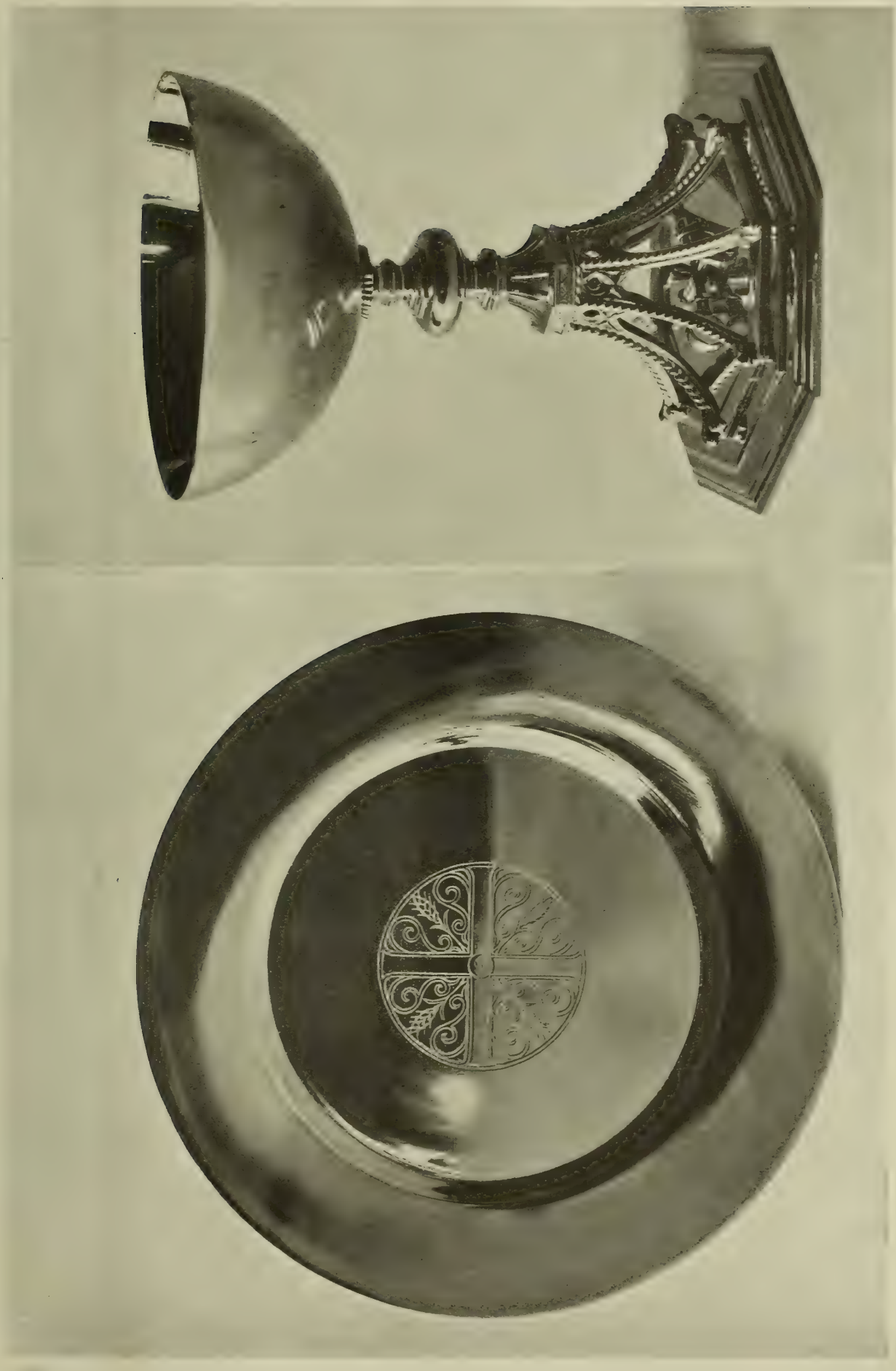
Mesopotamian War Memorial.

The memorial to the British and India soldiers who fell in the Mesopotamian cam paign, which is now being erected on th waterside at Basra, will be completed a few weeks hence. Designed by Mr. Edward Warren for the Imperial War Graves Com mission, it is in the form of an arched colonnade with pylons at regular intervals and with an obelisk, 50 ft. to 60 ft. high, a the central feature. At the back of th colonnade there will be polished slate panel inscribed with the names of the fallen an the missing. Great trouble was experienced at the start in finding a foundation, an finally 40 ft. reinforced concrete piles had t be driven in. As Iraq is a stoneless land every stone used in the memorial has had t be brought from Delhi, already fashioned and numbered. Here they were trimmed and put into position. The inscribed panels are being made in England. No officia statement of the cost is available, but it i believed that it will be about £30,000.

Restoration of St. Séverin, Paris.

Between Notre Dame and the Boulevard Saint-Germain there stands the little church of Saint-Séverin, one of the oldest in Paris. The church dates from the 13th century. Some of its window glass is 400 years old and it has one feature which is now unique in Paris—a churchyard encircled by a cloister, which, says the *Times*, flanks it on its southern side.

The churchyard of Saint-Séverin measures only some 25 by 40 yards. For many years it was concealed by modern buildings which on one side, even encroached upon and displaced the cloister itself. These buildings have now been removed and soon the little quadrangle will be open to the public. The cloister encloses two sides of the charnier its third wing has disappeared. It consists of ten Norman arches supported by slender columns and buttresses, each of which is simply ornamented with leaf moulding and surmounted by a gargoyle. The roof of the cloister is built up on fluted vaultings and covered with little old red tiles. In some places, before the present restoration was begun, it had collapsed. When the work of restoration is complete the quadrangle of Saint-Séverin will be visible as a little haven of shade and foliage from the hot pavement of the Rue Saint-Jacques.



Paten and Chalice for the Chapel of the Holy Cross, Westminster Abbey.

Designed by Mr. J. O. Cheadle, A.R.I.B.A., A.R.C.A.

LEADING CONTENTS

	PAGE
SEASIDE ARCHITECTURE	265
NOTES	266
GENERAL NEWS	263
COMPETITION NEWS	268
LUXEMBURG	270
CORRESPONDENCE	270
WEST KENT JOINT REGIONAL PLANNING REPORT	271
THE BIRMINGHAM CIVIC CENTRE COMPETITON	272
QUANTITY SURVEYING IN THE U.S.A.	283
THE BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION	285
THE LONDON BUILDING ACTS AND THEIR APPLICATION : XXIV	237
ARCHITECTS' AND BUILDERS' INQUIRY BUREAU	288
THE BUILDING TRADE	289
BOUNDARIES, FENCES AND TREES : III	289
NEW BUILDINGS IN LONDON	289
SURFACE SUBSIDENCE IN MINING DISTRICTS	290
CONTRACTS, COMPETITIONS, ETC.	292
PROPOSED NEW BUILDINGS AND OTHER WORKS	294
TRADE NEWS	296
NEW BUILDINGS IN SCOTLAND	296
TENDERS	298

ILLUSTRATIONS

Birmingham Civic Centre Competition.

We illustrate this week the winning design in this competition, by M. Maximilian Romanoff and Madame Romanoff, as well as the design awarded first supplementary premium, by Messrs. G. Niedermann and K. Hippenmeier. The full awards are given under Competition News (page 268), while a critique of the competition appears on page 272.

"Grims Close," Henley-on-Thames.

This house has been planned for a hillside site comanding a distant view of the River Thames near Henley-on-Thames. It is built of hollow walls with a coved eaves soffit, the whole rendered with Atlas White cement with a textural finish giving a play of light and shade. Old red pantiles on Ruberoid form the roof covering. Large double-folding shutters are used, on the south elevation, to the large round-headed windows of the main rooms, from which pleasing views are obtained of the gardens and river. Internally the hall and main suite of rooms have large coved ceilings, parquet flooring, and with joinery painted and stippled green, the dining-room being painted and glazed throughout.

Mr. Spencer H. Lawrence is the architect.

Hospital of St. Mary and St. Thomas a Becket, Ilford, Essex.

The rebuilding of the old Chaplain's House and Pensioners' Lodgings was necessitated by the widening of the street which has been undertaken by the local authority. The old buildings, which were erected many years ago during the Victorian era, were without any architectural merit. In planning the new work the architects have endeavoured to produce a quiet and restful design of a Jacobean character. The blocks are placed on either side of the existing church, which is being re-roofed to link them together and form a complete and harmonious scheme.

External walls are of brick with cement stucco distempered a broken white, and hand-made sand-faced red bricks are being used for facings with dressings of Weldon stone. The roof is covered with hand-made roofing tiles. External doors and window-frames are of oak, the latter fitted with wrot-iron sashes and leaded lights. Internally the treatment is on very simple lines, but features are made of a number of interesting fireplaces carried out in brick and tile to varying designs.

The general contractor is Mr. C. Deaves, of Bures, Suffolk; and the following are sub-contractors :—Spoedy & Eynon, London, electric lighting; McDowall Steven & Co., heating and hot water and sanitary fittings; The Albany Forge, Ltd., steel windows and leaded lights; William Brown & Son, of Redhill, red bricks; Roberts Adlard, Ltd., roofing tiles.

The architects are Mr. F. W. Speaight in collaboration with Messrs. W. J. Kieffer and H. S. Fleming, A.R.I.B.A.

Cottages in Oxfordshire.

This group of six cottages is to be built with local materials, and the building traditions of the county will be faithfully observed. The lower walls will be in stone, part roughcasted, and the upper floors slate hung. The chimneys will be in stone, and the roofs slated in random slates, with "swept valleys." All joinery will be in oak, treated with lime.

Mr. T. Frank Hawkes, F.R.I.B.A., is the architect.

Green Park Hotel, Piccadilly.

This hotel, which was opened recently, stands on the site of the old Isthmian Club, which previously had been the town residence of the late Sir Julian Goldsmidt. The building has been practically gutted, the former inner hall and staircase have been demolished and the space, together with that of the former reception rooms facing Piccadilly, has been thrown into one to form the restaurant, while other rooms in the rear have been similarly combined to form the grill-room. The former billiards-room on the ground floor now forms part of the lounge, where the new marble main staircase leads to the banqueting-room and upper floors, which are also served by five lifts. Three new stories have been added to the old building, two of which are in the mansard roof, and the design has been carried out so as to harmonise as much as possible with the lines of the old Portland stone elevation, which forms one of the features of Piccadilly.

There are about 80 letting rooms, all well lighted, most of them arranged in suites containing lobby, sitting-room, bedroom, and bathroom, the single bedrooms also having a bathroom attached in each case. The corridors are laid with rubber, and an elaborate electric-lighting and telephonic inter-communication system has been installed; the reception rooms on the ground floor are fitted with a system of cornice lighting on somewhat new lines, and include an amber dome, which forms a feature of the restaurant. The kitchen arrangements in the basement have been completed under the supervision of English and Continental experts.

The architect is Mr. Paul Hoffmann, of Capel House, New Broad-street, E.C. 2.

Messrs. William Willett, Ltd., of Sloane-square, were the builders, and the following firms were sub-contractors :—J. A. Eshelby, decoration; Stitson, White & Co., heating and plumbing; T. Clarke & Co., electrical installation, lighting, heating, power, bells, telephone, etc.; Waygood-Otis, Ltd., lifts; Jones & Willis and Baqués, Ltd., wrought-iron work; Anselm-Odling & Sons, Ltd., marble work; Galsworthy, canopy; Haskins & Bros., Ltd., external bronze work; Colman & Son, entrance doors; Hollis Bros., parquet floorings; Crittall Manufacturing Co., Ltd., bronze window frames and mirror frames; London and Wales Steel Construction Co., steel construction; Cashmore Art Workers and Haywards, Ltd., external balconies and railings; C. Secchi, kitchen installation; Merryweather & Sons, Ltd., fire appliances.

R.I.B.A. Testimonies of Study.

We illustrate this week some measured drawings, by Mr. Edward Lyons, approved by the Board of Architectural Education as Testimonies of Study for the R.I.B.A. Intermediate Examination. Other drawings belonging to this set were given in our last issue.

Hairdressing Premises, Cheltenham.

These premises, which are situated on the Promenade, Cheltenham, have been modernised and enlarged for Messrs. F. J. Foice and Co. by Messrs. Leonard W. Barnard, F.R.I.B.A., and Partners, of Cheltenham and Winchester. The accommodation provided may be studied from the plan and section which we give this week. The architectural scheme is of simple and dignified character, while the mirrors, lampshades, brackets, etc., are all designed to be in harmony. The lighting is on scientific lines, each lamp shade dividing and multiplying the rays, giving maximum light, concentrated on the operator's work without any glare. Each salon is supplied with a secondary circuit which enables the hairdresser to proceed without delay should a fuse occur in any part of the building. The salons are conveniently fitted up with shelves of hygienic character, and sterilisers are placed in different parts to ensure cleanliness. The panelling in the gentlemen's department is carried out in Marmorite, which is cleaned easily, and has a highly glazed surface that will not stain. Finely grained oak has been used for the general scheme of decoration, with a combination of black and white Sicilian statuary marble and "Vert Mede" Norwegian marble.

BOOK REVIEWS

Organ Building: *How to build a small two-manual chamber pipe organ.* By H. F. Milne. (*Musical Opinion*, 13, Chichester Rents, Chancery-lane, W.C.2.) Price 7s. 6d. net.

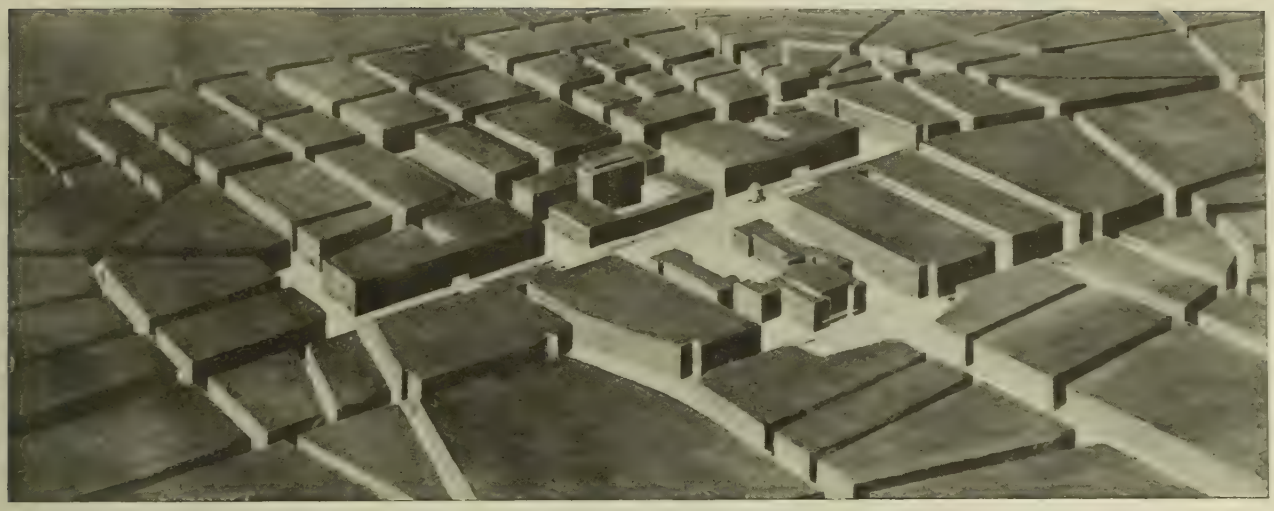
This admirable little book, with its excellent reproductions of line drawings, is written as a practical guide for amateurs. It contains an amount of detail which indicates a close acquaintance with the theoretical and practical sides of organ building. The enthusiast who wishes to try his hand at building a small pipe organ will do well to study this book. Opinions may well vary to the comparative advantages of a small pipe or reed organ in the home, and especially from the point of view of the organist who wishes for something more than two manuals and pedal for practising purposes.

The author draws attention to the difference of opinion as to the best form of swell pedal. This difference is possibly not so pronounced as formerly, as the distinct advantage of the balanced pedal is that the foot can immediately be removed without the harassing and uncomfortable feeling that the swell shutters are going to close with a bang. Also there is less opportunity of confining one's pedal work to the left foot.

It is a slight blemish in an otherwise interesting and useful little work that "cypher" (p. 106) and "cipher" (p. 158) whilst meaning the same thing should be spelt in two different ways; "Belection" (p. 148) should surely be "Bolection." These are, however, but small matters that could easily be rectified in a second edition.

Builders' Standard Administration and Practice. By J. H. Bennetts, A.I.O.B. (London: Crosby Lockwood & Son.) Price 4s. 6d. net.

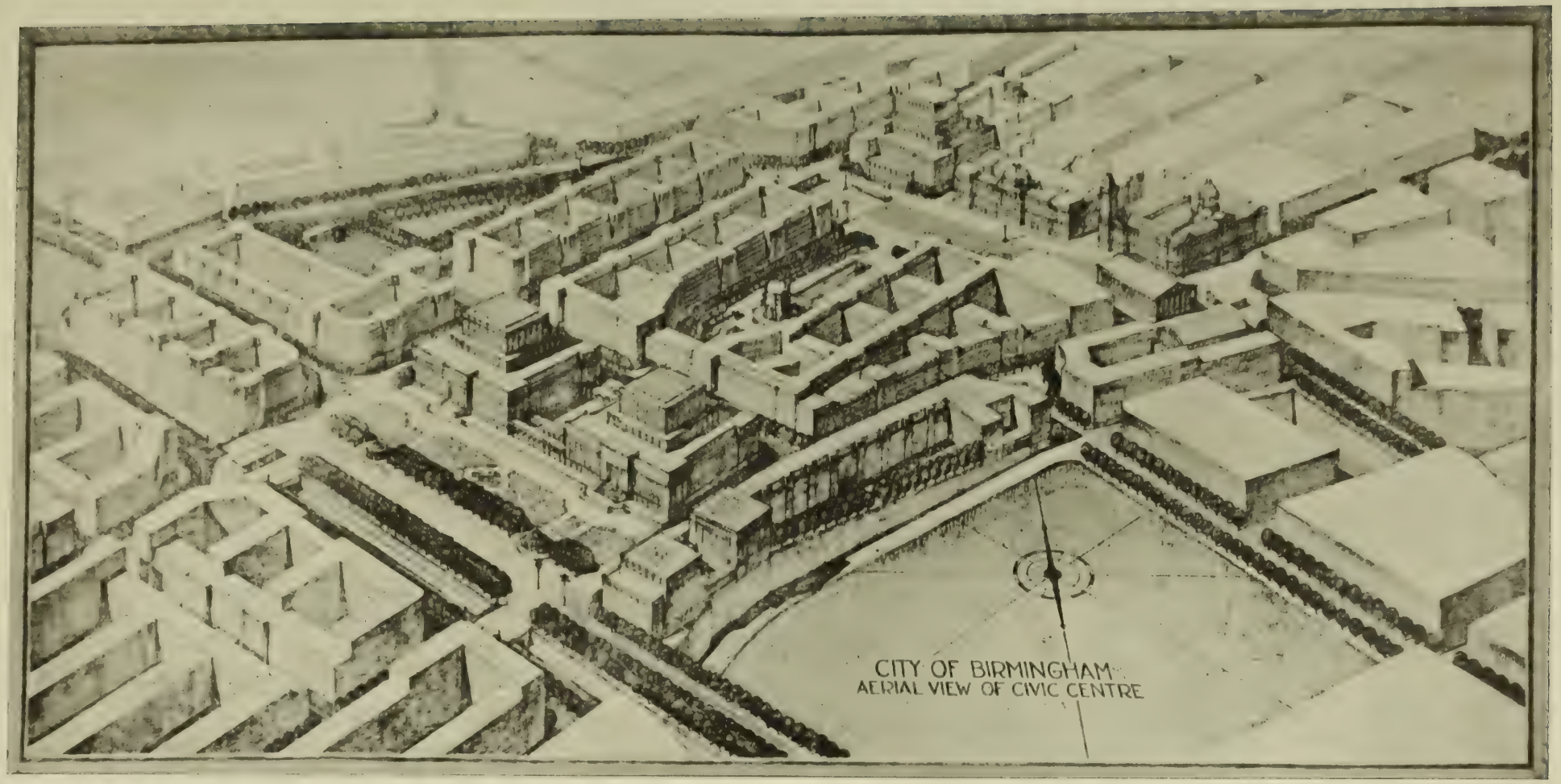
This handbook is likely to prove invaluable to the junior employed in the building industry. The author, Mr. J. H. Bennetts, A.I.O.B., has designed his book to help staff members in builders' offices, foremen, young craftsmen, and technical students to visualise and link up the work of the business section in which they operate, and at the same time obtain an intellectual grasp of the office routine of other departments of the business. The importance of this is stressed by Mr. Bennetts, who rightly says that looseness in administration leads to chaos, inevitably resulting in loss of profit and business. There is a valuable chapter on Costing, and Policy and Management and the Works Superintendent are other sections among many dealt with. The book is fully illustrated by charts and diagrams, and has a Foreword by Professor C. H. Reilly.





Birmingham Civic Centre Competition: First Premiated Design.

By M. Maximilian Romanoff and Madame Romanoff.



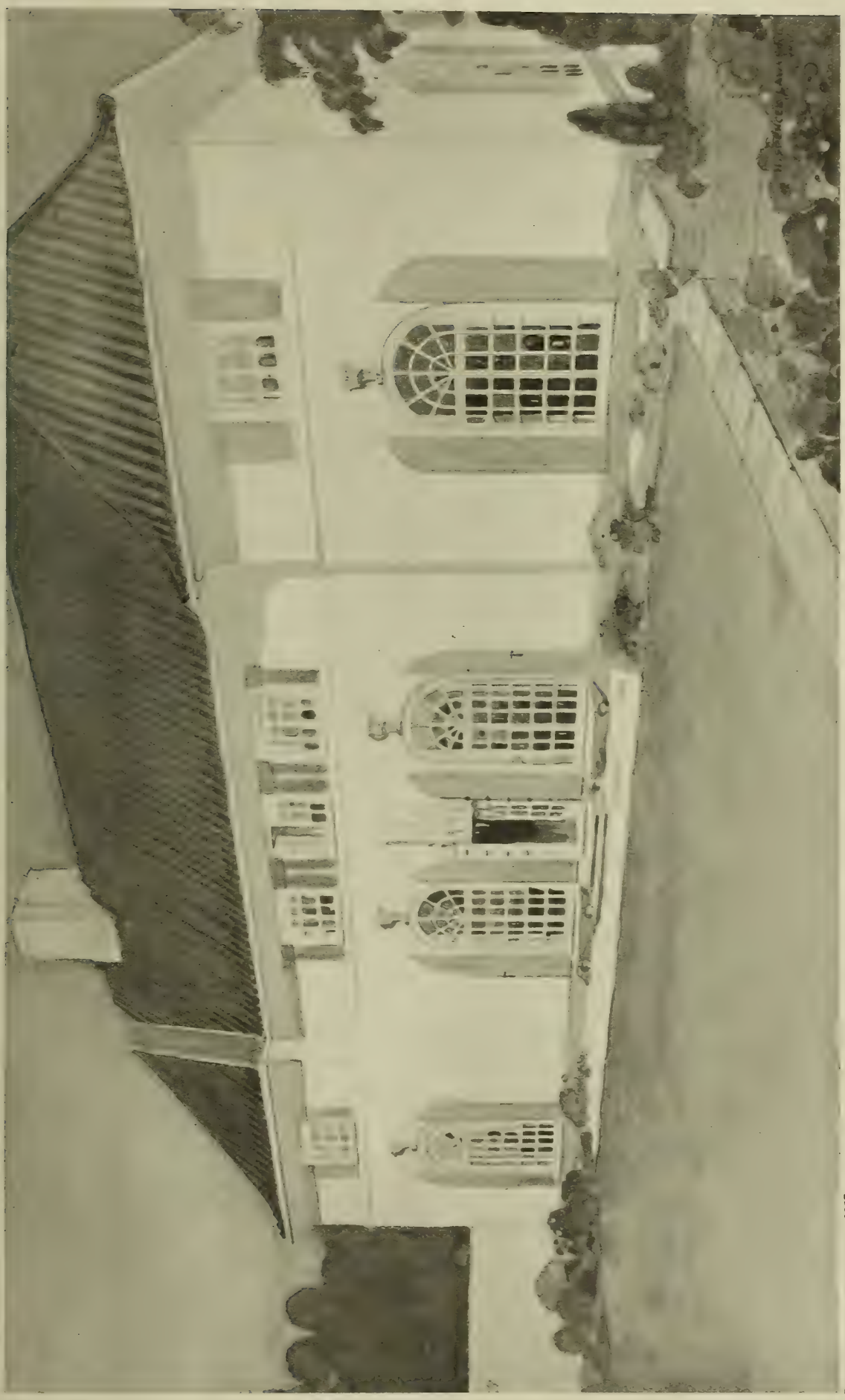
Birmingham Civic Centre Competition: Design awarded First Supplementary Premium.

By Messrs. G. Niedermann and K. Hippenmeier.



Birmingham Civic Centre Competition: Design awarded First Supplementary Premium.

By Messrs. G. Niedermann and K. Hippenmeier.



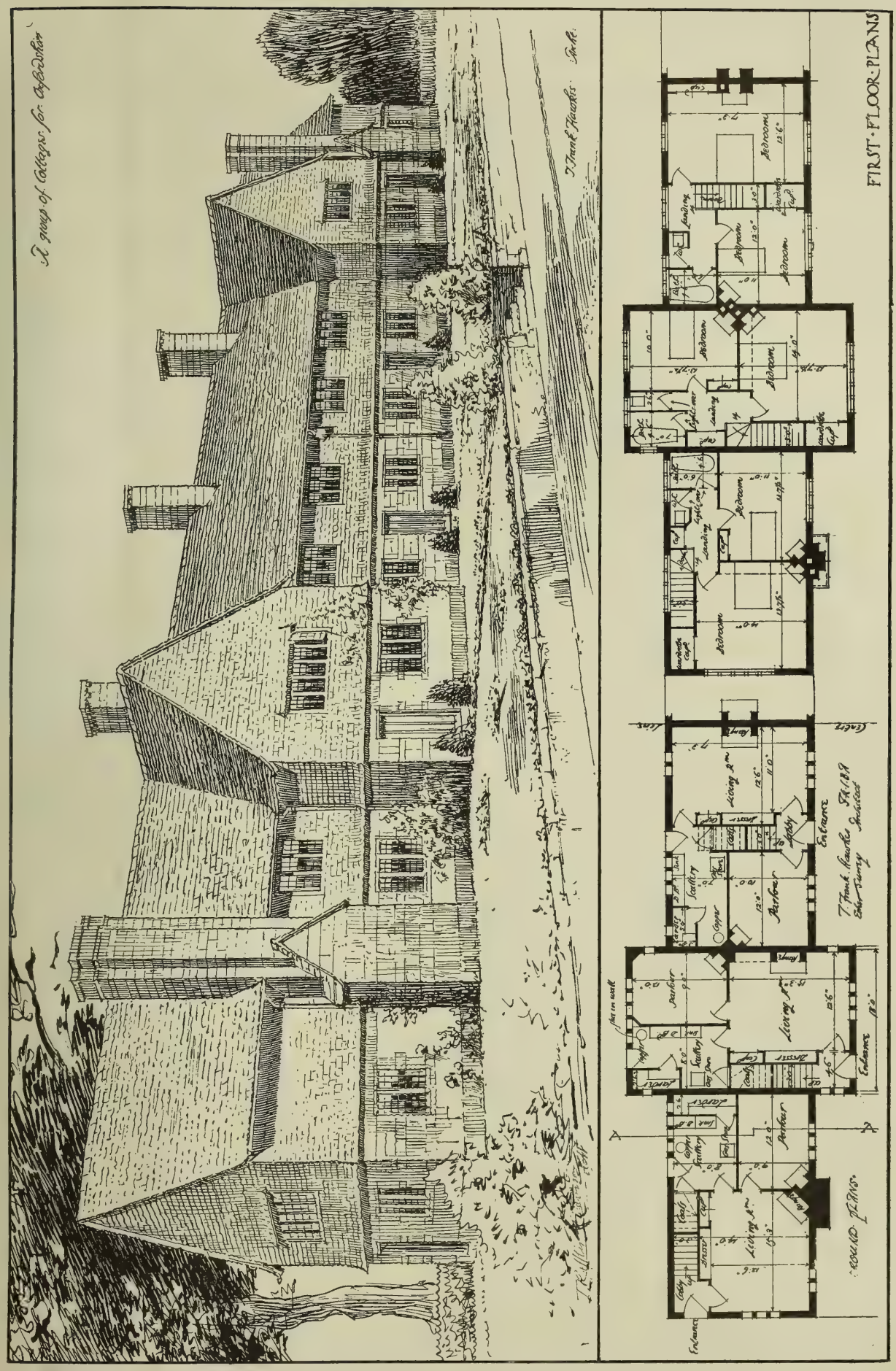
"Grims Close," Henley-on-Thames. Mr. Spencer H. Lawrence, Architect.

Royal Academy Exhibition, 1927.



Proposed Reconstruction of the Hospital of St. Mary and St. Thomas a Becket, Ilford, Essex.

Mr. F. W. Speaight, in collaboration with Messrs. W. J. Kieffer and H. S. Fleming, A.R.I.B.A., Architects.



A Group of Cottages in Oxfordshire.

MR. T. FRANK HAWKES, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.



The Green Park Hotel, Piccadilly, W.: Entrance.
MR. PAUL HOFFMANN, Architect.



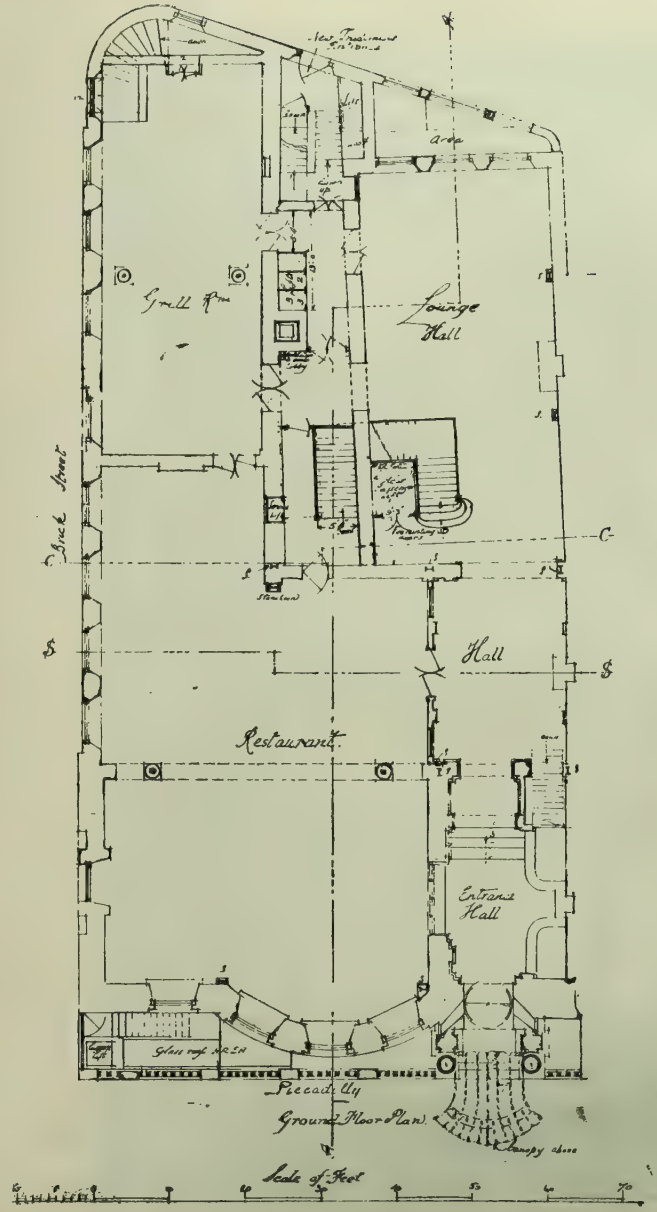
Restaurant.



Banqueting Room

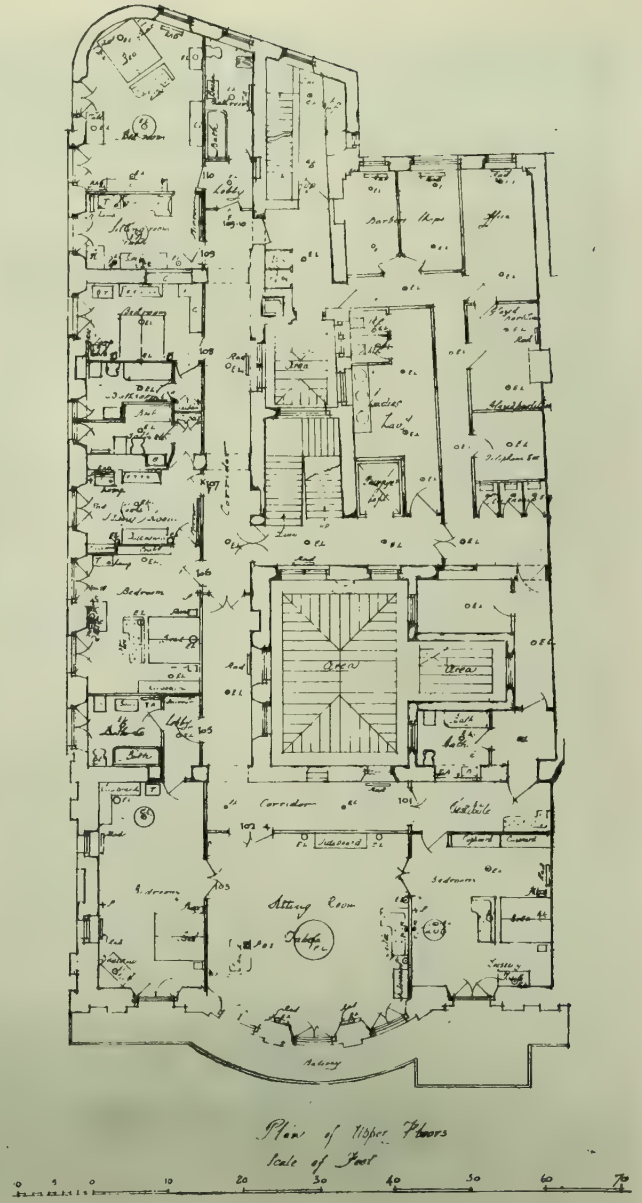
The Green Park Hotel, Piccadilly, W.

Mr. Paul Hoffmann, Architect.



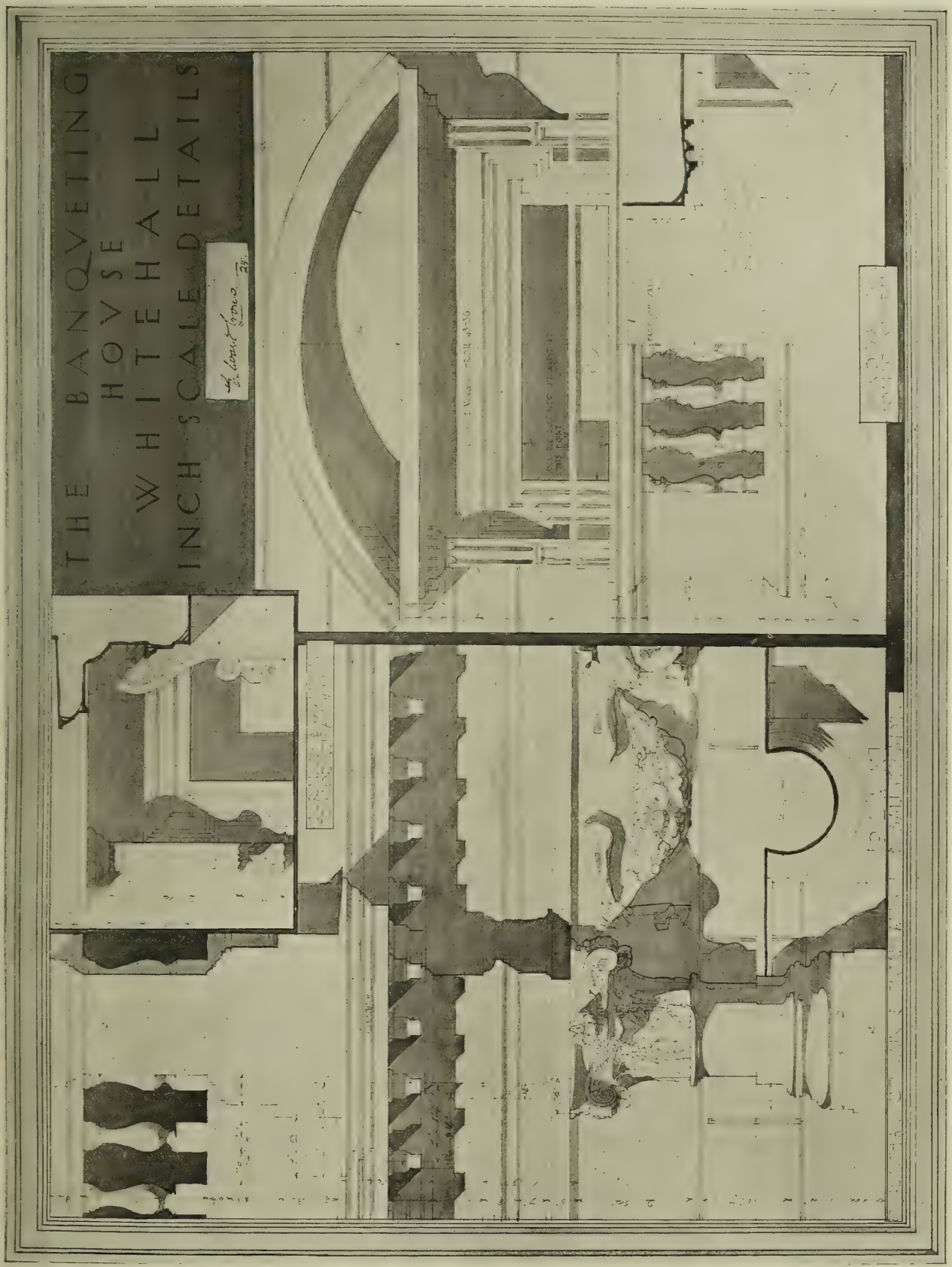


General View of Exterior.



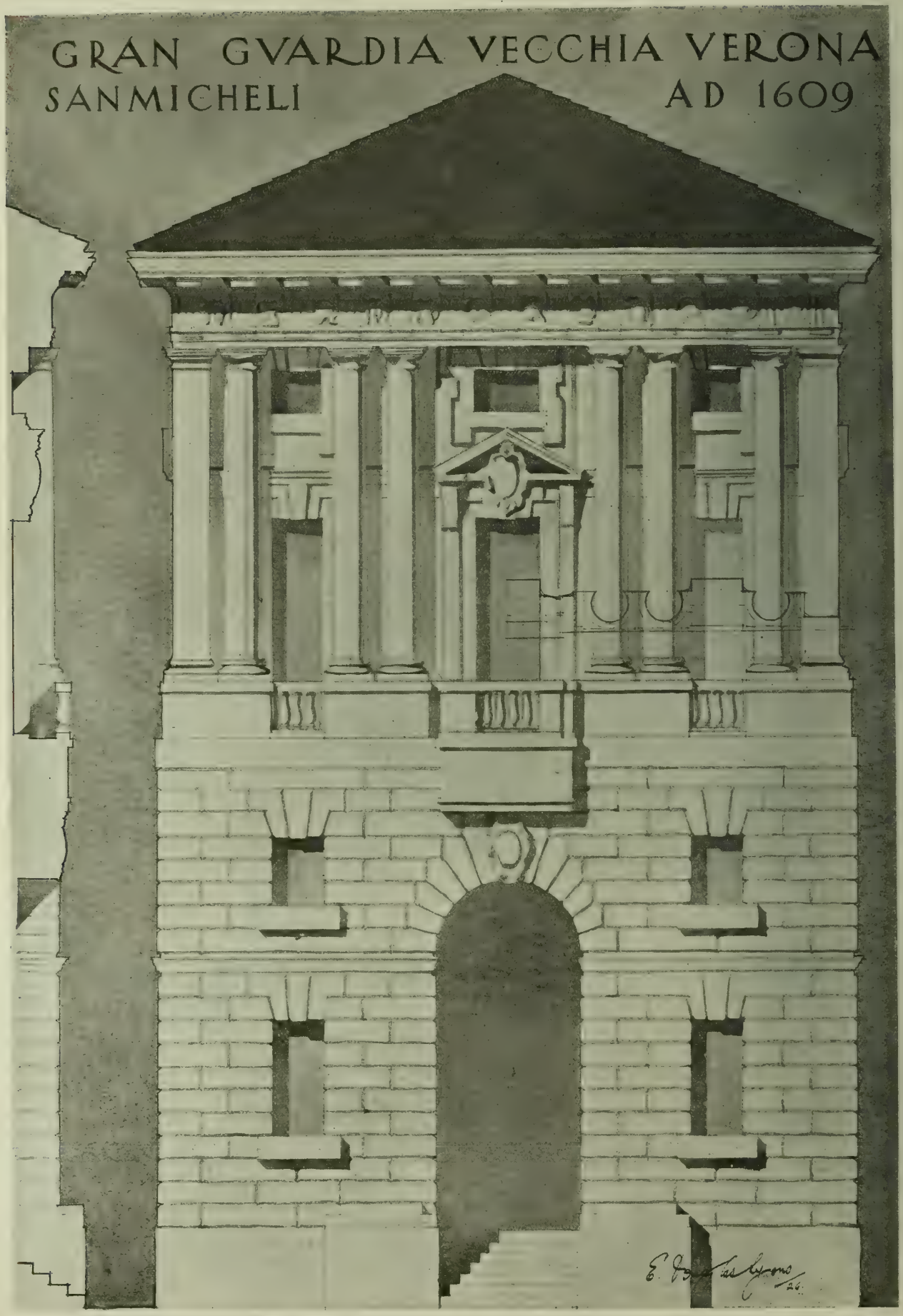
The Green Park Hotel, Piccadilly, W.

Mr. Paul Hoffmann, Architect.



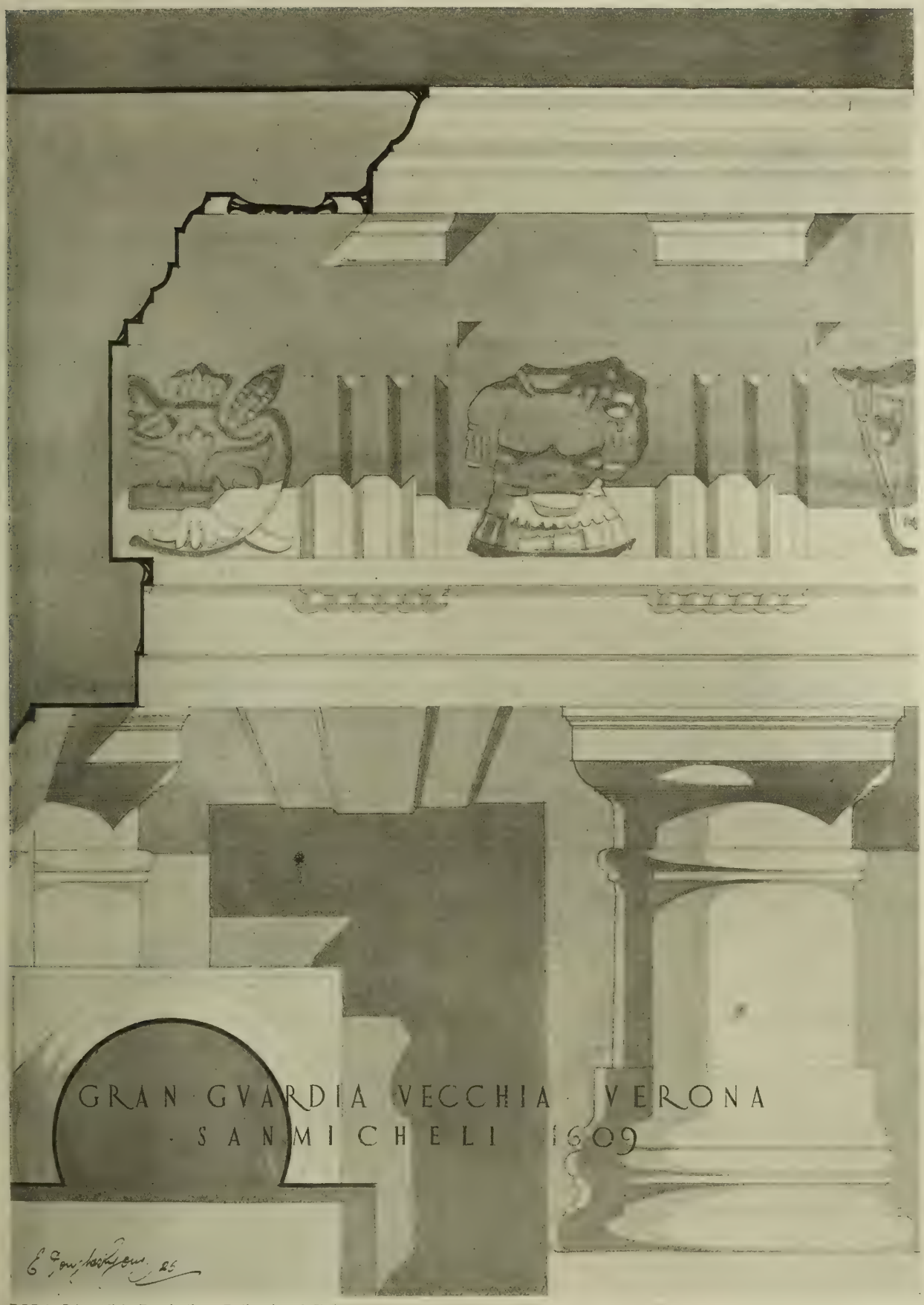
R.I.B.A. Intermediate Examination: Testimonies of Study.

Measured and Drawn by Mr. Edward Lyons. *(Published by arrangement with the Board of Architectural Education.)*



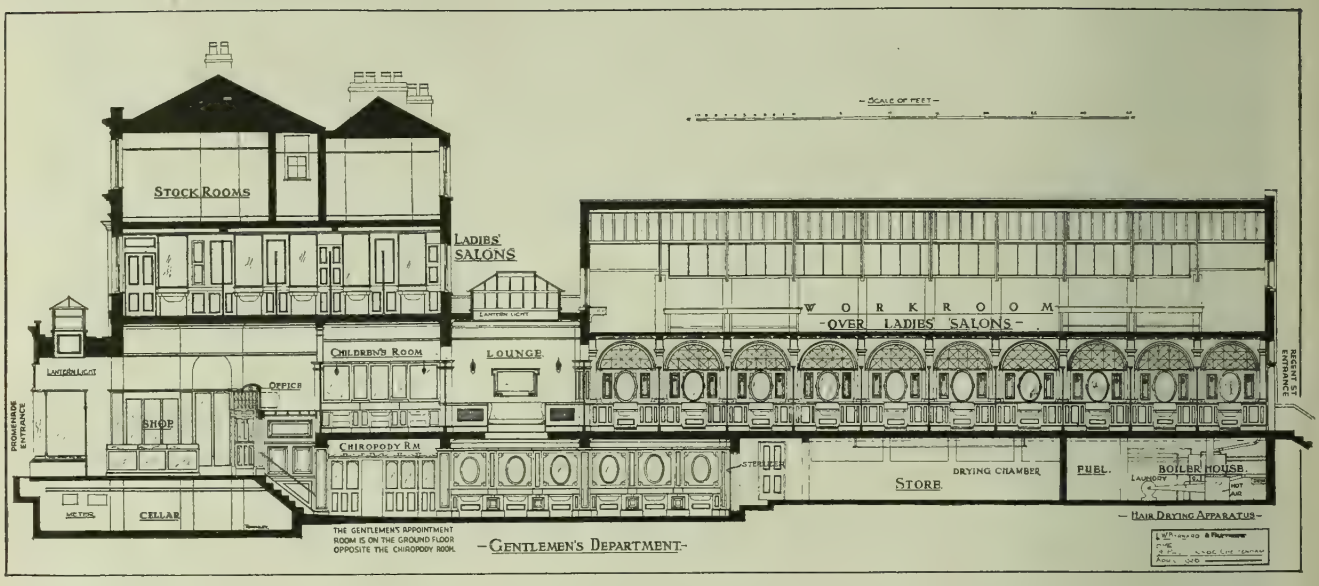
R.I.B.A. Intermediate Examination: Testimonies of Study.

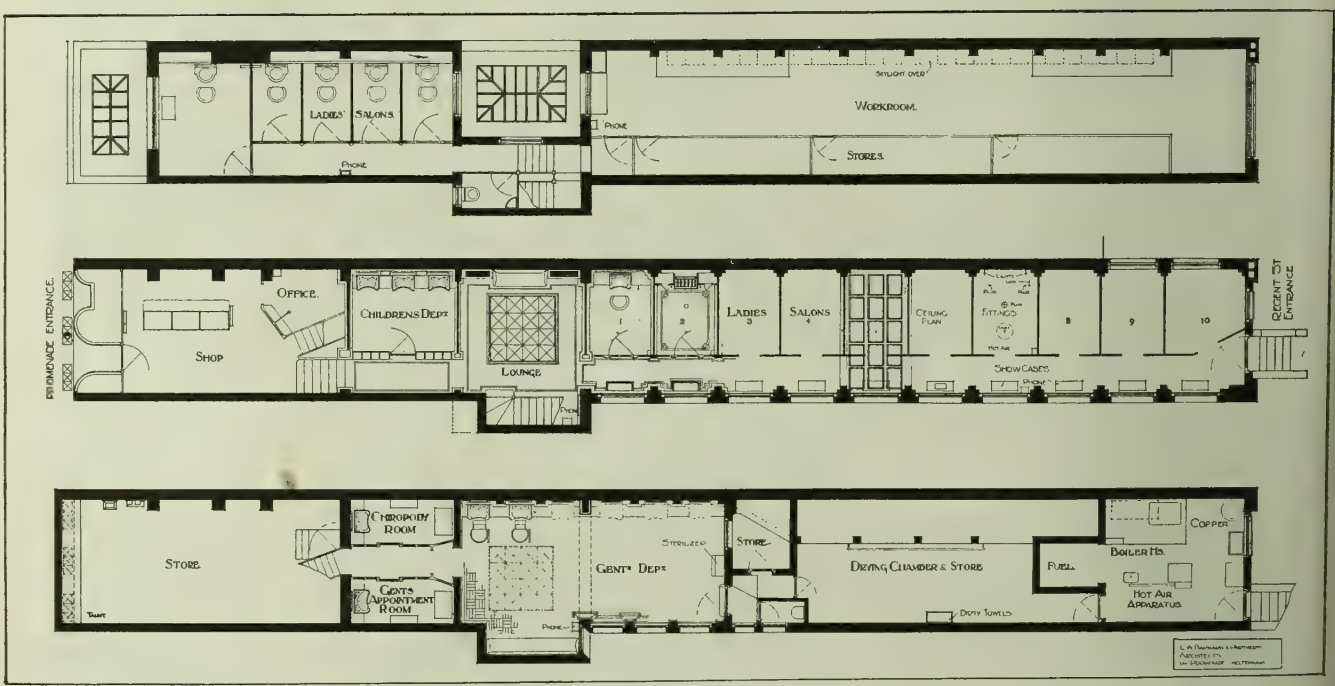
Drawn by Mr. Edward Lyons. (*Published by arrangement with the Board of Architectural Education.*)



R.I.B.A Intermediate Examination: Testimonies of Study.

Drawn by Mr. Edward Lyons. (*Published by arrangement with the Board of Architectural Education.*)





New Hairdressing Premises, Cheltenham.

Messrs. Leonard W. Barnard, F.R.I.B.A., and Partners, Architects.

QUANTITY SURVEYING IN THE U.S.A.

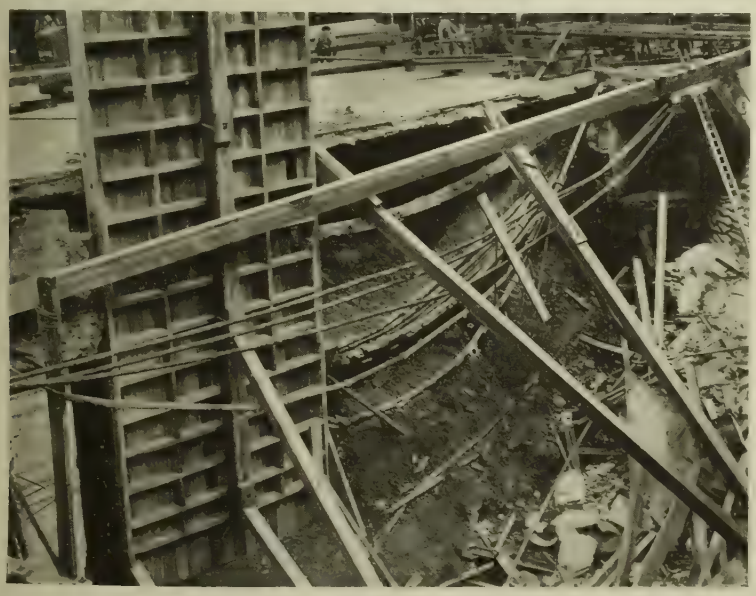
In the course of an address on this subject, delivered before the second annual meeting of the American Institute of Quantity Surveyors, on June 8, at Washington, Mr. E. J. Brunner, Editor of *The American Contractor*, said the essence of fact behind a modern transaction in placing a construction contract on a lump-sum basis was that a party commonly called the owner employed either his own or other's services to execute what was commonly called a set of plans and specifications. Through years of experience it had become possible that this set of plans and specifications would be so complete and exact that from them trained persons might compute the labour costs and the material costs, and by adding to these certain other items, such as overhead costs and profits, arrive at a contract price to deliver the building "broom clean." However, the plans and specifications were not always perfect, and contractors individually were so tied down in their own interests in maintaining proper relations with architects that they could not use the proper leverage in most cases to have them made perfect—the trained men who were the estimators were not always well trained or perfect, and sometimes operated in great haste, thus increasing their likelihood of not doing their best.

And so to-day throughout the U.S.A. jobs everywhere were being bid upon by anywhere from two to twenty contractors; and regardless of the fact that no matter which one got the job, it would take so and so many bricks, just so much mortar, and just so much concrete, they would find that the several bidders on any one job had not, except in rare instances, arrived at the same quantities to bid upon. The several bidders were bidding on the individual quantities they had set up each for himself, and in the knowledge that all could not be right. Not long ago structures were comparatively simple, and so were the plans and specifications, provided there were any. In those days the only thing to do was to gamble on the amounts of materials required. In fact, the cube of the building told the story. There were few materials used and fewer specialities. Materials were fairly cheap. There was no such thing as cost-accounting in contracting or in any other business. It was not strange that in contracting for the erection of a structure which existed only on paper there should be a hold-over from the old conditions where the shrewdest "guesser" came out best. Neither was it strange that even to-day there was a feeling among contractors that "my way of estimating" and "my estimating department is more accurate than the other fellow's." Nevertheless, that feeling was the admission that accuracy was not prevalent.

The effect of "taking a chance" on quantity was the taking a greater chance on price. The effect of taking a greater chance on price was price reduction, or, in other words, was the basis of cut-throat competition where and as it existed among contractors. For instance, if he was bidding on a 10,000 unit quantity which he felt sure was the right quantity, and knew that his competitors were bidding on the same quantity, I should know that the unit price which he set plus the overhead and profit which I set would be what would determine whether he or someone else got the job. If he knew his unit cost was $1, his bid would be somewhere over $10,000. He would feel sure all other bids would be somewhere in the neighbourhood of his. But if he arrived at the quantity 10,000 units and was not quite sure of it, and was reasonably sure that all his competitors had figured different quantities, he could not take his unit cost of $1 and apply with profit and other items and be sure that every other bid was going to be within reasonable distance of his. The fact was he could feel pretty sure that some poor fellow was going to figure 9,000 units, and then, if his unit price was about the same as his (the speaker's), his (the other man's) bid was going to be $9,000, plus his added profit and overhead, provided he knew there was such a thing as overhead. Such was the plight of the contractor to-day who was in active competition. He had to regard the other fellow's probable gamble on quantity and meet it against his best judgment or lose. Of course, contractors would, whenever possible, bring other factors to bear, but all too often the only chance to win a contract was on price.

At first this misfortune of the contractor might be thought of as being a boon condition for the owner, who would reap the benefit of getting something done for nothing. It was not so, because it was against the principle of self-preservation for anyone to put in quantity and quality at a loss. The owner who desired, expected, or employed an architect on the assumption of trying to get more out of a contractor than the contractor was paid for fairly was his worst enemy, and seldom profited unless he was shrewd in unloading his building before it had to stand the tests of time. At first it might be thought that the architect had no direct interest in all this. He had, however, a very direct interest, because when contractors guessed on quantities rather than surveyed them, a premium was set on incomplete and sketchy plans and specifications. They could guess from them almost as well as from real good ones. But given a condition where there was careful checking, the competent architect came into his own and the incompetent was shown up. An orderly scientific procedure in any industry or affecting any profession or business was directly to the advantage of the business or profession in question.

When quantity was an established fact, then and then only could quality be effectively substituted for price as a basis for bidding. There was no question in the reasonable mind that quality should be emphasised above price. There was no one connected with the construction industry who was worthy who would not wish for this substitution as promptly as possible. But so long as quantity was gambled with, the substitution of quality for price could not be made in the wide open field. Events seemed to point out to a steadily growing realisation that the establishment of a quantity should precede bidding. Quantity surveying was yet in its infancy, but, as was characteristic of healthy infants, it was growing rapidly. The science of quantity surveying would doubtless be a potent factor in rescuing from the present widespread condition of guessing and cut-throat competition which was hurting every man and every interest in the construction industry. The ultimate rescue would be effected when the building public became imbued with the sterling idea that contractors' services should be acquired on the basis of quantity and quality, backed, of course, by price.



The Cornhill Subsidence; View showing Underside of Roadway.

THE CRASH IN CORNHILL

The work of securing and reinforcing the part of the building in Cornhill occupied by the Commercial Union Assurance Company which is regarded as safe is being continued, and there is no sign of any further collapse, while preparations for demolishing what are regarded as the unsafe parts are proceeding.

Progress is also being made by the Post Office staff with the work of laying new telephone cables in place of those affected by the subsidence. The Commercial Union Assurance Company have now received various reports from experts, including, it is understood, the report of Sir Aston Webb, with regard to the state of the standing part of their building in Cornhill, and a meeting of the board of directors is to be held this week to consider the position. It is probable that a decision will then be reached as to what is to be done in view of the subsidence and of the state of the foundations of the building. The closing to traffic of this part of Cornhill has caused much congestion in other thoroughfares, and this is likely to continue for at least two months.

In a letter to the *Morning Post*, Professor A. E. Richardson, F.R.I.B.A., makes some observations as to the probable cause of the fall. He says: "So far as recent rebuildings in the City and the West End are concerned, it can be said that these are models of sound construction, unrivalled in any other capital city. Every new building, or alteration, projected within the Metropolitan area has to conform to the requirements of the London Building Act. In addition the plans have to meet with the approval of either the City Corporation, or the London County Council. The practice of reconstructing rafts of reinforced concrete, over the entire site, is now almost universal, and providing the walls of adjoining buildings and excavations are properly shored the risks from subsidence are reduced to a minimum. Excavating for new foundations in proximity to existing buildings, or underpinning old walls on an extensive scale, naturally involves greater risk, but with the precautions taken to-day the failures are notoriously few. Building operations in the City of London

are among the most difficult of the problems of modern building practice. The sites are awkward and frequently 'made ground' is encountered, a legacy of the universal levelling up with debris after the Great Fire. Another detrimental factor is the existence of old cellarage and valtings, which extend under the pavements and roadways. Where new buildings are in progress these old cellars are subjected to entire reconstruction.

"The increased volume of traffic, combined with the greater axle weights, as well as the vibration due to the loads carried at high speeds, unquestionably affects houses with frontages to main roads."

AMERICAN WAR MEMORIAL, EDINBURGH

A memorial to Scottish soldiers who fell in the war, which has been subscribed to by Scotsmen in the United States, will be unveiled in Princes-street Gardens in September, and was illustrated in our last issue. It is the work of Mr. R. Tait Mackenzie, a Canadian artist, born of Scottish parents in Ontario in 1867. As major in the medical service, Tait Mackenzie saw much of the effects of the war on men in England, Scotland, Ireland, and Canada, for he was a doctor before he was a sculptor.

To the composite and correct statement of the result of his studies he has added (writes a correspondent) a beauty of presentment which is neither Greek idealism nor modern realism, but combines some of the graces of the former with some of the latter.

In the bronze central figure of the memorial he has given a new view of his powers. It is an expression of feeling, of spirituality. It is a static figure, seated, rifle on knees, not yet, however, fully accoutred, but ready. The dignity of the figure is enhanced by the simple architectural setting in Craigleith stone by Mr. Reginald Fairlie, A.R.S.A., which provides seats and a position for a bronze relief which is a prominent feature of the memorial. This frieze is in three sections. The first is a representation of "the pipes"; the second a recruiting party, the vigorous marching movement of which is followed by the less regular and less spectacular body of recruits, each displaying the symbol of the trade from which he is derived. The third section is notable for its human feeling. The whole frieze is highly pictorial, and the sculptor has taken care to introduce into it all the drama which its subject offers.

Midland Building Trades Exhibition.

This exhibition will be held in the Bingley Hall, Birmingham, from September 5 to September 17. The allocation of stands is in the hands of the general manager, Birmingham and Midland Building and Allied Trades Exhibition, Chamber of Commerce, Birmingham, Press Director's office, 65, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2. We hope to publish a special report on the exhibition.

A Disclaimer.

Messrs. John Greenwood, Ltd., of 12 and 14, Arthur-street, London Bridge, write to inform us that they are in no way associated with the carrying out of work on the premises in Beak-street, W., where a collapse occurred some short time ago.

PUDSEY HOUSING SCHEME

Houses to let at 5s per week.

We illustrate below drawings of the South royd Housing Scheme for the Borough Pudsey, the chief interest of which is tha the houses are being erected to let at 5s. pe week. The following details are of interest:-

Cost per house, £320, exclusive of lan streets and sewers.

Rent, 5s. per week, exclusive of rate 25 per cent. allowed for repairs, empties an collection.

Method of Construction.

Built in blocks of six houses.

Floor area per house, 620 super feet.

External walls, 11-in. hollow brick wal and pebble dashed from sill height (groun floor).

Internal walls, 4½ in. brick (ground floor Plaster slabs (first floor).

Metal casements in wood frames.

Roof covered with Courtrai-Du-Nord tile

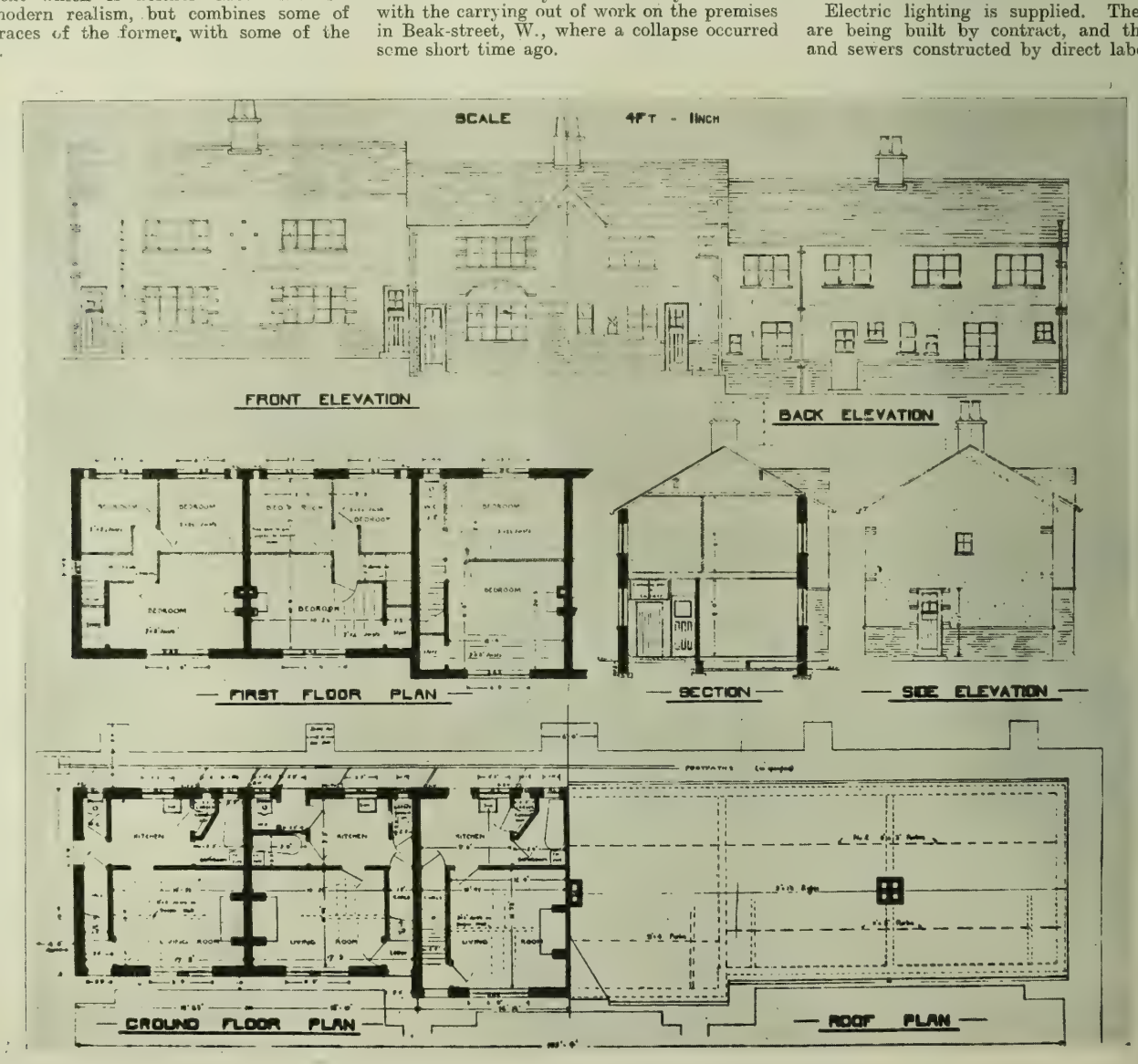
Asphalt garden paths and wood fencing.

Accommodation.

Ground floor.—Living room 14 ft. 2 in. b 10 ft. 4 in., with York range. Kitche 7 ft. 3 in. by 8 ft. 3 in., with sink and elec tric wash boiler. Larder 2 ft. 3 in. by 4 f Bathroom 3 ft. 5 in. by 5 ft. 9 in. Coal under stairs. W.C. 2 ft. 9 in. by 3 ft. 6 in

First floor.—Bedroom 1, 10 ft. by 11 ft. 6 in (average), with fireplace. Bedroom 7 ft. 9 in. by 8 ft. 9 in. Bedroom 3, 8 ft. 3 in by 7 ft. 9 in. (average). Store cupboard 2 ft. 8 in. over stairs.

Electric lighting is supplied. The house are being built by contract, and the road and sewers constructed by direct labour.



Southroyd Housing Scheme for the Borough of Pudsey.

THE BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

EXETER CONGRESS—I.

This venerable and senior of the peripatetic institutions, which branches off from the Society of Antiquaries, has just been holding its eighty-fourth annual congress, and the ancient city of Exeter had been chosen as the inviting centre of its operations. The Association was founded in 1843. Some of its founders deemed that the older body needed some enlivening. In its early days a medal was struck to commemorate its congresses. The first bears the arms of Canterbury, in which city they held their assembly, and on the reverse is represented the lamp of the Society of Antiquaries, and an audacious hand is shown pouring in a fresh supply of oil. The new body was intended to be an auxiliary to the old; but antiquarians have been known to dispute among themselves, and a little later on there was another exodus, and the Archæological Institute, which has attained to the epithet of "Royal," was formed, and has done excellent work in stimulating the study of antiquities throughout the country. With the help of these bodies, local antiquarian societies have been formed almost in every county, possessing its own experts. At first the visiting societies played the rôle of instructors, but in these more enlightened days when the knowledge of archæology is so widely spread, the Association and the Institute come more often as learners, although they are able frequently by expert knowledge and experience to correct errors and supply information.

No more delightful county could be selected for exploration than Devon. "Glorious Devon" its inhabitants love to call it, and it is no vain eulogy. Exeter itself is a wonderful city replete with interesting objects. The shire can boast of magnificent churches with splendid roodscreens and noble towers, of magnificent scenery, its coast-line dotted with beautiful seaport towns, its glorious wild moorland range of Dartmoor with its prehistoric remains of its earliest dwellers, to the study of which one at least of our company of lecturers had devoted his life, and not exhausted their treasures.

Moreover, Exeter and its neighbourhood are rich in learning. Many patriotic citizens have studied deeply the lore of their native shire. They have ransacked the charters and ancient documents, of which there is a fine collection in the muniment-room of the Corporation and in the Cathedral library, and have sought for information in original manuscript sources. The Town Clerk of the Corporation, the Cathedral dignitaries, and the Professors of the university college of the West, all are experts, and many others have delved deep in local lore. Moreover, Devon folk are "given to hospitality," and the members of the Association who were privileged to attend the Congress will long remember the many kindnesses they received from their generous hosts and hostesses. One notable instance may be mentioned here. The Mayor of Exeter, Colonel Ransom Pickard, C.B., C.M.G., and the Sheriff, Mr. H. T. Michelmore, held a reception in honour of the Congress, and invited a thousand guests to meet the members.

The Congress was held under the Presidency of Mr. Charles Edward Keyser, M.A., F.S.A., who has been President of the Association for twenty-two years, and has done much to support it during all that long period. It may well be said that without his aid it could scarcely have survived during the trying years of the war and at other periods of its existence. Mr. F. R. Rowley, curator of the Royal Albert Memorial Museum, was an energetic and valuable local secretary. Upon the Hon. Secretary, Mr. E. Reginald Taylor, F.S.A., the bulk of the labour fell in organising the Congress, and he was ably assisted by the Hon. Treasurer, Mr. Francis Weston. With a strong local committee, headed by the Mayor, the success of the Congress was assured.

Monday, June 27.

The members, who numbered about sixty, journeyed down to Exeter, and on arrival they found their way to the Guildhall, where they were welcomed by the Mayor and Mayoress, several Aldermen of the City, and other ladies and gentlemen. The Mayor, opening the proceedings, welcomed the Congress to the City, and the President suitably replied. The attention of the company was directed to the Guildhall itself, a noble room of much interest. It is lined with elaborate oaken panelling emblazoned with the arms of the mayors, benefactors, and city companies, and has a fine open timber roof which is adorned with various ornaments showing the badge of Earl Warwick, the King-maker, the bear and ragged staff. The Earl visited the City in 1469 in support of Henry VI. The roof is supported on corbels carved into grotesque beasts. There was a Guildhall at Exeter in early times.

The present building was erected in 1330,



Branscombe Church.

re-roofed in 1466, and the oaken wainscoting was added in 1556, and twenty years later the Court of Hustings, with seats for the Mayor and Aldermen, were constructed. The dignified seat of the Mayor bears the date 1697. The entrance to the building is interesting. Formerly, prior to the Reformation, in front of the Hall was a chantry chapel dedicated to St. George and St. John Baptist When chantries were abolished, the chapel fell into decay, and the citizens determined to construct a more worthy entrance to their Hall. So they built a Loggia and chambers over it in French Renaissance style in 1593. The old chapel bell is preserved in the turret and was rung when fires occurred, and is inscribed: *Celi Regina me protege queso ruina.* There are some fine portraits in the Hall, conspicuous amongst which is that of the Princess Henrietta, daughter of Charles I, by Sir Peter Lely, presented by Charles II. The Princess was born in the City at Bedford House. The same artist's portrait of General Monk, a native of Devon, hangs in the Hall, and also one of George II by a native artist, Thomas Hudson. Other artists are represented, including Sharland, Northcote, R. E. Payne, and Leaky. The City arms frequently appear in the decorations bearing the proud motto *Semper Fidelis* granted to the City by Queen Elizabeth in token of the ever-faithfulness of the citizens to the Royal cause manifested throughout the centuries of English history.

The party then adjourned to

The Priory of St. Nicholas,

a most interesting building which has a long history. Miss Rose Graham, F.S.A., who is a great authority on monastic records, read a paper on the story of the Priory, and the buildings were described by Mr. Tonar, an Exeter architect. This Benedictine monastery was built on the foundations of pre-Norman work. Gytha, the widow of Earl Godwin and mother of King Harold, made a gift of her dower lands to the church, and William the Conqueror bestowed them on his newly founded Abbey of Battle, erected on the spot where Harold died during the Battle of Senlac. The Conqueror sent a colony of monks from Battle to Exeter to control the property, and in the reign of William Rufus they built a new monastery and church dedicated to St. Nicholas about the year 1089. Some portions of the former building are still standing. The City and the Cathedral archives are rich in records relating to the Priory. The earliest existing deed is a confirmation by Bishop Osbern (1073-1104) of a grant of the land of Pochelie and the Church of the same vill to the Church of St. Nicholas by Rualandus Ladubed on the day he became a monk in the same Church. The Bishop of Exeter and the Cathedral clergy regarded the newcomer with no friendly eye, and there was much opposition. Archbishop Anselm in 1103 wrote a letter to Bishop Osbern bidding him to shelter the monks from all molestation on the part of his clerics, and rebuking him for hindering the monks from ringing their bells. King John granted to the monks a moiety of Lammas Fair and also the right to hold an annual fair. There were constant disputes between the Priory and the City. In 1535 the monastery was suppressed. The women of Exeter protested vigorously against the pulling down of the Rood-loft, and threw stones at the despoilers. The stones of the Priory were used for the repairing of the city walls and the rebuilding of the Exe bridge.

Much of the property was bought by the Corporation, and the Mayor, William Hurst, converted some part of the buildings into a dwelling-house for himself. In the present Tudor room there is a fine decorated ceiling which he constructed. The property gradually passed out of the possession of the City authorities, and it was not until 1913 that the building was purchased by the Corporation, and the work of restoration was admirably accomplished by Mr. Lewis Tonar, the party's cicerone, with the advice of Mr. Harold Brakspear, F.S.A. The whole work has been excellently done. A good plan of the buildings has been prepared by the two architects, not without difficulty, as much of the site has been covered with modern buildings. The site of the minster was on the south of the cloister court, and on the east was the chapter house, where now a school stands, the playground of which is the site of the cloister. Over the chapter was the dorter or sleeping-place of the monks. On the north stood the frater, part of which remains, but it is in private hands, and we were unable to visit it. It would be an advantage if this could be purchased by the Corporation and added to the rest of their property. We enter the monastic buildings through the doorway, which formerly led into the north-west corner of the cloisters and is of thirteenth-century date, and find ourselves in a Hall with a fine Beer stone arch and the beautiful sixteenth-century ceiling already mentioned, the work of the good Mayor William Hurst. Some capitals and bases of Purbeck marble are arranged here and came from the cloisters, and formed part of a circular lavatorium, where the monks washed their hands and faces before they entered the frater or refectory. This was thirteenth-century work, and only four other examples of this kind are known to have existed in this country, viz., at Durham, Canterbury, Lewes, and Much Wenlock.

The so-called "Crypt," or undercroft, with its Norman columns and diagonal

vaulting, is one of the most interesting features of the Priory, and dates from about 1100. Other chambers are the kitchen, with its large fireplaces, rebuilt in the thirteenth century, the Great Hall on the first floor, where we assembled to hear the papers read, of fifteenth century date, the walls of which were decorated in Queen Elizabeth's time with black and white arabesque designs; the Prior's solar, the Prior's cell, the Guest Rooms, the Guest Master's cell, and the servants' lodging over the kitchen. Outside there is a very interesting Saxon cross granite shaft covered with interlacing scroll diaper work, which has had many adventures. After the dissolution it was taken to repair the Exe bridge. It was imbedded in a cut-water. When the bridge was destroyed in 1778 it was bought by one William Natin and used as a kerbstone against the corner of his house in High-street. In 1910 the City Council removed it to the City Museum, whereon it was taken and restored to its ancient home at the Priory.

The company then returned to the Guild-hall, where they were entertained to tea by the Mayor. Then the Town Clerk, Mr. H. Lloyd Parry, gave an address on the City Regalia and the Records. Of these the citizens of Exeter may be justly proud. Mr. Lloyd Parry exhibited the civic plate. The insignia consists of four maces, two swords of State, a cap of maintenance, a mayor's chain and badge, a sheriff's chain and badge, four chains for the sergeants-at-mace, a loving cup, and a salver. The oldest sword was given by Edward IV when he visited the City in 1470, "to be carried before the Mayor on all public occasions." The sheath is wrapped in crepe, the sword having been put into mourning at the Restoration in memory of Charles 1. Henry VII gave the other sword on his visit in 1497 after his victory over Perkin Warbeck, when "he having thanked the citizens for their faithful and valiant service done against the rebels, promised them the fulness of his favour, and gave them a sword taken from his own side, and also a cap of maintenance, commanding that for the future in all public places within the said City the same shall be borne before the Mayor as for a like purpose his noble predecessor King Edward the Fourth had done." The cap, which is of black beaver, is preserved inside the embroidered crimson velvet cover made about 1634. The Mayor's chain is of interest, as it was presented in 1874 by the members of the Royal Archæological Institute, in recognition of their reception during the Congress held in the City in 1873. The Shrievalty of the City was instituted in 1517, which date appears on the Sheriff's chain, which was presented in 1876. The silver chains of the Sergeants date from 1500, the alternate links bearing the letters X and R, a rebus on "Exeter." The seals of the City are ancient and extraordinarily interesting. Mr. Lloyd Parry exhibited several, the oldest dating from 1170, and said to be the oldest municipal seal in the Kingdom. He also stated that no other city can compete with Exeter as regards its ancient records and documents, except, perhaps, Norwich. There were fifty royal charters, dating from Henry II's time onwards. The Records were complete. In the time of Queen Elizabeth, John Hooker, Chamberlain of Exeter, calendared them, and they have been kept regularly ever since. Space prevents us from giving a résumé of the Town Clerk's admirable lecture. The Records have been published by the Historical Manuscript Commission in 1916, and occupy some 536 pages, and may be consulted by those of our readers who desire to pursue further investigations into the history of the "Faithful City."

Tuesday.

An early start was made on this day, and the cars and char-à-bancs were in readiness for a long day's drive at 9 a.m. This included a memorable excursion over the glorious, wild country of Dartmoor. The party passed through Moretonhampstead, situated on the edge of Dartmoor, which has a Perpendicular church, not of much interest, and a row of seventeenth-century granite arcaded houses, formerly the poor-house. An old cross and elm tree stand at the entrance to the church. It may be noted that there is a manor in this parish called Daccombe, which was given by William de Tracey, one of the murderers of Becket, to the church of Canterbury, to which it still belongs, to make amends for his crime. The foot of the hill on which Grims-pound stands being reached, this was admirably described by the Rev. Prebendary Chanter, and is a remarkable prehistoric, antiquarian curiosity which has puzzled many archæologists. It is believed to have been a place of refuge for the scattered population of the district in Neolithic times, and probably never completed. It is a rude circular enclosure, about four acres in area, surrounded by a double wall of stones, originally 5 to 6 ft. high, the space between the two walls varying from 3 ft. to 14 ft. Within these walls are some 20 circular enclosures, 12 of them being huts, the remainder cattle pens. A stiff climb was necessary to reach Grims-pound. The whole district is full of prehistoric antiquities, and some of the party wished to explore the Dartmoor hut-circles just north of Grims-



War Memorial Cross, Buckland Churchyard.

pound on Hootnor Tor and Bennet's cross, the clapper bridges at Portbridge and the two Bridges, and near Merivale Bridge hut-circles, menhirs and stone avenues, some of which were described by Mr. E. Hansford Worth, F.G.S., in his lecture on "The Prehistoric Remains on Dartmoor" on the last evening of the Congress.

The next stopping-place was Tavistock, an old-world town which has derived wealth from its mines of tin and copper, and formerly from its clothiers. Tavistock kerseys were reckoned to be the best in the kingdom. But its importance was due to the famous Abbey, whose Abbot ruled the borough with much authority and was a great man. It was a mitred abbey, independent of Bishop or Archbishop by the decree of Pope Leo X, and the great church was deemed almost of equal importance to the cathedrals of Wells or Exeter. Mr. Harbottle Read, F.R.I.B.A., the party's "guide, philosopher and friend" on so many occasions, described the church and abbey.

The church is dedicated to St. Eustace (Eustacius), who corresponds with St. Hubert. It is a typical Devon church, of late Perpendicular style of the time of Henry VII, except the base of the tower, which is Decorated. The tower is 106 ft. high, with buttresses, battlemented parapet and pinnacles, and is pierced with arches on all four sides, so that it rests on piers and is a true campanile, and was never joined to the church. Abbot Cullyng (1380) completed it. The piers and arches of the church are of granite. Some bones of great size are preserved here, said to be those of Ordulf, founder of the Abbey with his father Ordgar, who was a man of immense size and strength, about whom several stories are told. The church is a large, fine building, with aisles extending to the extreme end of the church. Some of the treasures were exhibited: some immense old pewter flagons (1620-1627), old churchwardens' accounts which contain an early record of 1380. The Register reveals the visitation of a great Plague in 1626, when many died. There is a curious chest, believed to be Spanish, in the shape of a cope chest, but too small for that purpose, some old panels, and a fine collection of church plate. There are some richly adorned tombs of the Fitz family (1580), the Granvils, and Lord Godolphin.

The Abbey was founded in A.D. 960 by Ordgar, "Ealderman," or Earl of Devon, and completed by his son Ordulf. This was burned by the Danes. It was rebuilt by the second Abbot Lyfing, the friend of Cnut. At the Dissolution the property was granted to John Lord Russell, whose descendant, the Duke of Bedford, now holds it. The only remains of this once rich and powerful Abbey are two arches in the churchyard, part of the cloisters, some tiles buried 10 ft. below the ground, the gateway to the Abbey, with a room now used as a public library, a small tower adjoining the archway, a porch with pinnacles at the back of the hotel, the Mill-house of the monks, and Betsy Grimbal's tower (so called from a legend that a young woman was murdered in it), and some ruinous ivy-clad walls and arches. There are two arches in the churchyard, one perhaps the lavatorium of the monks. These remains are all of Perpendicular date. There is the beautiful fragment of a tomb in the churchyard of thirteenth-century date, possibly the memorial of the founder. Part of the Abbey is occupied by the Bedford Hotel, built as the residence of one Saunders of "barbarous memory," since he destroyed the fine chapter-house, described by Leland as circular, with 46 arches and 36 niches for seats, for this purpose. In the garden of the vicarage are some Roman stones and two large erect cross-shafts.

(To be continued.)

Public Amenities in Scotland.

The King has, on the recommendation of the Secretary of State for Scotland, approved the appointment of a Royal Commission to inquire into such questions of public amenity or of artistic importance relating to Scotland as may be referred to them by any of the Departments of State, and to report thereon to such Department, and to give advice on similar questions when so requested by public or quasi-public bodies, where it appears to the Commission that their assistance would be advantageous.

The Commission will be constituted as follows:—

Sir John M. Stirling-Maxwell, Bt., T.D., F.S.A. (chairman).

Lord Hamilton of Dalzell, K.T., C.V.O., M.C.

Sir John R. Findlay, Bt., K.B.E., F.R.S.E.

Sir George Macdonald, K.C.B., LL.D., F.B.A.

Sir George Washington Browne, P.R.S.A.

Sir Robert S. Lorimer, A.R.A., R.S.A., F.R.I.B.A.

Mr. J. Whitelaw Hamilton, R.S.A., R.S.W.

Mr. J. Pittendrigh Macgillivray, R.S.A., LL.D.

Mr. Stanley Cursiter, O.B.E., Keeper of the National Gallery, Edinburgh, will act as secretary to the Commission.

THE LONDON BUILDING ACTS AND THEIR APPLICATION—XXIV.

By H. V. MILNES EMERSON, A.R.I.B.A.

Regulations (*Continued*).

The seats shall not be spaced less than 2 ft. 4 in. back to back, not less than 20 in. wide, and the space or passageway between the perpends of the back of one seat and the front of the adjoining seat shall not be less than 1 ft. The seats to be firmly fixed to the floor, and tip-up seats to be automatically actuated by weights.

Note.—If the seats are fixed to other than wood floors the fixing fillets must be securely fixed to the solid floor. Much trouble has been experienced by the seats working loose. If the ground-floor seats are placed in curved rows, the floor should be benched in order that the rows of seats are level, otherwise the ends of the rows will follow the plane of the sloping floor.

The operating room (large enough to take two machines) should adjoin the rewinding room and must also have direct access and ventilation to the open air. This can be provided by means of an open area.

Water-closets may be required for the public as follows:—Males, one for 200, two for 500, three for 1,000, and one for every additional 500. Females: one for 100, two for 250, three for 500, and one for every additional 400.

In theatres and music-halls one urinal must be provided for each fifty males, and in dancing halls, concert halls, restaurants, and cinemas one urinal for each hundred males. Separate lavatory accommodation must be provided for the staff.

Ventilation, lighting, heating, hydrants, etc., must be installed in accordance with the requirements of the Council, who have the right from time to time in any special case to modify or dispense with these regulations.

The approval by the Council of any plans for the purpose of these regulations must not be deemed to derogate from the Council's powers under any other Act or regulations or from the powers of the District Surveyor or the local authority or any other authority to deal with the premises under any powers which may be vested in them.

The rules which are required to be observed by licensees in connection with the management of the premises also deal in some respects with the arrangement of the premises, and contain a requirement as to the relative position of the picture-screen and the seating in cinematograph halls in order to prevent eye-strain.

The best type of cinematograph hall in order to prevent eye-strain, more particularly near the screen, is one which diminishes in width from back of the hall to the screen end. The floor for about 15 to 20 ft. from the proscenium or screen should have a gentle rise towards the screen instead of being flat or following the general fall of the floor.

Part VII.

Special and Temporary Buildings and Wooden Structures.

Section 82.—(1) Where a builder is desirous of erecting an iron building or structure, or any other building or structure to which the general provisions of Part VI of this Act are inapplicable or in the opinion of the Council inappropriate having regard to the special purpose for which the building or structure is designed and actually used, he shall make an application to the Council accompanied by a plan of the proposed building with such particulars as to the construction thereof as may be required by the Council.

(2) The Council if satisfied with such plan and particulars shall signify their approval of the same in writing and thereupon the building may be constructed according to such plan and particulars, but the Council shall not authorise any building of the warehouse class to be erected of greater cubical extent than 250,000 cub. ft. except in accordance with the foregoing provisions of this Act.

Subsections 3, 4, and 5 relate to application, expenses, and deposit of plans.

Note.—Under this section application can be made to the Council for the erection of buildings (other than domestic buildings) with materials other than those prescribed in Part VI of the Act. Such buildings may be permanent or temporary at the discretion of the Council, and if temporary the buildings must be removed at the expiration of the licence unless same has been renewed by the Council.

Under the First Schedule, every building, unless sanctioned in accordance with this Act, shall be enclosed with walls constructed of brick, stone, or other hard and incombustible substances, etc.; but it has been held that walls made of wooden posts attached to a wooden frame and covered on the outside by a skin of iron are not walls of incombustible material. The District Surveyor has power to approve the erection of open sheds, not exceeding 16 ft. high and four squares in area, in any manner and of any substances.

Domestic or other buildings (not being public buildings) can be erected of any materials and without consent of the Council provided such buildings do not exceed 30 ft. in height as measured from the footings of the walls, do not exceed 125,000 cub. ft., and are distant not less than 8 ft. from the nearest street or way and at least 30 ft. from the nearest building and from the land of the adjoining owner. If the building exceeds 125,000 cub. ft. and does not exceed 250,000 it shall be not less than 30 ft. from the nearest street or way, and at least 60 ft. from the nearest buildings and from the land of the adjoining owner.

Section 83.—This section provides for the removal of a temporary building when the licence expires.

Section 84.—(1) No person shall set up in any place any wooden structure unless it be exempt from the operation of this Part of this Act except hoarding enclosing vacant land and not exceeding in any part 12 ft. in height without having first obtained for that purpose a licence from the Council and the licence may contain such conditions with respect to the structure and the time for which it is to be permitted to continue in the said place as the Council think expedient.

(2) Provided that a licence shall not be required in the case of any wooden structure of a movable or temporary character erected by a builder for his use during the construction, alteration or repair of any building unless the same is not taken down or removed immediately after such construction, alteration or repair.

Provided that this section shall not extend to or apply within the City or to any hoarding duly licensed by the local authority under any statutory powers in that behalf.

Note.—This section does not apply to domestic or other buildings erected in accordance with the provisions quoted in the latter part of the notes to section 82.

Application for licence under this section must be made to the local authority instead of the L.C.C., but the District Surveyor is entitled to charge his fees, it having been held that the powers, duties and liabilities of district surveyors in respect to supervision of wooden structures remain under this section, but that they have no powers, duties or liabilities arising under the licences granted by the local authority (87 L.T. 326) City of Westminster *v.* Watson and Others. From this case it appears that the district surveyor's duties terminate with his approval that the wooden structure has been properly erected. A large number of these special or temporary structures being erected are in form of garages now.

Wooden stands for viewing processions, etc., have been held to be wooden structures, and consent must be obtained from the local authority for their erection, and they must be erected to the satisfaction of the district surveyor (City of Westminster *v.* L.C.C. (1902), 86 L.T. 53).

Wooden structures erected by a builder for use during the construction, etc., of a building or in the development of an estate do not require a licence, and they need not necessarily be moved from one position to another as one or more buildings comprising that estate are completed, even if the temporary wooden structure which has been erected stands upon the ground of a completed building, but such structure must be removed upon completion of building operations upon the estate.

Section 85.—This Part of this Act shall not apply in the case of a pile, stack or store of timber not being a structure affixed or fastened to the ground.

Note.—For the information of contractors the section (197) dealing with the storage of timber is briefly quoted.

It shall not be lawful to erect a pile, stack or store of cut or uncut timber, etc., on or above ground, nearer to a street than the buildings forming the general building line.

Furnaces must be enclosed in a fire-resisting building, and must be 10 ft. away from any stack, etc.

Such stacks, etc., must not exceed 60 ft. in height. Passageways only are allowed through the stack.

Railway and canal companies are exempt.

Section 86.—Structures or erections erected or set up upon the premises of any railway company, and used for the purpose of or in connection with the traffic of such railway company, shall be exempt from the operation of this Part of the Act.

Note.—Under section 201, railway companies are exempt from Parts VI and VII of this Act, but this section was no doubt introduced here owing to a decision that a coal office for the sale of coal (conveyed over the railway system) by a firm of coal merchants was a structure used in connection with the traffic of a railway company.

Wooden structures, such as bungalows erected and exposed for exhibition or sale by the makers, are also exempted from subsection 2, section 84.

Part VIII.

Rights of Building and Adjoining Owners. Sections 87 to 101, inclusive.

This Part of the Act has been dealt with so fully in the articles, "Party Walls: Practice and Decisions," by Mr. J. Douglas Scott, A.R.I.B.A., which appeared in early issues this year, that it is unnecessary to add any further comments upon this Part of the Act.

Part IX.

Dangerous and Neglected Structures.

Section 102.—In this Part of this Act the expression structure includes any building, wall, or other structure, and anything affixed to or projecting from any building, wall, or other structure.

Section 103.—This section provides for the survey by the District Surveyor, or some other competent surveyor, of any structure which has been reported or believed to be by the Council in a dangerous state.

Note.—It has been held that the duties of the Council under this section are ministerial, that the work may be delegated to one of their officers by the governing body, and that notice can be served on the owner to carry out the necessary work without the case coming specially before a meeting of the Council for their consideration (L.C.C. *v.* Hobbis (1897), 75 L.T. 687).

Section 104.—Under this section, structures

within the City come under the authority of the Corporation of the City of London, and a surveyor is specially appointed to deal with dangerous structures within that area.

Section 105.—Upon the completion of his survey, the district surveyor employed shall certify to the Council his opinion as to the state of the structure.

Section 106.—If the certificate . . . is to the effect that the structure is in a dangerous state, the Council may cause same to be shored up . . . secured, taken down, or repaired, as the case requires.

Note.—It has been held that where there is a possibility of danger to any person, not necessarily to passengers or passers-by, or property, it is sufficient to be dealt with as a dangerous structure (L.C.C. *v.* Herring (1894), 10 T.L.R. 509).

A decayed and neglected structure, of possible danger to any person, even if unlawfully upon the premises, comes within the Act (L.C.C. *v.* Jones (1912), 2 K.B. 504).

A lessor cannot compel a lessee to rebuild any portion of a building that has been pulled down under a dangerous structure order, if such rebuilding contravenes this Act, and the lessee can reconstruct such work in any other way in order to comply with the Act (Wright *v.* Lawson (1903), 68 T.P. 34).

It has been held in an action for damages for injury caused by a falling balcony that a landlord is not liable to his tenant for such damages unless the landlord has agreed to repair and received notice of want of repair (Tredway *v.* Machin (1904), 91 L.T. 310).

The Council must give notice to the owner or occupier of the structure to be taken down, etc., as the case may be, but it is not necessary to serve all owners.

Sections 188 and 196 deal with notices.

OBITUARY

Charles E. Deacon, F.R.I.B.A.

We take the following extracts from an obituary notice contributed by Mr. Hastwell Grayson to the R.I.B.A. Journal:—

Mr. Deacon, who died on July 3rd at the age of 83, was the last survivor in the Liverpool district of architects who were directly influenced by the Gothic revival. Educated at Lancaster, articled to Sir James Picton, he became assistant to Sir William Emerson, commenced practice in 1870 and worked until the day of his death fifty-seven years later. He became a Fellow in 1891. A beautiful draughtsman, a clever colourist, his happiest hours were spent with pencil and palette working away at Gothic detail. Oak reredoses, stalls and screens he designed by the score; perhaps he enjoyed designing woodwork more than churches. . . . Of his numerous churches, Mr. Deacon considered his happiest efforts St. Dunstan's, Liverpool, St. Columba's, Egremont, and St. Stephen's, Prenton. A special effort was made in planning Prenton Church to give a view of the Sanctuary, the pulpit and lectern from all sittings. The exceptional height of the aisle windows and the arcade has allowed the omission of clerestory windows. Windows in the north and south of the Sanctuary, invisible from the nave, are most effective. The church is brick in and out. During the last few years Mr. Deacon made an effort in his church fittings to get away from traditional motifs and detail. At his great age this showed versatility and determination. He built numerous schools for Liverpool, Cheshire County and Birkenhead. . . . His most prominent building is the offices of the Liverpool Education Committee facing the Municipal Buildings. The façade is typical of many others erected thirty years ago. In spite of a lack of rhythm, too much petty detail and an uneasy outline caused by three elaborate gables in a street where a horizontal skyline is universal, there is undoubtedly an appropriate civic character.

ARCHITECTS' & BUILDERS' INQUIRY BUREAU

We are glad to give questions and answers, but cannot accept responsibility for contributed replies, especially on legal matters.

May we appeal to our correspondents to submit their queries on paper of a size easily filed, and written as legibly as possible, or, better still, in typewriting?—Ed.

Artificial Stone.

[Reply to "Surveyor," August 5.]

Sir,—We are glad to note that "Surveyor" recognises that to measure this material in a sensible manner is the right way to deal with it in a bill of quantities. As the general contractor usually has to fix the stone, measurements of some sort must be given in the quantities, and if the measurements are taken properly only one person's time is employed and a complete purpose is achieved.

We think "Estimator" has touched the spot in referring to "The Standard Method of Measurement of Building Works." In any case it is the surveyor's job to do all necessary measuring, and if new materials require new methods, or even new rates of payment for measuring, it is "up to" the profession to adapt themselves to new conditions, just as we on the practical side have to do.

Whilst the difference between making one artificial stone and fifty may be greater than the difference between one natural stone and fifty, it is incorrect to state that the labours in the case of masonry are the same for each stone. It is a fundamental law that it costs more to make the first of any article than each of a quantity, and when machinery is employed, as it would be in the case cited by your correspondent, the difference is greater than when made entirely by hand. The initial cost of setting out and cutting the mould pattern, of shaping the tools and setting up the machine would be the same for working one cornice stone as for working a run of a hundred stones. These factors, whatever the class of material under consideration, are taken into account by the person who prices the bill, and in our opinion should have no influence on the methods of the quantity surveyor. "Builders."

Building Estates.

Sir,—In certain estates in which the roads are metalled and sewered before they have been taken over by the local authority, and the cost thereof apportioned between the various owners by the estate surveyor, has the latter's ruling upon the matter of apportionment the same weight which that of a surveyor to the local authority has in cases where the roads have been already taken over? Is there an appeal other than by litigation? Houseowner.

Dampcourse.

Sir,—Is there a satisfactory alternative to the costly process of cutting in and inserting a dampcourse in damp old walls? I feel that if such an alternative could be found a good many old properties which are condemned as not worth the cost of reinstatement would be saved. Architect.

Dowelled Doors.

Sir,—Have any of your readers experienced any unsatisfactory results from the use of manufactured doors which are dowelled together instead of framed in the old-fashioned way? A lot of these doors look very nice, but are they as strong and lasting?

Conservative.

Dampness in Floors.

[Reply to Mr. L. E. Walker, August 12.]

Sir,—Mr. Walker's notes upon this subject seem so sound and thorough that it may be a presumption to criticise. The only point I would question is the insertion of a horizontal dampcourse through the walls after having carried up vertical damp courses to above floor level. My experience in reinstating old buildings, particularly where there is no dampcourse, is that if a waterproofed vertical dampcourse is constructed on the inside face of all walls to a height of 3 ft., and a width of 3 ft., of the surface concrete similarly waterproofed, there is no need to go to the expense of inserting a dampcourse through the thickness of the walls, since experience seems to indicate 3 ft. as the limit to which water can be sucked up by capillary attraction.

Restoration.

[Reply to T. H., August 5.]

Sir,—If there is no concrete raft beneath the building, and a horizontal dampcourse throughout the thickness of the walls below the floors has been omitted, the most perfect system of ordinary ventilation of the floor would be ineffectual. If you wish to save expense, I would advise, after cutting off the plastering from the lower portion of the rooms, the rendering of the same in Portland cement, with a second coat in rough stucco. This treatment should prevent dampness entering the rooms, whilst the stucco coat is intended to meet the difficulty of internal condensation. The best remedy, of course, in addition to what has been above recommended, would be the laying of a concrete raft under the building, the cutting-in of a dampcourse throughout the breadth and length of the walls, and the proper ventilation of the floor timbers. The work, however, should be done to a very skilfully prepared specification, suited to the conditions of the case, after a careful examination of the building.

L. E. Walker.

English Oak.

[Reply to "Restorer," July 22.]

Sir,—In reading "Restorer's" letter, one is likely to feel that he is anxious to throw the entire responsibility on the builder's shoulders. He could do the same to the merchant, the merchant to the gentleman who felled the tree, he to the tree itself, the tree to the acorn, etc. Another method might be for "Restorer" to examine the beam before it is fixed, or get an expert to do it for him. Honour and Arms.

Dampness Behind Glass.

Sir,—Could you suggest some remedy for dampness behind the glass to a set of aquatints? They are hung on both inside and outside walls, mostly on the old timbers, and not touching the actual plaster, but where this is the case, rubber studs have been fixed to the frames. The house is a very old one, timbered and thatched, with no sign of dampness in any of the walls; the room is well ventilated, but this sweating continually appears behind the glass.

E. W. W.

Stoothing.

Sir,—I notice the above term used by one of your correspondents, evidently indicating what we generally call "studding." Can you or he inform me as a matter of curiosity in what districts or country this term is used commonly. Query.

Blisters on Wall.

[Reply to "O. P. L.," August 12.]

Sir,—By all accounts the water penetrated over the w.c. ceiling, and would therefore reach the lath and plaster on the w.c. side first and would be sucked up by the dry porous plaster. On the latter becoming saturated, moisture would be forced out all ways, and would have a tendency to force off the paint from the outer face, thus showing as blisters. The colour of the liquid is simply the result of impurities picked up on the way through the dusty ceiling and sandy plaster. I presume the ceiling was not painted, and therefore had no impermeable surface of paint to resist the passage of the water, and hence no blisters. S. H.

Roof Insulation.

[Reply to "Inquirer," August 12.]

Sir,—An economical way of insulating a roof is to lay stiff ceiling board on the rafters, these needing no boarding for support. Battening and tiling on the same as usual. Presto.

THE BUILDING TRADE

BOUNDARIES, FENCES AND TREES—III.

We have now endeavoured to give a very general idea as to the questions that arise in connection with different kinds of specified boundaries and how their ownership is to be determined, but other questions may arise in connection with boundaries, such, for instance, as the ownership of trees growing on or near the boundary, and we propose to deal briefly with the ownership of trees and the rights and liabilities in connection with them.

The Ownership of Trees.

This question depends mainly on very old decisions, and there is a little uncertainty in the law. The one fact that appears clear is that if it can be proved who planted the tree or sowed the seed from which it sprang it belongs to the owner of the land by whom it was planted or sown. (Holder *v.* Coates, 1827, M. & M. 112). But having regard to the slow growth of trees and the short life of man, coupled with the changes of ownership of property, this proof is hardly likely to be available in the majority of cases. If that fact cannot be proved it appears that if a tree grows at the extreme limit of one man's land but its roots extend into neighbouring land, then the adjoining owners of the land own the tree as tenants in common (Waterman *v.* Soper, 1697, 1 Ld. Raymond 737), but not so if all the roots are confined to one of the properties (see the same case).

In the case Masters *v.* Pollie (1620, 2 Rolle 141) it was laid down that if a tree grows in the close of one owner and roots in the close of an adjoining owner yet the body or main part being in the land of one owner, all the residue belongs to him. This decision has been somewhat questioned by the learned author of Hunt's Boundaries and Fences, sixth edition, but we find it cited as law by Lord Justice Kay in the comparatively recent decision Lemmon *v.* Webb (1894 3 Ch. 1) in the Court of Appeal, with the qualification of a further note: "But if it grows in a hedge which divides the land of *A* and *B* and the roots take nourishment of both their lands it was adjudged they are tenants in common of it" (2 Rolle 255 Anon.).

The Lord Justice, after quoting the above headnotes, says: "This shows that the roots though in another man's land, belong to the owner of the tree, and it is only when the tree is on the boundary line so that the trunk is partly on the land of each of the adjoining owners that they become joint owners of the tree."

This observation of the Lord Justice appears to explain what was rendered very doubtful from the various decisions, and the law, we think, may be summarised as follows:—If proof can be given of the planting of a tree in a particular property, then the position of the roots is immaterial, but where the ownership has to be presumed, then the position of the roots becomes a material element in determining the ownership. If all the roots are found in the property of one owner, then the presumption appears to be that the tree was planted in his property (Waterman *v.* Soper (*ubi sup*). If the body of the tree is in the property of one of two adjoining owners, the fact that the roots extend into the property of a neighbour does not deprive the owner of the land in which the body stands of the ownership (Masters *v.* Pollie (*ubi sup*); but if the tree stands on the actual boundary between two properties, so that the trunk is partly in one property and partly in the other, then the adjoining owners are tenants in common of it (Waterman *v.* Soper (*ubi sup*), and Lemmon *v.* Webb per Lord Justice Kay (*ubi sup*).

It must, however, be noted that no easement can be acquired over adjoining land in respect of the branches of a tree or its roots, nor can such a right be acquired by prescription (Lemmon *v.* Webb, 1894, 3 Ch. 1). This may sound an abstract proposition of law, but it has an important bearing on the right of adjoining owners as regards trees in boundaries. If the tree spreads its branches over the soil of another, no action lies for the encroachment unless damage can be proved (see per Lord Justice Lindley in Lemmon *v.* Webb at page 11); but if the branches or roots extend over or into another's land, the owner of that land can lop or cut the roots or branches penetrating or overhanging his land, and if he can perform this operation without entering his neighbour's land he can do so without notice (Lemmon *v.* Webb).

In Lemmon *v* Webb the facts were these: On the plaintiff's land, near the boundary dividing it from the defendant's land, were a number of large old trees, the branches of which overhang the defendant's land. The defendant, without notice to the plaintiff, had cut the branches on his side back to the boundary line. There was some allegation that he had cut them further than the boundary line, but the Court was not satisfied by the evidence on this point, and also found that the real issue between the parties was whether the defendant had any right to cut them at all without previous notice. The action was brought for a declaration that the defendant was not entitled to cut any branches, for an injunction and damages. In the Court of Appeal, after a careful consideration of the decided cases, Lord Justice Lindley stated the law as follows: "The law on the subject is, in my opinion, as follows: The owner of a tree has no right to prevent a person lawfully in possession of land into or over which its roots or branches have grown from cutting away so much of them as projects into or over his land, and the owner of the tree is not entitled to notice unless his land is entered in order to effect such cutting. However old the roots or branches may be, they may be cut without notice, subject to the same condition. The right of an owner or occupier of land to free it from such obstructions is not restricted by the necessity of giving notice, so long as he confines himself and his operations to his own land, including the space vertically above and below its surface."

Lemmon *v.* Webb was carried to the House of Lords (1895, A.C. 1), where the decision of the Court of Appeal was affirmed. The main point considered by the House of Lords was whether notice was required before an adjoining owner lopped the trees, and it was unanimously held that no notice is necessary where the operation can be performed without trespass, that is to say, without entering upon the land of the owner of the tree; but both Courts expressed the opinion that it was an un-neighbourly act to cut the branches without notice. In the Court of Appeal, Lord Justice Lopes referred to the risk involved of committing a trespass, whilst Lord Herschell, in the House of Lords, went so far as to say that if the practice of cutting overhanging branches without notice became common it might call for the intervention of the Legislature. Lord Macnaghten also expressed a doubt whether, in the case of young trees or shrubs which could be removed by the owner, the rule would apply, or whether the owner should not be given an opportunity to transplant them.

In our next article we shall show the reasons given by the Courts why no easement can be acquired in respect of the branches or roots of trees.

In connection with our last article (page 252) we call attention to a clerical error which occurred in the last line but one before the heading "The Sea-shore." "Non-tidal rivers" should read "tidal rivers."

NEW BUILDINGS IN LONDON

Aldwych.—Office Blocks.—Mr. Irving Q. Bush has announced his intention of extending Bush House, Aldwych. A wing on either side is to be added at a cost of about £400,000, and Bush House will finally have a frontage of 430 ft. on Aldwych. Plans are being prepared by Messrs. Helmle, Corbett and Harrison, of New York, whose London representative is Mr. H. Rogers Houchin, F.R.I.B.A., Bush House, W.C.2.

Baker-street. — Building Scheme. — A building, to include shops, flats, a public hall, restaurant, and other amenities, is to be erected at Baker-street, adjoining the station, on a site bounded by Marylebone-road, Upper Baker-street, and Allsop-place, the property of the Metropolitan Railway. It is proposed to erect a block of seven-storied buildings. The scheme will also include the extension of some of the station accommodation. It is understood that the total floor space will exceed ten acres. About 200 flats are to be provided. The scheme is to cost about £750,000, and Messrs. Higgs and Hill, Ltd., have secured the contract. Plans, it is understood, have been prepared by the architectural department of the Metropolitan Railway.

Blackfriars. — Factory Premises. — New premises, to include every modern appliance for handling, sorting and storing meat, are to be erected on a site at the Surrey side of Blackfriars Bridge for the New Zealand Meat Producers' Board, whose architects are Messrs. Hal, Williams & Co., of 79, High Holborn, W.C.1.

Ealing.—Housing Scheme.—We learn that Mr. W. R. Hicks, the borough engineer and surveyor, has prepared the plans for this scheme, details of which were mentioned in our last issue.

Hart-street, Bloomsbury. — Offices. — Messrs. Thomas & Edge, of Woolwich, are the builders for the new premises for the Co-operative Permanent Building Society, in Hart-street, Bloomsbury. Mr. Percy Morrey, A.R.I.B.A., of the Society's Architectural Department, has prepared the plans.

Hendon. — Isolation Hospital. — Messrs. Harry Neal, Ltd., of Northwood, have provisionally received the contract for the new Isolation Hospital to be erected at the Hyde, Hendon, for the Urban District Council. The Surveyor and Engineer to the Council, Mr. A. O. Knight, A.M.Inst.C.E., has prepared the plans.

Southwark. — Factory. — Extensions are proceeding to Messrs. The Wright's Coal-Tar Soap Company's Works in Park-street. Messrs. Hall, Beddall & Co., Ltd., are the contractors. The pile foundations are by Messrs. G. Tate & Co., whilst the steelwork is being supplied by Messrs. Young & Co., 6, Queen Anne's-gate, S.W.1.

St. James's-street — Premises. — Messrs. H. J. Greenham, Ltd., of Isleworth, are demolishing and excavating a site at 33-35, St. James's street, in preparation for the erection of premises for which Messrs. Robert Angell & Curtis, 133, Regent-street, W., are the architects. Messrs. F. G. Minter & Co., of Putney, are the general contractors.

Strand.—College Extension.—Structural alterations on a large scale are now being carried out to King's College, Strand, and an adjoining site over the Aldwych Station of the Underground Railway Company has been acquired for the purpose of erecting new class-rooms and laboratories. Mr. F. W. Troup, F.R.I.B.A., is the architect in charge of the scheme.

SURFACE SUBSIDENCE IN MINING DISTRICTS

By A. E. RITCHIE.

DAMAGE TO PROPERTY.

A Royal Commission was appointed in June, 1923, to consider the operation of the law relating to the support of the surface of the land in mining areas, to inquire into the extent and gravity of the damage caused to buildings and other works on or under the surface through subsidence due to the extraction of minerals, more particularly coal, and to report if any legislative or other action should be taken to remedy hardships arising in existing conditions. During the coal stoppage last year the sittings of the Commission were held up, with the result that their Report has only just been issued. It is satisfactory to learn from this document that the major conclusion arrived at by the Commission is that such damage is much less in volume and gravity than they had been led to expect.

Let us consider the cause of surface subsidence. When the stratum overlying a coal seam is deprived of its natural support, the coal, it is not strong enough to bear the weight of the superincumbent strata. It breaks and fills the void more or less completely, creating in this process another void, the movement being progressive right up to the surface. The rate of subsidence and its damaging effect upon the surface level depend upon the nature of the strata involved, and do not bear any calculable relation to the footage of the mineral extracted. The Commission say that in a row of houses one might be affected by underground subsidence, while its neighbours were not interfered with; one side of a street might suffer severely, while on the other side the buildings remain unharmed. The variation in the depth of the void created by the mining operations and the drop in the surface level is due to the fact that broken and disturbed strata can never resume the compactness that characterises them when *in situ*. If the roof of the coal seam consists of relatively hard and brittle rock, it breaks into comparatively large lumps which pile up irregularly upon each other, only to be further crushed and in a measure consolidated as each of the overlying strata comes down upon them. This movement is continued until it has finally reached the surface. Formerly it was considered that only the surface actually overlying the workings could be affected by subsidence, but now it is known that damage may spread over a much wider area. The vertical breaks in the strata are often followed by lines of lateral cleavage which greatly extend the surface liable to be damaged, and the greater the depth of the workings the wider the area which calls for support. The lateral line of disturbance, not having been recognised earlier, is responsible for the fact that in the past many dwellings, buildings and other works have been injudiciously sited. All those who are in any way concerned with building operations in mining districts should bear these facts in mind and take note of the Commission's warning that: "For the future, those responsible for building construction will have less excuse if, by excess of confidence, they are led to discard not unreasonable precautions against the consequences of subsidence which in some form must always be reckoned as in prospect."

As to the precautionary measures that are feasible, the Commission quote the opinion expressed to them by Dr. Oscar Faber, O.B.E., D.Sc., M.Inst.C.E., to the effect that ordinary brick buildings would suffer much less from subsidence if lime mortar were to be discarded in favour of cement mortar, the tensile strength of which is many times greater. He considered that cottages in a mining area would be perfectly safe if built of ordinary brickwork with cement mortar on a properly constructed cement raft. Further, Dr. Faber, who gave evidence on behalf of the reinforced concrete industry, suggested that the resulting increase in building cost would not exceed 2 or 3 per cent., while he considered that practically complete protection could be secured at an additional cost, in the worst cases, of not more than 50 per cent., and in the great majority of cases much less. It is doubtful if builders will accept Dr. Faber's suggestion that the substitution of cement mortar for lime mortar would increase the building cost by only some 2 or 3 per cent. The views of the Commission on this point generally are that, although in some instances the additional cost of securing full protection would prove prohibitive, it would not be so in all, and that with constantly improving methods of construction the tendency would always be for the cost to decrease.

Further, the Commission say that while school buildings, for example, must of necessity be located in the main centres of population, where suitable sites free from the risk of subsidence are generally not available, they were impressed by the fact that even where serious risk must have been apparent, little provision had been exercised to avoid unnecessarily heavy and ornate structures. In fact, the Commission consider that the builders of dwelling-houses and those responsible for public and municipal works should be fully aware of the risks involved; they should know the extent of the support to which the surface is entitled, or the measure of the indemnity provided where the right to support is not inherent to the land, so that when they undertake risks they do so with their eyes open. The Commission make a special exception in the case of small dwellings not exceeding £40 in rental value. These are usually occupied by miner-owners who often are forced by lack of transport facilities to live near their work, and who, willy-nilly, are frequently compelled to purchase cottages built on land entitled neither to support nor to compensation. Various suggestions were made by witnesses who sought to establish a right to indemnity for all subsidence loss, irrespective of the legal rights attaching to the surface, the money to be provided by a pool to which either the royalty-owners or the mine-owners, or both, should contribute upon an output basis. The Commission, however, see "no justification for any alteration in the existing law, or for departing from the general principle that the individual who causes the damage is the person against whom proceedings should lie."

The one special recommendation of a practical nature made by the Commission is that houses should be constructed in series of two, or at most four, instead of in long terraces as in the past. Although, as previously mentioned, certain eccentricities in the effects of subsidence may be seen, whereby one house in a street might be seriously affected while others near it remain unharmed, much damage is due to building in terraces, with the result that the disturbance of one house reacts upon its neighbours. In some cases inspected by the Commission, the line of roofing could only be described as undulating. Many of the houses had been subjected to pressure from both sides at once, and this, coupled with the general torsional stress throughout the terrace, had resulted in the collapse of doorways and windows. In some instances even the back of the house had been torn away from the front. The Commission state that much of this damage might have been avoided if the houses had been built in blocks of two or four, according to the more enlightened modern practice.

Apprenticeship Scheme.

Yeovil R.D.C. has resolved to invite the Yeovil Corporation to form with them a local Building Industry Committee, with a view to steps to apprenticing lads to the building trades through the contractors for their housing schemes.

RENT RESTRICTION

The announcement made by the Ministe of Health that the Rent Restriction Acts i their present form would be retained fo another year will be received with unfeigne regret in many quarters. The reason give for this decision was lack of Parliamentar time in which to introduce an amending Bil as many recommendations had been brough to his notice, notably a report adopted b the London County Council, which require consideration.

It seems to be overlooked in some quarter that Part II. of the Act of 1923 already co tains provisions designed to mitigate hard ships when the Acts as they stand come t an end.

That part of the Act contains sufficien powers by which the Courts can deal wit really hard cases, and reference committee can be set up to assist the Courts in dete mining questions arising under the Acts i relation to the rent, character, or conditio of dwelling-houses.

The majority of the Departmental Commi tee appointed in 1922 recommended that a restrictions should be removed at the earlie possible date, but that it was not practicab to remove all the restrictions on all classes o houses at once. It is true that the minorit report contained a recommendation that th present restrictions should be continued unt 1930, but that recommendation only applie to the houses coming within the category o the 1915 Act, and it was suggested that a regards other grades of houses, the restri tions should only continue to the same da unless they should be previously withdraw by an Order in Council. Rent restrictio was always a doubtful policy, only possib to be justified at all by a national emergenc and it should be disposed of at the earlie possible date. The protection of houses o the higher grade (made higher when it remembered that not only the rent but th rateable value applies to bring them withi the Act) is an anomaly that can certainly n longer be justified, as it is the houses o higher value in which the greatest progre has been made in construction since the wa

Rent restriction was really a piece of cla legislation which could only be justified b the necessity of the moment. Its operatio involves litigation out of all proportion t the value of the matters in dispute, and a each year passes it favours a steadily de creasing number of the population.

There is abundant evidence from th Courts that now it is often being used im properly, allowing persons to make profit ou of the protected houses, and that it is onl in the case of the houses of the lowest valu that any necessity can be shown for it Naturally, when any question arises as to it repeal, the protected classes will raise agit tion, but such agitation should be taken a its face value, the inclination of those wh have occupied a privileged position for thi teen years to cling to their privileges.

It is disturbing to find traces of the Re Restriction Acts being imported into th Landlord and Tenant No. 2 Bill. The much disputed clause 5, which relates to the rig of a tenant to claim a new lease, repeats th limited provisions under which a landlor can take possession of his own propert taken nearly verbatim from the Rent Acts.

We cannot but think that attention to th question of Rent restriction was far mo important than the new Rating Act, and th this matter should have received the attentio of the Government before time was given t to that Act.

New Hospital, Gorseinon.

The new hospital at Gorseinon, Glamorga which has been designed by Mr. Glendinni Moxham, F.R.I.B.A., of Swansea, is to ha accommodation for 20 beds and will erected on a site overlooking the public pa The contract, which is for £20,000, has be given out to Messrs. Rees Thomas and So of Loughor.

RATES OF WAGES IN THE BUILDING TRADE

[Every endeavour is made to ensure accuracy but we cannot be responsible for errors.]

	Masons	Bricklayers.	Carpenters Joiners	Plasterers.	Slaters.	Plumbers.	Painters.	Labourers.
Aberdare	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Accrington	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Alfreton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Alnwick	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Altrincham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Ashford (Kent)	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Ashington	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Ashton-under-Lyne	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Aylesbury	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Aylsham	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Banbury	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Barnsley	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Barnstaple	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Barrow-in-Furness	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Barry	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Basingstoke	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Bath	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Bedford	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Berwick	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Bexhill	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Birkenhead	1/10	1/10	1/10	1/11	1/10	1/10	1/9½	1/4½
Birmingham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bishop Auckland	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Blackburn	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Blackpool	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bolton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bournemouth	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Bradford	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bradford-on-Avon	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/3½	1/0½
Braintree	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Brentwood	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Bridgwater	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Bridlington	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2⅝
Brighton	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Bristol	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bromsgrove	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Bromyard	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0½
Bungay	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11⅝
Burnley	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Burton-on-Trent	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bury	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Buxton	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Cambridge	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Canterbury	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Cardiff	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Carlisle	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Chatham	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Chelmsford	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Cheltenham	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Chester	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Chesterfield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Chorley	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Cirencester	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/1
Clacton	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Colchester	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Coventry	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Cranbrook	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11⅝
Crewe	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Cromer	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Darlington	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Deal	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Denbigh	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Derby	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Devizes	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/3½	1/0½
Dewsbury	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Doncaster	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Dorchester	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/3½	1/0½
Dorking	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Dovercourt	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Driffield	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Droitwich	1/6½	1/6½	1/5½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Dudley	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Durham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Eastbourne	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Eglam. (Mon. Val.)	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Ely	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Exeter	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/6	1/2½
Exmouth	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Faversham	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Felixstowe	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Folkestone	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Frome	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Gissop	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Gloucester	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/5½	1/2
Gravesend	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Grimsby	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Guildford	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Hartham	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Great Yarmouth	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Grimsby	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Guildford	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Halifax	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Harpenden	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Harrogate	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Hartlepools	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Harwich	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Hastings	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Hawarden	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Heanor	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Hereford	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/5	1/1½
Herne Bay	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Hereford	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Hitchin	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Hoylesdon	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Hoylake	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11⅝
Huddersfield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Hull	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Hunstanton	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Hungdon	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Ide Wight	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0½
Ilkley	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Ilkley	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Ilketting	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Ilkminster	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Ilng Lynn	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Ilcter	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Ilngton Spa	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½

	Masons	Bricklayers.	Carpenters Joiners	Plasterers.	Slaters	Plumbers.	Painters.	Labourers
Leeds	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Leicester	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Leighton Buzzard	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Lichfield	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Lincoln	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Littlehampton	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Liverpool	1/10	1/10	1/10	1/11	1/10	1/10	1/9½	1/4½
Llandudno	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Llanelly	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
London:								
12 m. radius	1/9½	1/9½	1/9½	1/9½	1/9½	1/9½	1/8½	1/4½
12–15 m. radius	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/8	1/4
Loughborough	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Lowestoft	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Luton	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Macclesfield	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2⅝
Maidstone	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Malvern	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Manchester	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Mansfield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Margate	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Market Harb'rough	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Matlock	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Melton Constable	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11⅝
Melton Mowbray	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Merthyr Tydfil	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Middlesbrough	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Newark	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Newbury	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Newcastle-on-Tyne	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Newcastle-ur-Lyme	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
New Forest	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Newmarket	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Newport, Mon.	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Northampton	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Norwich	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Nottingham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Nuneaton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Oakham	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Oldham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Oxford	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Paignton	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Peterborough	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Plymouth	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/7	1/3½
Pontypridd	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Portsmouth	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Preston	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Ramsgate	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Reading	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Redcar	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Redditch	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Reigate	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Retford	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Ripon	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Rochdale	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Rochester	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Rugby	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Saffron Walden	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11⅝
St. Albans	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
St. Helens	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3
Sawbridgeworth	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Saxmundham	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0½
Scarborough	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2⅝
Sevenoaks	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Sheffield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Shrewsbury	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Sittingbourne	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Southampton	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Southend-on-Sea	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Southport	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
South Shields	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Stevenage	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Stockport	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Stockton-on-Tees	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Stoke-on-Trent	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Stourbridge	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Stourport	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Stowmarket	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Stratford-on-Avon	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Stroud	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5	1/1½
Sunderland	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Swaffham	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11⅝
Swansea	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Swindon	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/5	1/1½
Tamworth	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2⅝
Taunton	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Thetford	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Torquay	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Totnes	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/4½	1/1
Trowbridge	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/3½	1/0½
Tunbridge Wells	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Uttoxeter	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Wakefield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Walsall	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2⅝
Wallsend	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Warminster	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Warrington	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Warwick	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Wells (Norfolk)	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11⅝
Welwyn Gar. City	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
West Bromwich	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Weston-sup.-Mare	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Weymouth	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/1
Whitby	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Wigan	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Winchester	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Windsor	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Wisbech	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Wolverhampton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Woodbridge	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Worcester	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Worksop	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Worthing	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Wrexham	1–7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Wroxham	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11⅝
Wymondham	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0½
York	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½

(For rates of wages in the Building Trade in Scotland see page 296.)

CONTRACTS, COMPETITIONS, &c.

For some contracts still open, but not included in this List, see previous issues. Those with an asterisk are advertised in this number. Certain conditions beyond those given in the following information are imposed in some cases, such as that advertisers do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender; that a fair wages clause shall be observed; that no allowance will be made for tenders; and that deposits are returned on receipt of a bona-fide tender unless stated to the contrary.

The date given at the commencement of each paragraph is the latest date when the tender, or the names of those willing to submit tenders, may be sent in; the name and address at the end is the person from whom or place where quantities, forms of tender, &c., may be obtained.

Following is a list of abbreviations:—Borough Surveyor, B.S.; Borough Engineer, B.E.; District Surveyor, D.S.; Clerk, C.; Town Clerk, T.C.; County Engineer, C.E.; County Surveyor, C.S.; County Architect, C.A.; Surveyor, S.; Engineer, E.; Borough Architect, B.A.; Architect, A.

BUILDING. PAINTING, ELECTRIC LIGHTING, HEATING, ETC.

August 22.—**Beckton.** — Decorations. — Internal and external re-decoration of 12 cottages at the Council's Northern Outfall Works, Beckton, in the Urban District of Barking, Essex, for the L.C.C. Chief Engineer of the Council, Old County Hall, Spring Gardens, S.W.1. Dep. £2, by cheque or draft to the order of the L.C.C.

August 22.—**Belfast.**—Brick Wall.—Brick wall at Hogg's premises, Baroda-st. (River Lagan improvements) for C.B. C. S., City Hall.

August 22.—**Benenden (Kent).**—Repairs.—To roof, oak balustrade, porch and stack pipes, of St. George's Club, for the P.C. Clerk, The Beacon.

August 22.—**Edinburgh.**—Painting.—At Home, 19, and interior of byre at the Bangour Mental hospital, for the Edinburgh District Board of Control. Clerk of Works Office, Bangour.

August 22.—**Edinburgh.**—Repainting.—Of exterior of the several buildings and galvanised iron two-story hospital building at Craiglockhart Poorhouse, for P.C. Clerk, Parish Council Offices, Castle Terrace.

August 22.—**Friern Barnet.** — Pavilions. — Two wooden pavilions, one at Friary Park and other at Halliwick Recreation ground, for U.D.C. J. M. Gameson, C.E. and S.

August 22.—**Kimbolton.**—Classrooms.—Additional classrooms, etc., at Kimbolton Grammar school. A. B. Brackenbury, Clerk to Governors, New-st., St. Neots. Dep. £1 1s.

August 22. — **Poole.**—Houses.—Pair of semi-detached houses, adapted in the first instance to be used as temporary accommodation for the Rates Department in Market-st., for the T.C. E. J. Goodacre, B.E. & S., Municipal Offices.

August 22.—**Port Glasgow.**—Houses.—Erection of six tenements in King-st. and Church-st., Port Glasgow, for the T.C. Andrew Paton T.C.

August 22.—**Southampton.**—House.—Tide gauge house in Southampton Water, for Harbour Board Engineer. Dep. £1.

August 22.—**Tanfield.**—Offices.—Council chambers and offices at Tantobie, for U.D.C. J. R. Heslop, A. and S., Etherley, Burnopfield. Dep. £2 2s.

August 22.—**Torquay.**—Alterations.—Painting, etc., at Whitecliff Hospital, Torquay, for the Devon C.C. County Architect's Office, 97, Heavitree-rd., Exeter.

August 22.—**Wick.**—Electric Lighting. — For (a) distribution mains, services, etc.; (b) generating machinery, equipment, etc.; (c) excavation of streets and roads, etc.; (d) station building, etc.; (e) water power plant, for T.C. J. E. Macewan, 108, Douglas-st., Glasgow. Dep. £1 1s.

August 23.—**Bourne.**—Houses and Roads.—(1) The construction of roads, sewers, &c., on the Hereward estate, Bourne; and (2) 24 Workmen's dwellings or a portion thereof for U.D.C. W. S. Green, S., Bourne.

August 23.—**Hull.**—Exchange.—Erection of an employment exchange at Hull, for H.M.O. of W. Contracts Branch, H.M. Office of Works, King Charles-st., London, S.W. 1. Dep. £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the Commissioners, H.M. Office of Works).

August 23.—**Kilkenny.**—Houses.—17 cottages at Kenny's-well, and 13 cottages at Stephen-st. (extention), for Corporation. R. C. Murphy, B.S. Dep. £2.

August 24.—**Abbotts Langley.**—New Anæsthetic Room.—Erection of at Leavesden Mental Hospital, for the M.A.B. The Clerk, Metropolitan Asylums Board, Victoria Embankment, E.C.4. Deposit £1.

August 24.—**Belfast.**—Cottages.—16 cottages at H.M. Prison, Belfast, for Ministry of Finance. R. E. Thornley, Assistant Secretary, Ministry of Finance, Belfast. Dep. £1.

August 24.—**London.**—Heating Installation.—Accelerated low-pressure hot water heating at Cricklewood Telephone Exchange, N.W., for H.M.O.W., Contracts Branch, H.M. Office of Works, King Charles-st., London, S.W. 1. Dep. £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the Commissioners of H.M. Office of Works).

August 24.—**Suffolk and Surrey.**—Painting.—Cleaning and painting works at 1, St. Luke's Hospital, Lowestoft, Suffolk; 2, King George V. Sanatorium, Godalming, Surrey, for M.A.B. T. Cooper, M.Inst.C.E., M.I.Mech.E., engineer-in-chief, office of the Board, Victoria Embankment, E.C.4. Dep. (each contract) £1.

August 25.—**Glasgow.**—Houses.—198 houses at Ruchil, Maryhill (second development), for Corporation. D. Stenhouse, town clerk depute, City Chambers.

August 25.—**Horwich.**—Shop.—Erection of a grocery branch shop in Mason-st., for Industrial Co-operative Society, Ltd. Law & Grimshaw, Bank-Chambers, Atherton. Dep. £2 2s.

August 25.—**Hull.**—Wiring.—Electrical wiring and fittings required for the baths and wash-houses, St. Paul-st. T. Thomas, C.E., Guildhall.

August 25.—**Laoighis, Ireland.**—Reconstruction.—Of (1) the Courthouse, Mountmellick; and (2) the Courthouse, Borris-in-Ossory, Joseph Bannan, C.E., Rosleigham Park, Portlaoighise. Dep. (each contract) £10.

August 25.—**Sheffield.**—Fire Station.—Erection of new central fire station, Division-st., for T.C. W. G. Davies, F.R.I.B.A., C.A., Town Hall, Sheffield. Dep. £2.

August 25.—**West Hartlepool.**—Employment Exchange.—Erection of, for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Works. Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W. Dep. £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the Commissioners).

August 26, — **S.W. District Post Office.** — Painting.—For the Commissioners of His Majesty's Office of Works, Contract's Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W. 1. Dep. £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the Commissioners).

August 27.—**Bradford.**—Painting, &c.—At Cartwright Memorial Hall; Manchester-rd. district baths; Kirkgate market, and Wyke branch library. C.A., Town Hall.

August 27.—**Halifax.**—Dance Floor.—Construction of a sectional maple dance floor, including sectional supports at Woodside baths, for C.B. B.E., Crossley-st., Halifax. Dep. £1 1s. (payable "Halifax Corporation.")

August 27.—**Manchester.**—Cubicles.—Erection of 54 cubicles at the Crumpsall Infirmary annexe, Crumpsall, for the Union. Mr. Hargreaves, superintendent of works, Union Offices, All Saints', Manchester.

August 27.—**Manchester.**—Corridors.—Erection of corridors at the Booth Hall Infirmary, Charlestown-rd., Blackley, Manchester, for the Union. F. H. Overmann, F.M.S.A., 183, Oxford-rd., Manchester.

August 27.—**Swindon.**—Steel Buildings.—Construction of steel buildings and internal finishings for Electricity Works at Moredon, for the Corporation. Preece, Cardew & Rider, 8, Queen Anne's-gate, Westminster, S.W. 1. Dep. £5 5s.

August 27.—**Warwick.**—Houses.—20 parlour-type houses in Beauchamp-rd., and 2 non-parlour-type houses in All Saints'-rd., Emscote, for Corporation. F. P. Trepess & Son, architects, 1, Church-st. Dep. £1 1s.

August 29.—**Bexhill-on-Sea.**—Post Office and Telephone Exchange.—Erection of, for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Works. Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W.1. Deposit £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the Commissioners.)

August 29.—**Blackpool.**—Electricity Undertaking.—Building of an electricity sub-station at Blackpool, for the Joint Corporations of Blackpool and Preston. J. A. Robertson, 20, Brazennose-st., Manchester. Dep. £2 2s.

✱August 29.—**Bromley.**—Paving.—Carriageway in a portion of Bromley Common, with creosoted blocks including excavation and reinforced concrete foundation, approx. 6,225 sq. yds. Town Clerk, Municipal Offices, Bromley, Kent. Dep. £1 1s.

August 29.—**Cardiff.**—Alterations.—Alterations at the Canton Liberal Institute, Cowbridge-rd., Cardiff. Willmott & Smith, Architects, 4, Park-place. Dep. £2 2s.

August 29.—**Dunsany.**—School.—National school at Dunsany, Co. Meath. Architect's office, 4, Grafton-st., Dublin.

August 29.—**Edlington.**—Junior Mining Centre.—All trades for the erection of junior mining centre, for the West Riding E.C. Education Department, County Hall, Wakefield.

August 29.—**Epsom.**—Cottages.—Twelve cottages and the construction of road, fencing, etc., at Fair Oak-lane, Chessington, for the R.D.C. F. A. Pratley, Surveyor, Ashley House.

August 29.—**Friern Barnet.**—Concrete Foundation.—Construction of concrete foundations and drainage to pavilions at Friary Park and Halliwick Recreation Ground, for U.D.C. J. Montague Gameson, Assoc.M.Inst.C.E., E. and S., to the Council.

August 29.—**Southend.**—Extension of Siding.—Extension to the North Station siding of the promenade pier, comprising cast-iron piles, steelwork and timber work, for C.B. Robert H. Dyer, B.E., Municipal-bldgs., Southend-on-Sea. Dep. £2.

August 29.—**Upminster.**—Telephone Exchange.—Erection of, for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Works. Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W.1. Deposit £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the Commissioners.)

✱August 29.—**W.C. District Post Office.**—Internal Cleaning and External Painting.—For the Commissioners of His Majesty's Works, Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the Commissioners.)

August 29.—**Wallingford.**—Decoration.—Decorations to certain of their houses at Didcot, East and West Hagbourne, Aston, Cholsey, Brightwell and Long Wittenham, for R.D.C. P. C. A. Slade, 7, St. Martin's-st., Wallingford, Berks.

August 30.—**Surrey.**—Houses.—Erection of Twenty-six non-parlour, at Upper Warlingham, for the Godstone R.D.C. Council's Architect, Sydney F. Eversched, A.R.I.B.A., Lloyd's Bank-chmbrs., Oxted. Dep. £3 3s.

August 31.—**Dublin.**—Court.—Supreme court at the Four Courts, Dublin, for the C.P.W. T. Cassedy, Secretary. Dep. £10.

August 31.—**Dublin and Sligo.**—Roofing and Heating.—(a) Re-roofing in timber, felt and glass, engine shed, grand canal dock, near Westland-row; (b) central heating of company's hotel at Sligo, for Great Southern Railway. C. E. Riley, Secretary, Kingsbridge Station, Dublin. Dep. (each contract) £1 1s.

✱August 31.—**Lichfield.**—Clock Tower.—Dismantling and rebuilding of clock tower for the C.C. Town Clerk, Guildhall, Lichfield. Dep. £1 1s. (payable to the Lichfield Corporation).

August 31.—**Newcastle-upon-Tyne.**—Additions.—Additional department for 350 scholars at the Walker Gate Council school, Sutton-st., for C.B. Marshall & Tweedy, FF.R.I.B.A. Dep. £2.

✱August 31.—**Oxford.**—Houses.—Erection of 92 parlour-type houses in three separate contracts as follows: (1) London-rd., 28 houses; (2) Gipsy-la., 48 houses; (3) Shotover-rd., 16 houses, for the Corporation. City Engineer, City of Oxford, Town Hall, Oxford. Dep. £5.

August 31.—**St. Neots.**—Houses.—8 parlour type and 18 non-parlour type on Cambridge-st. housing site, for U.D.C. R. I. Weymouth. Dep. £2 2s.

August 31.—**Stafford.**—School.—Erection of a new department to accommodate 544 senior boys and girls at Brierley-hill, Mill-street Council school, for the Staffs E.C. F. A. Hughes, Director of Education, County Education Offices, Stafford. Dep. £3 3s.

August 31.—**Staffordshire.**—Building Works.—For E.C. Brierley Hill Mill-st. Council school, new department to accommodate 544 senior boys and girls; Featherstone (near Wolverhampton), new school to accommodate 200 senior (mixed) children; Tamworth girls' high school, extensions, comprising 4 additional classrooms, staff room and library, enlargement of laboratory and assembly hall, &c.; Wednesbury County Technical College, extensions, comprising shop, laboratories, &c. F. A. Hughes, Director of Education, County Education offices, Stafford. Dep. (each work) £3 3s.

August 31.—**Stoke-on-Trent.**—Painting.—Outside at the Infectious Diseases Hospital, for the Corporation. E. Jones, F.R.I.B.A., 10, Albion-st., Hanley.

August 31.—**Tullamore.**—Houses.—Nine houses at Tullamore, Offaly, for the U.D.C. T. F. McNamara & Sons, architects, 5, Dawson-st., Dublin.

August 31.—**West Kent.**—Hospital Buildings.—Administration block at the Isolation hospital, Skym-corner, Bromley Common, Kent, for the West Kent Joint Hospital Board. Arthur B. Coomber, secretary, Offices of the Board, Park House, Bromley, Kent. Dep. £3 3s.

August 31.—**Woking.**—Covered Swimming Bath.—Erection of, which will be used during the winter months for concerts, etc., and with a range of slipper baths attached. R. Mossop, Clerk, Council Offices, Woking, endorsed "Chartered Architect."

September 1. — **Castlewellan, Ireland.** — Hall.—Erection of a new Masonic Hall in Castlewellan. Munce & Kennedy, F.R.I.B.A., 11, Wellington-pl., Belfast.

✱September 2.—**Southbourne.**—Telephone Exchange.—Erection of for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Office of Works, Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the Commissioners.)

✱September 2.—**West Didsbury.**—Post Office.—Erection and completion of for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Office of Works, Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the Commissioners.)

September 3.—**Edinburgh.**—Electric Lighting.—Installation of electric lighting in the following dwelling houses: (a) 352 dwelling-houses at Stenhouse Mills Scheme, Development No. 1: (b) 388 dwelling-houses at Stenhouse Mills Scheme, Development No. 2; (c) 348 houses at Prestonfield, for the Corporation. Engineer's Office, Dewar-pl. Dep. (each section) £1 1s.

September 3.—**Glasgow.**—Improvement Scheme.—At Argyle-st. and Oswald-st. (alterations) for Corporation. Office of Public Works, 64, Cochrane-st. Dep. £2 2s.

✱September 3.—**Scarborough.**—Club House.—Erection of a golf club house, for the Town Council. Borough Engineer, Town Hall, Scarborough. Dep. £2 2s.

September 5.—**Grimsby.**—School.—Erection of a new Council school, Armstrong-st., Grimsby, for the E.C. Herbert C. Scaping, L.R.I.B.A., architect, Court-chambers., Grimsby. Dep. £4 4s.

September 5.—**Hitchin.**—School.—Erection of new County Council school, for the Hertfordshire C.C. County Surveyor, County Surveyor's office, Hatfield, Herts. Deposit £1 1s.

September 5.—**Naas, Ireland.**—Repairs.—To cottages in the Rural District of Naas, for the Irish Sailors' and Soldiers' Land Trust. Engineer, Irish Sailors' and Soldiers' Land Trust, 30, Lower Fitzwilliam st., Dublin. Dep. £1 1s.

September 5.—**Newport, I. of W.**—Corn Exchange &c.—(a) Erection of corn exchange, offices and lavatories; (b) erection of roofs to cattle pens, at new market site, South-st., for T.C. B.S., E. A. Slater.

September 5. — **Purley.**—Alterations. — To the Telephone Exchange, Purley, for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Office of Works, Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the Commissioners.)

September 6.—**Coulsdon and Purley.**—Decorations.—Of the Council's houses on their Kenley (No. 1) and Coulsdon (No. 1) estates. Housing Supervisor, Council Offices, Purley.

September 6.—**Coulsdon and Purley.**—Decorating—Decorating 90 houses on Chipstead Valley-rd. estate, Coulsdon, for U.D.C. Housing Supervisor, Council Offices, Purley.

September 6.—**London.**—Painting.—And repairs to the electricity works, Cathall-rd., Leytonstone, for the Leyton T.C. J. H. Jacques, L.R.I.B.A., 6, West Ham-la., Stratford, E.15. Dep. £1.

✱September 6.—**Newcastle (East).**—Telephone Exchange.—Erection of for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Office of Works, Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the Commissioners.)

★September 6.—**Shoeburyness.**—School.—Erec-on of, for the Essex County Council. County rchitect, Springfield Old Court, Chelmsford. Dep. 2s., to F. H. Owers, F.S.A.A., County Accountant, uke-st., Chelmsford.

September 7.—**Monaghan.**—Housing Scheme.—) 10 houses on the site of the old workhouse grounds;) the conversion of existing front buildings into 2 ouses; and (c) the erection of a septic tank and other evelopment work in connection with same. J. cDonald, T.C., Urban Council Office. Dep. £2 2s.

★September 7.—**Wembley.**—Cottages.—Erection 40 brick-built and 36 flatted cottages for the U.D.C. Christchurch estate, Ealing-rd. Engineer and urveyor, Council Offices, Wembley, Middlesex. Dep. 2 2s.

September 9.—**Chertsey.**—Houses.—Erection of 50 ottages (25 pairs), for the U.D.C. on their housing tate at Green-lane and Prairie-rd., Addlestone. The erk, Council Offices, Chertsey. Deposit £1 1s.

★September 12.—**London, S.E.**—Extension.—Of he Central Library, Spa-rd., Bermondsey. F. Ryall, own Clerk, Town Hall, Spa-rd., S.E.16. Dep. £2 2s.

September 13.—**Salford.**—School.—Erection of ublic elementary school. Secretary for Education, ducation Office, Salford. Dep. £1 1s.

★September 14.—**Reigate.**—Houses.—Erection of pairs of parlour houses in Smoke-la. The Town erk, Municipal-buildings, Reigate. Dep. £3 3s.

September 17.—**Braithwell.**—Hot Water Installation.—At new school, for the West Riding Education ommittee. Education Department, County Hall, akefield.

September 17.—**Dunscroft.**—Hot Water Installation.—At new school, for the West Riding ducation Committee. Education Department, ounty Hall, Wakefield.

September 17.—**Fairburn.**—Hot Water Installation.—Alterations and additions to low ressure hot water installation at Fairburn Council hool, for the West Riding Education Committee. ducation Department, County Hall, Wakefield.

September 17.—**Goole.**—Pointing.—To walls at oole Pasture-rd. Council school, for West Riding .C. Education Department, County Hall, Wakeld.

September 17.—**Silkstone.**—School.—New school r 130 children at Silkstone, for the West Riding ducation Committee. Education Department, ounty Hall, Wakefield.

September 22.—**Luton.**—School.—Erection of a ew school for girls, for the Bedfordshire C.C. The lerk, Shire Hall, Bedford. Deposit £2 2s.

September 26. — **Waterloo-with-Seaforth.** — The .D.C. invite tenders for schemes of decoration and urnishing to the council chamber at the Town Hall, aterloo. J. R. Fothergill, Assoc.M.Inst.C.E., E. and , Town Hall, Waterloo.

—**Blackpool.**—Church.—First Church of Christ cientist, Whitegate-dv., Blackpool. Halstead Best, .R.I.B.A., &c., Clifton-st., Blackpool.

—**Devon.**—Houses.—For Devon Standing Joint ommittee: Lapford, Constable's House; Chudleigh nighton, Constable's house; Broadhembury, pair of ouses for Constable and Roadman. County Archi-ect, 97, Heavitree-rd., Exeter.

—**London.**—Club Premises.—At the rear of No. 3, lbert-rd., Peckham. Culpin & Bowers, architects, Portsmouth-st., Lincoln's Inn, W.C.2.

—**Stone (Staffs.).**—Cottages.—18 cottages at Meir eath, Eccleshall and Cotes, for R.D.C. W. Watkyn yme.

MATERIALS, ETC.

August 24.—**Walthamstow.**—Granite Chippings.—25 tons each of granite chippings and granite sand for oncrete slab manufacture, for U.D.C. A. Whitehead, own Hall Annexe, Walthamstow, E. 17.

August 27.—**Swansea.**—Materials.—For C.B. .E. and S., Guildhall.

August 31.—**Hammersmith.**—Materials.—For the uardians of the Poor. W. H. Glanville, Clerk to the uardians, 206, Goldhawk-rd., W.12.

September 3.—**Bexley.**—Kerbs and Paving labs.—2,900 ft. run of 12 ins. by 8 ins. dressed ranite kerb and about 2,210 yds. super of 2 ins. tificial stone paving slabs, for the U.D.C. W. T. owse, Council Offices, Bexleyheath, Kent. Dep. .

September 3.—**Eccles.**—Materials.—(a) 960 lineal ls. straight granite or Haslingden kerbs; (b) 140 neal yds. circular granite or Haslingden kerbs; 2,300 sq. yds. concrete flags; (d) 5,100 sq. yds. re-orcement, for Corporation. B.S.'s Office, Town all.

September 12.—**Gellygaer.**—Highway Materials. For U.D.C. F. Read, S.

ENGINEERING, IRON AND STEEL.

August 23 and 26.—**India.**—Plating.—1. 137 steel ilier plates; 2. 45 tons copper rod (not extruded) and out 48,000 ft. copper tubes, for the Director-General, dia Store Department, Branch No. 11, Belvedere-rd., mbeth, S.E. 1. Payt. 5s. each contract.

August 23.—**Llanbradach.**—Viaduct Demolition. Demolition of the Llanbradach Viaduct on the ndoned line of railway between Penrhos Lower nction and Barry Junction near Llanbradach tion, and for the Purchase of the materials **in situ** G.W.R. Office of the Engineer at Cariff (Queen eet) Station.

August 24.—**Highworth.**—Borehole.—Sinking of -inch borehole at Markham Hill with provision of porary pumping plant. Parker, Pearson & Ross per, Dallas Chambers, Chippenham.

August 24.—**Hitchin.**—Water Mains.—Laying 0 yds. of 8 ins. and 980 yds. of 6-ins. cast-iron er mains from Windmill-hill to Grays-la., for the .C. W.E., Waterworks, Queen-st.

August 26.—**Riccall.**—Cast-iron Mains.—Cast- and steel water mains, valves, hydrants, and ial castings, &c., also for carting, laying and joint-of same, for R.D.C. Council's Engineer, Bruce regor Gray, New-la., Selby.

August 26.—**Selby.**—Cast-iron Mains.—Cast-iron and steel water mains, valves, hydrants, and special castings, &c., also for carting, laying and jointing of same, for R.D.C. Council's Surveyor, Richard F. Braithwaite, 33, Finkle-st.

August 29.—**Dublin.**—Steelwork.—11½ tons of steelwork required on 21 roof trusses, for Great Southern Railway. J. F. Sides, Chief Engineer, Broadstone Station. Payt. 10s.

August 29.—**Friern Barnet.**—Iron Fencing.—930 yds. lineal unclimbable iron fencing at Halliwick Recreation Ground and Colney Hatch-la., for the U.D.C. J. Montague Gameson, Assoc.M.Inst.C.E., E.S., to the Council.

August 29.—**Harrogate.**—Bridge Rebuilding.—Rebuilding of masonry spandril and wing walls to the above-named bridge, which carries the Harrogate and Ripon main road over Coppice Beck, for the West Riding C.C. Office of the West Riding Surveyor, County Hall, Wakefield. Dep. £1.

August 29.—**Nantwich.**—Reservoir.—Reinforced concrete covered service reservoir (Hennebique System) of about 200,000 gallons capacity, at Ravensmoor. P. H. Paton, Barker-st., Nantwich. Dep. £3 3s.

August 30.—**Newcastle-upon-Tyne.**—Fencing.—(1) wrought-iron fencing and gates, and (2) wood fencing, to the following: 298 houses on Section B, High Heaton estate; 296 houses on Section C, High Heaton estate; and 29 houses in Walker-rd., Newcastle, for C. and B. Housing Architect, 18, Clothmarket, Newcastle. Dep. (each class) £1 1s.

August 31.—**Brixton and Newton Ferrers, Devon.**—Water Supply.—About 7 miles of 3 ins., 4 ins. and 5 ins. diameter cast-iron water mains, the construction of a service reservoir in concrete, &c., in connection with the Brixton and Newton Ferrers water supply, for the Plympton St. Mary R.D.C. E., Underwood House, Plympton. Dep. £2 2s.

August 31.—**Plympton St. Mary.**—Providing and Laying 7 miles of 3 in., 4 in., and 5 in. diameter cast-iron water mains, the construction of a service reservoir in concrete, and various appurtenant works, for R.D.C. E. Dep. £2 2s.

September 2.—**Sheffield.**—Reconstruction.—Also widening of bridge No. 151 under Great Central section L. & N.E.Rly., Handsworth-rd., for T.C. Improvement Surveyor. Dep. £5.

September 5.—**Walsall.**—Generating Station.—Extension of Birchills generating station, including cast-iron pipes, valves, &c., and excavation, for Corporation. E. M. Lacey, M.Inst.C.E., of 12, Victoria-st., Westminster, S.W.1. Dep. £5.

October 15.—**Siam.**—Bridges.—Superstructures for steel railway bridges, for Royal State Railways. Sandberg, 40, Grosvenor-gdns., S.W.1.

ROAD, SEWERAGE, AND WATER WORKS.

August 22.—**Ilford.**—Making Up.—Kerbing and paving of footways in Perth-rd., Ilford, for T.C. Borough Engineer and Surveyor, Town Hall, Ilford. Dep. £1 1s.

August 22.—**Ilford.**—Making Up.—Of Wards-rd. East (Northern section) for T.C. B.E. and S., Town Hall. Dep. £2 2s.

August 22.—**Ilford.**—Making Up.—Of Kilmartin-rd., for T.C. B. E. and S., Town Hall. Dep. £2 2s.

August 22.—**Neston and Parkgate.**—Reconstruction.—Laying of 9 in. and 12 in. sewers with necessary manholes, together with the reconstruction of the existing filter beds and tanks at the Council's Sewage Treatment Works. H. B. Ward, Chartered Civil Engineer, Commerce-chambers, 15, Lord-st., Liverpool. Dep. £3 3s.

August 22.—**Tiverton.**—Road Works.—Sewerage works in the parishes of Cuslompton, Halberton and Silverton; the construction of a road and the erection of fencing at Willand; the laying of water mains at Silverton, for R.D.C. R. Ellis, 24, St. Peter-st.

August 22.—**Upton-on-Severn.**—Water Main.—Extension of water main to the isolation hospital Upton-on-Severn, for R.D.C. W. E., M. D. Price.

August 24.—**North Darley.**—Water Supply.—Sinking a well 48 ft. deep and driving 60 yds. of tunnel at Sydnope, and for about 2½ miles of 6 in. cast-iron pipe from Sydnope to Two Dales, for U.D.C. C. and F. W. Hodson, M.Inst.C.E., Bank-chmbrs., Loughborough. Dep. £5 5s.

August 25.—**Lewisham.**—Roadworks.—Paving and forming the roadways and footways of:—1. Vancouver-rd., Catford (part of); 2. Ewhurst-rd., Catford (part of); 3. Blythe Hill-la., Catford (part of); for the T.C. Town Hall, Catford, S.E. 6. (Surveyor's Department.)

August 25.—**Rotherham.**—Road Extensions.—Construction of a 40-ft. road (approximately 590 yard long) between Green Arbour-lane and Riddings-lane at Thurcroft, together with sewers, surface water sewers, manholes and vent column. Council's Engineer C. O. Rawstron, Council Offices, Grove-rd., Moorgate-st., Rotherham. Dep. £3 3s.

August 26.—**Rochester.**—Roadworks.—Repair of main road in the cemetery. R. J. M. Stedman, Clerk to the Burial Board, St. Margaret's Cemetery.

August 26.—**Stockton-on-Tees.**—Street Works.—Private street improvements required in the following streets, for the T.C., viz.:—Imperial-av., (part of) Ashfield-terr. (back part of). B.E.'s Office, Victoria-bldgs. Dep. £1 1s.

August 27.—**Birmingham.**—Culverting.—986 yds. of brick and concrete culverts and stoneware pipe sewers in Hay Green-la., Bournville, for Corporation. Herbert H. Humphries, M.Inst.C.E., C.E. and S., the Council House. Dep. £2.

August 29.—**Bromsgrove.**—Sewerage.—Construction of about 2,300 yds. of 7-ins. stoneware pipe sewers, &c., for R.D.C. Fiddian & Deeley, 13, Church-st., Stourbridge. Dep. £3 3s.

August 29.—**Tottenham.**—Widening.—Widening and reconstruction of the Hale (from Chestnut-rd. to Broad-la.), Tottenham, for U.D.C. Engineer of the Council. Dep. £2 2s.

August 31.—**Farnham.**—Resurfacing.—Resurfacing (about 1 mile in length) of the Upper Hale-rd. in bituminous flints, for U.D.C. Leonard H. Starling, S., Council Offices.

September 2.—**Belper.**—Sewerage.—And sewage disposal works at Denby and Kilburn, comprising 3,162 yds. of 9 in. and 6 in. stoneware pipes, the construction of tanks and percolating bacterial filters, etc., and a small pumping station and 534 yds. of 7 in. cast iron pumping main.—Also for sewerage and sewage disposal works at Horsley Woodhouse, comprising 814 yds. of 9 in. stoneware pipes, with manholes, etc., and the construction of tanks and percolating bacterial filters, etc. Elliott & Brown, Burton-bldgs., Parliament-st., Nottingham. Dep. £3 3s.

September 3.—**Lytham Saint Annes.**—Sewers.—Construction of concrete main sewers as follows: approximately 940 yds. of 18 in.—21 in. diam.; approximately 1,100 yds. of 30 in.—48 in. diam.; approximately 350 yds. of 18 in.—21 in. diam.; together with manholes, ventilating shafts and other appurtenant works, for T.C. G. W. Lawson, B.E. and S. Dep. £5.

September 6.—**Hazel Grove and Bramhall.**—Carrying Private Street Works in Queen's-rd. (part of), Hazel-gr., for U.D.C. Council's Surveyor, 251, London-rd., Hazel-gr. Dep. £2.

September 10.—**Abergele.**—Sewerage.—Construction of pipe sewer and drain from High-st. to the site of the proposed Children's hospital, and pipe drain connection to the existing drain from the present hospital, Plas Uchaf, for the Manchester Corporation. City Engineer's Office, Town Hall, Manchester. Dep. £3 3s. (Payable "Corporation of Manchester.")

Competitions.

(*See Competition News* 268.)

Auction Sales, Tenders, etc.

★August 23.—**London, W.C.**—Henry Butcher, Hall & Co., will sell on the premises, 6, Phœnix-pl., Mount Pleasant, W.C., plant, machinery and stores of a saw mill. Auctioneers, 63-64, Chancery-la., W.C.2.

August 30.—**Kent.**—Knight, Frank & Rutley, will sell at the Royal Crown Hotel, Sevenoaks, the Freehold. Agricultural and Building Property known as The Collinette estate, 11 country cottages, farm buildings, in all about 228 acres. Auctioneers, 20, Hanover-sq., London, W.1.

★September 5.—**Uttoxeter.**—Perry & Phillips, Ltd., will sell on the site, Calwich Abbey, Uttoxeter, in the process of demolition, a large quantity of building material, including 12,000 ft. oak and pine joists. Auctioneers, 59, High-st., Bridgnorth.

September 15.—**London.**—Knight, Frank & Rutley, in conjunction with Wm. Willett, Ltd., will sell in the Hanover-sq., estate room (unless previously sold privately), Freehold Building Site, extending to approximately one acre, being 43, 44 and 45, Cheyne-walk. Auctioneers, W. W., Ltd., Sloane-sq., S.W.1, and K. F. & R., 20, Hanover-sq., W.1.

Early Date.—**Kent.**—Knight Frank & Rutley (preliminary announcement) will sell at an early date as a whole or in lots, Freehold Agricultural and Building property known as The Collinette Estate, Brasted, comprising building site and buildings on the estate, in all about 228 acres. Auctioneers, 20, Hanover-sq., London, W.1.

Public Appointments.

August 22.—**Gloucestershire.**—Architectural Assistant required in the Architect's Department by the Education Committee. R. S. Phillips, F.R.I.B.A., County Education Architect, Shire Hall, Gloucester.

August 23.—**Preston.**—Temporary Architectural Assistant required in the Borough Engineer and Surveyor's office by the County Borough. W. Platt, M.Sc., A.M.I.C.E., Borough Engineer and Surveyor, Town Hall, Preston.

August 27.—**London, N.W.1.**—Sewers Superintendent required by the St. Marylebone B.C. Town Clerk, Town Hall, Marylebone-rd., London, N.W.1. (on receipt of a stamped addressed envelope).

★August 27.—**Northampton.**—Clerk of Works.—Required by the Borough Engineer in connection with the erection of a new elementary school. A. Fidler, M.Inst.C.E. Borough Engineer and Surveyor, Guildhall, Northampton.

August 31.—**Croydon.**—Architect required by the Governors of the Whitgift Foundation to superintend the erection of a Grammar school for boys at Haling Park, to accommodate 700 boys. A. W. Wheeler, Secretary, Whitgift Foundation, North End, Croydon.

August 31.—**Plymouth.**—Deputy Borough Architect required by County Borough Council. R. J. Fittall, Town Clerk, Municipal Buildings, Plymouth, endorsed "Appointment of Deputy Borough Architect."

September 1.—**Southend-on-Sea.**—Architectural Lecturer for two afternoon and two evening sessions weekly from October 1 at the Municipal School of Arts and Crafts. A. B. Kelly, Acting Director of Education, Education Office, 20, Warrior-sq., Southend-on-Sea.

September 5.—**Smethwick.**—Additional Architectural Assistant required in the Borough Engineer's dept. by the County Borough. Roland Fletcher, Assoc.M.I.C.E, Borough Engineer and Surveyor, Council House, Smethwick.

★No Date.—**Sierra Leone.**—Foremen of Works (3) required by the Government of Sierra Leone for the P.W.D. (Roads), for two tours of twelve to eighteen months with possible extension. Apply at once, by letter, to the Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4, Millbank, London, S.W.1, quoting M/15,451.

PROPOSED NEW BUILDINGS & OTHER WORKS*

In these lists care is taken to ensure the accuracy of the information given but it may occasionally happen that, owing to building owners taking the responsibility of commencing work before plans are finally approved by the local authorities, "proposed" works at the time of publication have been actually commenced. Abbreviations: T.C. for Town Council; U.D.C. for Urban District Council; R.D.C. for Rural District Council; E.C. for Education Committee; B.G. for Board of Guardians; B.C. for Borough Council; P.C. for Parish Council; M.H. for Ministry of Health; M.T. for Ministry of Transport; C.B. for County Borough; B.E. for Board of Education; M.A.B. for Metropolitan Asylums Board; and M.W.B. for Metropolitan Water Board.

Following is a list of abbreviations:—Borough Surveyor, B.S.; Borough Engineer, B.E.; District Surveyor, D.S.; Clerk, C.; Town Clerk, T.C.; County Engineer, C.E.; County Surveyor, C.S.; County Architect, C.A.; Surveyor, S.; Engineer, E.; Borough Architect, B.A.; Architect, A.

Aberystwyth.—The following plans were approved of by the T.C.: Bungalow, adjoining the Quarryette Pavilion, for Edwin Morris; house for Mr. Cattell at Dinas-terr.: two houses in Llanbadarn-rd., for J. L. Thomas.

Alford, Yorks.—An expenditure of at least £9,000 will be required for the erection of a new school in the town, rendered necessary by the condemnation of the girls' school, which has been in use for 75 years. It is proposed to reconstruct the existing boys' school at a cost of £1,000 for use as a junior school, and to build a new school at the cost of £8,000 for the older children.

Andover.—Plans have been passed by R.D.C. for proposed additions to Wherwell Priory for Col. Jenkins, and for a proposed new house at Enham Farm for Lillywhite, Ltd.

Barry.—The U.D.C. have passed the following plans:—10 houses, Lakeside, for F. R. Absalom; 2 houses, The Parade, for Copp Bros.; houses, Romilly-park, for R. C. Edwards; 2 houses, Redbrink-cres., for E. E. Owens and C. Dolton; 2 shops, Trinity-st., for W. Garwood; 2 houses, Jenner-rd., for W. Britton & Sons, Ltd.; house, Colcot-rd., for J. Cleak & Sons; house, Port-rd., for E. L. A. Morgan.

Bedworth, Birmingham.—It is proposed to erect a church hall in the Woodlands district of Bedworth, and when funds permit to build a permanent church and vicarage there.

Bexley.—The U.D.C. have approved the following plans:—For 10 lock-up shops, High-st., Welling, for J. A. Mills, submitted by Mulley & Son; 6 houses, off Central-av., Welling, for W. Norman, submitted by A. Hargreaves; for house, Wickham-st., for W. H. Webber, submitted by A. Hargreaves; for 2 houses, Standard-rd., for A. G. Elms, submitted by R. B. Butler; for 9 houses, Arbuthnot-la., for and submitted by C. S. Fairman.

Birmingham.—A new church will shortly be erected in connection with the Holy Family mission at Small Heath, Birmingham. Father F. H. Drinkwater.

Blackburn.—The Corporation has resolved that the following plans be approved, namely: Addition to mill, Stancliffe-st., by the Witton Mill Co., Ltd.; garage, Golden Lion Inn, Church-st., by J. Eyre; addition to premises, Thompson-st., by the Thompson-st. Congregational church; Two houses, Paignton-rd., by F. Briggs; Two houses, East Park-rd., by C. Lewis; house, Coniston-rd., by Blackburn & Sumner.

Blackpool.—T.C. has approved the following plans:—4 houses, Bedford-av., T. Bannister & Sons; 4 houses, Fleetwood-rd., Norbeck, Fielden & Dawson; 6 houses, Warley-rd., R. Fielding & Son; 8 houses, Dutton-rd. and Weyman-rd., W. Townson & Sons; 2 houses, Bispham-rd., W. E. Boden; 5 houses and 3 garages, Halifax-st., J. Tomlinson; 18 houses, Roselyn-av. and Longfield-av., Abson Bros.; 4 houses, Osborne-av., R. Jackson; 15 houses, North-drive and Anchorsholme-la. E., A. A. Holt; 2 houses, Gloucester-av., T. P. Worthington; 2 houses, Warbreck-drive, G. W. & H. E. Haslam; house, Norbreck-rd., P. Wood; 2 houses, Norbreck-rd., P. Wood; house, Montpelier-av., W. H. Smith; house and shop, Warley-rd., R. Fielding & Son; 2 houses, Colwyn-av., Hollis & Nutter; 2 houses, Wilson-sq., P. Wood; 6 bungalows, Wilson-av., H. G. Mason; 3 houses, Mossom-la., J. Nutter; house, Hawes Side-la., T. E. Box; shops and bank premises, Waterloo-rd., J. Gregson & Son; parochial hall and Sunday school, Park-rd., Trustees of All Saints' Church Council; 6 houses, Berwick-rd., Armstrong & Heward; 6 houses, Park-drive, Sir Lindsay Parkinson & Co., Ltd.; 2 houses, Beechfield-av., Sir Lindsay Parkinson & Co., Ltd.; 2 houses, Malvern-av., A. Nuttall; 18 houses, Tranmere-rd., Lancs. Construction Co.; 2 houses, Beech-av., W. J. Rushworth; 2 houses, Lytham-rd., Emery & Son.

Blunham.—The site for the new Bedfordshire beet-sugar factory has been definitely fixed at Blunham, six miles east of Bedford, and the factory will be erected this autumn.

Brighton.—The T.C. have decided to erect a crematorium for the disposal of the dead, and have commissioned Mr. Albert C. Freeman to prepare a design and report for the same.

Cork.—The Commissioner for Cork County Borough is to consider raising £106,000 by the issue of Corporation Stock, for the purpose of building working-class dwellings; £75,000 for the reconstruction of the culvert under Patrick-st.

Darlington.—Plans approved by T.C. were: J. E. Chilton, 2 houses, Salters-av., bungalow, 2 houses, Geneva-rd. East, Conisclife-rd.; H. B. Richardson, 2 bungalows, North-rd., 2 houses, North-rd.

Dublin.—The following plans for new buildings and works of reconstruction have been approved by Mr. Horace T. O'Rourke, City Architect: Seafield-rd., Clontarf, bungalow, Miss Brady; Chapel-lane, store, John Barrington & Sons, Ltd.; 19B, Talbot-st., alterations, Singer Sewing Machine Co.; 128, Inchicore-rd., lock-up shop, F. J. O'Keefe.

Farnborough.—The Housing Committee of the U.D.C. recommended the following plans for approval: House in Avenue-rd., for C. Anderton Brown; house in Brookwood-rd., for A. Arrow; workshop and stores in Farnborough-st., for J. W. Norrish; two bungalows in Rectory-rd., for J. Knight; bungalow in Queen's-rd. for A. Poulter; house in Salisbury-rd., for Capt. E. C. Boulter; additions of verandah and glass roof to Scala Cinema in Camp-rd., for C. Darby.

Felixstowe.—The U.D.C. has passed the following plans:—E. J. Bedford, pair of semi-detached houses in Princes-rd.; E. J. Bedford, detached house in Beatrice-av.; G. Dodman, detached house in Princes-gdns.; the Orwell Park Estate, pair of semi-detached cottages in Ferry-rd.; W. T. Campling, detached house and garage in Princes-gdns.

Friern Barnet.—Plans were approved by U.D.C. of a house in Friern-la. for R. Oram; house at the corner of Oakleigh-rd. and Myddelton-rd. for S. W. Such; house in Church-way for A. T. Steed; house in Langton-av. for Bolton & Norris; and a pair of semi-detached houses in Langton-av. for Bolton & Norris.

Haltwhistle.—Plans of offices at Bardon Mill for Messrs. Sharp were approved by the R.D.C. Plans for Messrs. W. Johnson & Sons for houses at Bardon Mill were submitted, and it was decided favourably to consider the plans submitted subject to a satisfactory water supply and the provision of cesspool.

Hull.—The Corporation has passed the following plans:—E. Pickering, 10 houses and one house and shop, James Reckitt-av.; J. Brogden, house, James Reckitt-av.

Ilford.—The T.C. has recommended that a scheme by the Borough Surveyor, which provides for the erection of two swimming baths, ten slipper baths and eight vapour baths, at an estimated cost of £57,000, be proceeded with.

Lynn.—The Housing Committee has reported that the Borough Surveyor has been directed to prepare plans for 25 houses in the north district and 25 in the south district, to be submitted at the September meeting of the T.C.

Macclesfield. Plans of the following were approved by the R.D.C.:—Detached house in London-rd., Poynton, for Mrs. and Miss Jones; house at Plunge Brook, Rainow, for Mrs. P. Nixon; additions to Noah's Ark Home, Great Warford, for the Lancashire and Cheshire Society for the Care of the Feeble-minded; house in Moor-lane, Woodford for R. Bridge; cottage at Back-lane Farm, Woodford, for Mrs. Jepson. The lay-out plan submitted by the Gunco Hall Estate, Ltd., in respect of the proposed erection of 26 houses at Butley, was approved, also the plan of a small bungalow for Miss Pimblott, at Windy Arbour, Lower Withington, and the plan of a detached house to be erected near the Bull's Head Hotel, Mottram-St.-Andrew, by V. B. Stanley.

Maldon.—The following plans were submitted to the R.D.C. and approved: 2 cottages, Eastcroft Farm, Purleigh, for Miss G. Flower-Grimes; bungalow, of Totham Green-rd., for E. T. Harding; house, Tiptree-rd., Little Braxted, for Mrs. Dennis; racquet court at Crockies, Wickham Bishops, for V. G. Crittall; bungalow, Barm Hall-rd., Tolleshunt Knights, for S. J. Hull; 2 semi-detached bungalows, Wickham Bishops, for Miss Dixon.

Malling.—The following plans were approved by the R.D.C.: Studio at the Abbey, West Malling, for the Abbey Trustees; retort house at High-st., Snodland, for the Mid-Kent Gas Co.; bungalow at Dark-hill, Ightham, for C. H. Gilbert; bungalow at London-rd., Allington, for W. Buck; cottage at the Pound, East Peckham, for Nursing Association Trustees; and cottage at Fant Farm, East Peckham, for F. Smith.

Manchester.—The Improvement and Buildings Committee has approved the following plans:—Offices, South-parade, Back South-parade, Southgate and St. Mary's Parsonage; electricity sub-station, Droylesden-rd., Newton Heath; alterations to "Crown and Anchor" Hotel, Cateaton-st.: revised plan and section of 2 houses, Park-rd., Crumpsall; 4 shops and houses, Grange Park-rd., Blackley; 3 shops and houses, Cheetham Hill-rd. and Beckenham-rd., Cheetham; electricity sub-station, off Kingsway, Didsbury.

Northallerton.—A meeting of members of the Northallerton Parish Church has approved plans for the proposed new Church House, on a site at the junction of Romanby-rd. and Springwell-la. The cost will be about £4,000.

Notts.—The C.C. has received sanction from the Ministry of Health to the raising of a loan of £2,590 for the erection of workshops on the Cahuntry Site, Newark, for the purposes of the proposed Newark Technical and Art School.

Oldham.—The T.C. has approved the following plans:—Frank Lord, amended plan for 4 houses (part of 11 houses), Heron-st.; Platt Bros. & Co., Ltd., raising foundry roof and extension of first floor, Hartford Old Works, Stable-st.; A. Pellowe & Sons, pair of semi-detached houses, Windsor-rd.; Frank Lord, 13 houses, Hollinhall-st.

Oxford.—The T.C. has passed the following plans:—H. Tuckwell & Sons, 4 houses to be built on the N.W. side of East-av., between East Avenue-la. and Collins-st.

Reigate.—U.D.C. has passed the following plans:—J. M. Keasley, block of 4 flats, Croydon-rd., Reigate, for Miss L. M. Reynolds; E. Penfold, alterations to Cinema Royal, Redhill, for F. E. Adams; F. J. Forster, 2 houses, North Albert-rd., Reigate, for C. C. Clay; Vincent Hooper, village hall, Hooley-la Redhill, for the Conservative and Unionist Associatio

Richmond, Surrey.—The committee of the Corpor tion recommend that the following plans be approve G. Bare, detached house (St. Peter's Vicarage), Mark bury-av.; J. E. Jefferson, extension at rear of Stati Hotel, Kew-rd.: F. Dear, studio, &c., rear of Nos. & 8, George-st.; E. K. Rowe, extension at rear "Angel and Crown" public-house, Church-ct.: E. Partridge, alterations to Hornby & Clarke's premis Princes-st.

Rickmansworth.—The Medical Officer of Heal reports that more houses are required for the worki class.

Roscommon.—Mr. J. F. Delaney has been instructe by Roscommon County Health Board to prepa plans and estimate for a modern County home laundr to include steam disinfector.

Sheffield.—Corporation has approved the follo ing plans:—2 houses, Richmond-rd., for C. H. Bail and Frank Hague; 4 houses, Richmond-rd., for Geor Payling; 4 houses, Crawford-rd., for Hammett & Co 4 houses, Folds-cres., for A. J. Belton, Ltd.; 2 hous Dalewood-rd., for J. T. Redmile; bungalow and sho Gleadless-common, for — Horner; 2 houses, Newly rd., for F. Wolstenholme; house and garage, Whirlo dale-rd., for Robert H. Holding; 2 houses, Castlewoo rd., for Oates & Marsden; 2 houses, Ryegate-r for H. Nadin; 2 houses, shops and garages Marlcliff rd., for B. F. Glossop; 2 houses and alteratio Wadsley Hall estate, for Sutton Trust; bungalo and garage, Normandale-rd., for H. Pike; 2 hous Folds-la., for W. Bingham; house, Ranmoor Cliff-r for B. Roper; house, Richmond-rd., for W. & Sadler, Ltd.; 2 houses, Airedale-rd., for J. N. Ree 2 houses, Holyoak-av., for S. Sanderson; 2 hous Ansell-rd., for Wm. Fox.; bungalow, Bellhouse-r for A. Whittleston; 8 houses, Dobcroft-rd., for Sivil; 138 houses, Wybourn estate, Sheffield Corpor tion Estates Committee; 2 houses and 3 sho Prince of Wales-rd., for P. Schofield; house, sho stores, and garage, Wulfric-rd., for G. H. Watso house, Reservoir-rd., for J. H. Whitham; 2 hous and garages, Knowle-la., for W. Newsome; 2 hous Sandford Grove-rd., for W. A. Wright: house a garages, Handsworth-rd., for H. Hornbuckle; hou Castlewood-rd., for E. Bilbrough; house and alte tions, Warminster-rd., for University of Sheffiel 16 houses, fire station and meeting room, Division-s Rockingham-st. and Rockingham-la., for City Sheffield Watch Committee; house, warehou offices, garage, Sheldon-row and Willey-st., for Balfour & Co., Ltd.; 2 houses, Redmires-rd., J. H. Roberts.

Sheffield.—The sub-committee has agreed to s to the Trustees of the Sheffield district of the Yorksh Baptists' Association, for £482 16s., as a site for church, a plot of land situate in Prince of Wales-rd.

Sheffield.—The Corporation has purchased fro Messrs. M. J. Gleeson, Ltd., for £142 10s., a plot land near the Nag's Head Hotel, Coal Aston, for t erection of a sub-station.

Thanet.—It has been decided to acquire for £4,7 Thanet College and grounds of about four acres f the purposes of a junior mixed school to accommoda 400 children.

Wellington.—The U.D.C. are to provide 8 or new houses at Rockwell-green.

Wembley.—The Middlesex Education Committ proposes to erect a new public elementary school Kenton, Wembley.

Whitby.—Plans were approved by R.D.C. for cottage at Moorgate Lees for John Middleton, J. C.C., from plans prepared by J. Rickinson.

Winchester.—The Bishop of Winchester h announced that the whole of the £16,000 needed f the conversion of Wolvesey Place, Winchester, into See House for the Diocese of Winchester, was in t bank or in sight.

Woking.—Woking and District Victoria Hospit has received a generous gift from Mr. W. S. Patterso through whose kindness it now becomes possible erect a new children's ward. Plans have been pr pared by the hospital architects, Messrs. Pite, Son Fairweather, of Carteret-st., Westminster.

Woking.—Plans were approved by U.D.C. for t erection of 7 houses and for the building of a lar motor garage for Conway West Motors, Ltd., at t corner of Guildford-rd. with Station-rd.

Wolverhampton.—The T.C. have instructed t Housing Committee to obtain tenders for the erecti of 200 houses on the Low Hill estate.

Wolverhampton.—Town Council are consideri the erection of a further 200 houses on the Low H state Bushbury, under the 1924 Act.

Wolverhampton.—The following building pla have been approved by T.C.: Martyns Stores, Lt store, Prosser-st.; W. H. Collier, motor shed, Coalwa rd.; Electricity Department, sub-station, Cannock-r T. H. Homer, motor shed, Lea-rd.; W. Miller, sh corner of Salop-st. and School-st.; E. Bayliss, hou Springfield-rd.; J. S. Dudley, house, Lonsdale-r W. Withers, house, Goldthorn-hill; F. H. Rober house, Goldthorn-hill; H. & J. A. Patten, 2 hous Bamford-rd.; W. Blakemore, house, Birches Ba av.; W. Harrison, house and shop, Church-r Griffiths & Wildsmith, 3-in-1 motor shed, Merridale-l Wolverhampton & Midland Counties Eye Infirma nurses' home, Merridale-rd.; Wolverhampton District Hospital for Women, new maternity septic blocks, Park-rd. East. A. J. Broach, pair houses, Trysull-rd.

Worthing.—The Corporation has approved following plans:—Dwelling house on Pevensey for Worthing Estates Building Co., Ltd.; 4 dwell houses on St. Lawrence-av., for I. P. Freem dwelling house and shop on South-st, Tarring, S. Clark; 2 dwelling houses and garages on Madeira for G. Tickner; dwelling house to front Hythe for Misses Heath; 4 dwelling houses and shops a bakehouse on Broadwater-rd., for Worthing Est. Building Co., Ltd.; 5 dwelling houses and garage front Seaview-rd and Bath-rd., for G. Harwo dwelling house on Ethelwulf-rd., for Miss A. L dwelling house on Poulters-la., for A. H. Smith.

* See also our List of Contracts, Competitions, etc.

PRICES CURRENT OF MATERIALS.

[Owing to the exceptional circumstances which prevail at the present time, prices of materials should be confirmed by inquiry. Ed.]

BRICKS, &c.

Per 1,000 Alongside, in River Thames up to London Bridge. £ s. d.
st Stocks 4 5 6
cond Hard Stocks 3 19 6
er 1,000. Delivered at London Goods Stations.
ettons, at £ s. d.
King's Cross 2 14 3
. grooved for Plaster 2 16 3
. Bullnose ... 3 8 3
st Stourbridge Fire Brick :—
2½ in. 8 11 0
3 in. 10 3 0
AZED BRICKS—
st White, Ivory, and Salt Glazed Stretchers ... 21 0 0
aders 20 10 0
oins, Bull-nose and 4½ in. 27 10 0
Second Quality, £1 per 1,000 less than best. Cream d buff, £2 extra over white. Other colours. Hard aze. £5 10s. extra over white.

D'ble Str'tch'rs	29 10 0
D'ble Headers	26 10 0
One Side and two Ends ...	30 10 0
Two Sides and one End	31 10 0
Splays and Squints	28 0 0

BREEZE CONCRETE SLABS.
Delivered London.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
n. per yd. super	1	11	3 in. per yd, super	2	9
in „ „	2	4	4 in. „ „	3	6

	s.	d.	
ames Ballast	10	6	per yd.
t Sand	13	9	„ „
ames Sand	14	6	„ „
st Washed Sand	14	6	„ „
n. Shingle for Ferro-Concrete	12	9	„ „
n.	14	0	„ „
n. Broken Brick	11	6	„ „
n Breeze	8	0	„ „

delivered 2 miles radius Padding-ton.

Per ton delivered in London area in full van loads.
st Portland Cement. British Standard Specification. Test £2 13 0 to £2 15 0
46s. alongside at Vauxhall in 80-ton lots.
rrocrete per ton extra on above 0 10 0
per Cement (Waterproof) 4 8 0
oman Cement 8 15 0
rian Cement 5 15 0
ene's Cement, White 5 15 0
„ „ Pink 5 10 0
aster, Coarse, Pink 3 0 0
„ „ White 3 12 6
. Fine 5 12 0
apite, Coarse 3 9 0
„ Finish 3 17 0
ey Stone Lime 3 0 9
alk Lime 3 0 9
st Ground Blue Lias Lime 2 13 6
ir ..... per cwt. 2 2 6
anite Chippings 1 12 0
TE.—Sacks are charged 1s. 9d. each and credited s. 6d. if returned in good condition within three nonths carr. pd.
urbridge Fireclay in s'cks 37s. 0d. per ton at rly. dp.

STONE.

TH STONE.—Delivered in railway trucks at Westbourne Park, Paddington, G.W.R., or outh Lambeth, G.W.R., per ft. cube ..... s. d. 2 10
RTLAND STONE.—
rown Whitbed, in random blocks of 20 ft. average, delivered in railway trucks at Nine Elms, L. & S.W.R., South Lambeth Station, G.W.R., and Westbourne Park, Paddington, G.W.R., per ft. cube 4 4½
o. do. delivered on road wagons at above stations, per ft. cube 4 5½
hite basebed, 3d. per ft. cube extra.
OTE.—1d. per ft. cube extra for every foot over 20 ft. *average*, and ½d. beyond 30 ft.
RON-WOOD STONE—
elivered at any Goods Station, London. s. d.
lom blocks from 10 ft. and over P. ft. cb. 17 0
two sides ..... „ 27 0
three or four sides ..... „ 32 0
STONE, BLUE—*Robin Hood Quality.*
Delivered at any Goods Station, London.
sawn two sides landings to sizes (under ft. super) .....Per ft. super 5 6
rubbed two sides, ditto ..... „ 6 0
sawn two sides slabs (random sizes) „ 2 3½
to 2½ in. sawn one side slabs ndom sizes) ..... „ 1 6¾
to 2 in. ditto, ditto ..... „ 1 4
K YORK—
ivered at any Goods Station, London.
led random blocks ..... Per ft. cube 6 3
sawn two sides landing to sizes (under t. super) .....Per ft. super 5 1½
ubbed two sides, ditto ..... „ 6 1½
awn two sides slabs (random sizes) „ 2 10
ditto ditto „ 2 1½
elf-faced random flags ...Per yd. super 9 0

CAST STONE.

red in London area in full-van loads, per ft.
—Plain, 8s. 6d.; Moulded, 9s. 6d. Cills, 10s. 0d.

WOOD.

GOOD BUILDING DEAL.

s.	per stan.	Inches.	per stan.
11	£28 0	3 × 6	£21 0
9	25 0	3 × 11	25 0
8	24 0	2 × 11	25 0
7	23 0	3 × 9	24 0
8	21 0	2½ × 9	23 0
7	20 0	3 × 4½	22 0
7	20 0	3 × 4	22 0

PLANED BOARDS.

1	£27 0	1 × 9	£26 0

PLAIN EDGE FLOORING.

Inches	per sq.	Inches.	per sq.
⅝	20/-	1¼	31/-
⅞	22/-	1½	34/-
1	25/-		

TONGUED AND GROOVED FLOORING

Inches.	per sq.	Inches.	per sq.
1	25/-	⅝	16/6
1¼	31/-	¾	19/-
1½	34/-	1	24/-

MATCHING (BEST).

BATTENS.

Inches.	s.	d.
¾ × 2	2	6 per 100 ft.

SAWN LATHS.

Per bundle	0	2	4

1" AND UP THICK.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Dry Austrian Wainscot, per ft. cube	0 16 0	to 0 18 0
Dry American and/or Japanese Figured Oak, ft. cube	0 15 0	to —
Dry American and/or Japanese Plain Oak, ft. cube	0 11 0	to 0 13 0
Dry sq. edged Honduras Mahogany, ft. cube	0 16 0	to 0 18 0
Dry Log cut Honduras Mahogany, ft. cube	0 18 0	to 1 1 0
Dry Cuba Mahogany, ft. cube	1 4 0	to 1 10 0
Dry Teak, ft. cube	0 13 0	to 0 15 0
Dry American Whitewood, ft. cube	0 11 0	to 0 14 0
Best Scotch glue, per cwt.	4 10 0	to —
Liquid Glue, per cwt.	4 7 0	to 5 10 0

SLATES.

First quality slates from Bangor or Portmadoc carriage paid in full truck loads to London Rate Station. Per 1,000.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
24 by 12	32 18 4	18 by 10	18 12 11
22 by 12	29 17 11	18 by 9	16 9 2
22 by 11	27 14 2	16 by 10	15 12 6
20 by 12	26 5 0	16 by 8	12 3 9
20 by 10	22 10 0		

TILES.

Delivered at London rate stations in full truckloads of not less than 4 tons. Per 1,000 f.o.r. London.

Best machine-made tiles from Broseley or Staffordshire district	5	12	6
ditto hand-made ditto	5	17	6
Ornamental ditto	6	2	6
Hip and valley tiles (per dozen) Hand-made	0	9	6
Hip and valley tiles (per dozen) Machine-made	0	9	0

METALS.

JOISTS, GIRDERS, &c., TO LONDON STATION, PER TON—

	£	s.	d.
R.S. Joists, cut and fitted	12	10	0
Plain Compound Girders	14	10	0
„ „ Stanchions	16	10	0
In Roof Work	19	10	0

MILD STEEL ROUNDS.
To London Station, per ton.

Diameter.	£	s.	d.	Diameter.	£	s.	d.
¼ in.	12	0	0	⅝ in. to ½ in.	10	15	0
⅜ in.	11	0	0	⅝ in. to 2⅞ in.	10	10	0

WROUGHT-IRON TUBES AND FITTINGS—
(Discount off List for lot of not less than £7 net value delivered direct from Works, 2½ per cent. less above gross discounts, carriage forward, if sent from London Stocks.)

	Tubes.	Fittings Over ½"	Flanges Over ½"
Black Gas	67½%	45%	55%
Galvanised Gas	52½%	35%	45%
Blue Water	62½%	40%	50%
Galvanised Water	46½%	30%	40%
Red Steam	57½%	35%	45%
Galvanised Steam	40 %	25%	35%

C.I. HALF-ROUND GUTTERS—London Prices ex Works.

Per yd. in 6 ft. lengths.	Gutters.	Angles and Nozzles.	Stop Ends.
3 in.	1/3½	11½d.	3½d.
3½ in.	1/4½	1/1½	3½d.
4 in.	1/6	1/3	3½d.
4½ in.	1/7½	1/4½	4½d.
5 in.	1/10½	1/6½	5½d.

O.G. GUTTERS.

3 in.	1/8	1/4½	3½d.
3½ in.	1/8	1/4½	3½d.
4 in.	1/9½	1/4½	3½d.
4½ in.	1/11½	1/7½	4½d.
5 in.	2/4½	1/10½	5½d.

RAIN-WATER PIPES, &c.

	Pipe.	Bends, stock angles.	Branches. stock angles.
per yd. in 6 fts.			
2 in. plain	1/10½	1/3	1/9½
2½ in. „	2/0½	1/4½	2/1½
3 in. „	2/6	1/9	2/7½
3½ in. „	2/11½	2/0½	3/0½
4 in. „	3/5	2/6½	3/8½

L.C.C. COATED SOIL PIPES—London Prices ex Works

	Pipe.	Bends, stock angles.	Branches. stock angles.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
2 in. per yd. in 6 fts. plain	3 3	2 4½	2 10
2½ in. „	3 9	2 7½	3 7
3 in. „	4 6	2 10	4 2½
3½ in. „	4 11½	3 7	4 11½
4 in. „	5 5½	4 0½	5 9

L.C.C. COATED DRAIN PIPES—London Prices ex Works.

	Pipe.	Bends, stock angles.	Branches. stock angles.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
3 in. per yd. in 9 ft. lengths	4 4	5 1	8 0½
4 in. „ „	6 2	5 8	10 0
5 in. „ „	7 2	10 10	17 1
6 in. „ „	8 6	13 2	21 9

Gasken for jointing, 38/6 per cwt.

	Per ton in London. £ s. d.	£ s. d.
IRON— Common bars	13 0 0	to 14 10 0
Staffordshire Crown Bars— Good merchant quality	14 5 0	to 15 5 0
Staffordshire Marked Bars	16 5 0	... 17 5 0
Mild Steel Bars	10 0 0	... 11 0 0
Steel Bars, Ferro-Concrete quality, basis price	10 0 0	... 11 0 0
Hoop iron, basis price ...	12 0 0	... 13 0 0
„ Galvanised	27 0 0	... 28 0 0
Soft Steel Sheets, Black— Ordinary sizes to 20 g.	13 5 0	... 14 5 0
„ „ „ 24 g.	14 5 0	... 15 5 0
„ „ „ 26 g.	16 5 0	... 17 5 0
Sheets Flat Best Soft Steel, C.R. & C.A. quality— Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 20g.	15 10 0	... 16 10 0
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 22 g. and 24 g.	16 10 0	... 17 10 0
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 26 g. ...	18 10 0	... 20 10 0
No. 1 quality £4 per ton extra.		
Flat and Galvanised Corrugated Sheets— Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. to 9 ft. to 20 g.	18 0 0	... 19 0 0
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. to 9 ft. to 22 g. and 24 g.	18 10 0	... 19 10 0
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. to 9 ft. to 26 g.	21 10 0	... 22 10 0
Sheets Galvanised Flat, Best quality— Best Soft Steel Sheets, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 20 g. and thicker	22 0 0	... 23 0 0
Best Soft Steel Sheets, 22 g. and 24 g.	24 0 0	... 26 0 0
Best Soft Steel Sheets, 26 g.	25 10 0	... 26 10 0
Cut Nails, 3 in. to 6 in.	19 0 0	
(Under 3 in. usual trade extras.)		

METAL WINDOWS.—Standard sizes, suitable for complete houses, including all fittings, painting two coats, and delivery to job, average price about 1s. 4d. to 1s. 7d. per foot super.

LEAD, &c.

(Delivered in London.)	£	s.	d.
LEAD—Sheet, English, 4 lb. and up	32	0	0
Pipe in coils	32	10	0
Soil pipe	35	10	0
Compo Pipe	36	0	0

NOTE.—Country delivery, 20s. per ton extra; lots under 3 cwt. 3s. per cwt. extra, and over 3 cwt. and under 5 cwt., 1s. 6d. per cwt. extra. Cut to sizes, 2s. cwt. extra.

Oil lead, ex London area, at Mills .....per ton	22	0	0

COPPER.

	s.	d.
Seamless Copper tubes (basis) .....per lb.	1	0½
Strong sheet..... „	1	0
Thin ..... „	1	1
Copper nails ..... „	2	3
Copper wire ..... „	2	4

PLUMBERS' BRASS WORK.
Delivered in London.

NEW RIVER PATTERN SCREW DOWN BIB COCKS FOR IRON.
½ in. ¾ in. 1 in. 1¼ in. 1½ in. 2 in.
29/- 45/- 76/- 153/- 246/- 510/- per doz.

NEW RIVER PATTERN SCREW DOWN STOP COCKS AND UNIONS.
½ in. ¾ in. 1 in. 1¼ in. 1½ in. 2 in.
41/6 62/- 92/- 174/- 300/- 588/- per doz.

NEW RIVER PATTERN SCREW DOWN MAIN FERRULES.
½ in. ¾ in. 1 in.
39/6 60/- 116/6 per doz.

CAPS AND SCREWS.
1¼ in. 1½ in. 2 in. 3 in. 3½ in. 4 in.
7/6 10/- 14/- 23/- 30/- 42/- per doz.

DOUBLE NUT BOILER SCREWS.
½ in. ¾ in. 1 in. 1¼ in. 1½ in. 2 in.
7/6 11/- 17/- 29/- 36/- 63/- per doz.

BRASS SLEEVES.
1¼ in. 2 in. 3 in. 3½ in. 4 in.
10/- 12/- 20/- 24/- 31/- per doz.

NEW RIVER PATTERN CROYDON BALL VALVES, S.F
½ in. ¾ in. 1 in. 1¼ in. 1½ in.
35/- 56/- 98/- 162/- 228/- per doz.

DRAWN LEAD P. & S. TRAPS WITH BRASS CLEANING SCREW.
1¼ in. 1½ in. 2 in. 3 in.
8 lbs. P. traps ...33/- 41/- 56/- 101/- per doz.
8. lbs. S. traps ...35/- 45/- 66/- 126/- „

TIN—English Ingots, 3/1 per lb. SOLDER—Plumber's 1/4, Tinmen's 1/7, Blowpipe 1/7 per lb.

PAINTS, &c.

Raw Linseed Oil, in pipes ..... per gallon	0	3	1
„ „ „ in barrels ..... „	0	3	3
„ „ „ in drums ..... „	0	3	5
Boiled „ in barrels ..... „	0	3	5
„ „ „ in drums ..... „	0	3	8
Turpentine in barrels ..... „	0	3	11
„ in drums (10 gall.) ..... „	0	4	1
Genuine Ground English White Lead, per ton (In not less than 5 cwt. casks.)	46	0	0

GENUINE WHITE LEAD PAINT—
"Father Thames," "Nine Elms," "Park," "Supremus," "St. Paul's," "Morganswyte," "Polacco," "J." Brand and other best brands in 14 lb. tins) not less than 5 cwt. lots per ton delivered 65 10

Red Lead, Dry (packages extra)... per ton	38	0	0
Best Linseed Oil Putty ..... per cwt.	0	15	0
Filicol ..... „	0	15	6
Size. XD quality..... fkn.	0	3	6

Continued on page 296.

*The information given on this page has been specially compiled for THE BUILDER and is copyright. Our aim in this list is to give, as far as possible, the *average* prices of materials, not necessarily the highest or lowest. Quality and quantity obviously affect prices—a fact which should be remembered by those who make use of this information.

PRICES CURRENT OF MATERIALS (*contd.*)

GLASS.

ENGLISH SHEET GLASS IN CRATES OF STOCK SIZES.

	Per ft.		Per ft.
15 oz. fourths ...	2½d.	32 oz. fourths	6½d.
15 „ thirds ...	3½d.	32 „ thirds.....	9½d.
21 „ fourths ...	4d.	Obscured Sheet, 15 oz.	3½d.
21 „ thirds.....	4½d.	„ „ 21 „	4½d.
26 „ fourths ...	4½d.	Fluted 15 oz. 6½d., 21 oz. 9d.	
26 „ thirds.....	6½d.	En'lled 15 oz. 4½d., 21 oz. 6½d.	

Extra price according to size and substance for squares cut from stock.

ENGLISH ROLLED PLATE IN CRATES OF STOCK SIZES.

	Per ft.
⅛ Rolled plate	4½d.
⅛ Rough rolled	5½d.
¼ Rough rolled	5½d.
Figured Rolled, Baltic, Oceanic, Arctic Stippolyte, and small and large Flemish White	6d.
Ditto, tinted	8½d.
Rolled Sheet	5½d.
White Rolled Cathedral	5½d.
Tinted do.	7½d.

Cast plate is same price as rough rolled.

VARNISHES, &c.

		Per Gallon. £ s. d.
Oak Varnish.....	Outside	0 14 0
Fine ditto	ditto	0 16 0
Fine Copal	ditto	0 18 0
Pale Copal	ditto	1 0 0
Pale Copal Carriage	ditto	1 4 0
Best ditto	ditto	1 12 0
Floor Varnish	Inside	0 18 0
Fine Pale Paper	ditto	0 18 0
Fine Copal Cabinet	ditto	1 2 6
Fine Copal Flatting	ditto	1 0 6
Hard Drying Oak	ditto	0 18 0
Fine Hard Drying Oak	ditto	0 19 0
Fine Copal Varnish.....	ditto	1 0 0
Pale ditto	ditto	1 2 0
Best ditto	ditto	1 12 0
Best Japan Gold Size		0 12 6
Best Black Japan		0 10 6
Oak and Mahogany Stain (water)		0 12 0
Brunswick Black.....		0 7 6
Berlin Black.....		0 14 6
Knotting (patent)		1 5 0
French and Brush Polish		0 17 0
Liquid Dryers in Terebine.....		0 9 0
Cuirass Black Enamel		0 7 0

TRADE NEWS

Building Exhibition, Belfast.

A housing and building exhibition will be held in the Ulster Hall, Belfast, from Friday, September 2, until Wednesday, September 14. The exhibition will comprise displays of the latest constructional materials, contractors' plant, wood-working machinery, patent fibrous plasters, sanitary fittings and appliances, marbles, mosaics, partitioning slabs, patent stone and concrete erections, and the latest advances in the builder's arts and crafts.

Road-making Machinery.

We understand that Messrs. Goodwin, Barsby & Co., Ltd., of St. Margaret's Ironworks, Leicester, have, owing to the big increase of business not only in the home markets but also abroad, had to add considerably to their plant and extend their accommodation. This firm has machinery being built in the shop or awaiting dispatch for many overseas markets, including Ireland, Malay Peninsula, Spain, Norway, Dutch East Indies, New Zealand, and South Africa.

Travelling Exhibit of Radiators.

The National Radiator Co.'s, Ltd., travelling exhibit fitted with a working installation of the "Ideal" Cookanheat and "Ideal" classic radiators will demonstrate from August 25 to 29 at the Winter Gardens, Southport.

Composition Flooring.

We understand that the Wilfley Company, Ltd., of Salisbury House, London Wall, E.C. 2—proprietors of the "Marbolith" composition flooring—have now established a special wood-flooring department for estimating parquet, wood block, strip, under the direction of Mr. T. Burke. Estimates will be furnished promptly upon application.

Portland Cement.

The Portland Cement Selling and Distributing Company, Ltd.—proprietors of "Red Triangle" products—announce a new departure in the marketing of cement. Their products will now be obtainable in strong damp-proof cwt. paper sacks, which will obviate the necessity of return carriage on empties. We also learn that the British Engineering Standards Association have drawn up British standard specifications for Portland cement for fineness, chemical composition, tensile strength, setting time and soundness. This specification defines the standard of quality of cement, and we understand that the "Red Triangle" organisation guarantees that the brands marketed exceed in every case the standards laid down by the Association.

Heavy-Oil Engines.

A new catalogue (No. 343) has been issued by Messrs. Tangyes, Limited, Cornwall Works, Birmingham. In this are illustrated and described many types of their heavy-oil engines of the cold-starting type. These are fitted with "variable-admission" oil governing, for use with residual oils, refined oils, or arranged for use on tar oils, alcohol, etc. The catalogue is sent free upon application.

NEW BUILDINGS IN SCOTLAND

Fraserburgh. — Gas Works. — At the monthly meeting of the Fraserburgh Town Council, the Town Clerk was authorised to borrow £20,000 for the erection of the new gas works.

Glasgow.—Alterations.—The Corporation is to carry out extensive alterations at Argyle- and Oswald-streets, part of an improvement scheme. Tenders are now being invited, Office of Public Works, 64, Cochrane-street.

Glasgow.—Houses.—The Corporation proposes to erect 198 houses—the second development—at Rinchill, Maryhill. Tenders are now being invited. D. Stenhouse, City Chambers.

Glasgow.—Housing Scheme.—Linings by Dean of Guild Court were granted to the Corporation Housing Department to build 280 three-apartment houses and 138 four-apartment houses at Balornock. Two schemes by private builders were sanctioned :—Taylor & Wilson, Halfway, Paisley-road, to build eight houses of seven apartments and thi of five apartments at Balshagray-avenue, V toria Park-gardens South and Marlboro avenue; and Alex. M'Lellan, 22, King-str Pollokshaws, to erect ten houses of apartments at Auldhouse-road, Newla M'Taggart & Mickle (Ltd.) were gran authority to form a street running northw from Beaconsfield-road, Kelvinside, and mission was given for the erection o recreation hall at Belvedere Hospital.

Edinburgh.—Wiring.—The Corporatio to undertake the installation of electric l at various housing schemes. (a) 352 ho at Stenhouse Mills, Development No. 1; 368 at Stenhouse Mills, Development No and (c) 348 at Prestonfields. Tenders now being invited. Engineer's Office, De place.

Ayr. — Housing Scheme. — Altoge slightly over 260 houses have been built the Corporation on the Woodfield site, a new scheme of 300 or more houses is sho to commence elsewhere.

Dundee.—Buildings.—Plans of prop new buildings, etc., submitted to a m ing of the Works Committee of the on August 15, as follows:—Americann road—garage and greenhouse for J. Wil James Lowe & Co., architects, 104, Com cial-street. Brook-street, Broughty Fer alterations for Reps. of late W. K. Thom Bruce, Son & Morton, architects, 10, W hall-street. Ellieslea-road—covered court D. C. Thomson; Robert Gibson, architec India-buildings. Gray's-lane, Lochee—ga for J. Pearson; Nelson T. Stewart, archi 64, Reform-street. Tullideph-road—bu lows for James Lowe & Co.; plans by tioners.

Port Glasgow.—Housing Scheme.— Town Council is now inviting tenders fo erection of six tenements in Kingstreet Church-street.

Dunfermline.—Housing Scheme.—Dea Guild Court has passed plans for the tion by Dunfermline Town Council o houses at Bellyeoman site. The houses to be of two and three apartments, bathroom, scullery, etc. The estimate cepted for the work amount to a tota £16,847 12s. 9d.

BUILDING TRADE WAGES IN SCOTLAND

The following are the present rates of wages in the building trade in the principal towns Scotland. Every endeavour is made to ensure accuracy, but we cannot be responsible for er that may occur :—

	Masons.	Bricklayers.	Carpenters, Joiners.	Plasterers.	Slaters.	Plumbers.	Painters.	Labourers—Masons' Bricklayers Plasterers
Aberdeen	1/8	1/8½	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/7	10½d. to 1
Airdrie.....	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	—	1/6½	1/3
Alexandria	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	—	1/2½ to 1/
Arbroath.....	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7½	1/7	1/7	1/5½	1/1½
Ayr	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/3
Bathgate.....	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8½	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/2 to 1/
Blairgowrie.....	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7½	1/5	1/7	1/4	10d. to 1
Bo'ness	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3
Coatbridge	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	—	1/6½	1/3 to 1/
Dumbarton.....	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Dumfries.....	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Dundee	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3
Dunfermline	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Edinburgh	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Falkirk	1/7½	1/7½	1/7	1/8	1/7	1/7	1/6½	1/2½
Fort William	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/2
Galashiels	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Glasgow	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Greenock.....	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/7	1/0½ to 1
Hamilton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/3½
Hawick	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7-1/7½	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Helensburgh	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/7	1/3½
Inverness	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/- to 1
Kilmarnock	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Kirkcaldy	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Kirkwall	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/4	1/-
Lanark	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6	1/- to 1
Leith	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Motherwell	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/3½
Perth	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/3
Stirling	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Stirlingshire (Eastern District)	1/8-1/10	1/8-1/10	1/8	1/9	1/7	1/8	1/6½	1/3½
Wishaw	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/7	1/3½

* The information given in this table is copyright. The rates of wages in the various towns in Engla Wales are given on page 291.

CURRENT PRICES FOR BUILDING WORK IN LONDON*

EXCAVATOR.

		s.	d.
gging and throwing or wheeling and filling carts, and carting away to shoot—6 ft. deep	per yard cube	11	0
d if in clay	,, ,,	1	0
d for every additional depth of 6 ft.	,, ,,	0	6
nking and strutting to trenches	per foot super	0	5
Do. to sides of excavation, including shoring	,, ,,	1	0

CONCRETOR.

rtland cement concrete in foundation 1 to 6	per yard cube	38	0
d if in underpinning in short lengths	,, ,,	7	0
d if in floors 6 in. thick	,, ,,	3	3
d if in beams	,, ,,	3	9
d if aggregate 1 : 2 : 4	,, ,,	10	0
d for hoisting not exceeding 10 ft. beyond the first 10 ft.	,, ,,	2	6

BRICKLAYER.

		£	s.	d.
duced brickwork in lime mortar and Fletton bricks	per rod	32	0	0
d if in stocks	,,	7	10	0
d if in Staffordshire blues	,,	22	0	0
d if in Portland cement and sand	,,	1	10	0

FACINGS.

xtra for facing in English or Flemish bond for every 10s. per 1,000 over the price of the common bricks	per ft. super	0	0	1¼

POINTING.

at flat struck or weathered joint	,, ,,	0	0	3

ARCHES.

xtra only to the price of ordinary brickwork :—				
ir external in half brick rings	,, ,,	0	0	10
ed in stocks	,, ,,	0	1	9
ubbed and gauged jointed in putty camber or segmental	,, ,,	0	6	0

SUNDRIES.

amp course in double course of slates breaking joint and bedded in Portland cement	,, ,,	0	1	0
tting ordinary register grates and stoves	each	1	0	0
tting kitchener, including forming flues, &c., with all necessary fire bricks	,,	4	15	0

ASPHALTER.

		s.	d.
lf-inch horizontal damp course	per yard super	4	6
ree-quarter-inch vertical damp course	,, ,,	9	6
ree-quarter-inch on flats in two thicknesses	,, ,,	6	3
gle fillet	per foot run	0	3
irting and fillet 6 in. high	,, ,,	1	2

MASON.

rk stone templates fixed	per foot cube	13	0
rk stone sills fixed	,, ,,	22	0
th stone and all labour fixed	,, ,,	10	6
rtland stone fixed	,, ,,	20	0

SLATER.

lsh 16 in. × 8 in. 3 in. lap, including nails	per square	72	9
Do. 20 in. × 10 in. Do. Do.	,,	80	9
Do. 24 in. × 12 in. Do. Do.	,,	90	0

CARPENTER AND JOINER.

framed in plates	per foot cube	5	0	
Do. joists	,, ,,	5	6	
Do. roofs, floors and partitions	,, ,,	6	0	
Do. trusses	,, ,,	8	6	
		¾″	1″	1¼″	2″
l rough close boarding per sq.		35/6	40/–	45/–	72/–
centering for concrete floor, including struts or hangers	,,	s. d. 50 0			
o. to beams	per ft. sup.	1 0			
res for arches	,,	1 6			
ter boards and bearers	,,	1 0			

FLOORING.

		¾″	1″	1¾″	1½″
-edges shot	per sq.	—	44/6	53/–	60/6
tongued and grooved	,,	—	49/–	57/6	65/–
matchings	,,	45/–	51/–	—	—
lded skirting, including backings and grounds	per ft. sup.	1/6	1/9	2/0	2/6

SASHES AND FRAMES.

		s.	d.
and-a-half moulded sashes or casements	per foot super	1	10
Do. Do. Do.	,, ,,	2	1
for fitting and fixing	,, ,,	0	3
-cased frames with 1 in. inner and outer linings, 1½ in. pulley stiles tongued to linings, ard wood sills with 2 in. moulded sashes in squares, double hung, double hung with pulleys, lines and weights ; average size	,, ,,	3	9

DOORS.

		1½″	1¾″	2″
panel square framed	per ft. sup.	2/1	2/4	2/6
panel Do.	,,	2/5	2/8	2/11
panel moulded both sides	,,	2/8	2/11	3/2
panel Do. Do.	,,	2/11	3/2	3/5

CARPENTER AND JOINER—continued.

FRAMES.

		s.	d.
Deal wrot moulded and rebated	per foot cube	14	0

		1″	1¼″	1½″
Plain deal jamb linings framed	per ft. sup.	1/7	1/8	1/11
Deal shelves and bearers	,,	1/4	1/6	1/9
Add if cross-tongued	,,	2d.	2d.	2d.

STAIRCASES.

	1″	1¼″	1½″	2″	2½″
Deal treads and risers in and including rough brackets	2/1	2/4	2/9	—	—
Deal strings wrot on both sides and framed	1/8	2/–	2/2	2/8	—

		s.	d.
Housings for steps and risers	each	0	11
Deal balusters, 1 in. × 1¼ in.	per ft. run	0	9
Mahogany handrail : average, 3 in. × 3 in.	,, ,,	6	0
Add if ramped	,, ,,	12	0
Add if wreathed	,, ,,	24	0

FIXING ONLY IRONMONGERY (INCLUDING SCREWS).

6 in. barrel bolts	8½d.	Rim locks	2/–
Sash fasteners	11½d.	Mortice locks	4/6
Casement fasteners	1/5	Patent spring hinges and letting into floor and making good	19/–
Casement stays	1/2		
Cupboard locks	1/5		

FOUNDER AND SMITH.

		s.	d.
Rolled steel joists	per cwt.	16	3
Plain compound girders	,,	19	0
Do. stanchions	,,	21	9
In roof work	,,	27	6

RAIN-WATER GOODS.

		3″	4″	5″	6″
Half-round plain rebated joints	ft. run	1/6	1/9	2/–	2/6
Ogee Do. Do.	,,	1/9	2/–	2/6	3/3
Rain-water pipes with ears	,,	1/9	2/7	—	—
Extra for shoes and bends	each	4/4	5/11	—	—
Do. stopped ends	,,	1/11	2/4½	3/7	4/–
Do. nozzles for inlets	,,	2/2	2/7	3/10	4/3

PLUMBER.

		s.	d.
Milled lead and laying in flashings and gutters	per cwt.	45	6
Do. Do. in flats	,,	44	6
Extra labour and solder in coated cesspools	each	6	9
Welf joint	per ft. run	0	6
Soldered seam	,, ,,	1	6
Copper nailing	,, ,,	0	6

		½″	¾″	1″	1½″	2″	4″
Drawn lead waste	per ft. run	1/2	1/9	2/–	3/4	4/–	—
Do. service	,,	1/8	2/2	2/7	3/10	—	—
Do. soil	,,	—	—	—	—	—	6/9
Bends in lead pipe	each	—	—	—	—	3/3	8/2
Soldered stop ends	,,	1/2	1/8	2/1	2/10	3/6	—
Red lead joints	,,	11d.	1/–	1/3	1/11	2/4	4/10
Wiped soldered joints	,,	2/10	3/6	4/–	4/11	6/6	9/9
Lead traps and cleaning screws	,,	—	—	—	14/7	19/6	—
Bib cocks and joints	,,	6/4	9/7	15/4	41/–	—	—
Stop cocks and joints	,,	15/4	17/2	25/8	64/–	—	—

PLASTERER.

		s.	d.
Render, float and set in lime and hair	per yard sup.	2	6
Do. Do. Sirapite	,, ,,	2	9
Do. Do. Keen's	,, ,,	4	0
Add saw lathing	,, ,,	1	7
Add metal lathing	,, ,,	2	6
(Not including hangers or runners, &c., for suspended ceilings.)			
Portland cement screed	,, ,,	2	2
Do. plain face	,, ,,	3	3
Mouldings in plaster	per 1 girth	0	1¾
One-and-a-half granolithic pavings	per yard sup.	5	9

GLAZIER.

		s.	d.
21-oz. sheet plain	per foot sup.	0	8½
26-oz. Do.	,, ,,	1	0
Obscured sheet	,, ,,	1	1
⅛-in. rolled plate	,, ,,	0	9
¼-in rough rolled or cast plate	,, ,,	0	10½
¼-in wired cast plate	,, ,,	1	4

PAINTER.

		s.	d.
Preparing and distempering, 2 coats	per yard sup.	0	9
Knotting and priming	,, ,,	0	7
Plain painting, 1 coat	,, ,,	0	9
Do. 2 coats	,, ,,	1	2
Do. 3 coats	,, ,,	1	9
Do. 4 coats	,, ,,	2	4
Graining	,, ,,	2	3
Varnishing twice	,, ,,	1	9
Sizing	,, ,,	0	3
Flatting	,, ,,	0	7
Enamel	,, ,,	1	1
Wax polishing	per foot sup.	0	6
French polishing	,, ,,	1	2
Preparing for and hanging paper	per piece, 2/– to 4/–		

*These prices apply to *new buildings only*. They cover superintendence by foreman and carry a profit of 10 % on the prime cost without establishment charges. A percentage of 1½ should be added for Employers' Liability and National Health and Unemployments Acts, and from 1s. 6d. per £100 for Fire Insurance. The whole of the information given on this page is copyright.

TENDERS

Communications for insertion under this heading should be addressed to "The Editor," and must reach him next week not later than Tuesday evening.

* Denotes *accepted*.
† Denotes *provisionally accepted*.
‡ Denotes *recommended for acceptance*.
§ Denotes *accepted subject to modifications*.

ASHFORD.—Enlargement of Woodthorpe-road council school, Ashford, for the Middlesex C.C. :—
*Norris & Co., Sunningdale £3,081

BALDOCK (HERTS).—16 houses, Pinnocks-lane, for the U.D.C. Mr. J. C. Tickle, architect, 139, Lytton-avenue, Letchworth.

	Price per house.
Dertman, Weston	£398 0 0
Tims, Hitchin	340 10 0
F. Clarke, Letchworth	335 0 0
Openshaw, J. F., Letchworth	319 0 0
Pettengell & Clarke, Hitchin	305 10 0
F. W. Bailey, Hitchin	305 0 0
J. L. A. White, Letchworth	298 15 0
Oaklands Estate Co., Welwyn	298 0 0
Seymour & Tookey, Stotfold	297 10 0
W. Jenkins, Letchworth	294 17 6
Jeffs & Bigley, Letchworth	293 15 0
Bennett Bros, Letchworth	293 0 0
F. J. Bailey, Ashwell	289 0 0
John Ray, Letchworth	278 0 0
*Armitage, Letchworth	277 0 0

(Subject to M.H.)

BACUP.—Improvements and extensions to the offices at Bacup station, for the L.M. & S. Railway. Plans prepared in the Engineer's Department, L.M. & S. Railway, Hunts Bank, Manchester :—
*James Green, Ashton-under-Lyne.

BEDFONT.—Structural and other repairs to the dwelling-houses and farm buildings at Mayfield farm, for the Middlesex C.C. :—
*F. D. Hidden & Co., Ltd. £228

BELFAST.—New Public Elementary school at Fane-st., for the Education Committee :—
‡H. & J. Martin, Ltd., Belfast £25,772 15 6

BELFAST.—Internal plumbing at new museum and art gallery, Botanic-gardens Park. Messrs. R.B. Roe & Sons, quantity surveyors, Kingscourt, 17, Wellington-place :—
*H. & J. Martin, Ltd., Belfast £933

BELFAST.—Additions, also alteration to Women's Samaritan Hospital, Lisburn-road, Belfast. Messrs. R. B. Roe & Sons, surveyors, 17, Wellington-place :—
*Wm. Dowling, Ltd., Belfast.

BELFAST.—Painting, &c.; also glazier works at the new museum and art gallery, Botanic-gardens Park, for C.B. Mr. J. C. Wynnes, architect, 92, Melfont-road, Thornton Heath, Surrey :—
*Braithwaite & Sons, Belfast £1,790

BELFAST.—Construction of a lock and weir and other work in connection with the River Lagan scheme, for the Corporation :—
*W. J. Campbell & Sons £70,972 10 2

BIRMINGHAM.—Additions and alterations at the Midland Telephone Exchange, Birmingham :—
‡H. H. Crump, Edgbaston.

BOLTON.—Laying out of a racing track, off Helens'-road and Plodder-lane, near Four Lane Ends, for the Northern Greyhound Racers (Bolton), Ltd. :—
*Ramsbottom & Sons, Burnley.

BOLTON.—Premises at Deansgate and Knowsley-street, Bolton, for Messrs. Whitehead & Co., Ltd., 10, Deansgate. Messrs. C. Prestwich & Sons, architects, Bradshawgate, Leigh, Lancs. :—
*W. Gornall & Sons, Ltd. Bolton.

BURBAGE.—For 10 houses in Lychgate-lane, for the Hinckley R.D.C. Mr. E. H. Crump, Barclays Bank Chambers, Hinckley :—
*G. Cooper & Sons Ltd., Nuneaton..£4,700 0 0

CARLOW.—Reconstruction of Knockloe Bridge, for the C.C. :—
D. Carbury, Athy £6,850
*T. Thompson & Sons 6,648

CHELTENHAM.—Erection of Westal Green sub-station, for the T.C. :—
*Collins & Godfrey £2,706

COOKSTOWN.—74 labourers' cottages, for the R.D.C. :—

62 houses—			
*Samuel Cummings, Coole-mount	£18,222	0	0
Six houses—			
*John McCortan, Tandragee..	1,903	0	0
Six houses—			
*Francis Quinn, Trackvallen..	1,917	10	0
Fencing, gates, etc.—			
*Thomas McKeown & Sons, Cookstown	1,295	7	9

DARLINGTON.—Erection of a new factory at Cockerton, for Chemical and Insulation, Ltd :—
*Melville, Dundas & Whitson, Glasgow.

DERBY.—Outside painting work at the Isolation hospital, Sandy Pits-lane, Etwell, for the Repton Isolation Hospital Committee. Mr. R. S. Litherland, L.R.I.B.A., 10, High-street, Burton-on-Trent :—

James Warner, Mickleover, Derby	£320
Henry Edwards, Ltd., Blackpool-street, Burton-on-Trent	245
W. H. Wood, Etwall, Derby	168
Blood & Sons, Hatton, Burton-on-Trent	141
A. Holmes & Sons, Ltd., Dallow Bridge Works, Burton-on-Trent..	125
*Percy Whetton, Overseal, Burton-on-Trent	118

DUNFERMLINE.—52 houses on site east of Townhill-road, for T.C. Mr. R. Muir Morton, Borough Engineer. Quantities by Mr. C. R. Douglas, Dunfermline :—

Builder work—	
*J. Stewart & Sons, Dunfermline	£6,836
Joiner work—	
*Anderson & Pert, Dunfermline	3,853
Glazier work—	
*C. R. Smith & Co., Dunfermline	74
Slater and roughcast—	
*J. Robertson & Sons, Dunfermilne ..	1,164
Plumber work—	
*A. Thomson & Co., Dunfermline ..	2,328
Painter work—	
*P. McKerracher & Son, Glasgow....	190
Plaster work—	
*James Lowe, Crossgates, Fife.....	1,679
Electric light—	
*J. H. Melville, Dunfermline	336
Fencing—	
*Anderson & Pert, Dunfermline.....	343

EPSOM.—Internal decorations and repair of certain houses on Hookfield housing site for U.D.C. Mr. E. G. Wilson, Clerk, 37, Church-street :—
*The Earlsfield Construction Co., Ltd., Westminster £385 19 3

FRASERBURGH.—Reconstruction of the Central Public School, for the Aberdeenshire Education Committee. Mr. G. M. Hay, architect, 177, Union-street, Aberdeen :—

Masonry—			
— Scott, Fraserburgh	£4,185	1	9
J. Shewan, New Pitsligo	3,209	0	0
*A. Cheyne, New Pitsligo	2,906	0	0
Heating—			
Ferguson & Co., Fraserburgh ..	2,682	15	0
A. L. Peacock, Dundee	2,510	6	0
Alex. Anderson, Ltd., Scotstoun	2,360	0	0
A. McRobb, Aberdeen	2,213	14	0
J. Cormack & Sons, Glasgow ..	2,168	10	6
Taylor & Fraser, Glasgow	2,033	2	9
Combe & Son, Ltd., Glasgow..	2,014	10	0
F. P. Finister, Dundee.....	1,995	0	0
Robert Stewart, Dundee	1,952	10	3
C. Ritchie & Co., Edinburgh ..	1,928	0	0
H. Twaddle & Son, Glasgow ..	1,880	0	0
J. L. Saunders & Co., Ltd., Glasgow	1,858	8	3
F. Anderson, Aberdeen	1,800	0	0
G. N. Haden & Sons, Ltd., Glasgow	1,700	0	0
*Bernard Tomlinson, Ltd., Glasgow	1,562	1	8
Slating—			
G. Currie & Co., Aberdeen	265	17	11
George Merson, Aberdeen	234	12	0
J. Reid, Fraserburgh	212	2	3
*Alex. Thompson & Sons, Fraserburgh	193	7	1
Plumbing—			
Tindall & Son, Fraserburgh ..	950	5	0
Ferguson & Co., Fraserburgh ..	814	9	10
A. McRobb, Aberdeen	766	0	0
*F. Anderson, Aberdeen	640	0	0
Carpenter's Work—			
Alex. Rattray, Aberdeen	3,580	0	0
R. & J. Reid, Aberdeen	3,319	0	0
Edward & Rae, Dyce	2,949	0	0
A. Hall & Son, Fraserburgh ..	2,896	1	1



Plastering—

R. Moir, Aberdeen	1,919	0	0
A. Stephens, Aberdeen.....	1,731	11	1
J. Scott & Son, Ltd., Aberdeen	1,684	19	10
Clark & Chapman, Aberdeen ..	1,564	0	0
Roger & Baxter, Aberdeen	1,556	18	0
W. McDonald, Fraserburgh ..	1,175	0	0
Alex. Wiseman, Fraserburgh ..	1,100	0	0
Painting—			
B. Main, Aberdeen	1,307	13	8
A. Brannan, Aberdeen	753	14	10
Adam Buchan, Aberdeen.....	750	18	6
Gordon & Watt, Aberdeen	726	0	0
J. Stuart, Fraserburgh	715	9	1
Ferguson & Milne, Peterhead ..	683	0	0
J. S. McLaren, Aberdeen	648	0	0
*John Whyte & Co., Aberdeen..	592	0	0

GALWAY.—Repairs to mortuary chapels and caretaker's residence at the new cemetery, for the U.D.C.

W. Simon	£630
P. Dooley	620
J. Stewart	599
W. O'Flaherty	567
*J. J. Geraghty	538

GLASGOW.—Culverting, etc., for the Corporation :—
‡Sir Wm. Arrol & Co., Ltd. £625

GLASGOW.—Painting at Bellefield Sanatorium for the Corporation :—
‡Hobbs & Samuel, Glasgow £1,273 4 0

GLASGOW.—Construction of 198 houses at Bellahouston, for the Corporation :—

Brick work—			
*Robert Sproul & Son, Ltd...	£32,313	10	7
Joiner work—			
*Thomas MacDougall & Co.	25,803	9	11
Lath work—			
*William Rome	2,407	5	5
Glazier work—			
*Bailie & Telfer	520	0	0
Plumber work—			
*A MacDougall & Co. ..	15,999	0	0
Slater, etc., work—			
*P. White & Co., Ltd. ..	8,068	18	9
Plaster work—			
*Archibald M'Kellar	5,840	19	4

GLASGOW.—Knightswood housing scheme, Area No. 6, comprising 510 houses, for the Corporation :—
*John M'Donald (contractors), Ltd., Glasgow £222,412 2 2

GLASGOW.—Painter work and the iron railings and gates at (*a*) Logan-street and (*b*) M'Neil-street housing schemes, for the Corporation :—
(*a*) *Logan-street re-housing scheme* (30 houses)—
Painter work—
*Thomas Hastie & Son £182 17 9
Iron railings—
*A. & J. Main & Co., Ltd... .. 137 3 2
(*b*) *M'Neil-street re-housing scheme* (180 houses)—
Painter work—
*Thomas Hastie & Son £1,059 9 10
Iron railings—
*J. Robertson & Co. 706 1 5

GLASGOW.—Iron railings and gates at Knightswood, Area No. 5, comprising 556 houses, for the Corporation :—
*A. & J. Main & Co., Ltd. .. £2,578 13 1

GOLDTHORPE.—Stores and office accommodation off Kelly-street for the Dearne Electricty Board. Messrs. Ravenshaw & Dyer, architects, Carbon Chambers, Doncaster :—
*H. Cooper & Sons, Conisborough.

GRAVESEND.—Erection of additional ward block at the Isolation hospital, Whitehill-lane, Gravesend, for the Corporation. Mr. J. G. Bennett, L.R.I.B.A., architect, 5, Woodville-terrace, Gravesend :—
*Burvill & Steene, Gravesend £9,200

HENDON.—Isolation hospital at the Hyde, for the Hendon U.D.C. :—

Walter Jones & Sons, Victoria Street, S.W.	£64,963	0	0
Patman & Fotheringham, Park St., Islington	62,821	0	0
Edwards Construction Co., Bedford Street, Strand	59,790	0	0
J. Ray, Letchworth	59,764	4	6
Perrys (Ealing), Ltd., Ealing, W. 5	58,920	0	0
Henry Knight & Son, Tottenham, N.17	58,839	0	0
John Laing & Sons, Mill Hill..	58,111	0	0
Andersons, Ltd., 199, Piccadilly	56,805	10	11
Wm. Moss & Sons, Ltd., Cricklewood	55,131	5	2
Welwyn Builders, Ltd., Welwyn Garden City, Herts	54,942	0	0
Leslie & Co., Kensington Square	54,611	0	0
†Harry Neal Ltd., Northwood	54,441	0	0
A. Carter, Luton	53,875	0	0

HORSELEY HEATH (STAFFS).—Shop and st for the Dudley Co-operative Society, Ltd. Mr. W Edwards, L.R.I.B.A., Architect, 1, Newhall-s Birmingham :—
*Mark Round & Sons, Ltd., Dudley.... £1,59

HUDDERSFIELD.—For (a) 24 houses and houses of the St. Andrew's-road site, for the T.C.
(a)*F. Lindley & Sons.
(b)*Gragam & Jessop.

HULL.—Administration Block, Infectious Di Hospital, Cottingham, for the Finance Commit the Corporation :—
*Hinch Bros., Ltd., Hull..... £28,50
(Subject to M.H.)

KINSALE.—Reconstruction of club and assembly rooms, for the U.D.C. :—

John Buckley, Bandon	£3,000
*James Buckley, Pollastown	2,938
J. Kearns & Sons, Cork	2,897

LEEDS.—Extensions to the Central Station Hotel, for Messrs. Wm. Whittaker & Co., Ltd., Bradford :—
*Wm. Irwin & Co., Ltd.

LEEDS.—Extensions to the Viaduct Vaults Lower-Briggate, for Messrs. Joshua Tetley & Son, Ltd. :—
*B. Coates & Son.

LEEDS.—New Regent Hotel, for Messrs. Hemingway's Brewers, Ltd., York-road, Leeds :—
*Hy Atkinson & Sons, Ltd.

LONDON.—External and redecorating work at Town Hall, Peckham-road, Camberwell, S.E.5, for Camberwell B.C. W. Bell, Borough Engineer and Surveyor :—

G. E. Everitt & Sons, Ltd., Croydon	£359 10 0
*S. J. Ford & Co., Maida Vale, W.	336 0 6

LONDON, N.—For internal and external painting and repairs to the Highbury Relief Station and Dispensary, Corsica-street, Highbury, N., for the St. Mary, Islington, Board of Guardians. Edmd. J. Harrison, architect, 23, Berkeley-road, Crouch End, N.8 :—

A. C. Mackinlay, Holloway	£584
Josh. Johnson, Canonbury	574
L. Lown & Co., Wray-crescent, N.	545
W. H. Wagstaff & Sons, Holborn	455
F. Prater & Son, Highbury	425
Stevens & Sons, Highgate	376
*W. T. Ricketts & Sons, Islington	345

LONDON.—Building alterations and additions for the Myddelton and Alexandra Park Laundries, Ltd., Hornsey, N. Mr. Donald J. Moss, A.R.I.B.A., architect, 5, St. George's-road, Westminster, S.W. :—
S. G. Goulding, Hornsey.
Compton Bros., Crouch End.
Cooper, London.
*L. & W. Whitehead, Ltd., Clapham £1,257

MANCHESTER.—New premises at 72, Hyde-road, Gorton, for the Beswick Co-operative Society, Ltd. Plans prepared in architect's dept., C.W.S., Limited, Balloon-street, Manchester :—
*Building Department, C.W.S., Manchester.

MANCHESTER.—1,552 houses on various estates, for the Corporation. Mr. H Price, A.R.I.B.A., city architect, Town Hall :—

Ladybarn estate—

*Corolite Construction, Ltd., London (250 houses)	£113,480
*Moston Brick & Building Co., Ltd., Manchester (298 houses)	134,810
*J. Lane & Sons, Limited, Manchester, (320 houses)	145,570
*A. Fletcher, Limited, Blackpool (208 houses)	93,690
*Didsbury Park Estates, Manchester (68 houses)	31,600

Kingsway estate—

*Edward Taylor & Son (Bolton), Ltd. (124 houses)	55,670

Burnage (extension) estate—

*Bramwell, Lighthall & Co., Ltd., Sheffield (264 houses)	116,400

MANCHESTER.—Additions to the Girls' High School, The Hollies, Oak-drive, Fallowfield. Mr. W. R. Watson, architect, 22, Albion-street, Govanhill, Glasgow :—
*J. H. Jackson & Sons, Manchester.

MYNYDDISLWYN.—Steel work in connection with construction of new lattice girder bridge, over River Sirhowy, near Ynsddu, for U.D.C. Mr. S. T. Monte, acting surveyor :—

Sir William Arrol & Co., Ltd., Glasgow	£7,304 17 1
Heenan & Froude, Ltd., Manchester	7,195 12 3
The Horsehay Co., Ltd., Horsehay	6,932 0 10
Horeseley Bridge & Engineering Co., Ltd., Tipton	6,806 5 3
Birchgrove Structural Co., Ltd., Swansea	6,805 0 0
Braithwaite & Co., Ltd., Newport	6,597 1 3
Fairfield Shipbuilding & Engineering Co., Ltd., Chepstow	5,901 19 0
*M. A. K. Fraser & Co., Cardiff	5,891 19 0

NEWCASTLE.—92 brick houses at Morton-street, Walker, for the City and County of Newcastle-upon-Tyne Housing Committee. Housing. Architect's Department, 18, Cloth-market :—

J. Hindmarsh & Son, Gosforth	£51,915 8 11
A. Anderson, Newcastle	42,723 0 0
R. Dobson, Annfield Plain	39,042 0 0
Housing Corp. of Great Britain, London	38,513 0 0
H. Bell & Sons, Sunderland	38,421 0 0
T. S. Hedley & Sons., Ltd., Blyth	38,152 7 9
C. J. Doyle, Liverpool (for 84 houses only)	36,824 9 0
H. E. Pitt, Ltd., Sunderland	36,801 0 0
Nordmann & Sons, Ltd., Dunston	36,333 0 0
G. G. Carr, Newcastle	36,072 9 6
H. Kelly, Ltd., Newcastle	35,185 0 0
W. Thompson, Newcastle	34,988 16 9
J. S. Hetherington, Newcastle	34,333 14 8
*H. Kindred, Newcastle	33,164 10 3
G. Bailey, Ltd., Newcastle	

NEWCASTLE.—161 brick houses on the Pendower estate, for the City and County of Newcastle-upon-Tyne Housing Committee. Housing. Architect's Department, 18, Cloth-market :—

J. Hindmarsh & Son, Newcastle	£94,257 18 4
A. Anderson, Newcastle	79,123 10 0
Noble & Son, Newcastle	71,948 0 0
Housing Corp. of Great Brit., London	71,259 5 0
C. J. Doyle, Liverpool	70,696 0 0
R. Dobson, Annfield Plain	68,973 18 0
G. G. Carr, Newcastle	67,540 14 0
H. E. Pitt, Ltd., Sunderland	67,517 1 0
E. Bruce & Sons, Newcastle	67,227 1 6
Armstrong, Ltd., Blaydon	65,555 0 0
G. Bailey, Ltd., Newcastle	65,342 9 6
W. Thompson, Newcastle	64,201 12 3
H. Kelly, Ltd., Newcastle	63,435 0 6
J. S. Hetherington, Newcastle	63,005 15 0
*H. Kindred, Newcastle	61,006 18 3

NEWCHURCH IN ROSSENDALE.—New church of St. Peter's, for Rev. F. R. Magill. Mr. R Byron, A.R.I.B.A., architect, Bury :—
*Bradley, Stacksteads near Bacup.

NEWTON ABBOT.—Alterations at 11 & 13, Courtenay-street, Newton Abbot, for the Co-operative Society, Ltd. Mr. R. A. Rogers, 7, Union-street, architect. Quantities by Harris & Hills, Paington :—

F. Parker	£2,313
F. J. Zealby & Son	2,200
F. D. Parker	2,162
H. Mills & Son	2,154
*W. Stephens	2,072

(All of Newton Abbot.)

NOTTINGHAM.—16 houses at Ednaston-road, Lenton, and 6 on Ravensworth-road, Bulwell, for the T.C. Mr. T. Cecil Howitt, architect, 58-59, Long-row :—
Ednaston-road—
*W. T. Norris & Sons, Nottingham.
Ravensworth-road—
J. Herring & Sons, Ltd., Arnold, Notts.

OLDHAM.—Electric lighting installation at Derker Council school, for the T.C. :—
*Starkie & Sparkes.

PRESTON.—Frechwood junior mixed school. Messrs. Briggs & Thornely, F.R.I.B.A., architects Liverpool :—
*T. Croft & Sons, Preston.

PRESTON.—For the conversion of "The Willows" into a convalescent home for men. Mr. A. C. M. Lille, architect, Bamber Bridge :—
Bricklaying—
*T. Croft & Sons.
Joiner—
*T. B. Garnett.
Plumber—
*S. B. Wilding & Sons.
Slater—
*John Kirkham.
Plasterer—
*Wm. Cooke & Son.
Electric light—
*Mayor & Crozier.
Heating—
*C. Seward & Co.
(All of Preston.)

PORTSMOUTH.—For garage at St. Simon's Vicarage. Mr. S. E. White, architect and surveyor, 73, Waverley-road, Southsea :—

Jno. Croad, Portsea	£283 10 0
John Lay & Co., Portsmouth	275 0 0
Tanner Bros., Southsea	225 0 0

RIMINGTON.—New institute, for the War Memorial Committee. Plans prepared by Messrs. Spencer & Son, Rimington :—
*Spencer & Son, Rimington.

ROSCOMMON.—Repairs to the County infirmary, for the Board of Health :—

F. Prior, Ballinamore	£3,460 3 0
Connolly Bros., Castlerea	2,817 13 0
Hession Bros., Roscommon	2,788 18 6
*James Hearne, Longford	1,863 19 0

SEACOMBE.—Rebuilding of the works which were recently gutted by fire, for the Gandy Belt Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Wheatland-lane, Wallasey. Messrs. Potts & Hennings, A. and F.R.I.B.A., architects, 34, Victoria-buildings, Victoria-street, Manchester :—
General contractors—
*J. Partington, Limited, Manchester.
Steelwork—
*Banister Walton & Co., Ltd., Manchester.

SHEFFIELD.—Erection of houses on the Wybourn estate (Scheme No. 3), for the Corporation city architect :—

	No. of houses.	Amount.
G. H. Bodell	25	£8,330
C. W. Alflat	113	37,515

SHEFFIELD.—New central fire station, Division-street, for T.C. Mr. W. G. Davies, F.R.I.B.A., City Architect :—
*T. Wilkinson & Sons, Ltd., Heeley, Sheffield £35,775 0 0

SHEFFIELD.—138 houses on Wybourn estate, for T.C. Mr. W. Geo. Davies, F.R.I.B.A., City Architect :—
113 *Houses—*
*C. W. Alflat, Sheffield.
25 *Houses—*
*G. H. Bodell, Sheffield.

SOUTH SHIELDS.—School of Art, adjoining the South Shields high school, Mowbray-road, for C.B. Mr. S. G. Stanton, Borough Engineer :—
*A. Ridley, South Shields £3,181 13 0

SOUTH SHIELDS.—Houses for the police in Brunswick-street., for Corporation. Mr. S. G. Stanton, Borough Engineer :—
*G. Thornton & Co., South Shields £1,200 0 0

SWANSEA.—Electrical installations in connection with the alterations and new buildings, at the Municipal Sunday Schools :—

J. D. Williams, Aberdare	£2,396 0 0
Landray & Chapman, Aberdare	1,885 0 0
Cole & Day, Killay	1,767 0 0
R. Alger & Sons, Ltd., Newport	1,524 17 0
R. G. Cooper, Cardiff	1,520 0 0
D. O. Williams & Co., Ltd., Clydach	1,475 0 0
Morgan Bros, Swansea	1,460 0 0
G. L. Ward & Co., Cardiff	1,447 12 0
*Norman Kirk, Swansea	1,390 0 0

SWANSEA.—Municipal Secondary schools, alterations and new buildings, for the Education Committee. Borough Electrical Engineer, Oxford-street :—

J. D. Williams, Aberdare	£2,396 0 0
Landray & Chapman, Aberdare	1,885 0 0
Cole & Day, Killay	1,767 0 0
R. Alger & Sons, Ltd., Newport	1,524 17 0
R. G. Cooper, Cardiff	1,520 0 0
D. I. Williams & Co., Ltd., Clydach	1,475 0 0
Morgan Bros., Swansea	1,460 0 0
G. L. Ward & Co., Cardiff	1,447 12 0
*Norman Kirk, Swansea	1,390 0 0

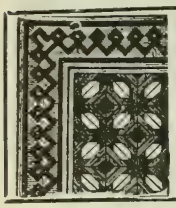
SWANSEA.—Installation of electric light wiring and fittings in following council schools: Brynmill (boys' and girls' only), Brynhyfryd (including Schoolhouses), Cadle, Danygraig (including Schoolhouses), Gendros, Hafod, High school for girls, Lonlas, Oystermouth, Plasmarl (including Schoolhouse), Rutland-street, St. Thomas, Tirdeunaw, Waunwen (including Schoolhouse), for C.B. Borough Electrical Engineer, Oxford-street :—
St. Thomas school—
*N. H. Kirk, Swansea.
Girls' High school—
*Cole & Day, Killay.
Lonlas school—
*O. Williams, Briton Ferry.
Dangygraig—
*Landray & Chapman, Aberaman.
Oystermouth school—
*F. C. Sprague, Mumbles.
Plasmarl school, Waunwen school—
*J. D. Williams, Aberdare.
Gendros school—
*Davies & Co., Swansea.
Cadle school, Rutland-street school—
*Magneto Co., Swansea.
Brynhyfryd-road school, Brynmill school, Hafod school, Tirdeunaw school—
*Cooper & Co., Cardiff

WHITCHURCH.—Sewerage and water main contracts, for the R.D.C. Mr. W. C. Easdale, 1, Victoria-street, S.W.1 :—

	Sewerage.	*Water Mains.*	*Totals.*
G. Wimpey & Co., Ltd.	£17,087 5 11	£4,088 15 0	£21,176 0 11
H. Osman & Co., Southampton	14,926 5 9	5,546 10 1	20,472 15 10
Alison Rattray & Co., London	15,546 6 3	4,776 13 4	20,322 19 7
G. Pollard & Co., Ltd., Taunton	15,617 14 4	4,263 4 6	19,880 18 10
Wort & Way, Salisbury	14,875 0 0	4,948 0 0	19,823 0 0
E. E. Jeavons & Co., Ltd., Tipton, Staffs	14,300 17 0	4,923 14 1	19,224 11 1
H. Middleton, Liss, Hants	14,258 6 8	4,089 8 3	18,347 14 11
Mussellwhite & Son, Basingstoke	12,389 11 10	4,660 2 8	17,049 14 6
Civil Engineering Constructions, Cardiff	12,390 6 4	4,246 1 10	16,636 8 2
Fred. Mitchell & Son, Ltd., Manchester	11,652 0 0	4,646 0 0	16,298 0 0
†Durnford Construction Co., London	11,926 13 2	4,039 15 0	15,966 8 2
Turner & Co., Swindon	13,016 0 0	—	—
Somerville & Co., Ltd., London	15,047 5 11	—	—
G. Bell & Sons, Ltd., London	15,197 7 0	—	—
S. & G. Graham, Huddersfield	15,873 0 0	—	—
Muirhead, Macdonald, Wilson & Co., Ltd., London	16,176 15 8	—	—
Ellis & Shaw, Ltd., London	—	4,386 15 0	—
T. V. Bond, Ramsgate	—	4,214 0 0	—
Hodsons, Ltd., London	—	4,484 1 6	—
Blair, Lyell & Co., Birmingham	—	5,554 6 6	—
Tenders received late—			
Crawford Bros., Sheffield	17,223 1 0	—	—
G. E. Taylor & Co., London	—	9,740 19 11	—

SWANSEA.—New elementary school at Llansamlet, Swansea, for the Education Committee :—

T. Tyler, Swansea	£21,500	0	0
Browne Thomas & John, Ltd., Llanelly	20,363	6	11
Henry Billings & Sons, Swansea	18,884	0	0
Bennett Bros., Swansea	18,370	5	2
Evan Thomas & Sons, Neath	18,258	16	1
Lawford Gower & Sons, Ltd., Briton Ferry	18,200	0	0
Waring Cole & Waring, Neath	18,198	2	1
Griffith Davies & Co., Swansea	18,176	17	5
Ed. Rich & Son, Swansea	17,672	8	7
Lloyd Bros., Ltd., Swansea	17,105	1	8
John Pye, Swansea	16,982	17	3
Thos. Cole & Sons, Ltd., Nearh	15,989	0	0
7John Goodridge & Sons, Ltd., Neath	15,700	0	0


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SWANSEA.—Additions and alterations to St. David's schools, Swansea, for the Managers. Messrs. Grant & Goodchild, FF.R.I.B.A., architects, 9, Quay-street, Cardiff :—

D. Jenkins, Ltd., Swansea	£7,980
D. Davies & Sons, Cardiff	7,951
T. Richards, Swansea	7,855
H. Billings & Son, Swansea	7,650
J. & F. Weaver, Swansea	7,595
Griffith, Davies & Sons, Swansea	7,450
Bennett, Bros., Swansea	7,250
T. D. Jones & Son, Ltd., Swansea	7,180

WESHAM.—Extensions to the Parish Church. Messrs. Austin & Paley, architects, 24, Castle-park, Lancaster :—

*C. O. Hallett, Stockport.

WHITCHURCH.—(*a*) Reinforced concrete water tower and motor house, on a site 200 yds. from Whitchurch station, for R.D.C. Mr. W C. Easdale, 1, Victoria-street, S.W.1 :—

H. Middleton, Liss, Hants	£5,259	9	6
Durnford Construction Co., Ltd., London	5,101	7	6
G. Pollard & Co., Ltd., Taunton	4,247	7	7
Holloway Bros., Ltd., London	4,047	0	0
Walter Jones & Sons, Ltd., London	3,974	1	4
Stewart & Partners, Ltd., London	3,781	6	6
Fred. Mitchell & Son, Ltd., Manchester	3,781	0	0
D. G. Somerville & Co., Ltd., London	3,411	11	6
E. E. Jeavons & Co., Ltd., Tipton, Staffs	3,347	9	3
J. Howard & Co., London	3,232	3	6
Industrial Constructions, Ltd., London	3,140	4	1
Mussellwhite & Son, Basingstoke	3,106	17	2
†Johnson's Reinforced Concrete Eng. Co., Ltd., London	2,855	7	6
Civil Engineering Constructions, Cardiff	2,557	4	5
Tender received late—			
Grays Ferro-Concrete Co., Ltd., Glasgow	3,782	12	3

† Provisionally accepted.

WIGAN.—Extensions of St. Joseph's Catholic College, Upholland. Messrs. Pugin & Pugin, architects, of Liverpool and London :—

*W. Eaves & Co., Blackpool.

YARMOUTH.—Painting the court staircase, landings, corridors and passages, for the T.C. :—

*J. E. Dyson & Son £298 15 0

YSTALYFERA.—Additions and alterations to Ystalyfera Tinplate Works. Messrs. Wm. Walter Hughes & Associates, engineers, 12, Cambrian-place, Swansea :—

*McKenna, Ltd., Swansea.

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THE BUILDER

A JOURNAL FOR THE ARCHITECT AND CONSTRUCTOR

WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED "THE BRITISH ARCHITECT."

OL. CXXXIII. No. 4412. AUGUST 26, 1927.

AN ARCHITECT'S HOLIDAY

A HOLIDAY means a change of occupation, a change of surroundings, and a rest from ordinary work, and that so many architects should like to continue their work, in another guise, during the holidays constitutes astonishing proof of the attractions of architecture as pursuit. If an architect is fond of sketching buildings and joys his holiday the more for opportunities of recording his pressions so much the better, but the architect who dislikes etching and has no particular aptitude for it, has, perhaps, the past been put too much into the outer darkness. We ould remember that a busman's holiday is only of value hen the busman enjoys it, and that it ceases to be a holiday all if he carries on with his ordinary work because he thinks is expected of him. Sketching is a means to an end, and ears little if any more relation to solid architecture than does erature that deals with buildings. So many successful chitects have enjoyed sketching in their leisure moments that one time it became rather a fetish, and architects may have een a little too much inclined to expect every one of their mber to indulge in the same pastime. In reality the non-tcher is not necessarily the worse architect.

The average architect travelling abroad is in a different sition from the man who concentrates on fishing, golf, or nnis; he has to help in paying his way. It is here that etching may come in with badly-needed reinforcements, and ere is considerable satisfaction in defraying part of the penses of a tour with the brush or the pen. The sale of atercolours carries the disadvantage that they are lost as cords of an enjoyable tour, and the photographer and the iter may claim that their records are always available if they ed to refer to them. To the lay mind, perhaps, the most markable point about the artist is his willingness to face wds of the curious and ignorant, who regard him with atumely, not concealing their opinion that he must be ched in the head. Many men would rather make an after-ner speech in the Guildhall than sit down solemnly to sketch nehouse Reach or the Chelsea Embankment with the plicity and feeling of inferiority that the occupation entails. seems grossly unfair that a harmless man should be unable sit and sketch in peace and quiet; but little boys appear to w out of the pavement.

No architect worthy of the name can put his work com-ely on one side to the extent of not enjoying (or detesting) buildings with which he is brought into contact, and the era enables him to carry away records of buildings which, ough on a lower plane than sketches as works of art, yet certainly more accurate in conveying the actual building vishes to recall. The sketcher, too, is of necessity more icted in locality, since, however rapid his work, it must more time in the same place than would record work with camera. He may claim to observe his details better, but ust obviously see less.

he literary architect will probably approach his holiday attitude of mind which, if not fully prepared, is at any acutely awakened by the recorded observations of others. e he has started for his trip he will have read up his ty; he will have decided definitely on what he particularly to see and why, or he will have chosen deliberately to unprepared, that his impressions may be the less influenced hers. In either case he will tend to observe more as a than in detail, perhaps more historically or philosophically he sketcher, and his eye will be alive both to points of ss and of contrast. He will cover more ground but with ecision; and since he will have set out with no clearly d object to be accomplished, he will return satisfied and without the feeling that he might have occupied his time to greater advantage had he been more industrious.

The scientific architect will tend to combine many of the peculiarities of the other types. He will certainly have looked up his district and his subject first, and he will observe and record as he goes along. If less panoramic than the man of letters he will, as regards structure, be more fiercely accurate than the man of pencil and paint. He will measure angles, he will not ignore the fifth place of decimals. His eye will gleam when he sees new concrete; he will shout aloud if he finds an ancient incised tomb, for the follower of science cares for no especial period and his record of a happy holiday will be as irrelevant and miscellaneous as is the collection in a schoolboy's pocket. All's fish—and all will fry.

As a final type there is the boon companion, the architect who makes friends. He will begin in the railway train, consolidate at the hotel, shock his wife by fraternising (in any patois) on the charabanc, and then discover a quaint little restaurant from a companion in a queer hat on the funicular railway. Who will say that he is not thereby the better architect, since humanity and still humanity is the basis of all good work? This virtue of good fellowship in many forms is rapidly coming into fashion. At one time young men of stern intention travelled in pairs in flannel trousers. By their sketches and essays were they judged on their return. Now our young men and maidens move in pre-arranged groups, and, besides flannel trousers, they bring suit cases and they change. They not only move through foreign countries, but for a week or more they live in them, alternately learning from and revelling with the home architects. And another year their same hosts will come over to us.

This international phase of social good will is a novel factor in corporate experience, and it has already reacted with marked effect on architectural outlook. At the same time, there still remains a large body of men and women who prefer to take their holidays in their own way and who fall into no group of sketcher, writer, or scientific observer. Their aim is purely rest and recreation, and among them are numbered shamelessly the names of excellent, if undeserving, architects. Their prize may be different from the deliberate aim of their fellows, but if they embark with the light heart of enthusiasm and succeed in enjoying themselves they have had their reward. One of the greatest advantages of architecture as a profession is that it presents a perfect reason for going abroad, and perhaps one of the indictments that might be brought against the sketching enthusiast of the past is that he gave minute attention to picturesque mediæval buildings, or old hill villages, and had, by consequence, no time to observe the trend of contemporary thought in the regions he was visiting. The mere fact that foreign travel is, and ought to be, a means of expanding the mind rules it out as a normal holiday; is it not part of the architect's perennial training?

But perhaps the best busman's holiday of all for the enthusiast is to retire to his home in the country, and indulge in building and gardening on his own account with no need for responsibility, tact, or compromises with clients; where he and a few men can build, pull down, and experiment, and where, with his own hands, he can carry out those practical constructional jobs that usually fall to the lot of the official builder.

An examination of this subject shows that nearly all architects take their work, in some form or other, with them. What doctor or solicitor would concern himself with operations or conveyances during his holiday? This proves that, despite the pessimist, architecture carries its own reward.

NOTES

Collapsing Buildings.

The collapse of buildings in three or four localities in London during recent weeks gives cause for some anxiety and serioust hought. We are glad to see Sir John W. Simpson has made a useful contribution to the subject in a letter to the "Times," and he emphasises the fact that a number of old buildings are doubtless in a state of uncertain equilibrium, partly because of their poor construction and partly because of the vibration caused by the greatly increasing heavy traffic in our streets. It is open to question whether we can safely or economically construct extremely lofty buildings in London, and our recent experience certainly suggests a need for the greatest vigilance on the part of district surveyors, builders, foremen, and not least of our architects. The increasing height of our commercial structures is accompanied by further depths of basement work, and the manifold works below ground must of necessity affect the solidity of walls and foundations below the ground level. Whilst there is no need for panic, our recent troubles have made it clear enough that there is need for the greatest vigilance and care all round.

Exemptions.

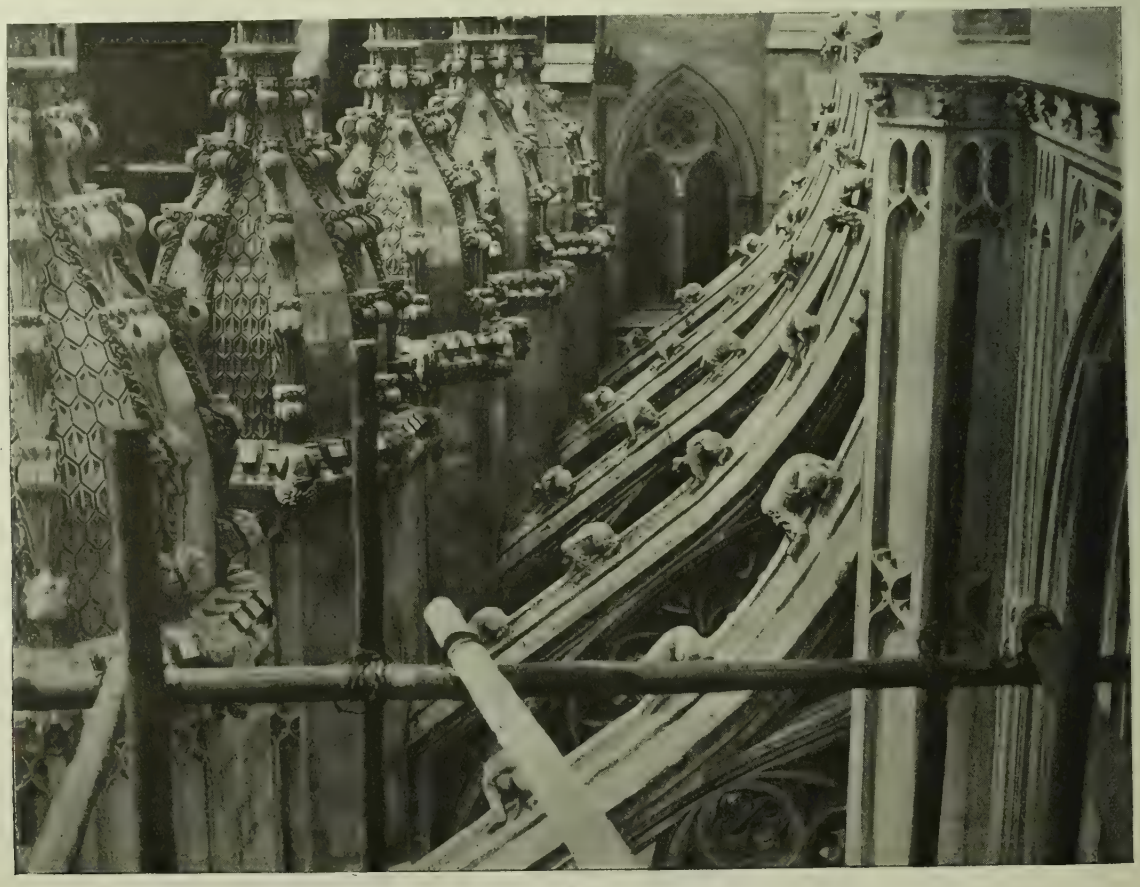
A very pertinent question is raised by Mr. R. D. Robson in his letter on p. 308 as to the exemptions to be granted to students of the Schools. It is surely certain enough that the schools do not profess to turn out students (even after their full course) as fully qualified practical architects? His suggestion for a period of practical experience being insisted upon is well worth the attention of the Institute.

A Joan of Arc Memorial.

Memorials of the past are becoming a peril, and it would seem as though the age, unable to build its own monument, had fallen back on memorials of the past in place of its own achievement, much to the peril of the former. It is to be hoped that the scheme for a great memorial to Joan of Arc at Rouen will have much reconsideration bestowed on it before it is allowed to imperil the associations of this ancient city. The design, so we are told, "is in the fifteenth century style," has very little appearance of being so, being chiefly distinguished by that highly artificial pseudo-Gothic exaggeration, which calls up the cinema, really offensive to taste and to the dignity of a noble city, though not intended to be so. Grave injury to its associations would be entailed if any such scheme were carried out, nor does a spire 600 feet high, which is to surmount the church, lessen the dismay which such a proposal will call forth. The City of Rouen is itself a much better memorial to the events associated with its name, and next to the witness which the city is itself to the events connected with Joan of Arc, its inhabitants can make a much better memorial to her memory in preserving them without any such disfigurement. Such a building is no less foreign to the Gothic spirit than it is foreign to what we are feeling to-day

The Salaried Architect.

A correspondent writes "In the controversy that has arisen on this subject certain aspects have been a good deal ignored. On the face of it there would seem, without doubt, objections to architects employed by the Government undertaking private work. Moreover, it is the case, we believe, that in their contract there is generally included an undertaking that they will not do other work while in Government employ. As a general security against abuse this may be very well included, but must be interpreted generously. When a good architect is employed in this way, is it desirable to curtail any opportunity of which he can make use, so that the work he has undertaken to do is not neglected? It is a truth of employment, that if you have a good man it is best to let him alone. It seems to me rather a matter for generous interpretation, and that the letter of the contract may be too closely interpreted by some critics. We must be careful that our criticism is made in the public interest, and not from any petty feelings of jealousy. There is room to-day for us to think more generously, and to be concerned to do our own work well rather than complain at the way it is undertaken by others. If abuse exists such abuse should be prevented, but we must distinguish between the letter of o



New Pinnacles and King's Beasts on the Henry VII Chapel, Westminster Abbey.



From the Paris Salon, 1927.

"The Pursuit." Bronze Sketch for Garden Group.

Mr. Alfred Buxton, Sculptor.

objection, and the practice. Unless we can see the public interests suffering, the less criticism the better."

The Zuyder Zee. The reclamation of the greater part of the Zuyder Zee is well in hand, and an interesting account of the work has recently appeared in *The Times*. The 1½ miles of dam, running from the west coast to the Island of Wieringen, has been completed. The 12 miles of the main dam is to run from Wieringen to its counterpart in the form of an artificial island near the east coast. The central area is to be left submerged as a fresh water lake, to be known as Lake Yssel, for the irrigation of the surrounding country, to catch rainwater and some of the Rhine water. The total cost of enclosing the sea is estimated at £7,500,000 and is in the hands of 25 Dutch engineers and 1,000 workmen. The reclamation will add about one-tenth to the total area of the country.

The Use of Marble. The use of marble for shop fronts in France and Belgium, especially the latter, is becoming a prominent feature in shop-window design. The method is to depend more on the effect of the marble itself, its colour and surface, than for the treatment of the material. Flat surfaces without mouldings forming a frame of which the window is the picture, without much, or even any light and shade, and accompanied by bright colour in furnishings, form the principal motive. It is all rather bald and superficial, from which human interest of architectural design and working of the material is almost excluded. This dependence on materials so little vitalised by human interest seems to contradict the purpose of architecture, which works through materials to an end beyond them, using them as the vehicle for the artist's interpretation; and therefore the result is unsatisfying for lack of design and craftsmanship which count for so little.

National Gallery, Millbank. The Record of Ten Years, issued through the University Press of Glasgow, gives an interesting account of the acquisitions to the Tate Gallery during that period. In connection with these acquisitions reference is made to criticism as to the discretion shown in the choice of some of them. We have on several occasions had to regret the selection made, which has seemed to us too much influenced through prevailing, though we hope temporary, misapprehensions as to the nature of art. So-called advanced views in regard to modern art have led us to forget that in one sense art is neither modern nor ancient, its deepest motives drawing their strength from what is common to both. Novelty, mere difference, may prove decadence rather than development, and we think the directors have not always distinguished between the two. We are told in this publication, "The risk of acquiring a few contemporary works that will not bear the test of time is more than balanced by the risk of missing opportunities that will have to be paid for heavily later." But this is precisely what the direction have done, and we shall probably pay heavily for the opportunities missed through the predominant preference for certain tergiversations of the intellect, which has been the case in recent years.

The late Roland B. Chessum. The death of Mr. Roland B. Chessum, the well-known builder, will be heard of with widespread regret by those who knew him and appreciated his great interest in building as a craft and his pride in his calling. His work on behalf of the Industry is well-known and also his belief in the necessity for a better understanding not only between employers and operatives, but between architects, builders and all the many interests involved. He believed in the team spirit in industry, and his unexpected death at a comparatively early age will be deplored by all who knew him.



From "L'Emulation."

Banque Nationale de Belgique, Ypres.

A reconstruction in the Eighteenth Century manner in the rebuilt Ypres

GENERAL NEWS

Professional Announcements.

Mr. Victor Martin, F.S.I., and Mr. F. Stanley Griffith, F.S.I., practising as Martin & Griffith, quantity surveyors, at 17, Bedford-row, W.C.1, have mutually agreed to dissolve partnership. This will take effect as from September 30, 1927, and Mr. Victor Martin will continue to practise at 17, Bedford row, W.C.1.

Mr. F. Stanley Griffith, F.S.I., has removed from 17, Bedford-row, and will in future carry on his practice at 36, Victoria-street, Westminster, S.W.1. (Telephone: Victoria 3346). New trade catalogues will be welcomed.

Mr. S. W. Ackroyd, A.R.I.B.A., has removed his office from 148, Powis-street, Woolwich, to Commonwealth-buildings, Albion-road, Woolwich, S.E.18. Telephone number: Woolwich 1201.

Sir Charles Walston's Estate.

The will of the late Sir Charles Walston, of Newton Hall, Newton, Cambridgeshire, has been proved. The amount of the unsettled personal property is £12,512 gross and £11,679 net.

Salford Exhibition Hall.

It is reported that, after negotiations over a period of nearly five months, it now seems likely that a scheme for the erection of a Trades Exhibition Hall and other buildings on the site of the Salford Cattle Market will materialise.

Masonic Hall and Club, Nottingham.

It is expected that a commencement will soon be made with the erection of the new Masonic Hall and club, to be built at the corner of Belgrave-square and Goldsmith-street, Nottingham. The total cost of the scheme is estimated at £60,000.

Model Colony, Shenley.

A scheme for the establishment of a colony for mental defectives at Shenley, in Hertfordshire, to cost £2,000,000, has been put before the Board of Control by the Middlesex County Council. It is now under consideration by the Minister of Health.

New Bridge, Hull.

A new pedestrian and vehicular bridge is to be built over the river at Hull, between the oil-milling quarter of the port and the central thoroughfares of the city. It will take three years to build and will cost £100,000, towards which the Ministry of Transport has sanctioned a grant of £50,000.

Further City Subsidence.

Part of the roadway in Sherborne-lane, within a stone's throw of the scene of the recent Cornhill collapse, subsided recently, and a wheel of a cart sank as far as the hub, which rested on the kerbstone. The hole was several feet deep and four or five yards wide. The subsidence is believed to be due to the recent heavy rainfalls.

Barnet's Old School.

The fear that the historic school hall at Barnet is in danger of demolition is arousing public opinion in the locality, and efforts are being made to have the building scheduled as an ancient monument. The hall was built in 1573. Still preserved are the original charter granted by Queen Elizabeth and the ancient whipping post.

The University of Hull.

The Ministry of Health has given its sanction to an expenditure of £150,000 by the Hull Corporation towards the erection of the buildings required for a University for Hull. The new university will be erected on a site between Hull and Cottingham, and will be built from a nucleus fund of £250,000 given by Mr. T. R. Ferens, Lord High Steward of Hull. The foundations of the building are now being put in.

P.O. Buildings.

We are given to understand that Lord Wolmer, Assistant Postmaster-General, informed Mr. Gillett that provision for the commencement of the new building scheme at Mount Pleasant had been made in the 1927 Estimates; and the demolition of the old buildings, which must be carried out before the new building could be started, would be undertaken as soon as possible after Christmas.

Edith Cavell Memorial Church, Alberta.

An appeal is being launched for funds for the building of a church in Jasper, Alberta, to be known as the Edith Cavell Memorial Church. The church is said to be designed along the lines of Norwich Cathedral, in which Nurse Cavell worshipped as a child, and under whose shadow she is buried, and it is to be built partly on the shores of and partly on piers projecting into Lac Beauvert, one of the most beautiful lakes in the Canadian Rockies. The estimated cost of the work is £11,000.

Southern Railway Development.

Plans by the Southern Railway for the construction of the electric line between Wimbledon and Sutton—five or six miles in length—are being completed, and will be considered by the directors in October. If, as is expected, the directors approve the scheme, the work will be begun almost immediately. Under the company's existing powers the scheme must be completed by June, 1930, unless an extension of time is given. Embankments and cuttings will have to be made for considerable distances, and the plans provide for 21 bridges.

Borstal Establishment Remodelled.

Boys in the Borstal institution at Portland have lately completed the remodelling of the old convict establishment. A block of 340 prison cells has been divided into two sections, each block containing 80 bedrooms, and, on the ground floor, a lofty dining-hall, kitchen, schoolrooms, recreation-rooms, house masters' and house mistresses' offices. All the work has been done by the Borstal boys themselves, of whom there are now 360 in the Portland institution. The alterations were designed and planned by the Home Office surveyor, Colonel H. S. Rogers, and his staff.

Open-air Cinema for Sheffield.

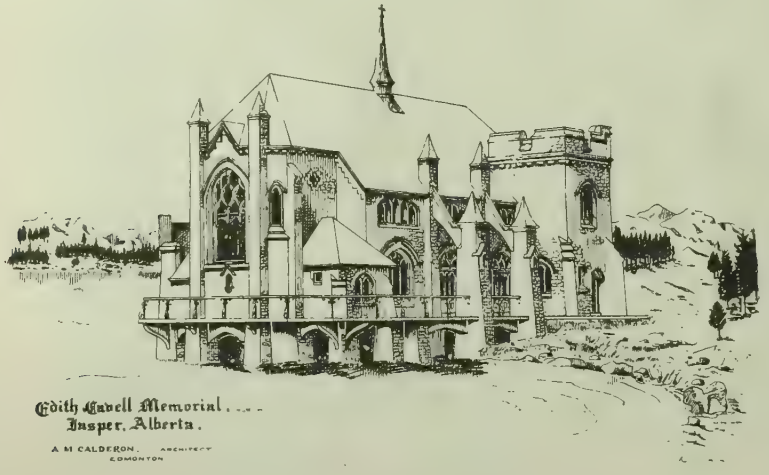
The first large-scale open-air cinema in England will be a feature of the new island pleasure palace which is to be erected in Sheffield on the lines of Coney Island, New York in miniature. A newly-formed company of leading cinema exhibitors in Yorkshire has obtained possession of a site near the centre of the city. The land is bounded on one side by the river, and on the other by a large dam making it a complete island. Cafés, side shows all the year round, a dance hall, and other amusements capable of entertaining 10,000 people at one time are also included in the scheme.

New Cathedral for Derbyshire.

Apropos of the recent appointment of Dr. Pearce as first Bishop of Derby, it is proposed to spend £5,000 on making All Saints' Church suitable as a cathedral church. Although it possesses a beautiful choir-screen and some good stained glass, the church is without a chancel, and it would cost at least £50,000 to build one. In addition, the church is in cramped surroundings. The Bishop of Southwell has issued a warning that the question whether Derbyshire should not build a really worthy cathedral should be settled before any heavy expenditure on All Saints' is embarked upon. It is believed that £500,000 could easily be raised in a few years as the first instalment of a cathedral fund.

Flats for Large Families.

A block of flats has been constructed in Blackshaw-road, Tooting, for the accommodation of large families, who at present are obliged to live in crowded areas. Some of the flats have five bedrooms, and are, according to the *Times*, the only flats of the kind which have been built by a public authority in this country. To provide the five bedrooms the County Council gave a special concession for the construction of attics. The flats have cost about £10,000. They are constructed of brick and tile, and are designed on labour-saving and sanitary lines. Each flat has its bathroom and scullery, the latter fitted with a copper. Lighting is by gas and gas cookers are provided in addition to kitchen ranges.



Proposed Edith Cavell Memorial Church, Jasper, Alberta.

COMPETITION NEWS

Senior School, Birkdale, Southport.

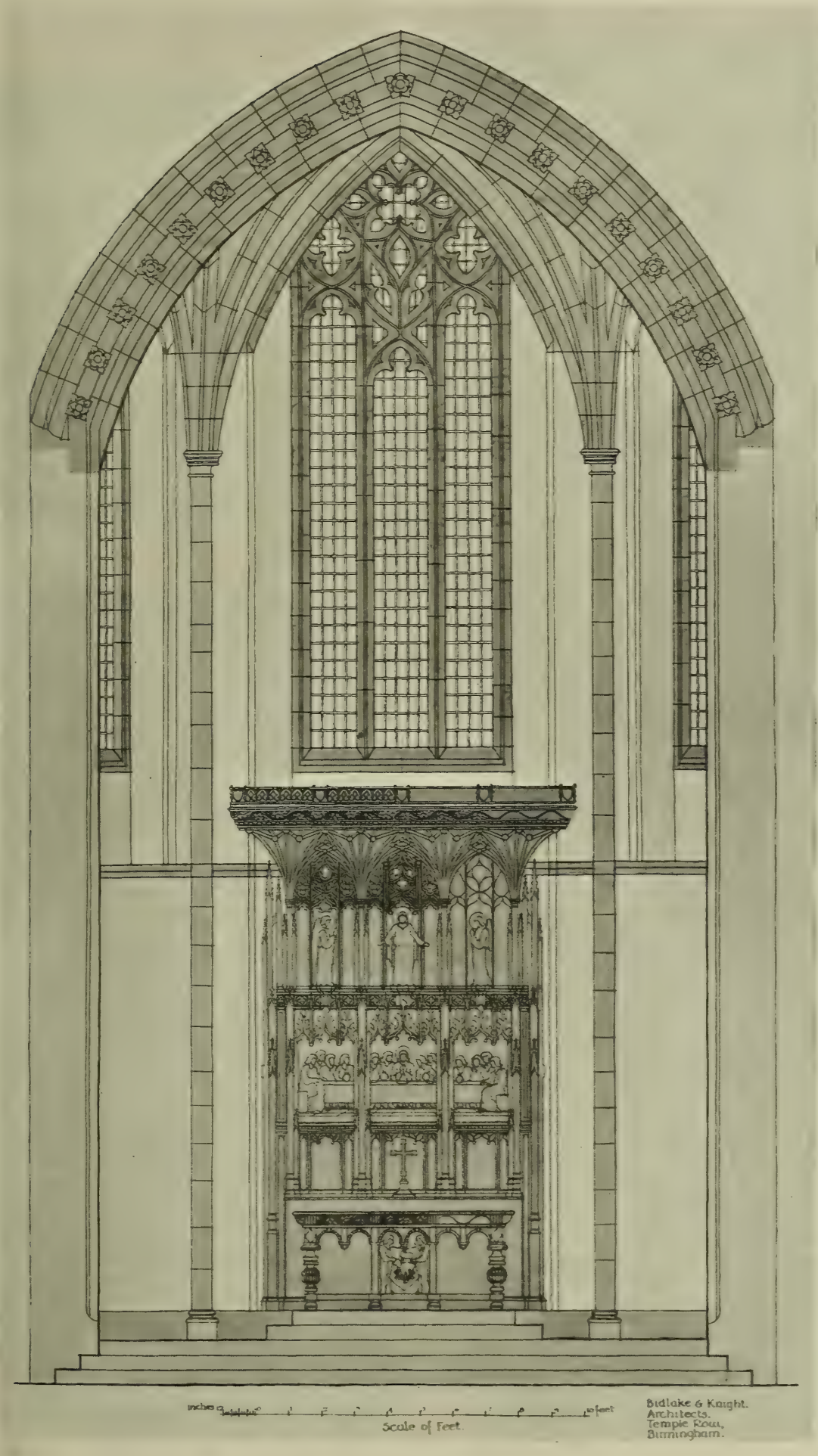
Southport Corporation propose to build a senior school in Birkdale, and an open competition for designs is to be held in due course.

New Technical College and School of Art, Rotherham.

The last date for submitting designs in this competition has been extended to October 31.

Australian War Memorial, Villers-Bretonneux.

A board of assessors, consisting of Lieut.-General Sir Talbot Hobbs, of Perth, the late Mr. G. S. Jones, of Sydney, and Mr. J. Murdoch, the chief architect of the Federal Department of Works and Railways, in consultation with the R.I.B.A., has awarded the first prize of £250 for a design for a memorial, to be erected at Villers-Bretonneux, to the Australians killed on the Western front, to Mr. William Lucas, of Melbourne. The cost of the memorial will be about £90,000. The monument, which will be 100 ft. high, will be inscribed with the names of 12,000 men who fell, but whose bodies were never found. The successful design consists of four columns of polished trachyte, resting on a granite base on which the names will be inscribed. Flanking these columns north and south are granite blocks, surmounted by four bronze figures symbolic of Mercy, Truth, Righteousness, and Peace. Above the four columns is an observation window, reached by lift or staircase. In one of the columns at the summit is a cross of which each arm is studded with a golden star.



New Altar and Reredos, Bishop Latimer Church, Handsworth.

Messrs. Bidlake and Knight, F. and A.R.I.B.A., Architects.

THE WORK OF DAVID EVANS, SCULPTOR

By T. P. BENNETT, F.R.I.B.A.



"Madonna and Child."
Mr. David Evans, A.R.C.A., Sculptor.

Amongst the work of our younger sculptors, that of Mr. David Evans is attracting an increasing amount of attention. Not only is he displaying marked ability in the representation of form, but he is also acquiring an individuality of treatment which is an unmistakable attraction and which possesses qualities which are new and will go far to make him widely known. His work, also, has an important quality of variety; some of it being completely naturalistic, but much having severity of line and richness of quality, which gives it an architectural character. He should, therefore, have amongst his future commissions much work in collaboration with architects.

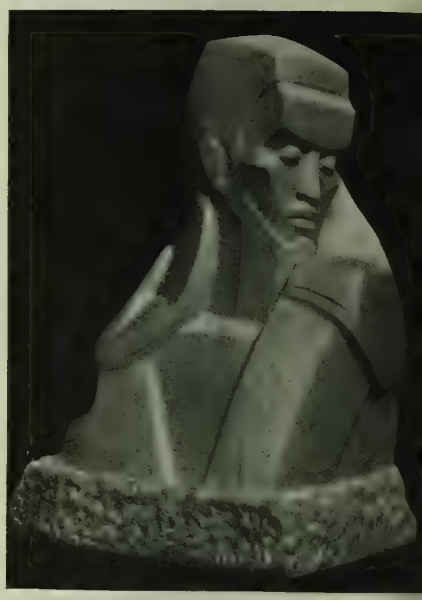
Reference has already been made to the small female torso in the Academy this year, and also to the "Madonna and Child." These two works are broadly typical of distinct phases of his ability. His more conventional work is in every way most attractive. There is a very beautiful head called "Marghetta," executed in marble, which has a certain Egyptian atmosphere about it. The treatment of the features and the hair have combined to create a wonderful atmosphere of mysterious beauty. The lips and heavy eyelids emphasise the Egyptian characteristics of the work and give the head a distinctive type which raises it far above the commonplace.

Mr. Evans appears to be eminently successful in handling lips and eyes in this manner, and his portrait head of "A negress from North Africa" emphasises his power in modelling heavy features so that they can be entirely appreciated by Western European eyes.

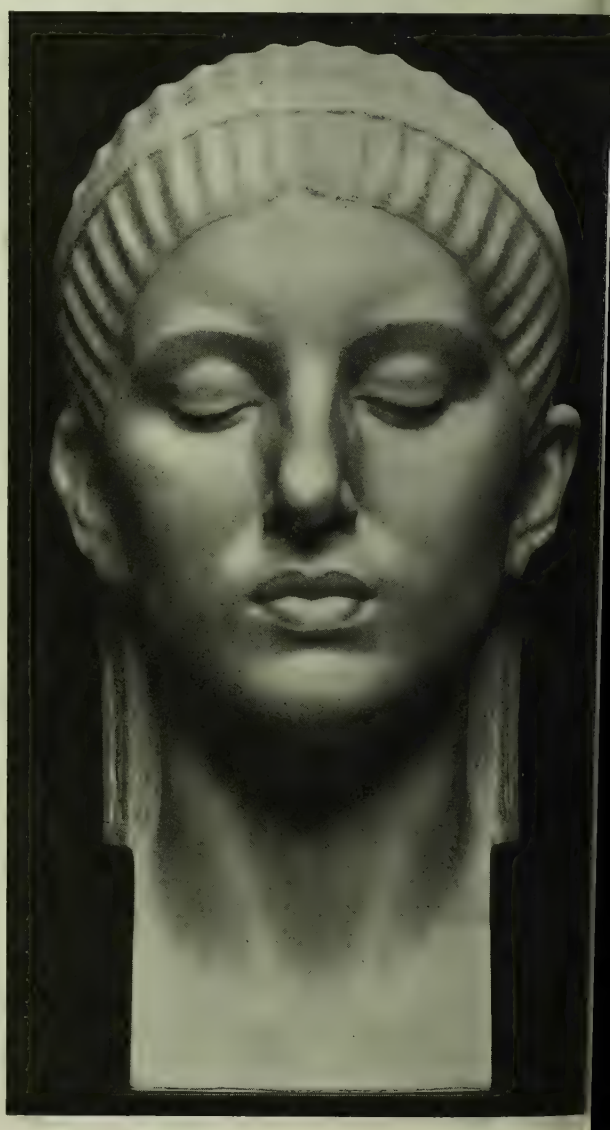
Another portrait bust in marble, that of Mrs. Monnington, has a remarkably sculpturesque character. Even when the sitter is unknown, such work can be appreciated for the qualities which it possesses as a pure piece of modelling, besides holding the attention of the critic by its force and character.

An essay in the cubic manner, called "Moses," is another interesting work, although its portrayal of the conventional appearance of the great Jewish leader may be slight; in fact, it would appear to be more an essay in this particular method of handling than a literal summary of the qualities of Moses. This same squareness of shape and naïveté of detail is seen in "The Kiss," a marble work of an ultra-modernised character which possibly owes something to the influence of Mestrovic.

A life-size figure, called "The Slave Girl," modelled by Mr. Evans, has been erected in the Cortile of the British School at Rome. This figure, from some viewpoints, has a powerful conventionality, which sug-



"Moses." Marble, 15 in. high.



"Marghetta." Life-sized Head, Marble.
Mr. David Evans, A.R.C.A., Sculptor.



"Mourning."

Mr. David Evans, A.R.C.A., Sculptor.

gests that it is eminently suitable for architectural surroundings, although not necessarily that of the soft and pleasing shapes of the simple Italian Renaissance courtyard in which it is now found. Mr. David Evans also has ability in relief, giving it severity of character and a slightness of modelling which are most attractive.

In a career which is still young, he has had many successes, winning the Senior Art Scholarship at Manchester, a National Scholarship of the Royal College of Art, South Kensington, the "Landseer" Scholarship at the Royal Academy School, the British Institution Scholarship, and finally the Prix de Rome.



"Marghetta." Roman Girl, Life-sized Head, Marble.



Head of an Ethiopian Negress. Plaster, for Bronze.

Mr. David Evans, A.R.C.A., Sculptor.

THE EMPLOYMENT OF SPECIALISTS.

By A Legal Correspondent.

With increasing frequency during the last few years there have occurred subsidences or collapses of important buildings and roadways, of which the subsidence of Waterloo Bridge, and the collapse recently of a large building in the City of London, are the most startling instances. Roadways have collapsed revealing deep cavities underneath. These events have caused not a little anxiety to architects, who realise that the undermining and tunnelling of the subsoil for conduits of all kinds, both large and small, removes that "bottom" on which they used to rely for the foundations of the buildings. Further, the vibrations and pounding of the surface of the roadway from increasing heavy and speedy motor traffic necessitates that in the future special provision must be made for the support of the larger and heavier buildings, particularly of those which are constructed of steel and reinforced concrete, as the majority of the larger now are.

Most architects commissioned to design and superintend the erection of such important buildings will generally find necessary the assistance of structural engineers, whose work is to prepare drawings involving careful mathematical calculations of the strength and dimensions of the members and materials used. The architect will then "clothe" the carcass, and give it its "finishings," so as to produce the complete building. In short, the mathematical knowledge of the structural engineer will be required to co-operate with the artistic taste of the architect, in order that under existing conditions the permanent safety of buildings may be ensured.

Nomination of Specialists by Employer.

Building contracts often do, and should, provide that the employer shall be entitled to nominate or select specialist tradesmen or sub-contractors to execute any special work comprised within the general contractor's contract, such specialists being often named in the contract documents. Their nomination or selection does not of itself create any direct liability between the employer and the specialist if, as is customary, the sub-contracts are made between the specialists and the general contractor for the work. Nor can there be any suggestion that the general contractor is only an agent of the employer in these circumstances. Thus, in general, as between the employer and the specialist or sub-contractor employed, there is no priority of contract; and the general contractor remains liable to the specialist or sub-contractor for payment for work carried out. (See Hampton *v.* Glamorgan County Council, 1917, A.C. 13.)

Duty of Architects.

Now, it must be borne in mind that the duty of an architect, among other things, is to supply all necessary detail drawings and instructions relating to the work to be performed; and this would appear to include those required for any special methods or materials such as steel construction and reinforced concrete. In the past, architects, to avoid employing an expert structural engineering draughtsman in their own office to prepare drawings, etc., from such work, have relied on manufacturing firms supplying structural steelwork and special reinforcement for concrete, the sub-contractors for the work. These manufacturers themselves employ structural engineering draughtsmen, who prepare the drawings, etc., above referred to, making no direct charge for special work. This obviously relieves the architect of a part of his duties, though he must, in fact, approve what they have done.

If the architect does elect to prepare these drawings, etc., himself, he nominally will forward them as he does the drawings to the general contractor for the whole of the work, who will, doubtless, sub-let the steel and special reinforcements, just as he would other special works which he is permitted to sub-let under his contract. Should the architect enter into direct negotiations with any specialists or sub-contractors he runs the risk of misunderstandings arising; or, of its being definitely argued that he, as agent of the employer, has made the latter liable for payment of the specialists or sub-contractors, the general contractor not having dealt directly with them.

Certifying Payment to Specialists.

An architect, in certifying for payment to the general contractor, often indicates in the certificate what proportion of the amount certified is payable to specialists or sub-contractors with whom he has had direct negotiations in respect to the sub-contract; so that indirectly, though nevertheless truly, the employer pays, more or less directly, for the services of structural engineering draughtsmen employed by the sub-contractors in performing what is part of the architect's duty and for which he is remunerated as already outlined above. This mode of procedure does not free the architect from the full responsibility to the employer for the drawings, etc., so prepared; and an action brought by the latter against him for neglect can be maintained. The liability cannot be shifted to the general estimator or sub-contractor, as their responsibility is the carrying out of the drawings, etc., approved by the architect. Such arrangements also do not usually come to the knowledge of the employer, who is liable to the general contractor only. Further, they have been criticised as *infra dig* on the part of the architect, especially where contracts of large magnitude are involved, and he consequently benefits greatly. It would seem, therefore, more satisfactory in such instances for the specialist who actually prepares the drawings and calculations for the steelwork, etc., to be employed and paid direct by the employer, who would then know all the circumstances.

Architects' Authorities.

In this connection it must be realised that an architect or a surveyor has no implied authority to bind the employer in any arrangements he himself makes with specialists, unless the contract makes provision for him to exercise such authority and discretion; and even then any arrangements made by him must be in accordance with the provisions of the general contract. Also, when once a sub-contract is entered into between the general contractor and a specialist or sub-contractor, the architect has no power to alter or vary it, or indeed to give orders to the sub-contractor direct concerning it, even if he is prepared to make due allowances for such variations to the general contractor in adjusting the latter's final account. The circumstances, however, in which an employer or his architect may have dealings with specialists or sub-contractors may at all times invite the inference that the employer has rendered himself liable to them direct.

Architects' Remuneration.

An architect is only entitled to recover a reasonable remuneration for his services in the absence of any agreement with the employer; and it is certain that his remuneration would be in danger of considerable reduction if the fact was established that so large a portion of the responsible structural part of the work had been done under the conditions above referred to, viz., by a structural engineer.

Co-operation of Architect and Specialist.

It therefore seems preferable that in all these matters a definite understanding and arrangement should be made with the employer beforehand, such as would relieve the architect of responsibility and anxiety for the safety of the structural steelwork and throwing this responsibility on those who actually design and make calculations for it. To this end a professional structural engineer should be employed by the employer to co-operate with the architect, and paid on commission, and employed in the same manner as the architect himself.

CORRESPONDENCE

[While we are glad to publish letters on professional and other matters of interest to our readers, it must be understood that we do not necessarily endorse the remarks or correspondents, who will oblige us if they will express their views as briefly as possible.]

Exemption from R.I.B.A. Examinations.

Sir,—Your correspondent X.Y.Z., in calling attention to the exemptions from the R.I.B.A. examinations, opens up a wide and somewhat vital question, though he measures it only in terms of injustice. "Loading the dice" in the way indicated was, I feel sure, never intended; but, though a member of the Institute, I am not "au fait" with the minds and intentions of those who frame and direct its policy. It might possibly be better if, in the elections, we had a policy instead of a name to vote on. Then, again, one has to remember that such a procedure is always open to abuse and huckstering by self-interested parties jockeying for position. However, what is of paramount importance in this matter of exemptions is the broad question of whether or not they are a sound policy—and are they for the betterment of architecture?

As far as the Schools themselves are concerned, there can be no gainsaying that they have, in recent years, revolutionised æsthetics and design. Compare the designs of twenty years ago and the general level of those prepared by the qualified men (or ladies) of today, and the contrast is positively startling due in no small measure to the influence of the Schools. As it is rightly the avowed policy of the R.I.B.A. to foster, encourage and advance the art of architecture, it certainly follows that it is their bounden duty to encourage the Schools.

Now comes the question, "Is the encouragement overdone?" It might seem that the R.I.B.A. is becoming an annexe of some of our universities, or, as a fairly prominent member of the profession asked "Will the R.I.B.A. eventually become the old boys' association for our Schools of Architecture?" Is the R.I.B.A. becoming subservient to the Schools? These are pertinent questions, for we may be getting into the habit of accepting the consequent impression that as the Schools lead the art so they lead the practice. They do not and never will. Imagination and realities are opposites, and purple shadows and wistaria are meaningless to the builder and craftsman. No professional man in his right senses would take a School pupil into his office, even after a five-years' course, and immediately put him in complete charge of a job from design to final settlement without supervision. Apart from any result accruing to the employer, it would be grossly unfair to the pupil himself, for he knows nothing of the handling or practical control of the multitude of organisers and craftsmen that go to evolve modern building; not to mention an appreciation of local conditions. That control can only be gained by constant personal contact with the multitude and not from text-books, individual dons, or occasional visits to building sites and works; that statement brooks no denial.

Now, it being patent that the "fledgling" must be guided and protected until he has acquired that indispensable perquisite, "building sense," it follows that it is wrong for the R.I.B.A. to hall-mark him before he has done so, because if the public accept a standard of service they expect it to be fully competent and able to safeguard their interests in every way.

Public confidence can only be maintained by a rigid adherence to principles and standards. Therefore it would seem that the R.I.B.A. diploma should only be granted when a candidate is in every way qualified. I would suggest that a period of practical experience be incorporated in the necessary standards to gain the diploma, for it does not follow that when a School of Architecture is satisfied with a pupil the world will also be satisfied. Exempting from examinations is of little import provided that the ability in every way is fully proven in practice.

R. D. Robson.

LEADING CONTENTS

	PAGE
N ARCHITECT'S HOLIDAY	301
EWS AND NOTES	302
ENERAL NEWS	304
OMPETITION NEWS	304
HE WORK OF DAVID EVANS, SCULPTOR	306
HE EMPLOYMENT OF SPECIALISTS	308
ORRESPONDENCE	308
BITUARY	317
HE BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION : II	318
OCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS	320
.I.B.A.	320
LD BUILDINGS IN LONDON	320
EGAL SECTON	321
HE LONDON BUILDING ACTS AND THEIR APPLICATION : XXV	322
UANTITY SURVEYS IN THE U.S.A.	322
RCHITECTS' AND BUILDERS' INQUIRY BUREAU	323
HE BUILDING TRADE	324
OUNDARIES, FENCES, AND TREES : IV	324
EW BUILDINGS IN LONDON	325

ILLUSTRATIONS

Friends' College, Chengtu.

We give this week a perspective view of the exterior of this building, which has been recently completed from the designs of Mr. Arnold Silcock, F.R.I.B.A. The building is designed in Chinese style, and built with Chinese materials, but the plans provide a modern college building on Western lines, adapted in arrangement to the semi-tropical climate and local conditions. We shall publish next week a fuller description of the work, together with some further illustrations.

Chapel of SS. Michael and George.

The Chancery of the Order of Saint Michael and Saint George had long felt that the Sovereign's throne and that of the Prince of Wales and Chancellor were not sufficiently dignified and distinctive. They therefore instructed Mr. Mervyn Macartney, the architect to the Order, to submit designs embodying their views. The drawing from this year's Academy shows the scheme adopted by them and which is being carried out by Mr. Henry Poole, A.R.A., in conjunction with Messrs. Maides & Harper, of Croydon. The general motive of the design is founded on the carved work of the stalls in the choir. The perspective was drawn by Mr. A. Pilkington, of Bramley, Hants.

"Willing House," Gray's Inn-road, W.C.

This drawing shows an extension of office premises recently erected for Messrs. Willing & Co., Ltd., advertising contractors. The original building, carried out in 1910, has had considerable influence on the present design. The front is in Portland stone, with Westmorland green slate roof. Windows are bronze casements with lead lights, and the entrance gates are in wrought-iron. The accommodation provides for large offices on the lower floors and smaller offices over, all communicating with the original building, and provision has been made for three flats in the roof. All floors are served by an automatic push-button passenger lift, and the floors throughout are warmed by central hot-water heating.

The contractors were Messrs. Dove Bros., Ltd., and the sub-contractors were as follows : Powers & Deane Ransome's, Ltd., steelwork; W. Aumonier & Son, stone carving; C. E. Welstead, Ltd., casements and lead lights; Cashmore Art Workers, wrought-iron gates, etc.; Waygood-Otis, Ltd., passenger lift; Rosser & Russell, Ltd., hot-water heating; and Blackburn, Starling & Co., Ltd., electrical installation.

Messrs. Hart & Waterhouse were the architects.

New Roman Catholic Church, Rye.

This new church is being erected in Watchbell-street, and the architects, in their design, have endeavoured to provide something not only in harmony with the picturesque surroundings, but interesting in itself. The new building is in the Spanish Romanesque style and, owing to the limited site, is hemmed in between dark brick buildings, hence the introduction of a west front finished with stone and white cement. This front is being set back to form a forecourt with an arcaded portico. The plan of the church consists of a nave with arcaded columns carrying a clerestory, and aisles terminated with small chapels at the east ends. The chancel or sanctuary has arched and barrel-vaulted transepts, and the east end is terminated with a small apse. Over the sanctuary is an octagonal dome, 14 ft. diameter, and this will be a conspicuous feature as seen from the surrounding country. The dome is to be tiled with old tiles, and the walls of the dome will be of white cement. In the whole of the external work, small-sized old bricks, mingled with other new bricks to tone, are being used, and the roof generally roofed with old sand-faced tiles, so as to give an effect as old as possible consistent with the local surroundings. A small campanile is being added at the west end. The external stone dressings are of Monks Park stone, and internally the arcade columns, chancel arch, etc., of Corsham Down stone. The face of the internal walls will be of stippled lime plaster, and the roof of Columbian pine, which it is proposed to paint at a later date. All joinery work is in Japanese oak, specially toned down and waxed polished internally. The flooring will be of oak wood blocks in the nave, with aisles of tiles, and the sanctuary flooring of Terrazzo paving, with Sienna marble altar rails. The church will seat about 130 persons.

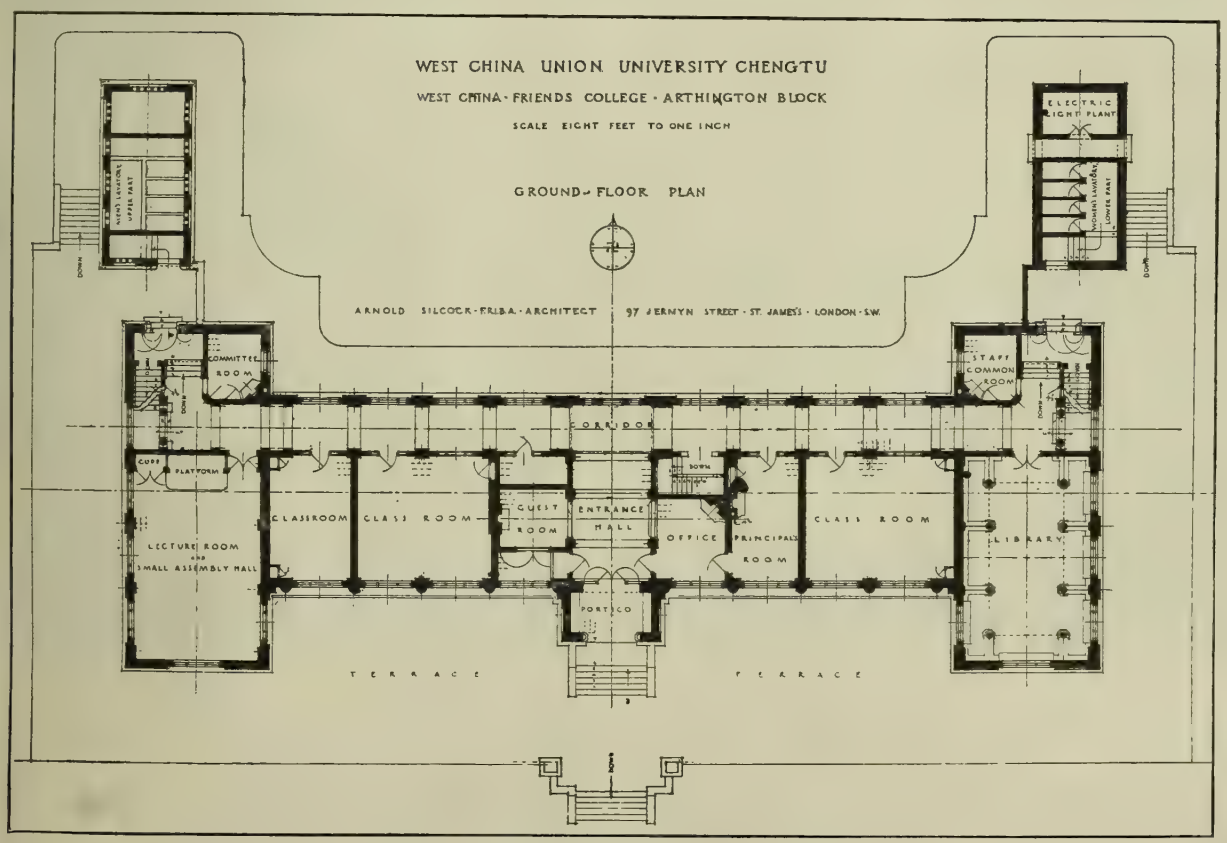
The contractor for the works is Mr. J. Dennis, of St. Albans; and the architect is Mr. John B. Mendham, A.R.I.B.A., of London.

"Frogden," West Heath-road, Golders Green.

This house has been built for Mr. Edward Platt on the site of an old tennis court, and contains an entrance hall, large sitting-room, dining-room, kitchen, etc., on the ground floor, with front and back staircases, and box-room, four bedrooms, two bathrooms, etc., on the first floor. It is constructed with 11-in. hollow walls of yellow stock brick whitened, and with a tiled roof. The contractors were Messrs. Ward & Paterson, of Westminster. Sanitary fittings were supplied by Messrs. Bolding & Sons. Hot water is provided by a "Glow-worm" boiler.

Mr. J. O. Cheadle, A.R.I.B.A., A.R.C.A., of 2, New-square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.2, is the architect.

(*Continued on page 320.*)



Mr. Arnold Silcock, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.



"Willing House," Gray's Inn Road, W.C.

Messrs. Hart and Waterhouse, Architects.



New Roman Catholic Church, Rye, Sussex.

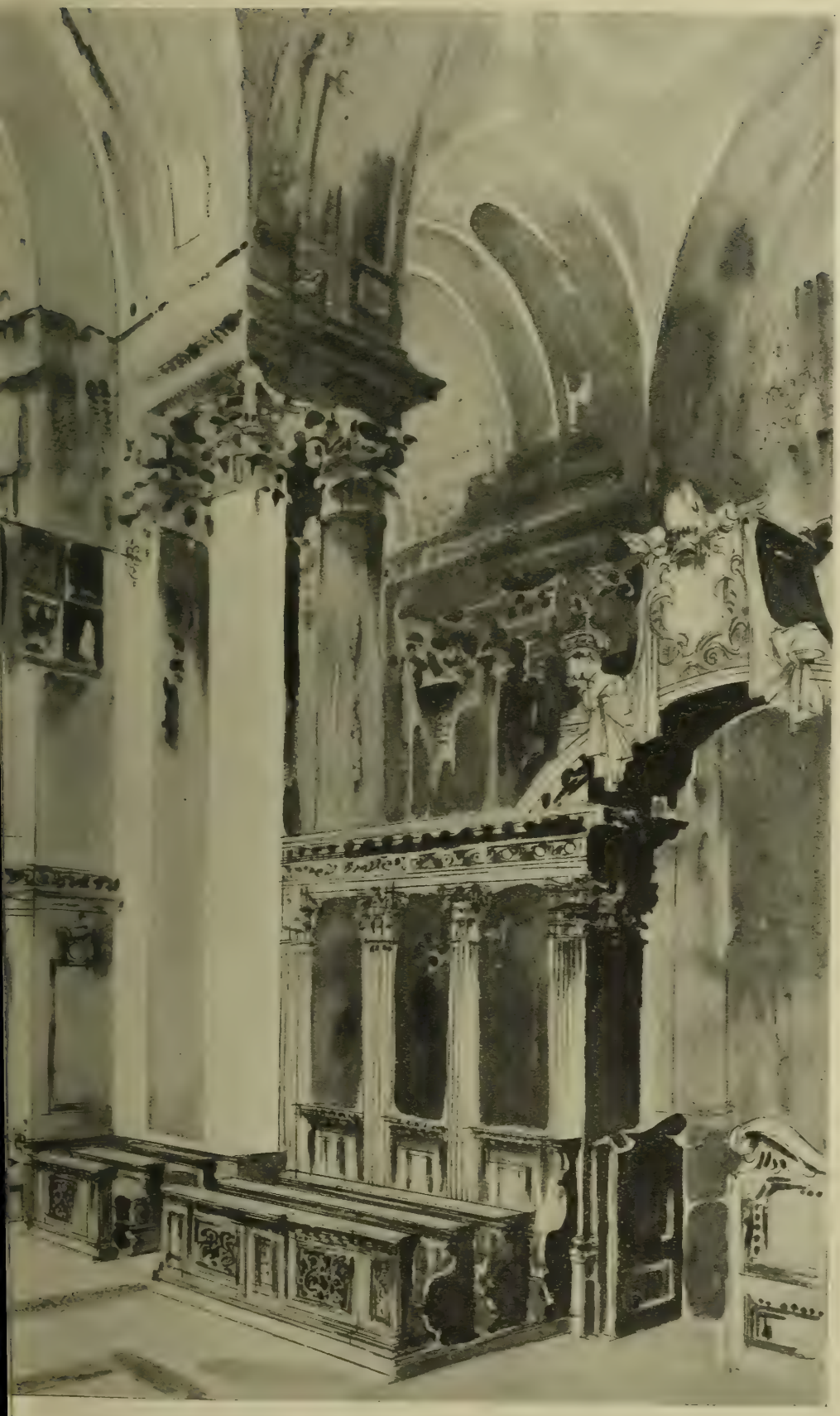
MR. JOHN B. MENDHAM, A.R.I.B.A., Architect.



R.A. Exhibition, 1927.

DESIGN FOR THE SOVEREIGN'S THRONE IN THE

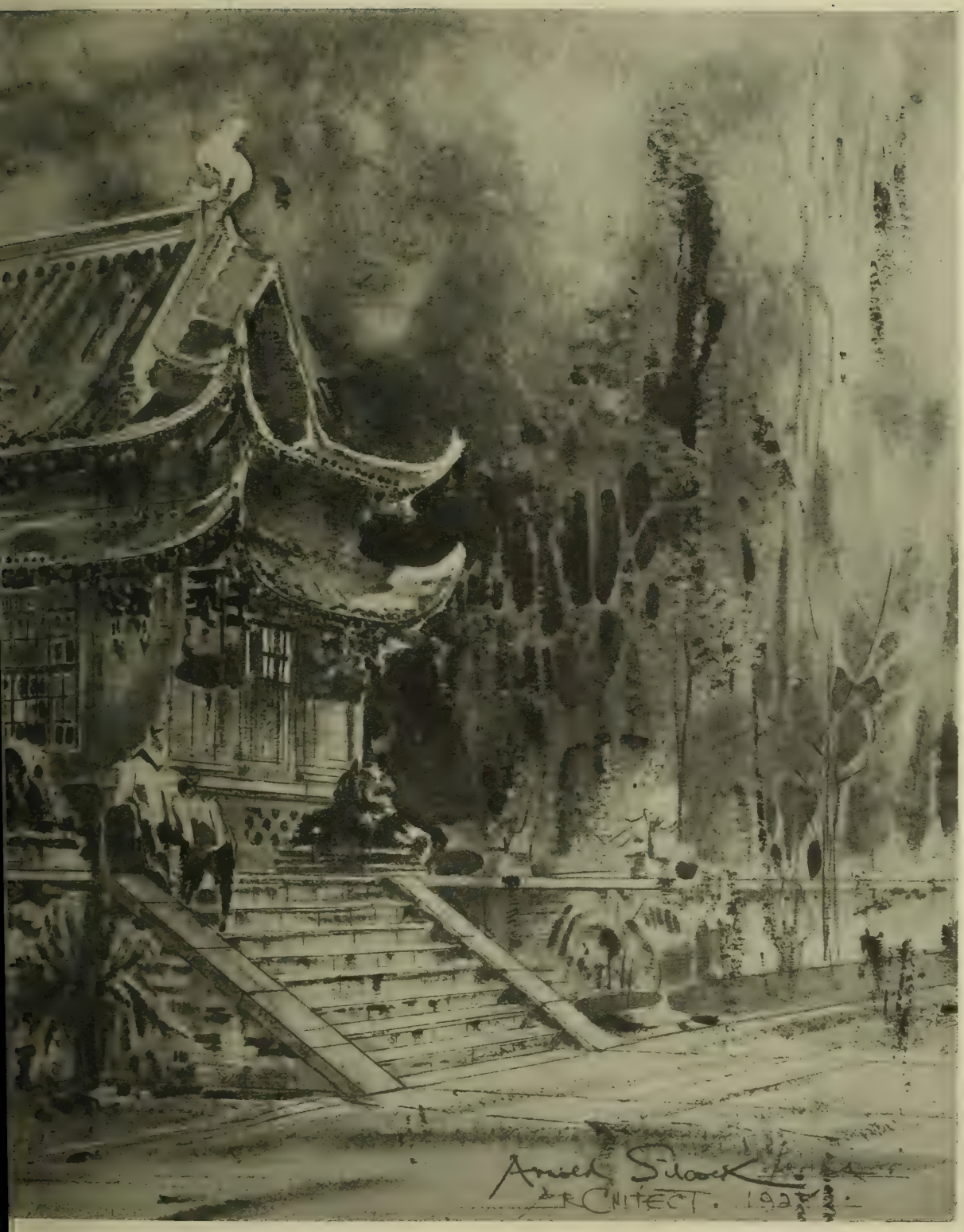
Mr. Mervyn E. Macartn



ÉL AND ST. GEORGE, ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.
urveyor to the Fabric.



R.A Exhibition, 1927.

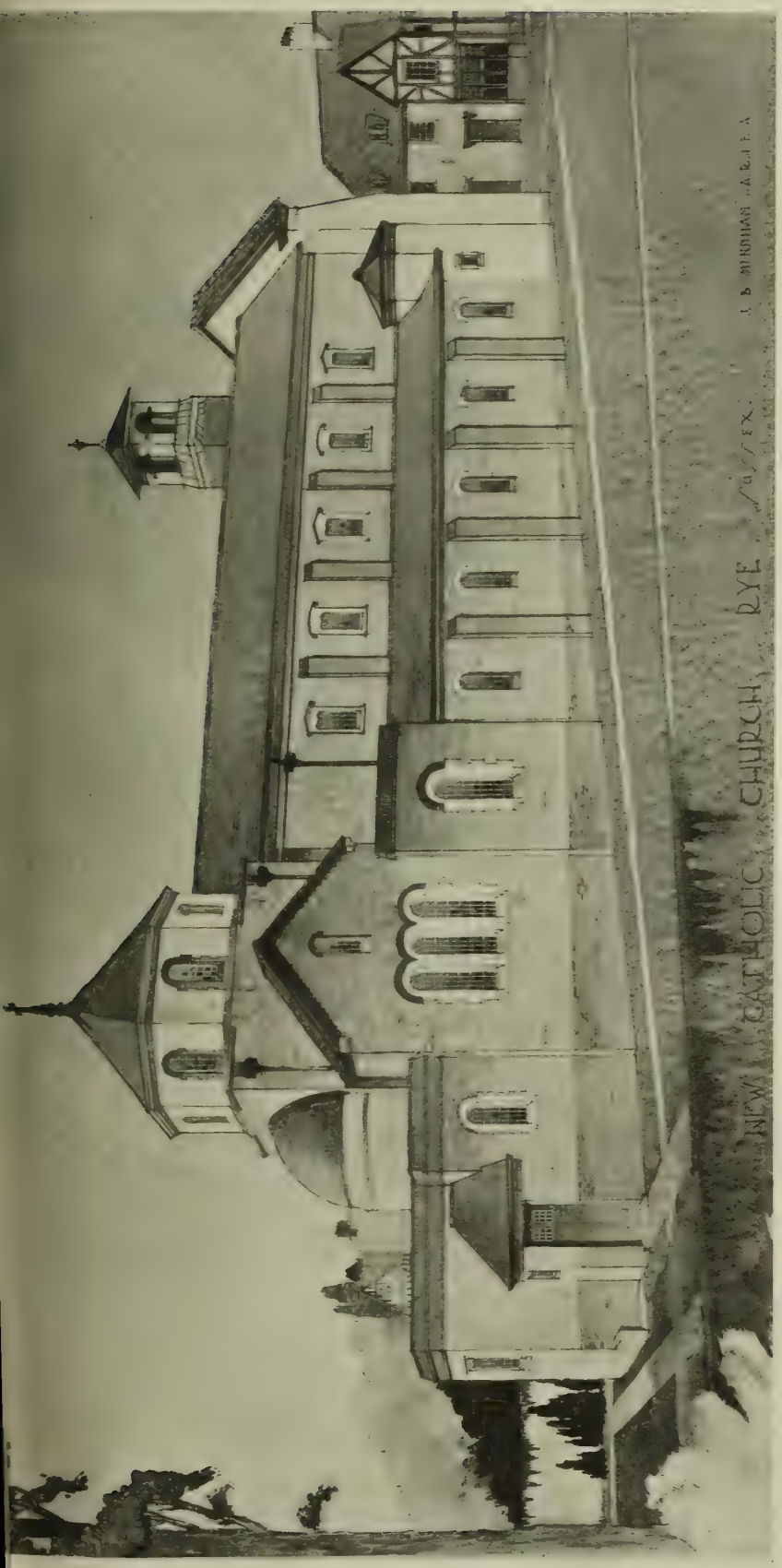


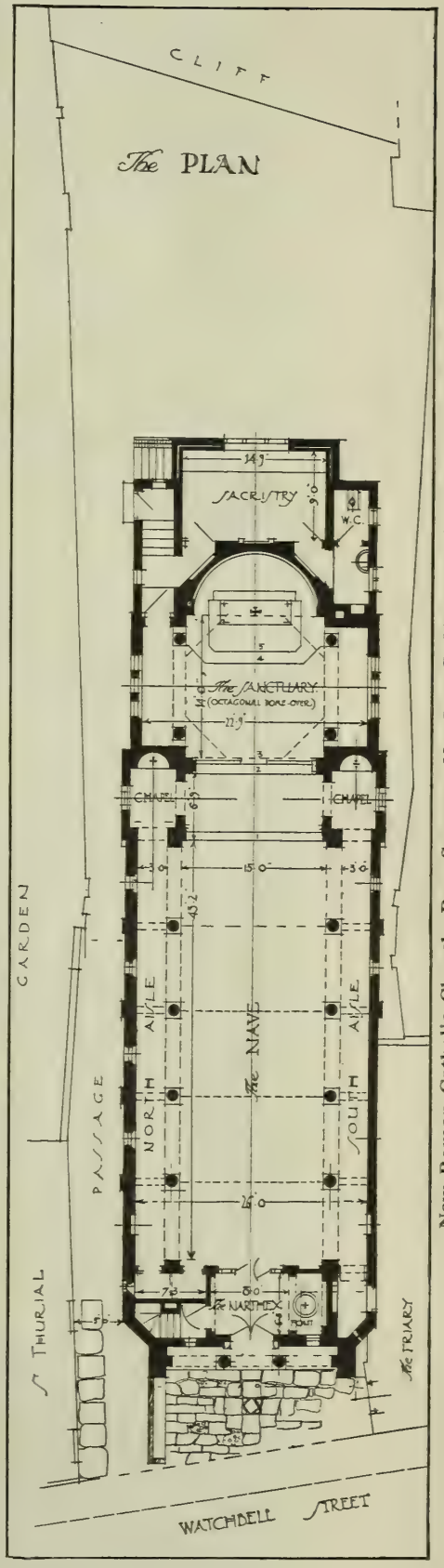
CHINA: ENTRANCE PORTICO.
Architect.



New Roman Catholic Church, Rye, Sussex.

Mr. John B. Mendham, A.R.I.B.A., Architect.





New Roman Catholic Church, Rye, Sussex. Mr. John B. Mendham, A.R.I.B.A., Architect.

THE SUN INSURANCE OFFICE, CHARING CROSS.

Messrs. Hayward & Maynard, Architects.

Royal Academy Exhibition, 1927.



ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION, 1927.

MR. H. P. BURKE DOWNING, V.P.R.I.B.A., Architect.



Drawing Room.

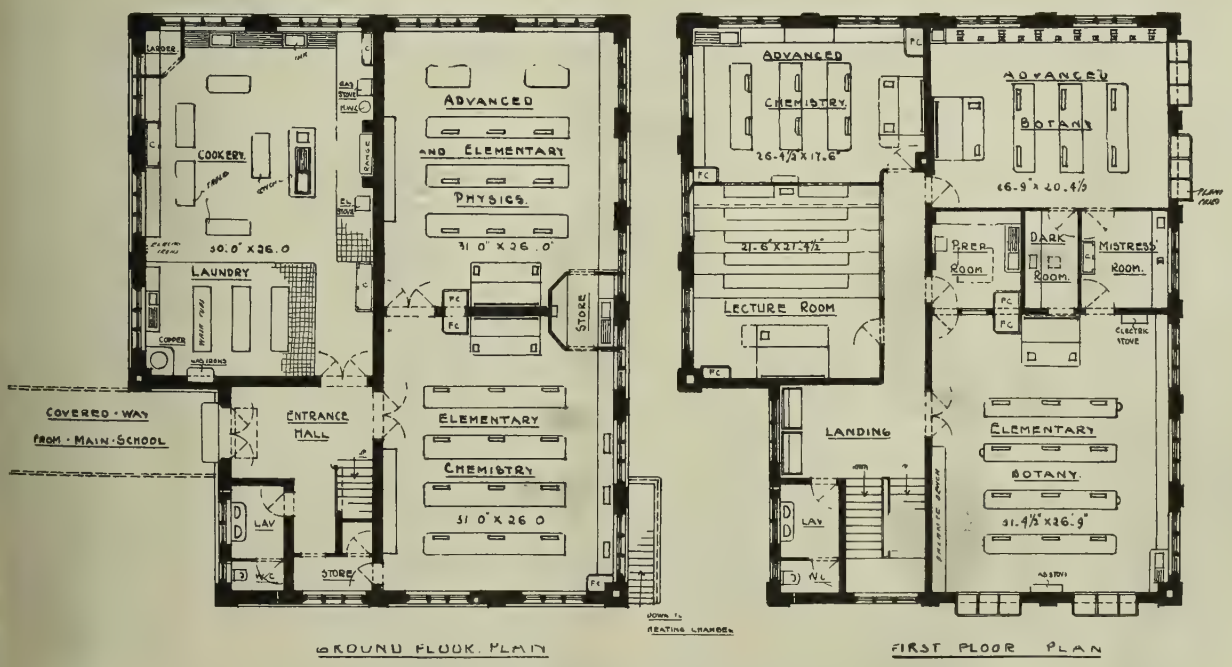


Entrance Front.

"Frogden," West Heath Road, Golders Green.

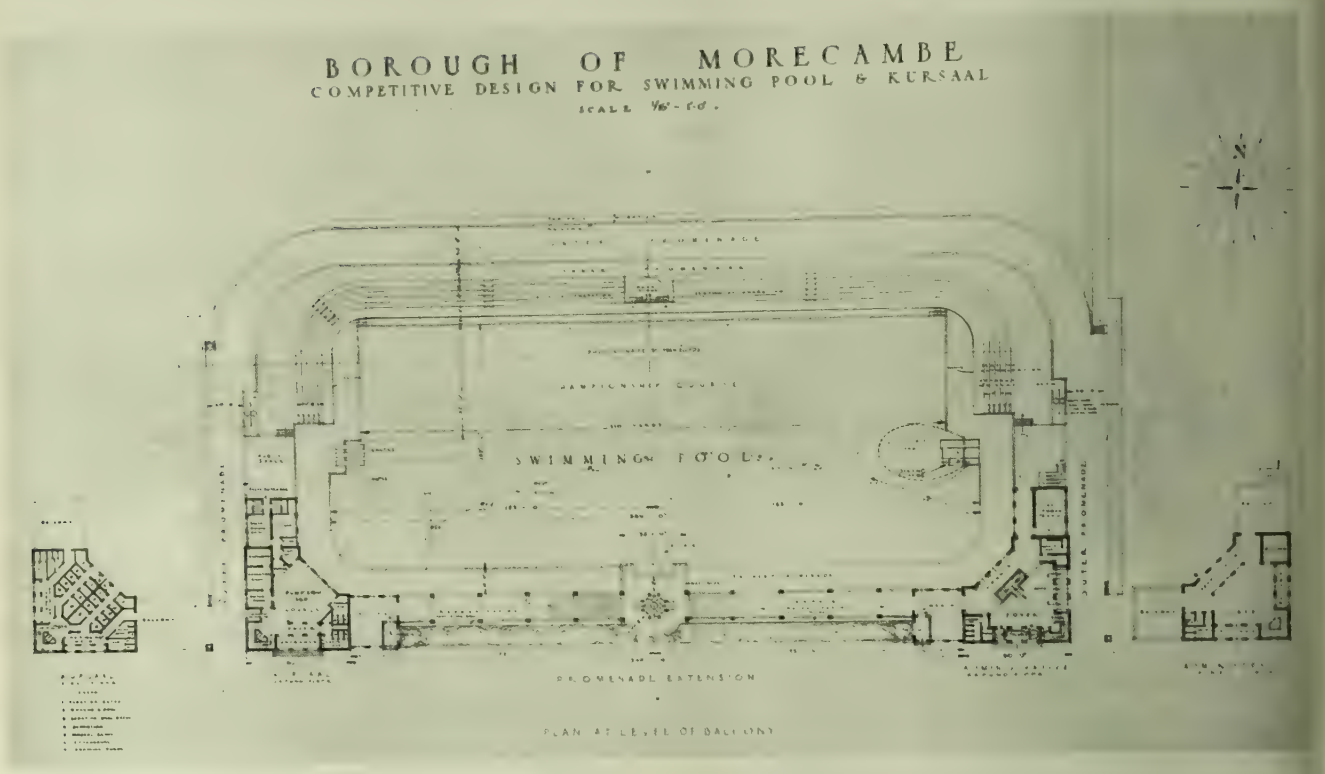
Mr. J. O. Cheadle, A.R.I.B.A., Architect.

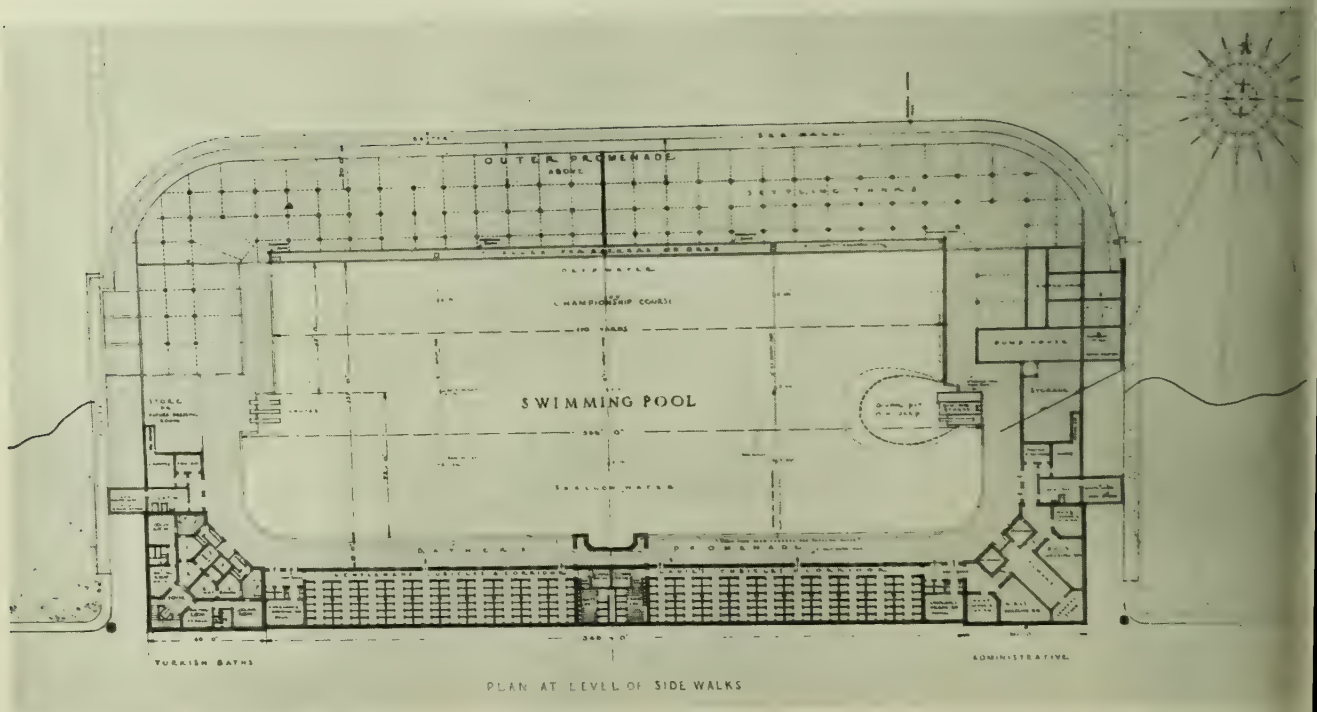




New Science Block, Bedford High School.

Mr. George P. Allen, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.





Open-air Bathing Pool Competition, Morecambe: Second Premiated Design.

By Mr. Thomas H. Mawson.

[The first premiated design in this Competition was given in our issue for August 12th.]

OBITUARY

Mr. Maurice C. Hulbert, A.R.I.B.A.

Mr. Maurice Charles Hulbert, A.R.I.B.A., .P., of Ealing, whose death we regret to nnounce, was elected a member of the In- itute in 1881. He unsuccessfully contested ie election of Sir Herbert Nield, K.C., as ember for Ealing, Acton and Chiswick, and r some while took an active part in political ffairs in that constituency. He lived for me years in Bedford Park, and about that me was engaged in modernising house pro- erties, chiefly in the West End of London, s well as erecting a block of flats in the eighbourhood of Fulham and West Kensing- on. Occasionally he attended meetings of he R.I.B.A., but rarely took part in discus- ions on professional questions.

Mr. J. D. Milner.

The death is announced of Mr. James Donald Milner, F.S.A., Director of the National Portrait Gallery. The son of the late Mr. James Milner, he was born on November 20, 1874, and his whole career was spent in the service of the National Portrait Gallery.

Mr. Roland B. Chessum.

We deeply regret to record the death of Mr. Roland B. Chessum, the well-known London building contractor. He died after a brief illness of only 48 hours, having been taken ill at midnight of Wednesday to Thursday last, and he passed away at 1.15 on Saturday morning, the 20th inst.

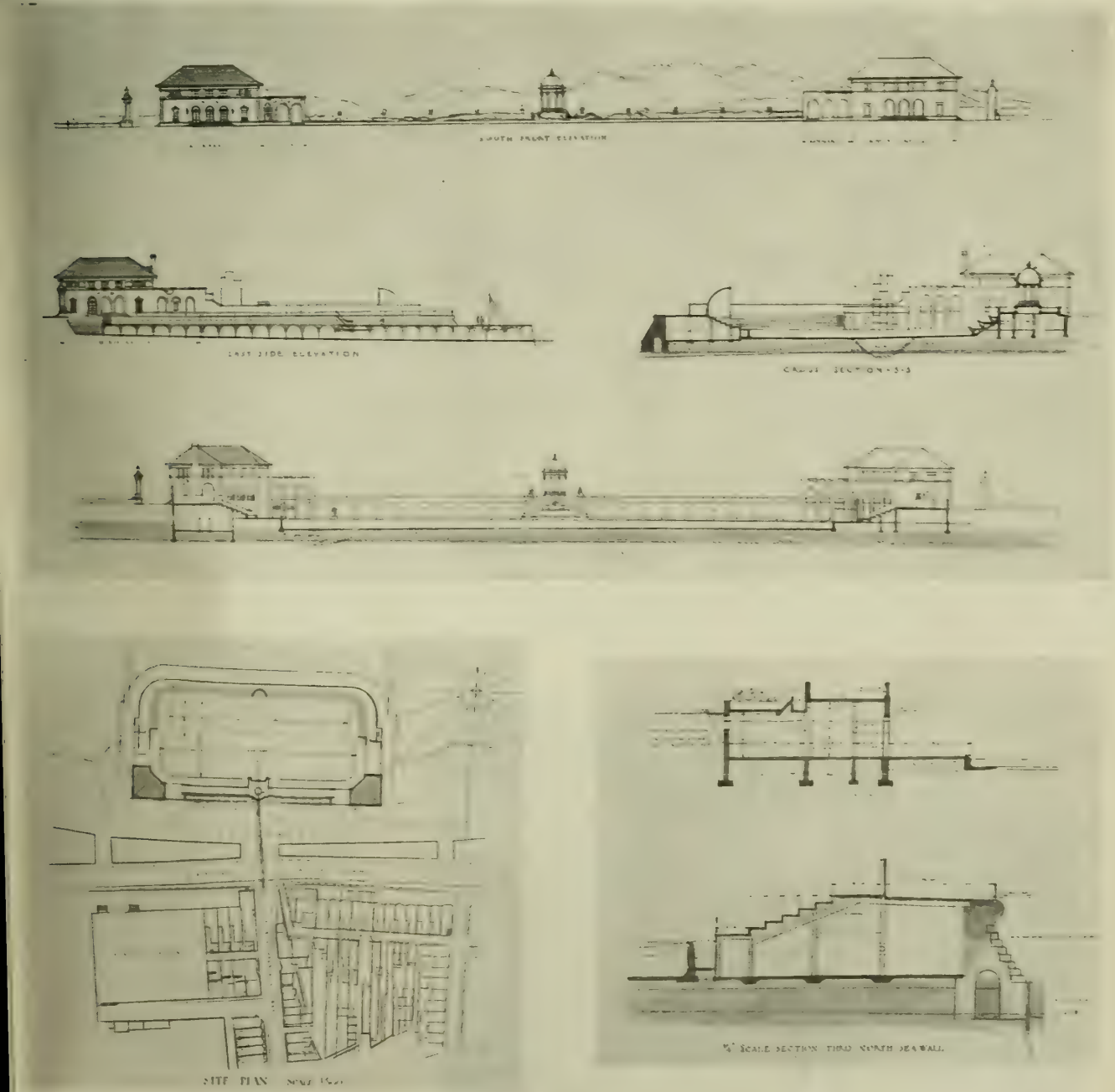
Roland Bruce Chessum was born in 1865 at Hollybush Lodge, Green Lanes. He was educated at Eagle House School, Tottenham Green, and entered the business of his father, Mr. Jesse Chessum, a building contractor, with whom he served his apprenticeship, afterwards becoming a partner with his brother in the firm of J. Chessum and Sons. This was afterwards turned into a limited company, and on the retirement of his brother, for some years Mr. Chessum carried on the business alone, being joined on the board lately by his son, Mr. Bruce Chessum.

For many years the late Mr. Chessum was closely associated with the various organisations of the building industry in negotiations with the architects, operatives and other bodies. He was a past-president of the London Master Builders' Association, had held office in the National Federation of Building Trades Employers of Great Britain and Ireland, and the Institute of Builders, and at the time of his death was the president of the International Federation of Building and Public Works.

The building industry has lost one of its most devoted and capable servants, whose sudden passing away will be deeply regretted by a wide circle of friends.

Architect's Estate.

Mr. Thomas Purves Marwick, F.R.I.B.A., of West Mayfield, Edinburgh, and of Yorkplace, Edinburgh, architect, left (in addition to real estate, personal estate in Great Britain) £52,277.



Open-air Bathing Pool Competition, Morecambe: Second Premiated Design.

By Mr. Thomas H. Mawson.

THE BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

EXETER CONGRESS—II.

(Continued from last week's issue.)

TUESDAY, JUNE 28 (Continued).

After luncheon at Tavistock the party drove to Buckland Church and Abbey, where they were hospitably received by Lord and Lady Seaton, who is the daughter of the late Sir Francis Fuller Elliott Drake, Bart., descendant of the great Sir Francis Drake. Drake's drum is here, the cherished possession of the family, of which Sir Henry Newbolt sings :—

"Take my drum to England, hang et by the shore,
Strike et when your powder's runnin' low; If the Dons sight Devon, I'll quit the port o' Heaven,
An' drum them up the Channel as we drummed them long ago."

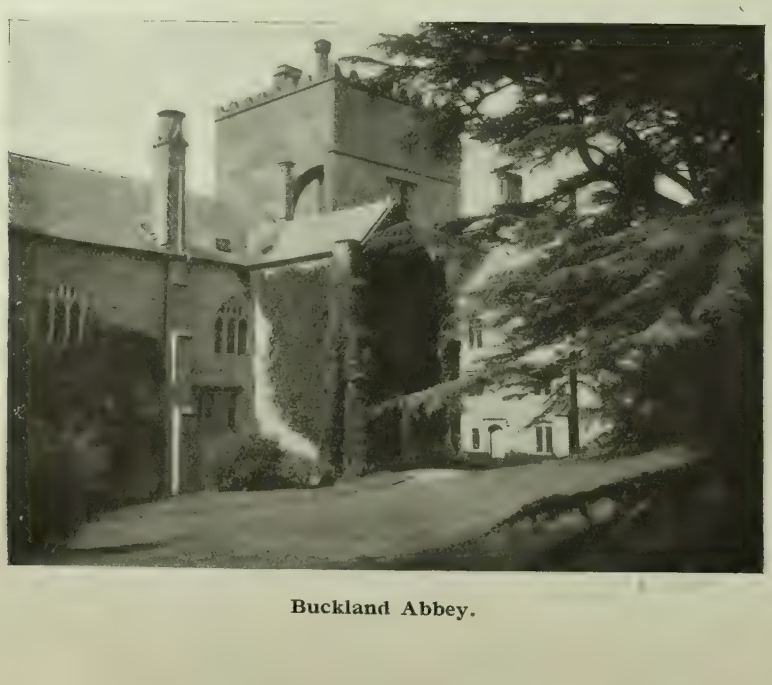
Buckland Church is a fine and little-known church of which not much notice has been taken by antiquaries. The full name of the village is Buckland Monachorum, and the church is dedicated to St. Andrew. Mr. Johnston described it, and the party were welcomed by the vicar It is mainly Perpendicular in style, and was originally cruciform. It consists of a nave and side aisles, which extend to the length of the chancel. The nave roof is supported by corbels carved into angels bearing musical instruments, which are remarkable as being a complete record of the musical instruments of the period. The south chapel has a granite vaulted roof, which is unusual. The chancel arch is not symmetrical, and is supported by a curious bent sort of capital. There are a number of image brackets. Mr. Johnston deplored the skinning of the walls and the removal of the plaster, which has become a fashion with some architects. Originally interior walls were always covered with plaster, and the removal of this destroyed all vestiges of any mural paintings which were common in old churches. He remarked on the large aumbry in the chancel, but this turned out to be a door into the vestry which had to be closed up. The west tower has fine turrets, and in the five-light Perpendicular east window there is some ancient glass representing (in fragments) events in the life of St. Andrew. There is also a very elaborate monument, by Bacon, to the memory of Elliot Lord Heathfield, the defender of Gibraltar, with a laboured panegyric. Lord Heathfield married a daughter of Sir Francis Drake and died in 1790, and was buried at Heathfield, in Sussex. The church has a Norman tub-shaped font. This was done away with, and a Perpendicular one substituted; but the old font was found in a ditch and returned to the church.

The party then journeyed to the Abbey, and were welcomed by Lord and Lady Seaton, and, when assembled in the Hall, Lady Seaton described its contents: the Tudor ceiling which the present owners had rescued from two or three coats of paint, the Tudor fireplace which they had rediscovered, the famous drum, and a French drum captured by Lord Heathfield, Drake's portrait, his coat-of-arms showing the Pole Star, signifying that he had seen both sides of the globe, his crest, a ship going round the world, and his sword, presented to him by the Mayor of Plymouth, and his Bible, which he carried with him round the world. The Abbey belonged to the Order of the Cistercians, was founded in 1278 by Amicia, Countess of Baldwin de Redvers, Earl of Devon, and daughter of Gilbert Clare, Earl of Gloucester and Hereford. It was colonised by monks from Quarr Abbey, in the Isle of Wight. At the Dissolution, Henry VIII gave it to Sir Richard Grenville in 1541, who destroyed the greater part of the buildings, and converted the Abbey church into a dwelling. In 1581 it passed into the hands of Sir Francis Drake, and has remained ever since in the hands of his descendants. Lady and Lord Seaton conducted the party over the house, entertained them to tea under the trees in the garden, and after this they visited the tithe barn. 180 ft. long, and wandered in the beautiful grounds.

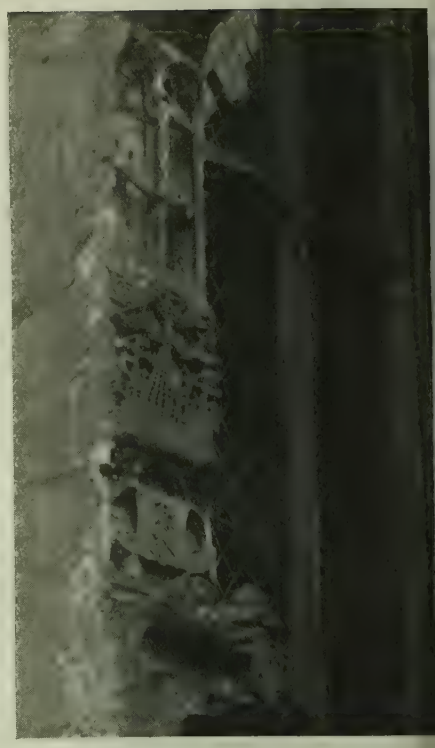
Leaving the Abbey, the party returned to Exeter via Yelverton and Princetown, observing the gloomy convict prison. In the evening, after dinner, the President lectured on "The Misericords of Exeter Cathedral, compared with those of Chester and Ely," with numerous lantern-slide illustrations.

WEDNESDAY.

This morning was devoted to the exploration of Tiverton and Cullompton, and the afternoon to Exeter Cathedral. Tiverton church, dedicated to St. Peter, was described by the Rev. E. S. Chalk, B.D., together with notes by Mr. Johnston. It has a Norman north doorway, the only Norman feature. It is a beautiful Gothic structure dating from the fifteenth century, built for a thriving



Buckland Abbey.



Details on Greenway Chapel, Tiverton Church : Anchor, Ship, Merchant's Mark and Grasshopper.

West of England town of wool-workers. A stone church is said to have been built b Bishop Leofric in 1073. The Norman doo way just mentioned is a relic of this church The tower, 116 ft. high, is a fair example o the West Somerset type and is the fines in Devon. John Greenway, a wool merchan of the town, has left his mark upon th church. He founded the chapel that bear his name in 1517 and the south aisles. H inserted the didactic verse :—

"Whilst we think well, think to amend.
Time passeth away and death's the end."

Mr. Johnston pointed out that the tw arcades of the nave were rebuilt in 185 The white stone is ancient, while the yello stone is new. There are a large number o niches, some old and some new. The re storers left the string course surrounding th church. The external gargoyles are moder copies of the old. The whole exterior of th church is covered with lavish decoration consisting of ships, woolpacks, staple-mark figures of men and children and horses inscriptions, merchant adventurers' an drapers' arms. John Greenway caused to b placed round the corbel table of his chape representations in relief of twenty of th principal scenes in our Lord's life, begin ning with the Flight into Egypt and endin with the Ascension, all minutely carved The whole south front was rebuilt by Greer way, and is covered by similar ornament which have been partly renewed. The roo of the south porch is enriched in the sam manner. Above the inner doorway is a Adoration of the Virgin, with figures of Joh and Joan Greenway kneeling on either side The organ occupies the Woolmen's Chapel Brasses have been removed from the floo and placed on the walls, which Mr. Johnston deemed an objectionable practice. Dur ing the Parliamentary War General Fairfa attacked the church, which was garrisoned for the king, and some monuments of th Courtenays were destroyed, but the achieve ment of Katherine (Courtenay) Countess o Devon, daughter, sister and aunt of kings survives. She died in 1527. The remain of the screen in wood and stone remain.

Across the north wall of the churchyar are the ruins of the Castle of Tiverton founded by Richard de Redvers in 110 Considerable remains of the great gatewa

outer walls exist, with some tracing he Decorated style. Nothing is left of keep. For a long period it was the cipal residence of the Earls of Devon. r the death of the twelfth earl in 1566 manor was broken up and the castle ht by Roger Giffard, who built the pre- house on the site of the keep, and it is in possession of Mrs. Wingfield, who ly invited the party to visit it. After capture of the castle by Fairfax in 1645 as dismantled. Secret passages are said exist, but like most of such legends, are doubtful, and are probably drains. sites of the tilt yard, moat and earth- s are known by tradition.

ck of time prevented a visit to the houses in Gold Street, built by John nway, for five poor men in 1517. The n and chapel are decorated in the same ner as the south wall of the church, and the inscription :—

ve grace, ye men, and ever pray r the soul of John and Joan Greenway."

eagle or phœnix on a bundle of sticks ften seen in these decorations was prob- the device of Master Greenway, the ficent clothier, whose name he was de- ined should not be forgotten.

e founder of Blundell's Grammar School 4) was another rich merchant of Tiverton. timbers of the roof are said to have been oned from the wrecks of the Armada. school has had many distinguished *ni*.

e company then drove on to

Cullompton.

h possessed some fine old houses, the important being Bradfield Hall, the e of the family of Walrond, one of the t Elizabethan mansions in the county, e that family has been seated since the n of Henry III. The party could only in a glimpse of it, and would like to seen the fifteenth century hall.

ebendary Chanter, to whom the party l so much for his guidance and descrip- of the various buildings visited, de- ed the church, which, he said, was a cal Devon church. It owed much of its ty to the prosperous clothiers of the n, like Tiverton. In the time of the nesday Survey it was a Prebendal to ter, but it was entirely rebuilt in the y fifteenth century. As in many Devon ches, there is no structural division be- en the nave and the chancel. This ncel is modern, having been rebuilt in on the lines of the ancient work of stone. The roof is very magnificent is of the Somerset style. It is a waggon- covered with ribs that divide it into l rectangular panels. The rood screen, ch is very fine, extends across the nave aisles. There was formerly a rood gal- but this was removed at the restoration 49, and the whole screen repainted with e colours and gilt. The prevailing ur was formerly green, for which blue has substituted; but the screen is one of most gorgeous and most perfect in onshire. The original calvary is still erved in the room under the tower, and n wonderful preservation. It is carved skulls and bones. The holes still re- in which the figures of our Lord with of SS. Mary and John were set. One ne glories of the church is the Lane el, built by John Lane, a Cullompton ier. It is ceiled with superb fan ry vaulting springing from corbels, with ants in the centre. There is an inscrip- difficult to read, a strange instance of lifferences of opinion among antiquaries. used to be read *Wapentaki custos rius*, or "the wool-warden of the red," whereas it is now understood to with a Paternoster and an Ave"! *homines, tot sententiæ*! The noble tower erected in 1545, and is of the Somerset

short drive conveyed the party to

Bradninch Manor,

whither they were invited by the kindness of Mrs. Radford and her son, Mr. C. A. Ralegh Radford, F.S.A., who described its history and many treasures. Since the thirteenth century the Manor of Bradninch has been held with the Duchy of Cornwall. After the Reformation the advowson and tithes were granted to the Dean and Canons of Windsor, who farmed the tithes out to the family of Sainthill, by whom the present house was built. The arms of Sainthill in stained glass are preserved in a window, with the date 1563, probably that of the completion of the house. Four rooms and the staircase with the original panelling are preserved in the south wing. The original Great Hall, in which Peter Sainthill ("the Cavalier") entertained Charles I., in 1644, was ceiled over early in the eighteenth century and decorated in the classical style. Till 1861 the house remained in the families of Sainthill and Pearse. It was then sold, and after some years came into the possession of the Duchy of Cornwall. The house contains Tudor stained glass and furniture, the collection of the late Mr. A. L. Radford, F.S.A.

Among the treasures is an ancient four-posted bed with panels carved with the figures of the Four Evangelists, and doubtless its occupants have often said the words of the old prayer :

"Matthew, Mark, Luke and John,
Bless the bed that I lie on."

There are numerous pictures of persons not exactly connected with the house and its various owners, old glass, and many curios of all kinds, ancient furniture which have been collected by the late owner.

The party then returned to Exeter for luncheon, and in the afternoon visited the Cathedral, Bishop's Palace, Cathedral Library and Law Library. For the description of the exterior of the Cathedral the party were indebted again to Prebendary Chanter, while the interior was described by the Very Revd. Dean H. R. Gamble, and the Revd. Bishop.

The Cathedral is so well known that its story need not be told here, but the following notes may be useful in reminding readers of its principal features. The Cathedral is the third that has stood on this site, and has the unusual feature of an unbroken ridge from the west front, over the nave, chancel and presbytery, with towers over the transepts. A few fragments of the first building, probably built by Canute, can be seen to the north of the Lady Chapel. The second Cathedral was begun about 1112, and took nearly 100 years to build. Of this, the Norman towers, the west end wall and other outer walls up to the western part of the choir still remain, and the consecration crosses. The third and present Cathedral was begun eastward of the Norman church about 1270, in a style that we call Decorated, and which possibly may have been invented here, the first step being the five chapels, and then carried westward, being finished during Bishop Grandisson's episcopate, about 1350; the screen across the western front, containing his chantry chapel, being his last work, and left unfinished at his death. The Cathedral is the most complete and best example of Decorated architecture in England—the same style having been carried on from the time of Quivil to its completion. Grandisson declared that, as originally designed, it was destined to excel in glory all other churches of its class in England or in France, if only it could be completed. The Chapter House was originally intended to have been vaulted; it was begun *circa* 1230, and the lower portion is of this period, with arcading of clustered columns, with Purbeck marble shafts and foliated capitals. The upper part is of the times of Lacy, Neville and Bothe, whose arms appear in the roof.

Prebendary Chanter led the way to the Bishop's Palace, which adjoins the Cathedral on its south side. It was begun in 1381. Bishop Phillpotts (1831-69) thoroughly restored it, introducing some alien fragments from other buildings, including a fine oriel window removed from a house at the back of the Globe Hotel. It has a chapel dedicated to St. Mary, and there is a beautiful armorial chimneypiece in stone, called the Courtenay mantelpiece, in one of the rooms.

The Law Library was originally the Bishop's Chancery, and on the Tudor doorway are the official arms of the Chancellor. The building is noticeable for its fine hammer-beam roof, the trusses having angels bearing shields. We were glad to see the statue of Richard Hooker, known as "the Judicious," on the north side of the Cathedral Green. It was erected twenty years ago by a descendant. Hooker, the famous author of "The Laws of Ecclesiastical Policy," was Devonshire born at Heavitree in 1553, and nephew of John Hooker, Chamberlain of the City, who, as we have already noted, calendared the City Records.

The Exeter Architectural and Archæological Society kindly invited the members to tea at the College Hall in Kalenderhay, the history of which was told.

In the evening a reception of the Mayor and Sheriffs was held. If the night had been favourable it was intended to hold this in the Rougemont Gardens, but as the weather was rainy, it was held in the City Hall. A very large company of guests assembled.

(*To be concluded.*)



Tithe Barn, Buckland Abbey.

ILLUSTRATIONS

(*Continued from page* 309.)

The Sun Insurance Office, Ltd.

The work carried out at these premises, which are at 60, Charing Cross-road, consisted of the removal of internal walls on the ground floor so as to combine several small rooms and corridors into one large office; the insertion of a new shop-front facing Trafalgar-square, to give better lighting, and a stall-board to be used for the display of relics and mementoes of the early activities of the "Sun Fire Office." The work also involved the re-planning of the basement and the installation of a central heating system, and improved sanitation.

The general contractors were Messrs. Turnbulls, Ltd., and the strutting and shoring were carried out under the direction of the general foreman, Mr. A. S. Lambert. The following were sub-contractors:—H. Young & Co., Ltd., structural steelwork; Fredk. Sage & Co., Ltd., new shop front; J. & F. May, central heating and hot water; H. Palmer, stonemasons; Gilbert Seale, "Stuc" and fibrous plaster; Fennings, Ltd., marble and granite; the Leyland Rubber Co., rubber flooring; W. & R. Leggott, locks and door furniture.

Messrs. Hayward & Maynard were the architects.

Altar and Reredos, Bishop Latimer Church, Handsworth.

This church was built during 1903-1907 from designs by Mr. W. H. Bidlake, M.A. It was the gift of an anonymous donor, and was dedicated to the memory of Hugh Latimer, Bishop of Worcester, who was burnt at the stake in 1555. The altar and reredos, of carved oak, have been added recently, the upper part of the reredos still remaining to be completed. The carving is by Messrs. H. H. Martyn and Co., Cheltenham.

Messrs. Bidlake and Knight, F. and A.R.I.B.A., are the architects.

New Science Block, Bedford High School.

This new building, recently opened by Her Grace the Duchess of Atholl, M.P., Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Education, has been erected at the south-east corner of the school playground, and is connected to the main school building by an ornamental glazed covered way. The approximate cost was £13,000. The plan of the building is arranged on two floors with a flat roof. The entrance to the hall on the ground floor is through a pair of oak folding glazed doors, the rooms on the ground floor being used for cookery and laundry, elementary physics, and elementary chemistry. The first floor is approached by a well-proportioned staircase with iron railings and oak handrail, and is planned for elementary and advanced botany, advanced chemistry, lecture-room, preparation-room, and dark-room, etc. There is a cloak-room on each floor, with lavatory accommodation.

All the rooms are fitted with iron casements and plate-glass windows, and the building is heated by low-pressure hot-water system, the boiler being placed in the basement. The ventilation is natural by special gear for opening the windows above the transoms, and the building is lighted by electric light. Internally the whole of the walls are of Collier's white bricks with neat-painted dados in the corridors, hall, and landing. The floors of all the rooms are in pitch pine laid on reinforced concrete floors. Each laboratory is well equipped with the latest designs of pitch pine and teak top benches with sinks; and gas, water, and electricity supply to each room. The laundry and cookery rooms are fitted up with all the latest laundry fittings, and the cookery with the necessary sinks, kitchen range, electric and gas cookers. The building is erected in red bricks with Weldon stone dressings.

The general contractor was Mr. W. Laughton, of Midland-road, Bedford, and the whole of the laboratory fittings were by Baird & Tatlock, of London. The heating and electric light installations were carried out by H. Bacchus, of Bedford. The design of the buildings and the whole of the detail work and design of the fitments has been carried out by the Surveyor to the Harpur Trust, Mr. George P. Allen, F.R.I.B.A.

Other Illustrations.

We publish this week the second premiated design in the recent competition for an open-air Bathing Pool at Morecambe, by Mr. Thomas H. Mawson. The first premiated design, by Messrs. A. W. S. and K. M. B. Cross, was given in our issue for August 12. We also give an illustration of All Saints' Church, Hackbridge, Surrey, for which Mr. H. P. Burke Downing, V.P.R.I.B.A., is the architect.

OLD BUILDINGS IN LONDON

In the course of a letter to the *Times* on this subject, Sir John W. Simpson, P.P.R.I.B.A., writes as follows:—

"Old buildings in the streets of London—erected at periods varying from the 16th century, or even earlier, to the earlier years of Queen Victoria—are now being subjected to disruptive forces which their construction is unfitted to sustain, and were never anticipated by those who built them. Of these forces or strains the most fatal is, in my opinion, the violent and incessant vibration of heavy traffic rolling on hard roads. A brick wall such as those of which old London is built is formed of thousands of more or less irregular fragments of burnt clay that, unlike dressed stones, could not be piled one upon another to the height required without the introduction of a cementing substance to equalise their bearings and bind them together. The substance generally used was a mortar composed of lime and sand, roughly mixed and varying in proportion according to the conscience or skill of the labouring man who compounded it, or the honesty of his employer. The bulk of the wall is thus formed of two easily disintegrated materials—bricks and sand—precariously united by the addition of a small amount of lime. Not only was the lime often deficient in quantity, but it has, in course of time, perished altogether. When supervising the demolition of high walls and chimneys, I have observed free sand spilling from the brick joints every time a heavy vehicle passed in the adjoining street.

"Although these old brick buildings might have stood for many years to come in a state of what I may call suspended equilibrium, another disturbing cause is hastening their decay. The subsoil of London has been, during recent years, riddled with deep excavations for buildings and sewers, and bored for an immense number of wells. All these have helped to drain and dry the ground on which the old buildings stand. Their foundations are seldom good. It is, as Mr. Beck rightly said, rare to find that any precaution has been taken to distribute their load scientifically over an adequate area, and to their original load upper stories have been recklessly added. Walls were started from shallow excavations, and even 'footings'—the spreading courses of brick required by the Building Act of 1894—are quite exceptional. The original margin of safety in this respect was usually very small. Moreover, the effects of constant shaking were not foreseen when the Building Act and its amendments were passed, and further provisions will need to be considered in the light of the troubles I have mentioned.

"The care of old buildings is becoming an anxious matter, and owners of such property should recognise the need for periodical surveys and watchful supervision. Accurate plumbings should be made from time to time and registered for reference and comparison, for the life of many ancient structures has been shortened of late, and we must expect further failures. . . . There is no more competent class of professional men than the district surveyors appointed under the Act of 1894 after a severe statutory examination. But they have large areas to supervise, and cannot be always present during building operations which involve the shoring of old structures. Builders' foremen are, as a rule, very clever in carrying out such work; but the architect in charge should always superintend it to direct which constructional points should be selected for support and how the loads should be transmitted to secure abutments."

R.I.B.A.

Following are notes from the minutes of the Council, July 25:—

British Architects' Conference.—A vote of hearty vote of thanks was passed in favour of all those who offered hospitality and assisted in connection with the recent Conference.

Presentation of Greek Vase by Mr. Greville Montgomery (Hon. A.R.I.B.A.).—The Council accepted, with much pleasure, a Greek vase, probably of the fourth or third century B.C., presented to the R.I.B.A. by Mr. Greville Montgomery, and expressed their cordial thanks to him for his generous gift.

Comité Permanent International des Architectes.—The British Section of the C.P.I. was reconstituted as follows:—

Sir Reginald Blomfield, R.A., Hon.D.Litt., 1, New-court, Temple, E.C.4.

Sir John J. Burnet, R.A., R.S.A., Hon. LL.D., 1, Montague-place, W.C.1.

Lt.-Col. H. P. Cart de Lafontaine, O.B.E., 6, Gray's Inn-place, W.C.1.

Sir Banister Fletcher, F.S.A., 1, King's Bench-walk, Temple, E.C.4.

Mr. H. M. Fletcher, M.A., 2, Gray's Inn-square, W.C.1.

Mr. Ian MacAlister, Secretary, R.I.B.A.

Professor C. H Reilly, O.B.E., School of Architecture, University of Liverpool, Liverpool.

Mr. Howard Robertson, 36, Bedford-square, W.C.1.

Sir John W. Simpson, K.B.E., 3, Verulam Buildings, Gray's Inn, W.C.1.

Sir Aston Webb, G.C.V.O., C.B., R.A., 19, Queen Anne's-gate, S.W.1.

International Congress at Amsterdam.—Lt.-Col. H. P. Cart de Lafontaine was appointed as the R.I.B.A delegate at the International Congress to be held at Amsterdam from August 20 to September 4, 1927.

Conference of Public Lighting Engineers at Brighton.—Mr. J. L. Denman, A.R.I.B.A., was appointed as the R.I.B.A. delegate to the Fourth Annual Meeting and Conference of the Institution of Public Lighting Engineers to be held at Brighton from September 12 to 15.

Competition for League of Nations Building at Geneva.—It was decided to make arrangements for holding an exhibition at the R.I.B.A. of the designs submitted by British competitors for the League of Nations Building at Geneva.

Birmingham Civic Centre Competition.—It was decided to make arrangements for holding an exhibition at the R.I.B.A. of the designs submitted for the Birmingham Civic Centre Competition.

Studentship.—The following Probationers were elected Students of the R.I.B.A.:—

Ellen B. Alexander (University of Manchester), W. R. B. Bertram (Glasgow School of Architecture), J. E. W. Dallachy (Glasgow School of Architecture), G. A. Goldstone (University of Manchester), G. I. C. Hill (Architectural Association), L. E. King (University of London), W. H. McNicol (University of Manchester), M. S. Smith (Special Exemption), Ruth M. Tinker (Architectural Association), R. Ffolliott Willis (Architectural Association), Alan Woodrow (Architectural Association).

Resignations.—The following resignations were accepted with regret:—

A. O. Cave, F.R.I.B.A; W. G. Pidsley, A.R.I.B.A.; A. J. Phillips, L.R.I.B.A.

Application for Election as Subscriber.—One application was approved.

Application for Election as Licentiate under Section III (f) of the Supplemental Charter of 1925.—One application was approved.

LEGAL SECTION

NOTES ON CURRENT CASES

MAKING UP PRIVATE STREETS

In the recent case, Sunderland Corporation v. Priestman (1927, 2 Ch. 107), questions of considerable complication arose in connection with making up certain roads under the Public Health Act, 1875. By an agreement dated November 19, 1879, made between the Ecclesiastical Commissioners and the Sunderland Corporation, 13 acres of freehold land had been conveyed to the Corporation for the formation with other land acquired from an adjoining owner of a public park, the consideration for this conveyance being the provision by the Corporation of a sum of £2,500 for the erection by them to the satisfaction of the Commissioners' surveyor of a bridge and road over the Roker Gill and of three new roads forty feet wide. It was further provided by this agreement that as the Commissioners intended to lay out lands on the north side of road *B* to *D* and the west side of road *D* to *C* for sale as building sites, whenever, within 21 years, they should sell or convey any building site fronting on the above two roads, they would sell or convey the same to any purchaser subject to an agreement on the part of the purchaser to pay to the Corporation such a proportion of one moiety of the expenses incurred by the Corporation in making and completing the same as the extent of frontage of the land so conveyed bore to the whole length of the road.

By a lease dated June 12, 1885, the Commissioners had demised to R. Shadforth a plot of land on a building lease fronting on the road *B* to *D* for a term of 999 years from June 24, 1883, at a peppercorn rent until September 29, 1884, and thereafter at the yearly rent of £53, and the lease contained, amongst others, the following covenants by the lessee:—(1) that he should pay all taxes, charges, assessments, impositions, and outgoings, including all costs of and rates for paving, draining, or other improvements or works upon or under the said plot of land or any road or roads then or thereafter abutting upon or adjoining the land demised which any local board or other local authority might lawfully require to be paid by the owner or occupier; (2) within twelve months of these presents (if the road or roads abutting on the said plot had not been taken over by the local authority before the expiration of such period) he should pave, flag and channel such road or roads so far as they were co-extensive with the said plot; and (3) that within twelve months of these presents he should pay to the Mayor, etc., of Sunderland "such a proportion of one moiety of the expenses incurred by the said Mayor forming and completing the roads" as more the proportion specified above. It may be said here that the Court intimated that it was plain that the lease was framed on the footing that besides the lessee's liability to pay to the Corporation in pursuance of the agreement of 1879, some part of the expenses incurred by them in making up the roads, the lessee was also to be under liability to pay to the local authority charges for paving and making up the road.

The actual conveyance of the thirteen acres by the Commissioners to the Corporation was dated December 31, 1889, and in that conveyance it was recited that the roads *B* to *D* and *D* to *C* had not then been completed, the concreting of the footpaths having by agreement with the Commissioners been deferred, and the Commissioners were satisfied that the sum due of the sum of £2,500 would be expended by the Corporation in forming, making, and completing the last-mentioned roads, and the covenant as to inserting in the conveyance made by the Commissioners a clause as to the contribution by the purchaser was repeated in this conveyance but with a reference to the footpaths not having been concreted at that date. A house had been duly erected by R. Shadforth, and the defendant in these proceedings was his successor in title, but the two roads in question did not become part of the Borough of Sunderland until 1895.

From the above conveyance it appears that the bridge over Roker Gill with the road over it had been made and completed to the satisfaction of the Commissioners' surveyor, but that the roads *B* to *D* and *D* to *C* were incomplete as to the footpaths which had to be concreted, and so far as can be gathered from the report, that had remained the position until 1923. On July 31, 1923, the Corporation gave notice under section 150 of the Public Health Act, 1875, requiring the defendant amongst other frontagers to make up the road *B* to *D* which was now called "Side Cliff," and on the frontagers' failing to comply with the notices the Corporation made up the road themselves at a cost of £1,624 13s. 4d., and on March 4, 1925, notice of the sum due from the defendant as apportioned by their surveyor was served on the defendant. The sum thus apportioned was £388 8s., but this was subsequently reduced to £379 15s., and a demand for payment of this sum was made on August 11, 1925. Payment not having been made, a summons was taken out on October 3, 1925, asking for an order of the Court declaring the said sum to be a charge on the premises as from August 11 with interest at 5 per cent. (under section 257 of the Public Health Act, 1875) and the costs of the proceedings.

On the hearing of this summons, the defendant raised two points. Firstly, it was contended that section 257 confers two remedies: firstly, the right to take summary proceedings to recover the sum due, which remedy must be taken within six months; and secondly, a right to enforce the charge created on the premises; and that the second of these two remedies cannot be resorted to until the time within which the first can be taken has elapsed. In the second place, it was contended that, as it was shown by the conveyance of 1889 that the Corporation had not spent all the money which they were under obligation to spend on the roads under that conveyance, and they had not spent it since, they could not be heard to say these roads were not made up to their satisfaction, because it must be assumed against them that they had done everything that they ought to have done and made up the roads to their own satisfaction in the past, and spent all the money they ought to have spent in doing so.

The first of the above points is that of the greatest public interest. The Court held that the two remedies provided by section 257, the personal remedy to be enforced in a court of summary jurisdiction and the statutory charge, are concurrent and independent, and there is no obligation in the chargees to exercise their personal remedy before they enforce their charge, nor need they wait until the expiry of the six months during which the personal remedy can be enforced before seeking to enforce the charge in the High Court. The Court, in this finding, relied upon a dictum of Lord Justice Brett (as he then was) in Tottenham Local Board *v.* Rowell (15 Ch. Div. 378).

On the second point the Court held, first, that there was not evidence upon which it could find that all the money had not been expended, but secondly, that it was immaterial whether it was spent or not, for in 1879, when the agreement was entered into with the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, the Corporation was not the local authority for this area, but entered into that contract as any other individual or body might enter into a contract, and by that contract they undertook to make up the roads to the satisfaction of those Commissioners. It was immaterial whether or not the roads were completed, for in no case could the Corporation be said to be estopped from saying the roads were not made up to the satisfaction of the Corporation within the meaning of section 150 of the Public Health Act, 1875. The standard required by the Commissioners might be different from the standard by which it was necessary for the local authority to work in exercising their statutory powers under section 150; and further than this, the Court laid it down that where there is a public body having statutory duties to perform, and a statutory discretion to exercise, they can do nothing beforehand outside their statutory duty and acting as private contractors which can possibly be permitted to estop them from performing their statutory duty or exercising their statutory discretion.

This second ground of defence is a little difficult to follow. We have set it out as far as possible from the words used in the judgment as reported, and, so far as we understand it, it rather supports the observations we made in our third article on "Making-up New and Private Streets," August 20, 1926, on the case Barry *v.* Cadoxton Local Board (1895, 2 K.B. 110). We pointed out that that case is cited in some text books as an authority for the proposition that as regards other works than sewering a local authority can make up a street over and over again at the cost of the frontagers until it is taken over by the local authority, and there are expressions in the judgment of Mr. Justice Charles which support that view; but as a matter of fact, in that case the local authority had not previously exerted their powers under section 150, but another authority in the district of which the streets then were had simply approved the plans and specifications put forward by the owners of the land when laying out the streets. This approval, just as the previous contract made with the Commissioners in the case we are considering, was held not to prevent the local authority from exerting their statutory powers under section 150. When those powers have once been exerted, we pointed out that now, both under the Public Health Act, 1875, as well as the Private Street Works Act, 1892, when a street has once been made up, the majority in value of the owners can call upon the local authority to take it over. As regards the Public Health Act, this amendment was introduced by section 82 of the Public Health Act, 1925.

One other observation may be made in connection with this case. In our fourth article on "Making-up Streets," August 27, 1926, we drew attention to the fact that under the Public Health Act, where the apportionment is not questioned either by applying for arbitration within three months from receipt of the notice or by an appeal to the Minister within 21 days of the demand for payment, then, as regards the actual apportionment, it becomes binding and conclusive, and cannot be questioned in any subsequent proceedings, but that questions which go to show that the whole proceedings are bad can be raised when proceedings are taken to recover the sum.

In the case under consideration the actual sum apportioned seems not to have been questioned, and the first defence as to time clearly went to the extent of questioning the validity of the whole proceedings; but the second defence appears to raise more difficult points, but appears also to have raised an objection as to the whole liability. No question was raised on this point before the Court, and we therefore assume it did; and therefore it appears that such a defence can be raised not only in the summary proceedings, if any are taken to enforce the claim, but also when application is made to enforce a charge.

THE LONDON BUILDING ACTS AND THEIR APPLICATION—XXV.

By H. V. MILNES EMERSON, A.R.I.B.A.

Section 107.—This section provides for proceedings to enforce compliance with notice served by the Council for work to be done to make a structure safe. If the owner disputes the necessity of any of the requirements comprised in the notice, he may, by notice in writing to the Council within seven days from the service of the notice upon himself, require that the matter be referred to arbitration, and he may at the same time appoint an independent surveyor to report, in conjunction with the district surveyor, upon the condition of the structure, and such matters in dispute which cannot be settled between them shall be referred for final decision to a third surveyor acting as arbitrator. The notice requiring arbitration must contain the name of the surveyor appointed, otherwise the notice is not effective, and if the appointed surveyor and the district surveyor fail to report within seven days, the matter must then be dealt with by the arbitrator, such arbitrator having been appointed by the two surveyors concerned, or, in the event of their disagreeing, by a Petty Sessional Court on the application of either of them. The appointment of the arbitrator must be made before the owner's surveyor and the district surveyor enter upon the decision of the question in dispute, otherwise, in the event of a disagreement between the two surveyors, the matter would drop, as an arbitrator could not then be appointed. The arbitrator appointed must make his report within fourteen days.

Section 108 provides that notwithstanding a notice to refer the matter to arbitration the Council can obtain a Court order to pull down, repair, or secure such structure should the same be in such a dangerous condition as to require immediate attention.

Section 109.—(1) All expenses incurred by the Council in relation to the obtaining of any order as to a dangerous structure and carrying the same into effect under this part of this Act shall be paid by the owner of the structure but without prejudice to his right to recover the same from any person liable to the expenses of repairs.

(2) If the owner cannot be found or if on demand he refuse or neglect to pay the said expenses the Council after serving on him three months' notice of their intention to do so may if in their discretion they think fit sell the structure, but they shall after deducting from the proceeds of the sale the amount of all expenses incurred by them pay the surplus (if any) to the owner on demand.

Note.—The expenses provided for in this section are in addition to those payable to the district surveyor, etc., as provided for under Sections 113 and 117, also Schedule III, parts 2 and 4.

The term "owner" is defined in Section 5 (29), but under Section 175 this definition in regard to payment of expenses by owners includes the adjoining and building owners, the owner immediately entitled in possession to the premises or the occupier thereof, who shall be liable to pay any sum not exceeding in amount the rent due now or until the end of the tenancy, and if there are successive owners, each of them shall be liable to contribute to the expenses in proportion to his interest. If some of the owners liable to contribute cannot be found, the deficiency arising must be divided amongst the owners that can be found, and in event of default, one of several co-owners cannot refuse to pay on the ground that the others had not been summoned. Sub-section 2.—When the owner cannot be found, provision is made in Sections 188 and 196 for dealing with same and the time-limit for recovery of any surplus under the latter part of Sub-section 2 is six months from the date of refusal by the owner to comply with the demand.

Sections 110 to 117 inclusive.—These sections give power to the Council to sell the structure or pull down and sell the materials in payment of the expenses incurred in relation to dangerous structures, and if the proceeds of such sale are insufficient to pay these expenses then the Council have power to prevent the erection of any structure upon any part of the land until such expenses are paid, or to recover such expenses together with all costs in a summary manner. Power is also given to remove any persons from a dangerous structure with the consent of a Petty Sessional Court.

PART X.

Dangerous and Noxious Businesses.

Sections 118 to 121 inclusive.—These sections provide that any dangerous or noxious business shall not be built nearer than 50 ft. to any building or within 40 ft. of a public highway.

PART XI.

Dwelling-houses on Low-lying Land.

Section 122.—It shall not be lawful for any person upon land of which the surface is below the level of Trinity high-water mark and which is so situate as not to admit of being drained by gravitation into an existing sewer of the Council to erect any building to be used wholly or in part as a dwelling-house or to adapt any building to be used wholly or in part as a dwelling-house except with the permission of the Council, etc.

Note.—The Trinity high-water mark is 12 ft. 6 in. above the ordnance datum.

Note.—It has been held that drainage by gravitation into the sewer is at ordinary times and the Council cannot enforce such drainage at special times when surcharging of the sewer by storm-water prevents the drainage passing into the sewer. (Ellis *v.* L.C.C. (1904), 90 L.T. 206.)

Under the L.C.C. regulations dealing with dwelling-houses on low-lying land, you must not place the underside of the lowest floor of any permitted building at such a level as will render it liable to flooding, and the building must be properly and efficiently drained to the satisfaction of the engineer to the Council either into a local sewer or into a main sewer of the Council. It should be noted that all the sewers in the County of London do not belong to the Council, and where the sewer belongs to the local authority special regulations are sometimes in force regarding same.

When it is proposed to build upon ground which is below Trinity high-water mark and which cannot be drained by gravitation into an existing Council sewer, written application must be made to the Clerk of the Council for a licence. The application must state the nature and extent of the interest of the applicant in the buildings to be erected or adapted, together with plan and section of the lowest floor of such building and the curtileges thereof, also the position and course of the drainage system proposed, with level of lowest floor figured above or below ordnance datum as the case may be. Such plans and sections to be drawn to a scale of 8 ft. to 1 in. A block plan to a scale of not less than 1/2500 is also required showing the position of building or buildings, the local sewer into which it is proposed to drain same, and the connection of such local sewer with an existing Council sewer.

The Chief Engineer reports to the Council for or against the application, but if the licence is refused and the applicant objects to such refusal, or to any condition or regulation made by the Council in granting a licence or to any decision of the said Engineer, he may appeal to the Tribunal of Appeal.

QUANTITY SURVEYS IN THE U.S.A.

Mr. Oscar Euphrat, of Messrs. Euphrat & Hanly, structural engineers, Cincinnati, Ohio, in a recent address on this subject, delivered at the Second Annual Convention of the American Institute of Quantity Surveyors at Washington, D.C., said that the ultimate establishment of some general quantity system seemed to him to be one of the main objectives of the American Institute of Quantity Surveyors. That it would come about was only a question of time, because it was a scientific and fair way of doing business between the contractor and the owner. Of all parties concerned in the general quantity system, the owner was the one most vitally interested and also the one who knew least about it. The owner was the most interested party because he paid for the waste the present method entailed. When the owner undertook a construction project, the general contractor bought a copy, or several copies, of plans and specifications, and, in turn, asked a usual minimum of sub-contractors to quote a price for some particular specialised branch of construction. The sub-contractor then bought some more copies of plans and specifications. The next step was the preparation of quantity surveys by the general contractor and sub-contractor as a necessary preliminary to making quotations.

The general contractor's quantity survey consisted of those specialised branches of the construction which he himself executed together with a more or less approximate survey of some of the branches which he did not execute, but which he expected to buy from the sub-contractor specialist. The extent to which the general contractor did this latter depended largely on the location of his business and customs of the industry in that locality. The sub-contractor's quantity survey embraced only that branch of work in which he specialised. In due time the owner received a bid or quotation from each of the general contractors. Let him pause here for a moment and reflect on the money and time expended on his project up to this point. Money and time expended not in a reasonable or logical manner, but money and time spent in a vast duplication of effort, because there would have been made quantity surveys of general contract branches by all general contractors asked to quote prices by the owner, together with quantity surveys by all sub-contractors who had been asked to quote by all general contractors collectively.

It was conservatively estimated that the cost of the quantity surveys thus made was 2½ to 3 per cent. of the cost of the project under consideration, and of this, 2 to 2½ per cent. was due to duplication and was absolute waste, and for which the owner paid the bill. Now it was difficult, if not impossible, to make the owner understand or even believe this, because he was not at this point of the operation, nor at any other time, asked to write a cheque for this tremendous cost, and he said: "I don't pay, it's the contractor who pays, and judging from the way he solicited an opportunity to quote a price, he must be glad to pay, and evidently has no worries at all about it." The owner was entirely wrong in the first premise, because he did pay; and entirely right in the second premise, because the contractor knew that he (the contractor) did not pay and that the owner did. If the owner would for the moment revert to his own business, he would admit at once that in the preparation or manufacture of the goods he sold, he had a certain indirect or overhead expense which was not paid for by the buyer as such, or by cheque directly, but was nevertheless surely and inevitably paid for by the buyer; because it was included in the selling price. Just as surely and as inevitably does the owner pay the cost for the duplication and waste caused by so many quantity surveys, as that cost, which was an indirect or overhead expense in the contractor's business

certainly included in the general con-tor's and sub-contractor's selling price. There was one kind of owner who did not even one quantity survey, although he ht have been responsible for scores of m. This was the owner who, after he eived quotations, concluded that the pro- would cost more than he wished to spend, found himself unable to finance the opera-n, or just simply changed his mind and ew the whole thing over. He did not pay ent, but the other owner who did proceed h his project paid not only for the waste ch had occurred because of his own pro-, but also had saddled upon him the cost the quantity surveys occasioned by that er owner who abandoned his project. This eminently unfair, and this cost was no onsiderable part of the whole. He believed t the owner would now admit that he paid, that he would be bewildered and perhaps nbounded to realise that from 2 to 2½ per t. of the price he paid for a construction ject was positive waste, which could be ided by a general quantity survey sys-n. He could engage a competent quantity veyor to prepare one quantity survey of h branch of work for the use of all bidders ted to submit proposals, but that would eliminate the waste caused by other ers who might not be willing to do this, he (the particular owner), therefore, ld still have to pay his proportion of that ste, as well as the total cost of one survey. this they thought the owner was right, as y did not think it would be fair to increase burden of one owner as against another, n though in the long run all owners would benefited; nor would it be likely that ers to any considerable number could be uced to follow this course. Besides this, would be impracticable, if not impossible, introduce a general quantity survey sys-n until such a time as the system was re thoroughly understood, and there were ablished a sufficient number of quantity veyors of unquestioned ability and integrity fulfil the requirements and satisfy the eds of the entire construction industry.

They believed that the easiest and most ical way to bring about the general quan-y survey system was through and with the ntractor. Next to the owner the contractor s the most vitally interested party, because would eliminate that serious, unfair element competition in his business which no owner, less he be a contractor, had in his business; at was, the competition in quantity. Under general quantity survey system the con-ctor would meet his competitor on the ne basis that the owner met his, that was, the basis of quality and price. The owner uld furnish a bill of goods, and the con-ctor would quote a price on that bill. If the completion of the project it be found t the contractor had been required to fur-n more goods than contemplated in the inal bill, he would be compensated for ds under a supplementary bill, and con-sely, he would give credit for a supple-tary bill of goods not furnished. That ld put the contractor and owner in the tion of buyer and seller precisely on the e fair and equitable basis that the owner was with anybody except the contractor, the contractor was with anybody except owner.

would seem, then, that the contractor d lend his assistance and support to the duction of a general quantity survey m. Some of his (the speaker's) hearers t not agree with him when he said that ontractor was doing this. It was true, ost cases, that the contractors' Trade iation did not advocate—in fact, fre-ly opposed—the general survey system, ather advocated and urged strongly the lishment of what might be called an iation quantity system. Under this sys-he survey was made and paid for by Association and furnished to members If such a system were to come into al or universal use, while a step in the direction, it would still leave much to be desired, not only from the contractor's point of view, but also from the owner's. The contractor would still have competition in quantity, not, of course, with his fellow-Association member, but with his competitor outside the Association, and there would always be, as there always had been, competitors outside the Association. The owner would still pay, although in somewhat lesser degree, for duplication of quantity surveys and resultant waste, and that other owner who abandoned his project would still escape scot-free.

The general quantity survey system would surely become an established fact, not this year or next year, but at some time in the near future. It would come about, not by any chance or miracle, but through a natural process of education, following, as all things did, the lines of least resistance; hastened, however, by intelligent guidance which they believed could and should be provided by the American Institute of Quantity Surveyors as an organisation, and through the individual member by maintaining and sponsoring only ideals of the loftiest ethical standards in all his relations, which alone would secure for him the esteem and confidence of the owner, the contractor and the architect.

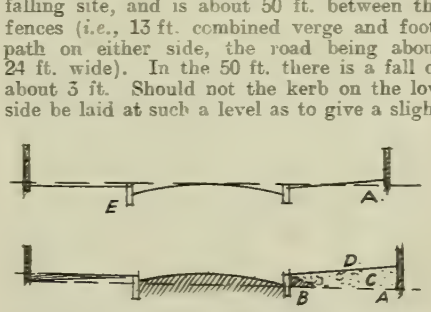
ARCHITECTS' & BUILDERS' INQUIRY BUREAU

We are glad to give questions and answers, but cannot accept responsibility for contributed replies, especially on legal matters.

May we appeal to our correspondents to submit their queries on paper of a size easily filed, and written as legibly as possible, or, better still, in typewriting?—Ed.

Road Construction.

Sir,—I am interested in the development of an estate, where the roads have been roughly made, wood railings put up, and the local authority has sewered and is kerbing. The main road runs at right angle across a falling site, and is about 50 ft. between the fences (*i.e.*, 13 ft. combined verge and footpath on either side, the road being about 24 ft. wide). In the 50 ft. there is a fall of about 3 ft. Should not the kerb on the low side be laid at such a level as to give a slight



A is the level of the existing land and footpath on the low side.
B is the kerb newly laid, backed up by clay from sewer trenches.
C is the filling that will be necessary.
D shows the footpath (if made) that will come halfway up the fence giving a drop of 2 ft. or more to the field building site level.
E. Had this kerb been laid at level A all this filling would have been unnecessary, and the building site would not have been 2 ft. lower than the footpath D.
The dotted lines show the approximate cross section of the levels.

fall in the existing footpath thereto, and the kerb on the other side laid at the same level? If the kerb on the other side is laid on the ground level there, and the kerb on the low side were heightened to that level, it brings the footpath and verge on the low side (they would have to be made up to about 2 ft. or more above the ground level there, half-way up the fence, or, in effect, the building sites there become 2 ft. or more below the road level). If any of your readers interested in the lay-out of estates or construction of roads could advise me, I should be extremely grateful.

Drysite.

Roof Insulation.

[Reply to "Inquirer," August 12.]

Sir,—If the undersides of the rafters are covered with ¼-in. dovetailed sheeting, 30-gauge and roughly plastered, a cheap and more satisfactory insulation will be obtained than by using boarding or boarding and felt, as the layer of air between the underside the roof covering and the surface of the dovetail sheeting (equal to the depth of the rafters) is a better non-conductor than a layer of boarding and felt. H. V. M. E.

Overhanging Barge Board: Question of Infringement.

Sir,—A new house has been built adjoining my house. The builder claims the right to put a barge board overhanging my roof. Assuming he has such a right, can my house now be identified? Where should a division line be shown? Ajax.

Sir,—Presumably no use was made of the inquirer's end wall next the new building, but the adjoining owner built up a wall independently, and on his own land, abutting on the end wall referred to. If this is so, then the division of the two properties is immediately between the two end walls so abutting; and the owner of the new building is not, in this instance, entitled to overhang the inquirer's roof by a barge board or otherwise. The latter can abate this nuisance himself, but inasmuch as he has no right to trespass, even to redress a grievance, he should, preferably, apply to the Court for an injunction to compel the adjoining owner to abate the nuisance, or bring an action for the money value of the damage caused by the interference, unless other terms can previously be negotiated. If this overhanging is allowed to remain, the common law right of the inquirer is infringed, and a prescriptive right may eventually be acquired to the overhanging barge board remaining, which would restrict the right of the inquirer to raise his building at any time he wishes to do so.

On the other hand, if the adjoining owner has made use of a party-wall, in rebuilding, then the division is half-way between the said wall, and the adjoining owner can, in this instance, overhang his barge board to the extent of half the said wall—but no more. And the inquirer (should he eventually desire to raise his building) has the use of the party-wall in like manner. Law.

Dampcourse.

[Reply to "Architect," August 19.]

Sir,—There is a satisfactory alternative to the "costly process of cutting and inserting a dampcourse in old damp walls." It is inserting 1½-in. small agricultural pipes 3 ft. 6 in. apart for one course, and the second course the same distance apart but central between the first course and 12 in. higher. Cut the hole as near the size required as possible, insert the tube to within 3 in. of inside of wall, give tube ½ in. fall outwards, and project about ¼ in.

Some years ago there was a firm who made a speciality of these tubes, but whose name I have forgotten. I have used them and had satisfactory results. They set up a circulation of air, drawing the moisture to the tube by capillary attraction, and evaporation completes the process. Circulation.

Building Estates.

[Reply to "Houseowner," August 19.]

Sir,—The statutory duties and powers of a surveyor to a local authority in respect to the apportionment of expenses under section 150 of the Public Health Act, 1875, or (where applicable) under the Private Street Works Act, 1892, of streets taken over by the local authority, are not available to the ordinary estate surveyor; and any apportionment the latter has made in respect to private streets laid out on an estate cannot be enforced under any statutes. Therefore, his ruling as to the apportionment, obviously, cannot have the "same weight" as that of the surveyor to the local authority. Nevertheless, the ruling of the surveyor to the estate as to apportionment of expenses, if reasonable, and complying with the agreements or covenants of the lease or conveyance, will be upheld in the Court; and if it is unreasonable the inquirer likewise has a remedy in the Court unless he can previously come to terms. Such matters, being of a highly technical character, are best decided by the parties agreeing to put their differences to arbitration. Law.

THE BUILDING TRADE

BOUNDARIES, FENCES AND TREES—IV.

OWNERSHIP OF TREES (Continued).

In our last article we were considering the question as to the right to lop branches of trees overhanging a neighbouring property, and we had shown that in Lemmon *v.* Webb (1895, A.C.1), the House of Lords, affirming the Court of Appeal, held that the owner of land over which the branches extends has a right to lop the branches without notice provided he can do so without trespassing on his neighbour's land. It was also held that no easement can be acquired in respect of the overhanging branches of trees. The reason why an easement cannot be acquired is given in the judgments delivered in the House of Lords and in the Court of Appeal, and Lord Justice Lindley put the matter thus: "Considering that no title is acquired to the space occupied by new wood, and that new wood not only lengthens but thickens old wood, and that new wood gradually formed over old wood cannot practically be removed as it grows, and considering the flexibility of branches and their constant motion, it is plain that the analogy sought to be established between an artificial building or projection hanging over a man's land and a branch of a tree is not sufficiently close to serve any useful purpose." The same reasoning applies in the case of the roots of trees, and even if possible more so, as there the element of secrecy comes in. The following statement from Gale on Easements, Sixth Edition, was approved in the Court of Appeal: "There appears to be no authority in the English law that in the absence of express stipulation an easement can be acquired by user to compel a man to submit to the penetration of his land by roots of a tree planted on his neighbour's soil. The principal objections to the acquisition of such an easement consist in the secrecy of the mode of enjoyment, and the perpetual change in the quantity of inconvenience imposed by it." This latter objection is that explained by Lord Justice Lindley.

The following statement by Lord Justice Kay in Lemmon *v.* Webb may be cited here, as it has a bearing upon some of the cases we shall deal with hereafter: "The result of the authorities appears to be this: The encroachment of the boughs and roots over and within the land of the adjoining owner is not a trespass or occupation of that land which by lapse of time could become a right. It is a nuisance. For any damage occasioned by this an action on the case would lie."

We may here refer to the recent case Simpson *v.* Webb (133 L.T. 46, *The Builder*, February 20, 1925) in case it should be taken to infringe any of the principles we have explained above. There two houses adjoining each other were owned by the same owner until 1918, when the plaintiff in this action acquired one of them. From 1912 a virginia creeper had been growing in the garden of the house not acquired by the plaintiff which ran over the house which he had purchased but did not overhang his property but merely clung to the wall of the house. In 1923 the defendant had purchased the other house, and this action was brought against him for trespass in respect of the creeper which it was alleged had choked a gutter on the house. The County Court judge had found in favour of the plaintiff and had awarded £2 damages in respect of the choking of the gutter and some question as to a gate-post having been attached to the house. The case went to a Divisional Court, and the Court held that there was an implied reservation in the grant of the house to the plaintiff that the gate-post and creeper should remain as they were but not to the extent that the creeper should be allowed to choke the gutter, and in this respect the award of damages should stand.

It will be seen that this case has really no bearing upon the principles we have stated as applying to trees, as it was not an easement acquired by prescription but by an implied grant, and therefore did not fall within the passage from Gale on Easements quoted above, "that in the absence of express stipulation an easement cannot be acquired by user," and, moreover, as the Court held in this case, the easement was obvious and therefore the other element of secrecy was absent.

An old decision which also turned upon a virginia creeper, Pickering *v.* Rudd (1 Stark 56), but where the adjoining houses simply belonged to adjoining owners and no question arose as to the original grant made by one owner as to both houses, followed the principles we have mentioned as applying to trees. In that case the creeper which grew in the plaintiff's garden had spread itself over the defendant's house. The defendant, without touching the surface of the plaintiff's premises, had reached the creeper by means of a scaffolding suspended over the plaintiff's garden by ropes and had cut away the portions of the creeper which clung to his house. It was admitted on the record that the creeper was mischievous to some extent, and the jury in these circumstances was directed that the issue was whether the defendant, in removing the mischief from his house, had done any damage to the tree which might have been avoided, and the jury returned a verdict for the defendant and the King's Bench refused to grant a new trial.

We have now considered the ownership of trees near boundaries and the rights of neighbouring owners to lop branches or to cut roots, but there is a further question to be referred to: the ownership of fruit or timber taken or cut from overhanging branches.

Fruit and Timber on Overhanging Branches.

In a recent case Mills *v.* Brooker (1919, 1 K.B. 247, *The Builder*, September 26, 1919), the plaintiff was the owner of ten apple trees which grew close to his boundary, the branches of which overhung the defendant's land. The defendant picked apples from the overhanging branches amounting to some bushels and sold them. The plaintiff sued him for the conversion of the apples, and a Divisional Court, affirming the decision of the County Court judge, held that the fruit belonged to the owner of the trees, and the fact that the fruit had been severed from the overhanging branches did not cause him to lose the property in the fruit. As the defendant had actually appropriated the fruit to his own use, it was held that he was liable for conversion, but the Court expressed no opinion what the plaintiff's remedy would have been had the defendant merely severed the fruit without appropriating it.

As we have shown, an adjoining owner has the right to lop overhanging branches if he does not enter upon his neighbour's land to do so (Lemmon *v.* Webb, 1894, 3 Ch. 1; 1895, A.C.1) so long as he does not do unnecessary damage to the tree (Pickering *v.* Rudd, 1 Stark 56), but the case Mills *v.* Brooker raises the question as to whether, if there is any value in the timber so severed, it can be retained by the person who has lopped the trees or how it can be claimed by the owner of the tree. The doubt expressed by the Court as to what remedy would have been open to the plaintiff had the defendant merely severed the fruit apparently arose from the affinity of the right to lop the branches, but on the other hand conversion would appear to apply as much to timber as to fruit.

In the very old case Masters *v.* Pollie, to which we referred in our third article, the dispute between the parties appears to have arisen in connection with this question. There was a large tree on the boundary of the plaintiff's property, the roots of which extended into the defendant's land. The plaintiff had cut down the tree and sawed into boards. The defendant went upon plaintiff's land and took away some of boards, claiming he was justified in so do by reason of the fact that the tree had b in part nourished by the defendant's s but in an action for trespass this plea was allowed.

There is a note in Viner's Abridgm which was cited by Lord Justice Kay Lemmon *v.* Webb that "If a tree grows a hedge and the fruit falls upon anothe ground the owner of the tree may go in take it," but this statement of the law very old and appears to require some qualifi tion, for it was held in another case, Anth *v.* Haney (1829, 8 Bing 186) that a plea an action for trespass that certain goods the defendant were on the plaintiff's la and the defendant only entered the land remove them was bad, a decision agree with that in Masters *v.* Pollie, a case wh was decided in 1620, but if a person ta the goods of another and places them on own land it is said in Patrick *v.* Colen (1838, 3 M. & W. 483) the owner may en the land for the purpose of retaking them.

As the parties in the case of trees boundaries may be tenants in common, as have shown above, it is obvious that n questions as to ownership may arise in c nection with the timber, but in the case are considering where the ownership of t tree is not in question but only the timber fruit upon overhanging branches, the safe course would appear to be for the pers claiming the timber or fruit not to enter t adjoining owner's land without applying f leave to come and remove the timber or fru and if such leave is refused then to make demand for the fruit or timber, for a dema and refusal is evidence (though not proof) conversion. Hollins *v.* Fowler (L.R. 7 H. 757).

Even if it should prove that the adjoini owner was a tenant in common of the t in question, the course we recommend wou tend to elicit this fact in a peaceful mann and avoid the risks of an action for trespa being brought. So far we have been consid ing the ownership of trees in boundaries, b ownership carries with it liabilities, and our next article we shall consider the liab ties attaching to the ownership of trees boundaries and near highways.

PURCHASERS OF PROPERT AND TOWN PLANNING

We desire to draw immediate attent to a recent decision *In re* Forsey a Hollebone's Contract (*Weekly Notes*, June 1 as it raised an important point purchasers of property. By a contra dated December 10, 1926, the purcha had agreed to purchase certain freeh premises in Eastbourne as an estate fee simple, free from incumbrances except thereinafter mentioned, at a price of £3,2 Clause 5 of the contract provided that property was sold subject to the restric covenants contained or referred to in a veyance dated September 28, 1925.

The deposit money was paid by the chaser on the same day that the cont was entered into. On December 30, the chaser's solicitors applied to the Town C for an official search of the register of l land charges, and received a certificate sh ing that the property was subject to a r lution passed by the county borough of E bourne, dated October 26, 1925, under Town-Planning Act, 1925. Neither the ve nor the purchaser were aware of this res tion at the date of the contract.

The purchaser took out a summons u section 49 of the Law of Property Act, 1 asking for a declaration that the vendor not shown a good title to the property

s resolution, registered as a land charge, stituted an incumbrance within clause 1 the contract, and he claimed repayment of deposit money and the costs of investiing the title.

The Court said that, under the contract, it s clear that the expression "incumbrance" "incumbrances" must be read as extendto restrictive or other covenants affecting land, and under section 15, subsection (7), the Land Charges Act, 1925, any resolun passed by a local authority to prepare adopt a town-planning scheme was to be med to be a restrictive covenant: Section of the Land Charges Act had, however, n repealed by the Law of Property mendment) Act, 1926, and a new subsecn substituted for it, which omits the detion of such a resolution being deemed be a restrictive covenant and makes the ie to be simply registered as a land charge. us the Court held that the matter now s at large, and the Town-Planning Act, 5. must alone be looked to for a solution the question, and under section 2, subtion (2), of that Act, a town-planning eme prepared or adopted shall not have ct unless and until it is approved by order the Minister, and such approval may be hheld. Thus the Court held that at sent there was only a potential interference h the enjoyment of the property, and until t had ripened into an actual interference was impossible to say an incumbrance was posed upon the land by the mere passing the resolution.

t was, however, further held that even this were an incumbrance, it was an inmbrance of which the purchaser had notice der section 198 of the Law of Property t, 1925, of such a nature as to preclude n from repudiating the purchase.

That section provides: "The registration any instrument or matter under the prosions of the Land Charges Act, or any actment which replaces it, in any register pt at the land registry or elsewhere, shall deemed to constitute actual notice of such strument or matter, and of the fact of such gistration to all persons and for all purses connected with the land affected. . . ."

this case, no scheme under the Townnning Act had been prepared, and the ms of the resolution were not given in Report. The so-called simplification of the w of Property at present has considerably nplicated the law with a number of new tutes, which, as will be seen above, are stantly being altered and which, although ng a bulky volume, have all to be read e or less together.

What is the lesson to be learned from this ? At the time that a contract of purse is being entered into, searches, of se, are not instituted, but words are ined in the contract which are intended to t every eventuality. In the present case word "incumbrance," owing to one of lightning changes in the law between the ing of the Land Charges Act and the of Property Act in 1925 and its ndment in 1926, failed to embrace a regisl land charge, and in future purchasers t be careful in their contracts to guard nst such charges specifically, or else inte a search of the register before entering the preliminary contract.

NEW BUILDINGS IN LONDON

Baron's Court.—Nursing Home.—On a e in Gledstanes-road, Baron's Court, ng on to Queen's Club Grounds, it is osed to erect a nursing home for Miss . Purdy, 14, Comeragh-road, W.14. s have been prepared by Mr. H. Paul, .B.A., 23, Queen Anne's-gate, S.W.1.

Bermondsey. — Extensions. — Messrs. G. roy & Co. have prepared the quantities xtensions to the Central Library build- Spa-road, Bermondsey. Tenders are now being invited and the work is for the Borough Council.

Croydon.—School.—The governors of the Whitgift Foundation have decided to build a new grammar school at Haling Park, Croydon, to accommodate 700 boys. No architect has yet been appointed for the scheme.

Dagenham.—Premises.—The Co-operative Society has acquired a site, at a cost of £3,000, adjoining the present premises, for store extensions, which, when completed, will give a frontage of 179 ft.

Enfield.—Houses.—Sir W. Prescott & Sons, Ltd., have secured the contract for the erection of 244 houses on the Albany-park site, Enfield, for the Urban District Council. The amount of the accepted tender is £93,629.

Hanwell.—Housing Scheme.—Operations are shortly to be commenced on the erection of over 100 houses on the Seward Estate, Hanwell. The architects are Messrs. Tyler & Tyler, 51, The Mall, Ealing, and the contractors are Messrs. Walters & Blake, Ltd., Kingston-road, Ealing.

Ilford.—Church.—The foundation stones for a new United Methodist Church, to be erected at the corner of Eastern-avenue and The Drive, have been laid. The architects are Messrs. George Baines and Son, F.F.R.I.B.A., A.I.Struct.E., 121, Victoria-street, Westminster, S.W.1. The contract amount is £15,767, and Mr. A. E. Symes, of Stratford, E., is the contractor.

Kentish Town.—School Rebuilding.—Lady Margaret-road Wesleyan Sunday School, Kentish Town, is being rebuilt at a cost of £5,500. Rev. Frederic Ellis, 4, Lady Margaret-road, Kentish Town, is in charge of the scheme.

Kenton.—School.—The Middlesex Education Committee are proposing to erect an elementary school for about 350 children at Kenton, near Wembley.

Piccadilly.—Theatre.—A scheme is afoot for the erection of a new theatre, on a site near Piccadilly-circus. The theatre will cost about £200,000 to £230,000 to build. There will be seating capacity for about 1,750 people. Mr. Laddie Cliff, the comedian, is mentioned in connection with the scheme. No architect has yet been appointed, but we understand that the contract is likely to be secured by a well-known London firm of builders.

Reigate.—Houses.—On a site in Smokelane, Reigate, the Town Council are inviting tenders for the erection of 26 houses. The plans have been prepared by the Borough Surveyor, Mr. F. T. Clayton.

Strand. — Structural Alterations. — Extensive alterations and internal additions, as well as the building of two new floors, are being carried out to the old *Morning Post* building at Wellington-street, in the Strand. Messrs. George & T. S. Vickery, of 50, Gresham-street, E.C.2, are the architects, and Messrs. Trollope & Colls the contractors.

Strand.—Improvements.—Work has been started on the block of buildings between Adam-street and Cecil-chambers. Nos. 73, 74 and 75, Strand, and Nos. 11 and 12, Adam-street, are to be pulled down. The road, when the work is completed, will be on a level with the Tivoli and Cecil-chambers. We understand that the new premises to be erected on this site are for Messrs. H. Appenrodt, Ltd. No architect has yet been appointed.

Twickenham.—Enlargement.—The English Rugby International Committee are considering a scheme for the enlargement of the ground. The east stand is to be made into a double-decker, and the terrace at the south entrance is to be extended back to provide accommodation for another 10,000 people.

Wembley.—Cottages.—The Wembley Urban District Council are to erect 76 cottages on a site at Christchurch estate, near Ealing-road.

BY-LAWS AND NEW BUILDINGS

The case of which we published a brief report in our issue of July 1 [Attorney-General (at the relation of the Uxbridge Urban District Council) against James Ellis and Others] is a little difficult to follow as reported.

It appears that there was a building consisting of a stable and harness-room with other rooms above, and that in July, 1922, the appellant had converted this building into two separate dwelling-houses without depositing plans as required by the by-laws in force, and on proceedings being taken the only defence raised was that the building, being an ancient Tudor building erected some 400 years ago, was not subject to the by-laws and did not come within any statutory definition which would make it a "new building," or the operation "the erection of a new building." The "Others" made parties to the proceedings appear to have been tenants who had taken the premises after conversion. The Court below had held that the operation amounted to the erection of a "new building" within the by-laws in force, and made the declaration applied for as against the appellant, but made no order as against his tenants. The Court of Appeal affirmed this judgment without calling upon counsel for the respondents.

The only difficulty in the case is to see on what possible conception of the law the above defence can have been raised. No particulars are given in the report as to the actual nature of the operations carried out, or whether any portion of the building before conversion was being used for the purposes of a dwelling-house, but this much appears clear, that the building, by the operations carried out, had been converted into two dwelling-houses, and it was not thus a case where any question arose as to whether an alteration or addition made the building a "new building," as, for example, in the case of The Governors of Repton School *v.* Repton Rural District Council (1918, 2 K.B. 133; *The Builder*, May 17, 1918).

The Statutes seem to be quite clear that operations which will convert either a building not originally constructed for human habitation into a dwelling-house, or even a building originally constructed as a dwelling-house, into more than one dwelling-house shall be considered the erection of a "new building" and thus become subject to the by-laws.

Thus, section 159 of the Public Health Act, 1875, lays it down that "the conversion into a dwelling-house of any building not originally constructed for human habitation, or the conversion into more than one dwelling-house of a building originally constructed as one dwelling house only, shall be considered the erection of a new building. This section was amplified but not repealed in section 23 of the Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1907, a section which occurs in Part II., a Part of the Act which is applied by the Ministry of Health on the application of the local authority. It repeats in paragraph (*b*) the passage quoted above, and in paragraph (*c*) contains a further provision, "the reconversion into a dwelling-house of any building which has been discontinued as, or appropriated for any purpose other than that of a dwelling-house," shall be deemed to be the erection of a new building. We are only dealing with the case on the point of conversion, so it is unnecessary to refer to the paragraphs in the sections relating to reconstruction and to additions to existing buildings.

The age of the house is clearly immaterial under the sections, but as these sections are based on sanitary reasons, it is apparent that the age of the house, far from being a ground for exemption, rather calls for vigilance in the enforcement of the law.

Builder's Estate.

Mr. James Wilson Langdon, of Mount Hawke, St. Agnes, Cornwall, retired builder, left £23,037.

RATES OF WAGES IN THE BUILDING TRADE

[Every endeavour is made to ensure accuracy but we cannot be responsible for errors.]

	Masons	Brick-layers.	Car-penters Joiners	Plas-terers.	Slaters.	Plum-bers.	Pain-ters.	Lab-ourers.
Aberdare	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Accrington	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Alfreton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Alnwick	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Altrincham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Ashford (Kent)	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Ashington	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Ashton-under-Lyne	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Aylesbury	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Aylsham	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Banbury	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Barnsley	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Barnstaple	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Barrow-in-Furness	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Barry	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Basingstoke	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Bath	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Bedford	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Berwick	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Bexhill	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Birkenhead	1/10	1/10	1/10	1/11	1/10	1/10	1/9½	1/4½
Birmingham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bishop Auckland	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Blackburn	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Blackpool	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bolton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bournemouth	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Bradford	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bradford-on-Avon	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/3½	1/0½
Braintree	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Brentwood	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Bridgwater	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Bridlington	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Brighton	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Bristol	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bromsgrove	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Bromyard	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0½
Bungay	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
Burnley	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Burton-on-Trent	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bury	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Buxton	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Cambridge	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Canterbury	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Cardiff	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Carlisle	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Chatham	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Chelmsford	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Cheltenham	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Chester	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Chesterfield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Chorley	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Cirencester	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/1
Clacton	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Colchester	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Coventry	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Cranbrook	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
Crewe	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Cromer	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Darlington	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Deal	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Denbigh	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Derby	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Devizes	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/3½	1/0½
Dewsbury	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Doncaster	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Dorchester	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/3½	1/0½
Dorking	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Dovercourt	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Driffield	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Droitwich	1/6½	1/6½	1/5½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Dudley	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Durham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Eastbourne	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
E. Glam. (Mon. Val.)	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Ely	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Exeter	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/6	1/2½
Exmouth	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Fakenham	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Felixstowe	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Folkestone	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Frome	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Glossop	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¼
Gloucester	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/5½	1/2
Godalming	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Goole	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Gosport	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Grantham	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Great Yarmouth	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Grimsby	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Guildford	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Halifax	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Harpenden	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Harrogate	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Hartlepools	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Harwich	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Hastings	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Hatfield	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Hednesford	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Hereford	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/5	1/1½
Herne Bay	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Hertford	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Hitchin	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Hoddesdon	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Holt	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
Huddersfield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Hull	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Hunstanton	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Huntingdon	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Isle of Wight	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0½
Ipswich	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Keighley	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Kettering	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Kidderminster	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
King's Lynn	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Lancaster	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Leamington Spa	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½

	Masons	Brick-layers.	Car-penters Joiners	Plas-terers.	Slaters	Plum-bers.	Pain-ters.	La-ou
Leeds	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/
Leicester	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/
Leighton Buzzard	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/
Lichfield	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/
Lincoln	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/
Littlehampton	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/
Liverpool	1/10	1/10	1/10	1/11	1/10	1/10	1/9½	1/
Llandudno	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/
Llanelly	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/
London:								
12 m. radius	1/9½	1/9½	1/9½	1/9½	1/9½	1/9½	1/8½	1/
12–15 m. radius	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/8	1/
Loughborough	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/
Lowestoft	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/
Luton	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/
Macclesfield	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/
Maidstone	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/
Malvern	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/
Manchester	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/
Mansfield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/
Margate	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/
Market Harb'rough	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/
Matlock	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/
Melton Constable	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/
Melton Mowbray	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/
Merthyr Tydfil	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/
Middlesbrough	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/
Newark	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/
Newbury	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/
Newcastle-on-Tyne	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/
Newcastle-ur-Lyme	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/
New Forest	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/
Newmarket	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/
Newport, Mon.	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/
Northampton	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/
Norwich	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/
Nottingham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/
Nuneaton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/
Oakham	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/
Oldham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/
Oxford	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/
Paignton	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/
Peterborough	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/
Plymouth	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/7	1/
Pontypridd	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/
Portsmouth	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/
Preston	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/
Ramsgate	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/
Reading	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/
Redcar	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/
Redditch	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/
Reigate	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/
Retford	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/
Ripon	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/
Rochdale	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/
Rochester	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/
Rugby	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/
Saffron Walden	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/
St. Albans	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/
St. Helens	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/
Sawbridgeworth	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/
Saxmundham	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/
Scarborough	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/
Sevenoaks	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/
Sheffield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/
Shrewsbury	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/
Sittingbourne	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/
Southampton	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/
Southend-on-Sea	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/
Southport	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/
South Shields	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/
Stevenage	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/
Stockport	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/
Stockton-on-Tees	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/
Stoke-on-Trent	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/
Stourbridge	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/
Stourport	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/
Stowmarket	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/
Stratford-on-Avon	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/
Stroud	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5	1/
Sunderland	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/
Swaffham	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/
Swansea	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/
Swindon	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/5	1/
Tamworth	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/
Taunton	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/
Thetford	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/
Torquay	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/
Totnes	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/4½	1/
Trowbridge	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/3½	1/
Tunbridge Wells	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/
Uttoxeter	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/
Wakefield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/
Walsall	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/
Wallsend	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/
Warminster	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/
Warrington	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/
Warwick	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/
Wells (Norfolk)	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/
Welwyn Gar. City	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/
West Bromwich	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/
Weston-sup.-Mare	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/
Weymouth	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/
Whitby	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/
Wigan	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/
Winchester	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/
Windsor	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/
Wisbech	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/
Wolverhampton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/
Woodbridge	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/
Worcester	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/
Worksop	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/
Worthing	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/
Wrexham	1–7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/
Wroxham	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/
Wymondham	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/
York	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/

(For rates of wages in the Building Trade in Scotland see page 332.)

CONTRACTS, COMPETITIONS, &c.

some contracts still open, but not included in this List, see previous issues. Those with an asterisk dvertised in this number. Certain conditions beyond those given in the following information are ed in some cases, such as that advertisers do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender; a fair wages clause shall be observed; that no allowance will be made for tenders; and that deposits turned on receipt of a bona-fide tender unless stated to the contrary.

date given at the commencement of each paragraph is the latest date when the tender, or the names of those g to submit tenders, may be sent in; the name and address at the end is the person from whom or place quantities, forms of tender, &c., may be obtained.

lowing is a list of abbreviations:—Borough Surveyor, B.S.; Borough Engineer, B.E.; District Surveyor, Clerk, C.; Town Clerk, T.C.; County Engineer, C.E.; County Surveyor, C.S.; County Architect, C.A.; yor, S.; Engineer, E.; Borough Architect, B.A.; Architect, A.

LDING. PAINTING, ELECTRIC LIGHTING, HEATING, ETC.

GUST 29.—**Bexhill-on-Sea.**—POST OFFICE AND PHONE EXCHANGE.—Erection of, for the Com- oners of His Majesty's Works. Contracts Branch, Charles-st., London, S.W.1. Deposit £1 1s. ues payable to the Commissioners.)

GUST 29.—**Blackpool.**—ELECTRICITY UNDER- G.—Building of an electricity sub-station at pool, for the Joint Corporations of Blackpool reston. J. A. Robertson, 20, Brazennose-st., ester. Dep. £2 2s.

. 29.—**Cardenden.**—HOUSES.—Plaster and fenc- orks of 50 houses at Woodend site, Cardenden. Villiamson, F.R.I.BA., architect, Kirkcaldy. £1 1s.

GUST 29.—**Cardiff.**—ALTERATIONS.—Alterations Canton Liberal Institute, Cowbridge-rd., Cardiff. ott & Smith, Architects, 4, Park-place. Dep.

GUST 29.—**Chichester.**—PAINTING.—Also repairs embly room, ante-room, etc., at Council House, -st., for T.C. City Engineer, 61, North-st.

GUST 29.—**Dunsany.**—SCHOOL.—National school nsany, Co. Meath. Architect's office, 4, Grafton- ublin.

GUST 29.—**Edlington.**—JUNIOR MINING CENTRE.— ades for the erection of junior mining centre, for est Riding E.C. Education Department, County Wakefield.

GUST 29.—**Epsom.**—COTTAGES.—Twelve cottages he construction of road, fencing, etc., at Fair ane, Chessington, for the R.D.C. F. A. Pratley, yor, Ashley House.

GUST 29.—**Friern Barnet.**—CONCRETE FOUNDA- —Construction of concrete foundations and age to pavilions at Friary Park and Halliwick eation Ground, for U.D.C. J. Montague Gameson, .M.Inst.C.E., E. and S., to the Council.

G. 29.—**Marlow.**—DEMOLITION.—Of house and at junction of Dean-st., and Chapel-st., for Bucks E. Winfield, C.S., Lloyds Bank-chambers, sbury.

G. 29.—**Saffron Walden.**—ENCLOSURE.—Lift osure at Poor Law Institution, for B.G. J. A. S. y. C., King-st

GUST 29.—**Southend.**—EXTENSION OF SIDING.— nsion to the North Station siding of the promenade comprising cast-iron piles, steelwork and timber , for C.B. Robert H. Dyer, B.E., Municipal- ., Southend-on-Sea. Dep. £2.

GUST 29.—**Upminster.**—TELEPHONE EXCHANGE.— ion of, for the Commissioners of His Majesty's s. Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, 1. Deposit £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the missioners.)

GUST 29. **W.C. District Post Office.**—INTERNAL NING AND EXTERNAL PAINTING.—For the Com- oners of His Majesty's Works, Contracts Branch, Charles-st., London, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s. ues payable to the Commissioners.)

GUST 29.—**Wakefield.**—PAINTING.—External of work and ironwork in connection with houses d at Hamel-rise, Wortley-pl., St. Helen's-av., Wanneville housing estates, for U.D.C. A. t, C., Barnsley-rd., Hemsworth.

GUST 29.—**Wallingford.**—DECORATION.—Decora- to certain of their houses at Didcot, East and Hagbourne, Aston, Cholsey, Brightwell and Long nham, for R.D.C. P. C. A. Slade, 7, St. Martin's- allingford, Berks.

GUST 29.—**Wellingborough.**—COWSHED.—At sew- arm, "Irthlingborough Grange," for U.D.C. Henshaw, S.

. 30.—**Brighton.**—REPAIRS.—Comprising ex- painting, repairs and renovations, etc., at (1) law institution and infirmaries, Elm-gr.; (2) n Farm schools, near Brighton, for B.G. E. W. 6, Old Steine.

. 30.—**Claudy.**—SCHOOL.—Public elementary at Upper Cumber, Claudy, County London- for Government of Northern Ireland. Secretary, ry of Finance, 15, Donegall-sq. West, Belfast.

UST 30.—**Edinburgh.**—REPAIRS.—Preparatory to roofs at Craiglockhart Poorhouse, for P.C. Johnston, F.R.I.B.A., 47, Charlotte-st., Leith.

UST 30.—**Isle of Wight.**—HOUSES.—3 pairs of at Dubbers, Godshill, for the R.D.C. Reginald , P.A.S.I., 6, Shooters-hill, Cowes. Dep. £2 2s.

. 30.—**Maesteg.**—ELECTRIC LIGHT.—Installa- 200 or more houses at Maesteg, Nantyffyllon erau, for U.D.C. E. and S.

ST 30.—**Rochdale.**—HOUSES.—192 on Castleton or C.B. S. H. Morgan B.S. Dep. £2 2s.

ST 30.—**Surrey.**—HOUSES.—Erection of twenty- -parlour, at Upper Warlingham, for the God- .D.C. Council's Architect, Sydney F. Ever- A.R.I.B.A., Lloyd's Bank-chmbrs., Oxted. 3s.

ST 31.—**Ashton-under-Lyne.**—HOUSES.—8 non-parlour type, for Corporation. J. Row- B.S. Dep. £2 2s.

AUGUST 31.—**Chorley.**—WIRING.—Also fitting of electric light at St. Peter's church. R. Higham, 74, Park-rd. Dep. £4.

AUGUST 31.—**Dublin.**—COURT.—Supreme court at the Four Courts, Dublin, for the C.P.W. T. Cassedy, Secretary. Dep. £10.

AUGUST 31.—**Dublin and Sligo.**—ROOFING AND HEATING.—(a) Re-roofing in timber, felt and glass, engine shed, grand canal dock, near Westland-row; (b) central heating of company's hotel at Sligo, for Great Southern Railway. C. E. Riley, Secretary, Kingsbridge Station, Dublin. Dep. (each contract) £1 1s.

AUGUST 31.—**Lichfield.**—CLOCK TOWER.—Dismantling and rebuilding of clock tower for the C.C. Town Clerk, Guildhall, Lichfield. Dep. £1 1s. (payable to the Lichfield Corporation).

AUGUST 31.—**Newcastle-upon-Tyne.**—ADDITIONS.—Additional department for 350 scholars at the Walker Gate Council school, Sutton-st., for C.B. Marshall & Tweedy, FF.R.I.B.A. Dep. £2.

AUGUST 31.—**Oxford.**—HOUSES.—Erection of 92 parlour-type houses in three separate contracts as follows: (1) London-rd., 28 houses; (2) Gipsy-la., 48 houses; (3) Shotover-rd., 16 houses, for the Corporation. City Engineer, City of Oxford, Town Hall, Oxford. Dep. £5.

AUGUST 31.—**Pateley Bridge.**—HOUSES.—4 scullery-type houses on Railway-rd., housing site, for R.D.C. E. Moorhouse, C. Dep. £1.

AUGUST 31.—**St. Austell.**—VESTRIES.—At Treverbyn church, St. Austell. Cowell, Drewitt & Wheatly, A.R.I.B.A., Mansion House, Truro.

AUGUST 31.—**St. Neots.**—HOUSES.—8 parlour type and 18 non-parlour type on Cambridge-st., housing site, for U.D.C. R. I. Weymouth. Dep. £2 2s.

AUGUST 31.—**Stafford.**—SCHOOL.—Erection of a new department to accommodate 544 senior boys and girls at Brierley-hill, Mill-street Council school, for the Staffs E.C. F A Hughes, Director of Education, County Education Offices Stafford. Dep. £3 3s.

AUGUST 31.—**Staffordshire.**—BUILDING WORKS.—For E.C. Brierley Hill Mill-st. Council school, new department to accommodate 544 senior boys and girls; Featherstone (near Wolverhampton), new school to accommodate 200 senior (mixed) children; Tamworth girls' high school, extensions, comprising 4 additional classrooms, staff room and library, enlargement of laboratory and assembly hall, &c.; Wednesbury County Technical College, extensions, comprising shop, laboratories, &c. F. A. Hughes, Director of Education, County Education offices, Stafford. Dep. (each work) £3 3s.

AUGUST 31.—**Stalybridge.**—DECORATION.—Of Council chamber, for Town Hall Committee. B.S.

AUGUST 31.—**Stoke-on-Trent.**—PAINTING.—Outside at the Infectious Diseases Hospital, for the Corporation. E. Jones, F.R.I.B.A., 10, Albion-st., Hanley.

AUGUST 31.—**Tullamore.**—HOUSES.—Nine houses at Tullamore, Offaly, for the U.D.C. T. F. McNamara & Sons, architects, 5, Dawson-st., Dublin.

AUGUST 31.—**West Kent.**—HOSPITAL BUILDINGS.—Administration block at the Isolation hospital, Skymcorner, Bromley Common, Kent, for the West Kent Joint Hospital Board. Arthur B. Coomber, secretary, Offices of the Board, Park House, Bromley, Kent. Dep. £3 3s.

AUGUST 31.—**Woking.**—COVERED SWIMMING BATH.—Erection of, which will be used during the winter months for concerts, etc., and with a range of slipper baths attached. R. Mossop, Clerk, Council Offices, Woking, endorsed "Chartered Architect."

SEPTEMBER 1.—**Castlewellan, Ireland.**—HALL.—Erection of a new Masonic Hall in Castlewellan. Munce & Kennedy, F.R.I.B.A., 11, Wellington-pl., Belfast.

SEPT. 1.—**Chesterfield.**—HOUSES.—32 A3 type houses on the continuation of Tapton View-rd. and Gloucester-rd., on the Highfield Hall estate, and 43 houses, comprising 42 A2 type and 1 B3 type in St. Augustine's Mount on the St. Augustine's housing estate, for T.C. P. Morris, T.C. Dep. £2 2s.

SEPTEMBER 1.—**Manchester.**—ALTERATIONS.—To ladies' conveniences at Whitworth-pk., for T.C. City A. Dep. £1 1s.

SEPTEMBER 1.—**Manchester.**—FENCING.—Supply and erection of wrought-iron fencing and gates at open space, West Point, Levenshulme, for T.C. City E. Dep. £2.

SEPTEMBER 1.—**Salford.**—PAINTING.—Also limewashing in and about the basement at Agecroft power station; also painting all steel, iron and wood work in connection with conveyors, crane, weighing machines, etc., at Clifton Junction coal sidings, for T.C. City Electrical Engineer.

SEPTEMBER 2.—**North Bromsgrove.**—DEPOT.—Surveyor's office and construction of a council depot, together with various steelwork erections, for U.D.C. G. W. Booth, S.

SEPTEMBER 2.—**Southbourne.**—TELEPHONE EXCHANGE.—Erection of for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Office of Works, Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the Commissioners.)

SEPT. 3.—**Margate.**—ALTERATIONS.—To coal store at waterworks pumping station at Wingham, near Canterbury, for T.C. B.E. and S., 13, Grosvenor-pl.

SEPTEMBER 2.—**West Didsbury.**—POST OFFICE.—Erection and completion of for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Office of Works, Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the Commissioners.)

SEPTEMBER 3.—**Edinburgh.**—ELECTRIC LIGHTING.—Installation of electric lighting in the following dwelling houses: (a) 352 dwelling-houses at Stenhouse Mills Scheme, Development No. 1: (b) 388 dwelling-houses at Stenhouse Mills Scheme, Development No. 2; (c) 348 houses at Prestonfield, for the Corporation. Engineer's Office, Dewar-pl. Dep. (each section) £1 1s.

SEPTEMBER 3.—**Glasgow.**—IMPROVEMENT SCHEME.—At Argyle-st., and Oswald-st., (alterations) for Corporation. Office of Public Works, 64, Cochrane-st. Dep. £2 2s.

SEPTEMBER 3.—**Oxford.**—DWELLINGS.—4 pairs of dwellings for police, for T.C. Estate Surveyor.

SEPTEMBER 3.—**Scarborough.**—CLUB HOUSE.—Golf club house, for North Cliff Golf Club. Harry W. Smith, A.M.I.C.E., B.E., Town Hall, Scarborough. Dep. £2 2s.

SEPT. 3.—**Walsall.**—HOUSES.—5, with shops, at corner of Hollemeadow-av., and Guild-av., Blakenall, for C.B. J. Taylor, B.E. and S. Dept. £2.

SEPTEMBER 3.—**West Ham.**—EXTENSION.—To form sub-officers' quarters at the Mental hospital, Goodmayes, for C.B. B.E. Dep. £1.

SEPT. 5.—**Birmingham.**—PAINTING.—Also cleaning exterior of certain portions of the Selly Oak House, for B.G. J. Copping, Master of the Institution. Dep. £1 1s.

SEPTEMBER 5.—**Cardiff.**—PAINTING.—Also renovating, etc., Cycle-st., property, Roath, for T.C. G. H. Whitaker, City A.

SEPTEMBER 5.—**Grimsby.**—SCHOOL.—Erection of a new Council school, Armstrong-st., Grimsby, for the E.C. Herbert C. Scaping, L.R.I.B.A., architect, Court-chambers., Grimsby. Dep. £4 4s.

SEPTEMBER 5.—**Hitchin.**—SCHOOL.—Erection of new County Council school, for the Hertfordshire C.C. County Surveyor, County Surveyor's office, Hatfield, Herts. Deposit £1 1s.

SEPTEMBER 5.—**March.**—HOUSES.—50 houses on Upwell-rd., housing site, for U.D.C. W. Fovargue, architect, The Causeway. Dep. £2 2s.

SEPTEMBER 5.—**Naas, Ireland.**—REPAIRS.—To cottages in the Rural District of Naas, for the Irish Sailors' and Soldiers' Land Trust. Engineer, Irish Sailors' and Soldiers' Land Trust, 30, Lower Fitzwilliam-st., Dublin. Dep. £1 1s.

SEPTEMBER 5.—**Newport, I. of W.**—CORN EXCHANGE, &c.—(a) Erection of corn exchange, offices and lavatories; (b) erection of roofs to cattle pens, at new market site, South-st., for T.C. B.S., E. A. Slater.

SEPTEMBER 5.—**Purley.**—ALTERATIONS.—To the Telephone Exchange, Purley, for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Office of Works, Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the Commissioners.)

SEPT. 5.—**Southampton.**—RECONSTRUCTION.—Part of Royal Pier, and erection of stores, etc., for Harbour Board. E. Cooper Poole, engineer. Dep. £1.

SEPTEMBER 6.—**Coulsdon and Purley.**—DECORATIONS.—Of the Council's houses on their Kenley (No. 1) and Coulsdon (No. 1) estates. Housing Supervisor, Council Offices, Purley.

SEPTEMBER 6.—**Coulsdon and Purley.**—DECORATING.—Decorating 90 houses on Chipstead Valley-rd. estate, Coulsdon, for U.D.C. Housing Supervisor, Council Offices, Purley.

SEPTEMBER 6.—**London.**—PAINTING.—And repairs to the electricity works, Cathall-rd., Leytonstone, for the Leyton T.C. J. H. Jacques, L.R.I.B.A., 61, West Ham-la., Stratford, E.15. Dep. £1.

SEPTEMBER 6.—**Newcastle (East).**—TELEPHONE EXCHANGE.—Erection of for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Office of Works, Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the Commissioners.)

SEPTEMBER 6.—**Norwich.**—HOUSES.—68 houses on Earlham estate and Earlham estate North, for Corporation. N. B. Rudd, T.C. Dep. £1.

SEPTEMBER 6.—**Prestwich.**—HOUSES.—10 B type, 32 A type and 20 A2 type brick houses on the Langley estate, for U.D.C. M. A. Piercy, A. and S. Dep. £2 2s.

SEPTEMBER 6.—**Prestwich.**—HOUSES.—9 A2 type brick houses on Flashfield, for U.D.C. M. A. Piercy, A. and S. Dep. £1 1s.

SEPTEMBER 6.—**Shoeburyness.**—SCHOOL.—Erection of, for the Essex County Council. County Architect, Springfield Old Court, Chelmsford. Dep. £2 2s., to F. H. Owers, F.S.A.A., County Accountant, Duke-st., Chelmsford.

SEPT. 6.—**Walsall.**—RESIDENCE.—Medical officer's residence in Moat-rd., Walsall, for B.G. Jeffries & Shipley, architects, King's Court-bldgs., Bridge-st. Dep. £1 1s.

SEPTEMBER 7.—**Barrow.**—PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.—For men and women at Rampside, for C.B. B.E.s Office, Town Hall.

SEPT. 7.—**Limerick.**—ELECTRIC LIGHTING.—Installation at new barracks, for Commissioners of Public Works. T. Cassedy, secretary, Office of Public Works, Dublin.

SEPTEMBER 7.—**Monaghan.**—HOUSING SCHEME.—(a) 10 houses on the site of the old workhouse grounds; (b) the conversion of existing front buildings into two houses; and (c) the erection of a septic tank and other development work in connection with same. J. McDonald, T.C., Urban Council Office. Dep. £2 2s.

SEPTEMBER 7.—**Wembley.**—COTTAGES.—Erection of 40 brick-built and 36 flatted cottages for the U.D.C. on Christchurch estate, Ealing-rd. Engineer and Surveyor, Council Offices, Wembley, Middlesex. Dep. £2 2s.

SEPTEMBER 8.—**Llantrisant and Llantwit Fardre.**—HOUSES.—14 houses at Tynybryn, Tonyrefail, for R.D.C. Thomas & Morgan & Partners, Architects and Engineers, 23, Gelliwastad-rd., Pontypridd. Dep. £5.

★SEPTEMBER 9.—**Aldeburgh.**—ADDITIONAL FLOOR. —Erection of, at Aldeburgh Repeater Station, for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Office of Works. Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the Commissioners.)

SEPTEMBER 9.—**Chertsey.**—HOUSES.—Erection of 50 cottages (25 pairs), for the U.D.C. on their housing estate at Green-lane and Prairie-rd., Addlestone. The Clerk, Council Offices, Chertsey. Deposit £1 1s.

★SEPT. 9.—**Southend-on-Sea.**—AUTOMATIC TELEPHONE EXCHANGE.—At Southend (Marine) for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Office of Works. Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W. 1. Dep. £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the Commissioners.)

SEPTEMBER 10.—**Hertford.**—PAINTING.—Internal, etc., of the covered market, Railway-st., and Market-st., for Corporation. B.S.

SEPTEMBER 10.—**Walsingham.**—DWELLING HOUSES and BUNGALOWS in the parishes of Fulmodestone, Little Snoring and Field Dalling. W. H. Moffatt, E. and S., Norwich-st., Fakenham. Dep. £2 2s.

★SEPT. 12. — **Hampton.** — HOUSES. — Erection and completion of 8 (2 blocks of 4) in Malvern-rd., Hampton, for the U.D.C. Sidney H. Chambers, Surveyor to the Council, Public Offices, Hampton, Middx. Dep. £2 2s.

SEPTEMBER 12. — **London.** — EXTENSION. — Of the Central Library, Spa-rd., Bermondsey. F. Ryall, Town Clerk, Town Hall, Spa-rd., S.E.16. Dep. £2 2s.

SEPT. 13.—**Cranbrook.**—HEATING.—Materials and fittings, and for work to be done in connection with proposed formation of lavatories, bathroom, etc., and installation of central heating in connection with the Tramp wards at Union House, for B.G. E. Clark, C.

★SEPT. 13.—**Hemel Hempstead.**—HOUSES.—Erection of 48 in blocks of 4, on the Elephant Farm estate, for the Hemel Hempstead Corporation. A Murray-Smith, A.M.Inst.C.E., Borough Surveyor, Market-sq., Hemel Hempstead. Dep. £2 2s.

★SEPTEMBER 13. — **Isleworth.** — EXTENSIONS.— Erection of 6 classrooms at Isleworth Town schools, for the Education Committee. The Secretary, Heston & Isleworth E.C., Council House, Hounslow. Dep. £2 2s.

SEPTEMBER 13.—**Salford.**—SCHOOL.—Erection of Public elementary school. Secretary for Education, Education Office, Salford. Dep. £1 1s.

SEPTEMBER 14.—**Boston.**—REPAIR.—To cottage and out-buildings at Cook's Lock, Woodville-rd., Boston. F. S. Robins, 6, Bridge-st.

★SEPTEMBER 14.—**Reigate.**—HOUSES.—Erection of 13 pairs of parlour houses in Smoke-la. The Town Clerk, Municipal-buildings, Reigate. Dep. £3 3s.

SEPTEMBER 15.—**London.**—REPAIRS.—Also redecorative works to certain houses in Council's housing estate at Charlton, for Greenwich B.C. B.E.

SEPTEMBER 16.—**Bristol.**—HOUSES.—Woodcote-rd., Fishponds, 10 houses; Henshaw-rd., Fishponds, 24 houses; Lena-st., Easton, 1 house; for T.C. L. S. McKenzie, City E. and S., Housing Department, 51, Prince-st.

SEPTEMBER 16.—**Leeds.**—TRADES.—Joiner's work, bricklater's work and materials and plumber's work for the institutions at Bramley, Holbeck and Rothwell, for B.G. J. H. Ford, C., 11, South-parade.

★SEPTEMBER 16.—**Skegness.**—NEW ENGINE HOUSE, ETC.—Erection of a new engine house, the construction of foundations for pumping machinery and other work at the pumping station, Welton-in-the-Marsh, for the U.D.C. Percy Griffith, M.Inst.C.E., F.G.S., Consulting Engineer, 39, Victoria-st., Westminster, S.W.1.

SEPTEMBER 17.—**Braithwell.**—HOT WATER INSTALLATION.—At new school, for the West Riding Education Committee. Education Department, County Hall, Wakefield.

SEPTEMBER 17.—**Dunscroft.**—HOT WATER INSTALLATION.—At new school, for the West Riding Education Committee. Education Department, County Hall, Wakefield.

SEPTEMBER 17. — **Fairburn.** — HOT WATER INSTALLATION.—Alterations and additions to low pressure hot water installation at Fairburn Council school, for the West Riding Education Committee. Education Department, County Hall, Wakefield.

SEPTEMBER 17.—**Goole.**—POINTING.—To walls at Goole Pasture-rd., Council school, for West Riding E.C. Education Department, County Hall, Wakefield.

SEPTEMBER 17.—**Silkstone.**—SCHOOL.—New school for 130 children at Silkstone, for the West Riding Education Committee. Education Department, County Hall, Wakefield.

SEPTEMBER 22.—**Luton.**—SCHOOL.—Erection of a new school for girls, for the Bedfordshire C.C. The Clerk, Shire Hall, Bedford. Deposit £2 2s.

SEPT. 24.—**Ashford.**—ALTERATIONS.—Also extension of the ladies' cloak room, assembly rooms, High-st., for U.D.C. Wm. Terrill, S., 5, North-st.

SEPT. 26.—**Herts.**—COTTAGES.—Erection of 102 in the Urban District of Welwyn Garden City in the County of Hertford, for the Welwyn Public Utility Society, Ltd. C. D. Borer, Secretary, The Estate Office, Welwyn Garden City, Herts. Dep. £2 2s.

SEPTEMBER 26. — **Waterloo-with-Seaforth.** — The U.D.C. invite tenders for schemes of decoration and refurnishing to the council chamber at the Town Hall, Waterloo. J. R. Fothergill, Assoc.M.Inst.C.E., E. and S., Town Hall, Waterloo.

★SEPT. 30.—**Hants.**—ALTERATIONS AND EXTENSIONS. —To the Infirmary and the Nurses' Home and for the erection of a new mortuary at Winchfield, for the Hartley Wintney Board of Guardians. Owen A. J. Goddard, Finchampstead, Berks. Dep. £2 2s.

★OCTOBER 25.—**Salisbury Plain.**—WORKS AND REPAIRS.—(War Department Contract), Term Contract, from January 1, for the undermentioned stations in the Engineer District. Contract No. 1, Bulford Camp. Contract No. 2, Tidworth and Perham Down. Commanding Royal Engineer, Salisbury Plain East District, Royal Engineer Office, Haig-rd., Bulford Camp, Salisbury Plain.

—**Mount Dinham.**—ACCOMMODATION.—Cloakroom accommodation, etc., at the Episcopal schools, Mt. Dinham. Jerman and Radford, Chartered Architects, 1, Bedford-cir., Exeter.

MATERIALS, ETC.

AUG. 29.—**Chippenham.**—STORES.—At Corsham branch for Chippenham Co-operative Society, Ltd. L. Gardner, surveyor, Hastings-rd., Corsham. Dep. £1 1s.

AUG. 29.—**Newburn.**—ROAD AND HIGHWAY MATERIALS.—For U.D.C. T. Gregory, S.

AUGUST 29.—**North Walsham.**—MATERIAL.—700 cubic yds., of sewage filtration material, for U.D.C. H. W. T. Empson, C.

AUGUST 30.—**Manchester.**—CEMENT.—200 tons, for B.G. F. W. Greenhalgh, C., Union Offices, All Saints.

AUGUST 31.—**Hammersmith.**—MATERIALS.—For the Guardians of the Poor. W. H. Glanville, Clerk to the Guardians, 206, Goldhawk-rd., W.12.

SEPTEMBER 3.—**Bexley.**—KERBS AND PAVING SLABS.—2,900 ft. run of 12 ins. by 8 ins. dressed granite kerb and about 2,210 yds. super of 2 ins. artificial stone paving slabs, for the U.D.C. W. T. Howse, Council Offices, Bexleyheath, Kent. Dep. £2.

SEPTEMBER 3.—**Eccles.**—MATERIALS.—(a) 960 lineal yds., straight granite or Haslingden kerbs; (b) 140 lineal yds., circular granite or Haslingden kerbs; (c) 2,300 sq. yds. concrete flags; (d) 5,100 sq. yds. reinforcement, for Corporation. B.S.'s Office, Town Hall.

SEPTEMBER 5.—**Smethwick.**—BUILDING MATERIALS. —For C.B. R. Fletcher, Borough E. and S.

SEPTEMBER 5.—**Stoke-on-Trent.**—HIGHWAY MATERIALS. For T.C. City S.

SEPTEMBER 7.—**Hull.**—BUILDERS' MATERIALS.—For Humber Conservancy Board. A. W. Franklin, Secretary, Conservancy Buildings, Hull.

SEPTEMBER 12.—**Gellygaer.**—HIGHWAY MATERIALS. —For U.D.C. F. Read, S.

SEPT. 14.—**Darlington.**—HIGHWAY MATERIALS.— For C.B. B.S.

—**Bromley.**—KERB.—(1) 1,000 yds. lin. 6 in. by 12 in. straight Norwegian edge kerb, and (2) 2,000 yds. super 2 in. artificial stone paving, for T.C. H. Cliffe, Acting B.E.

ENGINEERING, IRON AND STEEL.

AUGUST 29.—**Dublin.**—STEELWORK.—11½ tons of steelwork required on 21 roof trusses, for Great Southern Railway. J. F. Sides, Chief Engineer, Broadstone Station. Payt. 10s.

AUGUST 29.—**Friern Barnet.**—IRON FENCING.— 930 yds. lineal unclimbable iron fencing at Halliwick Recreation Ground and Colney Hatch-la., for the U.D.C. J. Montague Gameson, Assoc.M.Inst.C.E., E.S., to the Council.

AUGUST 29.—**Harrogate.**—BRIDGE REBUILDING.— Rebuilding of masonry spandril and wing walls to the above-named bridge, which carries the Harrogate and Ripon main road over Coppice Beck, for the West Riding C.C. Office of the West Riding Surveyor, County Hall, Wakefield. Dep. £1.

AUGUST 29.—**Nantwich.**—RESERVOIR.—Reinforced concrete covered service reservoir (Hennebique System) of about 200,000 gallons capacity, at Ravensmoor. P. H. Paton, Barker-st., Nantwich. Dep. £3 3s.

AUGUS.' 30.— **Newcastle-upon-Tyne.**— FENCING.— (1) wrought-iron fencing and gates, and (2) wood fencing, to the following: 298 houses on Section B, High Heaton estate; 296 houses on Section C, High Heaton estate; and 29 houses in Walker-rd., Newcastle, for C. and B. Housing Architect, 18, Cloth-market, Newcastle. Dep. (each class) £1 1s.

AUGUST 31.—**Brixton and Newton Ferrers, Devon.**— WATER SUPPLY.—About 7 miles of 3 ins., 4 ins. and 5 ins. diameter cast-iron water mains, the construction of a service reservoir in concrete, &c., in connection with the Brixton and Newton Ferrers water supply, for the Plympton St. Mary R.D.C. E., Underwood House, Plympton. Dep. £2 2s.

SEPT. 1.—**Lydd.**—GROYNES.—Timber groyne, with the option of erecting two others, at Southbrooks, Lydd. F. C. Baker, Ness-rd., Lydd, Kent.

SEPTEMBER 2.—**Llandudno.**—BRIDGE.—Reinforced concrete highway bridge over the L.M. & S.Rly. near the Maesdu railway crossing, for U.D.C. W. T. Ward.

SEPTEMBER 2.—**Sheffield.**—RECONSTRUCTION.—Also widening of bridge No. 151 under Great Central section L. & N.E.Rly., Handsworth-rd., for T.C. Improvement Surveyor. Dep. £5.

SEPTEMBER 5.—**Staveley.**—RECONSTRUCTION.—Also widening of bridge over River Doe Lea at Norbriggs, on Chesterfield-Worksop main road; and widening adjacent main road for a length of about 180 yds., for Derbyshire C.C. J. W. Horton, C.S., St. Mary's Gate, Derby. Dep. £3 3s.

SEPTEMBER 5.—**Walsall.**—GENERATING STATION.— Extension of Birchills generating station, including cast-iron pipes, valves, &c., and excavation, for Corporation. E. M. Lacey, M.Inst.C.E., of 12, Victoria-st., Westminster, S.W.1. Dep. £5.

SEPTEMBER 9.—**London.**—STEELWORK.—For Adayar bridge, for South Indian Rly. Co. A. Muirhead, Managing Director, 91, Petty France, S.W.1.

SEPTEMBER 12.—**West Cork.**—HEATING.—Central heating installations at new hospitals, now in course of erection at Clonakilty and Skibbereen, for County Board of Public Assistance. J. J. O'Crowley, architect, Clonakilty.

SEPTEMBER 19. — **London.** — BRIDGEWORK. — For South Indian Rly Co. A. Muirhead, Managing Director, 91, Petty France, S.W.1.

OCTOBER 15.—**Siam.**—BRIDGES.—**Superstructures for steel railway bridges, for Royal State Railways. Sandberg, 40, Grosvenor-gdns., S.W.1.**

ROAD, SEWERAGE, AND WATER WORKS.

AUGUST 29.—**Basford.**—Providing and laying about 200 yds. of 9 in. iron and stoneware pipe sewers, together with the necessary manholes, etc., at Awsworth, for R.D.C. S. Maylan, E. and S. Dep. £1 1s.

AUGUST 29.—**Bromley.**—PAVING.—Carriageway a portion of Bromley Common, with creosoted b including excavation and reinforced concrete fou tion, approx. 6,225 sq. yds. Town Clerk, Muni Offices, Bromley, Kent. Dep. £1 1s.

AUG. 29.— **Bromley.**— IMPROVEMENTS. — Sewe levelling, paving, metalling, channelling and ma good Sandford-rd., and Langdon-rd., for T.C. Dep. £1.

AUGUST 29.—**Bromsgrove.**—SEWERAGE.—Cons tion of about 2,300 yds., of 7-ins. stoneware sewers, &c., for R.D.C. Fiddian & Deeley, 13, Ch st., Stourbridge. Dep. £3 3s.

AUGUST 29.—**North Bromsgrove.**—EXTENSION 9 in. and 6 in. sewers at Cherry Hill and Hewell for U.D.C. G. W. Booth.

AUGUST 29.—**Tottenham.**—WIDENING.—Wide and reconstruction of the Hale (from Chestnut-r Broad-la.), Tottenham, for U.D.C. Engineer o Council. Dep. £2 2s.

AUGUST 29.—**Wicklow.**—EXTENSION.—Of w main to supply water to South Beach, Graystones County Board of Health. R. M. Butler, C.E., Kildare-st., Dublin.

AUGUST 29.—**Witham.**—PIPE.—390 yds., of 9 diameter stoneware pipe surface water drain in W horse-la., and Albert-rd., for U.D.C. D. Jenkinson

AUGUST 30.—**Barnsley.**—IMPROVEMENTS.—Ma and completing back Coniston-rd., back road betw Wansfell-terr. and Rydal-terr., and back road tween Cliffe-terr. and Wansfell-terr., for C.B. B.

AUGUST 30.—**Cwmamman.**— SEWERAGE.— La down a sewer together with other contingent wo such as manholes, etc., at School-rd., Garnant, U.D.C. J. Owen Parry, engineer, Arcade Cham Ammanford. Dep. £2 2s.

AUGUST 30.—**Worksop.**—WATER SUPPLY.—La of approximately 2,600 lin. yds. of 4 in. and 3 in. iron pipes and specials, together with valves, hydr etc., at Harworth, for R.D.C. A. Edwin Hewitt, E. S., 86, Bridge-st. Dep. £2 2s.

AUGUST 31.—**Farnham.**—RESURFACING. — Re facing (about 1 mile in length) of the Upper Hale in bituminous flints, for U.D.C. Leonard H. S ling, S., Council Offices.

AUGUST 31.—**Mirfield.**—SEWERAGE.—At Jackr la. housing site, for U.D.C. A. E. Thompson Dep. £1.

SEPT. 1.—**Coulsdon and Purley.**—IMPROVEMENT Sewering Starrock-rd., Coulsdon, for U.D.C. G Ballard, S. Dep. £1 1s.

SEPT. 1.—**Meriden.**—SEWER.—443 lin. yds., of sewer in Attleboro'-la., Water Orton, for R.D.C. Pickering, E. and S.

SEPTEMBER 2.—**Belper.**—SEWERAGE.—And sew disposal works at Denby and Kilburn, comprising 3 yds., of 9in. and 6 in. stoneware pipes, the construct of tanks and percolating bacterial filters, etc., an small pumping station and 534 yds. of 7 in. cast pumping main.—Also for sewerage and sewage posal works at Horsley Woodhouse, comprising yds., of 9in. stoneware pipes, with manholes, etc., the construction of tanks and percolating bact filters, etc. Elliott & Brown, Burton-bldgs., Pa ment-st., Nottingham. Dep. £3 3s.

SEPTEMBER 2.—**Llandudno.**—ROADS.—Construct of approach roads to new highway bridge over L.M S. Rly. near the Maesdu railway crossing, Llandud for U.D.C. W. T. Ward, Town Hall.

SEPT. 3.—**Cowbridge.**—WIDENING.—Also impro and re-surfacing in dry limestone macadam sectio roadway between the top of Redhill and Llanh Village, for R.D.C. Vivian S. Gwyn, C., 79, Eastg st. Dep. £5 5s.

SEPTEMBER 3.— **Farnham.**— MAKING-UP.—Ro etc., on East-st. housing site. Building Inspe Dep. £1 1s.

SEPTEMBER 3.—**Lytham Saint Annes.**—SEWER Construction of concrete main sewers as follo approximately 940 yds. of 18 in.—21 in. diam.; proximately 1,100 yds. of 30 in.—48 in. diam.; proximately 350 yds. of 18 in.—21 in. diam.; toge with manholes, ventilating shafts and other pertenant works, for T.C. G. W. Lawson, B.E. an Dep. £5.

SEPTEMBER 5.—**Walton-on-Thames.**—ROADWO —Sewering and making-up of Florence-rd., 157 in length; and Primrose-rd., 207 yds. in length, U.D.C. C.

SEPTEMBER 6.—**Bray.**—MAIN.—Laying a water at Oldcourt, Bray for U.D.C. E. M. Murphy, S. Molesworth-st., Dublin. Dep. £1 1s.

SEPTEMBER 6. — **Dunmow.** — RECONSTRUCTIO Four roads, for R.D.C. Highway Surveyor, 58, st.

SEPTEMBER 6.—**Hazel Grove and Bramha** CARRYING PRIVATE STREET WORKS in Queen (part of), Hazel-gr., for U.D.C. Council's Surve 251, London-rd., Hazel-gr. Dep. £2.

SEPTEMBER 6.—**Prestwich.**—ROADS.—Roads sewers on the Langley housing site, for U.D.C. Dep. £1 1s.

SEPTEMBER 6.—**Rowley Regis.**—SEWER.—Rela storm-water drain, sewer, and house connection Waggon-st., and part of Elbow-st., Old Hill. U.D.C. D. Wright, Clerk, by 10 a.m. on Septembe

SEPTEMBER 7.—**Merton and Morden.**—SEWE Main low level sewer in districts of Mitcham, Me and Morden, for U.D.C. C. J. Mountifield, C., Kingston-rd., Merton, S.W.19. Dep. £3 3s.

SEPTEMBER 10.—**Abergele.**—SEWERAGE.—Cons tion of pipe sewer and drain from High-st., to the of the proposed Children's hospital, and pipe connection to the existing drain from the pr hospital, Plas Uchaf, for the Manchester Corpora City Engineer's Office, Town Hall, Manchester. £3 3s. (Payable "Corporation of Manchester.")

SEPTEMBER 10.— **Chadderton.** — IMPROVEMEN (1) Reconstruction of carriageway in Fields New including concrete foundations and surfacing rock asphalt; (2) reconstruction and widening of la., including kerbing, flagging, concrete found

surfacing with tarmacadam ; and (3) reconstruction widening of Whitegate-la., including kerbing, ging, concrete foundation and surfacing with asphalt, for U.D.C. S. Dep. £1 1s.

EPTEMBER 10.—**Kingsbridge.**—MAKING-UP.—Kingsrd., Frogmore Terrace-rd. and Veales-rd., for .C. J. Hole, S.

EPTEMBER 12.— **Carshalton.**— MAKING-UP.— The se, Warwick-rd., Howard-rd., for U.D.C. A. son, Acting Surveyor. Dep. £2.

EPTEMBER 14.—**Heston and Isleworth.**—MAKING--Maswell-pk. and Hounslow-gdns., for U.D.C. . Carey, S. Dep. £2 2s.

EPTEMBER 17.—**Port Talbot.**—MAINS.—Providing laying 12 in. and 10 in. cast-iron water mains veen Port Talbot and Baglan, together with such r incidental works, for T.C. B.E.

EPTEMBER 19.—**Derby.**—MAINS.—Carting, laying jointing cast-iron mains from Vurton-rd. to Oston-rd., consisting of about 2,675 lin. yds. of 18 in. rnal diameter, and 2,120 lin. yds. of 15 in. internal. neter pipes, together with the necessary valves, rants, etc., for T.C. C. A. Clews, B.S. and Water Dep. £1 1s.

EPTEMBER 19.— **Paignton.** — MAINLAYING.— Exting, laying and jointing about 1,140 yds. of 10 ast-iron gas main in Dartmouth-rd., Paignton, for uay and Paignton Gas Co. C. G. Dawson, ineer, Gas Works, Mill-la., Paignton. Dep. £1 1s.

EPTEMBER 19.—**Rowley Regis.**—FENCING.—Supng and fixing requisite wrought-iron fencing and forming new playing fields for girls and infants at of Knowle and Doulton-rd. Council schools, and r works necessary for partly making a playing for boys, for U.D.C. Education Offices, Old Hill, fs.

Competitions.

(See Competition News 304.)

ıction Sales, Tenders, etc.

TG. 30.—**Great Missenden.** -Veryard & Yates will without reserve to clear site for road improvements 'The Laurels," Great Missenden, timber and ling material arising from demolition of the lence. Auctioneers, 365, Norwood-rd., S.E. 27.

UGUST 30.—**Kent.**—**Knight, Frank & Rutley, will t the Royal Crown Hotel, Sevenoaks, the Freehold. cultural and Building Property known as The nette estate, 11 country cottages, farm buildings, ll about 228 acres. Auctioneers, 20, Hanover-sq., don, W.1.**

AUG. 30.—**Langport, Somerset.**—F. L. Hunt & Sons sell by Order of the Mortgagees at the Langport ıs Hotel, Freehold business premises in the main et, and close to station, residences, etc. Aucneers, Langport, Somerset.

EPT. 1. —**Ashford Common, Middx.**—Veryard & es will sell without reserve on the site near "Spellne Inn," Ashford Common, timber and building erials, etc. Auctioneers, 365, Norwood-rd.,S.E.27.

SEPT. 1 AND 2.—**London, S.E. 17.**—Goddard Smith will sell without reserve in consequence of premises having been sold with early possession at tmorland Service Station, 16, 18, Norwood-rd., 17, stock of a Government contractor. Aucers, 70, Seymour-pl., W. 1.

EPTEMBER 5.— **Uttoxeter.** — Perry, & Phillips, will sell on the site, Calwich Abbey, Uttoxeter, ıe process of demolition, a large quantity of buildnaterial, including 12,000 ft. oak and pine joists. ioneers, 59, High-st., Bridgnorth.

SEPT. 8.—**Tottenham, N.**—Veryard & Yates will without reserve by order of the Metropolitan ıms Board on the premises North Eastern Hos-, St. Ann's-rd., Tottenham, surplus engineering and stores, new and second-hand building rial, etc. Auctioneers, 365, Norwood-rd., S.E.

PTEMBER 15.—**London.**—**Knight, Frank & Rutley, onjunction with Wm. Willett, Ltd., will sell ıe Hanover-sq., estate room (unless previously privately), Freehold Building Site, extending to ximately one acre, being 43, 44 and 45, Cheyne-. Auctioneers, W. W., Ltd., Sloane-sq., S.W.1, K. F. & R., 20, Hanover-sq., W.1.**

SEPT. 16, 17, 19 AND 20.—**Near Plymouth.**—Fox ns will sell in lots, on the premises, Membland near Plymouth, materials and fabric of the ion for demolition. Auctioneers, 44 to 50, Old church-rd., Bournemouth.

PT. 26.—**Ascot.**—Knight, Frank & Rutley will direction of Trustess, at the Royal Hotel, Ascot, ming portion of the Windlesham Estate comprising of country cottages, timbered building sites in out 40 acres with possession of the land, on ction. Auctioneers, 20, Hanover Square, Lon-W. 1.

LY DATE. — **Kent.**— **Knight Frank & Rutley** minary announcement) **will sell at an early date as** e or in lots, **Freehold Agricultural and Building** ty **known as The Collinette Estate, Brasted,** ising **building site and buildings on the estate,** bout **228 acres. Auctioneers, 20, Hanover-sq.,** n, **W.1.**

Public Appointments.

UST 31. — **Croydon.** — **Architect required** e **Governors of the Whitgift Foundation** erintend **the erection of a Grammar school for** t **Haling Park, to accommodate 700 boys.** **Wheeler, Secretary, Whitgift Foundation,** dEnd, **Croydon.**

UST 31.–**Plymouth.**–**Deputy Borough Architect** ed **by County Borough Council. R. J. Fittall,** lerk, **Municipal Buildings, Plymouth, endorsed** ntment **of Deputy Borough Architect."**

SEPTEMBER 1.— **Southend-on-Sea.** — **Architectural Lecturer for two afternoon and two evening sessions weekly from October 1 at the Municipal School of Arts and Crafts. A. B. Kelly, Acting Director of Education, Education Office, 20, Warrior-sq., Southend-on-Sea.**

✱ SEPTEMBER 3.—**Newquay.**—Architectural Assistant (temporary) required by the U.D.C. Francis Carpmael Clerk, Newquay.

SEPTEMBER 5.—**Smethwick.**—ADDITIONAL ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT required in the Borough Engineer's dept. by the County Borough. Roland Fletcher Assoc.M.I.C.E, Borough Engineer and Surveyor, Council House, Smethwick.

✱ SEPTEMBER 10.—**Carshalton.**—Clerk of Works required in connection with the Stanley Park-rd. housing scheme by the Carshalton Urban District Council. C. P. Lovelock, Clerk, District Council Offices, The Grove, Carshalton, endorsed "Clerk of Works."

OCT. 5.—**Durham.**—Assistant Architect required by the County of Durham Education Dept. County Education Architect, 34, Old Elvet, Durham.

✱—**Kenya.**—Three Masonry and six Carpentry Instructors, unmarried, required by the Government of Kenya for the Education Department for a tour of 30 months service with prospect of extension. Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4, Millbank, Westminster, London, S.W.1, quoting reference number against the appointment for which application is made. M/86 and M/89.

✱—**Trinidad.**—Concrete Foreman required by the Government of Trinidad for two years' service. Apply at once by letter to the Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4, Millbank, London, S.W.1, quoting M/14929.

FELLOWSHIP IN THE BUILDING INDUSTRY

Some 120 workmen employed on the building of a factory at Fazakerley, Liverpool, were entertained on the 17th inst. to dinner at the City Buildings, Old Hall-street, Liverpool, by the architect, Mr. Max Clarke, F.R.I.B.A. The proceedings were of an informal character, and were very much enjoyed.

Mr. Max Clarke explained that he did not believe in an architect keeping aloof from the employees. He wanted the men to realise that he appreciated the good workman who did his best for the work he was engaged upon. He himself was an employee, and he would talk to any man from whom he thought he could get help or information. He gave his views on the best way to do slating work and building brickwork, especially that built with fire bricks in fireclay and work in other trades, and emphasised the necessity for care in every department, as only in this way could good results be attained and trouble avoided in the future. He described the great stones in the Temple of Baalbec, and called attention to what the people in old times could do, although they had not the modern appliances now in everyday use in the building trades. His object in meeting the men, he explained, was to impress upon one and all that only by every man doing his best in his particular line could satisfactory results be attained which would be a credit both to the architect and those who were employed to carry out his ideas.

The architect was supported by some of the directors of the company, and he also had as his guests Messrs. Chappell, the general contractors for the work; Mr. Arnold Statham, one of the directors of Messrs. Banister, Walton & Co., of Manchester, the contractors for the steelwork; Mr. Cooper, representing the Penmaenmawr and Trinidad Lake Asphalt Company, the contractors for the asphalt work; Mr. Hunt, the sub-contractor for the plumbing, glazing, and painting work, and others.

Causes of Dampness in Houses.

Members of the Royal Institute of British Architects are, it is reported, engaged just now on an inquiry, covering both England and Scotland, into the couses of dampness in houses, which, according to a recent report of the British Medical Association, is responsible in large measure for rheumatic heart affections in children. The investigation has been proceeding for some months, and a special subcommittee of the Science Standing Committee of the Institute is about to study the returns that have been collected and draw conclusions thereupon.

TRADE NEWS

A Sanitary Ware Catalogue.

We have received from Messrs. Rownson, Drew & Clydesdale, Ltd., 225, Upper Thames-street, E.C. 4, their new catalogue—subject to a trade discount of 20 per cent.—of sanitary ware and accessories. One of the many appointments shown is the "Veronic" front-panelled square bath, which has certain advantages over the ordinary rolled-edge bath and can be supplied at a price which allows of its installation in even the cheaper class houses. The catalogue, which is fully illustrated, will be sent gladly upon application.

Fireplaces in Stoneware.

An attractive catalogue in colour has been issued by the Well Fire and Foundry Co., Ltd., 15, Berners-street, W.1, descriptive of their fireplaces of salt-glazed and fusion stoneware. Some attractive styles in a wide and varied range of colours are shown, and early application should be made for the catalogue, which is sent free.

Woodworking Machinery.

Messrs. J. Sagar & Co., Ltd., of Canal Works, Halifax, have issued a new leaflet descriptive of their new double-spindle recessing machine for stair strings (A.C.J.). This machine has a number of points embodied in its construction which make for ease and the production of good work, full details of which are contained in the leaflet sent upon request.

Radiator Travelling Exhibit.

The National Radiator Co., Ltd., have arranged for a demonstration of their travelling exhibit fitted with a working installation of the Ideal Cookanheat and Ideal Classic radiators, as follows :—August 30 to September 5, Cathedral Garage, Rathbone-place, Liverpool.

Ready-Mixed Paints.

Messrs. Wm. Harland & Son have lately issued new cards showing the Standard shades of their "Harlaqua" washable distemper, a new product lately brought out. At the same time, a shade-card is issued for their ready-mixed paints. These cards will be sent upon application to the makers, at Merton, S.W.19.

The Timber Trade.

We have received from Mr. Thomas J. Stobart, 316, Ivydale-road, S.E.15, two catalogues in which are detailed books for the timber, plywood, pulp, and paper trades, as well as details of girthing tapers and strips, rules, etc., for use in the timber trade. These catalogues will gladly be sent upon request.

"The Roadmaker."

The August issue of this little periodical—which is issued by the B.R.C. Engineering Co., Ltd., of Stafford—is an interesting one. Mr. T. B. Cooper contributes an excellent article on the old town of Winchester, illustrated by some good photographs. We give the following excerpt :—"Winchester is essentially a city with an atmosphere. Anyone with the least imagination walking round the Cathedral precincts on a quiet summer evening must feel the exceptional influence of the perfect architecture, mainly Tudor, toned with years of weather. The use of flints alternating with red bricks is the characteristic of many of the old buildings, and these flints, often used as panels, constitute a welcome change from the brickwork, and the two blend harmoniously. One almost expects, in such surroundings, to meet Sir Walter Raleigh round the next corner. It is the atmosphere of the ruffle, the lace-trimmed cuff, the silver-topped long cane, in short, of the Tudor gallant." The issue will be sent free upon application to the Company.

Hot-water Pipes.

Messrs. Jones & Attwood, Ltd., of Stourbridge, advise that they have issued a new terms sheet, increasing by 2½ per cent. their discounts off all hot-water and smoke pipes and connections, and small cast-iron boilers.

PROPOSED NEW BUILDINGS & OTHER WORKS*

In these lists care is taken to ensure the accuracy of the information given but it may occasionally happen that, owing to building owners taking the responsibility of commencing work before plans are finally approved by the local authorities, "proposed" works at the time of publication have been actually commenced. Abbreviations: T.C. for Town Council; U.D.C. for Urban District Council; R.D.C. for Rural District Council; E.C. for Education Committee; B.G. for Board of Guardians; B.C. for Borough Council; P.C. for Parish Council; M.H. for Ministry of Health; M.T. for Ministry of Transport; C.B. for County-Borough; B.E. for Board of Education; M.A.B. for Metropolitan Asylums Board; and M.W.B. for Metropolitan Water Board.

Following is a list of abbreviations:—Borough Surveyor, B.S.; Borough Engineer, B.E.; District Surveyor, D.S.; Clerk, C.; Town Clerk, T.C.; County Engineer, C.E.; County Surveyor, C.S; County Architect, C.A.; Surveyor, S.; Engineer, E.; Borough Architect, B.A.; Architect, A.

Aberystwyth.—Rev. D. Jones, of Llambadarfawr, is proposing to erect Church Hall.

Accrington.—T.C. Jubilee Celebration Committee have a scheme in hand for extensions to Town Hall.—Labour Party have acquired the property known as Parkside House, Blackburn-rd., for conversion into new headquarters.

Ashton-under-Lyne.—Improvements are proposed at St. Peter's Church, together with redecoration of edifice, which is estimated to cost £1,500.

Audenshaw.—D.C. sold site in Gyide-la., to H.M.O.W. for Post Office.—Members of Parish Church are raising funds for new institute.

Beeford.—The managers of Beeford Church of England school are trying to carry out improvements required by the B.E. The estimated cost of the necessary work is £1,280.

Belfast.—The Harbour Board has decided to spend £20,000 on improvements at the Albert Quay to facilitate the coal trade.

Biggleswade.—Plans of a pair of cottages at Church-lane, Stotfold, for H. Gentle, have been approved by R.D.C.

Birmingham.—Messrs. Chamberlain King & Jones, Ltd., propose to erect warehouse on site at corner of Holloway Head and Marshall-st. Architects are Peacock & Bewlay, 83, Colmore-row.

Bridlington.—Harbour Commissioners are promoting a provisional order to enable them to raise money for improvement of harbour.—T.C. is considering a scheme for adding to its supply of water, and the proposal, submitted by Mr. Newton, engineer, Hull, is to tap an ample source at Burton Agnes, six miles from the town. The cost would be about £65,000.

Colchester.—Committee of the Culver-st. Wesleyan Chapel are taking steps to put in hand the reconstruction of building. Architects are A. Brockelhurst & Co., 10, Norfolk-st., Manchester.

Congleton.—Additions and alterations to the shop, No. 39, High-st., for F. W. Woolworth & Co., Ltd., have been approved.

Darlington.—An early start is to be made with the building of a new chemical factory at Cockerton, Darlington. The contract has been secured by Melville, Dundas & Whitson, of Glasgow.

Dinton, Bucks.—Major Goodall is giving land for a new village hall.

Dunmow.—M.H. has written to R.D.C. in reference to the road improvement scheme adopted by Council in consequence of wear by traffic to the Felsted Sugar Beet Factory. The cost of the scheme is estimated at £36,823, and the Ministry will make a grant of £18,412.

Easington.—R.D.C. is to make application for £50,000 for housing purposes.—Council approved plans by Easington Coal Co. for 30 houses at Seaside-lane.

Edmonton.—Repairs and improvements to Edmonton Parish Church are to cost over £2,000.

Egham.—Highways Committee of the U.D.C are considering a scheme for the erection of a fire station.

Fleetwood.—Work has been begun on the construction of Fleetwood sea defence wall and promenade, The wall and promenade will be 6,000 ft. long.

Golborne.—Rev. Clarke and the parishioners are proposing to erect church of All Saints.

Hay.—Plans for the extension of Bronllys Chapel were submitted to the R.D.C. and passed.—The Clerk reported the purchases of the Talgarth and Llyswen housing sites had been completed.

Haywards Heath.—Mid-Sussex Joint Water Board approved Works Committee's suggestion regarding the purchase of the Boltro-rd., site for housing.—Plans passed by U.D.C.: house in Balcombe-rd., for Mrs. Taylor; 5 detached houses in Warden-av., for Mr. Laker; additions to Trevelyan, Church-rd., for Rolfe & Kelsey.

Hetton.—U.D.C. approved plans for 12 houses between Dunelm-rd., and Lyons-gate, by G. W. Sparrow.

Hexham-on-Tyne.—It has been decided to build a R.C. elementary school. School is to accommodate 300 children. Messrs. Stienlet & Maxwell, Saville-row, Newcastle-on-Tyne, are architects.

Hinckley.—Plans for additions to Conservative Club have been approved by U.D.C. Additions are to cost £4,000.

Hitchin.—Plans of a pair of cottages at Potters Heath, for E. A. Meek, were approved by the R.D.C.

Huddersfield.—B.G. decided to build new hospital at the Crosland Moor Institution out of balances in hand.

Hull.—Corporation will shortly begin construction of pedestrian and vehicular bridge over the river between the oil milling quarter of port and business centre of city. The new bridge, which will replace the present inadequate structure, will cost £100,000.—Emergency Committee of the Organising Board of the University College approved plans for first instalment of the college building, which will be erected on the Cottingham-rd.—M.H. sanctioned Corporation to expenditure of £150,000 towards the erection of buildings required for a university for Hull.

Leamington.—The T.C. has approved the following plans: Garage, No. 8, Radford-rd., (Midland Builders' Supply), for A. J. Lewis; house, Northumberland-rd., for A. Ashton (agent); 2 houses, Alexandra-rd., for F. G. Bursill.

Leek.—The following plans were submitted and approved by R.D.C.: Amended plan of two brick bungalows in Norton, for F. Mountford; brick bungalow, for E. Sharratt, at Ladderedge; house, for Mr. Plumb, at Ashbourne-rd., Bradnop; and, house for H. Bloor, at Ladderedge.

Letchworth.—The following plans were approved by U.D.C.: Proposed alterations to premises in White Horse-st., for F. R. Butler; house in Jackson-st., for S. G. Cooper.

London (Chelsea).—Council has passed plans for enlarging the Oratory Central school.

London (Ponders End).—Work has begun on the erection of an L.G.O.C. 'bus garage.

London (Sydenham).—It is proposed to erect a memorial to Liszt, the famous pianist, at a house in Sydenham.

Lynn.—Building plans passed by the T.C.: Children's Welfare Centre shelter, New Conduit-st.; alterations to "Railway Tavern," Blackfriars-rd., W. & T. Bagge; and rebuilding, W. C. Scott's shops, 91 and 92, High-st. Plans for 25 houses in the north district, and 25 in the south, are to be submitted by the Borough Surveyor to the September meeting of the Council.

Manchester.—Atlas Assurance Co.'s building will be demolished shortly to make room for new premises.

Melton Mowbray.—Plans passed by R.D.C. include a new schoolroom at the Baptist Chapel, Long Clawson, and a village hall at Thorpe Satchville.

Newton Abbot.—Plans approved by the R.D.C. included: Pair of bungalows at Maidencombe, for R. B. Williams; house at Bishopsteignton, for P. Coombe; 6 cottages at Exeter-rd., Kingsteignton, for S. A. Davey; bungalow at Chudleigh-rd., Kingsteignton, for D. H. Howe.

Pontefract.—R. D. C. propose to proceed with two two new housing schemes at Marsh Croft and Brotherton. Application for sanction to borrow £10,000 is being made.

Roundhay.—A parochial hall is to be built in Fitzroy-drive, off Gledhow-lane.

Royton.—Thornham St. James' school committee decided to erect a memorial porch to the new church. The plans have been approved. Diocesan surveyor, R. Martin, 90, Deansgate, Manchester.

Sheffield.—Rev. E. C. Foster and parishioners of St. Oswald's Church, Millhouses, are promoting scheme for Parochial Hall. Plans provided for a building which will cost some £6,500, and which will include a main hall to seat 500 people. Mr. James R. Wigfull, F.R.I.B.A., architect, 14, Parade-chamb.

Skegness.—Foreshore Committee considered plans prepared by surveyor for building on north side of Tower Esplanade, at £4,000.

Smethwick.—Spiritualist Society are to build church in Church-la. Plans by Arnold & Hewitt, architects, of High-st., West Bromwich.

Stafford.—R.D.C. decided to make provision for thirty more houses.

Swadlincote.—U.D.C. approved plans: J. L. Harvey, shop premises, High-st., Swadlincote; Stanton-la., Brickworks for offices, Park-la., Stanton. M.H. sanctioned borrowing of £244,745, £509 and £891 for the erection of houses on Gresley Wood-rd. site.

Thornton Cleveleys.—Council sanction plans:—6 houses Lancaster-av., for W. Lancaster; 4 houses Willoughby-av., for T. Smith; 3 bungalows in Queen's-walk, for J. McCann; 6 houses in West-drive, for A. Dawson.

Warrington.—E.C. propose to erect new elementary schools at Newchurch. Plans by F. Anstead Browne, F.R.I.B.A., C.A., Grosvenor-bldgs., Newgate-st., Chester.

Wednesfield.—U.D.C. are erecting 24 houses.

Widnes.—The following plans were sanctioned by the Highway Committee: Two houses, Liverpool-rd., for J. Midwood; 2 houses, Cronton-lane, for G. A. Weate; and 8 houses, Coroner's-lane, for J. Penny.

Woking.—Surrey C.C. are to provide accommodation for 96 children at the Westfield Junior Mixed and Infants' School.

Wolverhampton.—Housing Committee has been instructed to obtain tenders for the erection of 200 houses on the Low Hill Estate.—1,688 acres of land fronting Showell-circus, Low Hill estate, have been sold by T.C. to W. Butler & Co., Ltd., for erection of licensed premises.

Worksop.—R.D.C. decided to proceed with new municipal offices. Council approved plans submitted by Barber, Walker & Co., proprietors of Harworth Colliery, for cinema at Harworth.

FIRE

Glasgow.—A grain store in North-st. has been destroyed by fire, damage being estimated to cost £10,000.

Manchester.—A serious fire has occurred at the warehouse of William Faust, a wholesale florists' sundriesman, occupying premises in Hanover-st.

* See also our List of Contracts, Competitions, etc.

PATENTS

APPLICATIONS PUBLISHED.*

244,724.—J. Jakob: Process for the p duction of artificial stones.

240,186.—E. N. Murphy: Method a means for sound-proofing wall construction

244,756.—H. S. Spackman: Hydrau cement.

251,964.—Schumachers' Sche Fabrik Ge Manufacture of porous artificial stone.

251,965.—Schumachers' Sche Fabrik Ge Manufacture of artificial filter stones.

255,037.—J. F. Haggerty: Wall-boards.

258,615.—I. G. Farbenindustrie Akt.-Ges Manufacture of acid-proof cementing comp sitions.

259,236.—A. Loessin: Manufacturing bui ing elements.

260,995.—R. W. Beckert and L. Roc Wood-perforating appliances.

262,792.—A. Knapen: Monument a masonry steps.

256,769.—J. E. Shepherd: Method a apparatus for applying plastics and ceme

266,775.—A. E. Hills: Production cementitious material.

266,789.—J. Jakob: Process for the p duction of artificial stones.

266,807.—C. R. Nichols: Manufacture hollow bodies from plastic or cementiti material.

266,814.—A. C. Knipe: Cement.

266,817.—A. H. Barker: Heating buildin

266,836.—A. H. Barker: Heating buildin

266,847.—A. P. Florence: Fireplaces.

266,896.—H. Laycock: Woodwork machines.

266,956.—A. F. Bemis: Building constr tion.

266,979.—J. H. Ewart: Water-heaters.

266,989.—A. E. Thomson: Cold-stor chambers.

266,999.—W. H. Tonks and W. Spark Fastening-members for doors.

267,000.—C. R. Nichols: Centrifug casting hollow bodies.

267,001.—C. R. Nichols: Pipes.

267,003.—C. R. Nichols: Pipes.

267,019.—P. F. Shergold: Reducing transmission to buildings of vibrations cau by road traffic.

267,044.—A. H. Barker: Heating and c ing devices for buildings.

267,223.—C. W. Glover: Buildings.

267,244.—J. C. Crossland: Building structions.

267,278.—A. A. I. Pelham: Drainage roads.

267,339.—W. Hopkins: Consolidating crete.

267,372.—A. S. Dias: Pavements.

256,629.—H. Junkers: Heating stoves.

267,396.—I. G. Farbenindustrie Akt.-G Manufacture of acid-proof cementing con sitions.

267,399.—J. B. Losey and W. R. Sto Manufacture of flooring.

267,420.—B. Comery and G. F. Duckeri Fireplaces.

267,429.—J. Vergara: Means for flush water-closets.

268,015.—Concrete, Ltd.; J. G. Ambros C. B. Mathews: Method and means for ducing concrete blocks, slabs and monoli

268,101.—C. Carnes: Manufacture of sh from fibro-cement.

268,117.—C. C. Ilving: Floor blocks.

268,121.—D. Johnston: Concrete blocks.

268,255.—A. J. H. Haddan: Method distributing concrete in building operation

268,204.—W. Gourdman and G. L. Jo Clay bodies or material for making tiles, sl and sanitary ware.

270,773.—J. A. Billerman: Constructio buildings.

270,816.—Victaulic Co., Ltd., P. G. J son and H. R. Morgan: Pipe-joints.

270,829.—British Reinforced Concrete gineering Co., Ltd., and E. B. Hall: reinforcements for concrete pipes.

* All these applications are now in the s in which opposition to the grant of Patents them may be made.

PRICES CURRENT OF MATERIALS.

[Owing to the exceptional circumstances which prevail at the present time, prices of materials should be confirmed by inquiry. Ed.]

BRICKS, &c.

Per 1,000 Alongside, in River Thames up to London Bridge. £ s. d.
est Stocks 4 5 6
econd Hard Stocks 3 19 6
Per 1,000. Delivered at London Goods Stations.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
lettons, at King's Cross	2	14	3	Best Blue Pressed Staffs	9	5	0
o. grooved for Plaster	2	16	3	Do. Bullnose ...	9	15	0
o. Bullnose ...	3	8	3	Blue Wire Cuts	7	5	0
est Stourbridge Fire Brick :—							
2½ in.	8	11	0	3 in.	10	3	0
LAZED BRICKS—							
est White Ivory, and Salt Glazed				D'ble Str'tch'rs	29	10	0
				D'ble Headers	26	10	0
Stretchers ...	21	0	0	One Side and two Ends ...	30	10	0
leaders	20	10	0	Two Sides and one End	31	10	0
uoins, Bull-nose and 4½in.				Splays and Squints	28	0	0
lats	27	10	0				

Second Quality, £1 per 1,000 less than best. Cream nd buff, £2 extra over white. Other colours. Hard laze, £5 10s. extra over white.

BREEZE CONCRETE SLABS.

Delivered London.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
in. per yd. super	1	11	3 in. per yd, super	2	9
½in „ „	2	4	4 in. „ „	3	6

	s.	d.	
Thames Ballast	10	6	per yd.
Pit Sand	13	9	„ „
Thames Sand	14	6	„ „
Best Washed Sand	14	6	„ „
in. Shingle for Ferro-Concrete	12	9	„ „
in.	14	0	„ „
in. Broken Brick	11	6	„ „
Pan Breeze	8	0	„ „

} delivered 2 miles radius Padding-ton.

Per ton delivered in London area in full van loads.
Best Portland Cement. British Standard Specification. Test £2 13 0 to £2 15 0
46s. alongside at Vauxhall in 80-ton lots.
Ferrocrete per ton extra on above 0 10 0
Super Cement (Waterproof) 4 8 0
Roman Cement 8 15 0
Parian Cement 5 15 0
Keene's Cement, White 5 15 0
„ „ Pink 5 10 0
Plaster, Coarse, Pink 3 0 0
„ „ White 3 12 6
„ Fine 5 12 0
Sirapite, Coarse 3 9 0
„ Finish 3 17 0
Grey Stone Lime 2 10 9
Chalk Lime 2 10 9
Best Ground Blue Lias Lime 2 13 6
Hair ..... per cwt. 2 2 6
Granite Chippings 1 12 0
NOTE.—Sacks are charged 1s. 9d. each and credited 1s. 6d. if returned in good condition within three months carr. pd.
Stourbridge Fireclay in s'cks 37s. 0d. per ton at rly. dp.

STONE.

BATH STONE.—Delivered in railway trucks at Westbourne Park, Paddington, G.W.R., or South Lambeth, G.W.R., per ft. cube ..... s. d. 2 10

PORTLAND STONE.—
Brown Whitbed, in random blocks of 20 ft. average, delivered in railway trucks at Nine Elms, L. & S.W.R., South Lambeth Station, G.W.R., and Westbourne Park, Paddington, G.W.R., per ft. cube 4 4½
Do. do. delivered on road wagons at above stations, per ft. cube 4 5½
White basebed, 3d. per ft. cube extra.
NOTE.—1d. per ft. cube extra for every foot over 20 ft. *average*, and ½d. beyond 30 ft.

COPTON-WOOD STONE—
Delivered at any Goods Station, London. s. d.
Random blocks from 10 ft. and over P. ft. cb. 17 0
Sawn two sides ..... „ 27 0
Sawn three or four sides ..... „ 32 0

PORK STONE, BLUE—*Robin Hood Quality*.
Delivered at any Goods Station, London.
Min. sawn two sides landings to sizes (under 30 ft. super) .....Per ft. super 5 6
Min. rubbed two sides, ditto ..... „ 6 0
Min. sawn two sides slabs (random sizes) „ 2 3½
Min. to 2½ in. sawn one side slabs (random sizes) ..... „ 1 6½
Min. to 2 in. ditto, ditto ..... „ 1 4

YARD YORK—
Delivered at any Goods Station, London.
Tappled random blocks ..... Per ft. cube 6 3
Min. sawn two sides landing to sizes (under 40 ft. super) .....Per ft. super 5 1½
Min. rubbed two sides, ditto ..... „ 6 1½
Min. sawn two sides slabs (random sizes) „ 2 10
Min. ditto ditto „ 2 1½
Min. self-faced random flags ...Per yd. super 9 0

CAST STONE.

Delivered in London area in full-van loads, per ft. cube:—Plain, 8s. 6d.; Moulded, 9s. 6d. Cills, 10s. 0d.

WOOD.

GOOD BUILDING DEAL.

Inches.	per stan.	Inches.	per stan.
4 × 11	£28 0	3 × 6	£21 0
3 × 9	25 0	3 × 11	25 0
4 × 8	24 0	2 × 11	25 0
3 × 7	23 0	3 × 9	24 0
4 × 8	21 0	2½ × 9	23 0
3 × 7	20 0	3 × 4½	22 0
4 × 7	20 0	3 × 4	22 0

PLANED BOARDS.

1 × 11	£27 0	1 × 9	£26 0

PLAIN EDGE FLOORING.

Inches	per sq.	Inches.	per sq.
⅜	20/-	1½	31/-
⅞	22/-	1¾	34/-
1	25/-		

TONGUED AND GROOVED FLOORING

Inches.	per sq.	Inches.	per sq.
1	25/-	⅝	16/6
1¼	31/-	¾	19/-
1½	34/-	1	24/-

MATCHING (BEST).

BATTENS.

Inches.	s.	d.
¾ × 2	2	6 per 100 ft.

SAWN LATHS.

	s.	d.
Per bundle	0	2 4

1" AND UP THICK.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Dry Austrian Wainscot, per ft. cube	0	16	0	to	0	18	0
Dry American and/or Japanese Figured Oak, ft. cube	0	15	0	to	—		
Dry American and/or Japanese Plain Oak, ft. cube	0	11	0	to	0	13	0
Dry sq. edged Honduras Mahogany, ft. cube	0	16	0	to	0	18	0
Dry Log cut Honduras Mahogany, ft. cube	0	18	0	to	1	1	0
Dry Cuba Mahogany, ft. cube	1	4	0	to	1	10	0
Dry Teak, ft. cube	0	13	0	to	0	15	0
Dry American Whitewood, ft. cube	0	11	0	to	0	14	0
Best Scotch glue, per cwt.	4	10	0	to	—		
Liquid Glue, per cwt.	4	7	0	to	5	10	0

SLATES.

First quality slates from Bangor or Portmadoc carriage paid in full truck loads to London Rate Station. Per 1,000.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
24 by 12	32	18	4	18 by 10	18	12	11
22 by 12	29	17	11	18 by 9	16	9	2
22 by 11	27	14	2	16 by 10	15	12	6
20 by 12	26	5	0	16 by 8	12	3	9
20 by 10	22	10	0				

TILES.

Delivered at London rate stations in full truckloads of not less than 4 tons. Per 1,000 f.o.r. London.

	£	s.	d.
Best machine-made tiles from Broseley or Staffordshire district	5	12	6
ditto hand-made ditto	5	17	6
Ornamental ditto	6	2	6
Hip and valley tiles (per dozen) { Hand-made	0	9	6
Machine-made	0	9	6

METALS.

JOISTS, GIRDERS, &c., TO LONDON STATION, PER TON—

	£	s.	d.
R.S. Joists, cut and fitted	12	10	0
Plain Compound Girders	14	10	0
„ „ Stanchions	16	10	0
In Roof Work	19	10	0

MILD STEEL ROUNDS.
To London Station, per ton.

Diameter.	£	s.	d.	Diameter.	£	s.	d.
¼ in.	12	0	0	⅝ in. to ¾ in.	10	15	0
⅜ in.	11	0	0	⅞ in. to 2¾ in.	10	10	0

WROUGHT-IRON TUBES AND FITTINGS—
(Discount off List for lot of not less than £7 net value delivered direct from Works, 2½ per cent. less above gross discounts, carriage forward, if sent from London Stocks.)

	Tubes.	Fittings Over ½"	Flanges Over ½"
Black Gas	67½%	... 45%	... 55%
Galvanised Gas	52½%	... 35%	... 45%
Blue Watered	62½%	... 40%	... 50%
Galvanised Watered	46½%	... 30%	... 40%
Red Steam	57½%	... 35%	... 45%
Galvanised Steam	40 %	... 25%	... 35%

C.I. HALF-ROUND GUTTERS—London Prices ex Works.

Per yd. in 6 ft. lengths.	Gutters.	Angles and Nozzles.	Stop Ends.
3 in.	1/3½	11¾d.	3¾d.
3½ in.	1/4½	1/1½	3¾d.
4 in.	1/6	1/3	3¾d.
4½ in.	1/7½	1/4¾	4¼d.
5 in.	1/10½	1/6½	5¾d.

O.G. GUTTERS.

3 in.	1/8	1/4½	3¾d.
3½ in.	1/8	1/4½	3¾d.
4 in.	1/9½	1/4¾	3¾d.
4½ in.	1/11¾	1/7½	4¼d.
5 in.	2/4½	1/10½	5¾d.

RAIN-WATER PIPES, &c.

per yd. in 6 fts.	Pipe.	Bends, stock angles.	Branches. stock angles.
2 in. plain	1/10½	1/3	1/9½
2½ in. „	2/0½	1/4½	2/1½
3 in. „	2/6	1/9	2/7½
3½ in. „	2/11½	2/0½	3/0½
4 in. „	3/5	2/6½	3/8½

L.C.C. COATED SOIL PIPES—London Prices ex Works

	Pipe.	Bends, stock angles.	Branches. stock angles
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
2 in. per yd. in 6 fts. plain	3 3	2 4½	2 10
2½ in. „	3 9	2 7½	3 7
3 in. „	4 6	2 10	4 2½
3½ in. „	4 11½	3 7	4 11½
4 in. „	5 5½	4 0½	5 9

L.C.C. COATED DRAIN PIPES—London Prices ex Works.

	Pipe.	Bends, stock angles.	Branches. stock angles.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
3 in. per yd. in 9 ft. lengths	4 4	5 1	8 0½
4 in. „ „	6 2	5 8	10 0
5 in. „ „	7 2	10 10	17 1
6 in. „ „	8 6	13 2	21 9

Gasken for jointing, 38/6 per cwt.

	Per ton in London. £ s. d.	£ s. d.
IRON— Common bars	13 0 0 to	14 10 0
Staffordshire Crown Bars— Good merchant quality	14 5 0 to	15 5 0
Staffordshire Marked Bars	16 5 0 ...	17 5 0
Mild Steel Bars	10 0 0 ...	11 0 0
Steel Bars, Ferro-Concrete quality, basis price	10 0 0 ...	11 0 0
Hoop iron, basis price ...	12 0 0 ...	13 0 0
„ Galvanised	27 0 0 ...	28 0 0
Soft Steel Sheets. Black—		
Ordinary sizes to 20 g.	13 5 0 ...	14 5 0
„ „ „ 24 g.	14 5 0 ...	15 5 0
„ „ „ 26 g.	16 5 0 ...	17 5 0
Sheets Flat Best Soft Steel, C.R. & C.A. quality—		
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 20g.....	15 10 0 ...	16 10 0
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 22 g. and 24 g.....	16 10 0 ...	17 10 0
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 26 g. ...	18 10 0 ...	20 10 0
No. 1 quality £4 per ton extra.		
Flat and Galvanised Corrugated Sheets—		
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. to 9 ft. to 20 g.	18 0 0 ...	19 0 0
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. to 9 ft. to 22 g. and 24 g.	18 10 0 ...	19 10 0
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. to 9 ft. to 26 g.	21 10 0 ...	22 10 0
Sheets Galvanised Flat, Best quality—		
Best Soft Steel Sheets, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 20 g. and thicker	22 0 0 ...	23 0 0
Best Soft Steel Sheets, 22 g. and 24 g.	24 0 0 ...	26 0 0
Best Soft Steel Sheets, 26 g.	25 10 0 ...	26 10 0
Cut Nails, 3 in. to 6 in.....	19 0 0	
(Under 3 in. usual trade extras.)		

METAL WINDOWS.—Standard sizes, suitable for complete houses, including all fittings, painting two coats, and delivery to job, average price about 1s. 4d. to 1s. 7d. per foot super.

LEAD, &c.

(Delivered in London.)	£	s.	d.
LEAD—Sheet, English, 4 lb. and up	32	0	0
Pipe in coils	32	10	0
Soil pipe	35	10	0
Compo Pipe	36	0	0

NOTE.—Country delivery, 20s. per ton extra; lots under 3 cwt. 3s. per cwt. extra, and over 3 cwt. and under 5 cwt., 1s. 6d. per cwt. extra. Cut to sizes, 2s. cwt. extra.

Oil lead, ex London area, at Mills .....per ton 22 0 0

COPPER.

	s.	d.
Seamless Copper tubes (basis) .....per lb.	1	0½
Strong sheet..... „	1	6
Thin ..... „	1	1
Copper nails ..... „	2	3
Copper wire ..... „	2	4

PLUMBERS' BRASS WORK.
Delivered in London.

NEW RIVER PATTERN SCREW DOWN BIB COCKS FOR IRON.
½in. ¾in. 1 in. 1¼ in. 1½ in. 2 in.
29/- 45/- 76/- 153/- 246/- 510/- per doz.

NEW RIVER PATTERN SCREW DOWN STOP COCKS AND UNIONS.
½ in. ¾ in. 1 in. 1¼ in. 1½ in. 2 in.
41/6 62/- 92/- 174/- 300/- 588/- per doz.

NEW RIVER PATTERN SCREW DOWN MAIN FERRULES.
½in. ¾in. 1 in.
39 6 60- 116 6 per doz.

CAPS AND SCREWS.
1¼ in. 1½ in. 2 in. 3 in. 3½ in. 4 in.
7/6 10/- 14/- 23/- 30/- 42/- per doz.

DOUBLE NUT BOILER SCREWS.
½ in. ¾ in. 1 in. 1¼ in. 1½ in. 2 in.
7/6 11/- 17/- 29/- 36/- 63/- per doz.

BRASS SLEEVES.
1½ in. 2 in. 3 in. 3½ in. 4 in.
10/- 12/- 20/- 24/- 31/- per doz.

NEW RIVER PATTERN CROYDON BALL VALVES, S.F.
½ in. ¾ in. 1 in. 1¼ in. 1½ in.
35/- 56/- 98/- 162/- 228/- per doz.

DRAWN LEAD P. & S. TRAPS WITH BRASS CLEANING SCREW.
1½ in. 1½ in. 2 in. 3 in.
8 lbs. P. traps ...33/- 41/- 56/- 101/- per doz.
8. lbs. S. traps ...35/- 45/- 66/- 126/- „

TIN—English Ingots, 3/1 per lb. SOLDER—Plumber's 1/4, Tinmen's 1/7, Blowpipe 1/7 per lb.

PAINTS, &c.

		s.	d.
Raw Linseed Oil, in pipes ..... per gallon	0	3	1
„ „ „ in barrels ..... „	0	3	3
„ „ „ in drums ..... „	0	3	5
Boiled „ „ in barrels ..... „	0	3	5
„ „ „ in drums ..... „	0	3	8
Turpentine in barrels ..... „	0	3	9
„ in drums (10 gall.) ..... „	0	3	11
Genuine Ground English White Lead, per ton (In not less than 5 cwt. casks.)	46	0	0

GENUINE WHITE LEAD PAINT—
"Father Thames," "Nine Elms," "Park," "Supremus," "St. Paul's," "Morganswyte," "Polacco," "J." Brand and other best brands in 14 lb. tins) not less than 5 cwt. lots per ton delivered 65 10 0
Red Lead, Dry (packages extra)... per ton 38 0 0
Best Linseed Oil Putty ..... per cwt. 0 15 0
Filicol ..... „ 0 15 6
Size. XD quality..... fkn. 0 3 6

Continued on page 296.

*The information given on this page has been specially compiled for THE BUILDER and is copyright. Our aim in this list is to give, as far as possible, the *average* prices of materials, not necessarily the highest or lowest. Quality and quantity obviously affect prices—a fact which should be remembered by those who make use of this information.

PRICES CURRENT OF MATERIALS (*contd.*)

GLASS.

ENGLISH SHEET GLASS IN CRATES OF STOCK SIZES.

	Per ft.		Per ft.
15 oz. fourths ...	2½d.	32 oz. fourths	6½d.
15 „ thirds ...	3½d.	32 „ thirds.....	9½d.
21 „ fourths ...	4d.	Obscured Sheet, 15 oz.	3½d.
21 „ thirds.....	4½d.	„ „ 21 „	4½d.
26 „ fourths ...	4½d.	Fluted 15 oz. 6½d., 21 oz. 9d.	
26 „ thirds.....	6½d.	En'lled 15 oz. 4½d., 21 oz. 6½d.	

Extra price according to size and substance for squares cut from stock.

ENGLISH ROLLED PLATE IN CRATES OF STOCK SIZES.

	Per ft.
⅛ Rolled plate	4½d.
⅛ Rough rolled	5½d.
¼ Rough rolled	5½d.
Figured Rolled, Baltic, Oceanic, Arctic Stippolyte, and small and large Flemish White	6d.
Ditto, tinted	8½d.
Rolled Sheet	5½d.
White Rolled Cathedral	5½d.
Tinted do.	7½d.

Cast plate is same price as rough rolled.

VARNISHES, &c.

		Per Gallon. £ s. d.
Oak Varnish.....	Outside	0 14 0
Fine ditto	ditto	0 16 0
Fine Copal	ditto	0 18 0
Pale Copal	ditto	1 0 0
Pale Copal Carriage	ditto	1 4 0
Best ditto	ditto	1 12 0
Floor Varnish	Inside	0 18 0
Fine Pale Paper	ditto	0 18 0
Fine Copal Cabinet	ditto	1 2 6
Fine Copal Flatting	ditto	1 0 6
Hard Drying Oak	ditto	0 18 0
Fine Hard Drying Oak	ditto	0 19 0
Fine Copal Varnish.....	ditto	1 0 0
Pale ditto	ditto	1 2 0
Best ditto	ditto	1 12 0
Best Japan Gold Size		0 12 6
Best Black Japan		0 10 6
Oak and Mahogany Stain (water)		0 12 0
Brunswick Black.....		0 7 6
Berlin Black.....		0 14 6
Knotting (patent)		1 5 0
French and Brush Polish		0 17 0
Liquid Dryers in Terebine.....		0 9 0
Cuirass Black Enamel		0 7 0

THE BEAK STREET COLLAPSE

At the resumed inquest at Westminster last week on the man and woman who were killed in the collapse of an old house in Beak-street, Regent-street, last month during reconstruction, after evidence had been given, Mr. Ernest George Beck, principal assistant in the Architect's Department of the L.C.C. read a report that he had made on the collapse. He said that as the result of his inspections he had come to the conclusion that the collapse was caused by the fall of the party-wall between Nos. 53 and 55, Beak-street. That fall followed and was accelerated by the yielding of the gravel beneath it. The yielding of the gravel was due to a culmination of five contributory influences to which the gravel had been subjected during the building alterations which were in progress. These influences were :—

1. Excavation throughout the basement of No. 55 down to the base of the party-wall, thus leaving the gravel beneath the wall free from the restraint against sideway yielding formerly provided.

2. Eccentricity of the loading on the party wall.

3. Exposure of the gravel to the weather as the result of the excavation, to the tramping of feet, and the vibration of street traffic.

4. Concentration of extra load on the parts already most severely loaded.

5. Omission of adequate support and means of strutting and shoring.

Questioned by Mr. J. D. Cassels, K.C., who appeared for the architect, Mr. Beck said that the wall was eighteen inches thick at the bottom and fourteen inches thick higher up. He agreed that it rested on gravel subsoil without footings or concrete.

Mr. S. B. Pritlove, the architect for the reconstruction work, said that two days after the work was begun his assistant found that the foreman was cutting away a chimney breast, and the strutting which had been done was not sufficient. Witness telephoned to the builders that the foreman did not appear competent, as he was taking a risk in the strutting. Later he found that the strutting had been strengthened, and that a new foreman had been put in charge. On July 7 he had a telephone message from the district surveyor that there were no footings to the party-wall of the side of No. 53, and that the wall must be underpinned. He gave instructions for underpinning, and the foreman, Bell, said on July 13 that he would begin that work next day. On July 15 he was told by the foreman that he had excavated in readiness for concrete. Witness inspected the wall that afternoon, and saw nothing to indicate collapse. He attributed the collapse to general weakness of the brickwork of the party-wall, which was not apparent by ordinary inspection. The want of bonding between the party-wall and the front and back walls, defective beams running from party-wall to party-wall, and the joist only going into the wall about an inch—these causes were not discoverable without taking unusual steps, and he saw no necessity for taking unusual steps. The party-walls on each side of No. 55 were out of plumb, and were leaning away from No. 55.

Summing up, the coroner said he thought at the most all that could be said was that there were acts of inadvertence and carelessness.

The verdict of the jury was that the collapse was due to negligence on the part of the builders' manager, but that the negligence was not criminal. They considered that the architect should have exercised more supervision, and that the foreman employed by the contractors should have warned the people in the building after the warning which he himself received.

Wolfe Memorial at Greenwich.

A public memorial to Wolfe, the hero of Quebec, is to be erected at Greenwich, where he went to school and in the parish church of which he is buried. Over £3,000 has been collected in Canada for the memorial. The Mayor of Greenwich is chairman of a committee which is considering the form of the memorial and its site. No decision has been come to yet; but three sites have been suggested for the memorial—the churchyard of St. Alfege, the parish church; an open space in front of Macartney House, Blackheath, where Wolfe's parents lived after leaving Westerham; and the main entrance to Greenwich Park.

NEW BUILDINGS IN SCOTLAND

Aberdeen.—Buildings.—The Plans Committee of the Aberdeen Town Council has approved of the plans of the following buildings :—Bungalow, Westholme-avenue, for Mr J. Blake; alterations and additions to Mile End School, Mid Stocket-road, for the Aberdeen Education Authority; house, Wellbrae terrace, for Mr. Duncan M'Gregor; house Anderson-drive, for Mr. David Wood; house Angusfield-avenue, for Mr. Thomas Riach reconstruction of buildings, Powis-terrace for Reith & Anderson, Ltd.; house, King's gate, for Mrs. J. M'Farlane.

Dunkeld.—Schools.—Plans are being made for the erection of a steel school at Dunkeld near the Scottish residence of the Duke of Atholl. A departmental committee, of which Sir Frank Baines is chairman, has been inquiring into the possibilities of using other materials than brick for schools, and it is thought that steel will solve the problem.

Edinburgh.—Home.—The Dean of Guild Court has given the managers of Edinburgh Royal Infirmary permission to proceed with the erection of a convalescent home at Moredun, Gilmerton, which will displace Moredun House, a sixteenth-century mansion. It will comprise, in addition to staffing and office accommodation, individual rooms for twenty patients. Its erection and equipment will cost about £18,000. The Court also sanctioned a petition by the Astley-Ainslie Institution, Southbank, Morningside, Edinburgh to make several important additions to the existing scheme there. Other petitions included the erection by the Bank of Scotland of a branch office and house at Liberton Gardens corner, and of ten bungalows by private owners.

Haddington. — Cottage Hospital. — The first list of subscriptions towards the estimated sum of approximately £7,000 required to build a cottage hospital for Haddington and district shows a total of £956 18s. 8d.

Tranent.—Housing.—Tenders have been accepted by the Town Council for an additional housing scheme of 22 houses, namely 12 of three apartments and 10 in one block of two apartments. The three-roomed houses are to cost £355 each, and the two-apartment houses £310.

BUILDING TRADE WAGES IN SCOTLAND.*

The following are the present rates of wages in the building trade in the principal towns of Scotland. Every endeavour is made to ensure accuracy, but we cannot be responsible for errors that may occur :—

	Masons.	Bricklayers.	Carpenters, Joiners.	Plasterers.	Slaters.	Plumbers.	Painters.	Labourers—Masons', Bricklayers', Plasterers'.
Aberdeen	1/8	1/8½	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/7	10½d. to 1/1
Airdrie.....	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	—	1/6½	1/3
Alexandria	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	—	1/2½ to 1/3½
Arbroath.....	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7½	1/7	1/7	1/5½	1/1½
Ayr	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/3
Bathgate.....	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8½	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/2 to 1/3
Blairgowrie.....	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7½	1/5	1/7	1/4	10d. to 1/-
Bo'ness	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3
Coatbridge	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	—	1/6½	1/3 to 1/3½
Dumbarton.....	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Dumfries.....	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Dundee	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3
Dunfermline	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Edinburgh	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Falkirk	1/7½	1/7½	1/7	1/8	1/7	1/7	1/6½	1/2½
Fort William	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/2
Galashiels	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Glasgow	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Greenock.....	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/7	1/0½ to 1/3½
Hamilton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/3½
Hawick	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7-1/7½	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Helensburgh	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/7	1/3½
Inverness	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/- to 1/2
Kilmarnock	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Kirkcaldy	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Kirkwall	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/4	1/-
Lanark	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6	1/- to 1/2
Leith	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Motherwell	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/3½
Perth	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/3
Stirling	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Stirlingshire (Eastern District)	1/8-1/10	1/8-1/10	1/8	1/9	1/7	1/8	1/6½	1/3½
Wishaw	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/7	1/3½

* The information given in this table is copyright. The rates of wages in the various towns in England and Wales are given on page 326.

CURRENT PRICES FOR BUILDING WORK IN LONDON*

EXCAVATOR.

		s.	d.
ng and throwing or wheeling and filling carts, nd carting away to shoot—6 ft. deep	per yard cube	11	0
f in clay	,, ,,	1	0
or every additional depth of 6 ft.	,, ,,	0	6
ing and strutting to trenches	per foot super	0	5
to sides of excavation, including shoring	,, ,,	1	0

CONCRETOR.

		s.	d.
nd cement concrete in foundation 1 to 6	per yard cube	38	0
f in underpinning in short lengths	,, ,,	7	0
f in floors 6 in. thick	,, ,,	3	3
f in beams	,, ,,	3	9
f aggregate 1 : 2 : 4	,, ,,	10	0
or hoisting not exceeding 10 ft. beyond the rst 10 ft.	,, ,,	2	6

BRICKLAYER.

		£	s.	d.
ed brickwork in lime mortar and Fletton ricks	per rod	32	0	0
f in stocks	,,	7	10	0
f in Staffordshire blues	,,	22	0	0
f in Portland cement and sand	,,	1	10	0

FACINGS.

		s.	d.
for facing in English or Flemish bond for very 10s. per 1,000 over the price of the ommon bricks	per ft. super	0	1¼

POINTING.

		s.	d.
flat struck or weathered joint	,, ,,	0	3

ARCHES.

only to the price of ordinary brickwork :—

		s.	d.
xternal in half brick rings	,, ,,	0	10
in stocks	,, ,,	1	9
ed and gauged jointed in putty camber or egmental	,, ,,	6	0

SUNDRIES.

		s.	d.
course in double course of slates breaking int and bedded in Portland cement	,, ,,	1	0
g ordinary register grates and stoves	each	1	0
g kitchener, including forming flues, &c., ith all necessary fire bricks	,,	4	15

ASPHALTER.

		s.	d.
inch horizontal damp course	per yard super	4	6
-quarter-inch vertical damp course	,, ,,	9	6
-quarter-inch on flats in two thicknesses	,, ,,	6	3
e fillet	per foot run	0	3
ing and fillet 6 in. high	,, ,,	1	2

MASON.

		s.	d.
stone templates fixed	per foot cube	13	0
stone sills fixed	,, ,,	22	0
stone and all labour fixed	,, ,,	10	6
and stone fixed	,, ,,	20	0

SLATER.

		s.	d.
16 in. × 8 in. 3 in. lap, including nails	per square	72	9
20 in. × 10 in. Do. Do.	,,	80	9
24 in. × 12 in. Do. Do.	,,	90	0

CARPENTER AND JOINER.

		s.	d.
amed in plates	per foot cube	5	0
Do. joists	,, ,,	5	6
Do. roofs, floors and partitions	,, ,,	6	0
Do. trusses	,, ,,	8	6

		¾″	1″	1¼″	2″
ough close boarding	per sq.	35/6	40/–	45/–	72/–

		s.	d.
entering for concrete floor, including struts or hangers	,,	50	0
to beams	per ft. sup.	1	0
s for arches	,,	1	6
boards and bearers	,,	1	0

FLOORING.

		¾″	1″	1¼″	1½″
dges shot	per sq.	—	44/6	53/–	60/6
ongued and grooved	,,	—	49/–	57/6	65/–
atchings	,,	45/–	51/–	—	—
ed skirting, including backings d grounds	per ft. sup.	1/6	1/9	2/0	2/6

SASHES AND FRAMES.

		s.	d.
d-a-half moulded sashes or casements	per foot super	1	10
Do. Do. Do.	,, ,,	2	1
fitting and fixing	,, ,,	0	3

sed frames with 1 in. inner and outer ngs, 1½ in. pulley stiles tongued to linings, d wood sills with 2 in. moulded sashes in ares, double hung, double hung with pul- s, lines and weights ; average size ,, ,, 3 9

DOORS.

		1½″	1¾″	2″
nel square framed	per ft. sup.	2/1	2/4	2/6
nel Do.	,,	2/5	2/8	2/11
hel moulded both sides	,,	2/8	2/11	3/2
nel Do. Do.	,,	2/11	3/2	3/5

CARPENTER AND JOINER—continued.

FRAMES.

		s.	d.
Deal wrot moulded and rebated	per foot cube	14	0

		1″	1¼″	1½″
Plain deal jamb linings framed	per ft. sup.	1/7	1/8	1/11
Deal shelves and bearers	,,	1/4	1/6	1/9
Add if cross-tongued	,,	2d.	2d.	2d.

STAIRCASES.

	1″	1¼″	1½″	2″	2½″
Deal treads and risers in and including rough brackets	2/1	2/4	2/9	—	—
Deal strings wrot on both sides and framed	1/8	2/–	2/2	2/8	—

		s.	d.
Housings for steps and risers	each	0	11
Deal balusters, 1 in. × 1½ in.	per ft. run	0	9
Mahogany handrail : average, 3 in. × 3 in.	,, ,,	6	0
Add if ramped	,, ,,	12	0
Add if wreathed	,, ,,	24	0

FIXING ONLY IRONMONGERY (INCLUDING SCREWS).

6 in. barrel bolts	8½d.	Rim locks	2/–
Sash fasteners	11½d.	Mortice locks	4/6
Casement fasteners	1/5	Patent spring hinges and letting into floor and making good	19/–
Casement stays	1/2		
Cupboard locks	1/5		

FOUNDER AND SMITH.

		s.	d.
Rolled steel joists	per cwt.	16	3
Plain compound girders	,,	19	0
Do. stanchions	,,	21	9
In roof work	,,	27	6

RAIN-WATER GOODS.

		3″	4″	5″	6″
Half-round plain rebated joints	ft. run	1/6	1/9	2/–	2/6
Ogee Do. Do.	,,	1/9	2/–	2/6	3/3
Rain-water pipes with ears	,,	1/9	2/7	—	—
Extra for shoes and bends	each	4/4	5/11	—	—
Do. stopped ends	,,	1/11	2/4½	3/7	4/–
Do. nozzles for inlets	,,	2/2	2/7	3/10	4/3

PLUMBER.

		s.	d.
Milled lead and laying in flashings and gutters	per cwt.	45	6
Do. Do. in flats	,,	44	6
Extra labour and solder in coated cesspools	each	6	9
Welt joint	per ft. run	0	6
Soldered seam	,, ,,	1	6
Copper nailing	,, ,,	0	6

		¼″	¾″	1″	1½″	2″	4″
Drawn lead waste	per ft. run	1/2	1/9	2/–	3/4	4/–	—
Do. service	,,	1/8	2/2	2/7	3/10	—	—
Do. soil	,,	—	—	—	—	—	6/9
Bends in lead pipe	each	—	—	—	—	3/3	8/2
Soldered stop ends	,,	1/2	1/8	2/1	2/10	3/6	—
Red lead joints	,,	11d.	1/–	1/3	1/11	2/4	4/10
Wiped soldered joints	,,	2/10	3/6	4/–	4/11	6/6	9/9
Lead traps and cleaning screws	,,	—	—	—	14/7	19/6	—
Bib cocks and joints	,,	6/4	9/7	15/4	41/–	—	—
Stop cocks and joints	,,	15/4	17/2	25/8	64/–	—	—

PLASTERER.

		s.	d.
Render, float and set in lime and hair	per yard sup.	2	6
Do. Do. Sirapite	,, ,,	2	9
Do. Do. Keen's	,, ,,	4	0
Add saw lathing	,, ,,	1	7
Add metal lathing	,, ,,	2	6
(Not including hangers or runners, &c., for suspended ceilings.)			
Portland cement screed	,, ,,	2	2
Do. plain face	,, ,,	3	3
Mouldings in plaster	per 1 girth	0	1½
One-and-a-half granolithic pavings	per yard sup.	5	9

GLAZIER.

		s.	d.
21-oz. sheet plain	per foot sup.	0	8½
26-oz. Do.	,, ,,	1	0
Obscured sheet	,, ,,	1	1
⅛-in. rolled plate	,, ,,	0	9
¼-in rough rolled or cast plate	,, ,,	0	10½
¼-in wired cast plate	,, ,,	1	4

PAINTER.

		s.	d.
Preparing and distempering, 2 coats	per yard sup.	0	9
Knotting and priming	,, ,,	0	7
Plain painting, 1 coat	,, ,,	0	9
Do. 2 coats	,, ,,	1	2
Do. 3 coats	,, ,,	1	9
Do. 4 coats	,, ,,	2	4
Graining	,, ,,	2	3
Varnishing twice	,, ,,	1	9
Sizing	,, ,,	0	3
Flatting	,, ,,	0	7
Enamel	,, ,,	1	1
Wax polishing	per foot sup.	0	6
French polishing	,, ,,	1	2
Preparing for and hanging paper	per piece, 2/– to 4/–		

*These prices apply to *new buildings only*. They cover superintendence by foreman and carry a profit of 10 % on the prime cost without establishment charges. A percentage of 1½ should be added for Employers' Liability and National Health and Unemployments Acts, and from 1s. 6d. per £100 for Fire Insurance. The whole of the information given on this page is copyright.

NEW COMPANIES

The particulars quoted below have been compiled by Messrs. Jordan & Sons, Ltd., Company Registration Agents, of 116 and 117, Chancery-lane, W.C.2, from the documents available at the Companies' Registry.

Arthur M. Griffiths & Son, Ltd. (222,595). Registered June 17. Builder and contractor. Nominal capital, £7,500.

Barrett-Perkins, Ltd. (222,567). Registered June 16. 53. New Broad-street, E.C. 2. Builders and contractors, etc. Nominal capital, £1,000.

Executors of Robert Mason, Ltd. (222,412). Registered June 9. Sand merchants. Nominal capital, £3,000.

Russell Little, Whyte & Co., Ltd. (222,619). Registered June 17. 25, Victoria-street, Westminster, S.W. Granite merchants, contractors, and suppliers of road-making materials. Nominal capital, £5,000.

Malcolm & Allan (London), Ltd. (222,904). Registered June 30. 12, Henrietta-street, Covent Garden, W.C.2. Contractors, engineers and builders, etc. Nominal capital, £10,000.

Dunns (Quarry Owners), Ltd. (222,960). Registered July 2. Dunsville, Doncaster. Nominal capital, £8,000.

Concreting Materials, Ltd. (222,862). Registered June 29. Quarry masters and stone merchants, etc. Derby. Nominal capital, £1,000.

J. C. Meades, Ltd. (222,901). Registered June 30. Merstow-place, Evesham. Builders and contractors, etc. Nominal capital, £2,000.

Wm. B. Beattie & Co., Ltd. (222,840). Registered June 27. Gradwell-street Sawmills, Stockport. Joiner and builder. Nominal capital, £5,000.

Matthew Hall & Co., Ltd. (222,870). Registered June 29. Sanitary, hydraulic and heating engineers. 107, Baker-street, W. Nominal capital, £10,000.

C. Bryant & Son, Ltd. (222,887). Registered June 30. 65, Whitmore-road, Small Heath, Birmingham. Builders and contractors, etc. Nominal capital, £15,000.

Fred Pinkney & Sons, Ltd. (222,933). Registered July 1. Rose Villa, Belmont-road, Westgate-on-Sea. Builder, carpenter and joiner, etc. Nominal capital, £700.

Huddersfield Guild Society, Ltd. (223,019). 16, Viaduct-street, Huddersfield. Builders, decorators and general contractors, etc. Nominal capital, £1,000.

T. Ward & Son, Ltd. (222,877). Registered June 29. Barrow-in-Furness. Plumbers, glaziers and decorators, etc. Nominal capital, £2,500.

Eastwoods Fleitons, Ltd. (222,895). Registered June 30. 47, Belvedere-road, Lambeth, S.E.1. Manufacturers of and dealers in bricks, cement, lime, tiles, pipes and pottery, etc. Nominal capital, £200,000.

George Cox (Holloway), Ltd. (222,819). Registered June 27. 409, Holloway-road, N. Builder and decorator. Nominal capital, £2,000.

William Jackson & Sons (Harrogate), Ltd. (222,835). Registered June 27. Builder and contractor. Nominal capital, £1,500.

Southern Brick and Tile Co., Ltd. (222,719). Registered June 22. 3. London Wall-avenue. Nominal capital, £157,500.

Barrington Estates, Ltd. (222,683). Registered June 22. 40, Brazennose-street, Manchester. Builders, contractors, property brokers, etc. Nominal capital, £1,000.

T. J. Chapman & Son, Ltd. (222,710). Registered June 22. Slate merchant, slating and tiling contractor, etc. 113, Clarendon-street, Kingston-upon-Hull. Nominal capital, £2,000.

William Joy (Brondesbury), Ltd. (222,802). Registered June 25. 115, Brondesbury-road, N.W. 6. Builders' merchants, etc. Nominal capital, £500.

King & Stannard, Ltd. (222,700). Registered June 22. 19/21, Queen Victoria-street, E.C. 4. Builders, decorators, builders' merchants, etc. Nominal capital, £500.

TENDERS

Communications for insertion under this heading should be addressed to "The Editor," and must reach him next week not later than Tuesday evening.

* Denotes *accepted*.
† Denotes *provisionally accepted*.
‡ Denotes *recommended for acceptance*.
§ Denotes *accepted subject to modifications*.

ALTRINCHAM.—40 type "A" dwelling-houses on the Oldfield Brow housing estate, for the U.D.C. Mr. H. E. Brown, surveyor :—
*John Collier & Co., Ltd., Timperley.

ALTRINCHAM.—Additions to the public library for the U.D.C. Mr. T. Harold Hill, A.R.I.B.A., architect, 19, Kingsway :—
*Martin Stone & Son, Altrincham.

BASINGSTOKE.—Erecting new lodge at Ramsdell for Sir Alexander Gibb :—
*Kingmer Building Works.

BELFAST.—Repairs to ceilings at Abercorn Hospital, Belfast Infirmary, for B.G. Messrs. Young & Mackenzie, chartered architects :—
*David McCune & Son, Belfast.

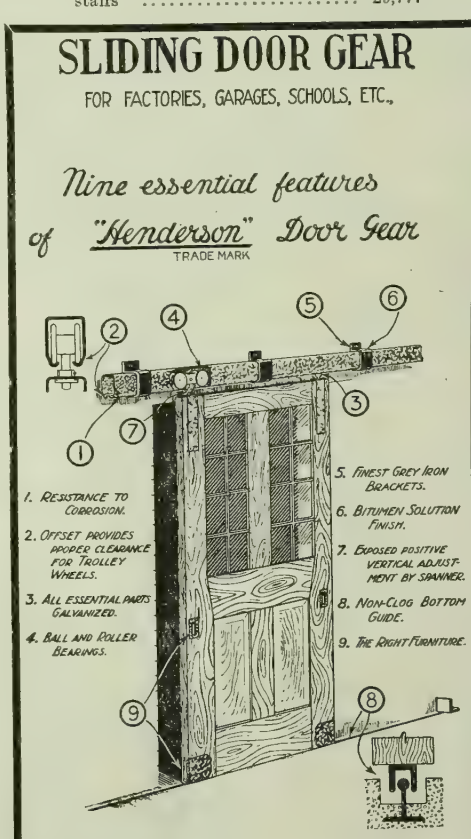
BLACKBURN.—34 houses on Roe Lee housing site, for the Corporation :—
*John Cronshaw & Sons, Ltd., Blackburn.

BLACKBURN.—36 houses at Roe Lee housing site, for the Corporation :—
*Pius A. Baines & Son, Preston.

BORDEN.—Erection of the Grammar School, for the Kent E.C. Mr. W. H. Robinson, F.R.I.B.A., County Education Architect :—

C. Lakin, Plumstead	£39,075
C. H. K. Kenworthy, Herne Bay	37,541 5
E. D. Winn & Co., Ltd. London	36,000
G. Bowes & Sons, Milton Regis	35,476
C. E. Skinner & Son, Ltd., Chatham	34,735
F. F. Foster & Co., Norwood	34,310
G. H. Denne & Son, Deal	34,243
G. Gates & Sons, Rochester	33,976
Whiting Bros., Faversham	33,375
D. Godden & Son, Ashford	33,193
R. Mansell, Croydon	33,150
J. A. Davison & Son, West Malling	33,136
H. J. & A. Wright, Ltd., Great Missenden	33,026
S. Brand & Co., Sheerness	32,595
Norman Smith & Son, Maidstone	32,500
H. Friday & Sons, Erith	31,900
Chapman, Lowry & Puttick, Ltd., Haslemere	31,386
John B. Sharman, Ltd., Ramsgate	30,968
‡G. Browning, Canterbury	30,625
Gilbert Bros., Bradstow Way, Broadstairs	29,777

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FOR FACTORIES, GARAGES, SCHOOLS, ETC.,
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BROADSTONE, DORSET.—Erection of Congregational church. Messrs. George Barnes & S... FF.R.I.B.A., A.I.Struct.E., architects, 121, Victoria street, Westminster. S.W.1 :—
*Burt & Vick, Poole £3,873

CHESTERFIELD.—New Ringwood hotel Hollingwood, for the Chesterfield Brewery, L... Messrs. Clayton & Rignall, architects, Corporation street :—
*C. Vallance & Sons, Mansfield.

CONISBOROUGH.—Elementary Council sch... for the West Riding E.C. :—
Brickwork—
*H. M. Reeden.
Joiners—
*Harold Cooper.

COOKSTOWN (IRELAND).—16 single and double cottages, for the R.D.C. Mr. W. J. Glasg... Workhouse Boardroom, Cookstown :—

*Samuel Cummings, Colemount.—		
3 houses in Knockinroe		£594
2 houses in Liscausey		625
3 houses in Curglasson	Single	298
	Double	575
House in Mullaghglass		345
House in Tullyweary		333
4 houses in Doorless		1,140
2 houses in Grange		580
2 houses in Ardvarnish		570
House in Grange		303
4 houses in Clare		1,170
2 houses in Duffless		594
2 houses in Gortalowry		594
2 houses in Killycolpy		590
House in Killycanavan Upper		314
3 houses in Back Lower	Double	597
	Single	318
5 houses in Maloon		1,541
4 houses in Coolreaghs		1,240
2 houses in Farsnagh		595
3 houses in Killygonlan	Single	312
	Double	594
House in Moveagh		309
2 houses in Ballyreagh		579
2 houses in Corkhill		625
3 houses in Tamneylennon		863
House in Mullintean		293
4 houses in Donaghrisk		1,130
House in Gortagowan		303
House in Donaghey		298
*John M'Cartan, Tanderagee.—		
2 houses in Craigs		640
2 houses in Orritor		634
2 houses in Oughterard		629
*Francis Quinn Trickvallen.—		
3 houses in Drumconway	Single	326
	Double	639
House in Killsally		339
2 houses in Trickvallen		613

CUPAR.—6 houses at the Fife and Kinross Dis... Asylum, at Retreat, near Cupar, for the Fife Kinross District Board of Control. Mr. A. D. Hax... architect, 3, High-street, Leven. Quantities by A. D. Haxton :—
Builders.—*John Baxter & Sons, Dunfermline.
Joiners.—*John Sharp & Son, New Mills, Fife.
Plumbers.—*G. Mentiply, Cupar.
Plasterers.—*David T. Smith, Leven.
Slaters.—*Peter Kelly & Sons, Dunfermline.
Painters.—*J. C. Rolland & Sons, Leven.
Glaziers.—*A. & E. Edmond, Cupar.

CWMAMMAN.—Laying house drainage connec... from the Council's sewers to the boundaries of va... house properties, for U.D.C. Mr. J. Owen P... engineer, Arcade Chambers, Ammanford :—

J. C. Hill & Sons, Bridgend	£5,683	2 0
D. Pritchard Davies, Llandilo	4,628	0 0
Moses Williams, Glanamman	4,530	0 0
*Watson & Horrocks, Bridgend	3,696	0 0
J. B. Packer, Hengoed	3,564	1 0

DONCASTER.—Underground conveniences... electricity sub-station, for C.B. Mr. F. Oscar K... Borough Engineer, 2, Priory-place :—
*G. T. Farrow, Doncaster £4,755 16 9

DONCASTER.—Offices in the pit yard at Rossington Colliery of the Yorkshire Amalgam... Collieries, Ltd. :—
*Wade & Boucher, Doncaster.

DUBLIN.—Painting work, for the T.C. :—

Green-street Courthouse—		
Malcolm & Co.	£418	0
J. F. Keatinge & Sons	209	0
A. P. Watkinson	292	4
J. Daly	288	0
Ferguson & Co.	284	16
*L. & J. Duff	207	14 1
Kevin-street Library—		
J. Daly	320	0
Ferguson & Co.	279	7
Malcolm & Co.	271	14
J. F. Keatinge & Sons	265	0
A. P. Watkinson	250	8
*L. & J. Duff	248	7
Thomas-street Library—		
J. F. Keatinge & Sons	360	0
A. P. Watkinson	330	19
*T. Murphy	270	0

(All of Dublin.)

DURHAM.—Internal painting and renovat... Spennymoor Alderman Wraith secondary sch... the Durham County E.C. Mr. F. Willey, F.R... architect, 34, Old Elvet, Durham :—
‡B. A. Mole, Bishop Auckland .. £162 15

RHAM.—Tar paving, or tar painting, to various ds, for the Durham C.C. Mr. F. Willey, I.B.A., architect, 34, Old Elvet, Durham :—

rth-Eastern—Ryhope-street—
D. & J. Crombie & Co., Sunderland £316 19 0
arsden—
P. Harle (Sunderland), Ltd., Sunderland 454 16 6
ughton-le-Spring—Dubmire (temporary)—
P. Harle, Ltd., Sunderland 260 0 0
ester-le-Street—Lumley—
E. Clarkson, Ltd., East Boldon 229 0 6
aydon—Dunston—
C. S. Bunch, Newcastle-on-Tyne 164 9 2
inston Hill—
P. Harle, Ltd., Sunderland 162 4 6
arley Hill Colliery—
P. Harle, Ltd., Sunderland 117 5 0
hickham—
E. Clarkson, Ltd. 125 9 6
est Stanley—Craghead— .....
E. Clarkson, Ltd. 298 0 0
est Kyo—
E. Clarkson, Ltd. 175 0 0
ckering Nook—
E. Clarkson, Ltd. 370 4 0
nsett—Medomsley Edge—
E. Clarkson, Ltd. 389 12 0
askerley—
E. Clarkson, Ltd. 101 5 0
ook—Sunnyside—
P. Harle, Ltd., Sunderland 150 5 0
wden-le-Wear—
J. W. Johnson, Crook 116 17 11
ook—
Walton Bros., Crook 165 3 0
ardale—Frosterley South—
J. W. Johnson, Crook 118 10 10
ennymoor—Leasingthorne—
E. Clarkson, Ltd. 189 19 0
ilton Buildings—
P. Harle, Ltd. 159 2 4
oom Cottages—
C. S. Bunch, Newcastle-upon-Tyne 116 18 5
wburn—
C. S. Bunch, Newcastle-upon-Tyne 157 1 10
shop Auckland—West Auckland—
Wm. Elliott, Bishop Auckland.. 218 1 0
don Lane—
H. C. Young, Ltd., Bishop Auckland 521 12 4
rham—Gilesgate Moor, Boys'—
E. Clarkson, Ltd. 234 13 6
lesgate Moor, Girls'—
E. Clarkson, Ltd. 289 19 6
ville's Cross—
E. Clarkson, Ltd. 383 2 0
sington—Station Town—
J. W. White, Sunderland..... 199 16 3
otton (S.B.)—
E. Clarkson, Ltd. 218 8 4
esdale—Woodland—
E. Clarkson, Ltd. 232 17 6

FIELD.—244 houses on the Albany Park site, he U.D.C. :—

E. E. Moss £122,019
C. Miskin & Sons, Ltd. 121,416
Rowley Bros., Ltd. 118,355
E. A. Russell 116,040
Perrys (Ealing), Ltd. 113,162
J. W. Ellingham, Ltd. 112,508
J. Franklin 111,638
R. J. Rowley 110,000
Albert Monk 108,803
A. Fairhead & Sons, Ltd. 107,982
Oram & Son 107,970
Allcock & Sisson 107,619
C. F. Day, Ltd. 106,679
H. Boot & Sons, Ltd. 105,841
W. Newman & Co. 105,400
F. G. Bursill 104,108
Universal Housing Co. 103,806
W. Jones & Sons, Ltd. 103,580
Sherren, Ltd. 102,858
H. M. Mowell 101,191
W. Griffiths, Sons & Cromwell, Ltd. 100,941
The Housing Corporation of Great Britain 99,267
E. Dennis Housing (Southern) Co., Ltd. 99,491
A. Cole, Ltd. 98,630
Nissen Petren Houses, Ltd. 98,107
Arthur Carter 97,000
Sir Wm. Prescott & Sons, Ltd. 93,629
C. F. Talbutt 90,300
R. W. Holmes 89,931

ATHERSTONE.—2 houses at Vicarage-lane, for C. Mr. S. Chesney, A.R.I.B.A. :—

. Rodgers, Featherstone £914

INE.—Painting, also decorative repair to ion Hospital at Haine, near Ramsgate, for Isle anet Joint Hospital Board. Mr. F. M. Shea, ect, "Wickens," Salmestone Rise, Margate :—

aker & Sons, Margate £714
Jones & Son, Margate 660
perative Builders, Birchington 600
Larkin & Co., Broadstairs 596
H. Rogers, Ramsgate 554
T. May, Broadstairs 522
B. Sharman, Ramsgate 488
G. Stannard, Ramsgate 484

L.—Painting houses, for the T.C. City ct, Guildhall :—

ouses, West Hull estate—
ttlewell, Son & Co., Ltd. £398
uses, North Hull estate—
ody & Sons 154

HULL.—Erection of the pumping station at Hallroad, for the T.C. :—

Hall, F., & Son £1,100 0 0
Sangwin, Ltd. 1,058 16 7
Curtis, G. 1,050 0 0
Quibell & Son, Ltd. 963 6 4
Darneley, A. J., & Son..... 954 7 0
*Hinch Bros., Ltd. 809 12 9
(All of Hull.)
City Engineer's estimate 1,000 0 0

HULL.—House for the first assistant medical officer, for the T.C. City Architect, Guildhall :—

Darneley, A. J., & Son, Ltd. £2,082 17 6
Cleminshaw, R. 2,005 7 11
Hinch Bros., Ltd. 1,937 4 0
Nicholson, J. R., & Son 1,936 15 10
Batty, E. 1,925 0 0
Jones, A. E. (Hull), Ltd. .. 1,870 0 0
Taylor, J. 1,863 17 0
*Armstrong, H. 1,858 3 2
(All of Hull.)

HULL.—Cleansing and painting at central and branch police stations, etc., for T.C. City Architect:—

Central Police Station—
*Kettlewell, Son & Co., Ltd., Hull.. £110

HULL.—Painting 5 lots of houses for the T.C. City Architect's Office, Guildhall :—

Lot 1, 170 *houses, Hessle-road, housing site—*
Kettlewell, Son & Co., Ltd. Hull £398
Lot 2, 80 *houses, Hull housing site—*
Moody & Sons, Hull.....£154

HUTTON RUDBY.—Village hall. Messrs. Ward & Lackenby, architects, York :—

*J. T. Tarran & Sons.

ILFORD.—New United Methodist Church to be erected at the corner of Eastern-avenue and the drive Messrs. George Barnes & Son, FF.R.I.B.A., architects, 121, Victoria-street, S.W.1 :—

*A. E. Symes, Stratford, E..... £13,767

KILKENNY.—Repairs to the fever hospital, for the County Health Board :—

S. Costelloe..... £336
J. Hickey 279
*W. K. Cleere & Son 249

KINGSBRIDGE.—4 bungalows at Stokefleming, for R.D.C. Mr. Normas Harris :—

†Finis, E. H., Stoke fleming £803 13 0
for two bungalows.
(Subject to M.H.)

KINGSTON, ISLE OF WIGHT.—Reinforced concrete raft for the Isle of Wight Electric Light & Power Co. Mr. F. Quentery Farmer, L.R.I.B.A., architect. Mr. Henry A. Mackmin, F.S.I., quantity surveyor, 10, Vigo-street, W. :—

Wort & Way, Salisbury £2,459 13 4
J. F. Blair & Co., London 2,267 0 0
Jenkins & Sons, Southampton 2,025 0 0
J. Ball & Son, Cowes 1,974 0 0
H. Moger, Cowes 1,897 10 9
*F. Bevis, Ltd., Portsmouth .. 1,895 0 0

KIVETON PARK.—Offices and alterations to the existing buildings, for the U.D.C. Mr. J. Haslam, architect, Ryton-chambers, Bridge-street, Worksop :—

*Drabble & Sons, Sheffield.

LEEDS.—Church of St. Wilfrid's at Harehills. Messrs. Kitson, Parish & Ledgard, architects, Lloyd's Bank-chambers, Vicar-lane :—

*Armitage & Hodgson Ltd.

LEEDS.—Reconstruction of premises in Briggate, for Messrs. Waller Richardson, Ltd. :—

*The Sycamore Co., Ltd.

LIVERPOOL.—Pavilion convenience, etc., at the secondary school, for the T.C. Surveyor :—

*J. Aspinall, Jr., Liverpool.

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LIVERPOOL.—Alterations to the refectory at St. Peter's College, Freshfield. Messrs. North Robin & Wilsdon, architects, 35-39, Maddox-street, London, W.1. Mr. Henry A. Mackmin, F.S.I., quantity surveyor, 10, Vigo-street, W.1 :—

Wood, Benson & Co., Bootle..... £1,085
W. Tomkinson & Sons, Liverpool.... 927
W. Thornton & Sons, Liverpool..... 919
J. & G. Chappell, Liverpool 899
Brown & Backhouse, Liverpool..... 897
*Hughes & Stirling, Bootle 881

LIVERPOOL.—R.C. church at Broadgreen, for the Rev. Canon Clarkson, of Old Swan. Mr. W. Ellis, architect, 9, Hardshaw-street, St. Helen's :—

*G. H. Bellis, St. Helen's.

LONDON.—Garage building in Nutley-terrace, Hampstead, N.W. Mr. Henry A. Mackmin, F.S.I., surveyor :—

Townsends, Ltd., London, W. £1,579
Tavener & Sons, Hampstead, N.W... 1,449
Wright & Ellis, Regents Park, N.W. 1,449
Hamptons, Ltd., London, W. 1,435
Kentish & Sons, Hampstead, N.W... 1,417

MAIDSTONE. —(*a*) New lavatory, (*b*) external painting at the judges' lodgings, for the Kent County Council :

*(*a*) Barden & Head, Maidstone £138 0 0
*(*b*) Cruttenden & Son, Maidstone 89 7 0

MALDON.—2 dwellings at Woodham Walter, for the R.D.C. :—

*H. J. Thorby £871 14 5

MANCHESTER.—Patent roof glazing of Newton Heath Technical School, for the T.C. :—

*W. H. Heywood & Co., Ltd., Manchester.

MANCHESTER.—Erection of propagating houses and frames at Carrington Moss Nurseries, for the Manchester T.C. :—

*W. Richardson & Co., Ltd., Darlington.

MANCHESTER.—Hot-water and heating installation at Carrington Moss Nurseries, for the T.C.:—

*R. Halliday & Co., Ltd., Middleton.

MANCHESTER.—Extensions to the head office of the Manchester & County Bank, Ltd., 55, King-street. Messrs. Mills & Murgatroyd, architects, 23, Strutt-street :—

*J. T. Hollingworth & Sons, Patricroft.

MANCHESTER.—Fireproof building of ferro-concrete construction, two stories high, for Regent Bridge Warehousing Co., Ltd., Water-lane. Mr. A. Thomson Heathcote, F.R.I.B.A., architect, 80, Mosley-street :—

*Matthews & Mumby, Ardwick, Manchester

MARYPORT.—14 houses at Ellenborough, Maryport for the U.D.C. Mr. H. Oldfield, L.R.I.B.A., architect and surveyor, Workington. Specification by H. Oldfield :—

J. Leslie & Sons, Whitehaven.. £7,824 0 0
W. H. Lattimer, Fletchertown 7,111 0 0
T. Wilkinson, Workington 7,180 19 0
Armstrong & Co. 6,817 0 0
T. Johnston, Workington..... 6,635 0 0
R. Ellis, Maryport..... 6,607 2 0
L. Ferguson, Workington 5,975 18 6
T. Ferguson & Son, Maryport.. 5,673 12 8
Border Engineering Co., Whitehaven 5,654 19 8
Contractors, Ltd., Maryport .. 5,551 15 5
*W. Marshall, Maryport..... 5,299 4 11

MIDDLETON.—Alterations to the offices at Oldham-road, for the Heywood and Middleton Water Board :—

*P. Tetlow, Middleton.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.—Offices to Groat House, Collingwood-street. Messrs. Marshall & Tweedy, architects, 54, Grey-street :—

*A. & J. W. Potts, Whitley Bay.

OXFORD.—Ladies' convenience in Wolvercote cemetery, for the T.C. :—

‡J. H. Tucker £118

PARTINGTON.—31 houses for accommodation of staff at new gasworks at Partington, for the Manchester T.C. City Architect :—

G. & J. Seddon, Ltd., Bolton.

PONTEFRACT.—Alterations to the Willow-park Hotel, Baghill, for the Carter's Knottingley Brewery Co., Ltd. Messrs. Tennant & Smith, architects, Ropergate :—

Builders' work—
*Brown & Lodge.
Joiner—
*T. Ward & Son.
Tiler and Plasterer—
*T. W. Senior & Sons.
Painter—
*C. Hornby.
(All of Pontefract.)

PORTSMOUTH.—Garage and range of motor lock-ups at Nile and Conway-street junction, for Mr. E. A. Bryant. Mr. W. J Wakely, architect, Portsmouth :—

*John Lay & Co., Portsmouth.

RADCLIFFE.—Storerooms and garage at the electricity works, for the U.D.C. Mr. G. E. Wrigley, engineer and surveyor :—

*Thos. Kenny & Son, Bury..... £300

RICHMOND (SURREY).—Alterations and additions to the Vineyard school, for the E.C. :—

*Speechley & Smith £930

RISHTON.—Construction of a new bridge to replace the existing Norden Canal bridge, for the Lancashire C.C. :—

Masonry—
*L. Fairclough, Ltd. £4,707 10 6

Steelwork—
*Skipworth, Jones & Lomax 1,814 11 9

SALFORD.—Extensions to the works of Messrs' Trafford Mills, Ltd., corn millers, Ordsall-lane, Salford. Plans prepared by own staff :—

Contractor—
W. Thorpe & Son, Ltd., Manchester.

Steelwork—
*Edward Wood & Co., Ltd., Manchester.

Electric Light—
*The Park Repair & Engineering Co., Manchester.

SALFORD.—Static transformer sub-station at Albert-park recreation ground, Broughton, for the Corporation :—

‡Joseph Chapman & Son (Patricroft), Ltd., Patricroft .. £1,411 7 8


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SHEFFIELD.—Premises at Exchange-street and Waingate, for the Brightside and Carbrook Co-op. Society, Ltd. Mr. W. A. Johnson, architect :—

*Building Department, C.W.S., Ltd., Manchester.

SOUTHEND-ON-SEA.—Laying of the large outfall pipe in connection with the sewage works extension, for the T.C. :—

*Howard Farrow Ltd., Golders Green £42,376 6 4

WALSALL.—Nurses' home at the Infirmary, for the B.G. Messrs. Jeffries & Shipley, architects, King's Court-buildings, Bridge-street :—

T. Mason, Hednesford £23,750
Letts & Aireton, Walsall 22,500
W. Kendrick & Son, Walsall..... 22,276
John Guest & Son, Amblecote, Stourbridge 21,958
A. M. Griffiths, Wolverhampton 21,700
J. & F. Wootton, Ltd., Bloxwich 21,590
Brockhurst & Wood, Walsall..... 20,937
*J. R. Deacon, Lichfield..... 19,790
(Subject to approval of M.H.)

WATERFORD.—(*a*) Electric wiring installation n the new Central Receiving Station ; and (*b*) erection of 3 or 4 kiosks, for the Corporation. Messrs. MacEntee & O'Kelly, engineers, 23, Upper O'Connell-street, Dublin :—

*(*a*) Arthur & Bell, Waterford.
*(*b*) J. Hearne & Son, Waterford.

WEST MERSEA.—Two pairs of cottages on the Fox site, and two pairs on the Firs Chase site, for the U.D.C.

*W. Chambers & Sons, Ltd., Colchester £3,155
(Subject to M.H. approval.)

WILLERBY.—House at Mental hospital, for the Hull T.C. City Architect's Office, Guildhall, Hull :—

*H. Armstrong, Hull..... £1,858 3 2
(Subject to M.H.)

WOLVERHAMPTON—Erection of Lea-road infant welfare centre, for the T.C. :—

*T. & S. Ham..... £2,942
(Subject to M.H.)

WOLVERHAMPTON.—New isolation block at Borough Hospital. Borough Surveyor :—

*A. M. Griffiths & Son, Ltd £3,058
(Subject to M.H.)

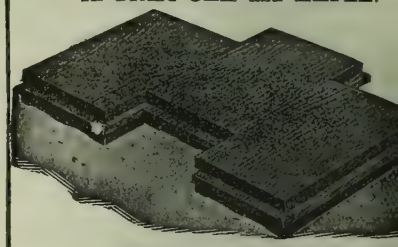
WOLVERHAMPTON.—Repairs of stonework of Art Gallery and School of Art, for the C.B. :—

*A. Dreyfus, Ltd., London £648

WORTHING.—Erection of additional office accommodation, for the Corporation :—

*Frank Sandell & Sons, Worthing .. £1,430

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THE BUILDER

A JOURNAL FOR THE ARCHITECT AND CONSTRUCTOR

WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED "THE BRITISH ARCHITECT."

OL. CXXXIII. No. 4413. SEPTEMBER 2, 1927.

ATHLETICS AND BUILDING

TO suggest that there is a direct connection between the present-day pursuit of games and the art and practice of architecture appears at first sight to challenge the immortal irrelevance of "Alice in Wonderland"; and yet the paradox of that masterpiece persists in its rewd application and serves to illuminate rather than to nfuse the criticism of life. Double faults may appear remote om campaniles, but nevertheless athletics have not only a rect influence on the habits and minds of a generation but, to carried out effectively, they require a special staging. Rome still as much celebrated for the Colosseum as it is for the mple to All the Gods. The Amphitheatre at Nîmes deserves visit quite as meticulous as does the immaculate Maison Carrée. ie Field of the Cloth of Gold was no isolated freak of history; was but a brilliant link connecting mediæval with the newer ssic formal tourney. Glory and beauty were believed to be separable from prowess, and the craft of heraldry long outlived original purpose.

By the nineteenth century, field sports, while still preserving me of their special arcana, had succeeded the joust among rsons of quality, but good form and expediency had removed em from the crowd and they were practised in a natural setting erved for the few. Fox hunting retained its uniform, the stag d the hare their special mark for followers with the hounds, t the man with gun, rifle, and rod assumed an undistinguished ifti when the tall hat passed from common usage. Shooting lges and "boxes" were of too residential a nature to acquire cial character, and it was only with the popularity of racing, cket and football that the spectacular element was re-introduced. nsidering the significance and beauty of public athletic displays history, it is astonishing that the housing of popular games England should for so long have remained at the stage of the red bathing box. There is no healthier nor surer sign of im- oving art values in public life than the interest that is now ng shown in the new sports pavilions. With it we find the zer, the club colours, the striped awning, and a general sense of y accessory which should follow and enliven sport if it is to be reational in the higher sense.

The architect, when approached, will gladly respond to the mands made upon him. Roughly speaking, the problem falls o two classes, since the great difference of degree in scale nounts to a difference in kind. There is the quasi-commercial na, designed not only to accommodate and stage the players, t also to seat and shelter a vast concourse of spectators. In gland we have only to cite the Stadium at Wembley, the tre court of Wimbledon, the grand stands of Ascot and som, and in Ireland the immense additions to the yards and losures of the Royal Dublin Society. All these represent ks of major architectural importance, where mass and its osition are allied to skilled engineering capacity, and where work has a size and permanence that demands responsibility forethought on the part both of the architects and of the ies concerned with the erection. Reinforced concrete is the ost invariable material used to create these immense areas stands, and the results have so far certainly achieved a high llence in engineering æsthetics, and a promise of still better lts ahead. It is only natural, after a surfeit of engineer's ament and classicism in nineteenth-century cast iron and l, that the very austerity of these unadorned masses should e a peculiar attraction for the architect and the informed ic; at the same time, the sense of dour practicality remains ifle overwhelming to the layman, and we may hope in the re to find appearing a certain elegance and humanity to ify the weight of the general effect. A fortress gains dramatic ity by a rocky approach crowned by an expanse of naked battered wall—and it is thereby a better fortress; but a grand stand to which one has purchased right of access for a small sum would be more welcoming if it occasionally relaxed its corporate bulk and offered some friendly features, whereby the man from the Underground could feel himself to be in scale with his surroundings. It may be straining the resources of language to describe the activities of the electric hare under "athletics," but this new sport is going to require its own staging, and one hopes that the organisers may entrust the architecture into good hands.

Important as these large erections may be as collaborations of engineer and architect, the increasing number of smaller pavilions resulting from the popularity of golf, lawn tennis, football and swimming offer more intimate, varied, and therefore more attractive scope to the designer. They may be said to combine practical needs with æsthetic or functional quality in a very marked degree, and they are singularly adaptable to individual and local treatment. In short, these practical erections will be found to combine a pleasant touch of the monumental, expressed through even such small details as clock, lantern, or ornamental weather vane. They are recreational in the best sense, and those responsible for their design will be wise if they introduce the element of gaiety and even humour in colour and applied ornament. In mediæval art, humour and wit were constantly employed, and they convey a whimsical humanity that is not undignified. Functional architecture is a phrase that is often hackneyed, but it can be recognised without stretch of words as symbolising athletics in terms of good humour and good health, qualities that can readily find expression in the decoration of verandah and lounge. Concrete lends itself unexpectedly to strange devices in low relief, and it can be worked at a semi-dry state. Distemper, lines, patterns (easily removed) may add to the gaiety of restaurant or changing room. The club caricaturist might leave his mark far more tellingly on the wall itself than he would were his wit framed heavily behind mount and glass. In short, the architect should seek co-operation among those for whom he is designing and thus show them how to introduce their own character to the building.

It may be pleaded that, unfortunately, there is still a long road to travel before the typical club committee will leave the "safety first" and clearly charted track of steam-rolled mediocrity for the adventurous paths of character and individuality. Hot-water taps and practical accommodation still dominate the aspirations of the club man, and he will need persuading that good taste is not necessarily lukewarm, unpractical and expensive. The best way is to convince him through his sense and love of his sport. Show him that good planning is economy, prove to him that a gay colour scheme costs no more than one of aspidistra green without, and chocolate-brown within, that waxed oil stain wears better than varnish, and, finally, convince him that a worthy setting affects both the popularity and the influence of a club. The same man will willingly agree that fine buildings add to the morale of school life, and it should not be difficult to show him how much good humour and good will may be reflected in a pavilion, more especially if the members share in helping to provide the details and to express its character.

There is abundant evidence that original work and initiative are becoming popular and that buildings of character will add immensely to the prestige and quality of the club. Care and thought will live for another generation to recognise, and if the men that gave them do their work well such details will serve to inspire the players that are to follow after. Mighty hitters, forlorn hopes won, can be immortalised in high good humour to be remembered in fellowship and emulated in respect.

NOTES

The Cornhill Crash.

In view of the recent collapse of a part of the Commercial Union Assurance Company's premises in Cornhill, and of various other actual or threatened falls in the County of London, a correspondent makes, on page 343, the suggestion that it is high time that the London Building Act be added to, or amended, to provide that proper precautions shall be taken when excavating a site to safeguard the foundations of the adjoining buildings. Without for a moment joining in the alarm issued by some of our contemporaries, that there is too great an element of danger to life and property in modern building methods, we endorse the suggestion of our correspondent. At the same time, we venture to make the proposal—with a view to reassuring the public and making clear that such disasters as the Cornhill collapse are not the result of carelessness in building methods—that the results of the enquiry into the cause of the crash should be made public. In addition to satisfying the natural curiosity of the city, this would probably aid in the prevention of any similar trouble in the future. We have already published, in our issue of August 19, a photograph of the subsidence and we should be glad to publish sections showing the relative depths of the Cornhill foundations.

The Future of London.

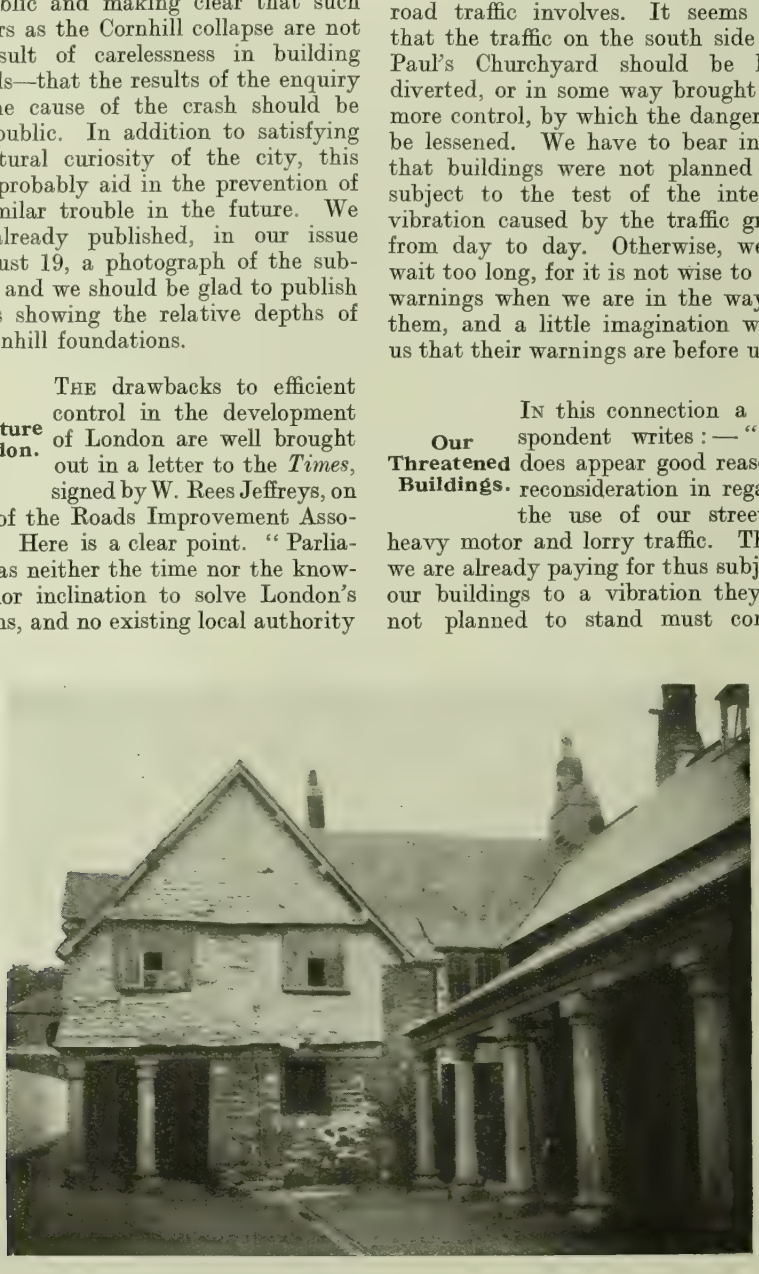
The drawbacks to efficient control in the development of London are well brought out in a letter to the *Times*, signed by W. Rees Jeffreys, on behalf of the Roads Improvement Association. Here is a clear point. "Parliament has neither the time nor the knowledge nor inclination to solve London's problems, and no existing local authority has the statutory powers to do so." Can it be wondered that the London Society and we in the pages of *The Builder* have continually stressed this matter? London can never grow into the fine city it should be unless something wider and greater than a parochial policy guides it.

The Danger to St. Paul's.

A silence has fallen over the subject of the safety of St. Paul's Cathedral, and we must hope that this is the sign of an assurance that the operations now in progress are relied upon to secure its future safety. But meanwhile the heavy traffic of the streets increases, and we have the recent experience of what has happened in Cornhill. It is said that nature does not warn us twice, and it is in no alarmist spirit that we think it imperative to consider the threat to the security of buildings which this great increase of heavy road traffic involves. It seems to us that the traffic on the south side of St. Paul's Churchyard should be largely diverted, or in some way brought under more control, by which the danger could be lessened. We have to bear in mind that buildings were not planned to be subject to the test of the intensified vibration caused by the traffic growing from day to day. Otherwise, we may wait too long, for it is not wise to ignore warnings when we are in the way with them, and a little imagination will tell us that their warnings are before us now.

Our Threatened Buildings.

In this connection a correspondent writes:—"There does appear good reason for reconsideration in regard to the use of our streets for heavy motor and lorry traffic. The toll we are already paying for thus subjecting our buildings to a vibration they were not planned to stand must come to



The Guildhall, Totnes.

(*See page* 344.)



Portion of a Children's Window for St. Margaret's Church, York.

Designed by Mr. J. A. Knowles, F.S.A.

mean either a considerable extension o the injury and danger to existing building or some better organised control of heav traffic. It is no unusual thing, when heavily loaded lorry, drawing a traile along with it, passes down a thorough fare for the houses to shake alarmingly The accumulated effect of such vibratio cannot but be detrimental to the securit of them. In the course of one day w read of danger to old houses, and other not so old, in widely different situation through this cause, and it requires n great imagination to foresee the growin menace of this state of things. Th present discussion in regard to the re conciling of railway and road interest would be beneficial indeed if, by som adjustment of tariffs, the heavy mer chandise now carried by road could b put back on the railways. The railwa tracks are properly arranged for suc traffic, and away from the closer contac of the roads, and involve no such menac to the safety of our buildings. In thi way we could secure a more reasonabl use from roads, for, as it is at present, th menace is one not only to buildings bu to human life as well, from the congestio danger and noise which this abuse of th roads has imposed on us."

Our Museums.

Mr. H. V. Lanchester in recent article in the *Observ* makes some interesti suggestions to show how o museums and public galler might be organised so as to make a mo intelligent appeal to the public. The is no doubt, as he says, that in o larger museums, whether they be co prehensive or specialised, we "invariab find a large proportion of the visito both old and young, wandering arou looking vaguely at this or at that, b obviously finding it difficult to beco greatly interested in the treasures spre before them. Now and again son thing may catch their attention and h them for a few minutes, but as a rule th gaze wanders from one object to anoth not with the brightness of the butte flitting from flower to flower, but rat with a gradually accumulating weari that eventually drives them out of building." He does not forget to ment



ortion of a Children's Window for St. Margaret's Church, York.
D signed by Mr. J. A. Knowles, F.S.A.

e guides who have been provided, but eful though they are he argues that eir appointment is a confession of lure, "as a good public museum should its own guide, and should present its ntents in such a way that anyone epared to take an interest in them ght, without the least knowledge or eparatory study, find them opening up sorbing and provocative visions."

How to Popularise Them.

We believe these observations will be endorsed by many museum visitors, and no doubt the reason for the failure of most museums m this point of view is, as he says, at they have generally been arranged students for students. His idea for an provement is taken in part from the lway and other posters, and he thinks, l not without reason, that a poster in forecourt of the British Museum aring a legend such as "An Hour Ancient Athens" would induce ople to go inside, where Athens uld be staged "partially full-size and tially by carefully arranged models, cas, etc., all complete. With proper blicity one would get a large and ited crowd who would grasp more in hour than they now do in a year, if perly handled. The Natural History seum might counter with The Birds Bass Rock,' or 'Etna in Eruption,' across the road we might read 'The rt of Charlemagne.' Really, if once gs got going on these lines, it is difficto put a limit on the possibilities for rtainment and education." No ot with proper publicity and the t stage setting the public would be,



Oven in South wall of Smarden Church, Kent.

attracted; but while we think something might be done on the lines indicated, there are obvious limitations which Mr. Lanchester would be one of the first to admit.

A Mediæval Wafer Oven.

The church of Smarden, in Kent, still possesses the oven in which the sacramental wafers were baked, and a part of a mediæval, coloured, enamelled reliquary in which some relic was enshrined. The photograph on this page shows clearly the appearance of the "wafer oven" as it is to-day. It is in the south wall of the chancel, not far from the east end. The situation of the oven so low down near the floor is to be accounted for by the alteration in the floor level. Mr. Halford Mills, at one time a resident in Smarden, and to whom this oven has long been of great interest, describes it as follows:—"The oven-opening in the wall is 18 in. wide, the oven 18 in. deep with arched top 18 in. to point of arch. The floor is of Beltersden marble 4 in. thick, burnt away irregularly at the front edge and perforated near the centre. The aperture inclines outwards, but there is no outside opening. At the top is a flue about $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. leading into crevices in the rubble; this also has no outside evidence. The entrance, chamfered, is of the same facing stone as other niches in the chancel. The rear 12 in. of the oven-sides is of $\frac{1}{2}$-in. tiles (red) laid flat, showing attrition as by fire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in.–3 in. from the floor."

A Rare Relic.

So far as we are aware, no other wafer oven is to-day in existence in any church, and it is probable that such accommodation for baking the wafers in churches was most uncommon, for had such been the case remains in some form or other would exist in churches to-day. Only one church in England, Feckenham in Worcestershire, still retains the irons by which the wafer was held near the fire, though the British Museum contains a fine foreign example. The fire in the oven would need to be but a small one, for the wafers were but a little dough in the form of biscuits held by the cook in the wafer iron or tongs. The aperture at the base of the oven is a somewhat suspicious fact, but coupled with the upper orifice, it may have served for the purpose of draught, and it must be borne in mind that a piscina is close at hand. The photographs which we give are by Miss Rathbone, of Smarden.

Whistler's "Battersea Bridge."

It is not always remembered that a picture is not good because it is new and different to inherited traditions of painting, but because it is good in itself. Nor is the large amount of the sum paid for it any dependable criterion. The instance given in the report on the Tate Gallery, where the National Art Collections Fund had to pay £2,000 for Whistler's "Old Battersea Bridge," because the opportunity was missed when it was first sold, points quite the other way. The picture was really not worth much more than the original price first paid for it, being slight and without much quality; quite a nice impression, but absurdly over-valued later, and so the money paid for it was very extravagantly expended. Half-a-dozen good or better pictures could have been secured for the money spent on this one.

Adam Street.

Now that the long delayed widening of the Strand by the Adam Street opening is taking place the admirers of Adam Street architecture will be watching with such intent the fate of this interesting record of the Adam style. There are doubtless many reasons to be advanced for demolishing this work and replacing it with lofty specimens of our modern work, but, on the other hand, one cannot help feeling that the profession, and many outside it, will look with deep regret if it disappears.

Views of Old London.

One of the most interesting of the annual art exhibitions of London is the collection of prints and water colours relating to London in the possession of the London County Council. The exhibition owes not a little of its success to its arrangement, which is both chronological and topographical, a method by which coherency is obtained. A new feature is on view, illustrating the topography and history of North-East London. Stepney, Poplar, Bethnal Green, Shoreditch, Stoke Newington and Hackney are included in this section. For some time it has been the Council's practice to hold this exhibition in the County Hall, Westminster Bridge, S.E., where the prints may be viewed on Saturdays from 10.30 a.m. to 12 noon, and from 1.30 p.m. to 3.30 p.m. Application should be made to Room 114.



Wafer Oven and Piscina in Smarden Church, Kent. (In South wall on right.)

GENERAL NEWS

Professional Announcement.

Mr. S. Rowland Pierce has removed from 15, Gower-street, Bedford-square, W.C.1, to 39, Great James-street, Bedford-row, W.C.1. Tel. No.: Museum 6235.

Special Libraries Conference.

It is expected that some 200 organisations will be represented at the Fourth Conference of the Association of Special Libraries and Information Bureaux which meets at Trinity College, Cambridge, during the week-end September 23-26.

Memorial to T. W. H. Crosland.

A tablet in memory of the late T. W. H. Crosland has been placed on the façade of the Yorkshire Penny Bank, 76, Dewsbury-road, Leeds. Subscriptions towards the cost may be sent to Mr. E. Kilburn Scott, 84, Kingsway, London, W.C. 2. The tablet is of Doulton ware.

Registration as Probationer, R.I.B.A.

Attention is called to the fact that the Council of the R.I.B.A. has decided that after December 31, 1928, no one shall be registered as a Probationer unless that person has passed one of the recognised public examinations in the required subjects. A list of the examinations recognised may be obtained free at the R.I.B.A.

The Treasury: Ravages of Death-Watch Beetle.

The 400-year-old oak beams which support the first floor of the old building of the Treasury are crumbling away. The discovery was made when Office of Works men were called in to replace floorboards which had given way. It is believed that the damage has been caused by the death-watch beetle, but the extent of the ravages has not yet been ascertained. The old beams are now being replaced by modern steel girder construction.

London University: Bloomsbury Site.

A preliminary conference has taken place between the Senate of the University of London and the London County Council with reference to the planning and development of the Bloomsbury site. The Senate have considered the need which will arise for closing certain roadways and gardens, in connection with this work, on the north side of the British Museum, and it was agreed that efforts should be made to reach an agreement with the local authorities who are concerned with the district before the sanction of Parliament was asked to a scheme. The question was discussed at the preliminary conference, several proposals were considered, and it was agreed that a further meeting should take place after the recess, probably early in October. The Senate also intend to consult the borough councils of Holborn and St. Pancras, who are the other local authorities concerned.

Building in the Swinley Forest.

In the House of Commons recently, Mr. Somerville asked the Minister of Agriculture whether he had fully considered the leasehold and building projects now contemplated by the Commissioners of Crown Lands in the Swinley Forest district, between Bracknell and Bagshot, which had hitherto been one of the most beautiful open spaces in the country; and whether he could give to the residents in Berkshire, and to the public generally, some assurance that the amenities of the district, especially trees and other natural forest beauties, and access for the public to this part of Berkshire would be preserved.

Mr. Guinness said he had fully considered the proposals for the development of the Crown Estate in the Swinley Forest district. The Commissioners had not lost sight of the fact that it was their duty, not only to the general public but also for the purpose improving the property under their charg to preserve the rural amenities of the estat No public rights exist over the land, but t Commissioners were not proposing at prese to exclude the public from the unenclos parts.

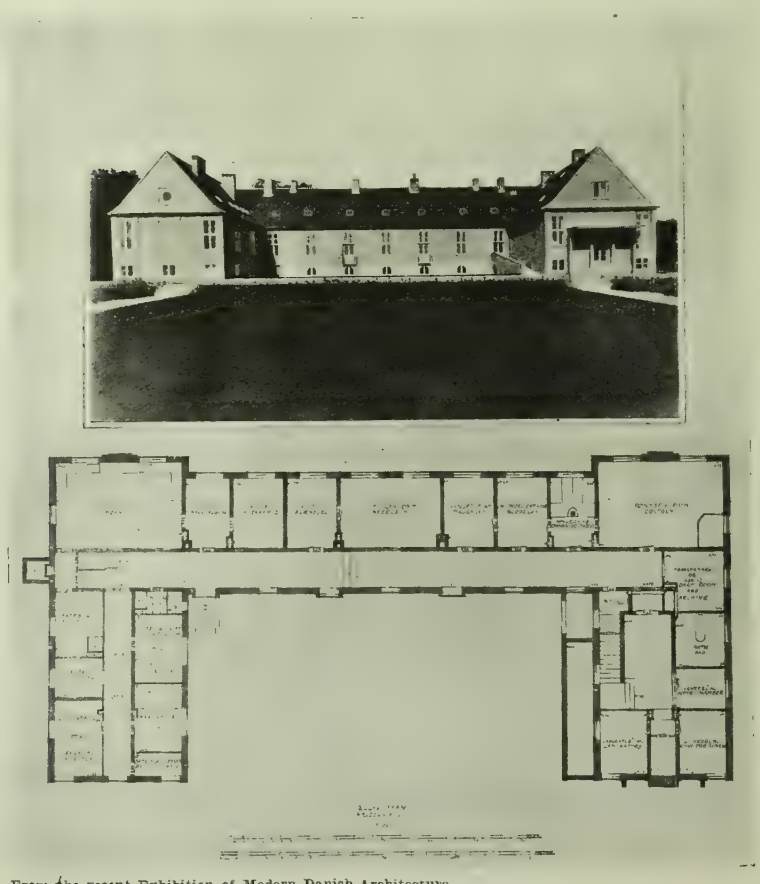
Glasgow University: The New Building Scheme.

A large part of Glasgow University's i portant post-war building scheme for the co pletion of the western quadrangle will ready for occupancy when the new sessi begins in October. In keeping with t Gothic style of the original building, t addition has three flats on either side of t chapel, and provides two staff rooms, s teen laboratories, with an equal number professors' rooms, and six large class-roo A simple dignity is noted in the design the chapel, which is expected to be rea early next year. It is arranged with a na and chancel, the latter portion being dev oped to form the war memorial proper of t university. Placed round the sediliæ will tablets containing the names of fully students and past students who sacrific their lives. Stalls for the professors arranged down each side of the eastern h of the nave, and in the western portion th is accommodation for students and othe Surmounting the open timber roof in oak a fléche, in which will hang the bell from Old College in High-street. The original c of the scheme was considerably over £100,0

The Richmond Hill View.

Richmond is the centre of two conte plated improvement schemes which, althou no definite action has been taken in rega to either of them, are being watched w some concern by lovers of the Upper Tham lest they should impair its beauty. One a town-planning scheme of the Richm Corporation, which would involve a widen or other alteration of Petersham-road, wh runs below the Terrace and Richmond Pa on the way to Kingston. The other is, s the *Times*, an arterial road scheme, promo by the Ministry of Transport, which wo run through the old Deer Park (adjoin Kew Gardens) from Kew-road, and be ried across the river by means of a bridge at the Richmond Lock and Footbri (below the old bridge at Richmond) to Margaret's, on the Middlesex side.

Both improvement schemes are, as yet, in the stage at which plans are being pared. It is officially contended that neit if carried out, will affect the view of river from Richmond Terrace.



From the recent Exhibition of Modern Danish Architecture.

Hospital at Ringe.

Andreas Jensen, Architect.

OBITUARY

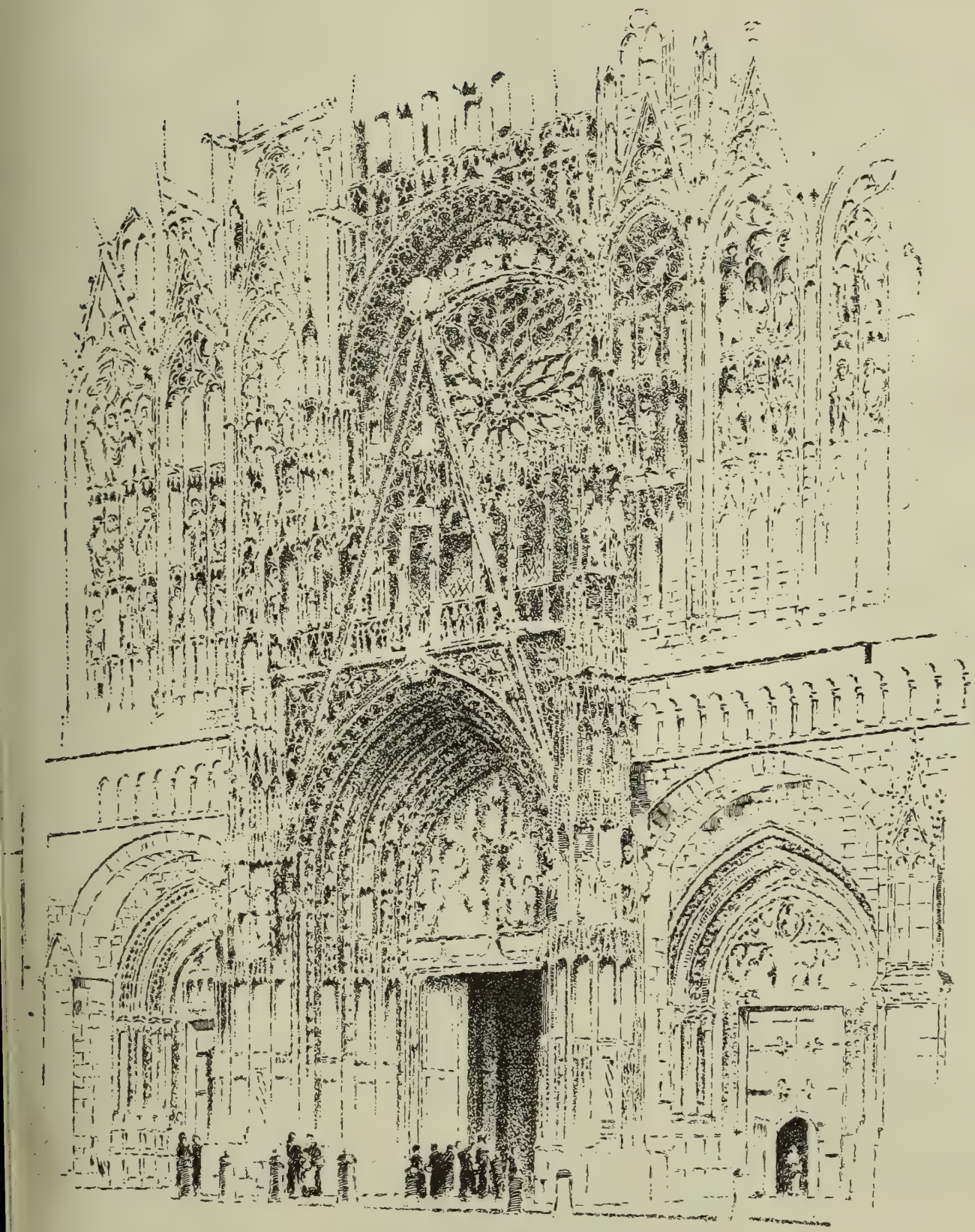
Sir John Benton.

It is with regret that we record the d of Sir John Benton at Eastbourne at the of 77.

The son of Mr. John Benton, of Sh haugh, Banffshire, he was born on Augu 1850, and studied at Aberdeen and E burgh Universities. He was one of the of the students who entered the Royal In Engineering College at Coopers Hill or opening in 1871. He passed out in two y but he did not arrive in India until he wa His first service was on the Sirhind and Doab Canals, and later on the Multan Chenab irrigation works.

In 1897 Benton was lent to the Govern of Burma, first as superintendent engine Mandalay, and afterwards for a yea officiating chief engineer.

In 1902 he was created C.I.E., an the end of that year he returned to Punjaub to succeed Mr. Preston as Engineer and Secretary to Govern Benton retired in August, 1905, unde age limit, but in January, 1906, was re by Lord Curzon and appointed Insp General of Irrigation for the whole of again succeeding Mr. Preston in that He was promoted to K.C.I.E. in 1911 finally retired in 1912.



Rouen Cathedral: The West Front.

From a pen-and-ink study by Mr. H. Frank Hoar.

CORRESPONDENCE

[While we are glad to publish letters on professional and other matters of interest to our readers, it must be understood that we do not necessarily endorse the remarks of correspondents, who will oblige us if they will express their views as briefly as possible.]

Exemption of Architects from R.I.B.A. Exams.

SIR,—I have read with interest the letter of "XYZ" in your issue of August 12, and that of Mr. R. D. Robson in the issue of the 26th. No doubt there will be others who will point out to "XYZ" that a School of Architecture which enjoys exemption from the Intermediate and Final Examinations of the Institute does not in fact secure exemption for its students, but merely the privilege of conducting itself examinations equivalent to those of the Institute. The standard of these examinations is the same as that of the corresponding R.I.B.A. Examinations, and the machinery of the Board of Architectural Education ensures that this standard is maintained. It would naturally appear unfair if entrance to a school permitted a student to escape the R.I.B.A. examinations altogether, but "XYZ" will understand from the above that as a matter of fact the students merely sit for the examination under a different roof.

As regards Mr. Robson's very sensible remarks on the subject of office training, he will perhaps allow me to point out that neither the R.I.B.A nor the schools hallmark the student with the Associateship or any kind of diploma until the student has had a certain amount of experience in an office or on other building work. The R.I.B.A. demands twelve months' office experience before it admits the otherwise fully qualified student to the Associateship. This in itself is a guarantee, and the schools follow the same rule with regard to their diplomas, the period of office training varying from six to twelve months. Mr. Robson will see, therefore, that the suggestion contained at the end of his letter has in fact been in operation for some years.

As misconception regarding the actual procedure of training in the recognised schools is still very prevalent, you will pardon me for trespassing on your space to make these few points which will almost certainly have occurred to others who like myself are interested in architectural education.

HOWARD ROBERTSON,
Principal, A.A. Schools.

SIR,—I hope that Mr. Robson's letter, which appeared under this title in your journal for the 26th ult., will receive the consideration it deserves. I am afraid that to-day examinations have become a fetish, and are stressed to that extreme that in certain instances, rather than being beneficial, they are injurious, in that they keep out from the R.I.B.A. many excellent and practical architects. To a junior member in the profession, the desirability of taking the exam. is certainly a consideration; but to exclude persons of ripe experience by pressing the examination requirement is, in my judgment, detrimental to the highest interests of the profession. To standardise architecture by examination procedure is to limit the natural and instinctive faculty of imagination, and while I, for one, place great emphasis on the importance of an architect's general education, my appeal is that this should not be stressed where in practice an architect has proved his skill and deserves recognition by the conferment of corporate membership of the R.I.B.A.

H. PREECE JAMES.

The Salaried Architect.

SIR,—I have read with interest your correspondent's letter on the above subject which appears in your issue of August 26. The points he raises have not been ignored, but were dealt with to some extent in former letters on this subject. It is now many years since I first wrote in your broad-minded and progressive journal on this subject, and the issues have been somewhat obscured by too personal views. If salaried architects would "think more generously" there would be little difficulty in coming to a decision on the principles involved.

Your correspondent says that "It is a truth of employment that if you have a good man it is best to let him alone." A good man in the Civil Service has his obligations to his employers (the taxpayers) as well as the lesser gifted, and it must be remembered that to-day we have scores of highly gifted men who are real artists at their craft and whose talents are by no means utilised to the best advantage because of the practice of allowing salaried architects to do private work. Your correspondent proves nothing by his letter, and it would seem obvious that the most "generous interpretation" of the whole matter is that the greatest good for the greatest number is the ideal policy to adopt in this matter. A good man, or rather a specially gifted man, will always come into his own provided that no form of subsidising a special class is tolerated.

B. B.

Vibration on Buildings.

SIR,—A word further on this important subject: Would the National Physical Laboratory include in their investigations as to "vibration on buildings" a stone-built or concrete-block built building and a brick-built building, both closely situated and on the same thoroughfare, in order to ascertain if there is any difference as to the resisting power of vibration on a building erected with fewer joints (as one built with blocks) and one built in brickwork, with its many joints?

ANDREW SOUTH.

Birmingham Civic Centre Competition.

SIR,—In view of the fact that this competition was INTERNATIONAL, is it not high time that the traditional figure of John Bull was altered to conform with art?

O. NEWBOLD.

STABILITY OF CITY BUILDINGS

We take the following from a letter addressed to the *Times* by Mr. J. Ratcliffe Cousins :—

"In Burgon's Life of Sir Thomas Gresham is an extract from Angell's 'Historical Sketch of the Royal Exchange' of particular interest to-day :—

"'in 1580 A.D. the Royal Exchange was presented as dangerous for those which walk under . . . also at a certain grate right over against the South dore of the said Royall Exchange, in the middle of the street and common passage thereof, is a great hole which of long tyme have so contynued, to the great danger, hurt and loss of life and limb and maming of both man and beast.'

"Again in 1598 'the S. and S.W. ends of the Exchange were presented as cracked and dangerously decayed.' It is off this S.W. corner that the Cornhill subsidence and building collapse have taken place. The Great Fire of London, 1666, settled the Exchange problem of that date, for 'little of it was left except a corner with a picture of Sir Thomas Gresham' (Pepys).

"The selection of 'the site of the City' as a desirable place of residence was due to the geological structure of the subsoil. The great consideration was the water supply. At first the river water satisfied the requirements of the population along its banks, but at an early date it was found that an excellent water supply could be obtained by sinking shallow wells, down to the impervious London clay, through the 30-ft. to 40-ft. of river gravels and sands which formed the hillocks and ridges above the north bank of the Thames. On this site was built Roman London, and the square mile within its walls satisfied, for some centuries, the residential requirements of the population."

CHAPEL OF ST. THOMAS BECKET, BRENTWOOD.

ON this subject, to which reference w made in our issue for August 19, we have r ceived the following communication from M Laurence King, architectural student University College, London:—

The Abbot of St. Osyth's Priory, ne Clacton, which was founded before 1127 the then Bishop of London for Aust Canons, built a chapel at Brentwood in 12 for the use of the abbey's tenants, and a in order to catch the offerings of the pilgri as they rested at Brentwood on their w to Canterbury. The chapel was dedicated St. Thomas à Becket, and came under t mother church of St. Peter's, South Weald

Mr. D. W. Coller, in "The People's H tory of Essex," says: "There seems, ho ever, to have been some jealousy in t matter, lest the abbey should intercept a of the good things which ought properly go into the net of the priest of South Weal but after considerable negotiation, stringe regulations were agreed to. The chaplain w to swear that he would not knowingly inju the mother church or receive any of t parishioners to communion, confessions, purifications on Sundays or holidays witho the parson's leave, except on the day of S Thomas's passion or translation and at t time of the fair; and if any profit arose fr the parishioners he was to pay it over to t mother church. The parson might, if pleased, officiate during the whole time of t fair and receive the offerings to his own u but at all other times of the year the off ings of strangers and passengers were to for the maintenance of the chaplain, who w to pay yearly two pounds of wax to t parson."

The chapel fell into disuse early in t nineteenth century, and was partly destroy about 1870. Originally it consisted of na 27 ft. wide, chancel 27 ft. in length by 17 6 in. wide, and tower 8 ft. square with spi All that remains now is the west wall, tow and a length of 13 ft. of the north wall, whi contains a two-centred headed doorway continuously moulded jambs with a holl chamfered four-centred rear arch. The d is of elm battens with strap hinges. E of the doorway is a trefoiled two-centr headed holy-water stoup of the early fo teenth century, the basin of which has b destroyed. The tower, c. 1400, has east a south two-centred arches of two moul orders. In the north-west angle there i stair approached by a four-centred hea doorway. Of the west wall only the lo half remains, revealing a doorway similar that in the north, and above the remains the former west window. The walls are flint and pebble rubble with courses of f stone in the west wall and with dressings a sandy limestone.

LAURENCE KING
(Architectural student,
University College, London).

Roman Excavations near Conway.

Excavations at Caerhun, near Conway, the Roman fort Conovium have, it is ported, revealed a number of interesting coveries, the most interesting of whic concerned with the southern gate of the f Unlike the gateway to the east, which uncovered during last year's' operations, appears to have been partially blocked u Roman times. Further investigation on point is awaited with interest, inasmuc the blocking up of gateways is character of the later periods of the Roman occupa whereas at Caerhun the area of the fort so far yielded nothing which can be sai furnish proof that the occupation of the went beyond the middle of the second tury. Apart from the south gate, a t barrack building has been excavated, a part of another structure, presumed to h somewhat similar dimensions. This buil cannot be disturbed to any further ex as it lies under the Caerhun churchyard

COLLAPSING BUILDINGS

Sir,—Your note on page 302 of your last ue induces me to make a suggestion and k a question or two. Under the London ilding Acts the height of a building is ed, absolutely as to maximum, relatively regard to adjoining buildings, others across e street and its own light-courts within; ith special exceptions for towers, etc. But far as I know there is no limit whatever to the depth it may go below the pave-ent, the only limitation being on the use these parts as habitable rooms.

The Cornhill smash appears to be due not the heavy weight of a skyscraper on a or foundation but to a deep excavation ade alongside a building of moderate height. o lives were lost, consequently no inquest as held, neither, so far as I am aware, will y kind of *public* inquiry be held. The ajority of architects will never know the chnical details of what happened and may rmit exactly the same mistake (whatever was) in the future. *The Builder*, to which ey might look for information, has not pub-shed photos or plans or sections. There are any obvious reasons why these do not see ght, but are there not other and better asons why they should? Is it possible for u to give us a section through the crashed all showing the relative levels of the lowest ors of the existing building and the one course of construction, and the level of rnhill roadway, and, assuming greatly in-eased depth for the new erection, the nature the support to the old? The daily papers ve given the depth of the new excavation fifty feet, but perhaps this is exaggerated. Under our present procedure, before the w work was started, two sets of notices ould be given to the adjoining owners, one to party-walls (if any), the other under ction 93 (1894 Act) "going below and with-ten feet of adjoining foundation," but ese notices *apply to adjoining building only*. In modern circumstances I venture to suggest that is insufficient. For example, suppose a row of existing shops with one basement story below and living rooms over, each 20 ft. frontage. A new Selfridge acquires a dozen or so, and the new store is to have a basement 50 ft. deep. Surely this affects not merely the adjoining shop but the second and perhaps as far as the third party-wall beyond that. I venture to ask if the time has not come when excavating for a basement that notice should be given to *all* owners within a radius equal to the depth of the proposed basement, and then with procedure similar to the present a conference of the owner's surveyors should take place to discuss and arrange the necessary precautions, underpinning, or modification of the plan to be undertaken. Step by step this can perhaps happen now because building owner "X" gives notice to adjoining owner "A," and "A's" surveyor requires certain underpinning, which in turn requires notice to his adjoining owner "B," and so on. The new procedure would bring all these in at the outset as soon as the depth of the new basement was fixed, and the new notice with its wider radius would in narrow streets extend to buildings on the opposite side of the way, and should include the road, sewers, pipes, and public services in between.

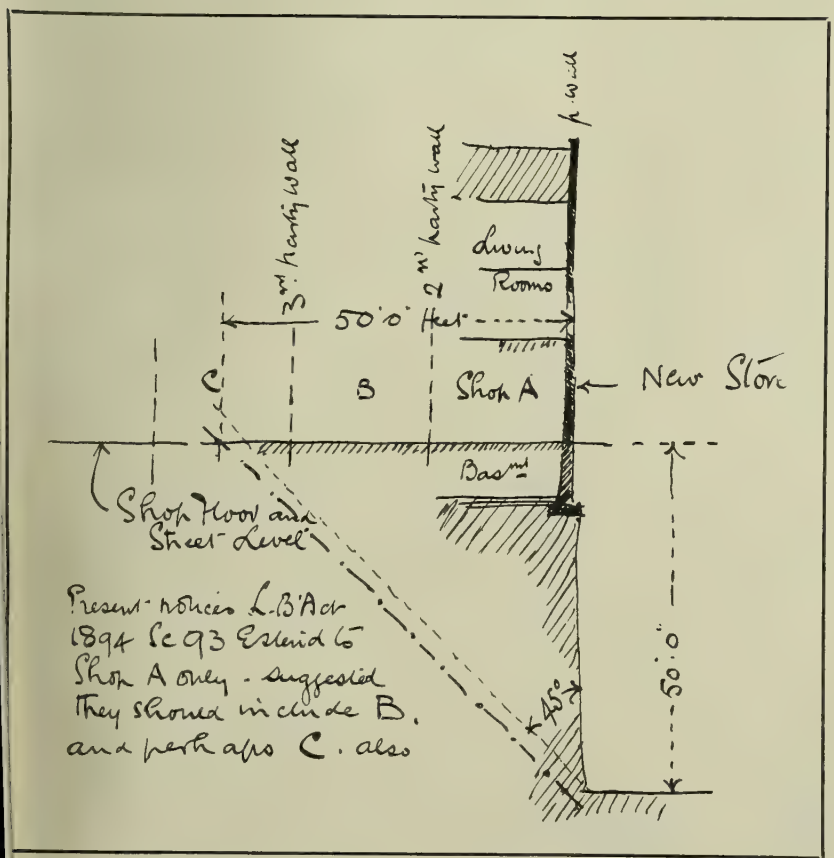
Notices and precautions would, however, still leave basement floors at all sorts of levels, and for some time past I have wondered whether a sort of "zoning" method ought not to be applied in certain areas, and just as we have "frontage" lines in the street, so below all new building should go down to a definite uniform level, say, 20 to 25 ft. below the pavement; but owing to large buildings on hill sites (the Cecil and Savoy Hotels, for example) it is difficult to frame a working definition. In the interests of the community some limitation of building below ground seems to be as essential as the limitation above.

Complications due to party walls are often avoided by giving each building its own external walls. By bringing into the matter all buildings within 45 degrees of the bottom of a new excavation, perhaps a useful check might be placed on present-day deep basements.

A small cause will sometimes start a big slip. I speak feelingly (and not as an alarmist), since once I was buried by a fall which came without warning, and it took a gang of men 15 minutes or more to dig me out. That excavation was extensive, but not more than 12 ft. deep. It was in an open field, there were no adjoining buildings; the undisturbed ground was so firm that most of it stood quite upright without strutting of any kind. The concrete foundations had been completed, and all was well. The shoot used for the bags of cement and the concrete materials was also used for the bricks, two at a time, as a man lifted them from a small stack (one cart-load) just delivered and placed on the verge of the excavation. Why a few bricks brought about a collapse and the far heavier concrete material did not is not clear, but I can testify that it did, and if that can happen in a 12-ft. excavation, and merely a cartload of bricks on the verge, how very much more likely is it to happen if the hole is 30 to 50 ft. deep and a six- or eight-story building stands on the edge.

Perhaps, in consequence of the personal experience, I should not like to live in the quarters over the shop while the big store (in my example above) dug a basement 50 ft. deep alongside the party wall. Of course, the contractor would be insured against third-party risks, but financial compensation *after* the accident is not everything; I should want to be provided with suitable temporary accommodation from the outset until the risk of accident was passed.

Horace R. Appelbee.



Basement Construction and Notices under the London Building Act.

MODELS OF BUILDINGS*

The interpretation of architectural drawings requires special training, and may be sometimes misleading because incomplete. "Judged as an explanatory medium" between the minds of the architect and his client, models play an evidently useful part. In modern architectural practice, moreover, "models may be made to help in the complete visualisation of the problems of design," including such questions as lighting, internal communications, surroundings, and "the ebb and flow of human activity." At the same time, "the art of model-making is itself fascinating and appeals to an instinct of craftsmanship." The materials employed may range from Brunelleschi's turnips to the ivory and gold of the oriental model-artist; the degree of finish may be that of the rough paper model, lightly tinted to suggest texture, to the elaborate miniature, such as those illustrated, to which the professional model-maker has brought immense thought, time and skill; the scale may be full-size, or fantastically diminutive. As a work of art, a model holds a place of its own, and few people are proof against the charm of the miniature representation of familiar objects. But the author of this small handbook on models of buildings is not content with the merely theoretical or artistic standpoint, but supplies also practical directions, such as those for obtaining patterns of the "true shape" of curvilinear bodies, as well as indicating the best methods of using various materials in model-making. He expresses the opinion that "it would benefit architecture if a higher standard of model-making were to be reached."

* *Models of Buildings. How to Make and Use Them.* By William Harvey. (London: 9, Queen Anne's-gate.) 7s. 6d. net.

K

THE BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

EXETER CONGRESS—III.

(Concluded from last week's issue.)

THURSDAY.

A long day's travelling was set before the party as they started from Exeter at 9 a.m. The first place visited was the very interesting old town of

Totnes,

which was approached through Kingsteignton and Newton Abbot. The guide was Mr. C. F. Rea, who knows much of the history of the old town. The party were welcomed by the Mayor in the Town Hall, which was formerly part of the buildings of an ancient Priory founded by Judhael of Totnes, and granted to the town by Edward VI. to be converted into a Guildhall, a prison and a school. In his address the Mayor remarked upon the antiquity of the town, which is one of the oldest boroughs in the country, and was a walled town. The first charter was granted in 1205, and there is a list of mayors of Totnes extending from 1377 to the present day. It could boast of a mint, and there are in existence pennies of the Saxon king, Ethelred. Totnes was the principal manor of Judhael the Briton, who helped the Conqueror to capture the West Country, and received from him over a hundred manors. He built the castle in stone, the keep of which remains in simple grandeur overlooking the town. It has been described as the "Chester of Devon" on account of its walls. It has a noble 15th century church, while the Brutus Stone tells of the myths of bygone ages, and is supposed to mark the place where Brutus of Troy landed. It is a granite boulder situate on the north side of Fore Street, and from time immemorial proclamations have been made on this spot, whence the "bruiter," or town-crier, in former days "bruited the bruits" which reached the town. The Mayor concluded by bidding a hearty welcome and declaring that Totnes was honoured by the visit of the Association.

The President thanked the Mayor for his kind welcome, and Mr. Rea gave a learned address on the history of the town. He referred to the story of Brutus Stone. It was an old story, and contained a germ of the truth. We may leave out Brutus and Troy, but there is no doubt that people came here from the Mediterranean coasts and set up these stones, their megalithic remains, such as Stonehenge and the stone circles and menhirs on Dartmoor and elsewhere. The Hall in which they were assembled was part of the Priory buildings. At the Dissolution these were bought by the town and given by the inhabitants to Henry VIII. with the expectation that he would return them to them. This the avaricious monarch failed to do, but Edward VI. repaired his father's fault and presented the buildings to the town for the purpose which has already been recorded. There was excellent feeling between the monks and the Corporation, and an agreement was made between the Mayor and the Prior to build the beautiful church. It was a Corporation Church of which the Prior was rector. The town was very rich in its Records. The series of Gild Rolls, some of the oldest in the kingdom, date from the beginning of the 13th century. The Third Crusade assembled on the Dart when Totnes was a port, and the merchants obtained the right to establish a Gild from Richard I. about the year 1189, which the Charter of King John, dated May 10, 1206, confirmed. Thus, Totnes is one of the oldest boroughs in the kingdom. In 1913 the original deeds of the Priory, including the grant to Judhael, were discovered in a private collection, and, with the Gild Rolls, Charters and Records, preserved by the Borough, form an exceptionally full account of the town and its government.



Exeter Cathedral, from the Deanery Garden.

The company then adjourned to the church of St. Mary, and our guide informed us that although the present building was erected about 1425, in 1450 the overseers were instructed to visit the belfries of Callington, Buckland Brewer, Tavistock and Ashburton, so that Totnes might have one superior to the others. In 1459 it was decided to divide the chancel from the nave with freestone, "just as is the Cathedral of Exeter." Hence arose that beautiful stone screen we admire to-day. There are very few stone screens in Devon.

Inside the church are preserved some of the stonework from the early Norman Church; the grant of an Indulgence by Bishop Edmund Lacy in 1432 of forty days to all contributing to the rebuilding of the church; and a theological library in the room over the porch, containing the works of SS. Augustine, Ambrose, Gregory and of the "High and Mighty K. James," the Homilies of St. Chrysostom, Birkhead's "Protestant Evidences," and Walton's Polyglot. There is a plaster cast of figures on the tower showing a figure representing the Godhead, and figures of St. George and St. Leonard, the former the patron saint of the townspeople and the latter of the Benedictines.

Time prevented a visit to the castle, and the party reached Dartington Hall, the oldest historically mentioned sites in Devon, for on December 26, 833, Eagbert, King of the West Saxons, granted Durentunehomm to the daughter of one of his thanes in exchange for a manor in Dorset. It is an amazing building of immense size, with a great roofless hall. The mansion has fallen into excellent hands and is being rescued from ruination by the present owner, Mr. Leonard K. Elmhirst, a rich American, at immense cost.

After luncheon at Totnes the party visited the ruined castle of Berry Pomeroy, which was described by Mr. Hugh R. Watkin. The manor since the Conquest has been held by only two families, for 478 years by the de Pomeroys and for 381 by the Seymours, Dukes of Somerset. The picturesque gatehouse and protecting walls and towers were built between 1320-30. It was bought from Sir Thomas Pomeroy in 1347 by the famous—or infamous—Protector, Sir Edward Seymour, first Duke of Somerset. The fourth Seymour



Domestic Buildings, Dartington Hall.

owner, second Baronet, and great-grandson of the Protector, built the large block on the east of the enclosed court at a cost of £20,000. It was never completed, and the castle remains a ruin.

The next stopping-place was Compton Castle. Until about the year 1320, the site was the home of the de Compton family, when it passed to Geoffrey Gilbert, whose descendant, Otho, seneschal of Torre Abbey, rebuilt the dwelling in its present castellated form, between the years 1446-75. The Chapel may possibly date from Norman days. Surrounded by high protective walls the plan formed roughly a flattened H with the large hall in the centre and towers at all four corners. The outer court is now roofed over the ground floor, and only the east wall, thus used, of the hall remains. The north wing adjoining the chapel formed the family apartments; a squint window through the south east corner of the solar enabled the occupants to see all arrivals in the outer court. The south wing was allotted to stabling, stores, kitchen and the housing of the retainers and guard. The exceptional defensive precautions in the architecture make Compton Castle almost unique among fortified private residences. The fact that in 1547 the French had attacked Place House at Fowey, the gallant defence of which, by the wife of Thomas Treffry, is remembered to this day, explains the precaution of Otho Gilbert.

Leaving Compton Castle, the party proceeded via Chelston to Torquay, where they were hospitably received by the Torquay Natural History Society and entertained to tea, and an address was given by the President of the Society on its work and achievements. We then passed on to Bishop's Teignton, which was described by Mr. P. M. Johnston, who said that a Saxon church formerly existed here and another pre-Domesday church. The manor belonged in 1086 to the Bishops of Exeter, hence the name Leofric was the builder. The remains existing of the palace and domestic chapel of the Bishops of Exeter, erected in the 13th century. The chapel had the right of sanctuary. In a letter to Pope John XXII. in 133 Bishop Grandisson described it as "a beautiful structure." There is a three-light east window, south doorway and stoup, and ivy-clad walls and mounds indicating foundations. The chapel was dedicated to St. John Baptist and St. John the Evangelist. In the 15th century ordinations were held there. The church of St. John Baptist was savagely pulled about by "restorers" in 1815, and again in gentler mood in 1857, when the floor was raised



Totnes Church.

id damp! An old drawing of 1808 shows ave with north aisle and a central axial er. This last was pulled down in 1815, l a sham Norman tower erected at the st end of the north aisle. Few churches re undergone worse evils of drastic restora-n. Nearly all the external features are dern. It retains, however, the remark-e features of a grand Norman west door-y, with one of the two examples in Devon beak-head ornament and carvings of thical or classical subjects on the capitals. e tympanum of a south doorway now built o the surface of the south wall is orna-nted with a subject that is unique on Nor-n doorways in the British Isles, whereas in ance there are about 20 examples. It is e Adoration of the Magi. It is almost of ental character. We see the Star, the sa Mundi, the Blessed Virgin and Holy ild, and the Magi approaching. This rving shows the incipiate of the teaching the increased veneration of Mother of God. e church has a fine Norman front carved th the Greek honeysuckle and other orna-nts. The north aisle arcade of horse-shoe nicked, semi-circle arches is very unusual the date (c. 1390-1400) and has six capitals riously carved with natural and conven-nal foliage, showing priests, three birds, beautiful early Perpendicular traditional von forms of vine, rose, oak, dragon, and ge knot-work.

he party returned to Exeter, and in the ning listened to an excellent lecture by L. G. Henderson on "The Bridges of on and Cornwall."

FRIDAY.

his day was spent in a long tour, includ-several interesting churches and halls, that gem of mediæval architecture, ry St. Mary. The first place visited was

Cadhay Hall,

property of Major B. Williams-Powlitt. Tonar described it. It is a Tudor ion, largely sixteenth century work, is built of Beer stone from the material e Collegiate buildings that was granted ohn Haydon, whose family continued for many generations. The earlier is still seen in the oak roof over the and in some of the walls. There is a t quadrangle, with an entrance in the e of each side, above which are stone s containing the figures of Henry VIII, rd VI, Mary and Elizabeth. In the wing is the Long Gallery, a typical re of late sixteenth century work.

sing on, the party arrived at

Ottery St. Mary,

nost beautiful and interesting church evon. Lord Coleridge had kindly ed to describe it, but was unavoid-bsent. His place was well supplied, er, by Mr. Harbottle Reid. It is t to describe this wonderful church in a small space. Canon J. Neale Dalton, of Windsor, ten years ago published a large quarto volume on it with the Statutes (1338-1339), edited from the Exeter Chapter MSS. and the Winchester Charterbury. It is a noble volume, with many illustrations; but want of space prevents any further reference to it here. The manor was granted by Edward the Conqueror to the Church of Rouen, but there is no evidence that there was a church here before Bishop Bronescombe dedicated one in 1259. Bishop Grandisson in 1335 bought the Manor from the Chapter of Rouen, and erected the present church and founded a college, with warden, minister, precentor, sacristan, and four canons. The church was used by the canons, the nave and aisles by the parishioners. The church is Exeter Cathedral in miniature. It consists of nave and aisles, with a large chapel on the north side, transept formed by two towers, a chancel with aisles and a small chapel on each side, and an eastern lady chapel. The great peculiarity is the transept formed by the two towers, and in this respect resembling Exeter Cathedral—the only two instances of transeptal towers in the kingdom. The extra north, or Dorset, aisle was built in 1520 by Cecily Bonville, Marchioness of Dorset, and has a fan vault with pendentions. She was afterwards Countess of Stafford and the Stafford knot is seen in the decoration. The church was restored in 1849 by the exertions of the Coleridge family, Sir John Taylor Coleridge being the chief promoter. Boldness and simplicity rather than richness are the characteristics of the exterior. Bishop Grandisson was so busy on his work on the cathedral that he had little to spare for the adornment of Ottery. The reredos was restored by Mr. Blore. It was discovered much mutilated behind the wainscoting, having been covered up in Queen Elizabeth's time. The arms of Grandisson, Montacute, Courtenay, England and France, and the Earl of March are displayed. There are three very good sedilia. A beautiful stone gallery (perhaps a roodloft) separates the Lady Chapel from the ambulatory. There are some good misericords, consecration crosses, fine sedilia for four priests, a pillar piscina. The Grandisson tombs, north and south of the nave, are very remarkable. The canopies of the effigies of Sir Otto Grandisson, brother of the Bishop, and of Beatrice, his wife, are very good and striking. The clock is remarkable. It was fashioned in 1340, and is designed to show the age of the moon as well as the hour of the day, and is of the same date as that in Exeter Cathedral. The gilded lectern in the Lady Chapel is coeval with the College, and bears the arms of the founder. The church has had some vicissitudes. Fairfax, during the Cromwellian wars, quartered his troops and horses in it, and they probably broke all the old glass windows and decapitated many of the stone effigies.

The party then passed on to the interesting manor house of

Sand,

now owned by Mrs. Sheldon. The house was built in 1594, and has a fine hall and screens and circular staircase. It has been the home of the Sand, Tremayle, Ashley, and Huyshe families, and retains some shields and other vestiges of its ancient dignity. It had degenerated into a farm-house, but has been beautifully restored. A few miles further on was

Sidbury Church,

which Mr. Harbottle Reid described. It contains examples of all periods, Norman to Perpendicular. The tower is late Norman, but, being unsafe, it was rebuilt in 1846, but precisely as before, with its two-light belfry windows, corbel table and Perpendicular insertions. The broach spire is restored in wood, shingled. It has north and south aisles. The nave is transitional Norman. The church was restored by Mickelthwaite, and the seating erected in 1850. We were puzzled by an inscription dated 1650 on the tomb of "Henry Parson, who died in the second climacteric of his age."

After luncheon at Sidmouth, the party proceeded to

Salcombe Regis,

which Mr. Johnston described. He said the name was derived from the primitive salt works at the mouth of the Coombe, the suffix denoting that it belonged to Athelstan in the first quarter of the tenth century. The King gave it to Exeter Cathedral. There are abundant relics of a richly ornamented Norman building of about 1150, which are built in an old material in a reconstruction about a century later, when the chancel arch and north and south aisles were built. The west tower was added c. 1450. Mr. Johnston pointed out the Norman wheel-cross with pierced interstices and the rich diaper work built into the east wall of the chancel, and part of a lintel with double cable and patera on the inside of the south wall, also the panels of good early fourteenth century glass, now in the westernmost window of the north aisle. One is heraldic, and the other a good inscribed figure of a saint. In the lychgate is a bolt, said to be a "Resurrection corkscrew," left behind by a corpse-stealer.

There is only space for mention of the names of the other churches visited. These were Branscombe and Colyton. In the evening Mr. R. Hansford Worth gave a valuable lecture on "The Prehistoric Remains on Dartmoor." On the last morning (Saturday) Mr. Harbottle Reid conducted the Associates who were able to remain over the principal objects of interest in the city itself. To him and to those of the City and Shire who aided so much in investigating the antiquities of the West Country, and to those who extended their hospitality the Congress offers its most grateful thanks and warmest appreciation.

A.A. School Session, 1927-28.

Owing to the delay in the rebuilding of the A.A. premises, it has been decided to postpone the reopening of the School till Monday, October 10. The terms for this session will be as follows:—

Winter Term.—Monday, October 10, to Friday, December 16 (10 weeks).

Spring Term.—Monday, January 2, to Wednesday, March 28 (12½ weeks).

Summer Term.—Monday, April 23, to Friday, July 13 (12 weeks).

It will be seen that the rearrangement which has had to be made has only had the effect of making the Summer Term 12 weeks, and the Winter Term 10 weeks, and that the number of weeks in the school session has not been interfered with.



Ottery St. Mary.

LEADING CONTENTS

	PAGE
ATHLETICS AND BUILDING	337
NOTES	338
GENERAL NEWS	340
COMPETITION NEWS	340
CORRESPONDENCE	342
THE BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION : III	344
PARTHENON STUDIES : VIII	357
THE LONDON BUILDING ACTS AND THEIR APPLICATION : XXVI	359
ARCHITECTS' AND BUILDERS' INQUIRY BUREAU	360
THE BUILDING TRADE	361
SHORING DURING BUILDING OPERATIONS	361
BOUNDARIES, FENCES AND TREES : V	362
NEW COMPANIES	363
THE MIDLAND BUILDING EXHIBITION	363
CONTRACTS, COMPETITIONS, ETC.	365
PROPOSED NEW BUILDINGS AND OTHER WORKS	368
NEW BUILDINGS IN SCOTLAND	370
TRADE NEWS	372
PATENTS	372
TENDERS	373

ILLUSTRATIONS

Great Western (Plymouth) Garden Village.

In accordance with arrangements made between the Great Western Railway Company and its employees for the provision of houses on co-operative garden village lines in the various centres served by the railway, an estate at Peverel, Plymouth, was purchased by the Company and a Public Utility Society was formed for the purpose of erecting the houses. The site is a very picturesque one, on a hillside above Plymouth, and commanding wide views over the district. The layout was carefully considered in relation to the levels, and pairs of houses stepped up one side of the new road "Long Rowden" were combined on the other side with groups of four and two on subsidiary roads which follow the contours. The whole village forms a compact but generously spaced development. Special attention has been given to gardens and tree planting, the garden boundaries taking the form of hedges of various kinds.

The Railway Company has been responsible for the construction of roads and sewers, and the Society entered into a contract with Messrs. John Laing & Son, Ltd., in the autumn of 1925 for the erection of 84 houses in "Easiform" concrete. This consists of 8 in. external walls wth a continuous cavity formed between steel shuttering, the outer concrete being of gravel and the inner of clinker aggregate. There are 30 houses of the parlour type and the remaining 54 are of two non-parlour types; the former having bathroom and separate w.c.s upstairs, and the smaller houses downstairs bathrooms and w.c.s. All houses are lighted by electricity, and cooking is done by gas in the sculleries, the living rooms being provided with simple hob-grates and back boilers for hot-water supply. The windows are double-hung sashes in cased frames, and the internal doors are "Metco" Columbian pine. The roofs are covered with pantiles on felting, and the concrete walls externally are finished in roughcast and colour-washed. Bay windows and trellis porches have been provided in most of the houses, and bright colours are used for the outside painting of wood and ironwork.

The architect who designed this village and also the other Great Western garden villages is Mr. T. Alwyn Lloyd, F.R.I.B.A. and in the supervision of the work he was associated with Mr. M. Alton Bazeley, F.R.I.B.A., of Plymouth. The contractors for the houses, roads, and sewers are Messrs. John Laing & Son, Ltd., of London, the artificial stone paving in roads having been supplied by the Pentewan Dock and Concrete Co., Ltd., and executed by Messrs. F. J. Moore, Ltd., of Plymouth.

Friends' College, Chengtu University, West China.

In Chengtu, one of the largest of the ancient walled cities of China and the capital of a province as big as France, there have recently been completed buildings for the Friends' College, West China Union University. These buildings were designed by Mr. Arnold Silcock, F.R.I.B.A., of 97, Jermyn-street, St. James's, London, S.W., who went out to China to study both the ancient architecture and modern building conditions, first at Peking, and later in West China. The architect prepared the drawings and, with a smattering of the language and the help of an interpreter, bought the materials, engaged the workmen, set out the works and supervised the erection of the buildings.
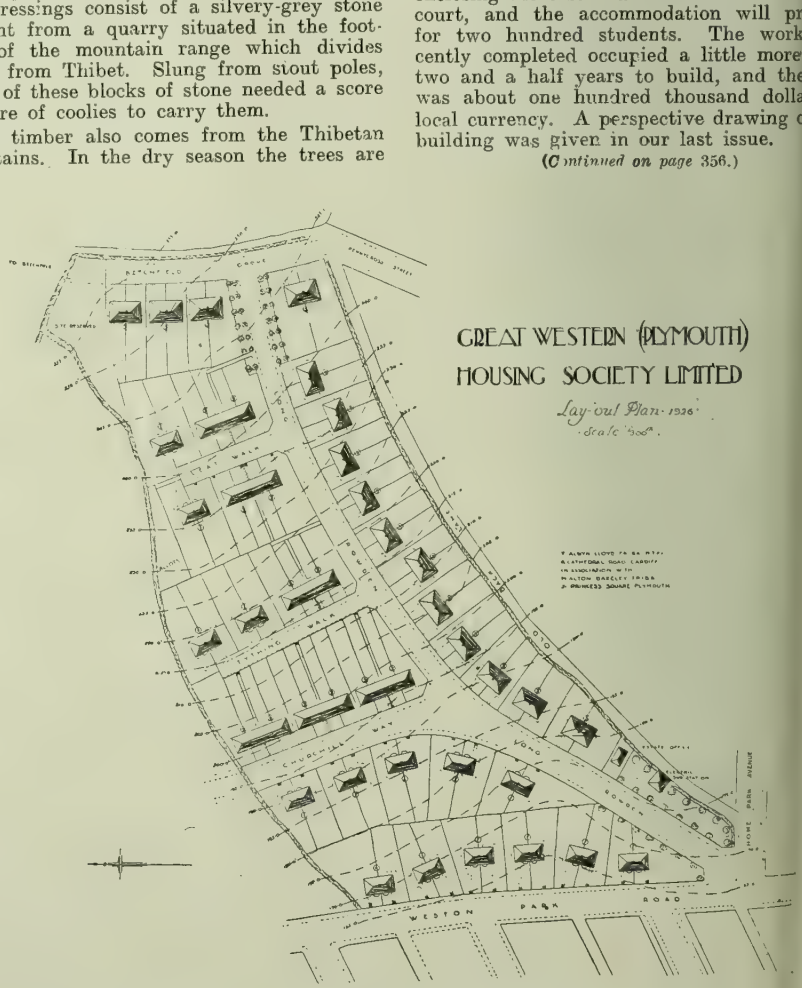
The experience, though extremely interesting, was arduous, and before the end the growing anti-foreign feeling made it impossible to get good and rapid work done. There were employed on the building about 300 workmen per day during the last months, and at one time the Bolshevist students threatened to seize the workmen and throw them in the river. Needless to say, the works automatically closed down, and no workmen turned up till the threat was withdrawn. The buildings are designed in Chinese style with Chinese materials, but the plans provide a modern college building on western lines, adapted in arrangement to the semi-tropical climate and local conditions. In digging the foundations the bed of an old river was unearthed and many earthenware figures and pots dating from the Han dynasty (206 B.C. to A.D. 220) were discovered.

The walls are of the local grey hand-made bricks, but during building operations His Excellency the Military Governor for the time being began tearing down a part of the ancient wall of the city and selling the bricks to replenish his war chest; so that it was found possible to incorporate in the buildings some of these bricks of a size about 16 in. by 11 in. by 3 in., dating from the Ming dynasty. The dressings consist of a silvery-grey stone brought from a quarry situated in the foothills of the mountain range which divides China from Thibet. Slung from stout poles, many of these blocks of stone needed a score or more of coolies to carry them.

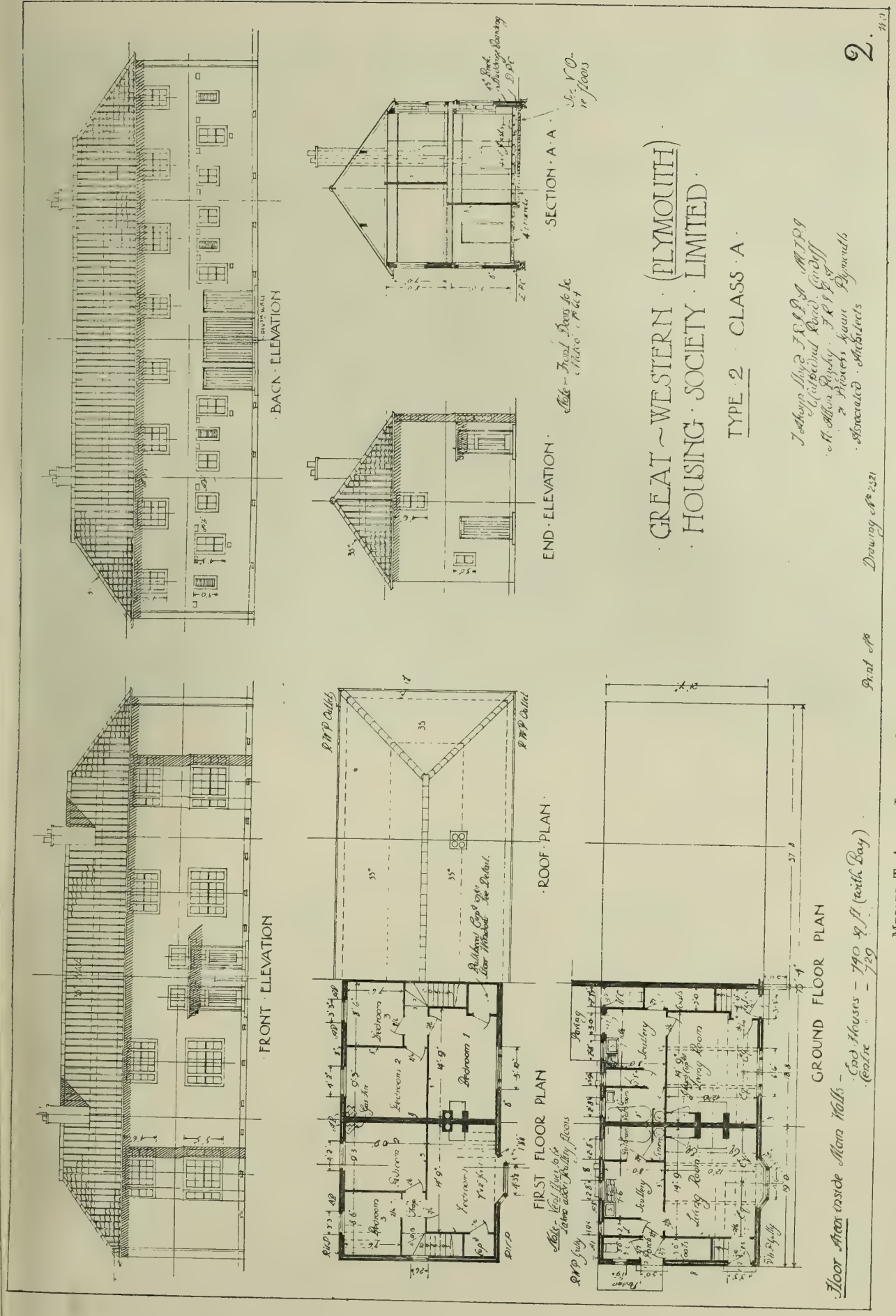
The timber also comes from the Thibetan mountains. In the dry season the trees are felled on the steep slopes of mountain gorges and in the rainy season, when the streams are in flood, the tree trunks are floated rafts wise down hundreds of miles of stream and river to the Chengtu plain and beyond. The hardwood used was the celebrated Perse Nanmuh, which for centuries has provided the great columns and timbers of the palaces of Peking. The great amount of timber work throughout the building, both in the coffered ceilings, beams and columns internally, and the widely overhanging eaves and their supporting brackets externally, is carved and picked out in brilliant colours, on a dark brown background. Heavy tiles, closely resembling Italian tiles in appearance, but of a dark brownish grey, cover the roofs, and the great weight of the heavily timbered eaves and the up-curving hips can be imagined when it is remembered that the latter project over 6 ft. from the walls.

The main block consists of four floors and contains administrative offices grouped around the central main entrance. A side entrance in the east and west wings for students gives access to the lecture rooms, assembly hall and library on the ground floor. The staircases adjacent to each side entrance leads to the lecture rooms and large assembly hall; a common room on the first floor, and art and music studios on the second floor. In the basement are the heating chamber and store rooms, and here also are placed bathrooms and changing rooms opening directly on to the playing fields. Lavatories and motor house are separated from the main building but approached by covered ways. The complete scheme includes for the laying out a Chinese garden in the forecourt, with a gatehouse containing accommodation for the gate-keeper and servants and a garage for cars and rickshaws. The plans for this work are now being prepared. A dining-room and a dormitory block will eventually complete the scheme enclosing the east and west sides of the forecourt, and the accommodation will provide for two hundred students. The works recently completed occupied a little more than two and a half years to build, and the cost was about one hundred thousand dollars local currency. A perspective drawing of the building was given in our last issue.

(*Continued on page* 356.)



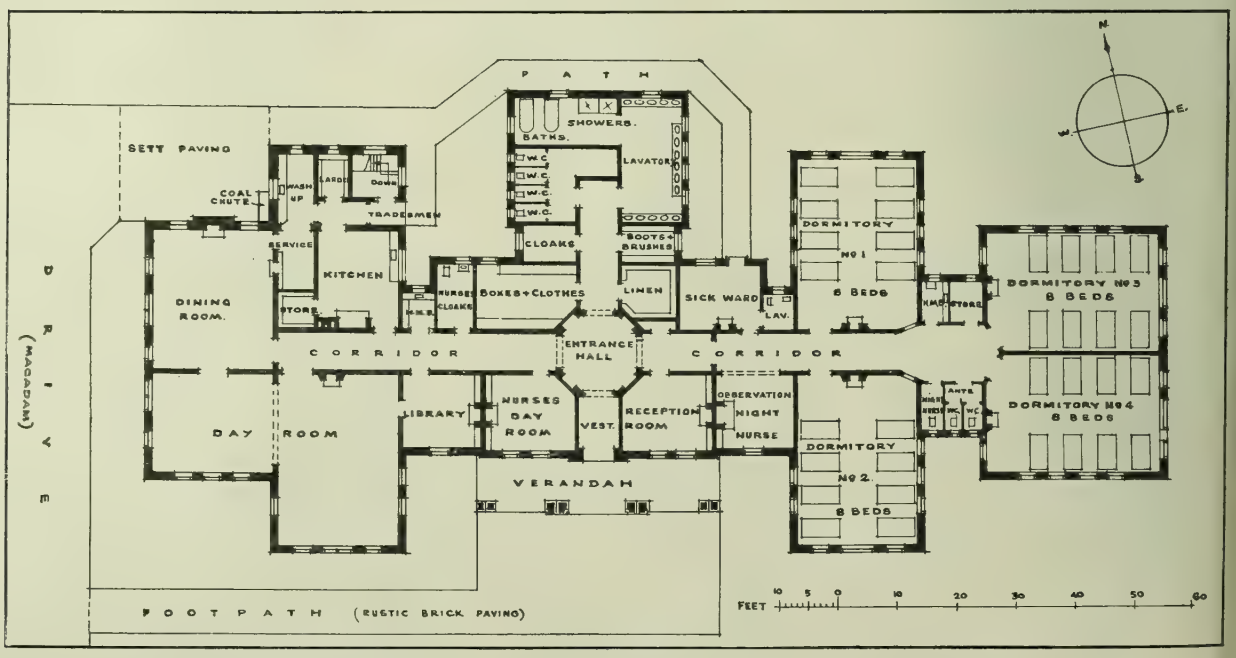
Messrs. T. Alwyn Lloyd and M. Alton Bazeley, FF.R.I.B.A., Associated Archi



MESSRS. T. ALWYN LLOYD and M. ALTON BAZELEY, FF.R.I.B.A., Associated Architects.



The Octagon Hall.



The David Lewis Epileptic Colony, Warford, Cheshire : New Home for Girls.

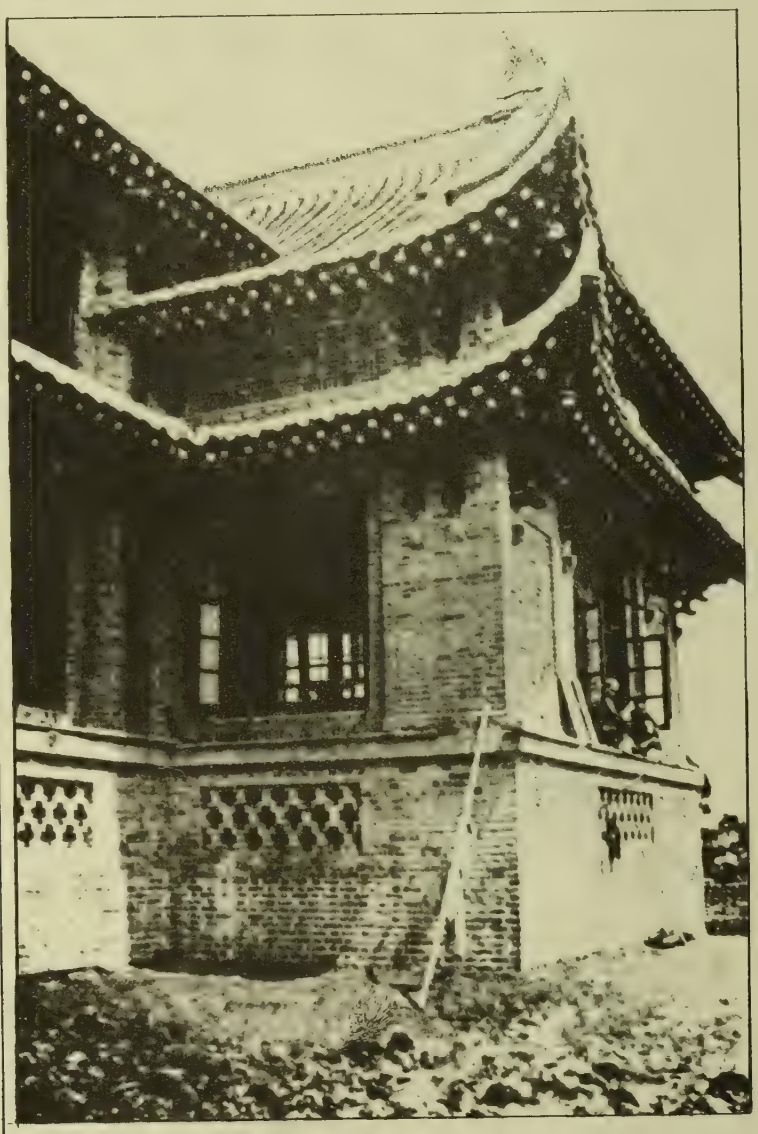
MESSRS. REES & HOLT, FF.R.I.B.A., and MR. G. H. WILLOUGHBY, Architects.

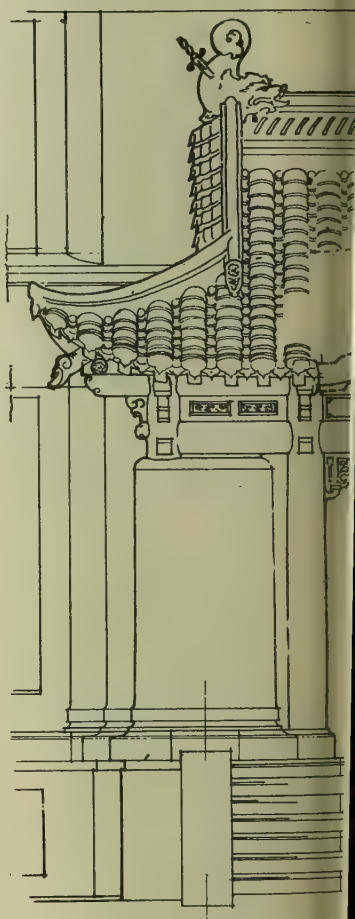


The David Lewis Epileptic Colony, Warford, Cheshire: New Home for Girls. View from Entrance Gate.









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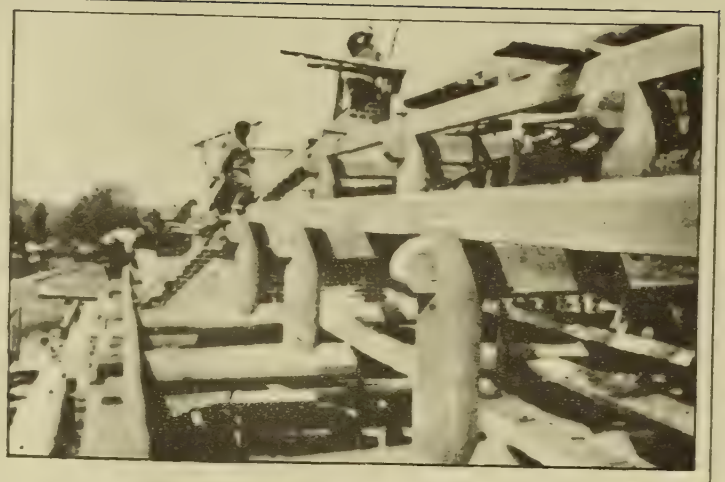


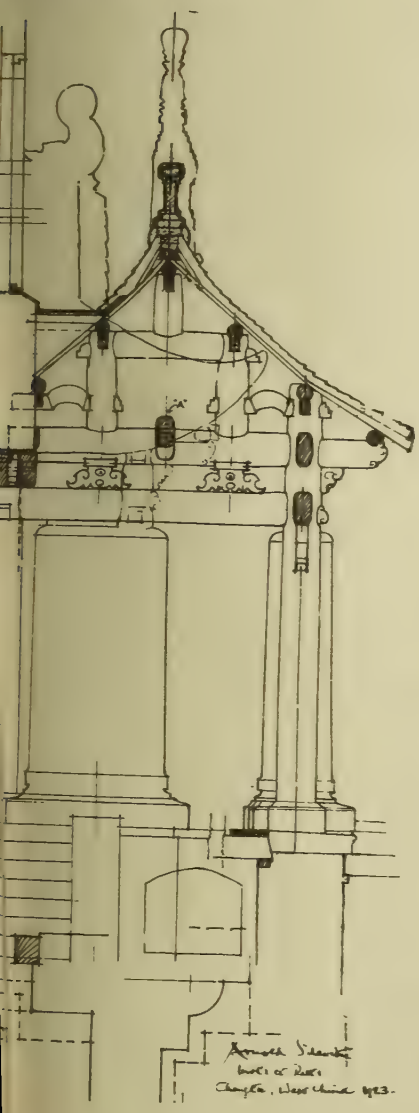
R.A. Exhibition, 1927.

FRIENDS' C

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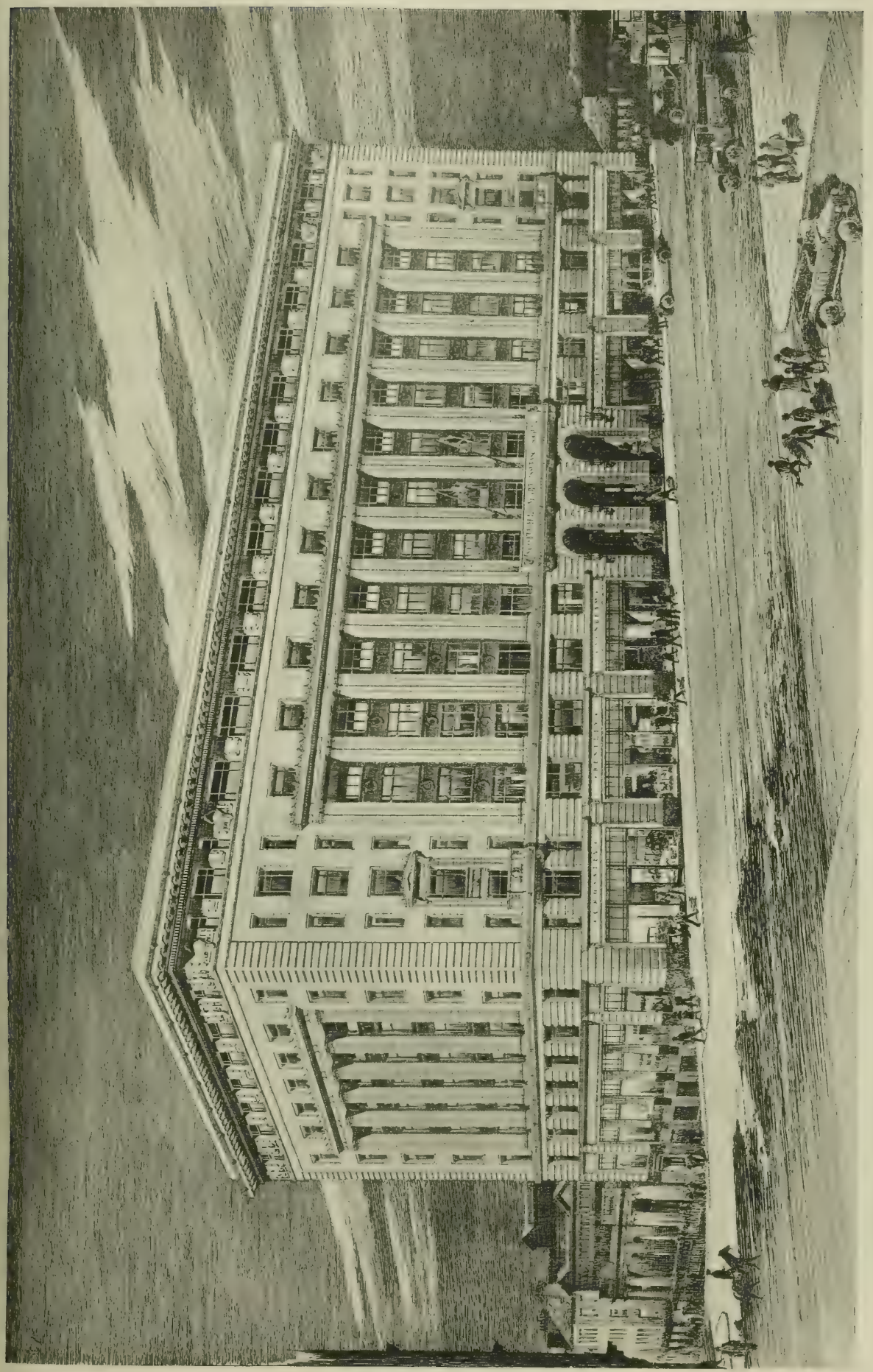


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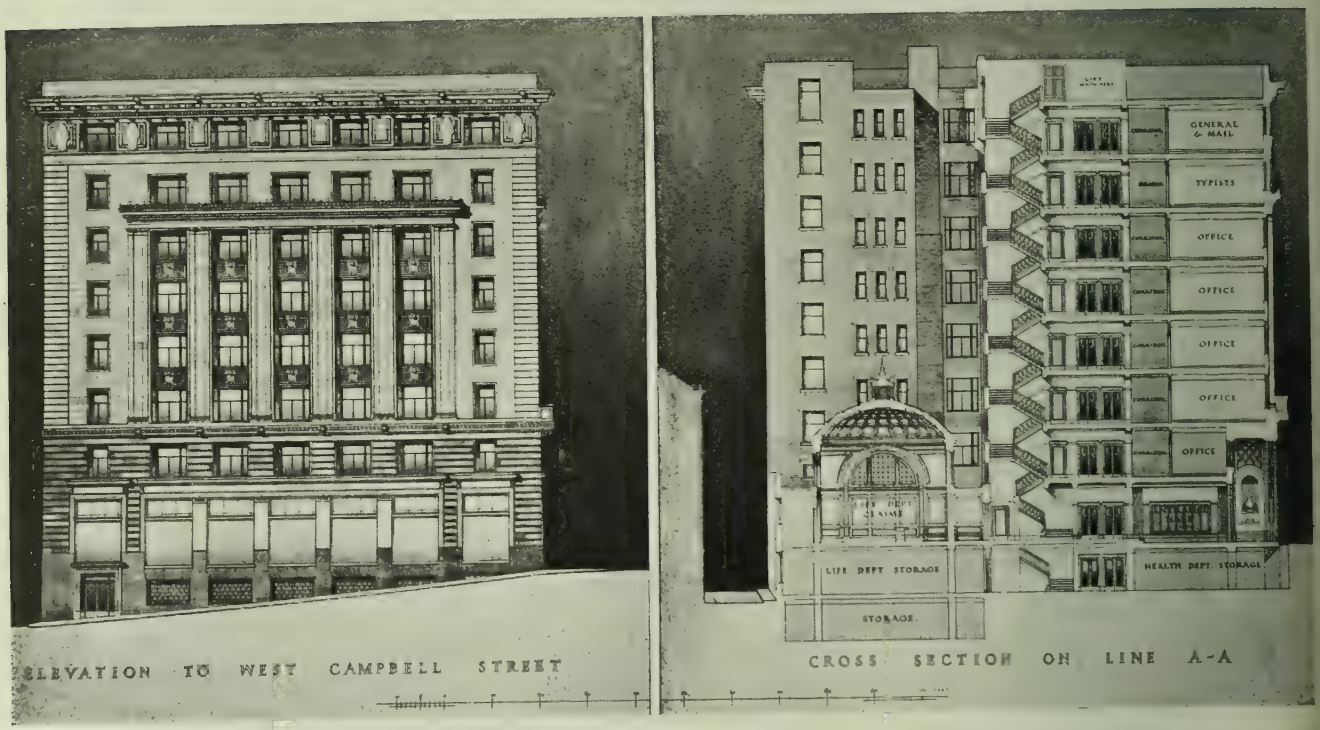
The David Lewis Epileptic Colony, Warford, Cheshire: New Home for Girls. Central Feature.

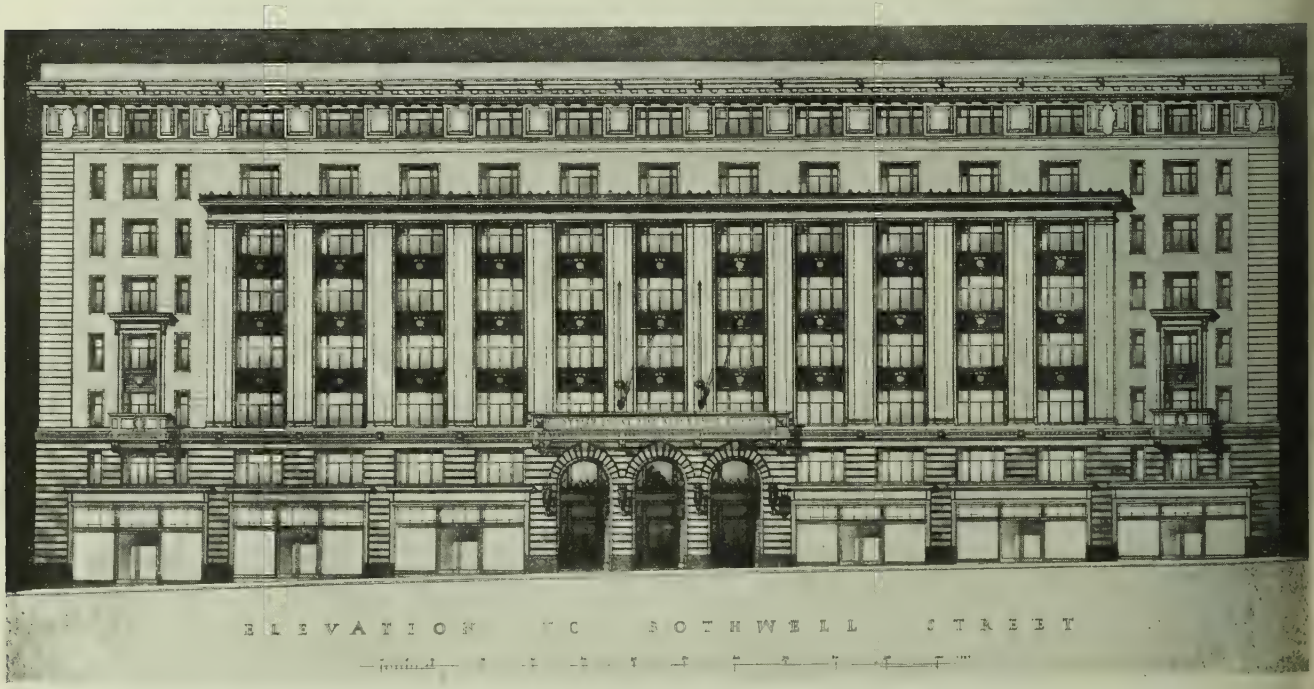
Messrs. Rees & Holt, FF.R.I.B.A., and Mr. G. H. Willoughby, Architects.



Competition for Scottish Legal Life Assurance Society's New Building, Glasgow: Winning Design.

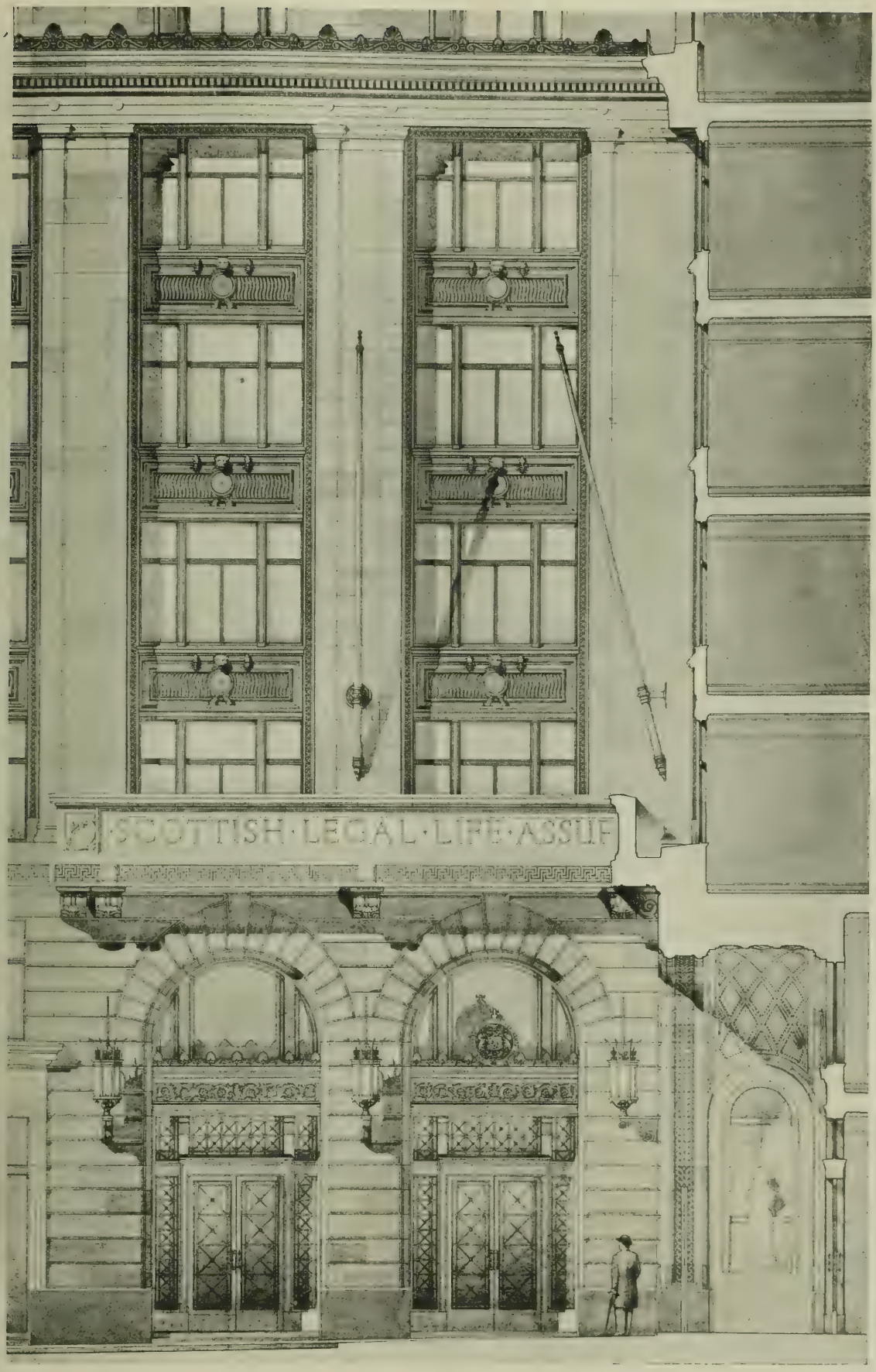
Messrs. Wright & Wylie, Architects.





Competition for Scottish Legal Life Assurance Society's New Building, Glasgow: Winning Design.

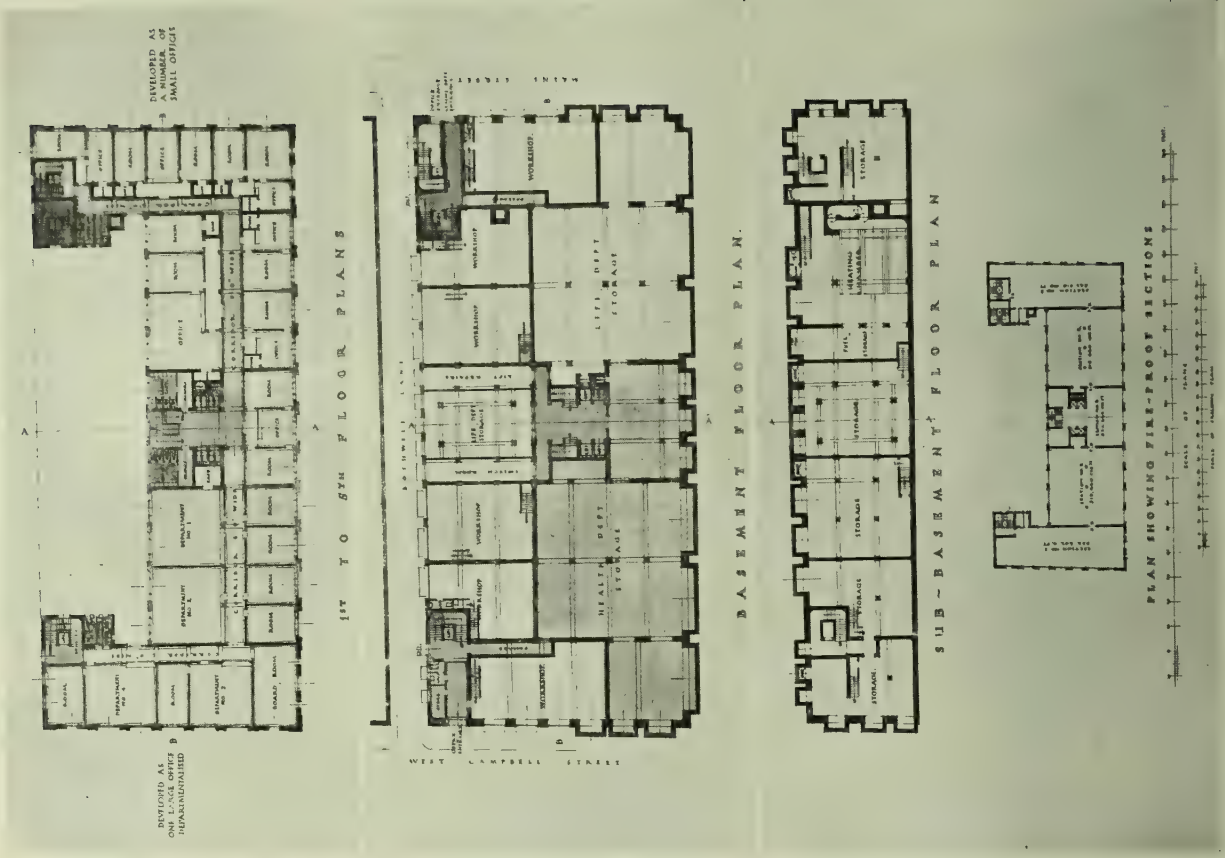
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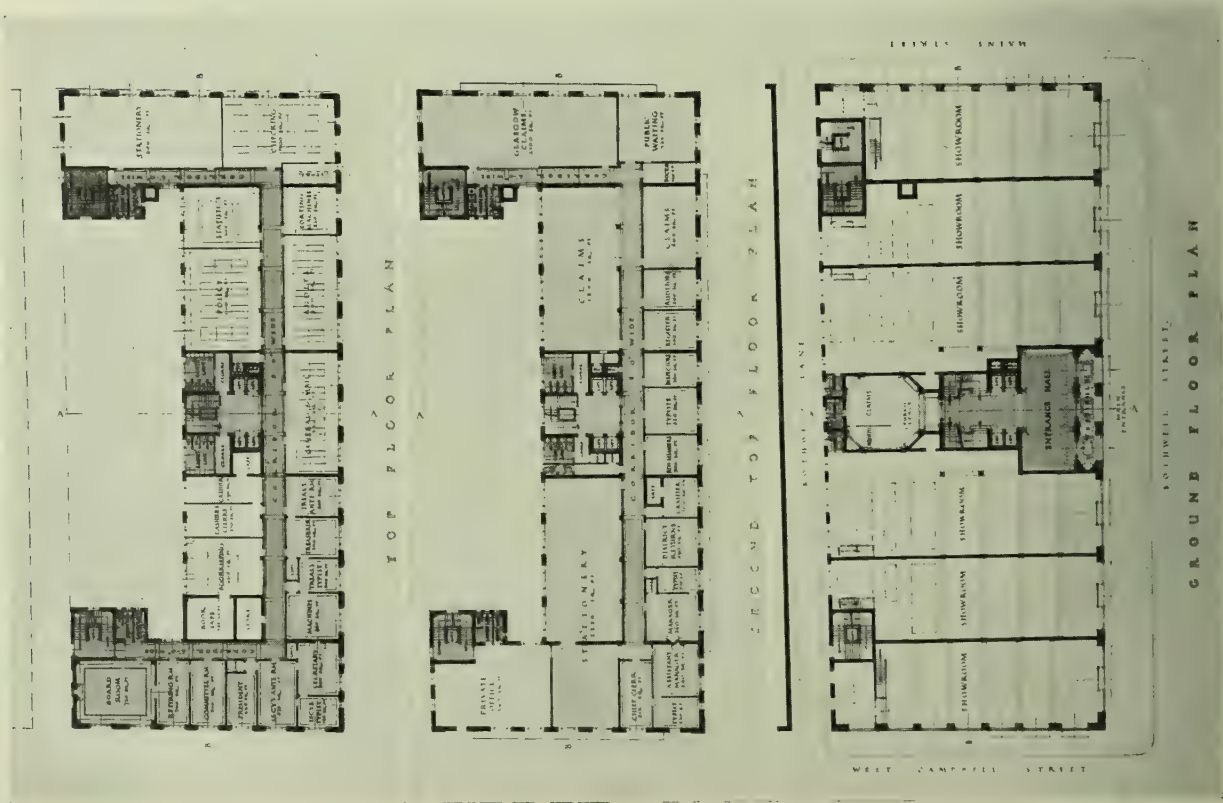


Competition for Scottish Legal Life Assurance Society's New Building, Glasgow: Winning Design.

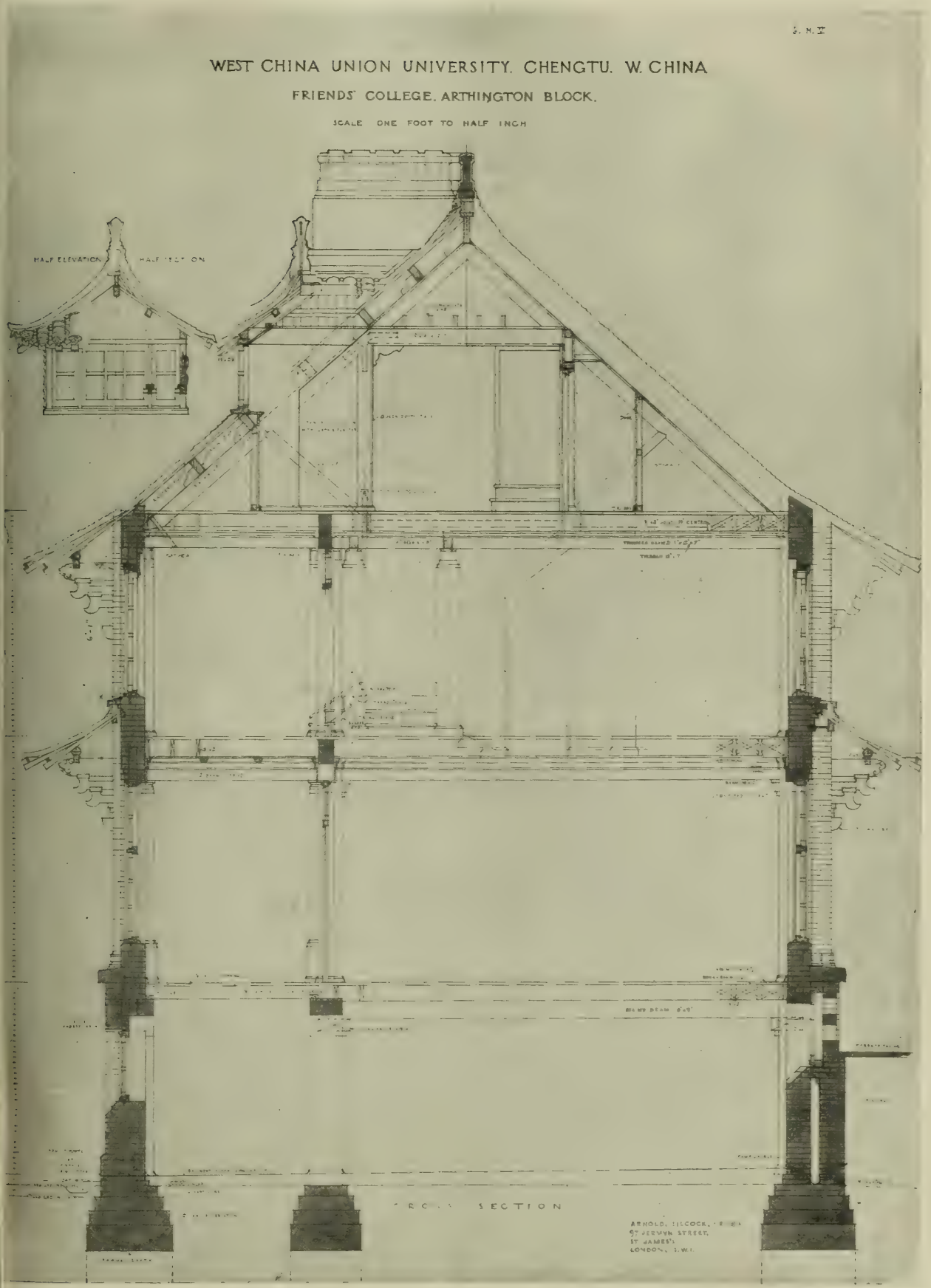
Messrs. Wright & Wylie, Architects.

(*See also pages* 349-352.)





Competition for Scottish Legal Life Assurance Society's New Building, Glasgow: Winning Design.

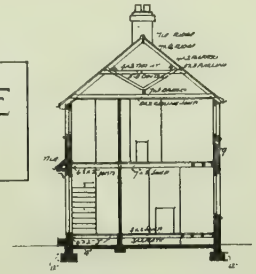


Friends' College, Chengtu University, West China: Section.

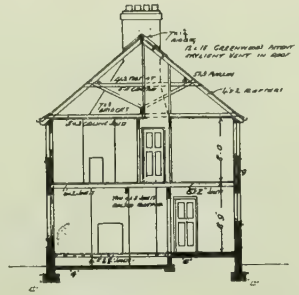
Mr. Arnold Silcock, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

TOTTENHAM U.D.C. HOUSING SCHEME
TYPE A3. AND B3. SOUTH ASPECT

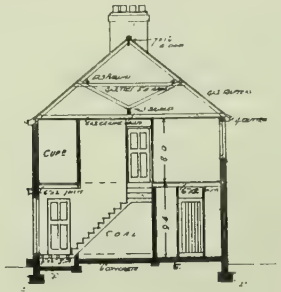
Total Surface in A3 South 950 Feet
" " " A3 " 850 Feet (Middle House)
" " " " " 805 Feet (End House)
Total Cubic in A3 South 18285 Feet
" " " A3 " 16950 Feet (Middle House)
" " " " 16068 Feet (End House)
Note: Cubic is measured from 2'-0" below ground floor levels to half way roof.



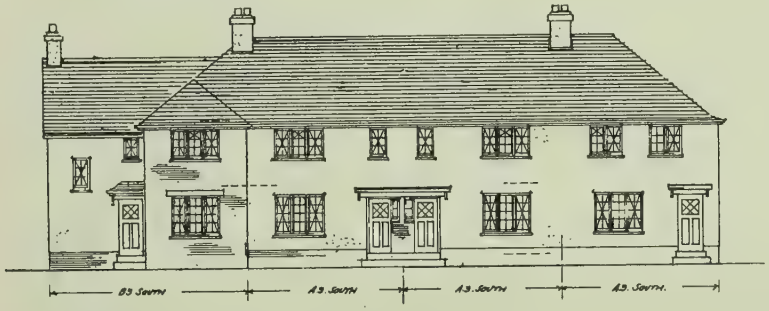
Section AB



Section CD



Section EF.

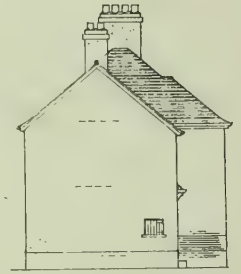


All dimensions and sizes are subjected to size of joist walls and slab partitions

Front Elevation.



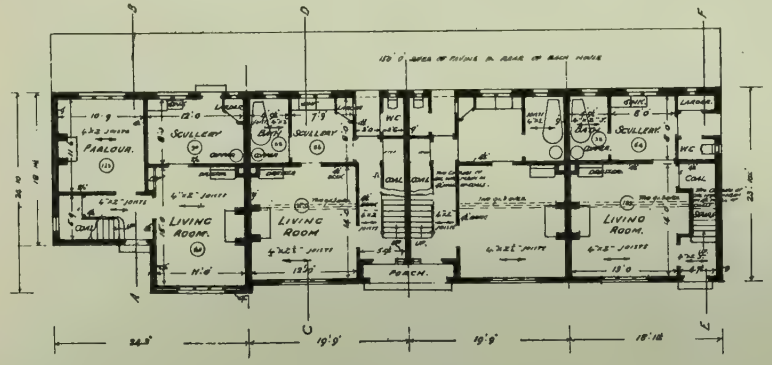
Back Elevation



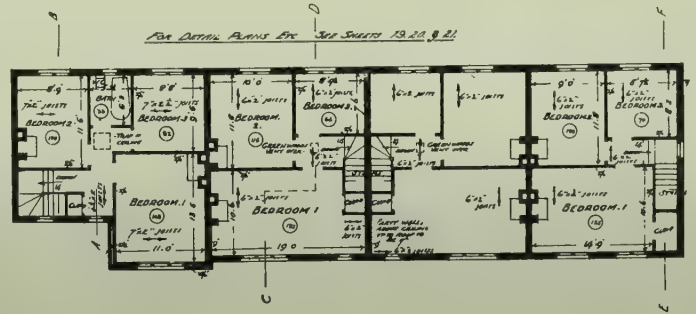
End Elevation.
B3 South

← Indicates line of joists

The ground floor is shown 1'6 above ground level and the bottom of concrete foundations 2'0 below ditto



Ground Floor Plan.



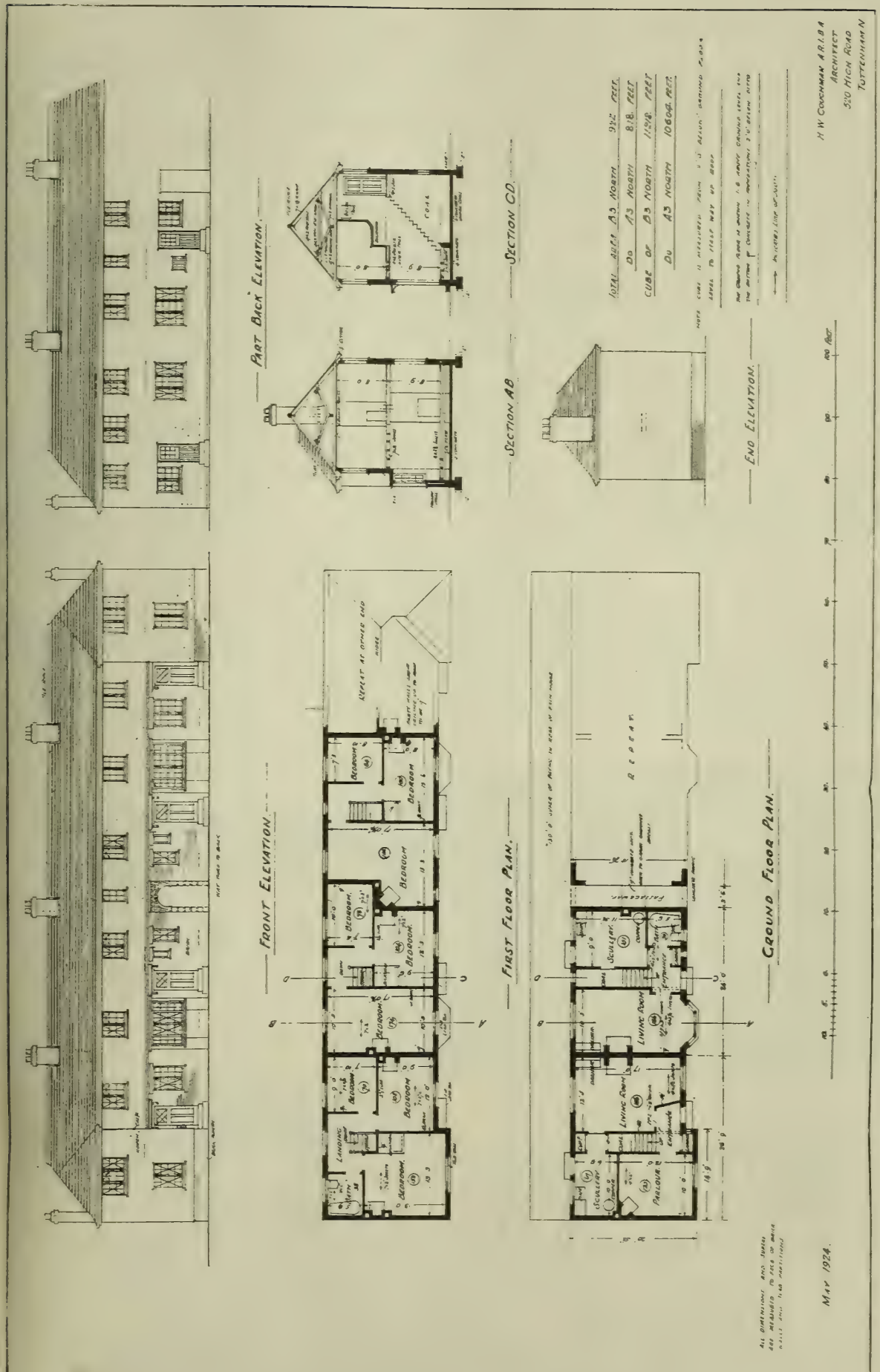
First Floor Plan

H.W. Couchman A.R.I.B.A.
Architect.
520 High Road.
Tottenham N.

May 1927.

10 5 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 Feet

Tottenham U.D.C. Housing Scheme.



Tottenham U.D.C. Housing Scheme: Type A 3 and B 3, North Aspect.

MR. H. W. COUCHMAN, A.R.I.B.A., Architect.

ILLUSTRATIONS

(*Continued from page* 346.)

The David Lewis Epileptic Colony, Warford, Cheshire.

This new home block has been recently erected to accommodate 32 girls in four dormitories of eight beds each. The home is supplied with electricity and gas, and all drainage is led to the main sewage system of the colony proper, from which it is separated by a public road.

The architects, Messrs. Rees and Holt, FF.R.I.B.A., and Mr. G. H. Willoughby, have, under the guidance of Dr. McDougall, the resident medical superintendent, introduced many details specially to meet the needs of an epileptic institution, and the work has been under the general supervision of Mr. Preston, the Resident Clerk of Works to the Colony.

The general contractors were Messrs. L. Brown and Son, Ltd., of Wilmslow, and the following were sub-contractors :—Buckley Brick Co., Flintshire, rustic facing bricks; Messrs. Tucker, of Loughborough, roof tiles; Leeds Fireclay Co., white terra-cotta to porch verandah and glazed fireplaces; F. E. Pescod and Musgraves (Liverpool), Ltd., of Liverpool, sanitary fittings; John Stubbs and Sons, Liverpool, wall tiling; Granwood Flooring Co., Alfreton, Derby, floors to all lavatories, bath room, cloak rooms, H.M. closets, kitchen and servery; Lips, Ltd., London, ironmongery generally; Ravenhead Brick and Tile Co., St. Helens, paving to the front footpath; Saunders and Taylor, Manchester, heating and hot water installation; Wood and Co., Alderley Edge, electric light installation.

Tottenham Housing Scheme.

This scheme, which has recently been completed for the Tottenham Urban District Council, is a continuation of the existing housing estate at White Hart Lane, and comprises 104 houses of the A2, A3 and B3 types. A variety of elevation has been obtained by carefully grouping the two classes of the A and B types, and also by the introduction of two kinds of facing bricks and varying coloured roofing tiles. Triplex ranges have been fixed in all living rooms, which provide an ample supply of domestic hot water to the baths. The scheme has been carried out under the direction of Mr. H. W. Couchman, A.R.I.B.A., and the contractors for the houses were Messrs. Perry Bros., of Ealing. The roads and sewers have been constructed by Messrs. E. Knifton, Ltd., of Edmonton.

Scottish Legal Life Assurance Society's New Building, Glasgow.

We illustrate this week the winning design in this competition by Messrs. Wright & Wylie, of Glasgow. The new building is to be erected on a site in Bothwell-street.

Chapel of SS. Michael and George, St. Paul's Cathedral.

With reference to this work (the architect of which is Mr. Mervyn E. Macartney), illustrated in our last issue, we are asked to state that it is being carried out by Mr. Henry Poole, A.R.A., in conjunction with Messrs. Maides Brothers.

ENGLISH GOTHIC FOLIAGE SCULPTURE*

This attractive and compact little volume is primarily intended to help the visitor to ancient English churches and cathedrals towards a greater and more intelligent appreciation of a characteristic feature in Gothic architecture. Half the book contains a pleasantly informative and concise account of the origins and development of foliage carving, together with notes on materials and conventional ornament. The other half consists of over one hundred excellent photographs illustrating particular points. The plates selected range through work such as the Saxon trefoils at Sompting, the water-leaf and its variations, the stiff-leaved style at its best and when it "had reached a bubbling-over stage," and the exuberance of the Southwell naturalistic capitals, which, in about twenty years, gave place to the restrained and formalised pattern groups of the sixteenth century. Fonts, bench-ends, and *miserere* seats, string-courses, doorways, capitals, and spandrils, supply examples of foliage forms in wood and stone. Gothic architecture in England is defined by the author as covering the period "from 1050 to 1550, if we include Romanesque origins and Tudor survivals." Within those five hundred years foliage sculpture in England developed national characteristics and manifested a marked natural growth and development. The stiff-leaved carving, "the most perfect expression of our exclusively English Gothic foliage sculpture," found its origin rather in the conventional Anglo-Saxon than in the more classical French elements, and English foliage forms ran a course apart from, although contemporary with, parallel Continental styles of ornament. Eventually the two ceased to be altogether independent, and as the lines drew nearer and converged, strong elements from the Italian and French Renaissance merged into the English national style. But all the time it remains essentially English Gothic foliage sculpture.

The book might have been handier for reference if the list of illustrations, with brief indication of points to be noted, had been place in closer proximity with the photographs to which it alludes; but the reader, whether amateur, student or scholar, will find this a minor inconvenience in a valuable little book, possessing the somewhat rare merit of keeping strictly, but by no means dully, within the limits of its title.

* By Samuel Gardner. (Cambridge: University Press.) 7s. 6d.

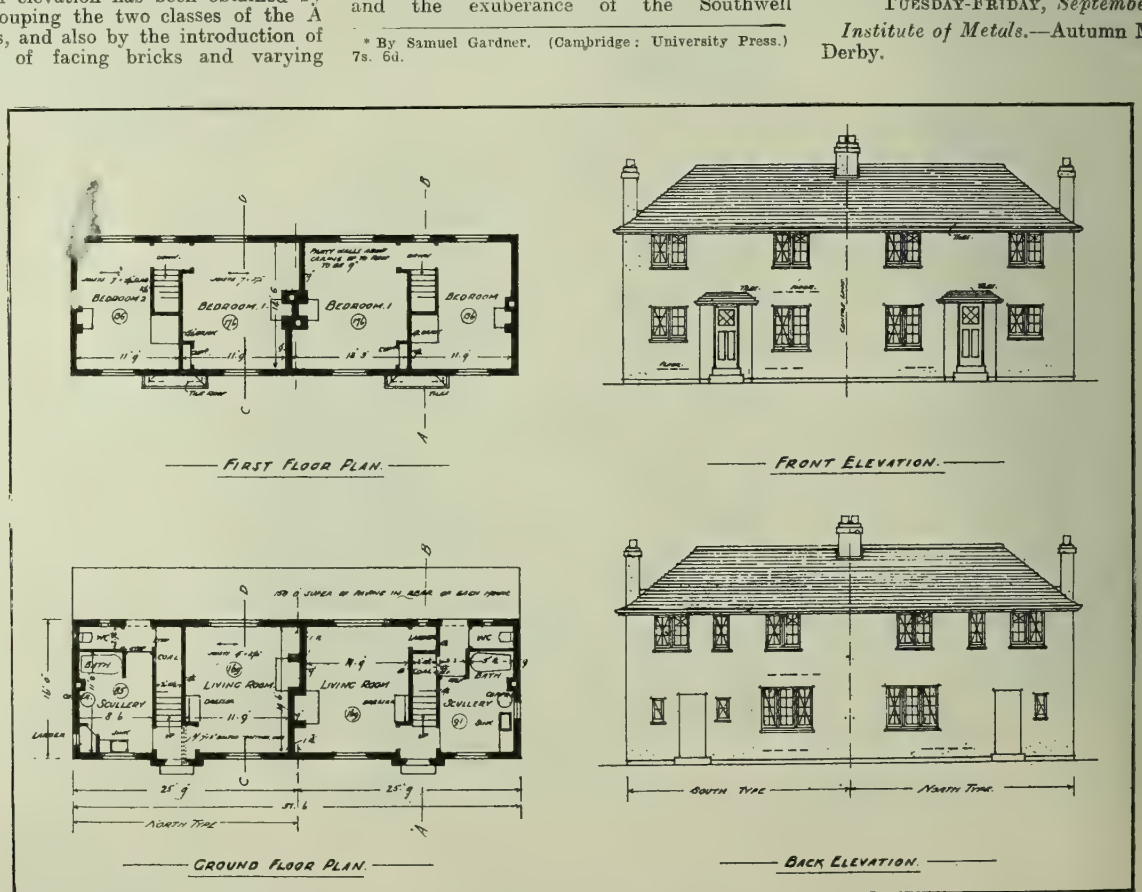
MEETINGS

Saturday, *September* 3.

Institution of Municipal and County Engineers.—South-Eastern District Meeting. At Sheerness. 11.45 a.m.

Tuesday-Friday, *September* 6-9.

Institute of Metals.—Autumn Meeting. At Derby.



Tottenham U.D.C. Housing Scheme; Type A 2, North and South Aspect.

Mr. H. W. Couchman, A.R.I.B.A., Architect.

PARTHENON STUDIES.

By W. R. LETHABY.

VII.—THE FRIEZE.

ubject.—The beauty, dignity, vitality and hm of the long band of sculpture which ounded the cella, the freshness and et naturalness of the imagination, the , equal mastery of the workmanship may be told in words. "A troop of handsome hs on horseback, their short tunics flying he breeze, came bounding round the ble in procession, followed by beautiful en whose flowing drapery gave more deli- lines to a scene which seems an embodi- t of healthy life in the brightest and most us aspect." "Among the figures and ps we will not attempt to choose, for all equally large, noble, natural, and yet un- cious in their momentary gestures." such observations of life should touch nd establish intimacy across the gulf of is one of the wonders of great art. The k vision of the artist for expressive ns should be remarked by the spectator, hey were recorded, of course, for recog- n. The mounted men and horses are ruthfully done that a riding master was rn by his admiration to produce an ex- nt book on the frieze. Some of the riders a hand in the attitude of a dancer, sug- ng a sort of rapture in exquisite balance. horse in the preparing group lowers its and rubs his nose on a foreleg. An ox s to run, jerking the man who leads it, one or two throw up their noses to bellow. maidens trip along rhythmically, citizens erse, gods watch intently. The troop of emen are amazingly true, and whenever cattle go by I am reminded of the legs ie carved horses. As Dr. Murray re- ed: "Thoughts arise when we look on nimals being led to sacrifice, and we feel that the sculptor meant to waken ghts of that kind."

vish some effort might be made to bring ven more fully than has been done the y of this supreme work. A way of pub- on might be found which, by giving the al arrangement at a small scale, and ing the completer parts for larger re- l versions, would adequately suggest the ial character of the sculpture. A short iptive tract concentrating on the more tant facts which a visitor to the Museum hope to understand at one reading, and all, directing attention to the grace poetry of this wonderful "musical " (to adopt a phrase from Sir Walford s) would be helpful. The thing is but we don't get enough value from it. it to the festival frieze should itself be ival.

subject of the sculpture was the pro- n to the Parthenon in honour of Athena, uardian goddess of Athens. "The l was originally annual; it was not he middle of the sixth century that a splendid celebration every four years ppointed." At this greater festival a peplos, a woven garment for the old of the goddess, was brought to the ois. The original and essential cere- was the celebration of the birthday of ddess Athena. A sculptured band or was characteristic of Ionic art, and in c temple it was an innovation. The idea of the subject was also Oriental study of the temple of Artemis at s I was able to show that sculptures nting the birthday procession of that adorned both the fourth- and the ntury temples (*Hellenic Journal*). nur Evans has lately brought out the at a great processional painting at represented a similar sacred pro- —doubtless also held on the birthday mother goddess, from whom Athena emis in many ways must have de- In a series of Hittite sculptures at uch a procession was also recorded. part of this sacred objects were car- ried, while in another acrobats performed. I mention this because one of the incidents carved on the Parthenon frieze is the jumping down of *apobates* from chariots in motion, and I suppose an amusement or "carnival" element was likely to be included in all these festival processions. Some fragments of relief sculpture from the earlier Parthenon exist, and on these also a procession was represented.

The procession sculptured on the Parthenon frieze began at the west front, passed along the two flanks of the temple, and was received by twelve gods at the East front. According to Lechat, there are about 360 figures in the frieze, irrespective of the gods; it must have been told that there were as many as the days in the year, and I wonder if that was intentional. The general arrangement of the sculptures on the cella walls may be represented thus—



Seats were actually set out at the festival to invite the gods and to indicate their presence. On the east front the gods are represented in two main groups, broken up more or less in conversing pairs. They have assembled joyfully in all the bustling good will of a birthday party, and they talk among themselves. Zeus leans easily back and lets his sceptre lie on his arm (Fig. 1). Hera turns to him with a radiant smile, raising her veil and showing the garland or diadem on her head; Athena herself, a fresh young girl, talks with the smith-god Hephaestos. Hermes, Dionysos and Ares (Mars) rest—indeed, loll—in attitudes of ease; Apollo wore a festival garland, and possibly held in his raised hand a sprig of laurel, as suggested by Furtwängler. Aphrodite points out the approaching procession to the young Eros. The friendly, intimate spirit of it all is expressed clearly and certainly, all is serious gaiety, it is Athena's birthday celebration and sacrificial banquet. As Lechat says of the whole frieze: "However admirable may be certain figures or groups, their beauty is only secondary to that of the entire cortège. For this procession, as interpreted by Pheidias, has become an exaltation, a triumph. It is Athens itself which is displayed in a sort of ideal mirror. Pericles certainly approved and admired this frieze, his magnificent eulogy of his country was here already expressed in a language not less powerful than his own."

East Front.—The gods are divided into two groups by an intervening central scene, and beyond the gods, both to the right and the left, knots of spectators are gathered. The composition of the sculptures filling the east front of the cella above the great entrance may be suggested thus:—

E	C	A	+	B	D	F
Head of Procession	Group of Citizens	6 5 4 3 2 1 SIX GODS	Priestess & helpers	1 2 3 4 5 6 S.X GODS	Group of Citizens	Head of Procession

The gods are seated looking away from the centre, right and left. Two pairs nearest the middle—1, 2, A, and 1, 2, B—are somewhat separated from the others, and seem of greater importance. These are Zeus and Hera in the left-hand group (Fig. 1), and Athena with Hephaestos on the right of the centre.

The central scene represents some ceremony of the occasion, but exactly what is not generally agreed. There are two tall figures, a woman and a man, also two maidens and a boy. At first one is disposed to think of the woman and man as in the middle, but when looked at from a little distance it is quite clear that the woman was actually in the centre and that the man and boy form a balancing pair to the two maidens on the other side of the woman. "The whole work centres in the one woman, who is almost without question the priestess of Athena" (Davidson on the Frieze, 1882). This central slab, and the groups of gods on either side, are arranged in this order:—

HERMES
DIONYSOS
DEMETER
ARES
Iris
HERA
ZEUS
Two maids
Priestess
Man & boy
ATHENA
HEPHAESTOS
POSEIDON
APOLLO
ARTEMIS?
APHRODITE
Eros

The priestess turns to the two maidens helping them with seats which they carry.



FIG. 1

The man gives the boy, or receives from him, a piece of folded cloth, which is most usually thought to be the new peplos.

The theory of explanation suggested in the Museum publications is that the gods were imagined as seated in a curve, while the priestess and her companions were in front of them, thus (⁂. It is at once evident, however, that there were two groups of gods, who turn their backs on the central scene, and, ignoring it utterly, look outwards towards the advancing procession. If the seats for the gods were set out in the protico in two groups, one on either side of the great door, while the central action took place within the temple, that would explain the facts.

In a passage of Lucian, quoted in Miss Jane Harrison's *Athens*, Philosophy says: "Now I suppose we had better decide the cause here in the pronaos of the Polias. Let the priestess set seats, and meanwhile we will go in and pay our devotions to the goddess." At the Temple of Rhamnus there were two marble seats in the pronaos of the temple on either side of the entrance door, inscribed to Nemesis and Themis. It was a custom, therefore, for the priestess of the Parthenon to set out seats, and in some instances seats for gods were in the portico. The symbolism of the prepared throne passed into the Christian church.

Now the central scene of the frieze, with the figures of the priestess and her helpers, is exactly over the great doorway, as may best be seen in Lucas's excellent model in the Museum. If we suppose it to represent some action within the temple, that would explain why the two groups of gods should have their backs to it, as seems to be insisted on in the sculpture. The arrangement, as imagined in the sculpture, seems to be this—

GODS Citizens

Man & boy
PRIESTESS door PROCESSION
Maidens

GODS Citizens

The figures of the central group of the priestess and her companions seem small, not only as compared with the gods, but in relation to the citizens beyond. This may have been intentional, as suggesting remoteness. I think it probable that this central part was divided off from the rest of the frieze by having a different background colour.

According to Furtwängler's reading, both the peplos and the seats for the gods had been brought forward into the temple from the head of the procession. He suggested that the looking back of the second seat bearer indicated that others were to follow. I would rather suppose that what was represented was the sending of seats out to the portico. In any case, he makes it clear that the bringing of seats was a regular incident in welcoming guests.

The piece of cloth was almost certainly the peplos, for a similar piece of folded cloth seems to have been carved on Metope XX of the south side in a representation of the first institution of the peplos ceremony. It seems impossible that a similar piece of folded cloth would be carved twice over if it were not the sacred peplos.

Visconti, a century ago, said of the central group: "We see on the left a priestess, probably the queen or the wife of the reigning Archon. . . . On the right is, perhaps, the reigning Archon. This Archon (*Basileus*, King) had the superintendence of the processions and sacrifices.' Dr. A. B. Cook has recently brought forward an explanation which seems an expansion of this reading. "The central slab represents a ritual apotheosis. The 'King' and 'Queen' of Athens receive from their attendants the sacred peplos and diphroi" (*Zeus*, Vol. II). I am not qualified to discuss this, but I cannot think that the priestess and the man form a central pair, so that the woman may be said to be on the left. The woman is central, and the man is therefore a subordinate figure. Now Visconti also said of the woman: "We might recognise in this figure one of the two principal priestesses who was called *Cosmo*, a name derived from the arrangement of the sacred articles entrusted to her care." This, if otherwise tenable, would suit the central composition perfectly.

The central slab of the east frieze, which we have been discussing, is injured in a special way; although it is complete in regard to composition, the smaller details are obliterated. While the temple was used as a church the sculptures do not seem to have suffered violence, but the central slab was removed when the apse of the church was built and inserted in the wall of the Acropolis. Here, being within reach, it received petty injuries, and it now looks as if it had been walked over for a long time. The fullest possible understanding of the several figures can only be gained by long study.

The Priestess in the centre, a tall and dignified figure, was draped in a mantle over her under-garment, a sleeved chiton. This mantle was caught under the left arm, carried across the front, at waist height, passing under right arm and around back it was thrown over the left shoulder, where it hung down to the waist; pressure by the left arm and elbow against the side kept it in place. This figure is in pose, gesture, character and costume extraordinarily like one of the goddesses of the celebrated Eleusis relief, which is generally accepted as being by the master of the Parthenon sculptures. Even the hair seems to have been arranged in the same way. Owing to the injured surface of the Parthenon slab, the draping is hard to follow, and I do not know that the resemblance to the figure of the Eleusis relief has been observed. (I see that Dr. Cook, in his excellent restoration of the frieze subject, has noticed the draping of mantle.)

There are other resemblances between the Eleusis relief and the Parthenon sculptures, and that the relief was by the master who designed the frieze is as sure as any result of style criticism may be.

One of the maidens who carried the seats also held a smaller object. This is said to be "unexplained" in the *Guide*; but Petersen, long ago, noticed that it was a footstool, and Furtwängler agreed. There may be no doubt, from the paw-like profile of what remains, that it was a stool (Fig. 1, right side).

On either side of the central group are pairs of the seated gods. To the left, the god nearest the centre is Zeus and the corresponding figure on the right is Athena. She held a long spear of bronze, passing diagonally by her shoulder. The right hand of Zeus falls lightly on what is a part of his sceptre that was carved on the marble. A drilled hole below the hand shows that it was continued downwards in bronze, while above it must have been completed in paint (Fig. 1). Hawkins, in *Museum Marbles*, 1830, had observed of the sceptre: "The upper part passed behind his body, and there can be little doubt that the top appeared behind the head . . . another evidence that colour must have been used to give the same appearance to all parts of the sceptre." (A similar instance is noted in the Guide-books. The Figure 22 west "holds a wand, or whip, which is expressed in marble, prolonged in bronze at each end, as shown by the rivet holes in the original marble.") The sceptre of Zeus and the spear of Athena would have made long diagonal lines balancing one another on either side of the centre. There were several strong lines of the same kind made by the attributes of the other gods. One of the left-hand group, Demeter, carries a great torch, which is exactly like a torch represented on the relief from Eleusis. On the frieze, part of it was undercut, it was inclined at an angle nearly parallel to the sceptre of Zeus. Ares, also on the left, had a spear, of which only a part of the bottom end of the shaft remains in the carved marble; below the heel of the figure it was probably undercut, while the upper portion must have been completed in painting. Hermes had a bronze wand. This series of emphatic slanting lines on the left required balancing on the other side of the centre, and we may with confidence infer that, in addition to the spear of Athena, Poseidon had his trident; his hand, indeed, is in the pose of holding a shaft.

The umbrella carried by Eros forms a part of this scheme of slanting lines / / / \ \ \ which must have had much importance in the composition in binding the whole scheme into one. That Zeus had a long rod sceptre, possibly with an eagle as its termination, is confirmed by many vase paintings. The attitude of Ares, resting his foot against his shaft, also appears on vase paintings Gerard's *Greek Painting*, 174; also two in the British Museum, E.56 and E.79). attitude derives from a painting Polygnotos, who represented Hector s became a regular pose for a resting wa possibly some of the vases derived the at from the frieze itself.

The figure of Zeus, including the he fortunately well preserved. Hera turn him, and her full face can be traced confidence. On her neck were little cr like those on the neck of the great A of the west gable. Her arms have a vellous look of softness. (For the head, pare Plate V, in the Burlington Club logue of Greek Sculpture; Gonze, *Reliefs*, Taf. CCLXI; and Furtwän Vases, Plates 69 and 70.) Dr. Murray of her lifted veil: "Her action in pull aside means, no doubt, that she is tak lively interest in what is transpiring." the contrary, she is the only one turning from the scene, and her lively interest Zeus. I mention this because the same is repeated in a beautiful metope of Zeu Hera found at Selinus. In this relief, is standing, but she lifts her veil and re Zeus in the same way. These Selinus show other correspondences with the thenon, and I wonder whether they wer imported from Athens.

Nearly twenty years since I made a re tion of the head and hands of Athena (*Buildings*). Enough remains to show she was very girlish and gay. "It i possible to conceive anything more per lovely," wrote Hawkins about a century Her left hand played with a little bro snakes. Dr. Cook makes it her ægis, this is nearly the only point I can fi differ from in his excellent restoration o central slab of the frieze.

Injured as the head of Athena is, remains enough of the profile, with t of the hair and eye, to indicate that it, indeed the whole body, was very simil type to a statue of Athena known in c which Furtwängler identified with the " nian," a celebrated work of Pheidias. speaks of the Lemnian as having "short combed up at the back, wavy and curly tied with a fillet," and this applies eq to the Athena of the frieze. Fig. 2 rough tracing from profile of the sup Lemnian; if it is pared with the g head of the godde the frieze it will be that the resemblan very close indeed.

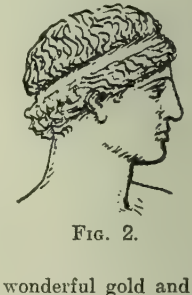


FIG. 2.

Athena is en in earnest conver with Hephaestos, co-crafts god in A The talk must be —probably of the thenon itself an wonderful gold and ivory statue within the basis of this great image she Hephaestos were again represented tog They were there arraying Pandora, th of mortals, with gifts of their own wo The thought was the "revelation weaving and metalwork to mankind. of Athens was the worker. Statues of and Hephaestos were set up together temple of the latter (wrongly known Theseum) in the lower town.

(To be continued.)

Discovery of Roman Remains in Leicestershire.

Roman remains have, it is reported revealed in the course of excavations motor garage at Witherley, in South tershire. The site is adjacent to the Watling-street, and in a district wh Roman camp of Manduessedum was si At no great distance from the surf workmen came upon large quanti pottery of the first and second centur

THE LONDON BUILDING ACTS AND THEIR APPLICATION—XXVI.

By H. V. MILNES EMERSON, A.R.I.B.A.

Part XII.—This part of the Act, Sections 25 to 135, inclusive, deals with sky signs. ny word, letter, model, sign, or other evice in the nature of an advertisement hich shall be visible against the sky from ıy point in any street or public way, be- mes a sky sign, and is prohibited. A ard, however, can be erected upon a para- t or ridge of a building, providing it is one continuous face and not openwork, d does not exceed 3 ft. high. A series boards, visible against the sky from the reet, although the letters were attached to e face of the boards, and therefore not sible against the sky line, has been held be a sky sign (L.C.C. *v.* Savoy Hotel . 60 J.P. 547).

Part XIII.—Superintending Architect and strict Surveyors. Sections 136 and 137 al with the appointment of the superin- nding architect to the council, etc.

Section 138.—Subject to the provisions of is Act and to the exemptions in this Act entioned, every building or structure and ery work done to or upon any building or ructure, and all matters relating to the dth and direction of streets, the general ıe of buildings in streets, the provision of en spaces about buildings, and the height buildings, shall be subject to the super- sion of the district surveyor appointed to e district in which the building or struc- re is situate.

Note.—The buildings and structures that e exempted are given in Sections 201 to 6. The district surveyor deals with all uctural work, etc., as provided for in this t, which includes all structural alterations repairs to buildings, but painting or corations or non-structural repairs to build- gs do not come under his direction.

Sections 139-144.—The L.C.C. appoint the trict surveyors as vacancies occur, and they ve also the power to suspend or dismiss district surveyor, and also to make any eration of the boundaries of a district.

A district surveyor must, before appoint- nt, have passed the requisite examina- n held by the R.I.B.A. After passing examination the candidate has to wait il a vacancy occurs, and will then apply the position in competition with other didates. The L.C.C. appear to give ference to those who have served in a rict surveyor's office. A list of those who e passed the district surveyor's examina- , with dates, is given in the R.I.B.A. endar. Candidates for the position of rict surveyor must not exceed 50 years ge. The district surveyor must main- an office at his own expense and must engage in private practice.

ction 145.—Under this section it is ssary to give to the district sur- or two days' notice before com- cing any building or structure, and fter the commencement of the building ations they are suspended for any period eding three months, two days' notice t be given before work is resumed. A ge of builders on any building also re- es two days' notice before the new der commences operations. Printed e forms can be obtained from the dis- surveyor, and such notice under this must state the situation, area, height, er of stories and intended use of the ture or building, the number of build- or structures if more than one, the par- rs of the proposed work, the name and ss of the person giving the notice, the of the owner.

the case of emergency, where the work quired to be done immediately, such may be commenced or done, provided notice thereof is given to the district or within 24 hours after the com- ment of same (Section 149).

If any building is erected or work done without due notice being given to the district surveyor, he can, within one calendar month after discovering same, enter the premises for the purpose of seeing that the provisions of this Act, or any notice served or order made under same, have been complied with, and the time during which the district surveyor may take any proceedings, etc., as authorised by this Act shall date from the time he discovered that such building had been erected or work done.

When giving building notice to the district surveyor the person signing the form becomes liable to pay the district surveyor's fees, unless he states that he is acting for and on behalf of the owner.

Plans have to be furnished to the district surveyor under certain applications, but it is advisable to furnish the district surveyor with a copy of the plans of all work proposed to be done, as he can then advise beforehand if there is any irregularity in the proposed building or structure.

Structure or work does not include temporary seating, comprising tiers of movable wooden platforms within a building (Venner *v.* McDonnell, 1897, 76 L.T. 152), or a temporary wooden floor over a swimming bath, converting same into a concert hall (Handover *v.* Meeson, 67 J.P. 313), but external stands, which involve questions of frontage line or dangerous structures, require notice to the district surveyor.

Plans can be delivered after the notice, if necessary, and if disapproved by the Council, can be made a subject-matter of appeal (L.C.C. *v.* Spink, 1908, 2 K.B. 447).

Sections 146 to 149.—These sections deal with the duties of the district surveyor in enforcing execution of this Act.

Section 150.—Under this section the district surveyor is to serve notice upon the builder objection to the proposed work detailed upon the building notice, if such proposed work is in contravention of this Act, but the absence of any objection by the district surveyor does not prevent proceedings being taken where there is irregularity under Section 151 (Coggin *v.* Duff), 96 L.T. 670).

Section 151 allows the district surveyor to serve notice upon the builder relating to any irregularity during the construction of the building and calling upon him to amend within 48 hours any such irregularity.

Section 152.—This section provides for the service of notice of irregularity after completion of the building, and the district surveyor has power to serve such notice upon the owner within 14 days after notification that such building has ceased to be in the charge or control of the builder; in the absence of any notice served upon the district surveyor he can serve a notice of irregularity upon the owner, occupier, or other person concerned within 21 days after completion of the building. It has been held that a builder who has given up possession of the building before any irregularity arose is not liable (Reg *v.* Brown, 45 J.P. 220), but it is provided that nothing in this Section shall prejudice any remedy of an owner, occupier, or other person against the builder.

Section 153.—(1) If the person on whom the notice of irregularity is served makes default in complying with that notice within the period named therein, a Petty Sessional Court, on complaint made in a summary manner, as provided by the Summary Jurisdiction Acts, by the district surveyor, may make an order on such person, requiring him to comply with the notice, or with any requisitions therein which may, in the opinion of the Court, be authorised by this Act, within a time to be named in the order.

It has been held that an appeal against such order does not lie to Quarter Sessions (Reg *v.* Middlesex JJ., 9 Q.B.D. 31). A case may be stated for the opinion of the K.B.D. of the High Court of Justice under the Summary Jurisdiction Act, 1879.

(2) This sub-section provides for the Council, if the order is not carried out and after giving 7 clear days' notice, to enter upon the premises, carry out the work, and recover all expenses in connection therewith from the person on whom the order was made or from the owner of the premises.

LONDON IN 1842*

Architecturally, London is in the melting-pot to-day, and it is good to see what it looked like through the discerning eye of that clever architectural artist, Thomas Shotter Boys—to see it as he saw it in the first half decade of the much-maligned Victorian era. In 1842 the real Victorians were in short frocks and swaddling clothes, and their parents had scarcely discarded their Georgian garments. How very familiar some of the scenes appear, even to-day. Take, for instance, Plate No. 1, "The Mansion House," looking up the Poultry to Bow Church. It is quite recognisable to the Cockney who knew it in the "'eighties." Of course, the houses on the right-hand side of the Poultry have been rebuilt more than once since then, but the lay-out is much the same. There is a delightful sedateness in the old-time traffic with the vintner's lorry, the sixpenny coach, the ladies with flowing skirts, and the nice little girl who is giving a penny to the crossing-sweeper with the very bald head and two wooden legs. Boys was an artist with a happy felicity, not always found in architectural artists of the period, of putting the real human element into his street scenes; he gives us the wheel traffic—coaches, carts, cabs, lorries, barrows—the road-menders, artisans, tradesmen, beggars, chestnut-sellers, menservants, maidservants, and the "people of quality," each and every one pursuing the even tenor of his and her way. The whole forms a perfect microcosm of London in the "'forties." More often than not, somewhere in the picture we shall find the artist's name or his initials, J. S. B., as a part of the design, either on a street corner, as a shop sign, or on a baker's basket.

The value of these views lies largely in the fact that they represent one distinct and short period—five years from the time he started his sketches to the date of publication in the form of lithographs—1837-1842. The original large folio volume included notes by Charles Ollier; but these notes Mr. Chancellor considers out of date, and whilst making judicious use of them he has appended to each view about a page and a half of interesting explanatory text. The introductory chapter gives us an adequate life of the artist and an appreciation of his works.

Lithography has recently come into its own, and Thomas Shotter Boys' lithographic views are eagerly sought by print collectors. The original volume of 1842, published at £2 2s., Mr. Chancellor says, has a value amongst collectors to-day of from £35 to £45 if uncoloured, and double that if coloured—and we must beware of fakes.

The original vignette title, included in the volume, shows the doorway of the Temple Church seen from the south-west in full sunlight, which lights up the carved details on the archway leading into the church. Two urchins are idling in the angle between the archway and the rotunda, whilst a third is just finishing a scrawled inscription on the wall beneath the narrow Norman window: "London as it is, Drawn by Thos. Shotter Boys, 90, Great Portland ——" the hand with the charcoal is poised for the completion —"street."

Apart from their decided architectural value, the delightful intimacy of these views appeal to us; and if it is beyond our means or opportunity to acquire the original lithographs, this quite charming book of reproductions comes as a happy consolation.

* "Original Views of London by Thomas Shotter Boys, 1842." With descriptive notes by E. Beresford Chancellor, M.A., F.S.A. 9, Queen Anne's-gate, S.W.1. £1 10s. net.

ARCHITECTS' & BUILDERS' INQUIRY BUREAU

We are glad to give questions and answers, but cannot accept responsibility for contributed replies, especially on legal matters.

May we appeal to our correspondents to submit their queries on paper of a size easily filed, and written as legibly as possible, or, better still, in typewriting?—Ed.

Hanging Church Bells.

Sir,—Could you give me any information regarding the principle affecting the hanging of bells in a church tower—particularly whether the framing supporting the bells should be built in or should be free, etc.? Is there any treatise on the subject?

H. B.

Dampcourse.

[Reply to "Architect," August 19.]

Sir,—As a general rule it will be found that damp does not become absorbed out of damp ground up a vertical wall more than three feet, so that it is only necessary to render the face of the wall waterproof for a height of three feet to ensure that surface damp is not drawn into the house. In addition to this the surface concrete should be rendered waterproof in the same way, and the surfaces being all fairly accessible, the operation becomes far less difficult than cutting in and inserting a damp course in short lengths at a time.

Restoration.

[Reply to "Circulation," August 26.]

Sir,—The method referred to by "Circulation" is fully described in the "Journal of the Royal Sanitary Institute," December, 1910, vol. XXXI, No. 11, by Mr. H. D. Searles-Wood, F.R.I.B.A. It is known as the Knapen process.

F. Thackeray, A.M.Inst.C.E.,
Borough Architect.
Merthyr Tydfil.

Sir,—What is considered to be the best form of dampcourse for use on a modern building? Are there any records as to the condition in which bitumen sheeting types of dampcourse have been found to remain after having been built in for a number of years? There is no doubt that this form of damp course is the easiest to lay and the cheapest to obtain relatively, but it would be comforting to know that it has something approaching an everlasting nature.

Modern.

Dowelled Doors.

[Reply to "Conservative," August 19.]

Sir,—Although a conservative myself as far as building method goes, I have become converted to the best-class dowelled door. The dowelling being all done by machinery, it can be made to fit absolutely and truly, whereas how many of the shoulders of a hand-made door are there that do not have to be tinkered about with the wedge before absolutely true? I am also convinced that there is far less likelihood of the dowelled door dropping after a time, owing to the mathematical accuracy with which it has been made.

Another Conservative.

"Stoothing."

[Reply to "Query," August 19.]

Sir,—The provincial word "stoothing" is a very interesting old word. Originally as used in the provinces it did not mean studding as for plaster partitions; it meant firring or battening to receive plaster laths. The old oak used in half-timbered work was cut with the aid of an adze out of small grown stuff for the lighter timbers, and often they were not very straight, and sometimes even if they were straight they cast in seasoning, with the result that the walls were out of plumb. To overcome this, and also to afford a better key for the plaster where carried over brick nogging and studs in half-timbered work, the work was firred out with strips of wood like slating battens and then lathed, and this was known as "stoothing."

One would have expected the word stoothing to go out of use when this method of construction was no longer employed. It survived, however, and came to mean for the provincial joiner the studding as in lath and plaster partitions. It is found in many parts of England, particularly Yorkshire, and is also sometimes used in North Wales.

J. R. T.

English Oak.

[Reply to "Honour and Arms," August 19.]

Sir,—I think your correspondent extremely unfair. His argument seems to be based upon a sort of "Big fleas have little fleas, etc.," logic, which quite falls to the ground when the relative positions of architect, builder, merchant, importer and grower, etc., are fully appreciated. The architect has to deal at times with builders of whose capabilities and integrity he has no knowledge. Now, your correspondent knows perfectly well that it is impossible to judge some timber without a knowledge of its history, and in such cases he is at the mercy of the builder. "So is the builder at the mercy of the timber merchant," says H. and A., which is quite true. The cases are, however, wide apart, for the builder as a tradesman is at liberty to deal with whom he will, and if he has not the sense to deal with the firm he knows will give him a square deal, he deserves what may come to him. Hence the need for a stringent and waterproof specification.

Sense.

Dadoes for Cinemas and Theatres.

Sir,—What is the most modern treatment of dadoes in cinemas and theatres? We require something which will stand hard usage. We should be greatly obliged by information as to up-to-date practice.

J. P.

Composition Floor.

Sir,—Can anyone suggest some substance to penetrate, and form an impervious surface on, a composition floor (poor imitation of Doloment), which exudes dampness, but has to be constantly used by an office staff? The chances are that the underlying concrete is also poor quality.

Mersea.

Overhanging Barge Board: Question of Infringement.

Sir,—The first part of "Law's" reply to my question is clear and applicable to the case mentioned. The second part seems to me superfluous. If both tenants of a party wall raise their houses together, they would each pay equal shares of the cost of raising the party wall. If only one wished to do so he would divide the party wall by carrying up what he considered his share. Having divided the party wall himself he could not then claim the right to put a barge board overhanging his neighbour's roof, and the division would be as divided if agreeable to the other party.

Ajax.

Extras.

Sir,—What is the legal aspect in the case of a house where a plan and approximate quantities were given to the builder and the owner is charged with a large bill of extras? (1) Can I be charged with work shown on plan and not given in quantities? (2) Should not the builder have checked the quantities with the plan and notified me if they were insufficient? (3) Are not the quantities to be viewed as a schedule for any extra work that may be ordered as the job proceeds, over and above what is shown on the plan; in fact, is not the plan binding on the builder irrespective of the approximate quantities?

Enquirer.

BOOK REVIEWS

The Modern English House. (London Country Life, Ltd.) 21s. net.

This volume contains a collection of photographs and plans of houses of all sorts. The introduction, by Mr. R. Randal Phillip gives a summary of the main points to borne in mind by prospective house-builder Many of the illustrations are old favourite and no doubt the author had this point mind when explaining the term "modern as applied to house-building. A satisfacto method would have been to attach the da of the building to each illustration. Th notes accompanying the illustrations are pa ticularly helpful in explaining the "pecu liar" house obviously built to satisfy unusu conditions. In the introduction a good poi is made of the problem of designing a hous to suit average requirements in the event its passing into other hands. The questio whether one room should serve two purpos —as a dining-room and a sitting-room— fundamentally a social problem affecting th planning of a house. The same may be sa of what is termed the servant problem. Th examples of English country houses are, the whole, well chosen and illustrated, a the book ought to be of interest and value many.

The Charm of Old Surrey. By H. M. Alde man. (London: Henry J. Drane.) 2 pages; 199 illustrations. 7s. 6d. net.

The author of this book is his own illu trator, and if this is his first venture in boo making he has our congratulations. We a given to understand that he is a journeym carpenter; and that being so, the craft ma well be proud of its member, who has spe his week ends in tramping the highways a byways of Surrey making delightful sketch of the hundred-and-one little things that not ordinarily find their way into popul handbooks and county guides. He has t sense of the woodworker for the fine co structional points in old Church porche doors, roof timberings, tower framings, fo covers, bench ends and mediæval coffers, a he gives us the very spirit of the o workers in his vigorous strokes delineati the cottages, inns, barns, wind- and wat mills, bridges, and village churches. H text is a running commentary, in home English, on all these things, and he sho diligence in his historical researches. Ve little seems to have escaped the author's e and pencil in the twelve villages which thinks are Surrey's prettiest and best. can but hope that he will tramp anoth county with equal pleasure to himself a profit to his readers.

English Architecture in a Country Villa By Arthur H. Plaisted. (Longma Green & Co. 8vo, 42 pp., 2s. net.)

A considerable number of incumbe throughout the country have written mo graphs on their own parishes and pari churches, thus rendering considerable serv to the country at large in helping to fost a strong local love and intelligent interest the countryside; each one doing in a sma but none the less effective, way what Royal Commission on National Monume is doing officially for the country at lar The author has taken a rather unusual cour he is apparently an archæologist at heart a has done considerably more in the space 43 pages, which includes an excellent ind than write a mere history of his Buckingha shire parish, the church and Medmenh Abbey. He has taken the materials at ha and on them and round about them woven a quite interesting and concise hist of English architecture as we may find it hundreds of country parishes. Quite ap from the author's clear and concise disse tion upon architecture generally, and purely local archæology of that corner of Chilterns, the illustrations, signed by L Thomson, are worthy of commendation.

THE BUILDING TRADE

HORING DURING BUILDING OPERATIONS

By F.I.O.B.

In view of the recent discussions in the ublic Press as to who is the responsible party the event of the whole or any part of a ilding collapsing during the course of erations, it may be of general interest to nsider some of the questions involved. hese notes have nothing whatever to do ith the particular incidents which have been fore the public during the last few months, t are rather an attempt to disclose some ounds for the due consideration of an im- rtant subject.

The responsibility for damage in the main ill be determined by the terms of the con- act, which must be considered together ith the facts of the case. It may be as ell at the present moment to avoid reference any method which may be adopted to certain the facts in an attempt to appor- on the liability in any case where a dis- ter has happened; but there is no doubt at the whole subject of shoring, upholding, nd maintaining buildings and structures ring the course of building operations ould be carefully considered with a view bringing to light the responsibilities of e various parties concerned. Shoring and bility, therefore, are usually highly tech- cal questions which can only be settled by rsons of great experience and may need course to some legal tribunal.

It is commonly supposed that if the archi- ct has included in his specification and antities a clause such as "Provide all cessary shoring and strutting" that he has lequately transferred the burden of re- onsibility to the shoulders of the builder r anything which may happen to the fabric the property in question or even the ad- ining premises. The term "necessary shor- g and strutting" is a common one, used in neral building operations, and does not equately convey all the work which may necessary to be done under this heading it may include the minor shoring and utting necessary in the erection of every w building, or it may be assumed to in- de the important shoring, strutting, and eral safeguarding works necessary to ure the surrounding property adjacent to building operations. Such a clause as ficated above would be a trivial description any important works were contemplated, might very well be taken to indicate that architect did not anticipate any serious ring work would be required. It is some- es considered by frugal folk that if the ing requirements (which in the early es of the scheme may be only proble- ical) were elaborately described in the ntities or specification, the builder would down a comparatively large sum of ey for what may turn out to be a very ll piece of work, but there are ways of ing with that improper point of view.

here is no doubt that responsible firms of ders would prefer a definite statement of t work is actually required to be done in erence to some loose phraseology which t or might not mean anything. If the fication of the proposed works is to be ny value to the persons concerned, the ng and strutting should be specifically ioned. No one would dream of specify- he constructional steelwork in general es such as "The builder to provide all sary steel stanchions"; for it is custo- and usual for such important work to early set out in the documents; there- where the shoring, strutting, and simi- orks are an important item, they should refully specified.

is customary and usual in important ng operations for the strains, stresses, afe loads, and such important data to culated by the architect or a civil engi- specially employed for this work, and not left to the builder, who is only paid as a tradesman, and not as a mathematician; and it is obviously unfair to leave important shoring work to be performed by the builder's foreman—who, as a rule, has no training in the calculation of stresses and strains — to deal with the extent and dimensions of safeguarding measures which may be disclosed in works of intricate character.

In all cases where considerable risk is involved it is essential for the architect or the engineer specially to describe or detail the shoring works required for the proposed operations. Some architects already do this, and if they have not the necessary data to describe the shoring in the specifications, deal with the matter by including as a "provision" a certain number of "cubic feet of fir timber fixed complete in shoring," and when the job arrives at a position when shoring is required, the contractor is instructed where to place the shores or the necessary struts. If this method is adopted, then all parties concerned have the matter definitely brought to their notice, and if the builder in such a case has not carried out the instructions given to him, or has performed them in a negligent manner, the builder may be liable if any damage occurs. On the other hand, if the shoring which he is instructed to erect were done in a proper workmanlike manner, and through some unforeseen cause an accident happened, it is possible that the builder would not be liable, as, having contracted to carry out the work in accordance with the architect's instructions, these, if satisfactorily performed, might release him from the onus of responsibility for any damage which might occur.

In cases of considerable complexity such as would be indicated by the architect deeming it necessary to detail the shoring required, an additional safeguard could be adopted of insuring the premises involved against risk of damage during operations, and a sum could be included in the contract for this purpose. The possibility of the presence of latent defects in surrounding buildings may complicate the question of liability. The party wall, built many years ago of old or "place" bricks with lime mortar, the strength of which has considerably deteriorated, is often found to be a structure which requires careful shoring. The adjoining part-owner of a decayed party wall sometimes tries to get it rebuilt free of expense to himself, whilst the building owner who is commencing operations is unwilling to go to this expense, and the negotiations usually result in the defective party wall being repaired and left as a trap to the people who come on after, whereas, at a small expense, the wall might have been rebuilt.

The contractual position of the various parties may be changed very materially if, notwithstanding the fact that a clause relating to shoring appears in the original contract, the actual shoring only arises as the result of additional work or variations from the original drawings and not from the contract work, and this will apply whether the additional work is performed by way of measured work or daywork. In the case of additional or "extra" work of all kinds, it usually happens that the builder has to carry out the work in accordance with the instructions given to him, more or less day to day, by the architect or the client, and if he has carried out those instructions in a proper workmanlike manner, without negligence, the result of an unforeseen mishap would probably not be his responsibility.

No insurance company would cover a risk without the payment of a premium, and no builder should be even expected to undertake a risk of a building collapsing without adequate payment. The position is sometimes met by the architect stating something relating to the shoring works required in vague terms in specification or quantities, which is a temptation to irresponsible builders to quote low prices to secure the contract and afterwards to reduce the amount of shoring work performed on the job to a figure commensurate with the rate in the estimate. In such a case both architect and builder may be jointly liable for negligence.

In ordinary building operations, where no special risks are anticipated, the shoring and strutting is usually left to the builder's foreman, who makes his suggestions to the builder, etc., of what is required, and upon their being approved, places the work in hand. Little trouble is usually met with during building operations where a position obviously requires shoring, as all the parties concerned are usually alive to the matter, which receives their special consideration; but in so many of our modern buildings where alterations in the building itself, or adjoining modern buildings, are concerned, it has been found that although the premises were erected in a first-class manner, conditions have developed during the past few years to place them in quite a different category from what they were in when erected.

In an important building in the City of London recently, some alterations were contemplated to the superstructure, and the architect, as a special precaution, took the opportunity of inspecting the footings and found that the brickwork was quite first-class and was erected on excellent concrete which was about 6 ft. deep, and was originally considered to be more than adequate for its purpose, but upon inspection it was found that nearly two-thirds of the area of the subsoil under the piers had sunk, either by drying out, vibration, or other causes, leaving a void at least 9 in. deep over two-thirds of the area of the foundation of each of the main piers, and sooner or later some serious accident might have occurred on the premises because of such a settlement.

There is no possible doubt that the builder and the architect engaged upon the work should take all necessary precautions to discover defects such as those indicated above; but the real difficulty occurs where one has to carry on building operations on a site adjoining some building which may have a latent defect in its foundations or general construction, and it only requires some slight vibration or alteration of load, caused during the ordinary course of building operations, to create considerable trouble. The question may often arise as to whether a builder should be held responsible for damage caused to buildings which may be due to some latent defect of which he cannot reasonably be expected to be cognizant. The only way to treat the matter fairly would be to state clearly what is in the minds of the contracting parties, and if the risk were considered to justify it, for a sum to be included in the contract to pay the premium for a proper insurance policy in respect of the operations. The rate for such insurance may be from 2s. 6d. per cent. to £3 per cent. or over on the amount covered, which would be in addition to the usual "public liability" policy. It may be urged that the time required for supervision by the architect, for works of a shoring and supporting character, would be more than he could reasonably spare, but no misunderstanding would arise if, in such an event, the architect were to notify the client and the builder that he was too busy to supervise that portion of the work.

Builders should carefully examine the conditions of any contracts which they may be called upon to sign to ascertain if the contract conditions have been included in the quantities or particulars for estimate and that an opportunity has been given to price any liability to be incurred.

BOUNDARIES, FENCES AND TREES—V.

Having in previous articles considered the ownership of trees and the rights of neighbouring owners, we now come to consider

The Liabilities Attaching to the Ownership.

This is a somewhat complicated subject, and we can only refer to some of the decided cases and comment upon them. The latest case on this point is Noble *v.* Harrison (1926, 2 K.B. 332; The Builder, June 25, 1926). In that case the defendant was the owner of an estate near Old Shoreham, on which was growing a beech tree at least 80 years old, a branch of which overhung the highway. This branch, in fine weather, broke off 15 ft. from the trunk of the tree, and fell upon the plaintiff's motor coach, which was passing along the highway at the time. The plaintiff brought an action for damage to the coach on the ground that the branch was a nuisance, and the County Court Judge had given judgment for the plaintiff, both on the ground of nuisance and on the principle of Rylands *v.* Fletcher (1868, L.R.H.L. 330) that anyone who brings upon his land something which in itself in dangerous is bound to keep it in, and is liable if it escapes and does damage. The decision did not turn on any negligence, for the County Court Judge had found that neither the defendant nor his servants knew that the branch was dangerous, and the fracture was due to a latent defect not discoverable by any reasonable inspection.

It may be said at once that on appeal to a Divisional Court the principle of Rylands *v.* Fletcher was held not to apply, as a tree, not of a poisonous nature, is not an artificial or dangerous object brought upon the land or something of an unusual nature, as to grow a tree is one of the natural uses of the soil, therefore the only point to be considered was the question of nuisance. It was contended on behalf of the plaintiff that the very fact that the branch overhung the highway made it a nuisance.

The main argument for the plaintiff on this point was founded upon a dictum of Mr. Justice Best in Earl of Lonsdale *v.* Nelson (1816, 2 B. & C. 302), "There is no decided case which sanctions the abatement by an individual of nuisances from omission except that of cutting the branches of trees which overhang a public road or the private property of the person who cuts them. The permitting these branches to extend so far beyond the soil of the owner is a most unequivocal act of negligence, which distinguishes this case from most of the other cases that have occurred. The security of lives and property may sometimes require so speedy a remedy as not to allow time to call on the person on whose property the mischief has arisen to remedy it." We may say that this dictum was the subject of considerable discussion in Lemmon *v.* Webb (1894, 3 Ch. 1; 1895 A.C. 1), both in the Court of Appeal and the House of Lords. In the Court of Appeal there was a divergence of view as to whether the dictum applied only to cases of emergency, but the majority of the Court of Appeal pointed out that that could not be so, as in cases of emergency no notice is necessary, whilst in the House of Lords it was pointed out that there was no authority for the rule to which this dictum purported to lay down an exception. The above was the extract from the judgment in Lonsdale *v.* Nelson, quoted in the report of Noble *v.* Harrison, but there is an important passage which precedes it. "Nuisances by an act of commission are committed in defiance of those whom such nuisances injure, and the injured party may abate them without notice to the person who committed them," and then follows the passage as to the exception in the case of branches of trees. Thus the whole passage relates to the question of notice and was so treated in the Court of Appeal and the House of Lords, and it may also be observed that the case before Mr. Justice Best did not relate to trees at all, it was an action for trespass, the trespass being attempted to be justified on the ground that the entry on to the plaintiff's land was necessary to repair an ancient building essential for the maintenance of something in part on the plaintiff's land. Thus, so far as trees are concerned, the whole passage was but an *obiter dictum*.

It has been necessary to refer to this dictum at some length before considering the judgments delivered in Noble *v.* Harrison. Mr. Justice Rowlatt distinguished it from the facts of that case on the ground that it only applied in cases of immediate peril, while Mr. Justice Wright distinguished it by saying it only applied to the case of branches overhanging private land, a case different in principle from a highway, as in the former case there is an interference with the neighbouring owner's absolute right to the enjoyment of his land, whilst in the case of a highway there is only the right to free passage.

Thus the contention that the mere fact that the branch overhung the highway constituted a nuisance was negatived, but there was a further contention that as in fact the branch fell it must have been dangerous before it fell and therefore a nuisance, and numerous cases were cited on this point, the effect of which Mr. Justice Rowlatt summarised as follows: "A person is liable for a nuisance constituted by the state of his property (1) if he causes it; (2) if by the neglect of some duty he allowed it to arise; and (3) if, when it has arisen without his own act or default, he omits to remedy it within a reasonable time after he became aware of it or ought to have become aware of it." These elements were all absent in this case, so the second point was disposed of. There was a third contention that as the branch overhung the road the defendant was under absolute obligation to support it as in the case where artificial objects are placed overhanging the highway, but the Court held this obligation could not be applied to natural objects, such as trees. Before leaving this case we may note that the defendant had employed a competent woodman, who was instructed to report when any branches required lopping, a fact which may have assisted the Court of first instance in finding that the defect was latent and not discoverable by any reasonably careful inspection.

In the above case the branch had fallen in quite calm weather, but in Bruce *v.* Caulfield (The Builder, March 15, 1918), in a violent gale a tree snapped off and injured the stables in the adjoining property. It was endeavoured to prove negligence by showing that about eighteen months previously a tree of a similar nature had fallen. The Court of Appeal, reversing the decision for the plaintiff given in the Courts below, intimated that had the tree been blown down by the ordinary force of the wind this might have afforded some evidence of its being in an unsound condition, but here the gale was proved to be exceptional, whilst as regards the other tree, that had been uprooted, so that afforded no evidence of negligence. It will be seen from the cases that mere unsoundness in itself would not support an action unless the defendant ought to have become aware of it and had neglected to take precautions after the fact had come to his knowledge.

Where land is being developed as a building estate, this fear of liability often causes the land to be stripped of trees. The boundary of one lot, we will say, is a row of old elm trees. When the estate is cut up into plots a purchaser buys a plot near these trees, and having built close to them he at once notifies the owner of the trees that he considers them dangerous. This may or may not be the case, and as we have shown, the purchaser of the adjoining plot can lop the branches which overhang, but supposing the tree subsequently snaps off or becomes unrooted, this notice places the owner in a difficult position. Unless he can prove a gale of exceptional violence, the very fact that he has received the notice may place the onus upon him of proving absolute soundness in the tree. Owners are fearful of litigation and this fear of liability in respect of trees is causing land under development to be stripped of trees. They are either cut down or ruthlessly topped, though in fact sound.

If a tree is poisonous in its nature and overhangs neighbouring property, then the principle of Rylands *v.* Fletcher or the maxim *sic utere tuo ut aliemum non laedas* applies, and damage can be recovered if cattle eat of the poisonous tree (Crowhurst *v.* Amersham Burial Board (1878, 5 Ex. Div. 5). But as between landlord and tenant the lessee takes the property as he finds it, and if yew trees overhang the land when he enters into the lease he cannot recover if his cattle eat thereof (Cheater *v.* Cater, 1918, 2 K.B. 309, The Builder, January 18, 1918).

Until the year 1904 there was no decision that where crops are damaged by overhanging branches of trees there was any other remedy than to lop the overhanging branches, but in Smith *v.* Giddy (1904), 2 K.B., 448) an action was brought for damage to fruit trees on the plaintiff's land caused by the overhanging branches of trees on the defendant's land, the damages being placed at £60

The County Court Judge had held that the plaintiff's only remedy was to abate the nuisance by lopping the overhanging branches, but a Divisional Court, on the principle applied in Crowhurst and Amersham Burial Board, held that damages were recoverable, and remitted the case for a new trial. The Court, in that case, admitted that there was no previous decision to that effect. This decision appears never to have been the subject of appeal, but if we may venture to say so, it seems to carry the principle of Rylands *v.* Fletcher as applied in Crowhurst *v.* Amersham Burial Board further than has been done in other decisions; but there is the dictum of Lord Justice Kay in Lemmon *v.* Webb (which we referred to in our fourth article) that the encroachment of boughs and roots is a nuisance, and for any damage occasioned an action on the case will lie and the Divisional Court also relied upon this.

In Noble *v.* Harrison, Mr. Justice Wright stated the principle in Rylands *v.* Fletcher that the person who for his own purpose brings on his lands and collects and keeps there anything likely to do mischief if it escapes, must keep it in at his peril, and if he does not do so he is *prima facie* answerable for all the damage which is the natural consequence of its escape, as being qualified by the further rule laid down in Blake *v.* Woolf (1898, 2 Q.B., 426) and subsequently approved by the Privy Council in Rickards *v.* Lothian (1913, 3 A.C. 263) that it is subject to some exceptions, one of which is that where a person is using his land in the ordinary way and damage happens to the adjoining property without any default or negligence on his part, no liability attaches to him. The principle thus laid down applies to poisonous trees, as they are likely to do mischief, but trees innocuous in their nature appear to fall within the above qualification, and except in the one case of Smith *v.* Giddy the principle appears to have been thus applied.

Since the above article was written there has been an important decision in the House of Lords in the case, Mackie *v.* Western District Committee of Dumbartonshire County Council (Weekly Notes, August 20). The action was brought against the road authority by one of the passengers in a charabanc who had sustained injury from an elm tree which had fallen across the road and struck the charabanc. There was an allegation that in road widening operations some of the soil supporting the tree had been removed and some of the roots cut, and that after those operations the tree was a patent danger, and precautions should have been taken to protect the public. The First Division of the Court of Session had held that the averments put forward showed no cause of action

t the House of Lords reversed this judg-ent, holding that there was a case for quiry; Lord Dunedin on the ground that e danger was obvious to the authority om the road, and that the defenders would liable for not disclosing an obvious dan-r or having neglected to deal with it, and rd Sumner on the ground that the road idening operations had made the danger vious and imminent and patent to a sur-yor from the road without having to enter e land of the owner of the tree.

NEW COMPANIES

THE particulars quoted below have been mpiled by Messrs. Jordan & Sons, Ltd., mpany Registration Agents, of 116 & 117, ancery-lane, W.C.2, from the documents ailable at the Companies' Registry.

DEAL POTTERIES (1927), LTD. (221,535). egistered May 2. Builders' merchants, ick and tile manufacturers, etc. Nominal pital, £2,500.

JOSEPH HUNTLEY & SON, LTD. (221,462). egistered April 28. General building and blic works contractor. Nominal capital, 20,000.

NEWPORT (MON.) SAND AND GRAVEL CO., TD. (221,440). Registered April 27. Nomi-l capital, £500.

BOYLE & WILLIAMS, LTD. (221,426). Regis-ed April 27. 84, High-street, Skipton. inters, glaziers, decorators, etc. Nominal pital, £1,000.

SEVEN CITIES HOUSING TRUST, LTD. 21,603). Registered May 4. Builders, con-ctors for public works, etc. Nominal pital, £100.

POTTS, SMITH & CO., LTD. (221,600). Regis-ed May 4. Builders and building con-ctors, etc. Nominal capital, £1,000.

BIXTETH ESTATES, LTD. (222,059). Regis-ed May 24. 11, Dale-street, Liverpool. ilders and contractors, etc. Nominal pital, £100.

BUTE LIMESTONE QUARRIES CO., LTD. £2,132). Registered May 27. Quarry ners, limeburners, stone and lime mer-ants, etc. Nominal capital, £5,000.

GREAVES, BULL & LAKIN (HARBURY WORKS), TD. (221,502). Registered April 29. 20, kingham-gate, S.W.1. Manufacturers of, dealers in, cement, blue lias and other es, chalk, cement stone, sand and bricks, Nominal capital, £400,000.

. W. NEWEY & CO., LTD. (222,381). Regis-ed June 8. Pleasant-street, West Brom-h. Builders' and plumbers' merchants. minal capital, £1,000.

LISON, RATTRAY & CO., LTD. (222,374). gistered June 8. 50, Charing Cross, S.W.1. ilders and contractors, etc. Nominal ital £5,000.

PICCIONI, LTD. (222,455). Registered 10. 15, Spiceal-street, Birmingham. ble, stone, granite and general merchants, Nominal capital, £1,000.

OMBUILD, LTD. (222,492). Registered 13. 30, Oakhurst-grove, East Dulwich, 22. Builders. Nominal capital, £2,000.

OS THOMPSON & SONS, LTD. (22,375). estered June 8. Ashton Clough-road, rsedge. Plasterer and slater. Nominal al, £1,500.

ASTIE D. BURTON, LTD. (222,661). Regis-d June 20. Builder and contractor. inal capital, £10,000.

ATSON HULME, LTD. (222,639). Registered 18. Lyons-road, Trafford Park, Man-ester. Manufacturers of and dealers in ar, concrete, and other kinds of division ; builders' merchants, etc. Nominal l, £3,000.

ILLINGWORTH & CO., LTD. (222,591). gtered June 17. 39, John-street, Brad-d Oil, paint, and varnish merchants, etc. nal capital, £4,000.

ION TRUST (LEEDS), LTD. (222,593). ered June 17. To acquire lands and taments of any tenure in England or ; to construct houses, buildings, or of all kinds, etc. Nominal capital,

THE MIDLAND BUILDING EXHIBITION

This exhibition will be held in the Bingley Hall, Birmingham, from September 5 to September 17, and we propose to publish a special report upon it in our next issue. In the meantime we give below a list of the exhibitors.

Roberts, Glazebrook & Co., Ltd., James-road, Tyseley, Birmingham.
Woodworking Machines (Birmingham), Ltd., 16, Cecil-street, Birmingham.
A. D. Foulkes, Ltd., Lionel-street, Birmingham.
J. Sagar & Co., Ltd., Canal Works, Halifax.
British Plaster Board, Ltd., 605, Tower Building, Liverpool.
New System Private Telephones (Midlands), Ltd., Triangle Buildings, Martineau-street, Birmingham.
B. Hobbs & Co., Ltd., Blackheath, Birmingham.
Expanded Metal Co., Ltd., York Mansion, Petty France, Westminster, S.W.1.
Earl of Dudley's Conygre Blue Brick Works, Dudley Port, Tipton.
Kardoak, Ltd., 115, Colmore-row, Birmingham.
Drew Clark & Co., Diamond Patent Ladder Works, Leyton, London, E.10.
J. Fowler & Co. (Leeds), Ltd., Engineers, Leeds.
Guilliett Sons & Co., 13a, Finsbury-square, London, E.C. 2.
Allen Liversidge, Ltd., Victoria Station House, Westminster, London, S.W.1.
Merchant Trading Co., Ltd., 34, Bishopsgate, London, E.C. 2.
Simplex Floor Planing and Treatment Co., Ltd., 7, Finch-street, London, E.1.
Federated Employers Insurance Association, Ltd., 111, New-street, Birmingham.
Horrell & Bowman, Ltd., 508, Moseley-road, Birmingham.
Danckcart's Woodworking Machinery, Ltd., 2-6, East-road, City-road, London, N.1.
F. Parker & Co., Ancoats, Manchester.
H. Barnett & Co., 19, Little Alie-street, Aldgate, London, E.1.
J. W. Rains, Ltd., Commercial Works, Summer-row, Birmingham.
W. T. Nicholson & Clipper Co., Ltd., Clipper Works, Kings-street, Salford, Manchester.
C. D. Monninger, Ltd., 59, Farringdon-road, London, E.C.1.
Standard Metal Window Co., Houghton-street, West Bromwich.
A. Barker & Co., 93-94, Wrentham-street, Birmingham.
Amalgamated Anthracite Collieries, Ltd., St. Stephen's House, Westminster, S.W.1.
D. Anderson & Sons, Ltd., Park-road Works, Stretford, Manchester.
S. Smith & Sons, Ltd., Beehive Foundry, Smethwick, Birmingham.
Birmingham Gas Department, Council House, Birmingham.
Komposill Syndicate, Ltd., 49, Broad-street-avenue, London, E.C. 2.
Rowe Bros. & Co., Ltd., Berkley-street, Birmingham.
Mr. A. Williams, 5, Lloyds-avenue, London, E.C. 3.
F. Parker, Ltd., Viaduct Works, Catherine-street, Leicester.
W. Mallinson & Sons, Ltd., 130, Hackney-road, London, E. 2.
Dominion Machinery Co., Ltd., Union-street, South Halifax.
Scaffolding (Great Britain), Ltd., 43, Lansdowne road, London, S.W. 8.
The Builder, Catherine-street, Aldwych, London, W.C. 2.
Enderby & Stoney Stanton Granite Co., Ltd., Enderby, Leicester.
Neatex Curtain Rail Co., De Montford-place, Leicester.
Perkin & Co., Ltd., Whitehall-road, Leeds.
C. Walsh Graham, Ltd., Timber and Slate Merchants, Wednesbury.
Parker, Winder & Achurch, Ltd., Broad-street, Birmingham.
Paper Sacks, Ltd., Weare-street, Bristol.
Furmoto Chemical Co., 1-3, Brixton-road, London, S.W. 9.
Thomas & Bishop, Ltd., 37, Tabernacle-street, London, E.C. 2.
Hurry Water Heater Co., 39, Broad-street, Birmingham.
Goodman & Co., Salford Bridge Wharf, Gravelly Hill, Birmingham.
Midland Joinery Works, Ltd., Burton-on-Trent.
Birmingham Electric Supply Dept., 14, Dale End, Birmingham.
James E. Smith, Ltd., City Chambers, Broad-street Corner, Birmingham.
Talbot Mfg. Co. (1926), Ltd., 29, Hemingway, Blackpool.
Midland Expanded Metal Co., Ltd., Fazeley-street, Birmingham.
Portland Cement Selling and Distribution Co., Ltd., 20, Buckingham Gate, London, S.W.1.
Pinchin Johnson & Co., Ltd., King Edward's-place, Broad-street, Birmingham.
The Interoven Stove Co., Ltd., 156, Charing Cross-road, London, W.C. 2.
Stewart-James, Davis & Palmer, Hylton-street, Hockley, Birmingham.
Sharp Bros. & Knight, Joinery Manufacturers, Burton-on-Trent.
H. R. Vaughan & Co., Ltd., South Shore-road, Gateshead-on-Tyne.
Wm. H Wilkinson, Institute-road, King's Heath, Birmingham.

L.C.C. Housing Schemes.

It is reported that the London County Council is to press forward this autumn with a £1,000,000 campaign of clearances affecting 22 separate areas and more than 90 congested acres. More than 25,000 people will be displaced, about 18,000 rehoused in new flats erected in the areas cleared, and provision will be made for the balance elsewhere. Important contracts are now being placed for buildings in several centres where clearances have been made during the last few months. Normally, the new flats will be five-story buildings with self-contained tenements of two, three or four rooms, let at from 10s. 6d. to 15s. a week exclusive of rates. In some of the worst property to be demolished, many tenants are now living rent free, but are paying the rates. Several of these houses are in the Ware-street, Shoreditch area, where eight-and-a-half acres of slumdom is being cleared. Contracts have been signed for four blocks of flats in Prusom-street, Stepney. New buildings will be erected on the Bakers'-alley site, Poplar, and in George's-road and Brand-street, Islington, Watergate-street, Deptford, and Bethnal Green. In Bermondsey blocks of flats will be erected.

Gravel Quarry Development near Wrexham.

It is reported that at Rossett, on the main line between Wrexham and Chester, a hill of pure gravel 200 ft. high and extending for a quarter of a mile has been discovered, and is being worked by a company with headquarters at Liverpool. Over 100,000 tons of gravel have already been delivered, and owing to the increasing demand a sum of £12,000 is to be spent in putting in new railway sidings and plant, including washing, screening, and crushing apparatus, settling lagoons, and pumping machinery. These improvements will permit of 2,000 tons of gravel for mass concrete being sent out every day.

Part of Woolwich Dockyard Sold.

The Royal Arsenal Co-operative Society of Woolwich has completed negotiations for the purchase from the Government of another large portion of Woolwich Dockyard. Several extensive buildings have been acquired, and these, with nearly six acres of freehold land and a waterside frontage of over 500 ft., will be conveyed to the Society in the near future. The purchase price is said to be considerably in excess of the £60,000 recently paid by the Society for that part of the dockyard now known as Commonwealth Buildings.

RATES OF WAGES IN THE BUILDING TRADE

[Every endeavour is made to ensure accuracy but we cannot be responsible for errors.]

	Masons	Brick-layers.	Car-penters Joiners	Plas-terers.	Slaters.	Plum-bers.	Pain-ters.	Lab-ourers.
Aberdare	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Accrington	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Alfreton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Alnwick	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Altrincham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Ashford (Kent)	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Ashington	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Ashton-under-Lyne	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Aylesbury	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Aylsham	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Banbury	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Barnsley	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Barnstaple	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Barrow-in-Furness	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Barry	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Basingstoke	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Bath	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Bedford	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Berwick	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Bexhill	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Birkenhead	1/10	1/10	1/10	1/11	1/10	1/10	1/9½	1/4½
Birmingham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bishop Auckland	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Blackburn	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Blackpool	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bolton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bournemouth	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Bradford	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bradford-on-Avon	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/3½	1/0½
Braintree	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Brentwood	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Bridgwater	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Bridlington	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Brighton	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Bristol	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bromsgrove	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Bromyard	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0½
Bungay	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
Burnley	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Burton-on-Trent	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bury	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Buxton	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Cambridge	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Canterbury	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Cardiff	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Carlisle	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Chatham	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Chelmsford	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Cheltenham	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Chester	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Chesterfield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Chorley	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Cirencester	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/1
Clacton	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Colchester	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Coventry	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Cranbrook	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
Crewe	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Cromer	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Darlington	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Deal	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Denbigh	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Derby	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Devizes	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/3½	1/0½
Dewsbury	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Doncaster	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Dorchester	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/3½	1/0½
Dorking	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Dovercourt	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Driffield	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Droitwich	1/6½	1/6½	1/5½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Dudley	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Durham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Eastbourne	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
E. Glam. (Mon. Val.)	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Ely	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Exeter	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/6	1/2½
Exmouth	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Fakenham	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Felixstowe	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Folkestone	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Frome	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Glossop	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Gloucester	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/5½	1/2
Godalming	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Goole	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Gosport	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Grantham	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Great Yarmouth	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Grimsby	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Guildford	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Halifax	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Harpenden	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Harrogate	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Hartlepools	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Harwich	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Hastings	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Hatfield	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Hednesford	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Hereford	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/5	1/1½
Herne Bay	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Hertford	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Hitchin	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Hoddesdon	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Holt	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
Huddersfield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Hull	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Hunstanton	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Huntingdon	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Isle of Wight	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0½
Ipswich	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Keighley	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Kettering	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Kidderminster	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
King's Lynn	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Lancaster	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Leamington Spa	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Leeds	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Leicester	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Leighton Buzzard	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Lichfield	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2½
Lincoln	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Littlehampton	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Liverpool	1/10	1/10	1/10	1/11	1/10	1/10	1/9½	1/4½
Llandudno	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2½
Llanelly	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
London:								
12 m. radius	1/9½	1/9½	1/9½	1/9½	1/9½	1/9½	1/8½	1/4½
12–15 m. radius	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/8	1/4½
Loughborough	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Lowestoft	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Luton	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Macclesfield	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Maidstone	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Malvern	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2½
Manchester	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Mansfield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Margate	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Market Harb'rough	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2½
Matlock	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2½
Melton Constable	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½
Melton Mowbray	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Merthyr Tydfil	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Middlesbrough	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Newark	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2½
Newbury	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Newcastle-on-Tyne	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Newcastle-ur-Lyme	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
New Forest	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Newmarket	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Newport, Mon.	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Northampton	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Norwich	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Nottingham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Nuneaton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Oakham	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Oldham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Oxford	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Paignton	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Peterborough	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2½
Plymouth	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/7	1/3½
Pontypridd	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Portsmouth	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Preston	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Ramsgate	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Reading	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Redcar	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Redditch	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Reigate	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Retford	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2½
Ripon	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2½
Rochdale	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Rochester	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Rugby	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Saffron Walden	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½
St. Albans	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2½
St. Helens	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Sawbridgeworth	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Saxmundham	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0½
Scarborough	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Sevenoaks	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Sheffield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Shrewsbury	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2½
Sittingbourne	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Southampton	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2½
Southend-on-Sea	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Southport	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
South Shields	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Stevenage	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Stockport	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Stockton-on-Tees	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Stoke-on-Trent	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Stourbridge	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Stourport	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Stowmarket	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Stratford-on-Avon	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2½
Stroud	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Sunderland	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Swaffham	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½
Swansea	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Swindon	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Tamworth	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Taunton	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Thetford	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Torquay	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Totnes	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1½
Trowbridge	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Tunbridge Wells	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Uttoxeter	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Wakefield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Walsall	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Wallsend	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Warminster	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Warrington	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Warwick	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Wells (Norfolk)	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½
Welwyn Gar. City	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2½
West Bromwich	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Weston-sup.-Mare	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Weymouth	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Whitby	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Wigan	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Winchester	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1½
Windsor	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/2½
Wisbech	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Wolverhampton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Woodbridge	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Worcester	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2½
Worksop	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2½
Worthing	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1½
Wrexham	1–7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Wroxham	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½
Wymondham	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4
York	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½

(For rates of wages in the Building Trade in Scotland see page 370.)

CONTRACTS, COMPETITIONS, &c.

For some contracts still open, but not included in this List, see previous issues. Those with an asterisk e advertised in this number. Certain conditions beyond those given in the following information are posed in some cases, such as that advertisers do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender; at a fair wages clause shall be observed, that no allowance will be made for tenders; and that deposits e returned on receipt of a bona-fide tender unless stated to the contrary.

The date given at the commencement of each paragraph is the latest date when the tender, or the names of those lling to submit tenders, may be sent in; the name and address at the end is the person from whom or place ere quantities, forms of tender, &c., may be obtained.

Following is a list of abbreviations:—Borough Surveyor, B.S.; Borough Engineer, B.E.; District Surveyor, S.; Clerk, C.; Town Clerk, T.C.; County Engineer, C.E.; County Surveyor, C.S.; County Architect, C.A.; rveyor, S.; Engineer, E.; Borough Architect, B.A.; Architect, A.

UILDING. PAINTING, ELECTRIC LIGHTING, HEATING, ETC.

SEPT. 5.—**Birmingham.**—PAINTING.—Also cleaning terior of certain portions of the Selly Oak House, for G. J. Copping, Master of the Institution. Dep. 1s.

SEPT. 5.—**Broadstairs.**—WALL.—Taking down and erecting front boundary wall of "Betsy Cottage," ow Hill, and boundary wall and fence of "Woodock," Stone-rd., for U.D.C. H. Hurd, S.

SEPTEMBER 5.—**Cardiff.**—PAINTING.—Also renovat-, etc., Cycle-st., property, Roath, for T.C. G. H. hitaker, City A.

SEPT. 5.—**Colwyn Bay.**—ADDITIONS.—At Bronynt Hospital, for U.D.C. W. J. Dunning, E. and S. p. £3 3s.

SEPT. 5.—**Edinburgh.**—PAINTING.—Painter work Leith Public Wash-house, for T.C. E. J. cRae, A.R.I.B.A., City A.

SEPTEMBER 5.—**Grimsby.**—SCHOOL.—Erection of new Council school, Armstrong-st., Grimsby, for the C. Herbert C. Scaping, L.R.I.B.A., architect, urt-chambers., Grimsby. Dep. £4 4s.

SEPTEMBER 5.—**Hitchin.**—SCHOOL.—Erection of new unty Council school, for the Hertfordshire C.C. unty Surveyor, County Surveyor's office, Hatfield, erts. Deposit £1 1s.

SEPTEMBER 5.—**March.**—HOUSES.—50 houses on owell-rd., housing site, for U.D.C. W. Fovargue, chitect, The Causeway. Dep. £2 2s.

SEPT. 5.—**Measham.**—PAINTING.—Cemetery house d buildings, for P.C. C. Hart, C.

SEPTEMBER 5.—**Naas, Ireland.**—REPAIRS.—To cotges in the Rural District of Naas, for the Irish ilors' and Soldiers' Land Trust. Engineer, Irish ilors' and Soldiers' Land Trust, 30, Lower Fitzwilliam-, Dublin. Dep. £1 1s.

SEPTEMBER 5.—**Newport, I. of W.**—CORN EXCHANGE, .—(a) Erection of corn exchange, offices and lavaries; (b) erection of roofs to cattle pens, at new arket site, South-st., for T.C. B.S., E. A. Slater.

SEPT. 5. — **Nottingham.** — REBUILDING. — Deolishing and rebuilding a portion of boundary wall the Children's Home in Norton-st., for B.G. J. lan Battersby, Shakespeare-st.

SEPTEMBER 5. — **Purley.**—ALTERATIONS. — To the lephone Exchange, Purley, for the Commissioners of s Majesty's Office of Works, Contracts Branch, ng Charles-st., London, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s. eques payable to the Commissioners.)

SEPT. 5.—**Southampton.**—RECONSTRUCTION.—Part Royal Pier, and erection of stores, etc., for Harbour ard. E. Cooper Poole, engineer. Dep. £1.

SEPT. 5.—**Warrington**—ALTERATIONS.—Internal to iness premises in Sankey-st., for C.B. A. M. Ker, . and S.

EPT. 5.—**Wombwell.**—PAINTING.—External wood and work of 47 and 14 houses respectively on Heming-l housing scheme, for U.D.C. W. Quest, S.

EPT. 5.—**Worksop.**—HALL.—Parish hall and exions to day schools, Newcastle-av., for St. Anne's rch Council. B. D. Thomson, L.R.I.B.A., architect, Bridge-st.

PT. 6.—**Bray.**—FENCING.—Iron fencing and gates 38 houses at Vevay housing site, for U.D.C. Edw. M. phy, B.E., 27, Molesworth-st., Dublin. Dep. £1 1s.

EPTEMBER 6.—**Coulsdon and Purley.**—DECORA-8.—Of the Council's houses on their Kenley (No. 1) Coulsdon (No. 1) estates. Housing Supervisor, ncil Offices, Purley.

PTEMBER 6.—**Coulsdon and Purley.**—DECORATING. ecorating 90 houses on Chipstead Valley-rd., estate, sdon, for U.D.C. Housing Supervisor, Council es, Purley.

PTEMBER 6.—**London.**—PAINTING.—And repairs he electricity works, Cathall-rd., Leytonstone, for Leyton T.C. J. H. Jacques, L.R.I.B.A., 61, Ham-la., Stratford, E.15. Dep. £1.

PTEMBER 6.—**Newcastle (East).**—TELEPHONE HANGE.—Erection of, for the Commissioners lis Majesty's Office of Works, Contracts Branch, Charles-st., London, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s. ues payable to the Commissioners.)

PTEMBER 6.—**Norwich.**—HOUSES.—68 houses on ham estate and Earlham estate North, for Corpora-N. B. Rudd, T.C. Dep. £1.

PT. 6.—**Portadown.**—REPAIRS.—Also alterations rtadown Technical School premises, for County magh Regional E.C. Secretary, Regional Educaonmittee, Education Office, Armagh.

TEMBER 6.—**Prestwich.**—HOUSES.—10 B type, type and 20 A2 type brick houses on the Langley for U.D.C. M. A. Piercy, A. and S. Dep.

TEMBER 6.—**Prestwich.**—HOUSES.—9 A2 type houses on Flashfield, for U.D.C. M. A. Piercy, 1 S. Dep. £1 1s.

TEMBER 6. — **Shoeburyness.**—SCHOOL.—Erecf, for the Essex County Council. County ect, Springfield Old Court, Chelmsford. Dep. to F. H. Owers, F.S.A.A., County Accountant, t., Chelmsford.

T. 6.—**Walsall.**—RESIDENCE.—Medical officer's ce in Moat-rd., Walsall, for B.G. Jeffries & , architects, King's Court-bldgs., Bridge-st. 1 1s.

SEPTEMBER 7.—**Barrow.**—PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.—For men and women at Rampside, for C.B. B.E.

SEPT. 7.—**Blackrock.**—REPAIRS.—To roof of town hall, for U.D.C. S.

SEPT. 7.—**Eccles.**—ELECTRIC LIGHT.—Installation, wiring and fittings in 78 houses in Gaskell-rd., for T.C. Borough Electrical E. Dep. £1 1s.

SEPT. 7.—**Gateshead.**—SCHOOL.—Elementary school, for Rev. W. Dickinson, at Old Fold, Gateshead, Stienlet & Maxwell, architects, 5, Saville Chambers, North-st., Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

SEPT. 7.—**Limerick.**—ELECTRIC LIGHTING.—Installation at new barracks, for Commissioners of Public Works. T. Cassedy, secretary, Office of Public Works, Dublin.

SEPT. 7.—**Littlehampton.**—PAINTING.—Bridge, for U.D.C. S.

SEPTEMBER 7.—**Monaghan.**—HOUSING SCHEME.—(a) 10 houses on the site of the old workhouse grounds; (b) the conversion of existing front buildings into two houses; and (c) the erection of a septic tank and other development work in connection with same. J. McDonald, T.C., Urban Council Office. Dep. £2 2s.

SEPT. 7.—**Preston.**—DEMOLITION.—Of existing buildings and removal of materials at present on site of proposed school, Great Shaw-st., for C.B. B. Widdows, architect, St. James' Chambers, Derby.

SEPT. 7.—**Sheffield.**—PAINTING.—External work 616 houses on various sites, for T.C. W. G. Davies, F.R.I.B.A., City A. Dep. £1.

SEPTEMBER 7.—**Wembley.**—COTTAGES.—Erection of 40 brick-built and 36 flatted cottages for the U.D.C. on Christchurch estate, Ealing-rd. Engineer and Surveyor, Council Offices, Wembley, Middlesex. Dep. £2 2s.

SEPT. 8. — **Edinburgh.** — ALTERATIONS. — Mason joiner, slater, plumber and plaster works in connection with proposed alterations to byres, etc., at Colinton Mains farm, for T.C. E. J. MacRae, A.R.I.B.A., City A.

SEPTEMBER 8.—**Llantrisant and Llantwit Fardre.**—HOUSES.—14 houses at Tynybryn, Tonyrefail, for R.D.C. Thomas & Morgan & Partners, Architects and Engineers, 23, Gelliwastad-rd., Pontypridd. Dep. £5.

* SEPTEMBER 9.—**Aldeburgh.**—ADDITIONAL FLOOR.—Erection of, at Aldeburgh Repeater Station, for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Office of Works. Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the Commissioners.)

SEPTEMBER 9.—**Chertsey.**—HOUSES.—Erection of 50 cottages (25 pairs), for the U.D.C. on their housing estate at Green-lane and Prairie-rd., Addlestone. The Clerk, Council Offices, Chertsey. Deposit £1 1s.

SEPT 9. — **Colchester.** — HEATING. — Installation of heating apparatus at telephone exchange, for H.M.O.W. Contracts Branch. H.M. Office of Works, King Charles-st., S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s.

SEPT. 9.—**Southend-on-Sea.**—AUTOMATIC TELEPHONE EXCHANGE.—At Southend (Marine) for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Office of Works. Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the Commissioners.)

SEPT. 10.—**Birmingham.**—HEATING.—Installation of electric heating at Union offices, Edmund-st., for B.G. Noel W. Greenway, consulting engineer, Lloyds Bank-chambers, New-st. Dep. £1 1s.

SEPTEMBER 10.—**Hertford.**—PAINTING.—Internal, etc., of the covered market, Railway-st., and Market-st., for Corporation. B.S.

SEPT. 10.—**Rushden.**—HOUSES.—51 houses on Irchester-rd., housing estate, for U.D.C. W. B. Madin, E. and S.

SEPT. 10.—**South Kirkby.**—BUILDING.—Infants' block for 400 children at South Kirkby new school, for West Riding E.C. Education Department, County Hall, Wakefield.

SEPT. 10.—**Temple Hirst.**—SCHOOL.—School for 100 children, together with caretaker's house at Hirst Courtney and Temple Hirst, for West Riding E.C. Education Department, County Hall, Wakefield.

SEPTEMBER 10.—**Walsingham.**—DWELLING HOUSES and BUNGALOWS in the parishes of Fulmodestone, Little Snoring and Field Dalling. W. H. Moffatt, E. and S., Norwich-st., Fakenham. Dep. £2 2s.

SEPT. 12.—**Billingham.**—HOUSES.—120 on Clarence-rd., for U.D.C. Kitching & Archibald, architects, 21, Albert-rd., Middlesbrough.

SEPT. 12.—**Carnmoney.**—Memorial hall at Carnmoney, for the select Vestry of Carnmoney Parish church. W. D. R. Taggart, architect, Scottish Provident-buildings, Belfast.

SEPT. 12. — **Hampton.** — HOUSES. — Erection and completion of 8 (2 blocks of 4) in Malvern-rd., Hampton, for the U.D.C. Sidney H. Chambers, Surveyor to the Council, Public Offices, Hampton, Middx. Dep. £2 2s.

SEPT. 12. — **Horsham.** — COTTAGES. — 9 pairs of non-parlour cottages on council's housing site at Ifield-rd., Crawley, for R.D.C. W. R. Guilford, 42, Albion-terr. Dep. £1 1s.

SEPTEMBER 12. — **London.** — EXTENSION. — Of the Central Library, Spa-rd., Bermondsey. F. Ryall, Town Clerk, Town Hall, Spa-rd., S.E.16. Dep. £2 2s.

SEPT. 12.—**Nottingham.**—MARKET.—Covered market in King Edward-st., for T.C. T. Wallis Gordon, City E. and S. Dep. £2.

SEPT. 12. — **Oakengates.** — BUILDING. — Pumping station and small mess room, together with foundations for engines and other machinery, at Hilton Bank waterworks, Sheriffhales, for U.D.C. John Taylor & Sons, engineers, Caxton House, Westminster, S.W.1. Dep. £5.

SEPT. 12. — **Preston.** — HOUSES. — 450 on Callens House farm estate, for C.B. W. Platt, B.E. and S. Dep. £2.

SEPT. 12.—**Sandwich.**—HOUSES.—14 non-parlour type at Boatman's Hill, for T.C. R. Saunders, B.S., the Barbican. Dep. £2.

SEPT. 12.—**West Cork.**—HEATING.—Central heating installations at new hospitals, now in course of erection at Clonakilty and Skibbereen, for County Board of Public Assistance. J. J. O'Crowley, architect, Clonakilty.

SEPT. 12. — **York.** — EXTENSION. — Of bus garage, Piccadilly, for T.C. F. W. Spurr, City E. Dep. £2 2s.

SEPT. 13. — **Bentley-with-Arksey.** — HOUSES. — 144 semi-detached parlour type houses, Bentley, for U.D.C. P. C. Woodhall, architect. Dep. £1.

SEPT. 13. — **Bentley-with-Arksey.** — ELECTRICAL FITTING.—Tubing, wiring and electrical fitting of 114 houses in Bentley, for U.D.C. P. C. Woodhall, E.

SEPT. 13. — **Chesham.** — HOUSES. — 100 houses (parlour and non-parlour) on housing site at Pond-park, also construction of roads and surface water drains and sewers in connection therewith, for U.D.C. A. Clarke, architect, Addison-rd.

SEPT. 13.—**Cranbrook.**—HEATING.—Materials and fittings, and for work to be done in connection with proposed formation of lavatories, bathroom, etc., and installation of central heating in connection with the Tramp wards at Union House, for B.G. E. Clark, C.

SEPT. 13. — **Hemel Hempstead.** — HOUSES.—Erection of 48 in blocks of 4, on the Elephant Farm estate, for the Hemel Hempstead Corporation. A Murray-Smith, A.M.Inst.C.E., Borough Surveyor, Market-sq., Hemel Hempstead. Dep. £2 2s.

SEPTEMBER 13. — **Isleworth.** — EXTENSIONS.—Erection of 6 classrooms at Isleworth Town schools, for the Education Committee. The Secretary, Heston & Isleworth E.C., Council House, Hounslow. Dep. £2 2s.

* SEPT. 13. — **London,** — LANTERN LIGHT. — Renewal of over the ladies' 2nd-class swimming bath and other work in connection therewith, at the Central Baths, Finchley-rd., N.W. 3, for the B.C. B.E. and S., Town Hall, Haverstock-hill, N.W.3.

SEPTEMBER 13.—**Salford.**—SCHOOL.—Erection of Public elementary school. Secretary for Education, Education Office, Salford. Dep. £1 1s.

SEPTEMBER 14.—**Boston.**—REPAIR.—To cottage and out-buildings at Cook's Lock, Woodville-rd., Boston. F. S. Robins, 6, Bridge-st.

SEPT. 14. — **Dublin.** — ALTERATIONS. —Also additions to St. Peter's National Schools, Whitefriar-st., for Rev. W. J. Brennan, and the CarmeliteCommunity. Foley & O'Sullivan, architects and civil engineers, Grafton-chambers, 102-3, Grafton-st. Dep. £5 5s.

SEPT. 14.—**Inverness.** — RECONSTRUCTION. — Of Northern Infirmary, Inverness. J. Burnet, Son & Dick, 239, St. Vincent-st., Glasgow. Dep. £1 1s.

SEPT. 14.—**Manchester.**—BATHS.—Public baths at Chorlton-cum-Hardy, for T.C. City A. Dep. £1 1s.

* SEPT. 14.—**Newmarket.**—NEW BUILDINGS AND DRAINAGE SCHEME.—At the Fever Hospital, Fordham-rd., Exning, for the Newmarket and Moulton Joint Hospital Board. S. J. Ennion, Clerk to the Board, Deva-chambers, Newmarket. Dep. £2 2s.

SEPTEMBER 14. — **Reigate.** — HOUSES.—Erection of 13 pairs of parlour houses in Smoke-la. The Town Clerk, Municipal-buildings, Reigate. Dep. £3 3s.

SEPT. 15.—**Belfast.**—SCHOOL.—Public elementary school in Mersey-st., for C.B. Education architect, Victoria-st. Dep. £2 2s.

SEPTEMBER 15.—**London.**—REPAIRS.—Also redecorative works to certain houses in Council's housing estate at Charlton, for Greenwich B.C. B.E.

* SEPT. 15. — **London.** — LAVATORIES. — Erection of 3, for the Dulwich Liberal and Radical Club. The Secretary.

SEPT. 15.—**Royton.**—SCHOOL.—New Central school, for Lancashire E.C. S. Wilkinson, F.R.I.B.A., 16, Ribblesdale-pl., Preston. Dep. £2.

SEPT. 16. — **Belfast.** — RECONSTRUCTION WORKS. — At Custom House, for Government of Northern Ireland. Secretary, Ministry of Finance, 15, Donegall-sq., West. Dep. £1.

SEPTEMBER 16.—**Bristol.**—HOUSES.—Woodcote-rd., Fishponds, 10 houses; Henshaw-rd., Fishponds, 24 houses; Lena-st., Easton, 1 house; for T.C. L. S. McKenzie, City E. and S., Housing Department, 51, Prince-st.

SEPTEMBER 16.—**Leeds.**—TRADES.—Joiner's work, bricklater's work and materials and plumber's work for the institutions at Bramley, Holbeck and Rothwell, for B.G. J. H. Ford, C., 11, South-parade.

SEPT. 16.— **Nottingham.** — HOUSES.— 804 of small type on the Bulwell Hall estate, for T.C. T. Cecil Howitt, architect, 58-59, Long-row. Dep. £1.

SEPTEMBER 16.—**Skegness.**—NEW ENGINE HOUSE, ETC.—Erection of a new engine house, the construction of foundations for pumping machinery and other work at the pumping station, Welton-in-the-Marsh, for the U.D.C. Percy Griffith, M.Inst.C.E., F.G.S., Consulting Engineer, 39, Victoria-st., Westminster, S.W.1.

SEPTEMBER 17.—**Braithwell.**—HOT WATER INSTALLATION.—At new school, for the West Riding Education Committee. Education Department, County Hall, Wakefield.

SEPTEMBER 17.—**Dunscroft.**—HOT WATER INSTALLATION.—At new school, for the West Riding Education Committee. Education Department, County Hall, Wakefield.

SEPTEMBER 17. — **Fairburn.** — HOT WATER INSTALLATION.—Alterations and additions to low pressure hot water installation at Fairburn Council school, for the West Riding Education Committee. Education Department, County Hall, Wakefield.

SEPTEMBER 17.—**Goole.**—POINTING.—To walls at Goole Pasture-rd., Council school, for West Riding E.C. Education Department, County Hall, Wakefield.

SEPT. 17.—**Knaresborough.** — ADDITIONS. — Alterations and additions to institution premises at Stockwell-rd., for B.G. S. Blenkhorn, architect, Westminster Bank-chambers.

SEPT. 17. — **Newquay.** — PREMISES. — Masonic premises at St. Michael's-rd. P. E. Stephens, A.R.I.B.A., A. and S., Midland Bank-chambers, Falmouth. Dep. £1 1s.

SEPTEMBER 17.—**Silkstone.**—SCHOOL.—New school for 130 children at Silkstone, for the West Riding Education Committee. Education Department, County Hall, Wakefield.

SEPT. 19.—**Aylsham.**—COTTAGES.—Erpingham, 4; Oulton, 4; Stratton Strawless, 2; Wickmere, 2, for R.D.C. E. R. Larner, surveyor, 24, King's-rd., East Dereham. Dep. 10s.

SEPT. 19–**Enniskillen.**–SHOPS.–Two combined shops and houses at Darling-st., Enniskillen, for J. Ward. J. Donnelly, M.R.I.A.I., architect, Enniskillen.

✱SEPT. 19. — **London,** — FOUNDATIONS. — Construction of, for a block of dwellings, at Ossulston-st., St. Pancras, for the L.C.C. Architect to the Council, The County Hall (Room No. 3), Westminster Bridge, S.E.1. Dep. £2.

SEPT. 19. — **Rowley Regis.** — RENOVATING. — Also painting exterior of Beeches-rd., Council school, Blackheath, including outbuildings, for E.C. Education Offices, Lawrence-lane, Old Hill.

SEPT. 20. — **Bournemouth.** — HOUSES. — Three blocks of semi-detached houses on Southill estate, for C.B. F. P. Dolamore, B.E. Dep. £1 1s.

SEPT. 20. — **Ilkley.** — CONVENIENCES. — In West View-park, for U.D.C. A. Skinner, E. and S. Dep. £1.

SEPT. 20—**Leeds.**—SCHOOL.—Council school at Wyther, for E.C. J. Graham, Director of Education.

SEPT. 20.—**London.**—EXTERNAL CLEANING AND PAINTING.—At (1) the Western District P.O. and "Langham" Telephone Exchange, Wimpole-st., W., and (2) G.P.O. (South) Carter-lane, E.C., for the Commissioners of H.M.'s Office of Works. Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W. 1. Dep. £1 1s. in each case. (Cheques payable to the Commissioners.)

SEPT. 21.—**Leeds.**—DEMOLITION WORK, ETC.—At the Ministry of Pensions Hospital, Becketts Park, Headingley, Leeds, for the Commissioners of H.M.'s Office of Works. Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W. 1. Dep. £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the Commissioners.)

SEPT. 22.—**London.**—FORGE HUT.—Erection of at Dollis-hill Post Office Research station, for the Commissioners of H.M.'s Office of Works. Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W. 1. Dep. £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the Commissioners.)

SEPTEMBER 22.—**Luton.**—SCHOOL.—Erection of a new school for girls, for the Bedfordshire C.C. The Clerk, Shire Hall, Bedford. Deposit £2 2s.

SEPT. 24.—**Ashford.**—ALTERATIONS.—Also extension of the ladies' cloak room, assembly rooms, High-st., for U.D.C. Wm. Terrill, S., 5, North-st.

SEPT. 26.—**Herts.**—COTTAGES.—Erection of 102 in the Urban District of Welwyn Garden City in the County of Hertford, for the Welwyn Public Utility Society, Ltd. C. D. Borer, Secretary, The Estate Office, Welwyn Garden City, Herts. Dep. £2 2s.

✱SEPT. 26.—**Staines.**—HOUSES.—Erection of 14 houses at East Bedfont, for the R.D.C. D. C. Fidler, S., London-rd., Ashford, Middlesex. Dep. £2 2s.

SEPTEMBER 26. — **Waterloo-with-Seaforth.** — The U.D.C. invite tenders for schemes of decoration and refurnishing to the council chamber at the Town Hall, Waterloo. J. R. Fothergill, Assoc.M.Inst.C.E., E. and S., Town Hall, Waterloo.

SEPT. 30.–**Hants.**–ALTERATIONS AND EXTENSIONS. —To the Infirmary and the Nurses' Home and for the erection of a new mortuary at Winchfield, for the Hartley Wintney Board of Guardians. Owen A. J. Goddard, Finchampstead, Berks. Dep. £2 2s.

SEPT. 30.—**Southampton.**—GYMNASIUM AND MANUAL INSTRUCTION ROOM, ETC.—Erection of, at Purbrook Park County High School, for Southampton C.C. A. L. Roberts, County A., The Castle, Winchester. Dep. £1 1s. by cheque, payable to the Hants. County Council, and crossed "Lloyds Bank, Ltd., Winchester."

OCTOBER 25. — **Salisbury Plain.** — WORKS AND REPAIRS.—(War Department Contract), Term Contract, from January 1, for the undermentioned stations in the Engineer District. Contract No. 1, Bulford Camp. Contract No. 2, Tidworth and Perham Down. Commanding Royal Engineer, Salisbury Plain East District, Royal Engineer Office, Haig-rd., Bulford Camp, Salisbury Plain.

✱—**France and Belgium.**—MEMORIALS.—Construction of memorials to the missing at various places in France and Belgium. The Secretary, Works Dept., Imperial War Graves Commission, 82, Baker-st. London, W.1.

—**Leeds.**—ADDITIONS.—Also alterations to Fountain Head hotel, Beckett-st., and Sussex tavern, Pembroke-st., for Melbourne Brewery Co. Garside & Pennington, F.R.I.B.A., architects and surveyors, Pontefract.

—**Leek.** — ALTERATIONS. — Also additions at Town Hall, Market-st., for U.D.C. W. E. Beacham, E. and S.

—**London.**—MEMORIALS.—To the missing at Hyde Park Corner Royal Berks Cemetery, Louverwal cemetery, Le Touret cemetery, Visen Artois cemetery, Dud Corner cemetery, Loos, Pozieres cemetery, Faubourg d'Amiens cemetery, for Imperial War Graves Commission. Secretary, Works Dept. O., 82, Baker-st., W.1.

—**Nelson.**—RECONSTRUCTION.—Of Salem school. R. Jaques, A.R.I.B.A.

—**Sowerby.**—HOUSES.—50 houses on Beechwood housing site, for U.D.C. J. Eastwood. E.S.

MATERIALS, ETC.

SEPTEMBER 5.—**Smethwick.**—BUILDING MATERIALS. —For C.B. R. Fletcher, Borough E. and S.

SEPT. 5.—**Stoke-on-Trent.**—BUILDERS' MATERIALS, etc.—For City C. City S.

SEPT. 6. — **Dewsbury.** — HIGHWAY MATERIALS. — For C. B. H. Dearden, B.E.

SEPTEMBER 7.—**Hull.**—BUILDERS' MATERIALS.—For Humber Conservancy Board. A. W. Franklin, Secretary, Conservancy Buildings, Hull.

SEPT. 7. — **London.** — BUILDERS' MATERIALS. — For Hackney B.G. E. W. Harbour, C., 2, Sidney-st., Homerton, E.9.

SEPT. 8. — **London.** — BUILDERS' MATERIALS, etc.— For Stepney B.G. S. McClelland, C., Bancroft-rd., Mile End, E.1.

SEPT. 10. — **Dewsbury.** — PIPES. — 9-inch diameter cast-iron spigot and socket pipes (total approximate weight 310 tons), and air valves, stop valves, surface boxes and other fittings, for C.B. H. Dearden, Borough Water Engineer.

SEPTEMBER 12.—**Gellygaer.**—HIGHWAY MATERIALS. —For U.D.C. F. Read, S.

SEPT. 12. — **Middlesbrough** —BUILDERS' MATERIALS. etc—For C.B. S. E. Burgess, B.E. and S.

SEPT. 13. — **London.** — BUILDING MATERIALS. — For St. Mary, Islington P.C. A. King., C., St. John's-rd., Upper Holloway, N.19.

SEPT. 14.—**Darlington.**— HIGHWAY MATERIALS.— For C.B. B.S.

SEPT. 19. — **Edmonton.** — BUILDERS' and HIGHWAY MATERIALS.—For B.G. E. Ridley, C.

SEPT. 19. — **Plymouth.** — TUBES. — 138 yds of 42-inch diameter and 212 yds., of 39-inch diameter reinforced concrete tubes, for C.B. J. Wibberley, B.E., S. and A.

SEPT. 20. — **Wellington (New Zealand).** — PIPES. — Cast-iron water pipes, tees, fire hydrants, surface oxes, sluice valves and crosses, for Public Works dept. of the Government Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen-st., S.W.

ENGINEERING, IRON AND STEEL.

SEPTEMBER 5.—**Staveley.**—RECONSTRUCTION.—Also widening of bridge over River Doe Lea at Norbriggs, on Chesterfield-Worksop main road; and widening adjacent main road for a length of about 180 yds., for Derbyshire C.C. J. W. Horton, C.S., St. Mary's Gate, Derby. Dep. £3 3s.

SEPTEMBER 5.—**Walsall.**—GENERATING STATION.— Extension of Birchills generating station, including cast-iron pipes, valves, &c., and excavation, for Corporation. E. M. Lacey, M.Inst.C.E., of 12, Victoria-st., Westminster, S.W.1. Dep. £5.

SEPT. 7.—**Edinburgh.**—BRIDGE.—Steel footbridge over Water of Leith at Mossymill, Juniper Green, and strengthening existing bridge over Water of Leith at Balgreen-rd., for T.C. City S.

SEPT. 7.—**West Suffolk.**—IMPROVEMENTS.—Extending brick arches, and abutment walls of Wash Bridge, Little Wratting, on Bury-Haverhill main rd., for C.C. E. H. Bond, C.S.

SEPTEMBER 9.—**London.**—STEELWORK.—For Adavar bridge, for South Indian Rly. Co. A. Muirhead, Managing Director, 91, Petty France, S.W.1.

SEPT. 12.—**Cardiff.**—BRIDGE.—Steel plate girder bridge, 37 ft. span, over Glamorganshire Canal between the Hayes and Hills-terr., for T.C. City E.

SEPT. 13. — **Middleton.** — BRIDGES — Two over River Irk, one at Hanson-st., and one at Corporation st., for T.C. B.E.

SEPTEMBER 19. — **London.** — BRIDGEWORK. — For South Indian Rly Co. A. Muirhead, Managing Director, 91, Petty France, S.W.1.

SEPT. 29. — **Johannesburg.** — STEELWORK. — Structural steelwork, etc., for new trimming shop, electro-plating and metal polishing shops, Pretoria workshops, for South African Railways and Harbours. Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen-st., S.W.1.

OCTOBER 15.—**Siam.**—BRIDGES.—**Superstructures for steel railway bridges, for Royal State Railways. Sandberg, 40, Grosvenor-gdns., S.W.1.**

ROAD, SEWERAGE, AND WATER WORKS.

SEPT. 5.—**Silsden.**—PAVING.—Also asphalt macadam work in private streets, for U.D.C. S.

SEPTEMBER 5.—**Walton-on-Thames.**—ROADWORKS. —Sewering and making-up of Florence-rd., 157 yds.; in length; and Primrose-rd., 207 yds. in length, for U.D.C. C.

SEPTEMBER 6.—**Bray.**—MAIN.—Laying a water main at Oldcourt, Bray for U.D.C. E. M. Murphy, S., 27, Molesworth-st., Dublin. Dep. £1 1s.

SEPTEMBER 6. — **Dunmow.** — RECONSTRUCTION.— Four roads, for R.D.C. Highway Surveyor, 58, Newst

SEPT. 6. — **Hailsham.** — EXTENSION. — 960 yards 6-inch sewer, at Mill-rd., for R.D.C. W. O. Humpherey, E., 17, London-rd.

SEPTEMBER 6.—**Hazel Grove and Bramhall.**— CARRYING PRIVATE STREET WORKS in Queen's-rd., (part of), Hazel-gr., for U.D.C. Council's Surveyor, 251, London-rd., Hazel-gr. Dep. £2.

SEPT. 6. — **Leeds.** — PAVING. — Kerbing and paving channels, etc., in Dibb-lane, for T.C. E. W. Cockerlyne, Highways E. Dep. £1 1s.

SEPTEMBER 6.—**Prestwich.**—ROADS.—Roads and sewers on the Langley housing site, for U.D.C. S. Dep. £1 1s.

SEPTEMBER 6.—**Rowley Regis.**—SEWER.—Relaying storm-water drain, sewer, and house connections in Waggon-st., and part of Elbow-st., Old Hill, for U.D.C. D. Wright, Clerk.

SEPT. 7. — **Clacton.** — EXTENSION. — 182 yds. lin. of 9-in. sewer connecting to existing Walton-rd. sewer, for U.D.C. Tender, Acting Surveyor.

SEPT. 7.—**Edinburgh.**—IMPROVEMENTS.—For (1) Stenhouse Mills housing area, Gorgie-rd (2nd development), and feuing roads at Dean-park and Blinkbonny, formation of carriageways, footpaths, etc.; (2) Balgreen-av., Glendevon-av.. and Hope-st., Corstorphine, private streets—works on carriageways; (3) lowering walls at corners and rebuilding walls at various places throughout the city, for T.C. A. Grierson, T.C.

SEPT. 7.—**Leyburn.**—LIMESTONE.—Leading and laying on, or leading only, of approximately 1,200 cub yards of broken limestone from Agglethorpe quarry a section of road from Cotescue Bank Bottom to Aggl thorpe Lane-end, for R.D.C. S.

SEPTEMBER 7.—**Merton and Morden.**—SEWER. Main low level sewer in districts of Mitcham, Merto and Morden, for U.D.C. C. J. Mountifield, C., 12 Kingston-rd., Merton, S.W.19. Dep. £3 3s.

SEPT. 7.—**Wembley.**—MAKING-UP.—Braemar-av 1st and 2nd parts, approximate length, 300 yds St. John's-rd., 2nd and 3rd parts, approximate lengt 388 yds.; Draycott-av., approximate length, 520 yds Wellacre-rd., approximate length, 185 yds., for U.D. C. R. W. Chapman, E. and S. Dep. £4 4s.

SEPT. 8. — **Laleham.** — FENCING. — One mile mild steel fencing for Queen Mary reservoir, f M.W.B. Chief Engineer, 173, Rosebery-av., E.C.1.

SEPT. 8.—**Plympton St. Mary.**—ROAD.—New road housing site at Honicknowle, St. Budeaux, for R.D. E. Dep. £1 1s.

SEPT. 8.—**Plympton St. Mary.**—WIDENING.—T 36 ft. of an existing rd. on the Council's housing site Stone Barton, for R.D.C. E. Dep. £1 1s.

SEPTEMBER 10.—**Abergele.**—SEWERAGE.—Constru tion of pipe sewer and drain from High-st., to the s of the proposed Children's hospital, and pipe dra connection to the existing drain from the prese hospital, Plas Uchaf, for the Manchester Corporatio City Engineer's Office, Town Hall, Manchester. De £3 3s. (Payable "Corporation of Manchester.")

SEPT. 10. — **Blandford.** — PAVING. — Providing a laying: 720 lin. ft. of 6 in. by 10 in. concrete kerbin 180 super. yds., of 2-in. artificial stone paving slab 250 super. yds., of 2-in. non-slip artificial stone pavi slabs, for T.C. L. Tait, B.S.

SEPTEMBER 10.— **Chadderton.** — IMPROVEMENTS.— (1) Reconstruction of carriageway in Fields New-rd including concrete foundations and surfacing wit rock asphalt; (2) reconstruction and widening of Lon la., including kerbing, flagging, concrete foundatio and surfacing with tarmacadam; and (3) reconstructio and widening of Whitegate-la., including kerbin flagging, concrete foundation and surfacing wit rock asphalt, for U.D.C. S. Dep. £1 1s.

SEPT. 10. — **Dunstable.** — PAVING. — Kerbin channelling and paving of a length of Victoria-st (approximately 685 feet), for T.C. Wm. F. Wilkin B.E. and S.

SEPTEMBER 10.—**Kingsbridge.**—MAKING-UP.—King ley-rd., Frogmore Terrace-rd.. and Veales-rd., f U.D.C. J. Hole, S.

SEPT. 10. — **London.** — MAKING-UP. — Home Par rd. (section VI), for Wimbledon B.C. B.E. and S.

SEPT. 10.—**Settle.**—WIDENING.—Of Keighley an Kendal main rd., at Long Preston, for West Riding C. Surveyor, County Hall, Wakefield. Dep. £1.

SEPT. 10. — **Skegness.** — SEWERS. — Of 18 and inch concrete surface water sewers, for U.D.C. R. Jenkins, E. and S. Dep. £1 1s.

SEPT. 10.—**Stockton.**—PAVING.—Of back stree between the main road and Pinewood-rd., and betwee Pinewood-rd. and Beechwood-rd., Preston-on-Tee for R.D.C. W. Heslop, S., 16, Finkle-st.

SEPTEMBER 12.— **Carshalton.**— MAKING-UP.— T Chase, Warwick-rd., Howard-rd., for U.D.C. Hutson, Acting Surveyor. Dep. £2.

SEPT. 12.— **Farnworth.** — RECONSTRUCTION. — Glynne-st., and Plodder-la., fromAlbert-rd., to Plodd a. Council school, for U.D.C. F. Ashton, S. De £2 2s.

SEPTEMBER 12.— **Paignton.** — MAINLAYING.— E cavating, laying and jointing about 1,140 yds. of in. cast-iron gas main in Dartmouth-rd., Paignton, Torquay and Paignton Gas Co. C. G. Daws Engineer, Gas Works, Mill-la., Paignton. Dep. £1 1

SEPT. 12. — **Southampton.** — DRAINAGE. — (1) laying two-coat asphalte in Above Bar-st., (2) lay two-coat asphalte in Northam-rd., (3) stormwa draining, kerbing, channelling and paving (reinfor concrete or asphalte) carriageway, Winchester- (part of), (4) stormwater draining, kerbing, channell and paving (reinforced concrete or asphalte) carria way, Paynes-rd., for C.B. B.E., 33, French- Dep. £1 1s.

SEPT. 13. — **Barnes.** — MAKING-UP.— Of Hertfo av., for U.D.C. F. P. Kindell, E. and S., High- Mortlake, S.W.14.

SEPT. 14. — **Cardiff.** — MAKING-UP. — Greenfield- Greenfield-lane, Greenfield-lane South, West Wharf- Heath Park-cres., Llwyn-y-grant-rd., Victoria Pa rd. East, Daisy-st., Ethel-st., for T.C. City E.

SEPTEMBER 14.—**Heston and Isleworth.**—MAKI UP.—Maswell-pk. and Hounslow-gdns., for U. J. G. Carey, S. Dep. £2 2s.

SEPT. 14. — **Isle of Wight.** — WATER SUPPLY. Supplying and laying 3,300 yds. of 3-in. diam cast-iron water mains from Porchfield to Vittlefie near Carisbrooke, for R.D.C. W. E. Blizard, gineer, Castle-lane, Southampton. Dep. £2 2s.

SEPT. 14. — **Kingston-upon-Thames.** — PAVING Re-surfacing various district roads as follow- Section I, concrete foundations and wood pav 2,900 sq. yds.; section II, two-coat asphalt surfa 32,582 sq. yds, for T.C. B.S. Dep. £2 2s.

SEPTEMBER 17.—**Port Talbot.**—MAINS.—Provi and laying 12 in. and 10 in. cast-iron water m between Port Talbot and Baglan, together with other incidental works, for T.C. B.E.

SEPTEMBER 19.—**Derby.**—MAINS.—Carting, la and jointing cast-iron mains from Vurton-rd., to maston-rd., consisting of about 2,675 lin. yds., of internal diameter, and 2,120 lin. yds. of 15 in. inte diameter pipes, together with the necessary va hydrants, etc., for T.C. C. A. Clews, B.S. and W E. Dep. £1 1s.

SEPT. 19.—**Hemel Hempstead.** — SEWER. — cavating for and laying sewer 7 in. diameter and proximately 125 yds. in length, with all the nece manholes and works incidental thereto, at A End, King's Langley, for R.D.C. T. H. Light S., Alexandra-rd.

SEPTEMBER 19.—**Rowley Regis.**—FENCING.— plying and fixing requisite wrought-iron fencing for forming new playing fields for girls and infar

rear of Knowle and Doulton-rd., Council schools, and other works necessary for partly making a playing field for boys, for U.D.C. Education Offices, Old Hill, Staffs.

SEPT. 19. — **Windermere.** — ROAD. — Arterial road, approx. 720 yds., long, from Bowness Bay-boulevard to Low Ferney Green-rd., including levelling, pitching, metalling, kerbing, channelling and laying of surface-water drains and gullies, forming of footpaths, etc., for U.D.C. F. Carlisle Needham, E. and S. Dep. £2 2s.

SEPT. 26.—**Burlay-in-Wharfedale.**—PAVING.—Sewering, levelling, paving, channelling, metalling and making good of portion of Aireville-terr., for U.D.C. E. J. Wright, S. Dep. £1.

Competitions.

(See Competition News 340.)

Auction Sales, Tenders, etc.

SEPTEMBER 5.—**Uttoxeter.**—Perry, & Phillips, Ltd., will sell on the site, Calwich Abbey, Uttoxeter, in the process of demolition, a large quantity of building material, including 12,000 ft. oak and pine joists. Auctioneers, 59, High-st., Bridgnorth.

SEPT. 8.—**Tottenham.**—Veryard & Yates will sell without reserve by order of the Metropolitan Asylums Board on the premises North Eastern Hospital, St. Ann's-rd., Tottenham, surplus engineering plant and stores, new and second-hand building material, etc. Auctioneers, 365, Norwood-rd., S.E.

SEPT. 13.—**London.**—Joseph Hibbard & Sons will sell, without reserve, by order of the Belfar Timber Coy., upon the premises, No. 26A, St. Paul-st., New North-rd., stock of bright softwoods, yellow flooring, matching, office furniture, etc. Auctioneers, 15, Newington-green, Islington, London, N. 16.

✱SEPT. 15.—**London.**—Knight, Frank & Rutley, in conjunction with Wm. Willett, Ltd., will sell in the Hanover-sq. estate room (unless previously sold privately) freehold building site extending to nearly one acre, situation 43, 44 and 45, Cheyne-walk, Chelsea. Auctioneers, W. W., Ltd., Sloane-sq., S.W.1, and K. F. R., 20, Hanover-sq., London, W.1.

SEPT. 16, 17, 19 AND 20.—**Near Plymouth.**—Fox & Sons will sell in lots, on the premises, Membland Hall, near Plymouth, materials and fabric of the mansion for demolition. Auctioneers, 44 to 50, Old Christchurch-rd., Bournemouth.

SEPT. 20.—**London.**—Joseph Hibbard & Sons will sell, without reserve, salvage stock re Anglo-Russian Merchants, Ltd., on the premises, Nos. 7 to 13, Cottons-gdns., Shoreditch, stock of plywood and saw mill plant, etc. Auctioneers, 15, Newington-green, Islington, London, N. 16.

SEPT. 26.—**Ascot.**—Knight, Frank & Rutley will sell by direction of Trustess, at the Royal Hotel, Ascot, remaining portion of the Windlesham Estate comprising a pair of country cottages, timbered building sites in all about 40 acres with possession of the land, on completion. Auctioneers, 20, Hanover Square, London, W. 1.

EARLY DATE.—**Kent.**—**Knight Frank & Rutley (preliminary announcement) will sell at an early date as a whole or in lots, Freehold Agricultural and Building property known as The Collinette Estate, Brasted, comprising building site and buildings on the estate, in all about 228 acres. Auctioneers, 20, Hanover-sq., London, W.1.**

Public Appointments.

SEPTEMBER 5.—**Smethwick.**—ADDITIONAL ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT required in the Borough Engineer's dept. by the County Borough. Roland Fletcher Assoc.M.I.C.E, Borough Engineer and Surveyor, Council House, Smethwick.

SEPTEMBER 10.—**Carshalton.**—Clerk of Works required in connection with the Stanley Park-rd. housing scheme by the Carshalton Urban District Council. C. P. Lovelock, Clerk, District Council Offices, The Grove, Carshalton, endorsed "Clerk of Works."

✱SEPT. 12.—**Aberdeen.**—Assistant Lecturer and Demonstrator required by the Governors of the Robert Gordon's College. James McKenzie, Secretary and Registrar.

✱SEPT. 12.—**Richmond, Surrey.**—Instructor in building construction required by the Richmond (Surrey) Education Committee at the Technical institute. Grahame Cowell, Education Secretary, 39, George-st., Richmond, Surrey.

✱SEPT. 17.—**London.**—Chief Draughtsman required in the Works Department by the Westminster C.C. John Hunt, Town Clerk, Westminster City Hall, Charing Cross Road, W.C. 2., on printed forms

OCT. 5.—**Durham.**—Assistant Architect required by the County of Durham Education Dept. County Education Architect, 34, Old Elvet, Durham.

✱—**Nigeria.**—Two architects or building surveyors to act as Resident Engineers required for two tours of from 12 to 18 months' service, with possible extension, required by the Government of Nigeria. Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4, Millbank, S.W.1, quoting M/15273.

Dangerous Structure in Piccadilly.

Traffic has been diverted from the upper ıd of Great Windmill-street, Piccadilly, here a corner house has been scheduled as dangerous structure. A well-defined ver-al crack has appeared on the outer wall No. 32 close to its line of junction with the xt house. No. 32, which stands at the rrowest part of Great Windmill-street, is id to be at least 150 years old.

BUILDING STONES*

Mr. Warnes' book will undoubtedly fill a gap, the need for which may better be realised by a short survey of the many public and other buildings now in a state of unworthy repair, either through the choice of the wrong stone or else through the use of the wrong methods of preservation. These subjects have been grossly neglected in the past, partly through lack of adequate chemical research, and one result that may be quoted is that a million odd pounds are to be expended upon repairing the stonework of the Houses of Parliament.

One section of the book is devoted to the properties of stones, in which the author gives a list of over a hundred building stones and marbles either in use to-day or else incorporated in erected buildings, with a concise account of their appearance, workable qualities, chemical composition, and physical properties, to which he adds a short report upon their weathering records. There is a valuable section on the decay of stone. According to the author, decay of building stones is brought about by four things, often all acting together. These are physical processes, chemical processes, conditions set up in the stones during the process of geological formation, and lastly structural defects in the building in which the stone is used. The author is very definite in emphasising that stone is a chemical, and it would seem that the chemical processes, working in most cases in conjunction with the physical processes, are instrumental in bringing about the decay of stone. A point of interest made by the author when dealing with soot and the pollution of atmosphere is that the suppression of smoke by the introduction of smokeless fuel will not remove all the deleterious substances from the atmosphere. He instances coke—a smokeless fuel—which contains sulphur. This forms on combustion sulphur di-oxide, which eventually is converted into sulphuric acid by oxidation and hydration whilst in the air.

In the section dealing with the preservation of stone, the author has some forceful remarks to make on the use of caustic soda—or the various preparations under disguising names—in cleaning buildings. "There is no need to hesitate," he says, "in placing caustic soda amongst the most dangerous materials from the point of view of damaging stone (or brickwork)." The physical action on various stones of caustic soda causes, we learn, the production of pressure due to changes in molecular volume and also to crystal growth, which result in exfoliation of the stone. Steam cleaning processes, according to the author, are the best for cleaning stonework, and, whatever the result, are harmless. Coming to the methods of preserving building stones, the author divides them into two classes, consolidating and waterproofing processes. The most common material in use for the latter is paraffin wax, but we gather that practical experience in this country with some of the paraffin wax preparations has proved that it is impossible to maintain a treated stone in a waterproofed condition for more than three months, due probably to the difficulty of drying the stone before application. Some account is given of a process of consolidation by means of silicon ester. This substance, a preparation of silica and alcohol, hydrolyses when exposed to the atmosphere, depositing silica and setting free ethyl alcohol. When silicon ester is used on stone, the deposited silica acts as a binding material towards the loosened grains, whilst it covers the particles of stone at the immediate surface with a thin film of silica. The volatile alcohol is set free and evaporates, no injurious by-products being left in the stone. We ourselves have seen stone treated by this process, and we believe that it has stood successfully the only test of worth—that of time.

The letterpress of this useful work is illustrated throughout by upwards of sixty photographs and photomicrographs of various building stones.

* "Building Stones: Their Properties, Decay, and Preservation." By A. R. Warnes, F.I.C., A.I.Struct.E. (London: Ernest Benn, Ltd.) 16s. net.

NEW BUILDINGS IN LONDON

Baker-street.—PREMISES.—In connection with the new premises to be erected over Baker-street Station, for the Metropolitan Railway Co., Mr. A. W. Clark, A.R.I.B.A., is the architect, and Messrs. Higgs and Hill, Ltd., are the general contractors. Messrs. Lambourne and Co., Ltd., 64, Victoria-street, S.W.1, are doing the steelwork, and Messrs. C. Isler and Co. have secured the contract for the artesian wells. So far no other subcontract has yet been let.

Collier's Wood. — STORE. — The Royal Arsenal Co-operative Society are considering a proposal to add an additional store on part of the land adjoining their present premises at Collier's Wood.

Camberwell. — ALTERATIONS. — The Royal Arsenal Co-operative Society, Ltd., are to have certain alterations made to their Camberwell branch. The interior is to be remodelled to give additional space.

Edmonton. — HOUSES. — The Edmonton Urban District Council recommend the erection of 80 additional houses. The houses are estimated to cost £45,433.

Eltham.—SHOPS.—A contract has been entered into by the Royal Arsenal Co-operative Society, Ltd., for the purchase of the Constitutional Club with land and buildings adjoining, having a frontage to Eltham High-street.

Grays (Essex). — PREMISES. — Plans are being prepared by the C.W.S. architects' department for the provision of an extended drapery and millinery department and an up-to-date café for the Co-operative Society.

Gunnersbury.—BANK.—A site at the corner of the Great West-road and Gunnersbury-lane, Chiswick, W. 4, has been secured by the National Provincial Bank, Ltd., for the erection of new premises.

Lewisham.—REBUILDING.—Plans are being prepared for the rebuilding of the "Tower House" stores, Lewisham, for the Royal Arsenal Co-operative Society, Ltd.

South-place.—PREMISES.—Messrs. Trollope and Colls, Ltd., of Coleman-street, E.C., are the builders for the premises about to be erected in South-place, Finsbury, E.C. Messrs. Joseph, architects, 2, Paul's Bakehouse-court, E.C.4, have prepared the plans.

St. Pancras.—DWELLINGS.—A step further is now being made by the London County Council, who are inviting tenders for the construction of the foundations for a block of dwellings on the Ossulston-street site, St. Pancras, N.W. Mr. G. Topham Forrest, F.R.I.B.A., is the architect.

Strand. — IMPROVEMENTS. — In connection with the Strand Improvement Scheme between 73, 74 and 75, and 11 and 12, Adam-street, we stated in our last issue that the site belonged to Messrs. Appendrodt, Ltd. This statement, we are informed, is incorrect.

Wandsworth. — BUILDING. — The Royal Arsenal Co-operative Society, Ltd., have purchased a plot of land adjoining their present branch at Earlsfield.

Whitechapel.—CONVERSION.—The London County Council has provisionally sanctioned the conversion of the Pavilion Theatre, Whitechapel, into a modern picture theatre. We understand that no appointment has yet been made with regard to an architect or builder.

Whitechapel.—WAREHOUSE.—Messrs. Mullen and Lumsden, builders, South Norwood, have secured the contract for the erection of a warehouse in St. Mark's-street, E.1. Messrs. Moore-Smith and Colbeck, F. and A.R.I.B.A., 14, Union-court, Old Broad-street, E.C.2, are the architects, and Mr. J. Pritchard-Williams, F.S.I., is the quantity surveyor. The work is for Mr. F. Stanton.

PROPOSED NEW BUILDINGS & OTHER WORKS*

In these lists care is taken to ensure the accuracy of the information given but it may occasionally happen that, owing to building owners taking the responsibility of commencing work before plans are finally approved by the local authorities, "proposed" works at the time of publication have been actually commenced Abbreviations: T.C. for Town Council; U.D.C. for Urban District Council; R.D.C. for Rural District Council; E.C. for Education Committee; B.G. for Board of Guardians; B C. for Borough Council; P.C. for Parish Council; M.H. for Ministry of Health; M.T. for Ministry of Transport; C.B. for County-Borough; B.E. for Board of Education; M.A.B. for Metropolitan Asylums Board; and M.W.B. for Metropolitan Water Board.

Following is a list of abbreviations:—Borough Surveyor, B.S.; Borough Engineer, B.E.; District Surveyor, D.S.; Clerk, C.; Town Clerk, T.C.; County Engineer, C.E.; County Surveyor, C.S; County Architect, C.A.; Surveyor, S.; Engineer, E.; Borough Architect, B.A.; Architect, A.

ARDSLEY.—U.D.C. offered a site at Blackgates housing estate to West Riding E.C., for Middle school.

ARMAGH.—Plans been passed for school to cost £20,000.

BADSEY.—Worcestershire E.C. approved plans for subjects centre.

BARKING.—A deputation of the Barking Cottage Hospital Committee, accompanied by the architect, paid a visit of inspection to Romford Victoria Cottage Hospital in connection with a view to collecting data for their own use in preparing plans for the proposed hospital at Barking.

BECKENHAM.—Kent E.C. acquired a site for secondary school.

BOURNEMOUTH.—Commencement been made with new length of Undercliff promenade and sea wall at Fisherman's-walk, about a mile to east of Boscombe Pier. The cost is to be about £10,000.

BIRMINGHAM.—Proposal to borrow £114,250 to enable the City Council to carry out certain sewerage works has been enquired into by M.H.

BRECON.—Visiting Committee of Mid-Wales Counties mental hospital, at Talgarth, Breconshire, are considering erection of block to accommodate 60 female patients. Architects are Sykes & Evans, 7, Chapel-walks, Manchester.

BRIDGEND.—Rev. I. B. Inizan, of St. Robert's Church, Bridgend-rd., Aber Kenfig near Bridgend, is proposing to erect school. Plans are being prepared by F. R. Bates & Son, A.R.I.B.A., A.'s, 76, Bridge-st., Newport, Mon., and provide accommodation for about 250 scholars.

BRIGHTON.—Greyhound racing track is to be erected near Hove Park, for G.R.A. G. E. Marshall, of London and Liverpool, is the architect.

BROOKFIELD.—Rugby Hospital of St. Cross authorities are faced with an expenditure of about £500, as the result of a fungus growing into wall of nurses' home at Brookfield.

BROUGHTON HACKET—Worcestershire E.C. is seeking site for school.

BUDE.—Inquiry has been conducted by M.H. into proposal of U.D.C. to build tea room and shelter at Mentone, Summerleaze, at £2,200.

BURY ST. EDMUNDS.—B.G. recommended to offer 2½ acres of land to T.C. for purpose of building a school.

CAVAN.—Cavan Co. Council appointed P. J. Brady, Ballyhaise, architect, for carrying out renovation of Ballieboro' courthouse, renovation of Cavan courthouse, or alternatively, erection of County hall and offices, and repairs to Cavan technical schools.

CHALFONT.—At a cost of £9,000 the hospital is being extended.

CHAPEL-EN-LE-FRITH.—R.D.C. approved erection of cement works in the Hope Valley, by G. & T. Earle, of Hull.

COVENTRY.—E.C. recommend sanction to loan of £1,450 for purchase and fencing of land adjoining Edgewick Council school.

DONCASTER.—Internal reconstruction is to be carried out at the Danum Hotel in High-st. A. & F. Mosleys, Ltd., architects, Leeds.

DUBLIN.—Plans for new buildings and works of reconstruction approved by City Architect: 35, Cuffe-st. (rebuilding back wall, etc.)—Bourke; Coombe hospital, restoration of lavatory—Governors; Merton-av., (corner), Sandford, residential shop—J. P. Somers; Catholic University schools, Lower Leeson-st., new chapel—Rev. Lawless, S.M.; St. Peter's National schools, Phibsboro', hall—Rev. J. Kickham, C.M.

EDMONTON.—U.D.C. are to apply for £44,000 for 80 houses. Plans passed:—Rowell & Co., additions to Enoch & Co.'s factory, Angel-rd.; Lawes, Cherry & Co., 12 houses, Croyland-rd.; H. Curnew, 12 houses, The Meadway; A. F. Whitlock, house in Cowper-rd.

EVESHAM.—Worcestershire E.C. are endeavouring to secure a site for school.

FARNHAM.—Offers of two housing sites, one at Wyke, and one at Normandy, been considered by R.D.C., and Council decided to view the site at Wyke.

GOLBORNE.—Rev. J. Clarke and parishioners of All Saints' Church, are proposing to erect Church on sites off High-st.—Plans are by Barker & Higson, A's., 21, Wood-st., Bolton.

GUILDFORD.—B.S. is to prepare plans for open-air bath at Mill Mead Foundry.

HALSTEAD.—R.D.C. are to erect houses as follows:—Great Yeldham, 6; Ridgewell, 4; Halstead rural, 6; Pebmarsh. Great Maplestead, Gosfield and Sible Hedingham, 2 each.

HAYES.—U.D.C. approved plans:—Bungalow, Hayes-end, G. Beeden; 76 houses, Sandow estate, R. J. Mackenzie & Sons, Ltd.; 2 houses, Mount-rd., C. J. A. Mead; 2 houses, Willow Tree-la., S. L. M. Avery.

HINCKLEY.—R.D.C. accepted tender of £4,370 for 10 non-parlour houses at Burbage.

HOLLINGBOURNE.—R.D.C. approved plans:—Two cottages, Chart Corner, Chart Sutton, H. G. Kleinwort; mission hall, Sandling, Boxley, for the church; bungalow, Boxley-rd., Walderslade, Mr. Peters; two cottage bungalows, Woodcut, Hollingbourne, Mr. Skinner.

HORNSEA.—U.D.C. decided to offer for disposal for building purposes site of the covered-in tennis court facing Flamborough-rd., and now fronted with a brick wall, and land with Cliff-rd., frontage between Elim Lodge and the adjoining property on its west side.

ISLEWORTH.—Public hall is to be erected in Twickenham road for the Roman Catholic Church.

JESMOND.—Town Improvement and Plans Committee approved plans for lock-up motor garages at the corner of Osborne-rd., No. 61, and Mistletoe-rd., the architect being T. K. White, 61, Osborne-rd.

KILLARNEY.—Secretary of Imperial Airways, Ltd., London, has written to Clerk of Killarney U.D.C. saying that the company are considering a scheme for erection of an aerodrome.

LONDON (CHELSEA).—B.G. loan of £28,000 for hospital extensions has been sanctioned.

LONDON (HACKNEY).—B.C. is to provide additional slipper baths at £6,050.

LONDON (KILBURN).—A Foresters' hall is to be built in High-rd., Kilburn.

MANCHESTER.—Sanction been given to rebuilding scheme which will mean the merging of two well-known licensed houses, the Bodega in Cross-st., and Stock Exchange restaurant adjoining at the rear.

MIDDLESBROUGH.—Dr. Walsh Benson has given £5,000 towards building Roman Catholic schools and a Church presbytery.

MOLESEY.—U.D.C. purchased at £11,150, East Molesey Court for purposes of offices and a recreation ground.

NEWCASTLE.—Corporation approved plans submitted by M. K. Glass, architect, for four-story block of business premises, consisting of shop, showroom, offices, etc., at corner of Great Market and Pudding Chare.

NEWRY.—U.D.C. received sanction of £12,000 towards erection of forty houses.

NORTON.—M.H. held an inquiry into application of the Tickhill Joint Water Board for sanction to borrow £2,247 for erecting water tower and extending the mains to supply the parish of Norton, Doncaster.

PERSHORE.—Plans by F. B. Andrews and Son for 36 houses have been approved. Worcestershire E.C. is seeking a site for school.

ST. HELENS.—Oakfield Housing Committee of U.D.C. has approved, subject to consent of M.H., to scheme for the repair, alteration and adaptation of certain premises.—Plans passed: house, High Park-rd., W. Barton.

SAFFRON WALDEN.—T.C. approved plan by Bell & Sons for alterations at Friends' School.

SALFORD.—National Greyhound Racing Co., Ltd., obtained site at Cromwell-rd., Seaford-rd., and Gerald-rd., Pendleton, where they propose to construct a new greyhound racing track. Plans are by H. B. Hobson, architect, 186, Oxford-rd., Manchester.

STAINES.—R.D.C. decided to purchase Duppas Farm Land, Shepperton, for 24 houses. Plans passed—Lightwood Building Co., pair of houses, new road off Hatch-la., Harmondsworth; Sandell & Wren, 6 bungalows, Feltham Hill-rd., Ashfield; F. Wakeman, 4 cottages, Bath-rd., Sipson; Mrs. Spearing, 2 bungalows, Cadbury-rd., Ashford; P. H. Hopkins, 2 cottages, Marlborough-rd., Ashford.—Plans be approved for new Roman Catholic Church in Fordbridge-rd., Ashford. Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, R.A., prepared plans.

STOURBRIDGE.—Worcestershire E.C. is seeking a site for a school.

STOURPORT.—Worcestershire E.C. is seeking a site for a school.

TRALEE.—Co. Kerry Technical Instruction Committee are to re-advertise for tenders for new technical school at Killarney.

WAKEFIELD.—Governors of Wakefield Girls' high school propose to carry out erection and equipment of new assembly hall at the school. W. Wrigley & Sons, architects. Tenders are to be shortly invited.

WEALDSTONE.—An open-air swimming bath is proposed.

WINDSOR.—R.D.C. passed plans:—Bungalow, Maud-grove, Old Windsor, Mr. N. Anderson; bungalow Friary Estate, Old Windsor, Mr. Davis; house, Friary Nurseries, Old Windsor, Mr. Butler; coitage, Ascot, for Mrs. Martineau; house, King's-rd., Sunninghill, for Mr. Walker.

WITHINGTON.—J. Waters, 1, Totnes-rd., Chorlton, has acquired site on Wilbraham-rd., Highbury-rd., and Springbridge-rd., where he proposes to erect 6 houses.

WORCESTER.—B.G. appointed Yeates and Jones as architects for Nurses' Home.

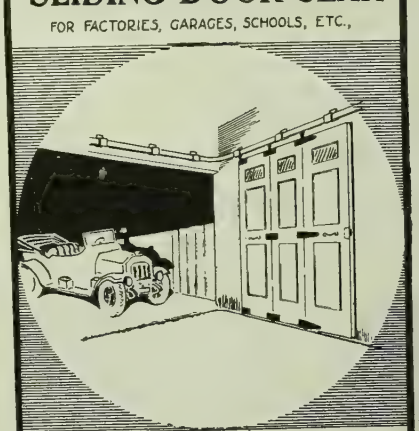
WORKSOP.—Rev. H. V. Turner, St. Anne's Church, is proposing to erect Church Hall. Plans by B. D. Thompson, L.R.I.B.A., 73, Bridge-st.

WORKSOP.—Funds being raised for £4,000 for restoration of Lady-chapel at Priory.

"HENDERSON"

SLIDING DOOR GEAR

FOR FACTORIES, GARAGES, SCHOOLS, ETC.,



"TANGENT JUNIOR" FOR LIGHT DOORS
"TANGENT SENIOR" FOR HEAVY DOORS.

WRITE FOR BOUND CATALOGUE B.26 TO:-

P.C. HENDERSON, LIMITED,

TANGENT WORKS, BARKING, ESSEX.

* See also our List of Contracts, Competitions, etc.

OBITUARY

Mr. H. W. Bentley.

The death took place at his home, "Francesca," Rue de St. Lawrence, Waltham Abbey, Essex, a few days ago, of Mr. H. W. Bentley, the last surviving partner of the old-established firm of John Bentley & Sons, builders and contractors, Sun-street, Waltham Abbey.

The death has occurred, at Topsham, of Mr. George Bellamy, builder. Mr. Bellamy was 51 years of age.

The death has occurred of Mr. A. Wybar, aged 65 years, painter and decorator, Airdrie.

Ship Ventilation.

The General Steam Navigation Company's long connection of over a century with the pleasure steamboat traffic between London and Margate and Ramsgate is remarkable, for it is recorded with pride that during that long period not a single serious or fatal accident has occurred. The steamers used have been always known as "The Eagles," the two most recent, the "Golden" and "Crested" Eagles, must be very widely known. Of these the last is the latest built, and is a finely appointed vessel, fitted with every convenience for the comfort of the passengers. A feature of much importance and interest is the ventilation equipment. Of necessity the height between decks is restricted, and in order to secure an efficient supply of fresh air, ducts are provided with openings at frequent intervals, so that the fresh air is actually forced into the saloons, thus displacing the used-up air, and so ensuring the absence of the usual heavy feeling when entering a cabin, saloon, etc., so well known to voyagers. This appears to be an improvement upon the method of *extracting* the foul air, and leaving the air drawn in to come from all parts of the ship's hold, as is frequently done.

First-Aid Boxes or Cupboards.

The Chief Inspector of Factories gives notice that, by Order dated June 27, 1927, the Secretary of State has prescribed that, as from October 1, 1927. all materials for dressings contained in the first-aid boxes or cupboards which are required to be provided in pursuance of Section 29 (1) of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1925, or Regulation 4 (a) of the Docks Regulations, 1925, or Regulation 47 of the Building Regulations, 1926, shall be those designated in, and of a grade or quality not lower than the standards prescribed by, the British Pharmaceutical Codex, 1923.

PRICES CURRENT OF MATERIALS.

[Owing to the exceptional circumstances which prevail at the present time, prices of materials should be confirmed by inquiry. Ed.]

BRICKS, &c.

Per 1,000 Alongside, in River Thames up to London Bridge.

	£ s. d.
st Stocks	4 5 6
ond Hard Stocks	3 19 6

r 1,000. Delivered at London Goods Stations.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
ttons, at			
King's Cross	2 14 3	Best Blue Pressed Staffs	9 5 0
. grooved for Plaster	2 16 3	Do. Bullnose	9 15 0
. Bullnose	3 8 3	Blue Wire Cuts	7 5 0

st Stourbridge Fire Brick :—

½ in.	8 11 0	3 in.	10 3 0

AZED BRICKS—

st White		D'ble Str'tch'rs	29 10 0
vory, and Salt Glazed		D'ble Headers	26 10 0
stretchers	21 0 0	One Side and two Ends	30 10 0
aders	20 10 0	Two Sides and one End	31 10 0
oins, Bull-nose and 4½ in.		Splays and Squints	28 0 0
ts	27 10 0		

econd Quality, £1 per 1,000 less than best. Cream l buff, £2 extra over white. Other colours. Hard ze, £5 10s. extra over white.

BREEZE CONCRETE SLABS.

Delivered London.

	s. d.		s. d.
n. per yd. super	1 11	3 in. per yd, super	2 9
in „ „	2 4	4 in. „ „	3 6

	s. d.	
ames Ballast	10 6	per yd.
Sand	13 9	„ „
ames Sand	14 6	„ „
st Washed Sand	14 6	„ „
n. Shingle for Ferro-Concrete	12 9	„ „
n.	14 0	„ „
n. Broken Brick	11 6	„ „
n Breeze	8 0	„ „

delivered 2 miles radius Paddington.

Per ton delivered in London area in full van loads.
st Portland Cement. British Standard Specification. Test £2 13 0 to £2 15 0
6s. alongside at Vauxhall in 80-ton lots.
rocrete per ton extra on above
per Cement (Waterproof)
man Cement
ian Cement
ene's Cement, White
„ Pink
ster, Coarse, Pink
„ White
Fine
apite, Coarse
„ Finish
ey Stone Lime
alk Lime
st Ground Blue Lias Lime
ir per cwt.
anite Chippings

	£ s. d.
rocrete per ton extra on above	0 10 0
per Cement (Waterproof)	4 8 0
man Cement	8 15 0
ian Cement	5 15 0
ene's Cement, White	5 15 0
„ Pink	5 10 0
ster, Coarse, Pink	3 0 0
„ White	3 12 6
Fine	5 12 0
apite, Coarse	3 9 0
„ Finish	3 17 0
ey Stone Lime	2 10 9
alk Lime	2 10 9
st Ground Blue Lias Lime	2 13 6
ir per cwt.	2 2 6
anite Chippings	1 12 0

TE.—Sacks are charged 1s. 9d. each and credited s. 6d. if returned in good condition within three months carr. pd.
urbridge Fireclay in s'cks 37s. 0d. per ton at rly. dp.

STONE.

TH STONE.—Delivered in railway trucks at Westbourne Park, Paddington, G.W.R., or outh Lambeth, G.W.R., per ft. cube — 2 10

RTLAND STONE.—
Brown Whitbed, in random blocks of 20 ft. average, delivered in railway trucks at Nine Elms, L. & S.W.R., South Lambeth Station, G.W.R., and Westbourne Park, Paddington, G.W.R., per ft. cube — 4 4½
Do. do. delivered on road wagons at above stations, per ft. cube — 4 5½
White basebed, 3d. per ft. cube extra.
OTE.—1d. per ft. cube extra for every foot over 20 ft. *average*, and ½d. beyond 30 ft.

TON-WOOD STONE—

	s. d.
elivered at any Goods Station, London.	
dom blocks from 10 ft. and over P. ft. cb.	17 0
n two sides „	27 0
n three or four sides „	32 0

T STONE, BLUE—*Robin Hood Quality*.

Delivered at any Goods Station, London.	
sawn two sides landings to sizes (under ft. super) Per ft. super	5 6
rubbed two sides, ditto „	6 0
sawn two sides slabs (random sizes) „	2 3½
to 2½ in. sawn one side slabs andom sizes) „	1 0½
to 2 in. ditto, ditto „	1 4

D YORK—

livered at any Goods Station, London.	
pled random blocks Per ft. cube	6 3
sawn two sides landing to sizes (under ft. super) Per ft. super	5 1½
rubbed two sides, ditto „	6 1½
sawn two sides slabs (random sizes) „	2 10
ditto ditto „	2 1½
elf-faced random flags Per yd. super	9 0

CAST STONE.

red in London area in full-van loads, per ft.
—Plain, 8s. 6d.; Moulded, 9s. 6d. Cills, 10s. 0d,

WOOD.

GOOD BUILDING DEAL.

s.	per stan.	Inches.	per stan.
11	£28 0	3 × 6	£21 0
9	25 0	3 × 11	25 0
8	24 0	2 × 11	25 0
7	23 0	3 × 9	24 0
8	21 0	2½ × 9	23 0
7	20 0	3 × 4½	22 0
7	20 0	3 × 4	22 0

PLANED BOARDS.

11	£27 0	1 × 9	£26 0

PLAIN EDGE FLOORING.

Inches	per sq.	Inches.	per sq.
⅞	20/-	1¼	31/-
⅞	22/-	1½	34/-
1	25/-		

TONGUED AND GROOVED FLOORING

Inches.	per sq.	Inches.	per sq.
1	25/-	⅝	16/6
1¼	31/-	¾	19/-
1½	34/-	1	24/-

MATCHING (BEST).

BATTENS.

Inches.	s. d.
¾ × 2	2 6 per 100 ft.

SAWN LATHS.

Per bundle	0 2 4

1″ AND UP THICK.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Dry Austrian Wainscot, per ft. cube	0 16 0	to 0 18 0
Dry American and/or Japanese Figured Oak, ft. cube	0 15 0	to —
Dry American and/or Japanese Plain Oak, ft. cube	0 11 0	to 0 13 0
Dry sq. edged Honduras Mahogany, ft. cube	0 16 0	to 0 18 0
Dry Log cut Honduras Mahogany, ft. cube	0 18 0	to 1 1 0
Dry Cuba Mahogany, ft. cube	1 4 0	to 1 10 0
Dry Teak, ft. cube	0 13 0	to 0 15 0
Dry American Whitewood, ft. cube	0 11 0	to 0 14 0
Best Scotch glue, per cwt.	4 10 0	to —
Liquid Glue, per cwt.	4 7 0	to 5 10 0

SLATES.

First quality slates from Bangor or Portmadoc carriage paid in full truck loads to London Rate Station. Per 1,000.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
24 by 12	32 18 4	18 by 10	18 12 11
22 by 12	29 17 11	18 by 9	16 9 2
22 by 11	27 14 2	16 by 10	15 12 6
20 by 12	26 5 0	16 by 8	12 3 9
20 by 10	22 10 0		

TILES.

Delivered at London rate stations in full truckloads of not less than 4 tons. Per 1,000 f.o.r. London.

	£ s. d.
Best machine-made tiles from Broseley or Staffordshire district	5 12 6
ditto hand-made ditto	5 17 6
Ornamental ditto	6 2 6
Hip and valley tiles (per dozen) Hand-made	0 9 6
Hip and valley tiles (per dozen) Machine-made	0 9 0

METALS.

JOISTS, GIRDERS, &c., TO LONDON STATION, PER TON—

	£ s. d.
R.S. Joists, cut and fitted	12 10 0
Plain Compound Girders	14 10 0
„ „ Stanchions	16 10 0
In Roof Work	19 10 0

MILD STEEL ROUNDS.
To London Station, per ton.

Diameter.	£ s. d.	Diameter.	£ s. d.
¼ in.	12 0 0	⅝ in. to ½ in.	10 15 0
⅜ in.	11 0 0	⅝ in. to 2½ in.	10 10 0

WROUGHT-IRON TUBES AND FITTINGS—
(Discount off List for lot of not less than £7 net value delivered direct from Works, 2½ per cent. less above gross discounts, carriage forward, if sent from London Stocks.)

	Tubes.	Fittings Over ½″	Flanges Over ½″
Black Gas	67½%	45%	55%
Galvanised Gas	52½%	35%	45%
Blue Water	62½%	40%	50%
Galvanised Water	46½%	30%	40%
Red Steam	57½%	35%	45%
Galvanised Steam	40 %	25%	35%

C.I. HALF-ROUND GUTTERS—London Prices ex Works.

Per yd. in 6 ft. lengths.	Gutters.	Angles and Nozzles.	Stop Ends.
3 in.	1/3½	11½d.	3½d.
3½ in.	1/4½	1/1½	3½d.
4 in.	1/6	1/3	3½d.
4½ in.	1/7½	1/4½	4½d.
5 in.	1/10½	1/6½	5½d.

O.G. GUTTERS.

3 in.	1/8	1/4½	3½d.
3½ in.	1/8	1/4½	3½d.
4 in.	1/9½	1/4½	3½d.
4½ in.	1/11½	1/7½	4½d.
5 in.	2/4½	1/10½	5½d.

RAIN-WATER PIPES, &c.

per yd. in 6 fts.	Pipe.	Bends, stock angles.	Branches, stock angles.
2 in. plain	1/10½	1/3	1/9½
2½ in. „	2/0½	1/4½	2/1½
3 in. „	2/6	1/9	2/7½
3½ in. „	2/11½	2/0½	3/0½
4 in. „	3/5	2/6½	3/8½

L.C.C. COATED SOIL PIPES—London Prices ex Works

	Pipe.	Bends, stock angles.	Branches, stock angles
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
2 in. per yd. in 6 fts. plain	3 3	2 4½	2 10
2½ in. „	3 9	2 7½	3 7
3 in. „	4 6	2 10	4 2½
3½ in. „	4 11½	3 7	4 11½
4 in. „	5 5½	4 0½	5 9

L.C.C. COATED DRAIN PIPES—London Prices ex Works.

	Pipe.	Bends, stock angles.	Branches, stock angles.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
3 in. per yd. in 9 ft. lengths	4 4	5 1	8 0½
4 in. „ „	6 2	5 8	10 0
5 in. „ „	7 2	10 10	17 1
6 in. „ „	8 6	13 2	21 9

Gasket for jointing, 38/6 per cwt.

IRON—	Per ton in London. £ s. d.	£ s. d.
Common bars	13 0 0	to 14 10 0
Staffordshire Crown Bars— Good merchant quality	14 5 0	to 15 5 0
Staffordshire Marked Bars	16 5 0	... 17 5 0
Mild Steel Bars	10 0 0	... 11 0 0
Steel Bars, Ferro-Concrete quality, basis price	10 0 0	... 11 0 0
Hoop iron, basis price	12 0 0	... 13 0 0
„ Galvanised	27 0 0	... 28 0 0
Soft Steel Sheets, Black— Ordinary sizes to 20 g.	13 5 0	... 14 5 0
„ „ „ 24 g.	14 5 0	... 15 5 0
„ „ „ 26 g.	16 5 0	... 17 5 0
Sheets Flat Best Soft Steel, C.R. & C.A. quality— Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 20g.	15 10 0	... 16 10 0
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 22 g. and 24 g.	16 10 0	... 17 10 0
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 26 g.	18 10 0	... 20 10 0
No. 1 quality £4 per ton extra.		
Flat and Galvanised Corrugated Sheets— Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. to 9 ft. to 20 g.	18 0 0	... 19 0 0
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. to 9 ft. to 22 g. and 24 g.	18 10 0	... 19 10 0
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. to 9 ft. to 26 g.	21 10 0	... 22 10 0
Sheets Galvanised Flat, Best quality— Best Soft Steel Sheets, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 20 g. and thicker	22 0 0	... 23 0 0
Best Soft Steel Sheets, 22 g. and 24 g.	24 0 0	... 26 0 0
Best Soft Steel Sheets, 26 g.	25 10 0	... 26 10 0
Cut Nails, 3 in. to 6 in.	19 0 0	
(Under 3 in. usual trade extras.)		

METAL WINDOWS.—Standard sizes, suitable for complete houses, including all fittings, painting two coats, and delivery to job, average price about 1s. 4d. to 1s. 7d. per foot super.

LEAD, &c.

(Delivered in London.)	£ s. d.
LEAD—Sheet, English, 4 lb. and up	31 5 0
Pipe in coils	32 5 0
Soil pipe	34 15 0
Compo Pipe	35 5 0

NOTE.—Country delivery, 20s. per ton extra; lots under 3 cwt. 3s. per cwt. extra, and over 3 cwt. and under 5 cwt., 1s. 6d. per cwt. extra. Cut to sizes, 2s. cwt. extra.

Oil lead, ex London area, at Mills per ton	21 5 0

COPPER.

	s. d.
Seamless Copper tubes (basis) per lb.	1 0½
Strong sheet per	1 0
Thin „	1 1
Copper nails „	2 3
Copper wire „	2 4

PLUMBERS' BRASS WORK.
Delivered in London.

NEW RIVER PATTERN SCREW DOWN BIB COCKS FOR IRON.

...	½ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.
	29/-	45/-	76/-	153/-	246/- 510/- per doz.

NEW RIVER PATTERN SCREW DOWN STOP COCKS AND UNIONS.

½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.
41/6	62/-	92/-	174/-	300/-	588/- per doz.

NEW RIVER PATTERN SCREW DOWN MAIN FERRULES.

½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.
39 6	60.-	116.6 per doz.

CAPS AND SCREWS.

1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	3 in.	3½ in.	4 in.
7/6	10/-	14/-	23/-	30/-	42/- per doz.

DOUBLE NUT BOILER SCREWS.

½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.
7/6	11/-	17/-	29/-	36/-	63/- per doz.

BRASS SLEEVES.

1½ in.	2 in.	3 in.	3½ in.	4 in.
10/-	12/-	20/-	24/-	31/- per doz.

NEW RIVER PATTERN CROYDON BALL VALVES, S.F.

½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.
35/-	56/-	98/-	162/-	228/- per doz.

DRAWN LEAD P. & S. TRAPS WITH BRASS CLEANING SCREW.

1½ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	3 in.	
8 lbs. P. traps	33/-	41/-	56/-	101/- per doz.
8. lbs. S. traps	35/-	45/-	66/-	126/- „

TIN—English Ingots, 3/1 per lb. SOLDER—Plumber's 1/4, Tinmen's 1/7, Blowpipe 1/7 per lb.

PAINTS, &c.

		£ s. d.
Raw Linseed Oil, in pipes	per gallon	0 3 1
„ „ „ in barrels	„	0 3 3
„ „ „ in drums	„	0 3 5
Boiled „ „ in barrels	„	0 3 5
„ „ „ in drums	„	0 3 8
Turpentine in barrels	„	0 3 9
„ in drums (10 gall.)	„	0 3 11
Genuine Ground English White Lead, per ton (In not less than 5 cwt. casks.)		45 0 0

GENUINE WHITE LEAD PAINT—
"Father Thames," "Nine Elms," "Park," "Supremus," "St. Paul's," "Morganswyte," "Polacco," "J." Brand and other best brands in 14 lb. tins) not less than 5 cwt. lots per ton delivered 64 10 0
Red Lead, Dry (packages extra)... per ton 37 0 0
Best Linseed Oil Putty ... per cwt. 0 15 0
Filicol „ 0 15 6
Size. XD quality fkn. 0 3 6

(Continued on page 370.)

*The information given on this page has been specially compiled for THE BUILDER and is copyright. Our aim in this list is to give, as far as possible, the *average* prices of materials, not necessarily the highest or lowest. Quality and quantity obviously affect prices—a fact which should be remembered by those who make use of this information.

PRICES CURRENT OF MATERIALS (*contd*)

GLASS.

ENGLISH SHEET GLASS IN CRATES OF STOCK SIZES.

	Per ft.		Per ft.
15 oz. fourths ...	2¼d.	32 oz. fourths	6¾d.
15 „ thirds ...	3¼d.	32 „ thirds.....	9d.
21 „ fourths ...	4d.	Obscured Sheet, 15 oz.	3⅜d.
21 „ thirds.....	4¾d.	„ „ 21 „	4⅝d.
26 „ fourths ...	4¼d.	Fluted 15 oz. 6¼d., 21 oz. 9d.	
26 „ thirds.....	6¾d.	En'lled 15 oz. 4¾d., 21 oz. 6⅝d.	

Extra price according to size and substance for squares cut from stock.

ENGLISH ROLLED PLATE IN CRATES OF STOCK SIZES.

	Per ft.
⅛ Rolled plate	4⅛d.
3/16 Rough rolled	5⅜d.
¼ Rough rolled	5⅞d.
Figured Rolled, Baltic, Oceanic, Arctic Stippolyte, and small and large Flemish White	6d.
Ditto, tinted	8⅜d.
Rolled Sheet	5⅛d.
White Rolled Cathedral	5⅛d.
Tinted do.	7⅛d.

Cast plate is same price as rough rolled.

VARNISHES, &c.

		Per Gallon. £ s. d.
Oak Varnish.....	Outside	0 14 0
Fine ditto	ditto	0 16 0
Fine Copal	ditto	0 18 0
Pale Copal	ditto	1 0 0
Pale Copal Carriage	ditto	1 4 0
Best ditto	ditto	1 12 0
Floor Varnish	Inside	0 18 0
Fine Pale Paper	ditto	0 18 0
Fine Copal Cabinet	ditto	1 2 6
Fine Copal Flatting	ditto	1 0 6
Hard Drying Oak	ditto	0 18 0
Fine Hard Drying Oak	ditto	0 19 0
Fine Copal Varnish.....	ditto	1 0 0
Pale ditto	ditto	1 2 0
Best ditto	ditto	1 12 0
Best Japan Gold Size		0 12 6
Best Black Japan		0 10 6
Oak and Mahogany Stain (water)		0 12 0
Brunswick Black.....		0 7 6
Berlin Black.....		0 14 6
Knotting (patent)		1 5 0
French and Brush Polish		0 17 0
Liquid Dryers in Terebine.....		0 9 0
Cuirass Black Enamel		0 7 0

THE BUILDERS' STANDARD ADMINISTRATION AND PRACTICE*

In this work the author sets out to provide a manual on methods to be used in builders' staff administration and organisation. The book states very clearly and in detail the manifold duties of the supervising and office staff. Years ago many builders ran their businesses with little or no organisation and the minimum amount of book-keeping, but the ever-increasing numbers of returns required for Insurance, Government, Income Tax and other purposes, and the different methods of contracting, make some complete office system or organisation essential. The duties of the various members of the office and supervising staff are very fully set out, and a draft is given of many suggested forms for use on costing and other records.

These drafts are unfortunately printed in such small characters that some readers will experience a difficulty in following them. Charts are given to serve as a guide to the separation of duties to be undertaken by an office staff of about 30 persons, and could be adapted if a less number were employed. To need an office staff of 30 persons a firm would be engaged upon works of considerable magnitude. Among other subjects, timekeepiug and other duties are mentioned, but in a business with a large turnover the employment of a travelling timekeeper as an independent check by the head office should have been mentioned. Some of the large contractors have adopted such a system.

The author expresses his opinion that the practice of paying leading hands for time that has not been worked should be discouraged; whereas certain practices should be definitely forbidden: payment for any special services rendered should be by separate payment, and not by the inclusion on the pay-roll of hours not worked. Drafts are given of suggested forms for inter-departmental returns of many kinds, and one gets the impression of over-organisation and red tape. The job returns of costs, &c., must be prepared or overlooked by the foreman on the site, who is usually fully employed in producing the work, and should be relieved of all office work where possible. Builders have found out to their cost that over-organisation and the multiplication of costing systems and book-keeping methods do not pay in the end, and as the flow of work usually expands and diminishes, it is not easy or desirable to reduce the cost of an expensive office staff as trade slackens for a season, and it becomes a temptation to tender very low prices to keep the organisation employed. However, that the systems advocated must be adapted to suit the size of business in view is specially mentioned. The author is to be congratulated on having produced a book of great utility, and all concerned in the organisation and routine side of builders' office work should read it. Many will be glad to avail themselves of the information it contains if they contemplate commencing or reorganising a business.

* By J. H. Bennetts, A.I.O.B. With Foreword by Professor C. H. Reilly. (London: Crosby Lockwood & Co.) 4s. 6d. net.

NEW BUILDINGS IN SCOTLAND

Selkirk. — Improvements. — The Property Committee of the Town Council has submitted a recommendation that the Victoria Halls, in which at present the electric light is being installed, should be painted and redecorated. This recommendation has been approved by the Council.

Glasgow.—Housing.—The Scottish Board of Health has sanctioned the Town Council to the borrowing of £1,780,043 for housing purposes.

Edinburgh.—Cinema.—A new cinema is to be erected in Edinburgh with a seating capacity of 2,800. The new cinema is to be built so that there will be reserved seating accommodation in certain portions of the house, in addition to a number of private boxes. The screen will be erected in front of a very large stage. A site has been secured in Canning-street, adjoining Rutland-square, at the West End of Princes-street.

Glasgow. — Houses. — Application by t Corporation of Glasgow Housing Departme to erect houses at Knightswood has be granted by the Dean of Guild Court. O hundred and seventy-two two-story blocks w be erected, made up of 358 three-apartme houses, 134 four-apartment, and 18 fi apartment. Six hundred and twenty-th blocks of the same type will be erected Carntyne, where there will be 1,442 thr apartment, 522 four-apartment, and 14 fi apartment. The houses are estimated to c £222,500.

Greenock.—Hospital.—The Royal Infirma directors have placed the contracts for t erection of the new auxiliary hospital in t Inverkip-road. The estimated cost of t scheme is £60,000. The plans for the n building have been prepared by Mr. Maitlan of Messrs. Abercrombie & Maitland, Paisl in co-operation with Colonel Mackinto medical superintendent of the Western I firmary, Glasgow.

Stonehaven.—Housing.—The Town Coun are considering estimates for the building the new flatted type of houses, consisting four houses in each block.

Aboyne.—Houses.—Six more houses are be erected at Aboyne for the Deeside D trict Committee.

Edinburgh. — Rebuilding. — The Emp Theatre, Edinburgh, which is to be closed the end of the year, is to be entirely rebui The theatre is owned by the Moss Empires C The plans for this work have been prepar by Messrs. William & T. R. Milburn, arc tects, Sunderland.

Liverpool Cathedral Official Handbook.

We have received a copy of the rece seventh edition of this handbook which, co piled by Mr. Vere E. Cotton, O.B.E., is comprehensive guide to Liverpool Cathedr In addition to a careful description of t work in its every aspect, it includes a la plan in the of form a folder, and a series photographic and other views. The work published for the Liverpool Cathedral I velopment Committee by Messrs. Littleb Bros., of 3, Crosshall-street, Liverpool.

BUILDING TRADE WAGES IN SCOTLAND

The following are the present rates of wages in the building trade in the principal towns Scotland. Every endeavour is made to ensure accuracy, but we cannot be responsible for err that may occur :—

	Masons.	Brick-layers.	Car-penters, Joiners.	Plas-terers.	Slaters.	Plum-bers.	Painters.	Labourers-Masons' Bricklayers Plasterers'
Aberdeen	1/8	1/8½	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/7	10½d. to 1
Airdrie.....	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	—	1/6½	1/3
Alexandria	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	—	1/2½ to 1/
Arbroath.....	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7½	1/7	1/7	1/5½	1/1½
Ayr	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/3
Bathgate.....	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8½	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/2 to 1/
Blairgowrie.....	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7½	1/5	1/7	1/4	10d. to 1
Bo'ness	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3
Coatbridge	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	—	1/6½	1/3 to 1/
Dumbarton.....	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Dumfries.....	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Dundee	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3
Dunfermline	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Edinburgh	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Falkirk	1/7½	1/7½	1/7	1/8	1/7	1/7	1/6½	1/2½
Fort William	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/2
Galashiels	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Glasgow	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Greenock.....	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/7	1/0½ to 1
Hamilton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/3½
Hawick	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7-1/7½	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Helensburgh	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/7	1/3½
Inverness	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/- to 1
Kilmarnock	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Kirkcaldy	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Kirkwall	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/4	1/-
Lanark	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6	1/- to 1
Leith	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Motherwell	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/3½
Perth	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/3
Stirling	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Stirlingshire								
(Eastern District)	1/8-1/10	1/8-1/10	1/8	1/9	1/7	1/8	1/6½	1/3½
Wishaw	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/7	1/3½

* The information given in this table is copyright. The rates of wages in the various towns in Engla Wales are given on page 364.

CURRENT PRICES FOR BUILDING WORK IN LONDON*

EXCAVATOR.

		s.	d.
gging and throwing or wheeling and filling carts, and carting away to shoot—6 ft. deep	per yard cube	11	0
d if in clay	,, ,,	1	0
d for every additional depth of 6 ft.	,, ,,	0	6
nking and strutting to trenches	per foot super	0	5
Do. to sides of excavation, including shoring	,, ,,	1	0

CONCRETOR.

		s.	d.
rtland cement concrete in foundation 1 to 6	per yard cube	38	0
d if in underpinning in short lengths	,, ,,	7	0
d if in floors 6 in. thick	,, ,,	3	3
d if in beams	,, ,,	3	9
d if aggregate 1 : 2 : 4	,, ,,	10	0
d for hoisting not exceeding 10 ft. beyond the first 10 ft.	,, ,,	2	6

BRICKLAYER.

		£	s.	d.
duced brickwork in lime mortar and Fletton bricks	per rod	32	0	0
d if in stocks	,,	7	10	0
d if in Staffordshire blues	,,	22	0	0
d if in Portland cement and sand	,,	1	10	0

FACINGS.

tra for facing in English or Flemish bond for every 10s. per 1,000 over the price of the common bricks	per ft. super	0	0	1¼

POINTING.

at flat struck or weathered joint	,, ,,	0	0	3

ARCHES.

tra only to the price of ordinary brickwork :—				
r external in half brick rings	,, ,,	0	0	10
ed in stocks	,, ,,	0	1	9
bbed and gauged jointed in putty camber or segmental	,, ,,	0	6	0

SUNDRIES.

mp course in double course of slates breaking joint and bedded in Portland cement	,, ,,	0	1	0
ting ordinary register grates and stoves	each	1	0	0
ting kitchener, including forming flues, &c., with all necessary fire bricks	,,	4	15	0

ASPHALTER.

		s.	d.
lf-inch horizontal damp course	per yard super	4	6
ree-quarter-inch vertical damp course	,, ,,	9	6
ree-quarter-inch on flats in two thicknesses	,, ,,	6	3
gle fillet	per foot run	0	3
irting and fillet 6 in. high	,, ,,	1	2

MASON.

		s.	d.
rk stone templates fixed	per foot cube	13	0
rk stone sills fixed	,, ,,	22	0
th stone and all labour fixed	,, ,,	10	6
rtland stone fixed	,, ,,	20	0

SLATER.

lsh 16 in. × 8 in. 3 in. lap, including nails	per square	72	9
)o. 20 in. × 10 in. Do. Do.	,,	80	9
)o. 24 in. × 12 in. Do. Do.	,,	90	0

CARPENTER AND JOINER.

		s.	d.
framed in plates	per foot cube	5	0
Do. joists	,, ,,	5	6
Do. roofs, floors and partitions	,, ,,	6	0
Do. trusses	,, ,,	8	6

		¾″	1″	1¼″	2″
l rough close boarding	per sq.	35/6	40/-	45/-	72/-

		s.	d.
centering for concrete floor, including struts or hangers	,,	50	0
o. to beams	per ft. sup.	1	0
res for arches	,,	1	6
er boards and bearers	,,	1	0

FLOORING.

		¾″	1″	1¼″	1½″
-edges shot	per sq.	—	44/6	53/-	60/6
tongued and grooved	,,	—	49/-	57/6	65/-
matchings	,,	45/-	51/-	—	—
lded skirting, including backings and grounds	per ft. sup.	1/6	1/9	2/0	2/6

SASHES AND FRAMES.

		s.	d.
and-a-half moulded sashes or casements	per foot super	1	10
Do. Do. Do.	,, ,,	2	1
for fitting and fixing	,, ,,	0	3
cased frames with 1 in. inner and outer linings, 1½ in. pulley stiles tongued to linings, ard wood sills with 2 in. moulded sashes in quares, double hung, double hung with pulleys, lines and weights ; average size	,, ,,	3	9

DOORS.

		1½″	1¾″	2″
Panel square framed	per f . sup.	2/1	2/4	2/6
panel Do.	,,	2/5	2/8	2/11
Panel moulded both sides	,,	2/8	2/11	3/2
panel Do. Do.	,,	2/11	3/2	3/5

CARPENTER AND JOINER—continued.

FRAMES.

		s.	d.
Deal wrot moulded and rebated	per foot cube	14	0

		1″	1¼″	1½″
Plain deal jamb linings framed	per ft. sup.	1/7	1/8	1/11
Deal shelves and bearers	,,	1/4	1/6	1/9
Add if cross-tongued	,,	2d.	2d.	2d.

STAIRCASES.

	1″	1¼″	1½″	2″	2½″
Deal treads and risers in and including rough brackets	2/1	2/4	2/9	—	—
Deal strings wrot on both sides and framed	1/8	2/-	2/2	2/8	—

		s.	d.
Housings for steps and risers	each	0	11
Deal balusters, 1 in. × 1¼ in.	per ft. run	0	9
Mahogany handrail : average, 3 in. × 3 in.	,, ,,	6	0
Add if ramped	,, ,,	12	0
Add if wreathed	,, ,,	24	0

FIXING ONLY IRONMONGERY (INCLUDING SCREWS).

6 in. barrel bolts	8½d.	Rim locks	2/-
Sash fasteners	11½d.	Mortice locks	4/6
Casement fasteners	1/5	Patent spring hinges and letting into floor and making good	19/-
Casement stays	1/2		
Cupboard locks	1/5		

FOUNDER AND SMITH.

		s.	d.
Rolled steel joists	per cwt.	16	3
Plain compound girders	,,	19	0
Do. stanchions	,,	21	9
In roof work	,,	27	6

RAIN-WATER GOODS.

		3″	4″	5″	6″
Half-round plain rebated joints	ft. run	1/6	1/9	2/-	2/6
Ogee Do. Do.	,,	1/9	2/-	2/6	3/3
Rain-water pipes with ears	,,	1/9	2/7	—	—
Extra for shoes and bends	each	4/4	5/11	—	—
Do. stopped ends	,,	1/11	2/4½	3/7	4/-
Do. nozzles for inlets	,,	2/2	2/7	3/10	4/3

PLUMBER.

		s.	d.
Milled lead and laying in flashings and gutters	per cwt.	44	0
Do. Do. in flats	,,	43	0
Extra labour and solder in coated cesspools	each	6	9
Welf joint	per ft. run	0	6
Soldered seam	,, ,,	1	6
Copper nailing	,, ,,	0	6

		½″	¾″	1″	1½″	2″	4″
Drawn lead waste	per ft. run	1/2	1/9	2/-	3/4	4/-	—
Do. service	,,	1/8	2/2	2/7	3/10	—	—
Do. soil	,,	—	—	—	—	—	6/9
Bends in lead pipe	each	—	—	—	—	3/3	8/2
Soldered stop ends	,,	1/2	1/8	2/1	2/10	3/6	—
Red lead joints	,,	11d.	1/-	1/3	1/11	2/4	4/10
Wiped soldered joints	,,	2/10	3/6	4/-	4/11	6/6	9/9
Lead traps and cleaning screws	,,	—	—	—	14/7	19/6	—
Bib cocks and joints	,,	6/4	9/7	15/4	41/-	—	—
Stop cocks and joints	,,	15/4	17/2	25/8	64/-	—	—

PLASTERER.

		s.	d.
Render, float and set in lime and hair	per yard sup.	2	6
Do. Do. Sirapite	,, ,,	2	9
Do. Do. Keen's	,, ,,	4	0
Add saw lathing	,, ,,	1	7
Add metal lathing	,, ,,	2	6
(Not including hangers or runners, &c., for suspended ceilings.)			
Portland cement screed	,, ,,	2	2
Do. plain face	,, ,,	3	3
Mouldings in plaster	per 1 girth	0	1¾
One-and-a-half granolithic pavings	per yard sup.	5	9

GLAZIER.

		s.	d.
21-oz. sheet plain	per foot sup.	0	8½
26-oz. Do.	,, ,,	1	0
Obscured sheet	,, ,,	1	1
⅛-in. rolled plate	,, ,,	0	9
¼-in rough rolled or cast plate	,, ,,	0	10½
¼-in wired cast plate	,, ,,	1	4

PAINTER.

		s.	d.
Preparing and distempering, 2 coats	per yard sup.	0	9
Knotting and priming	,, ,,	0	7
Plain painting, 1 coat	,, ,,	0	9
Do. 2 coats	,, ,,	1	2
Do. 3 coats	,, ,,	1	9
Do. 4 coats	,, ,,	2	4
Graining	,, ,,	2	3
Varnishing twice	,, ,,	1	9
Sizing	,, ,,	0	3
Flatting	,, ,,	0	7
Enamel	,, ,,	1	1
Wax polishing	per foot sup.	0	6
French polishing	,, ,,	1	2
Preparing for and hanging paper	per piece, 2/- to	4/-	

*These prices apply to *new buildings only*. They cover superintendence by foreman and carry a profit of 10 % on the prime cost without establishment charges. A percentage of 1½ should be added for Employers' Liability and National Health and Unemployments Acts, and from 1s. 6d. per £100 for Fire Insurance. The whole of the information given on this page is copyright.

TRADE NEWS

The Uses of Gas.

The British Commercial Gas Association, 28, Grosvenor-gardens, S.W.1, have issued a further number, No. 161, of the "A thousand and one uses for gas" series. This present issue gives some interesting facts regarding Messrs. Negretti & Zambra's factory, with some account of the rise to fame—through the quality of their instruments — of these well-known "weather prophets." The issue will be sent free upon request.

Automatic Sprinklers.

The current issue of the "Sprinkler Bulletin," which is issued by Messrs. Mather & Platt, of Park Works, Manchester, contains a letter from the Earl of Sandwich, recommending the "Grinnell" system of sprinkler for old country houses. His own seat, at Hinchingbrooke, Huntingdon, has been fitted on this system, and the results would seem to be satisfactory. Full particulars of the "Grinnell" system, together with a copy of the "Sprinkler Bulletin," will be sent upon application to the makers.

"Lift Logic."

This is the title of a small publication issued by Messrs. Etchells, Congdon & Muir, Ltd., of Manchester, manufacturers of the "E.C.M." lifts. An interesting little journal, the current issue contains an article on the use of lifts in departmental stores by Mr. W. S. Beaumont, F.R.I.B.A., as well as a number of articles on lift matters.

The publication, together with a leather binding case in which to insert the various issues, will be sent upon application to the company at Ancoats, Manchester.

Tubes and Fittings.

We have received notification that the Walworth Munzing, Ltd., manufacturers and distributors of tubes, fittings, valves, and tools, have changed their firm name to Walworth, Limited. We understand that there will be no change in ownership, management, or policy, nor any change in the address, which remains as 90-96, Union-street, S.E.1.

Illuminated Signs.

The Brilliant Sign Company, Ltd., of 131, Uxbridge-road, W.12, have, we understand, perfected a new sign, registered the "Sunray." It is a box sign composed of rustless leaded steel or bronze, with a reflector so that any wording to choice is brilliantly illuminated wherever there is any light, doing away entirely with all artificial light. The effect is most startling, and while it is a most inexpensive sign to install, the upkeep is nil. These signs are made in all sizes, and the letters can be any size, design, and style. Further information may be obtained on request.

Nag Hammadi Barrage.

Following an announcement which recently appeared in the Press that Messrs. Sir John Jackson, Ltd., had received the contract for the new Barrage on the Nile at Nag Hammadi, it is of interest to learn that Messrs. Ransomes & Rapier, Ltd., of Ipswich, have now received the order for the sluice gates and operating machines in connection with this scheme. The site for the proposed Barrage, which will be over half a mile in length, is situated some 500 miles up the river between the existing Barrages of Assiut and Esna. The object of the Barrage is to raise the level of the river up-stream sufficiently to command the irrigation canal, which will take off just above the Barrage, and thereby irrigate an area of approximately 500,000 acres at all seasons of the year, formerly only possible at a time of high flood. This will enable two crops per annum to be grown instead of one. The contract now secured consists of roller type gates for the 100 openings on the main Barrage and for the six openings at the head of the irrigation canal. Each opening is provided with two gates of 6 metres span running in parallel grooves, which will permit of their being lifted out separately if desired. These gates have a depth of 6.1, 7.1 and 8.1 metres respectively, according to their position in the Barrage. Two power-driven machines travelling on rails on top of the Barrage will be provided for operating the gates to regulate the flow of water through the openings, also for removing the gates when necessary. A small machine will work on the canal head for the regulation of the gates controlling the flow of water into the canal.

Travelling Exhibit of Radiators.

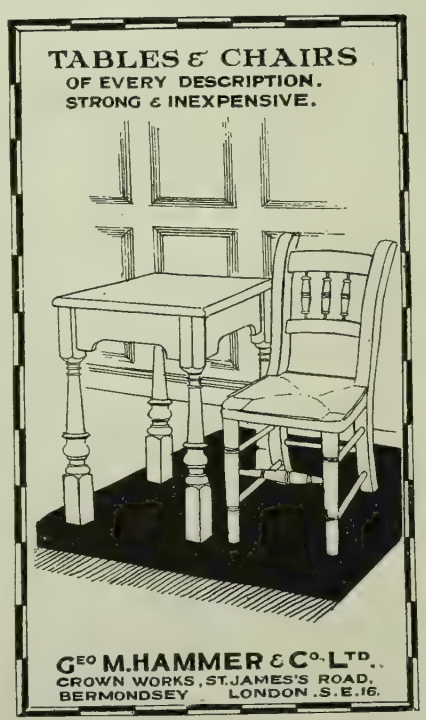
The Travelling Exhibit of the National Radiator Co., Ltd., fitted with a working installation of the "Ideal" Cookanheat and "Ideal" Classic Radiators, will demonstrate from September 6 to 9, at the Covered Market-square, Birkenhead.

Concrete Mixers.

An enterprising move to catch the overseas market has been made by Messrs. Winget (1924). Ltd., who have taken a stand at the Canadian National Exhibition, which opened at Toronto on August 27, where a full range of the new Open Drum Mixers is being exhibited as a preliminary to extending the "Winget" activities both in Canada and the United States. Besides the Toronto Exhibition, "Winget" machines will be well represented both at Belfast's Housing and Building Exhibition, which opens on September 3, and at the Glasgow Housing Exhibition, which opens on September 21. An exhibit at the Belfast Exhibition, where the "Winget" exhibits are to be displayed on the stand of Messrs. W. D. Henderson & Sons, Ltd., their agents for Ulster, will be the "Winget" Portable Stone Breaker and Crusher, a compact, combined unit, driven by a 5-h.p. "Lister" petrol engine, ready to start work at once anywhere.

Wire Netting, etc., and Merchandise Marks Act, 1926.

The Standing Committee (General Merchandise) appointed by the Board of Trade have reported on their inquiry as to whether imported wire netting and woven wire, and imported mill bobbins, should be required to bear an indication of origin. The reports are now obtainable from the Stationery Office either directly or through the usual channels.



PATENTS

APPLICATIONS PUBLISHED.*

263,121.—I. G. Farbenindustrie Akt.-Ges. Production of cements.

266,335.—L. E. Chassevent: Process an apparatus for tempering plaster.

267,927.—F. Moser: Concrete-mixers.

268,410.—E. D. Dennis: Construction buildings.

268,422.—J. W. Proctor and A. Gilber Combined folding table and chair set.

268,442.—R. A. Ryves, M. E. Williams an L. Hall: Tile or slab making machines.

268,444.—T. B. Colman: Revolving doors.

268,464.—S. H. Priestman: Grabs and e cavators.

268,473.—G. Bennet: Hinge brackets school desks and seats.

268,476.—A. S. Duff: Sash windows.

268,486.—A. J. Herrmann: Reinforced-co crete floors and roofs.

268,492.—E. Tonks & Sons, Ltd., and C. Tonks: Latches.

268,499.—C. C. Field: Roofing materials.

268,520.—A. V. Sainter: Building-constru tion.

268,550.—H. W. Banyard and N. Milla Plaster surface coverings as applied to co crete.

268,569.—S. S. Wrighton: Serving-hatch etc.

268,581.—H. A. Thompson and Nettlefo & Sons, Ltd: Hinges for windows.

268,587.—H. Schaffer: Production of ar ficial stone blocks.

268,600.—L. Mellersh-Jackson: Apparat for handling building material.

268,633.—I. F. Shellard: Composition building walls.

268,638.—H. Wade: Manufacture gratings.

268,660.—Moll & Lang Ges., and J. Lan Manufacture of hollow bodies of concrete.

268,692.—T. Dahmen: Manufacture hollow bodies from concrete.

268,709.—W. Chaloner and R. W. Wilisd Attachments for ladders.

268,851.—V. Lefebure: Tiles.

268,865.—E. Winfield: Road construction

268,868.—J. S. Fasting: Process and paratus for burning cement.

268,874.—S. Hole: Receiving-apparatus attachment to house doors.

268,881.—F. Sutcliffe, sen., F. Sutcli jun., and W. Sutcliffe: Folding-top tal and the like.

268,893.—K. P. Billner: Concrete.

268,901.—R. Terrell, jun., and T. C. Ha son (1922), Ltd.: Production of painted varnished surfaces on furniture.

268,923.—Victaulic Co., Ltd., P. G. Jo son, and H. R. Morgan: Spigot-and-soc pipe joints.

268,931.—B. B. Lewis: Wood-plan machines.

268,947.—Piggott Bros. & Co., Ltd., W. C. Piggott: Transportable structures.

268,951.—C. J. Fish: Door and like fas ings.

268,964.—F. S. Oppenheim: Packing shipping boxes.

268,965.—F. S. Oppenheim: Packing shipping boxes.

268,972.—J. E. Davies and G. Da Door holders.

268,974.—A. Bennett: Safety devices lifts.

268,989.—J. Agerup: Magnesite cemen

269,005.—Heeley & Peart, Ltd., and G Allday: Hinges.

269,006.—L. Mellersh-Jackson: Appa for handling building-material.

269,007.—J. B. Burch: Locks.

269,008.—G. W. Mullins, G. Squiers, H. A. Weller: Metal gutters.

269,025.—E. Gomme: Furniture fitme

269,026.—W. J. Tibbles: Cramp for flo boards.

* All these applications are now in the in which opposition to the grant of Patents them may be made.

TENDERS

Communications for insertion under this heading should be addressed to "The Editor," and must reach him next week not later than Tuesday evening.

* Denotes *accepted*.
† Denotes *provisionally accepted*.
‡ Denotes *recommended for acceptance*.
§ Denotes *accepted subject to modifications*.

ARDSLEY.—Installation of electric lighting in 200 houses at the Blackgates and West Ward housing sites, for the U.D.C.

*C. Roberts £625

ARMAGH.—Repairs, also improvements to Poyntzpass (mixed) public elementary school, for Armagh County Regional E.C. Capt. G. D. Taylor, architect, 7, English-street.

*D. M. Conville & Sons, Portadown .. £167

ATHLONE.—Supply of filters under the waterworks improvement scheme, for the U.D.C.:—

Tornore Filter Co., Belfast	£4,257
Bell Bros., Manchester	3,953
Roybs, Ltd., Manchester..	£3,150 and 3,825
Candy & Co., single, £2,415; compound	3,210
Paterson Engineering Co., London ..	3,035

BINGLEY.—Public Baths, for the U.D.C. Mr. E. D. Robinson, A.R.I.B.A., architect. Quantities by the architect.

Painter—
*W. G. Dyer, Bingley.

Polisher—
*J. W. Greenwood, Keighley.

Wrot Ironwork—
*R. & J. Longbottom, Bingley.

Balcony Seating—
*J. S. Lyon, Ltd., London.

BIRMINGHAM.—Church in connection with the Holy Family Mission at Small Heath, for the Rev. F. H. Drinkwater. Mr. George Drysdale, architect, Birmingham.

*Sapcote & Sons, Birmingham.

BLACKBURN.—24 houses on Roe Lee housing site, for the Corporation:—

*W. J. Woof Cronshaw & Sons, Ltd., Blackburn.

BOURNEMOUTH.—Elementary school at Charminster, for the T.C.:—

*Hawkins, Bournemouth £16,557

BRIDLINGTON.—Painting interior of Burlington Council schools, Matton-road, for the E.C. Borough Engineer and Surveyor.

*Johnson & Swailes £181 17 6
J. E. Garland
Bellerby, Ltd.
(All of Bridlington).

BRIDLINGTON.—Bungalow in Pinfold-lane, for Mr. T. R. Bottomley. Mr. C. F. Johnson, St. John's-avenue.

*F. Sampson & Son, Bridlington £770

BRIDLINGTON. — Remodelling Hilderthorpe Council school for the E.C. Borough Engineer and Surveyor.

Wm. Birch & Sons, York.
W. Witting, Bridlington.
J. Hudson & Son, Bridlington.
Brigham & Martin, Bridlington.
W. & F. Usher, Bridlington.
Markwell, Holmes & Hayter, Hull.
Smallwood & Sons, Bridlington.
Boyd, Beesting & Moss, Bridlington.
*H. E. Turner & Sons, York £3,181

BRIDLINGTON.—Bungalow at South Back-lane, for Mr. E. H. Dale. Mr. C. F. Johnston, St. John's-avenue.

*H. E. Turner & Son, Bridlington .. £932 5 0

CATTERICK.—Erection of the Miss Sande's Soldiers' home, at Catterick Camp. Messrs. Young & Mackenzie, Belfast, architects, and Messrs. W. H. Stephen & Son, Belfast, quantity surveyors:—

General contractors—
*McLaughlen & Harvey, Ltd., Belfast.

Steel work—
*McClellan, Glasgow.

CHAPEL-EN-LE-FRITH. — Concrete service tank, erection of pump house, and providing, laying and jointing of 2,100 lin. yards of 4, 3 and 2 in. cast-iron pipes, complete with all necessary sluice valves, hydrants, etc., at Hartington Upper Quarter, for the R.D.C. Messrs. Brady & Partington, engineers, Market-street.

J. W. Huby & Son, Whaley Bridge	£6,065 8 2
J. W. Halladay, Worksop ...	4,970 9 9
Graham, Sons & Co., Huddersfield	4,776 1 8
W. W. Tomlinson, South Normanton	4,550 12 10
J. Bentley & Co., Bradford....	4,383 3 0
William Wilson & Co., Newcastle	4,042 7 9
G. H. Greasly, Ltd., Leicester..	3,949 11 9
R. Mosley, Buxton	3,930 0 0
David Thomson & Sons, Carlisle	3,812 11 2
*Charles Wade, Sowerby Bridge	3,740 0 0

CHELTENHAM.—Extensions at the Cheltenham General Hospital. Messrs. Adams, Holden & Pearson, R.I.B.A., architects, 9, Knightsbridge, S.W.1.

*Collins & Godfrey, Tewkesbury.

COLCHESTER.—Rebuilding of the Culver-street Wesleyan Church. Messrs. A. Brocklehurst & Co., Architects, Manchester.

*J. W. Trudgett, Colchester.

CORK.—Children's ward and X-ray department, for the committee of the South Charitable Infirmary:—

*J. Kearns & Sons £4,688

DROYLESDEN.—New garage and dairy at Albert-street, for Co-operative Society.

*Building Department, C.W.S., Manchester.

DUNDALK.—Frontage to the cemetery at Dowdallshill, for the Burial Board:—

D. E. McQuillan	£1,832
Gaskin Bros.	1,830
*MacAdorey	1,780

HOLLINGBOURNE.—3 pairs of cottages on a site at Warmlake, Sutton Valence, and 3 pairs on a site at Forge-road, Leeds, for the R.D.C. Mr. H. M. Apps, District Surveyor, 33, Earl-street, Maidstone:—

Sutton Valence site—			
N. P. Woodgate, Kent.....	£3,000	0	0
Richard Pearce, Maidstone	2,945	0	0
Pearce Bros., Maidstone	2,930	0	0
R. C. Barney & Sons, Maidstone	2,891	0	0
S. Clark & Sons, Kent.....	2,826	0	0
R. Lawrence, Maidstone	2,776	0	0
E. H. Wood, Maidstone	2,722	10	0
G. Pearce & Sons, Maidstone	2,630	0	0
S. Westgate, Kent	2,460	0	0
*A. J. Sear, Maidstone	2,450	0	0
Leeds site—			
N. P. Woodgate, Kent	3,050	0	0
Pearce Bros., Maidstone	2,970	0	0
R. C. Barney & Sons, Maidstone	2,930	0	0
E. H. Wood, Maidstone	2,877	10	0
G. Pearse & Sons, Maidstone	2,676	0	0
Ovenden Bros. & Hughesman	2,610	0	0

ILKLEY.—Church at Addingham near Ilkley, for the Rev. A. Convery, rector of the St. Paul's Retreat, Middleton Lodge. Mr. W. H. H. Marten, architect, L.R.I.B.A., 50, Cookridge-street, Leeds.

*E Hannon, Ilkley.

IRELAND.—The following contracts were placed by the Commissioners of Public Works during month of July:—

Castlerea Garda Siochana Station (repairs and adaptations)—Michael Dolan, Castlerea.
Kilferagh National School, Co. Clare (erection of school)—Purtill and Merrinan, Kilkee.
Kilmeedy, Co. Limerick, National school (erection school)—A. Reidy, Newcastle West.
Latnamard National school, Co. Monaghan (erection of school)—Jas. Maguire, Irvinestown.
Kinagreally National school, Co. Sligo (erection of school)—Ml. Scanlon & Sons, Ballysodare.
Redhills Garda Siochana Station, Co. Cavan (erection of station)—P. McGoldrick, Clones.

KENFIG HILL.—New Presbyterian church of Wales on a site opposite the Kenfig Hill police station, in Waunbant-road. Messrs. Thomas & Howell, architects, Swansea.

*Howells & Burgess, Kenfig Hill.

KIMBOLTON.—Additional classrooms, etc., at Kimbolton Grammar School. Mr. H. Leete, County Surveyor, Huntingdon.

T. Hartop, St. Neots	£2,509	10	0
C. R. Pettit & Son, Thrapston	2,414	0	0
E. Archer & Sons, Ltd., Northampton	2,239	0	0
Harold White, Kimbolton ..	2,132	11	0
Eagling, Reynolds & Co., St. Neots	1,895	17	0
Smith & Son, Ltd., Raunds	1,888	0	0
M. J. Allen & Sons, Ltd., Brampton	1,850	0	0
*G. Wrycroft & Sons, St. Neots	1,599	0	0

LEEDS.—Reconstruction of the Black Bull hotel, Lands-lane, for Mr. W. F. Dawson. Messrs. A. & F. Mosleys, Ltd., architects.

*Lazenby Bros.

LONDON.—Warehouse at St. Mark's-street, Whitechapel, E.1, on site of old Church, for Mr. F. Stanton. Messrs. Moore-Smith & Colbeck, F. & A.R.I.B.A., architects. Mr. J. Pritchard-Williams, F.S.I., quantity surveyor:—

J. Greenwood, Ltd.....	£23,475
W. Gladding & Co.	22,997
Higgs & Hill, Ltd.	22,884
Dove Bros., Ltd.	22,465
A. E. Symes	22,421
J. T. Luton & Son, Ltd.	21,970
Ashby & Horner, Ltd.	21,775
*Mullen & Lumsden	20,979

LONDON.—Tenders accepted for July by H.M. War Office:

Building Works and Services.—Woolwich, erection of dining establishment: J. B. Edwards & Co., London, W. Woolwich, felt work; F. McNeill & Co., Ltd., London. Smallshot, heating of storehouses: E. Dean & Beal, Ltd., London, South Aldershot, Stanhope and Wellington Lines, periodical services; Longmoor, periodical services; Bordon, periodical services; A. Bagnall & Sons, Ltd., Shipley. Shorncliffe, periodical services; C. J. Else & Co., Matlock. Lydd, periodical services: W. & C. French, Buckhurst Hill, Essex. Catterick Camp, erection of drill shed for S.T.C.: W. Willetts & Son, Ltd., Kingswinford, Staffs. Halifax, Depot Barracks, repairs to roof; T. Carr & Son, Halifax. Exeter, Topsham Barracks, warrant officer's quarter; Woodman & Son, Exeter. Taunton Barracks, painting and colouring: Boshers (Cholsey), Ltd., Cholsey, Berks. Little Malvern, Worcester, R.E. Services at Training camp; Vaughan & Sons, Hereford. Wool, Bovington Camp, provision and erection of pumping equipment: Holden & Brooke, Ltd., West Gorton, Manchester. Hounslow, Hutting: A. A. McDermott, Bradford. Woolwich, Royal Military Academy, improvements and redecorations: R. Mansell, Croydon.

LONDON.—Tenders accepted for July by H.M. Office of Works.

Building Works.—Ainsdale, Southport, Telephone Exchange—asphalter: The Penmaenmawr and Trinidad Lake Asphalt Co., Ltd., Liverpool; concrete staircase, etc.: Liverpool Artificial Stone Co., Ltd., Liverpool; founder and smith: T. Blackburn & Sons, Ltd., Preston: mason: S. & J. Whitehead, Oldham; plasterer: J. B. Johnson & Co., Ltd., Liverpool; plumber, etc.; Sherringtons, Southport; tiler: Ames & Finnis, London, W.C. Birmingham, "Northern" Telephone Exchange—erection: E. Crowder, Birmingham; asphalter: Limmer & Trinidad Lake Asphalte Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; concrete steps: Stuart's Granolithic Co., Ltd., London, W.C. Birmingham, "Victoria" Telephone Exchange—asphalter: The Asphalte & Cement Co., Birmingham. Chigwell, Essex Telephone Exchange—erection; F. F. Foster & Co., London, S.E. Croydon, Addiscombe Telephone Exchange—erection: Jones Bros. (Streatham), Ltd., London, S.W. East Finchley, N., Telephone Exchange—asphalter: The Improved Asphalte Co., Ltd., London, S.E. Ferndale (Rhondda), Glam., P.O.—Asphalt d.c. work: Engert & Rolfe, Ltd., London, E.; Forest of Dean stone: United Stone Firms (1926), Ltd., Bristol. G.P.O. (West), E.C, Extension—copper roofing: F. Braby & Co., Ltd., London, N.W.; patent glazing: W. H. Heywood & Co., London, S.W.; plumber: A. Higginbotham & Sons, Bradford; slater: John Macquire, London, S.E. Hastings Post Office, etc.—Portland stonework: A. Burslem & Son, Ltd., Tunbridge Wells; steelwork: John Butler & Co., Ltd., Stanningley, Leeds. Hendon Telephone Exchange, N.W.—roof tiling: Ames & Finnis, London, W.C. Hitchin Sorting Office—plasterer: J. Cramb, Hitchin. Hornchurch, Romford, Telephone Exchange—erection: F. F. Foster & Co., London, S.E. Kendal Post Office, etc., demolition work: J. Hine & Son, Kendal. Kew Gardens—Road repairs: H. Sabey & Co., Ltd., London, W. Llandudno Junction, Conway, Telephone Exchange—erection: J. W. Owen & Hughes, Ltd., Deganwy. "Maryland" Telephone Exchange, E.—extension: H. Lacey & Sons, Luton; asphalter: Engert & Rolfe, Ltd., London, E.; mason: J. Bysouth, London, N.; steelwork: Redpath, Brown & Co., Ltd., London, E.C. Merstham Telephone Exchange—tarpaving: G. S. Faulkner & Sons, Reigate. Neath Post Office, etc.—roofing felt: D. Anderson & Son, Ltd., London, E.; slater: Ellis, Partridge & Co., Ltd., Leicester. "Oval" Telephone Exchange, S.E.—plasterer: W. C. Greenslade & Co., West Croydon. Penrith Post Office—alterations, etc.: W. Grisenthwaite, Penrith: plumber, etc.: J. Dixon, Ltd., Penrith; Plymouth Station Sorting Office.—*Ironwork* for stairs: Blight & White, Ltd., Plymouth. Primrose-hill Telephone Exchange, N.W. erection: Harry Neal, Ltd., Northwood. Rainham, Essex Telephone Exchange—asphalter: London Asphalte Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; steelwork: Lambourne & Co., Ltd., Manchester. Rainham, Kent, Telephone Exchange—patent stone, etc.: The Battersea Concrete Co., London, S.W. Ripon Telephone Exchange—adaptations: Kershaw & Hill, Harrogate. Rochdale Employment Exchange—asphalter: R. H. Lord, Manchester; carpenter, etc.: Wm. Cryer, Newhey; painter: A. & J. W. Lord. Rochdale; plasterer: W. H. Pickard, Rochdale; plumber, etc.: Schofield & Hopkinson, Rochdale; slater: J. Whitworth & Sons, Rochdale. Saltash Post Office—patent glazing: W. H. Heywood & Co., London, S.W.; slater: E. Parkinson (London), Ltd., London, N. Southend (Main) Telephone Exchange—plasterer: G. T. Owen & Son, Southend. York, Post Office. Managers' Office, Bootham—alterations, etc.: Wm. Birch & Sons, Ltd., York.—*Engineering Services*: "Archway" Telephone Exchange, N.—heating: R. H. & J. Pearson, Ltd., London, W. Cosham, Hampshire, Ministry of Pensions Hospital—boilers, etc.: F. W. Cook & Co. (Southampton), Ltd., Southampton. Middlesbrough Head Post Office heating: The Leeds Marble & Heating Works, Ltd., Leeds. "Oval" Telephone Exchange, S.E.—heating: J. Combe & Son, Ltd., London, S.W. Princes Risborough, Bucks, Laboratory—crane: H. Morris, Ltd., Loughborough. Stirling Castle—wiring: J. A. Coutts & Co. Leven.—*Painting*: W. G. Beaumont & Son, London, E.: Bovis, Ltd., London, W.: D. C. Bowyer, Belvedere; Douglass, Halse & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; H. D. Ebbutt & Son, Croydon; Edwards Construction Co., Ltd., London, W.C.; J. Scott Fenn, London, S.E.; E. Proctor & Sons, London, S.E.; Sykes & Son, Ltd., London, W.C.; E. D. Winn & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.

LUTON.—Redecoration and renovation to premises in Manchester-street. Mr. R. M. Godfrey, architect, Prudential buildings:—

A. J. Pitkin, Luton	£295
Dunham & Sons. Luton	185
A. Carter, Luton	180
*Luton Building Co.	168

MALDON.—Pair of semi-detached houses at Purleigh, and pair of semi-detached houses at Woodham Walter, for the R.D.C. Mr. Wm. Almond, surveyor, 6, Market-hill.

Purleigh—
*F. Woodward, Cold Norton.... £868 9 5

Woodham Walter—
*H. G. Thorpe, Woodham Walter 871 14 5
(Accepted subject to approval of Ministry.)

MALDON.—12 dwellings on Colchester-road, Heybridge site, for the R.D.C. Mr. W. Almond, surveyor, 6, Market-hill.

*J. H. R. Belchem, Kelvedon.
(Subject to approval of Ministry.)

MIDDLESBROUGH.—Banking premises for The Yorkshire Penny Bank, Ltd. Messrs. Chorley, Gribbon & Foggitt, architects, of Leeds.
Armitage & Hodgson, Ltd.

NEWTOWNARDS.—191 labourers' cottages, for the R.D.C.:—

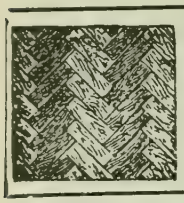
*J. & R. W. Taggart, Belfast £54,000

NORTHAMPTON.—Erection of the Rothersthorpe-road school, Far Cotton, for the T.C.:—

G. F. Sharman	£17,486	0	0
Collier & Son	17,175	0	0
H. Green	16,375	0	0
E. Archer, Ltd.	15,367	0	0
T. Wilson & Son	14,988	0	0
E. Green & Son	14,788	0	0
H. Martin, Ltd.	14,616	0	0
S. G. Sale & Co.	14,584	0	0
Hawtin & Sons	14,400	0	0
G. R. King	14,245	0	0
R. West	14,084	0	0
Northampton Co-operative Soc., Ltd.	13,994	13	0
S. G. Pullen & Sons	13,987	0	0
*Glenn & Sons, Ltd.	13,985	0	0

OSSETT.—Improvements at the Southdale Council school for the E.C.

*A. Wilkinson £143 12



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PONTEFRACT.—Extensions to the Willow Park hotel on the Baghill estate:—

*Brown & Lodge.

PORTMADOC.—Minister's manse at Pentreifelin, Portmadoc, for the Tabor Congregational Chapel Committee. Mr. Griffith Morris, architect, Portmadoc:—

R. M. Evans, Portmadoc	£797
Jones & Evans, Llecheiddior	788
*John Humphreys, Criccieth	750

RYDE (I. of W.).—Painting of the Royal Isle of Wight County Hospital.

Fowler & Co., Ryde	£309	10	6
Potts & Sons, Sandown	265	9	6
Snellgrove & Son, Newport	245	0	0
Hunt, Ryde	243	0	0
Troughton & Co., Ryde	239	10	0
Dallimore, Ryde	235	0	0
*Osborne Exors., Ryde	235	0	0

SALFORD.—Electrical re-wiring of 141, 149 and 151, Regent-road, for the T.C. City Electrical Engineer.

*John Armstrong & Co. (Manchester), Ltd., Manchester £102

SHIPSTON-ON-STOUR.—Bedrooms and also a Solarium to hospital. Mr. E. Adams, A.R.I.B.A., architect, West-street, Shipston-on-Stour:—

J. G. Fincher, Stratford-on-Avon	£441	0	6
S. W. Arthur, Ilevington	385	12	0
B. Ward & Sons, Shipston-on-Stour	375	1	10
*P. C. Harris, Stratford-on-Avon	349	10	0

SOUTHAMPTON.—For (1) three reinforced concrete dolphins to be erected in Southampton Water and the Solent: and (2) structure for tide gauge to be erected at Calshot, for the Harbour Board. Mr. E. Cooper Poole, engineer, Harbour Offices, Town Quay.

S. Dowding & Son, Ltd., Southampton	£2,141
Playfair Toole, Ltd., Southampton	1,991
J. Howard & Co., London	1,983
*A. E. Farr, London	1,550

STOCKPORT.—Recreation hall and gymnasium for the trustees of the Stockport Sunday school. Messrs. Potts & Hennings, A. & F.R.I.B.A., architects, 34, Victoria-buildings Victoria-street, Manchester.

*Daniel Eadie & Co., Ltd., Stockport.

STONEHAVEN.—Repairs to the Fetteresso lower reservoir, for the T.C.:—

*J. Scott & Sons, Aberdeen £277

TRALEE.—Secondary school for the Christian Brothers:—

*Sisk, Cork £23,000

WHITWOOD.—Additional settling tank at the No. 1 Sewage Works, for the U.D.C.

*L. J. Gallagher & Sons £119 10

WIGAN.—Cinema in High-street, Standish, for Mr. E. Bentham, Bloomfield House. Mr. W. Thornley, L.R.I.B.A., architect, 46, Wallagate.

*P. Moss, Standish.

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WIGAN.—Wesleyan chapel at Newtown. Messrs. A. Brocklehurst, architects, 10, Norfolk-street, Manchester.

*Clough & Gaskell, Wigan £5,000

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A JOURNAL FOR THE ARCHITECT AND CONSTRUCTOR

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CARS AND HOMES

THE motor car, in the impetus of its arrival, has been a poor friend to architecture, or perhaps we ought to say to "building." The first asset which the Victorian young man would display before his prospective father-in-law was the possession of a little freehold, with facilities for extension. Now, without consulting possible fathers-in-law, he woos his bride in a two-seater and, after he is married, the family income is spent upon a larger car and a standardised garage. House and decoration must wait. The motor habit has thus created an artificial necessity which has profoundly altered the economic position of the middle classes, and, owing to the change, less money is expended not only on railway tickets, but also on home architecture. Whether or no the railways will be able to compensate their losses in the future cannot be discussed here, but, even allowing for a still further growth of the motor habit, let us try to discover whether the rivalry of the car, looked at from the standpoint of small house architecture, is as serious as would appear at first sight. Let us consider the period when middle-class house building was practically unfettered and large fortunes were made in the development of real estate. Between the Golden and the Diamond Jubilees were ten years of British prosperity and intensive domestic idealism, undisturbed by serious outside interruption or internal discord. Middle-class families "resided" in "villas" with a complacent assurance that the conditions of the 'nineties were as static as those during the centuries of ancient Egypt, except for such modification as applied science, harnessed to their chariot of comfort, might contribute. Real estate and leaseholds dominated the outlook. Property was "as safe as houses." How, then, amidst such assured economic stability (consols were well over 100) did small architecture fare? The answer is there for us to see and to weep over. Those who had money to spend and who cared for their homes were those who were most active in disfiguring England. It is the same tale from Land's End to the Hebrides. Everywhere local character, charm and dignity were sacrificed to short-sighted "business efficiency" and bad taste. Such evils must get worse before they can get better, and the motor car may have been the means of quickening the climax of ugliness that, we believe, is now behind us. The motor car, more than any other agency, has made the whole country a public concern. "I can do what I will with my own," is a trumpet call that has been drowned by a thousand hooters. The roads and all that lies alongside are subjected to a common policy; the motorist is a serious factor in regional development. This recognition of public before private amenity on the road is probably the greatest psychological change in this generation, and is more potent than any political catch-cry.

In one direction the arrival of the car, with the road widening consequent upon it, has seriously menaced architecture. At Croydon, disaster to the Whitgift Hospital was only averted at the eleventh hour. Throughout the country small villages with narrow streets stand in the way of improved motor roads. In such cases there can be no question that whenever possible by-pass roads should be provided, not only to avoid interfering with the buildings lining the streets but to obviate the danger and annoyance to the inhabitants living on either side of what is virtually a racing track. If the by-pass roads are sufficiently close at hand the village is always accessible to those who wish to visit it, or stop there, but the disadvantage and danger of a roaring stream of through traffic are eliminated. Mr. Hilaire Belloc has pointed out the anomaly that with the ever-increasing number of motors there has been no corresponding improvement in trunk roads. Fast motor cars are nearly as dangerous as trains, yet while every railway line goes over or under the road, or is fitted with gates at level crossings, no provision of the kind has been made for ensuring safety on arterial motor roads.

The dust, smell, noise, and danger due to the traffic on a great through road have had a serious effect upon the value of house property lining the road. Many people would prefer an inferior house on a by-road or in a cul-de-sac to a cheaper and better house on the main road. The tendency will, therefore, be to avoid building on main roads and, in so far as this will check "ribbon development," it will be to the good. But there is also the likelihood that existing large houses on the main roads may, in time, degenerate through small flats into tenements. A deterioration in the standard of upkeep and garden cultivation along our great roads would be highly undesirable, and it would mean a larger number of children playing on or near these highways. If this process of degeneration is to be warded off, we must exact a higher standard of courtesy with lower speed and less noise and smell than are at present associated with the average user of through residential roads. When we hear complaints against the ill-bred motorist let us remember that motorists do not form a class apart. The ordinary motorist is the ordinary man, and even if his average is not very high his recreation has already taught him lessons in social give and take that may help to make him more responsible and far-seeing than was his father to the general good of the greatest number.

Moreover, the motorist is now ceasing to find joy in mere motoring, as the cyclist has already done in mere cycling, and will not drive without an object. Scenery, buildings, historic regions are sought out, and those who profit by the near vicinity of such advantages are becoming alive to their assets. There are golden opportunities ahead for the picturesque old inn if they are only grasped. Much of this sight-seeing is slight and fickle, but with it lies a residuum of worth. We know that the domestic Victorian who led his family annually for a month by the seaside was not an art patron; his counterpart to-day may still have deplorable preferences, but his average of taste is definitely better and is improving. Popular periodicals are full of illustrated articles giving sensible advice on economical house decoration and furnishing. Simplicity is generally encouraged and the patterned lace curtain is giving way to gay-coloured casement curtains. Many of the motor journals make a feature of these articles. We cannot revert to eighteenth century conditions in order to nourish our artistic judgment, but we should use every factor, including easy transport, to quicken interest in our surroundings. Cars, however cheap, will involve correspondingly cheaper houses, but these need not be nastier, and if we have faith we may also have assurance that all experience must tend to enrich life and taste rather than to impoverish it.

Moreover in design the modern car marks a definite advance in what has been called engineering aesthetics. A fine car is not only a perfect machine, built to embody a scientific streamline, it is also the product of deliberate thought; it expresses a conscious attempt at beauty, but a beauty subservient to efficiency and essentially structural. A man with an eye for a good car is likely to recognize and appreciate a good house, and an architect need only refer to the similarity underlying the art of either to make a ready convert to architectural principles.

NOTES

An Explanation.

The letter which we publish on page 381, over the signature of Sir John Simpson, needs a word of explanation. Any past-President of an important professional body who feels compelled to resign his membership rather than relinquish his self-respect must feel he has good grounds for such action, and if he happens to be a past President who has behind him—as Sir John has—a record of exceptionally successful and valuable work on behalf of the Institute he has served, the general body of members will naturally ask for an explanation, which they will no doubt expect us to give. It will be remembered that Sir John was appointed some 16 years ago to the Council of the British School at Rome, being in fact one of the original members appointed under the Royal Charter. On July 22 last he was officially informed that the President and Council of the R.I.B.A. had removed him from his seat on the Council of the British School and had appointed a successor. No one, we suppose, will question the right of the Council to take this course, whether ill-advised or not, but what will surely be questioned is the fact that they did so without troubling to inform Sir John of their intention or to ascertain his views on the matter. Sir John Simpson is one of our few architects who have an international standing, and for this reason alone, apart from his great services to the Institute in so many ways, he was surely deserving of more courtesy and respect. We cannot quite understand the action of the R.I.B.A. Council.

The Function of the Architect.

The opinion was once clearly expressed by a well-known architect that the architect and builder might very well be merged in one person or firm. Now a commentary on that suggestion is to be found in the resolution passed at the International Congress of architects at The Hague, that the distinction between the functions of the architect and contractor should be legally defined, and that architecture should be made a close profession. There is no doubt that there is a very wide diversity of idea amongst the public as to the proper functions of the architect. Probably, the most widely accepted view is that the architect is chiefly a sort of policeman appointed by the client to see that the contractor does not take advantage of him. The idea that the main function of the architect might be to impart beauty and interest into building does not find very general credence. We all realise that good planning, economical and sound construction, and the production of buildings which shall fulfil their intended purposes in the most efficient way may be set down as within the proper functions of the architect. But it cannot be forgotten that many who can do this much, have little or no sense of beauty and distinction as applied to building. In these days of active development in all the items which go to make an efficient economic building, there are increasing necessities for thought and oversight which make the full functioning of the chief director of a great building a very arduous and responsible task. And we all know only too well that an architect who can combine all the functions which are sought to be imposed upon him is a very rare individual.

Standardisation of the Brick.

We publish on page 381 a letter from Mr. Nathaniel Lloyd, in which he pleads the necessity for a complete definition of what architects consider good bricks. A letter from Mr. Lloyd on the same subject to the Royal Institute of British Architects is appended. The definition of a good brick is known to every architect. The charm of brickwork lies in the use of various sizes of bricks, according to the nature of the building required and the taste of the architect, and the character of these bricks would be largely destroyed were they all to be of uniform size. As regards colour, the brickmaker is largely at the mercy of the type of clay in his district, and it is always open to the architect, when specifying, to employ a brick from any locality that fulfils the necessary requirements. In short, the architect can, and does, obtain from the brickmaker precisely what style, size and colour of brick he desires and as a consequence any attempt at a standard definition is redundant. Whether it would be possible to standardise bricks as far as colour and texture are concerned is a matter upon which we should be glad to have the views of our readers.

Saving Our Beauty Spots.

In spite of persistent agitation and repeated warnings by those who value the beauty of an unspoiled countryside, the erection of unsightly structures continues apace. As we pointed out in a recent leading article, our seaside resorts are equally affected by the modern blight of ugly building. A correspondent who has recently toured along a considerable part of the south coast of England, writes to say that he has seldom seen a more depressing spectacle than the long rows of grotesque bungalows and unsightly shacks that have sprung up like mushrooms around such beauty spots as Dymchurch, near Folkestone, and Felpham, near Bognor. However, the picture is not altogether a black one. "The abuses for which speculative builders are responsible," he continues, "are becoming so glaring that rural councils are becoming alive to the need to control design. I was shown, for example, a resolution that was passed this summer by the Rye Rural District Council, who resolved that their Surveyor be instructed that in any case when



Pavilion, Boship Farm, Sussex.
Messrs. Underdown and Duke, Architects.



Workers' Houses with Public Baths, Hilversum, Holland.
M. W. M. Dudok, Architect

unsightliness' was likely to arise in the ise of new buildings, he should submit ie plan to the Area Joint Town Planning ommittee before recommending them r approval. This Committee was rmed as the result of a conference ddressed by Mr. G. L. Pepler at Hastings the spring."

Rural Industries.

The efforts of that useful body, the Rural Industries Bureau, to revive village craftsmanship, so diminished through the changes to machine production and the substitution f mechanical traction for horse-drawn ehicles, are very much to be valued s a contribution to the recovery of illage life and industry. We are told iat at the present time, large numbers f country blacksmiths, in addition to ie repairing of agricultural imple- ents, are making decorative wrought- on work, and apply their skill to making mpstands, candlesticks, weather vanes, tes, fire-irons, etc. The Bureau ndertakes to supply designs when sired, and this is a desirable though some way a hazardous assistance, in der to guide the taste in design. Ex- riments are also being made to afford lage carpenters, and wheelwrights, portunities to extend their trades by aking useful articles, though we may ll grieve that the noble craft of the eelwright should be at such extremity. e problem is, no doubt, one not easy solution, and there is perhaps no sub- tute for the ingenious native quality old village craftsmanship. Yet some od may come out of it all, if it leads better to appreciate the quality of d craftsmanship, and so promotes further use. But we fear that without at changes of outlook in the life of nation we can hardly expect to do re than touch the fringe of the pro- m. No doubt the Rural Industries reau and the Rural Community ncils are alive to the danger of "artiness," and the departure from traditional methods, which gave such charm to the modest products of the village. At the same time the increased sales arising out of new adaptations of local industry may enable the country worker to carry on, and we cannot but wish success to the work of the Bureau.

Additions to the Tate Gallery.

A further generous offer has been made by Sir Joseph Duveen to complete the Modern Foreign Gallery at Millbank, for foreign sculpture, and so public-spirited an act will be much appreciated. The interests of sculpture, which does not in this country occupy the place it should, may thus be promoted, much to the advantage of the nation. The present opportunities for the sculptor's art are, from want of appreciation of his noble art, very much less than for the art of the painter. We can think of good work done by sculptors—and the very fine work being done by women sculptors must be included—for which there is no adequate scope to-day. It is not in art galleries only, but in the cities, homes and gardens of our country, that there is need for more familiarity with the art of the sculptor. In a sense there is no garden complete without statuary of some kind.

Ancient Frescoes.

We can welcome the interest shown in the art of past times, and the find of ancient wall paintings, such as those recently uncovered in the church of Ashby St. Legers, reminds us of our ancient inheritance and the wealth of its traditions. There would seem, in fact, no end to the resources for this sort of discovery, nor of the means to provide for their protection when discovered. We are not less interested in these moribund and fragmentary survivals that we wish the interest was greater for the work of our own time. The interests of the antiquarian seem to occupy so much more important a place than the interest to forward similar production to-day; to become our bequest to posterity. It is easier to look back than to look forward, easier to appreciate the past than to promote the possibilities of our own time, and we tend to neglect the one for the other. To preserve is important, to create is even more so, and we should like to see some of the enthusiasm, now so often squandered on the shadowy survivals of ancient times, bestowed in enriching our own life. And the courage required for this is much greater, for it is less the want of artistic ability than the neglect to use it from which we suffer, nor should it be thought that the antiquarian interest in these battered old fragments of wall painting was any sufficient alternative to the forwarding of beauty to-day.



Middle-class Houses, Hilversum, Holland
M. J. Van Laren, Architect.

GENERAL NEWS

Professional Announcement.

Mr. Frederic Towndrow, A.R.I.B.A., has been appointed as full-time teacher in architecture at the Regent-street Polytechnic.

Architect's Estate.

Mr. Frederick Stead Brodrick, of Scalby, near Scarborough, late Diocesan Surveyor of the Diocese of York, who died on April 23, aged 79 years, left £18,715 (net personalty £18,377).

Lincoln Churches Threatened.

Two of Lincoln's old churches, St. Benedict's, a mediæval building, and St. Peter's-at-Arches, built by the Corporation in 1724, are threatened with demolition so that the City Council's schemes for wider roads may be put into effect. It is believed, however, that the Corporation will give time for reconsideration before they proceed to deprive Lincoln of two such historic buildings.

New Post for Sir Frank Baines.

Sir Frank Baines, who has retired from the position of Director of Works at the Office of Works has been appointed consultant to Imperial Chemical Industries, Limited, on all architectural and constructional matters. This appointment will not necessitate the abandonment of the voluntary work in connection with the preservation of historic buildings and old cottages.

Extension of Leeds University.

The authorities of Leeds University announce the receipt of an anonymous gift of £100,000 towards their appeal for £500,000 for the purpose of development and extension. Excluding this donation the fund now stands at £300,554. This is the largest individual gift ever presented to the University, and is earmarked for the new library buildings, which will form the most important feature of the extensions.

Regional Survey of Warwick.

A summer vacation regional survey meeting, promoted by the research organisation, which has its offices in Leplay House, London, is to be opened at Warwick. The object is to study the town and the surrounding district in its physical, social, and historical aspects, and to discuss the methods by which a regional survey, on the lines of those which have already been carried out by Leplay House in other parts of the country, can be undertaken in this neighbourhood.

The New Lambeth Bridge.

Works in connection with the Southern approach to the new Lambeth Bridge, to be constructed to the west of the existing structure, is now proceeding rapidly. The building of the bridge itself, however, is at present in abeyance, and no date can be given for the commencement of the operations, which are expected to extend over several years. The new approach will necessitate the raising of the roadway level near Lambeth Palace, and the re-laying of the tramway-lines slightly to the south.

Preserving the South Downs.

In order to save at least one sector of the South Downs from the clutches of the haphazard bungalow-builder, the Corporation of Brighton have acquired a tract of land on which town planning is to be carried out on a scale extensive enough to contain two more Brightons. It is to be hoped that this will preserve what is left of that sadly mutilated triangle of Downland bounded by Newhaven, Lewes, and Brighton immune from any further private exploitation.

Architecture in South Africa.

Speaking at a banquet given in his honour by the Transvaal Institute of South African Architects at the Carlton Hotel, Johannesburg, Sir Herbert Baker, who designed the Union Building at Pretoria, said he was very pleased to see the real advance in architecture accomplished in South Africa during his absence. For that, he said, the architects were to be particularly thanked and congratulated. Also to be thanked were their patrons, the people of the country. The architect was the interpreter of his patron, as the latter was of the spirit of the day.

The Banqueting Hall, Whitehall.

The stonework of the Banqueting Hall in Whitehall is being cleaned and, where necessary, repaired under the direction of the Office of Works. The lead protection over the cornice and other projections are being repaired and strengthened, and any decayed stone which may be found is, we understand, to be replaced. In those parts from which the grime has already been removed, the architectural features of the hall are fully revealed, and when the cleansing is finished the building will be restored to its original appearance. About a hundred years ago the building was repaired under the direction of Sir John Soane.

Boar's Hill Estate, Oxford.

Details have been given concerning the sale of the Earl of Berkeley's estate at Boar's Hill, Oxford. The estate, which comprises some 600 acres, has been sold to a syndicate of Oxford business men, whose names have not been revealed. The purchasers are determined to maintain the residential character of Boar's Hill, and although the land will be re-sold in building lots, adequate building restrictions are to be imposed. The Boar's Hill "colony" includes the homes of the Poet Laureate, Sir Frederick and Lady Keeble, Mr. John Masefield, and Professor Gilbert Murray.



The Library, Hilversum, Holland. M. W. M. Dudok, Architect

COMPETITION NEWS

Municipal Buildings, Peterborough.

Peterborough Town Council are inviting designs for new municipal buildings with shops beneath, to cost £166,000 and to be erected in connection with the widening of Narrow Bridge-street, in the heart of the city. Sir Reginald Blomfield has been appointed assessor, and the winning design will be awarded a premium of 250 guineas. It is proposed to widen the street on its eastern side from 30 ft. to 75 ft., with a carriageway of 50 ft. This necessitates the demolition of over 30 shops and a bank, and the cost of compensation and of constructing the main thoroughfare and a back road will be approximately £200,000, towards which the Ministry of Transport has agreed to make a grant of £80,000. Land has been acquired from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and a portion of the garden attached to the palace of the Bishop of Peterborough has been acquired for the scheme. The total estimated cost will be about £400,000, and it is hoped to complete the scheme by Christmas, 1930.

COMPETITIONS OPEN.

	Particulars published in "Builder,"	Sending in date.
Municipal Buildings and Business Premises, Herne Bay. Premiums: £150, £100 and £50. Professor A. E. Richardson, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., assessor. Apply Clerk to Council, Westminster Bank House, Herne Bay. Deposit of £1 1s. required:	July 8	Oct. 10,
Municipal Buildings, Wimbledon. Premiums: £200, £150 and £75. Mr. H. V. Ashley, F.R.I.B.A., assessor. Apply Mr. Herbert Emerson Smith, LL.B., Town Clerk. Deposit of £2 2s. required:	July 15	Nov. 30.

MEETINGS

Saturday, *September* 10.

Northern Architectural Association.—Joint visit with the Surveyors' Institution to the new bridge at Berwick.

Saturday, *September* 10.

The Institution of Municipal and County Engineers.—Meeting of the Eastern District. At Lowestoft. 11 a.m.

Monday-Thursday, *September* 12-15.

Institution of Public Lighting Engineers.—Annual Meeting and Conference. At Brighton.

Riverside Open Spaces.

The Ministry of Health has approved plans submitted by a number of local authorities who are desirous of preserving as free and open spaces stretches of land alongside rivers in their areas. It has been the policy of the Ministry to encourage this form of town planning, and it is hoped that other authorities in the country may also find it possible to prevent building on the banks of rivers. Schemes of this kind, it is considered, offer the public a three-fold advantage. They form useful divisions between built-up areas; they provide pedestrians with walks which are entirely free from motor traffic; and since riverside land is usually subject to flooding at some periods of the year, it is undesirable for building purposes, and, therefore, cheap to preserve. Except for acquiring the land and opening it to the public, local authorities need incur little expense, for the object of the town-planning scheme will have been achieved even if they stop short of laying out a riverside park.

Lewes Castle.

The proposal of the County Hall Committee to erect new offices in the castle precincts at Lewes has aroused strong opposition, and has at the same time evoked wide interest in the castle and its history. Some notes on the ownership and history of the castle have been reprinted, and a copy will be sent to anyone interested on receipt of a stamped addressed envelope by the hon. secretaries, Sussex Archæological Society, Barbican House, Lewes.



St. Mary's Church, Fetcham, Surrey.

Drawn by Mr. William Harvey. (*See page* 367.)

ELEVENTH INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF ARCHITECTS

AUGUST 29 TO SEPTEMBER 4. THE HAGUE, ROTTERDAM AND AMSTERDAM.

THE recent International Congress of Architects, held in Holland, has universal importance, as it marks the resumption of the work of co-operation between the architects of the 26 nations represented on the Comité Permanent International des Architectes.

During the period of the war, from 1914 until this year, the Permanent Committee was in abeyance, and a provisional organisation entitled the *Comité Central des Congrès Internationaux* — formed at the Brussels Architectural Congress of 1923 — had "carried on." This organisation was not recognised by the R.I.B.A., as it was not strictly "International," but merely a group of members of the Allied Powers, excluding Germany, Austria, Russia, Turkey, etc.

Early in the present year a meeting was held in Paris, when, on the proposal of the R.I.B.A. delegate, it was unanimously decided to revive the C.P.I.A. as this committee existed in pre-war days, and to wind up the provisional organisation. In consequence of this decision the Institute subsequently appointed Lt.-Col. Cart de Lafontaine to act as a delegate to the XIth International Congress in Holland, where several subjects of considerable importance to British architects were to be discussed, such as the regulations for international competitions, the legal protection of the title "Architect," the question of artistic copyright, the distinction between architect and contractor, and the tendencies of modern architectural design. All these subjects were very fully discussed at the official meetings of the Congress and (thanks to the ability of the chairman at each of the sessions) unanimous resolutions were arrived at for each of them.

The proceedings opened with a meeting of the C.P.I.A., when it was decided (consequent on the resignation of Monsieur Girault) to appoint Dr. Slouthower, of Amsterdam and the Technical High School, Delft, as President of the Congress. It was also unanimously decided to elect Dr. J. H. Cuypers, of the Hague, as President of the C.P.I.A., MM. Girault, Dewin and Caluwaers as Honorary Presidents, and among the Vice-Presidents also elected were Sir Aston Webb and Sir J. W. Simpson. The British section of the reconstituted Comité Permanent is, therefore, composed of the following members :— Vice-Presidents, Sir Aston Webb and Sir J. W. Simpson; Hon. Secretary, Lt.-Col. H. P. Cart de Lafontaine; Members, Sir Reginald Blomfield, R.A., Sir J. J. Burnet, R.S.A., Sir Banister Fletcher, Mr. H. M. Fletcher, Mr. Howard Robertson, Professor C. H. Reilly, and Mr. Ian MacAlister, Secretary, R.I.B.A.

A number of other questions were discussed and the committee adjourned until Thursday, September 1st.

The opening ceremony took place in the Ridderzaal, when the customary formal speeches by Ministers and delegates were made.

FIRST SESSION.

Chairman : IR. JAN WILLS, B.N.A.

After a brief interval members reassembled for the first business session of the Congress, the subject for discussion being the rather difficult one of international competitions. Lt.-Col. H. P. Cart de Lafontaine made a statement, as delegate of the R.I.B.A., in which he remarked that the Institute had officially recognised the existing regulations for international competitions as settled by the IXth International Congress, which were printed in the Kalendar.

In the case of any international competition for which the conditions were irregular the usual warning to R.I.B.A. members would be published, and their members would not compete.

With regard to any possible alteration in the existing regulations, it might be of interest to members to hear that this question had recently been considered by a joint committee of the Franco-British Union of Architects. Two reports were presented at the last general meeting of the F.B.U.A. The British section held that it would be useless to consider any amendment to the regulations until there was agreement as to the penalties to be applied to members of any properly constituted body of architects, who participated in a "banned" international competition.

The French section were unable to support this view owing to the difference in the code of professional practice, which would prevent expulsion being applied in bad cases.

Lt.-Col. Cart de Lafontaine added that he would like to put forward three suggestions for the amendment of the existing regulations, but that as time had not permitted a discussion of these by the Council of the R.I.B.A., they must at present be considered as expressions of personal opinion :—

(1) That in future international competitions the schemes sent in should be signed by the competitors in the final stage in the case of a competition in two stages.

(2) That all international competitions should be in two stages : (a) preliminary sketch designs and (b) a final stage limited to competitors selected in the preliminary competition, with the addition of one or two architects of known eminence, which would ensure that designs submitted were fairly representative of the best talent in each country.

(3) That it might be an advantage for the preliminary selection by the jury to be conducted in each of the countries concerned, only designs so selected being submitted to the full international jury.

With regard to the results of international competitions on the advancement of architecture this was considered to be doubtful. Competitions limited to British architects were helpful and had raised the general standard of design : they also provided an opportunity for the younger men to achieve the success which their ability merited.

In the subsequent discussion the suggestion that drawings should be *signed* met with general approval, and it was also evident that the necessity for stricter disciplinary measures was appreciated, though the problem of how this was to be achieved was not discussed in detail. Some time was spent in the consideration of a proposal by the Belgian delegates that the Congress should pass a resolution supporting the protest made by the *Société Centrale des Architectes* of Belgium to the Secretary of the League of Nations with reference to the awards made by the jury in the recent competition. It was agreed that the various draft resolutions should be considered by the Comité Permanent, and at the suggestion of the British delegate it was also agreed that all resolutions should be considered at a special session at the close of the Congress.

SECOND SESSION

Chairman: M. J. CALNWAERS (Belgium)

On Tuesday the second session of the Congress was held at Rotterdam, with M. Calnwaers (Belgium) in the chair, the subjects for discussion being the "Legal protection of the title 'Architect' and 'Artistic copyright as applied to architecture."

The proceedings opened with a short address of welcome to Rotterdam by M. Verheul, B.N.A., President of the Rotterdam Society of Architects, in which the speaker referred to the growth of the city as a great commercial centre and port, and explained the plans for the new quarters which were exhibited on the walls of the meeting hall. The Chairman then introduced the first subject for discussion on the agenda, "The Legal Protection of the title of 'Architect.'"

Signor Calabrini (Italy) said that the Italian Government was, he thought, the first which had passed a law protecting the titles of architect and engineer, and both still, had clearly defined the functions of each. Engineers were debarred from practising as architects, a title which is reserved for those who have passed through a full course of special training. The Italian Government had, in fact, accepted *in toto*, the regulations agreed to by the Ninth International Congress at Rome in 1911. Discipline is assured by the condition of compulsory membership of the Syndicate of Architects, which is imposed by law as a condition of practice.

Answering a question by Professor Krebs, a German deelgate, Signor Calabrini said that, broadly speaking, the distinction between the engineer and the architect was that the engineer was purely technical and the architect was an artist. It was impossible for any building to be erected in Italy except under the direction of an architect.

Senor Bellido (Spain) said that he rose to correct an error in the statement of his Italian friend: In Spain the architect had been protected by law since 1870, which gave full recognition or protection to the architect.

M. Antonescu (Roumania) said that at present they had no law protecting the title of architect, but a draft Bill was now before the Chamber. As a temporary measure their society had succeeded in getting the municipal authorities of Bucharest to refuse consent for any building unless the plans had been prepared by an architect.

Senor Bermudes (Portugal) said that the titles of engineer and architect were both protected by law in Portugal. Infractions were punishable by a heavy fine and a term of imprisonment not exceeding two years; this Act had since been somewhat modified as it was found to be unduly severe in some hard cases. The diploma was necessary before the title of architect could be obtained, but exemption was granted to certain foreign architects in practice in Oporto and students trained in recognised schools abroad.



School Building, Hilversum, Holland. M. W. M. DUDOK, Architect

M. Thomer (Hungary) and M. Katych (Yougo-Slavia) gave some details of the measure of protection and technical training in their respective countries. Professor Krüger (Germany) said there was as yet no legal protection for the title of architect in Germany. Their proposal was that the titles of architect, engineer, and town planner should all be separately protected.

Delegates from Czecho-Slovakia, Austria, and Switzerland said there was no legal protection for the title of architect in their respective countries.

M. Caluwaers (Belgium) said that in Belgium there was a divergence of opinion among architects on the subject of legal protection for the title: some held that it was first necessary to reform the system of education, and others thought the draft law protecting the title of architect was a more urgent matter.

Finally a draft resolution was agreed to, expressing the opinion of the congress that the title of architect should be protected by the State in all countries, and that qualified architects should be free to practise in any country in which the title of architect was protected.

Artistic Copyright.

A short discussion then took place on the subject of artistic copyright as applied to works of architecture, introduced by M. J. M. Poupinel (France), general secretary, C.P.I.A. It appeared that the only country in which works of architecture were specifically protected by a recent Act (May 31, 1927) was Portugal.

Signor Annoni (Italy) objected that there might be a danger that any act of the kind proposed might deprive architects of a certain amount of publicity, which, as they could not advertise, would be a hardship.

It was finally agreed that the resolutions passed at the Geneva Convention should be supported. This concluded the business of the second session.

(To be continued.)

CORRESPONDENCE

[While we are glad to publish letters on professional and other matters of interest to our readers, it must be understood that we do not necessarily endorse the remarks of correspondents, who will oblige us if they will express their views as briefly as possible.]

Sir John Simpson and the R.I.B.A.

Sir,—The new President and Council having taken action which obliges me to relinquish either my self-respect or my membership of the Institute, I have naturally decided to retain the former.

It is with immense regret that I leave a society in which I have the privilege of counting so many friends, and for which I have done not inconsiderable work.

I wish it nothing but good.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
John W. Simpson,
Past President.

(See Editorial Comment on page 376.)

The Temple Church, London.

Sir,—A few days ago I visited this church and was surprised to find masons cutting out the shafts of jambs of the west door. Yesterday (September 1) I was passing the church again, and found that two complete shafts had been hacked out on the north side and one on the south side, besides a piece of the external walling of the porch, which was cut away. There may be some good reason for all this, but it is not obvious to the casual observer.

It would be interesting if someone who knows why this has been done would state the reason. The shafts were not in a dangerous or decayed condition, and it seems deplorable that they should have been removed on any reason whatever, when one remembers the historic importance of this most entrancing place.

William Davidson, F.R.I.B.A.
Edinburgh.

Shoring during Building Operations.

Sir,—Having had considerable experience of structural alterations to old properties in London, I agree with your correspondent's article, "Shoring during Building Operations," and should like to make a few suggestions towards improving the existing state of things.

In no case whatever in my experience has any definite system of shoring been specified in the contract. The clauses usually being: "Provide all necessary shoring" and "Take all precautions against damage to adjoining properties." This means that for these items the estimator allows a provisional sum, which is, as a rule, quite speculative. The prices for this item in one list of tenders I remember varied from £20 to £95 for the same work. Therefore, other things being equal, the contract will go to the tender allowing £20 for the item. In the event of dilapidations being more extensive than at first thought, and more money being necessary for shoring, the contractor claims an extra, and in a number of cases obtains it. This is obviously very unfair to the other contractors tendering for the work. The architect whose attention is called to the need for additional shoring is never able to take the responsibility of refusing to have it done.

The work is then usually put into the hands of the general foreman, who decides on what shoring is in his opinion necessary and informs the contractor as to his requirements, who approves or otherwise, always bearing in mind the amount of money allowed for this item. The work is then put in hand and carried out, but the whole of the designing has been done by the general foreman, who, although in most cases a competent man, is not an expert engineer. It shows the great ability of these men that there are so many difficult jobs carried out without a hitch.

I have found that few architects understand a great deal about shoring, and I have come across cases where the district surveyor was also at sea. In the case of a very dangerous and dilapidated party wall, I remember a consultation by six persons, *i.e.*, two architects (one for each party), a civil engineer, the district surveyor, the contractor and the general foreman, all of whom approved of the general foreman's suggestions, which were ultimately carried out. The presence of all these persons was necessary to give weight to the foreman's proposals, which involved an expense of over £200. Needless to say, this job was an extra to the contract; had it been otherwise, chances might probably have been taken in order to approximate the contract item of £30 for this work.

In my opinion, an expert who thoroughly understands the principles and theory of shoring should be appointed by the L.C.C., and his sole duties should be the approval and supervision of all shoring works in progress in London. No shoring should be erected without his sanction, and no work where shoring is likely to be necessary should be commenced without his approval. An appropriate fee could be fixed for his services, as in the case of district surveyors, and he should have the necessary powers to compel adjoining owners to allow the fixing of temporary shoring on their property at immediate notice if necessary. This would at once fix the responsibility of all parties.

W. Tolley.

Standardisation of Bricks.

Sir,—I enclose copy of a letter I have addressed to the R.I.B.A., in the hope that it may cause a move to be made. I should be grateful if you would make your comments when publishing it. It is time a lead was given by architects, who have abandoned the class of brick which was in favour when the "sizes" were settled and the recollection of which is still firmly associated with those sizes, as defined. Of course, we want variety of bricks, but we want to get right away from the standard that is associated with those very red facings beloved by the builder and by many architects, which often defy the weather to mellow them. I believe that a full and revised definition by the R.I.B.A. would go far to improve bricks and brickwalling everywhere. Nathaniel Lloyd.

[Copy.]

August 29, 1927.

The Secretary,
Royal Institute of British Architects,
9, Conduit-street, W.1.

Sir,—For some time it has been in my mind to write you with reference to the "Standard Sizes of Bricks" set out on pp. 604-6 of the R.I.B.A. Kalandar. These only deal with sizes, but my experience (and the experience of many others) is that, by implication, they actually set up bad standards in other respects.

The R.I.B.A. Standard of Sizes of Bricks was settled 23 years ago (the addition made eight years ago applied only to thickness), and I do not think that any conference in which architects were included would now be content with such an incomplete definition for bricks. The most that can be said for the "Standard Sizes" is that they apply only to common bricks—usually unsuited to face work—but this is not stated.

In view of the increasing popularity of brick as a building material, both for face work and for internal work, I venture to suggest that the time is ripe for a more complete definition of what architects regard as "good bricks" for both purposes. This should embrace form, texture and colour as applied to bricks for various purposes. Such a guide would certainly be helpful to the brickmaking trade in endeavouring to meet architects' requirements, and would seem calculated to advance materially that better standard of general building which we all desire.

I might continue by outlining the ground to be covered by the suggested new and more complete definition, but this would be better threshed out by any committee dealing with the matter to which most of the points would naturally occur.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
Nathaniel Lloyd.

A brickmaker puts it thus: "We are ready to turn out the bricks if architects will settle what they want." In short, an authoritative lead is wanted.

(See Editorial Comment on page 376.)

Foundations of New Buildings in London.

Sir,—The problem of dealing with the foundations of heavy commercial buildings and the like will in time become so pressing and important that I expect to see a new branch of the consulting engineers' profession gradually establishing itself to deal with it. Men will, I think, break away from their present lines and specialise in this work only: it is too complex for a general practitioner, be he structural engineer or architect.

The foundations of all important buildings in New York are looked after by specialists.

E. G. T.

The Faculty of Architects and Surveyors.

The Faculty of Architects and Surveyors has removed from 25, Old Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.2, to 18, Gordon-square, W.C.1. The new premises provide for committee room, council chamber, lecture hall, administrative staff, club room, and library.

Tests of Building Stones and Preservatives.

Specimens of Portland, Bath, Hamhill, Longridge, Anston, and Stancliff stone, several treated with different preservatives, have been placed on the top of a Government building in Whitehall, where they are carefully examined at intervals by Government experts. Some specimens are untreated, and tests are also being carried out on selected specimens of decayed stone.

ARCHITECTURE IN DALMATIA.—I

By MARTIN S. BRIGGS, F.R.I.B.A.

For obvious reasons, Dalmatia seldom forms part of the architectural student's tours of study and discovery. He rightly concentrates in the first instance on those great masterpieces of his art that are scattered so bountifully in Italy on the opposite side of the Adriatic; and it must be admitted that the architecture of the Dalmatian towns is, for the most part, second-hand Italian of a provincial type. Nevertheless, it has long attracted the attention of architects, and especially of English architects, since the days when Robert Adam crossed over from Rome to Spalato in 1757, accompanied by the famous French architect and antiquary, Clérisseau, and by two draughtsmen, to measure Diocletian's palace. Although he was arrested as a spy during these operations—(as the present writer was, many years ago, when harmlessly pursuing the study of Baroque in the "Heel of Italy")—Adam and his helpers contrived to collect in five weeks all the vast mass of material subsequently published in book form in 1764 as *The Ruins of the Palace of Diocletian*. The publication of this monumental tome seems to have been largely instrumental in creating his reputation and his subsequent practice, for it appeared at a time when architects relied heavily on dilettante nobleness for patronage. Rather more than a century later came Sir Thomas Jackson, who made three visits to this coast, accompanied by his wife, and then wrote the remarkable work in three volumes, *Dalmatia, the Juarnero, and Istria* (Oxford, 1887), which still remains the chief authority on Dalmatian architecture, and has hardly been superseded as an account of its history and customs.

A modern English architect making this pilgrimage is therefore treading in the footsteps of famous predecessors, and he will find conditions of travel much improved since their day, while, if he provides himself in advance with Horatio Brown's *Dalmatia* (A. and C. Black, 1925), and purchases Hartleben's *Handbook of Dalmatia* (English edition) on arriving at Spalato, he will glean a few essential facts about the province. My own visit in the spring of this year was a somewhat more serious affair, involving the delivery of three lectures on Dalmatian history and architecture to a party of more or less earnest students of all ages, and served to convince me that there is no part of Europe whose record provides a more tangled complex of opposing tendencies. Greeks and Romans, waves of barbarian hordes of every kind from the East, Crusaders and Saracens, Venetians and Hungarians and Turks, Napoleon and the English Fleet, finally the soldiers of the Great War, have all fought among these fiords and islands beside the blue Adriatic, and out of this welter of nationalities there has grown up an architecture that is predominantly, though not precisely, Italian. In these brief articles I propose to describe the prevailing conditions in Dalmatia as they appear to an English visitor, noting especially such changes as have occurred since Sir Thomas Jackson's book appeared.

At that time, only forty years ago, the whole coast from Grado (west of Trieste) to Cattaro, a matter of nearly 400 miles, belonged to Austria; while the hinterland, Bosnia and Herzegovina, which for ce

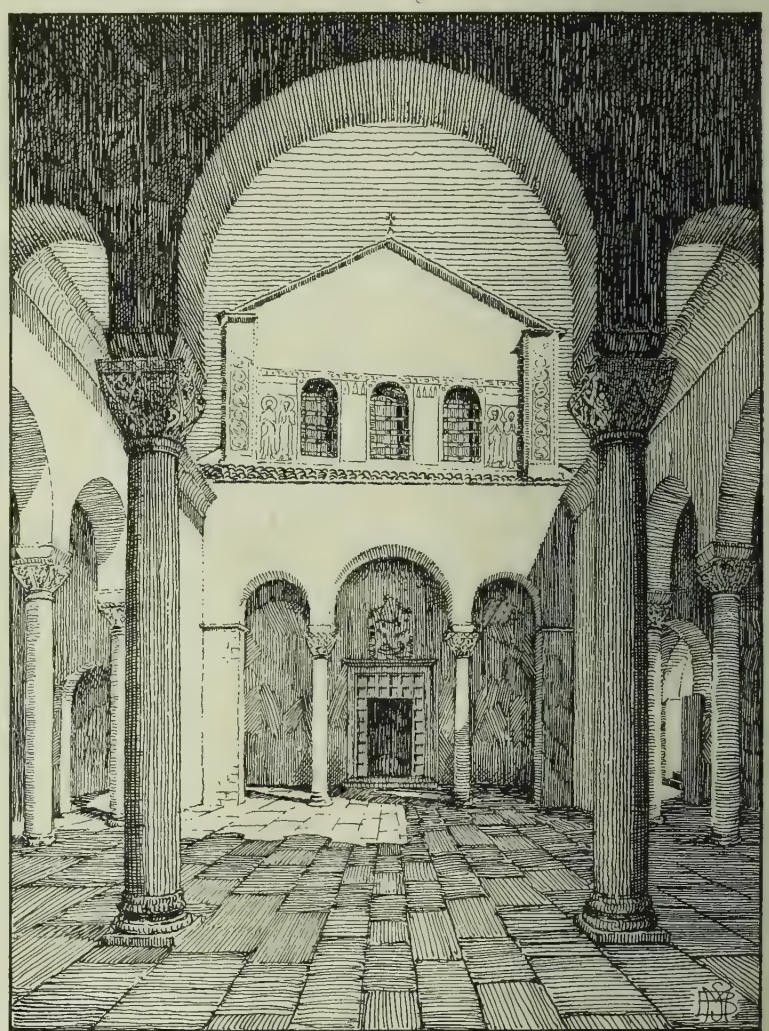


Fig. 2.—**Parenzo. Atrium of the Cathedral.**
Drawn by Mr. M. S. Briggs.

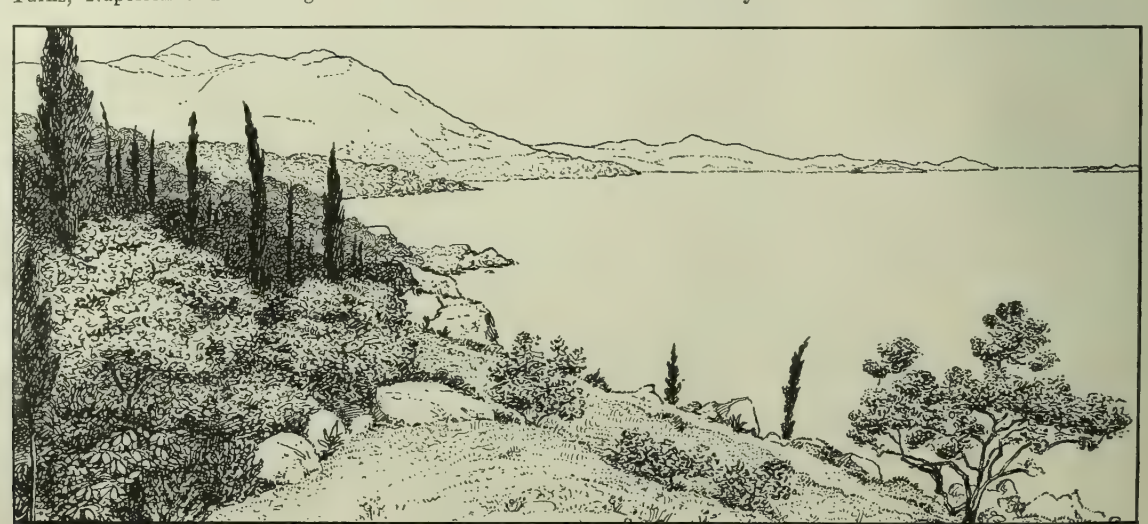


Fig. 1—**A typical view on the Dalmatian coast, south of Ragusa.**
Drawn by Mr. M. S. Briggs.

ries had been under Turkish domination, d been occupied by Austrian troops for me ten years. Beyond lay the new coun- ies of Serbia and Montenegro, only just ee from the Turkish yoke. Nowadays iere is no Austrian territory on the Adria- c: the land from Grado to Fiume, includ- g Trieste and the Istrian peninsula, be- ngs to Italy; and from Fiume to the lbanian frontier extends the coastline of ie large and powerful new State of Yugo- avia, which has absorbed Serbia and Iontenegro, as well as the pre-war pro- inces of Bosnia and Herzegovina. These anges affect the present-day traveller in ore ways than one. He has to face the ustoms barriers between two not very iendly States, and he has a choice of rival eamship lines, Italian and Yugoslav, which range their services in a way which is not ways helpful. Thus, he must take a re- rn ticket, if he wishes to save expense, one or the other, and cannot then return the rival service. He will probably de- re to visit Zara, Spalato and Ragusa—the ree chief towns on the coast—but he may d, as I did, that if one travels by a ugoslav boat it is practically impossible to sit Zara, which is now an Italian town. s regards language, though in Yugoslavia e Slavonic tongue is now used officially erywhere, most educated people in Dal- atia also speak both Italian and German irly well, but English and French are re.y understood. To travel in reasonable mfort, a slight knowledge of Italian or erman is almost essential, even on board ip. In Spalato there are tolerably good tels, in Ragusa the accommodation is uite up to date, though somewhat limited amount; and elsewhere one can rely on lequate meals, though I have no know- dge of the hotels beyond this, but the hotel Sebenico appeared modern enough to it even an English taste. The steamers both nationalities are well equipped and aworthy. The people of Dalmatia are leasant as well as picturesque folk, fre- uently garbed in their national costume, nd there seemed to be nothing to prevent tourist from wandering in solitude about ie country, sketching and photographing s the fancy took him. The scenery is a urious blend of Mediterranean brilliance nd Norwegian ruggedness, for the moun- ins in most places come down to the sea, hile at Ragusa (see fig. 1) one could nagine oneself on the French or Italian iviera.

There are cruises *de luxe*, which include almatia, tourists then sleeping on their at every night and making a few excur- ns into the hinterland (*e.g.*, to Cettinje m Cattaro) by motor-cars; but for the chitect who wishes to sketch, or at any e to do his sightseeing at his own pace, normal method of approach is overland Trieste, and thence down the Adriatic steamer. Trieste contains practically no torical architecture of the first rank, the ef ancient monuments being the rambling cathedral of St. Giusto and a fragment a Roman arch. But it is a remarkably modern city, all built in stone, and its er-front far surpasses those of Naples Genoa in being open to the sea, with untidy wharves and sidings to block view. Presumably this is due to Aus- n rather than Italian organisation, but at rate it is inspiring to the eye of a town- nner. South of Trieste lies the Istrian nsula, containing the two famous towns Pola and Parenzo, the former containing an and the latter Byzantine relics. The or to Dalmatia will find it difficult to k his journey at either port, but it is ible on certain days of the week to el, as I did, from Trieste to Parenzo by st boat one evening, returning to Trieste following afternoon the same way or very slow train. Parenzo is a small, pact town of Roman origin, standing on ninsula, with two main streets inter- ng at right angles in its centre. It contains some Roman remains, a few Venetian windows and balconies, and a really excellent new hotel. But its fame rests on the "Eufrasian Basilica," the magnificent sixth-century cathedral which still forms one of the finest examples extant of a Byzantine basilican church, for it retains its *atrium* (see fig. 2), and its beautiful interior



Fig. 3.—**Parenzo. Interior of Cathedral, showing the Baldacchino.**

(figs. 3 and 4) has hardly been altered since it was first erected. A number of monographs, some of them large folios, have been published in various countries describing the features of this cathedral, and Sir Thomas Jackson's book includes a fairly full account of its fabric. Compared with churches of similar type that I had seen at Ravenna, Torcello and Damascus, it appeared to me singularly complete and singularly restrained in colouring. The grey and white of the interior, save for a Baroque chapel that one need not look at, is only broken by the gorgeous mosaics of the apse, which gain in emphasis by this surrounding reticence. Both they and the external mosaics have been restored. My sketch shows the *atrium*, looking towards the west doorway of the cathedral. The gable over the narthex has been recently restored, but without detriment to the effect, and the curious obliquity between the bottom of the gable and the top of the arcade parapet should be noticed. At the time of my visit (April, 1927) workmen showed me some very interesting mosaics that are now being uncovered on the north of the church. These are relics of the third-century basilica that preceded the present building, which contains several similar mosaics. (It is necessary to obtain a *permesso* to sketch in this church, or in any other Italian monument under the care of the State, from the Office of Ancient Monuments at Trieste.)

The Roman antiquities of Pola have frequently been illustrated. In my next article I will briefly describe Spalato and its famous palace, and some less familiar towns of Dalmatia.

Architect's Estate.

Mr. John Thomas Henthorne, J.P., of Shaw, Lancashire, architect, left estate of the gross value of £5,515, with net personalty £1,947.

Tate Gallery Extension.

Sir Joseph Duveen has made a further offer to complete the Modern Foreign Gallery at Millbank, which was opened last year by the King, by building an additional gallery for modern foreign sculpture, for which there is at present no adequate accommodation. His offer has been accepted by the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury and by the Trustees of the Gallery, and the building will shortly be erected on the vacant site at Millbank, behind the present galleries, which was reserved by the Government for further extensions.

Exhibition Hall Scheme, Salford.

The scheme for the erection of a Trades Exhibition Hall and other buildings on the site of the Salford Cattle Market in Crosslane has been advanced another stage, it is reported, by the execution of the agreement between the Corporation and Mr. Morris Margolis, of Farrar's Buildings, London, barrister-at-law. We understand that plans are in course of preparation by Mr. Robert Atkinson, of London, and Mr. Charles Swain, of Manchester, who have been appointed architects of the buildings. Sir Evan Owen Williams will act as consulting engineer in connection with the whole scheme.



Fig. 4.—**Parenzo. Interior of the Cathedral, showing the mosaics of the apse.**

LEADING CONTENTS

	PAGE
CARS AND HOMES	375
NOTES	376
GENERAL NEWS	378
COMPETITION NEWS	378
ELEVENTH INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF ARCHITECTS, HOLLAND	380
CORRESPONDENCE	381
ARCHITECTURE IN DALMATIA : I	382
THE NEW RESIDENCE PALACE, BRUSSELS	396
FETCHAM CHURCH	397
ARCHITECTS' AND BUILDERS' INQUIRY BUREAU	398
BOUNDARIES, FENCES, AND TREES : VI	399
L.C.C. REPORT ON HOUSING AND RENT RESTRICTION	400
NEW BUILDINGS IN LONDON	400
MIDLAND BUILDING AND ALLIED TRADES EXHIBITION	401
CONTRACTS, COMPETITIONS, ETC.	404
PROPOSED NEW BUILDINGS AND OTHER WORKS	407
THE SCOTTISH BUILDER	409
TENDERS	411

ILLUSTRATIONS

The New Residence Palace, Brussels.

An article on this great new block of flats, for which M. Michel Polak is the architect, appears on p. 396.

New Building for the Egyptian State Telegraphs and Telephones, Cairo.

This building, which was officially opened by H.M. King Fouad shortly before his visit to England, was designed to accommodate the whole of the administrative offices of the Telegraphs and Telephones Department, and to include a manual telephone exchange of 6,000 lines (with space for extension to 8,000 lines) and a large telegraph instrument room and public telegraph and telephone call offices. The total cost, including everything except boundary walls and telegraph and telephone apparatus, was £E.75,000. The cost per metre cube, measured from basement floor to top of parapet, works out at £E.0.950, or an equivalent of approximately 6½d. per foot cube.

An old sewer runs through the centre of the site of the building, parallel to the frontage, and this had to be preserved, as it is sometimes used for storm water drainage. The building was therefore designed to straddle it, large entrances being arranged at each end of the central courtyard at basement level, thus providing for the entrance and exit of large lorries. The building was planned on the "unit" principle, each bay being three metres in both directions throughout the building.

Pile foundations on the "Compressol" system were employed, the superstructure consisting of a reinforced concrete frame with brick and rubble filling-in. The facings were originally designed to be in artificial stone, but this had to be abandoned owing to the great delay involved in execution. The basement story only is faced with artificial stone, the rest of the facades being in "stucco." To allow for the expansion and contraction of the monolithic frame, expansion joints were provided at two points right through the building, which thus consists of four distinct structures one inch apart.

The roof over the main switch room, which measures 57 metres by 15 metres, consists of steel trusses covered with boarding, waterproof sheeting and tiles, with a curved and panelled plaster ceiling below. The floor of the switch room and of the apparatus room below are of steel joists and concrete, so as to allow of holes being made wherever required for cables, etc., without affecting the strength of the floor. All other floors and roofs are of reinforced concrete. Floor coverings in the offices generally consist of wood boarding, oak parquet being employed in the switch room, apparatus room, telegraph instrument room, and the principals' offices. Corridors are covered with cement tiles, and the basement floors with jointless composition flooring. Windows are ordinary wood casements, with revolving wood shutters, the lantern over the switch room being in Crittall's steel casements opened by special gearing. Three electric lifts, by the Otis Co., of Italy, are installed.

A pneumatic tube installation is provided by which telegrams handed in at the various branch offices in Cairo are sent to the central telegraph instrument room for despatch. Central heating is installed in certain rooms, especially the switch room and telegraph instrument room, where operators are on duty day and night.

The building was carried out under the direction of the State Buildings Department, Mr. Maurice Lyon, D.S.C., F.R.I.B.A., being the architect, and Abd el Razzak Nosseir Bey the general contractor.

Bush House Extension.

Mr. Irving Q. Bush proposes to extend Bush House, Aldwych, by adding a wing on either side at a cost of about £400,000. Bush House will finally have a frontage of 430 ft. on Aldwych. Plans are being prepared by Messrs. Helmle, Corbett and Harrison, of New York, whose London representative is Mr. H. Rogers Houchin, F.R.I.B.A., Bush House, W.C.2. We reproduce this week a drawing showing the proposed new elevations to Aldwych.

New Flats, Baker Street.

We illustrate this week the new block of flats which is to be erected over the Metropolitan Railway at Baker Street Station on a site extending along Marylebone Road from Upper Baker Street to Madame Tussauds, with counterbalancing frontages in both Upper Baker Street and Allsop Place. It will contain nearly half a million square feet of floor space, and comprise nearly 200 suites of high-class residential service flats, ranging from a ten-room mansion flat to a five-room bachelor flat, with a special unit of 30 separate bedrooms for the use of maids. In addition to this, the building will embody a banqueting hall and ballroom, a restaurant, hairdressing saloon, etc. The building will cost nearly £750,000. Approximately 40 passenger and service lifts will be installed; numerous postal chutes will be provided on each floor, and a private water supply will be drawn from 500-ft. deep artesian wells.

The walls and floors of the building will be fire-resisting. The flats throughout will be heated by radiators supplied by hot water under forced circulation, and each flat will be equipped with automatic telephone. The rentals of the flats will be approximately £200 to £1,000, inclusive of rates, service, etc. Another feature is the provision of a general emporium with two acres of floor space.

The building has been designed by Mr. C. W. Clark, A.R.I.B.A., the railway company's architect, and his staff, and the steelwork by Mr. A. E. Wilson, the company's engineer, and his staff. The contractors are Messrs. Higgs and Hill, Ltd., and Messrs. Gleed, Sons and Co. are the quantity surveyors. Messrs. Lambourne and Co., Ltd., will supply constructional steelwork, and Messrs. C. Isler and Co. will be responsible for the artesian wells.

The County Fire Office, Piccadilly Circus.

The elevations of this building to Piccadilly Circus were built in accordance with the designs of the architects appointed by the Crown. This has determined the general lines of string-course, windows, and cornice of the rear elevation, here illustrated; but the aim has been to keep the character of this elevation as quiet as possible, as befitting the less important side of the building. Thus the projection of the cornice is very much less, and the windows are set somewhat flatly in the wall, with slightly recessed architraves with rounded arrises. The three arched openings light the large banking-hall on the ground floor. On each side of them are doors giving access to staircases of the insurance office.

Messrs. Ernest Newton, R.A., and Sons are the architects, and Messrs. William Woodward and Sons associated architects.

The Manor House, Thames Ditton, Surrey

This house is built in an old garden, wit local bricks, well varied for colour. Th upper part is tile hung, and the gable, porc etc., are in solid oak timbering. The ro is covered with sand-faced hand-made tile All joinery is in oak, and the windows a lead glazed in diamond panes.

Mr. T. Frank Hawkes, F.R.I.B.A., is t architect.

Cottage at Westham, Sussex.

This cottage, built at an approximate co of £820, has hollow external walls render and finished with an uneven surface. Th timbering around the front door, etc., is English oak; "Coverwell" tiles form the ro covering, and the metal casements and leade lights were supplied by Messrs. Georg Wragge, Ltd., of London and Manchester.

Messrs. Underdown and Duke, of Seafor were the architects.

Birmingham Civic Centre Competition.

We published in our issue for August 19 the first premiated design in this competiti as well as that which was awarded the fir supplementary premium. We now give productions of the design submitted Messrs. Nicol and Nicol, FF.R.I.B.A., Birmingham.

The plans have been designed to take f advantage of the opportunities rendered ava able by the extension of the centre of Bi mingham, utilising the important areas a joining the Municipal Buildings now on occupied by obsolete canal wharfs, and ve dilapidated property. In preparing t scheme the aim has been to produce a pl the main lines of which conform to the exis ing main lines of traffic, and which is natural development of the City as it exist rather than an academic design ignoring t existing main lines and features.

The new Civic Square is therefore plann in conformity with Broad Street, the ma existing artery from east to west, and this axis are planned the central group buildings which will be built in the ne future, viz. : the City Hall, extensions of t Municipal Buildings, Library, Museum, et A connection has been shown between t shops in New Street through Paradise Stre and by means of a shopping centre to Bro Street on the south of the Civic Square.

The arrangement of the Greater Memor Building as a centre to a rectangular gard space containing the Hall of Memory not or adds to the importance of each, but sugge that the new City Hall, being the most i portant building in the group, should occu the centre of the municipal group with t Municipal Offices on the right-hand side a the Educational Buildings on the left-ha side, and in the rear reserved sites for ot public buildings.

The south side of Broad Street from e to west and facing north to the larger closed area containing avenues and gard will present a facade of commercial bu ings from the site of the existing Britan Insurance buildings, the new Masonic Ro remaining undisturbed, and on the cen line facing the Municipal Hall the L Mayor's mansion with its garden grou to balance the Masonic site there is a sible site for the head offices of the Munic Bank or other such building, and furt west still in Broad Street other sites shops, warehouses and offices. At the no west corner of the enclosed site there is a large area allotted for permanent exhibit and an isolated site for an opera house.

The disposition of the streets and spaces near the Town Hall and the irregular outlines of the existing building point to the necessity of removing almos the properties lying between Easy Row the Town Hall, including those fronting ward down Paradise Street and towards Row and replanning them with building harmony with the new surroundings.

Certain old buildings would have to b moved, but it is not proposed to dis Government buildings such as post offices offices, etc.



ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION, 1927.

The County Fire Office, Piccadilly Circus, W.: Glasshouse Street Elevation.

MESSRS. ERNEST NEWTON, R.A., & SONS, Architects; MESSRS. WILLIAM WOODWARD & SONS, Associated Architects.



New Building for the Egyptian State Telegraphs and Telephones, Cairo: Main Entrance Portico.



MESSRS. HELMLE, CORBETT & HARRISON, Architects.





THE

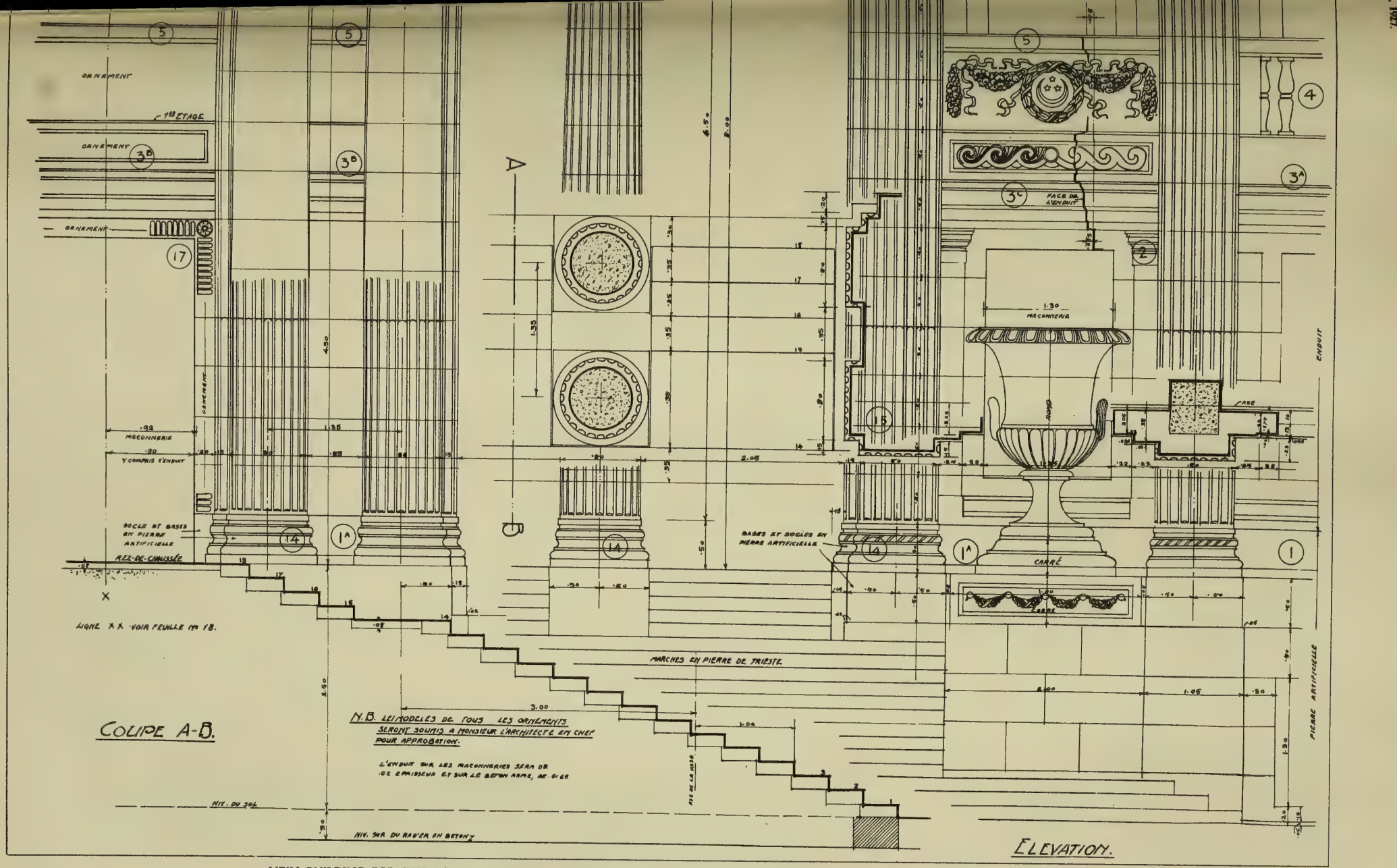




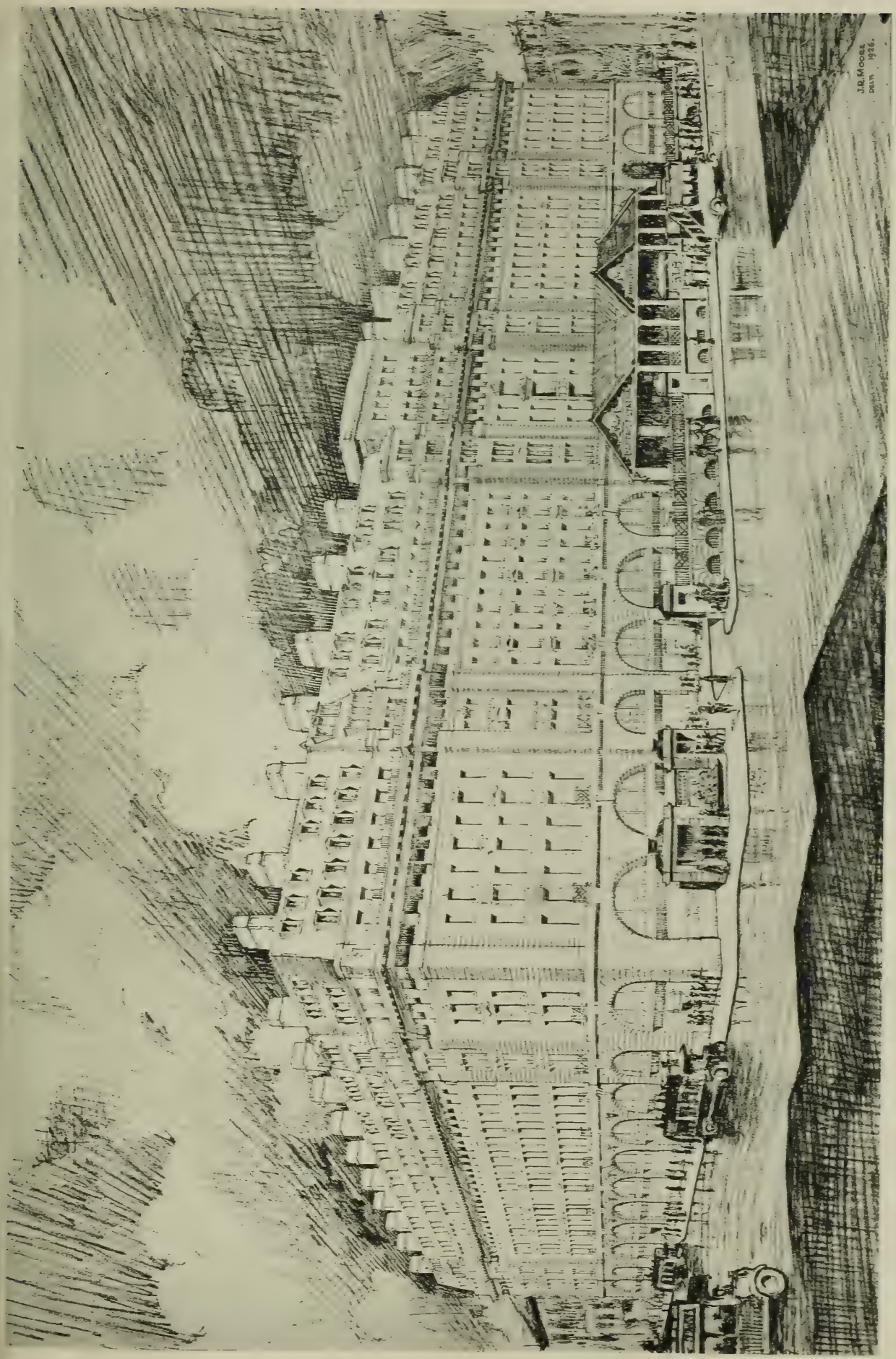
BRUSSELS.

ect.

A
DETAIL DE L'HORLOGE. FACE EN VERRE
OPAQUE AVEC CADRE, AIGUILLES ET CHIFFRES
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PLACE RESERVÉE
POUR L'INSCRIPTION
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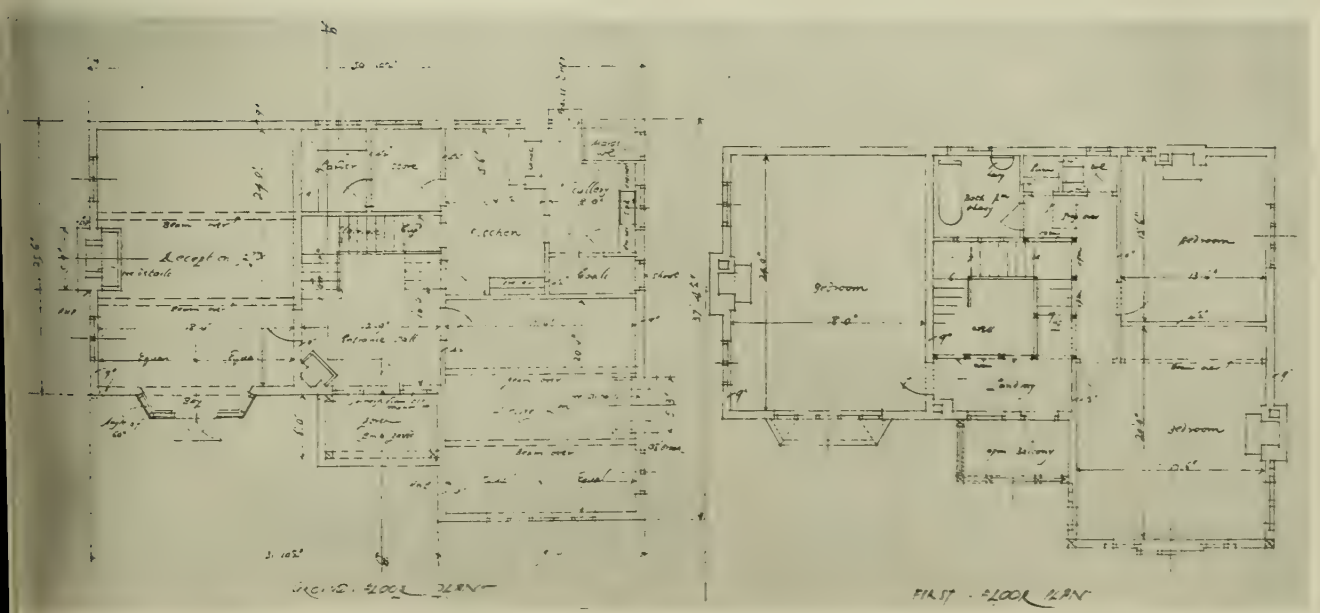
NEW BUILDING FOR THE EGYPTIAN STATE TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES, CAIRO: DETAIL OF MAIN ENTRANCE PORTICO.
Mr. Maurice Lyon, F.R.I.B.A., Architect (State Buildings Department).



New Flats, etc., for the Metropolitan Railway Co., Baker Street, W.1.

MR. CHARLES W. CLARK, A.R.I.B.A., Architect.

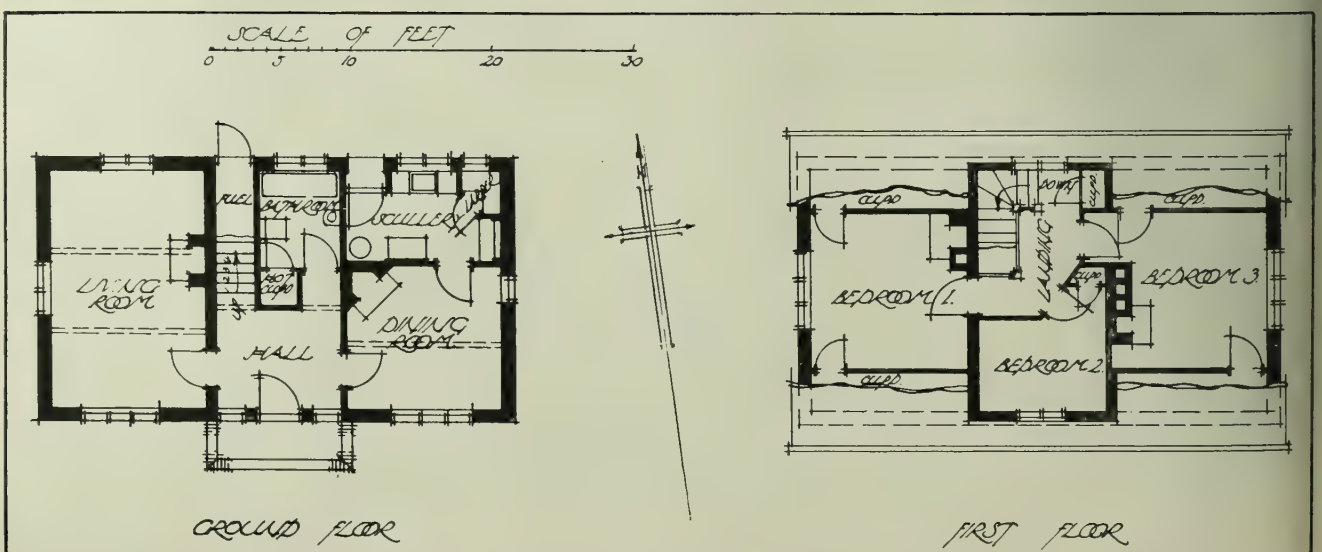




The Manor House, Thames Ditton, Surrey.

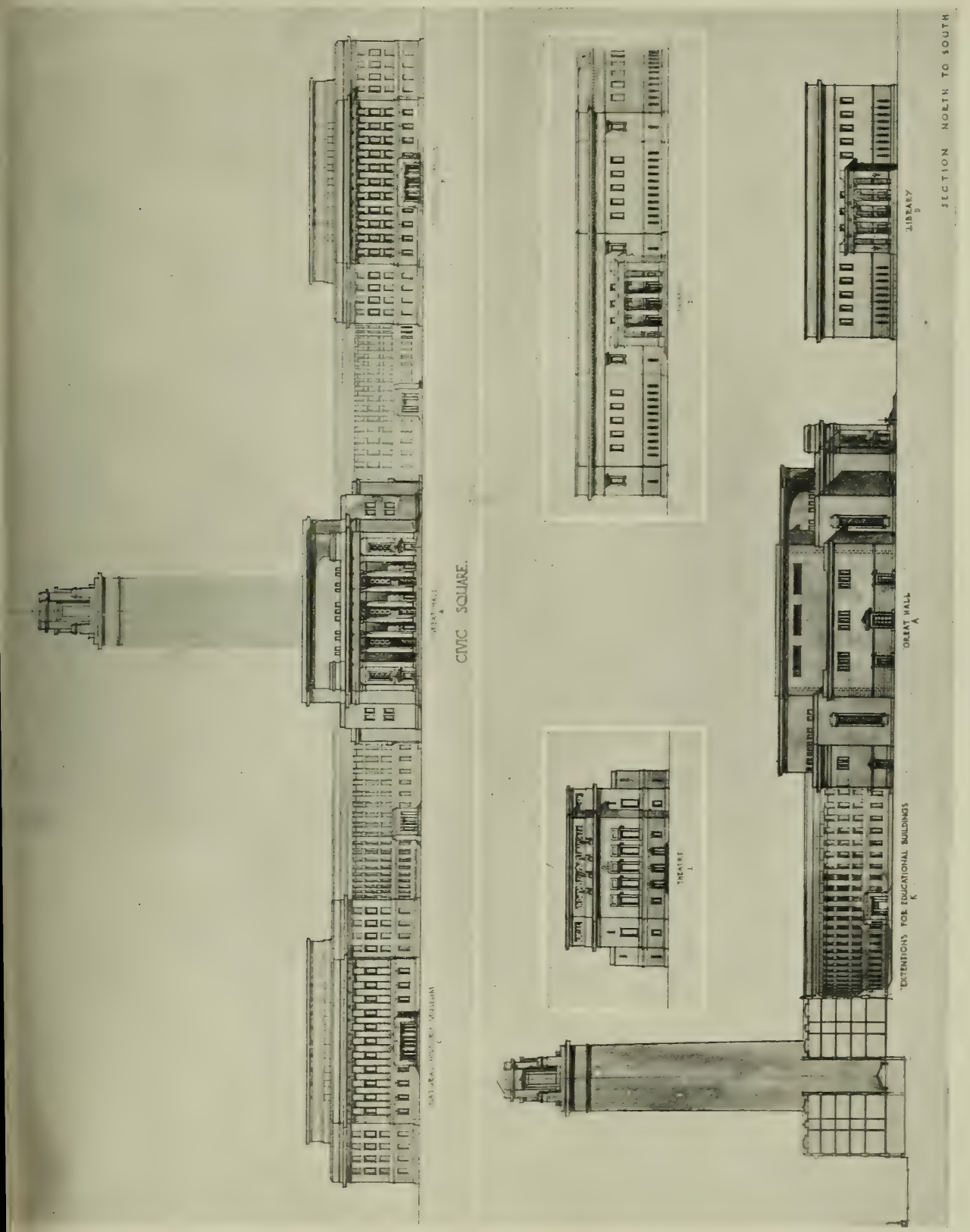
Mr. T. Frank Hawkes, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.





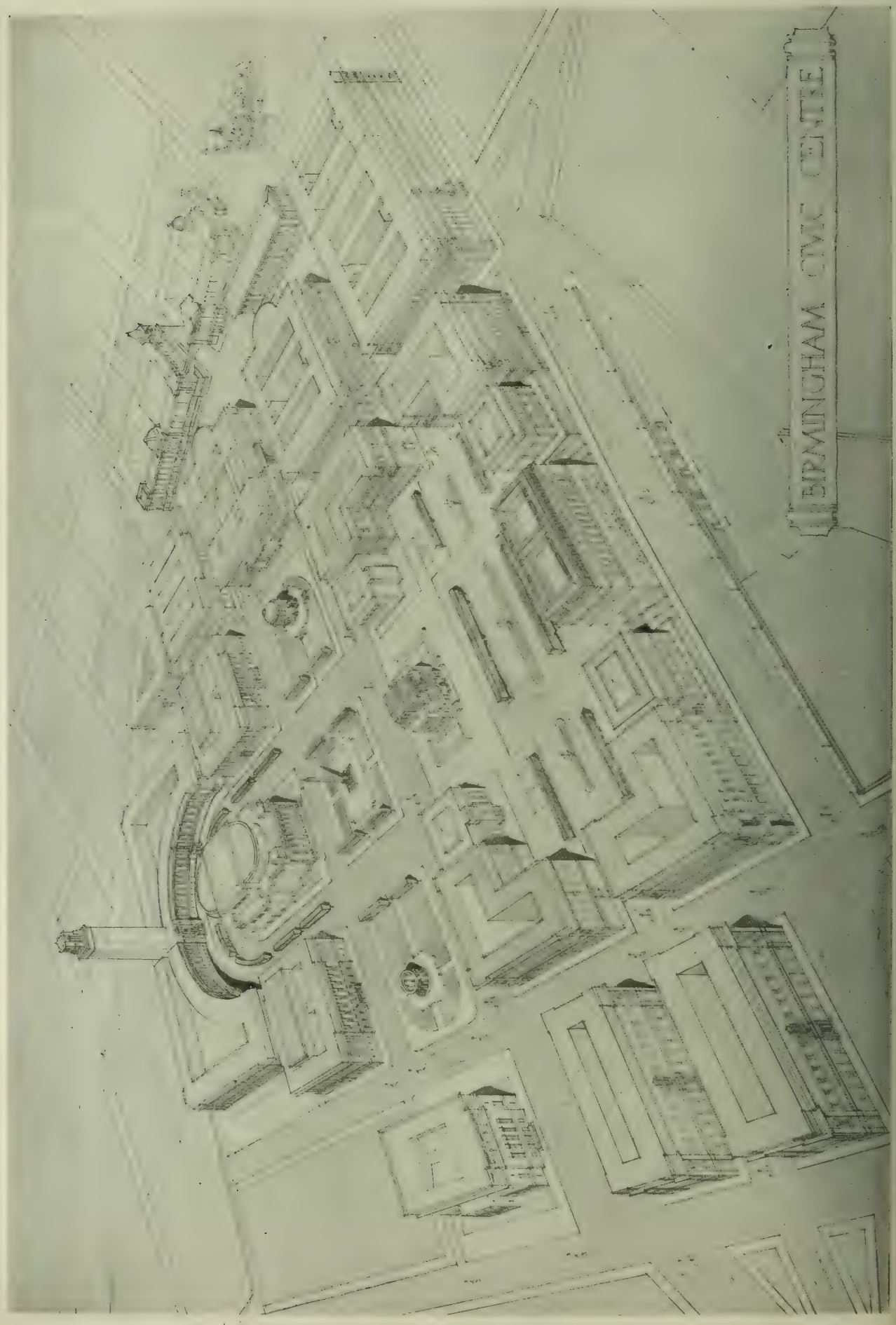
Cottage at Westham, Sussex.

Messrs. Underdown & Duke, Architects.



Birmingham Civic Centre Competition.

Design submitted by Messrs. Nicol & Nicol, FF.R.I.B.A.



Birmingham Civic Centre Competition



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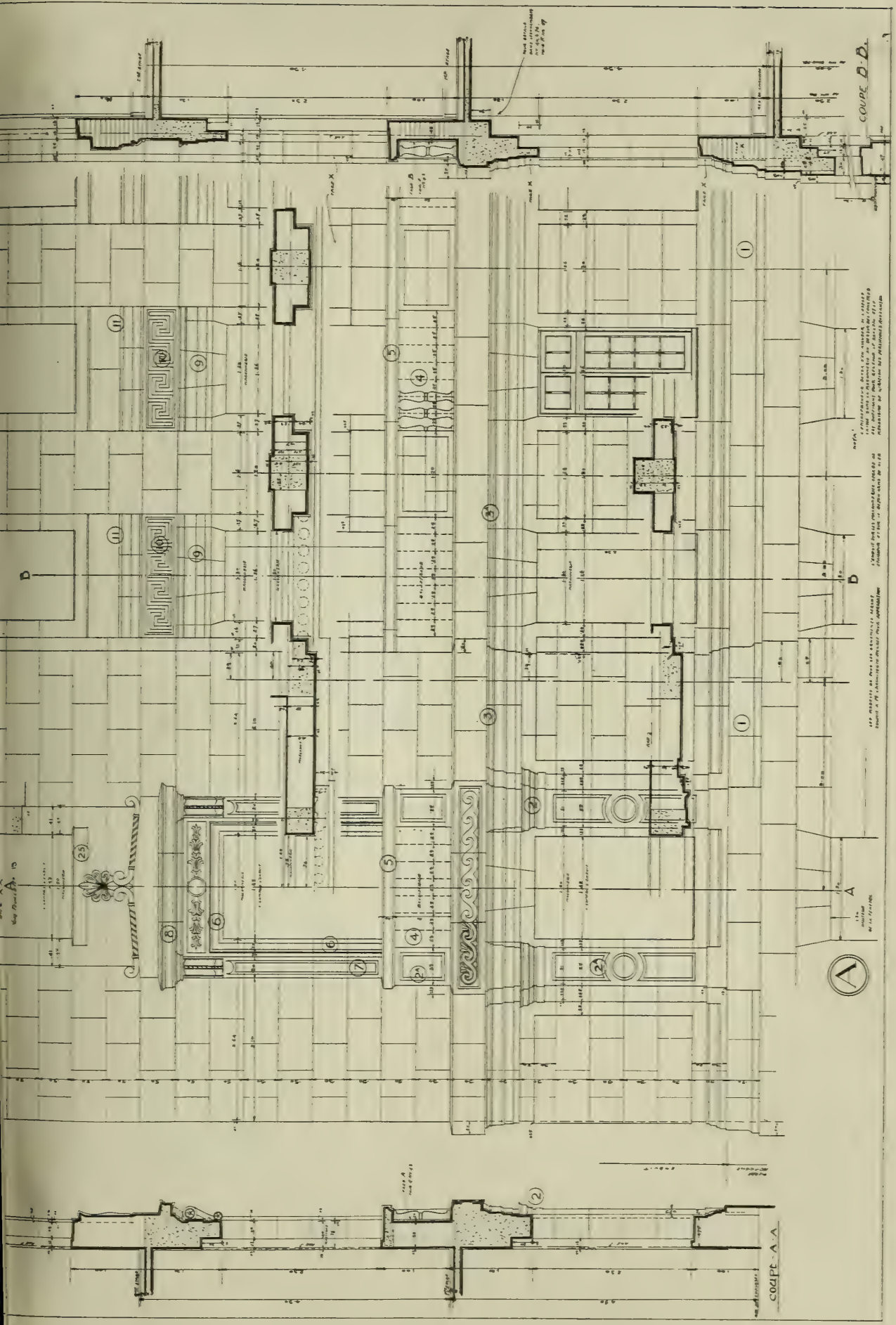
Telegraph Instrument Room, Second Floor.



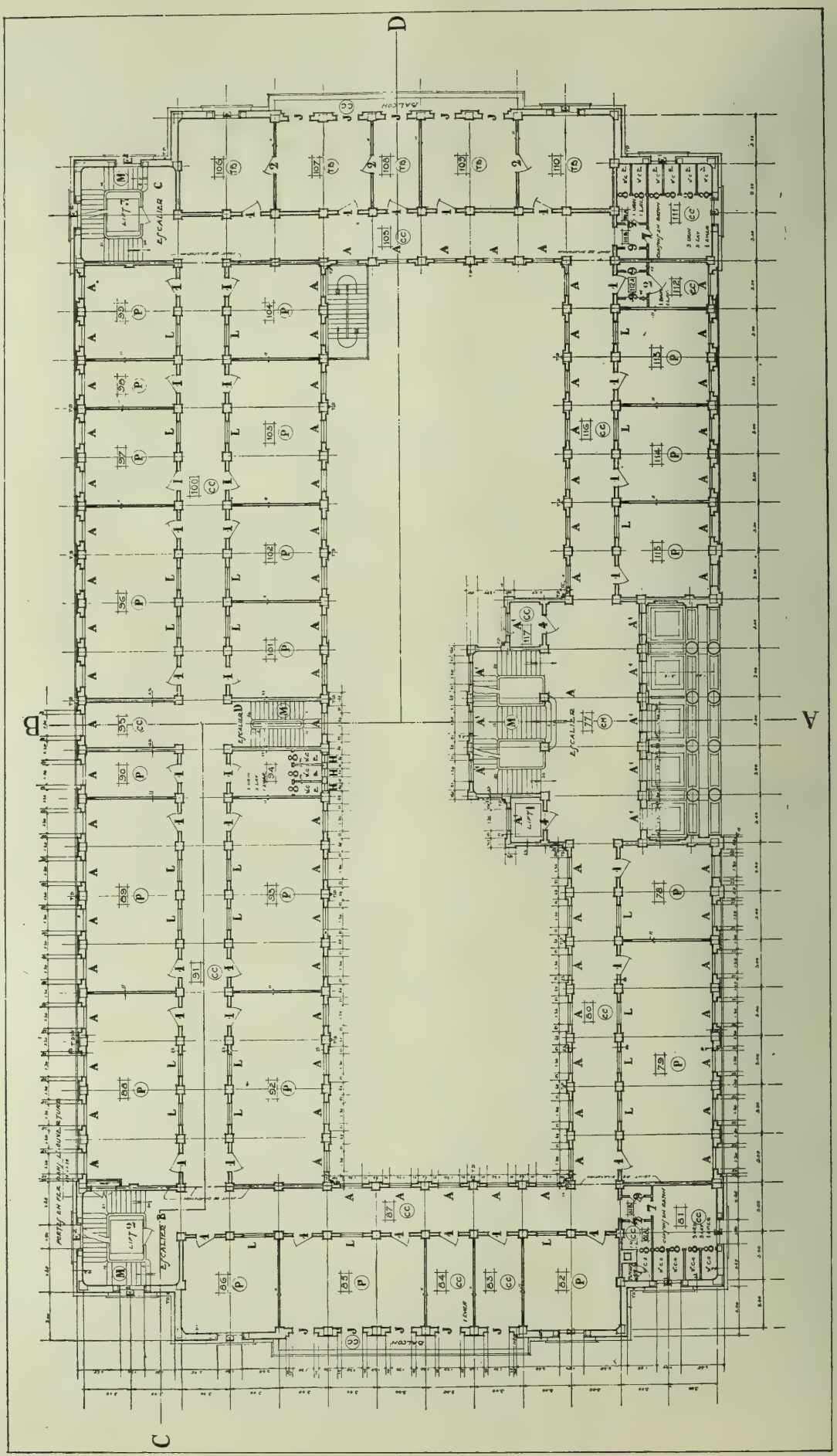
Telephone Switch Room, Fourth Floor.

New Building for the Egyptian State Telegraphs and Telephones, Cairo.

Mr. Maurice Lyon, F.R.I.B.A., Architect (State Buildings Department).

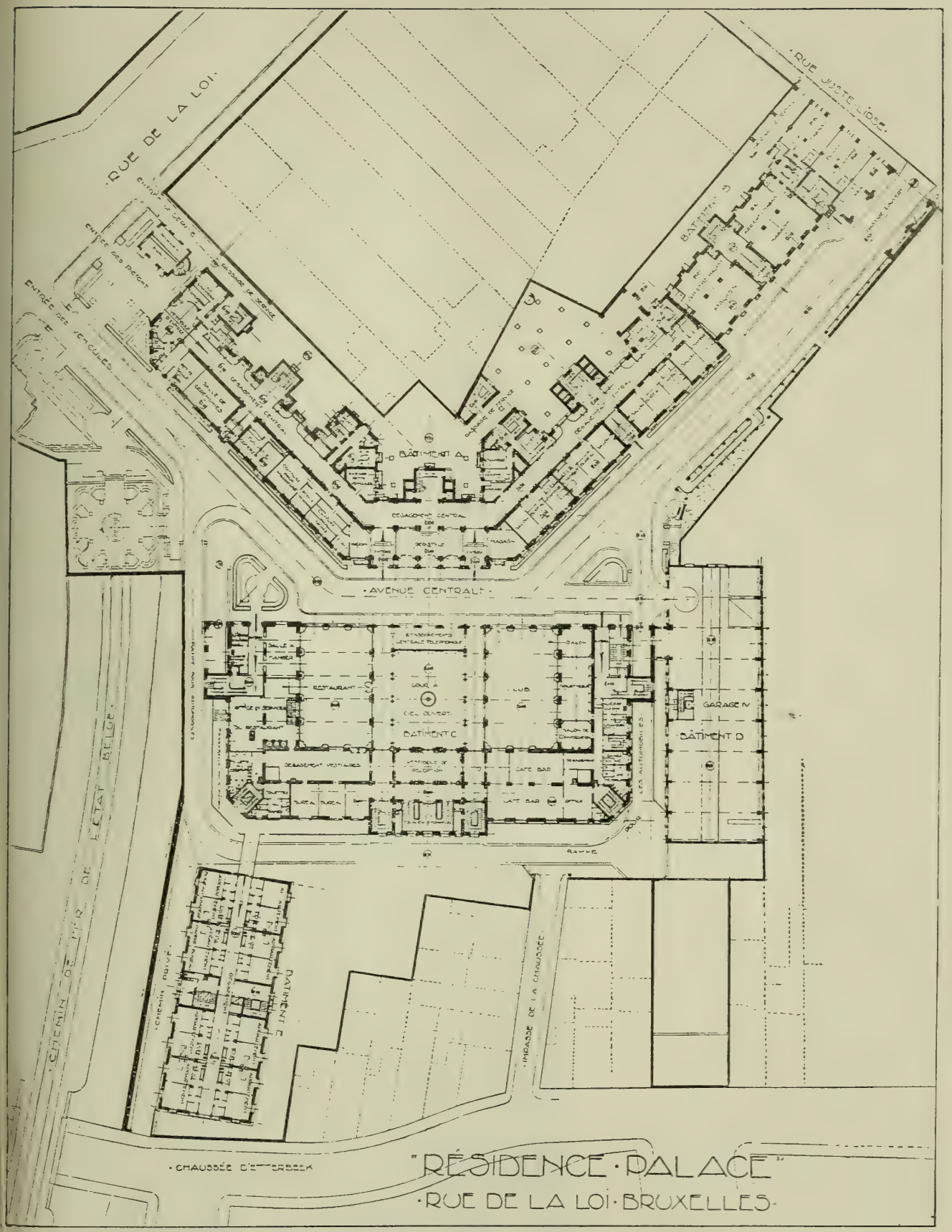


New Building for the Egyptian State Telegraphs and Telephones, Cairo: Details of Facade, Lower Portion.
Mr. Maurice Lyon, F.R.I.B.A., Architect (State Buildings Department).



New Building for the Egyptian State Telegraphs and Telephones, Cairo: First Floor Plan.

Mr. Maurice Lyon, F.R.I.B.A., Architect (State Buildings Department).



New Residence Palace, Brussels : Ground Floor Plan. M. MICHEL POLAK, Architect

THE NEW RESIDENCE PALACE, BRUSSELS

The remarkable activity and enterprise shown in the building industry in Belgium furnishes striking proof of the wonderful recovery that country has made from the disasters of the Great War. Perhaps the most convincing evidence of this post-war recovery is to be seen in Brussels, where one of the finest residential buildings in existence has been recently constructed. This palatial building, which is known as The Residence Palace, will do much to overcome the housing problem so far as the shortage affects the families of the better-class of business men, and the middle-class generally.

The Residence Palace does not attain to the high degree of English comfort, but so far as convenience is concerned, the best American ideas have not only been copied, they have been much improved upon; and in fairness to the designers and owners, it must be admitted that comfort has by no means been overlooked.

The spacious building is indeed an innovation. It is a compact, miniature city. Located in its three immense blocks are the following:—850 separate suites of apartments, having the necessary sanitary and other accommodation; a bank; post office; theatre; swimming bath; restaurant on the ground floor; summer restaurant and dancing hall on the eleventh floor; tea-room; The Residence Palace Club, this being arranged after the manner of the best London clubs; a garage and repair establishment for 200 motor-cars—the roof of the garage forming an "en-tout-cas" tennis court; a banqueting hall, seating over 600 persons, this hall being available for public and private functions; a gymnasium; a fencing school; a small hospital on the seventh floor; and a mortuary.

For the convenience of those occupying the apartments, the following business premises are within the building:—Grocer and provision merchant; baker and confectioner; fishmonger and poulterer; chemist; florist; tobacconist; newsagent; bookseller and circulating library; hairdresser and manicure; photographer; and a bar open to residents and their friends, and to members of the club.

An enterprising Belgian, M. Lucien Kaisin, conceived the idea of constructing this extensive, imposing, and self-contained building; and to him is mainly due the successful financing of the project. The buildings were designed by M. Michel Polak who was formerly a student at the Ecole des beaux-arts, Paris; as also was his chief assistant, M. Michel Hoch. The exterior is designed upon classic lines, but due to the economic condition of the country making money rather scarce, the only ornamental features incorporated in the elevation are "un bandeau couronnant le rez-de-chaussee" (a projecting band of ornamental stonework at the level of the ground floor ceiling) and "une frise sculptée, fine et discrète" (a sculptured frieze, not too prominent, nor too heavy) at the height of the seventh floor.

The exterior is of artificial stone, with the exception of the pillars in front of the main entrance, these being of natural stone. The main portions of the interior are constructed of reinforced concrete, brickwork being used in those places for which it is the most suitable, such as the construction of chimneys and the setting of boilers. There are three blocks of buildings, all connected by underground passages. One block consists of separate quarters for bachelors. The total area covered by buildings and approaches is nearly four acres, the buildings alone covering an area of 15,650 sq. yards. From the ground level to the roof of the eleventh floor the total height is 164 feet.

Owing to underground springs, considerable difficulty was experienced in connection with the foundations, but success was achieved by using 2,400 "Franki" reinforced concrete piles, these being driven into the subsoil to depths varying from twenty to sixty feet. The piles are arranged in groups, the upper ends of each group being united by a solid block of concrete four feet thick, the result being a pile-supported monolith on which the foundations proper find a solid bearing. Over 78,000 cubic yards of concrete were used in the building; of that total 33,800 cubic yards were reinforced, for which purpose 2,500 tons of steel were used. The total amount of cement used was 16,500 tons.

Of the 850 suites of apartments, 160 are flats for families, these flats being planned in sixteen different styles. The larger flats have twenty rooms with nine bedrooms, the servants' bedrooms included. There is also a servants' bathroom. The smaller flats consist of a living-room, a bedroom, a small kitchen, and a bathroom. There are 560 bathrooms, each having a bath, lavatory basin, and w.c. The bathrooms of the larger flats have also a bidet. Eight hundred lavatory basins having hot and cold water supply have been installed, one being fixed in each bedroom that does not connect directly with a bathroom. All kitchens have a glazed fireclay sink, the wall at the back of each sink being made clean and hygienic by white glazed tiles. A noticeable feature connected with the kitchens, which are as extensive as those of a large hotel, is the system of ventilation. A thorough air-change is accomplished by means of a double ceiling, one section serving as a passage along which the incoming fresh air travels, the other section serving as a passage for the outgoing vitiated air. A separate fan installation controls the kitchen ventilation. All the cooking is done by coal gas, which first passes through compressors. No solid fuel is used.

An up-to-date mechanical system of ventilation has been installed in the main building. Two electrically-driven fans connected to sheet metal ducts 3 ft. 3 in. sq. draw air in from the open atmosphere and force it through cleansing chambers, and also through a battery of tubes. Hot water circulating through the tubes warms the air during the winter months. During hot weather, cold water circulates through the tubes, the result being that the air is made cool and pleasant. Twenty-four exhaust fans fixed on the upper floors discharge the vitiated air above the roof. An interesting method has been adopted for ventilating the cupboards intended for the storage of dry food such as bread, and foods of like nature, as distinct from meat, fish, milk, etc. The outer course of bricks around the chimney flues forms a number of small ventilating shafts, each brick having several vertical passages through it, which form updraught ventilating flues, the lower ends of which connect with the cupboard, the upper ends discharging just below the oversailing masonry forming the chimney head. This ventilation of dry food cupboards is certainly a step in the right direction.

With the exception of the cooking stoves and the boilers, there are no fireplaces in the building. Radiators are installed in the various apartments, to warm them in cold weather, the necessary heat being supplied by six tubular-shaped boilers set in brickwork. Each boiler has 1,190 square feet of heating surface. Three boilers will furnish more than sufficient heat for all purposes in the most severe weather, the others standing in reserve in case of breakdown. All six boilers can function with solid fuel, but as a safeguard against a temporary shortage of coal, three boilers are also fitted with oil burners, these being suitable for a crude non-refined petrol known as "Mazout."

In the central control room is a temperature recording instrument having a travelling pointer; this instrument is in electrical communication with each floor throughout the building, and also with the more important apartments such as the restaurant, theatre, club and banqueting hall; by operating a number of very small switches, the recording instrument will indicate the temperature in the apartment or section of the building with which the switch corresponds.

Englishmen will be interested to learn that British skill and enterprise have been respon-



New Residence Palace, Brussels: A Bathroom.
M. Michel Polak, Architect.

sible for some of the most important installations in the Residence Palace. The whole of the drainage, plumbing, hot and cold water supply, fire protection, and gas installations were planned and carried out by the English firm, Messrs. Perry and Bayley, of Paris and Brussels.

Three main drainage outlets discharge into the city sewers, each outlet having an intercepting trap, with a fresh-air inlet on the building side. The soil and waste pipes discharge into separate stacks, the waste stacks discharging beneath the grating of a trapped gully. Trap ventilation pipes are connected near to the fittings. Drinking water is supplied throughout the building, from the city mains. During the excavations, many springs of water were tapped. This water is all conducted into a large concrete reservoir just below the level of the basement, but clear of the building; it is then pumped to another concrete storage cistern on the eleventh floor, from which it supplies all the sanitary fittings throughout the building. This water possesses a high degree of purity, it is also less hard than the city water.

All the sectional mains and circuits of the hot and cold water supply installations are controlled by valves situated in the central control room at basement level. The valves are fixed behind marble panels, the nickel-plated wheels projecting in front of the marble; this gives to the control of the water supply a neatness and compactness similar to that of a marble switch-panel in an electricity generating station. The various pumps start and stop automatically in accordance with a low or high water level in the storage cisterns. In case of shortage of water, or of water overflowing and running to waste, an electric bell rings, and a red lamp is electrically illuminated on a marble panel, by which means the engineer-in-charge knows that something is out of order.

The drainage of the garage is arranged in a manner that prevents oil and petrol from being discharged into the city sewers. The total cost in English money of the sanitary, hot and cold water supply, fire protection, and gas installations, including the machinery for compressing the gas, amounted to £86,000. The water in the swimming bath is continually undergoing purification by filters and chlorine treatment, and as the abundant supply of spring water permits of frequent refilling, the contents of the bath are always practically pure.

The building has eleven main staircases, nine staircases for the use of servants, fifty lifts—a number being express lifts which ascend at a speed of 6 ft. 6 in. per second. There are numerous small dinner lifts, by means of which meals may be sent up from the restaurant kitchens, if the occupants do not wish to prepare their own food on various occasions.

There is ample evidence of the exercise of considerable skill in connection with the electric lighting, which has been arranged so that it is in perfect harmony with the furniture and decorations. There are 260 miles of wiring in the various electrical installations. As many as 1,200 workmen were engaged upon the building at one time. The total cost of the Residence Palace amounts to £800,000. The building stands in a select quarter of the city, and within a fortnight of the opening many of the largest and best apartments were let.

New Kent By-pass Road.

The North-East Kent Joint Town-Planning Committee has provisionally approved of a cheme for the construction of a by-pass road n Watling-street from a point between Cobam and Strood to Rainham, including the rovision of another bridge across the Medway at Temple Marsh. The scheme, which is estimated will cost about £1,500,000, as been approved subject to a detailed surey which is now being undertaken by the cal authorities of Rochester, Chatham, and illingham, and subject also to financial conderations.

FETCHAM CHURCH

Like so many other parish churches in England, the church of St. Mary at Fetcham, Surrey, contains work of a great many periods from before the Norman Conquest to the present day. One of the most interesting features is a small splay-sided window high up in the south wall of the nave. This has stuccoed jambs and semi-circular arched head built up with tile-like Roman bricks taken from some former building in the district, where Roman remains are plentiful along the line of the gap in the North Downs, where the River Mole enters the Thames Valley.

That this fragment of the original building should remain aloft supported by late Norman arches and pillars erected about the year 1150 might seem strange if the daring methods of underpinning adopted by the Normans were not well known. The preservation of the roof and the wall tops of an early church while the lower parts of the walls or piers were undergoing alteration or even rebuilding was a problem that the primitive builders often faced and successfully solved. To insert new Norman pillars and arches instead of an old solid wall was probably no greater tax upon the constructional resources of the time than the insertion of a bressummer is now. A gap would be made for each new pillar, and, when they were safely built, the new wrought voussoirs would be inserted one by one in chases cut in the two faces of the old wall. Once the voussoirs were all in place and pinned up hard to the work they were intended to carry, the remaining portions of the old wall, which had served as "centres" to these arch rings, would be demolished in their turn. The new arcade would then be complete except that the soffits of the arches between the two lines of wrought facings would still be rough core and would be finished with lime stucco.

The use of old walls as centres for new arches and the preservation of superstructures persisted for centuries as a tradition of economical building construction, and even quite small fragments of early work were sometimes considered worth saving by these means. In the ruined fragments of the central tower of Rievaulx Abbey the same practice seems to have been adopted, for Norman small-stone masonry is still to be seen above the haunches of the early English springing of the inserted arch. At Exeter Cathedral, too, the pair of Norman transept towers were opened up to the interior of the church by the introduction of large arches under their inner walls. At Fetcham the risks attending these underpinning works are hinted at in the curious bending of the wall as a whole, and of the Norman columns, composed as they are of small stones and wide mortar joints surrounding a rough rubble core, doubtless provided by the material of the demolished wall. A certain amount of patching and some hair cracks testify to the slight deformation that goes on from year to year and century to century in the old circular shafts.

This transformation of an outer wall into an arcade between the old nave and "new" aisle was accompanied at Fetcham by the provision of a tower whose lower story served as a south transept and now contains the organ. In the corner of the tower adjoining the pulpit some stone steps still remain to show how access was obtained to the rood loft through an opening, now blocked up, at the level of the capitals of the Norman pillars.

Another blocked-up opening which may have been intended to give additional opportunities for viewing the ceremonies at the altar exists in the corresponding north jamb of the chancel arch, though in this case the curve of the arched head suggests that it was built in the Early English period.

Opposite the Norman arcade of the nave stands an arcade of two arches rising from a slender octagonal shaft of "Decorated" character; a singularly inappropriate name in this instance, since the pier and arches are devoid of decoration and appear somewhat meagre compared with the many-lobed Norman capitals on the other side of the nave. Spanning the nave is a fine oak roof of trussed rafter type with plastered strips between rafter and rafter and between the vertical ashlar timbers which help to support the rafters and bring their pressures safely on to the inner side of the walls. That no risks of overturning should be incurred, a pair of stout tie-beams were also provided to deal with any lateral thrusts which might escape the partial triangulation of the rafter trusses.

The thirteenth century chancel also contains evidence of many alterations, of which the Perpendicular east window is one. The wooden roof, more complex than that of the nave, is also less effective in direct proportion to its elaboration. The absolute disregard of the successive builders for the style of the earlier craftsmen is remarkable throughout the little church. The Normans planned their arcade in such a manner that the older window stands lopsidedly between the haunches of two of their new arches. The "decorated" arcade makes not the slightest pretence of matching the Norman arcades opposite even in the number of piers and arches. The inserted windows frankly ignore the character of the building they serve to illuminate.

With all these incongruities of detail the sum total of architectural effect remains charming in spite of certain hardnesses of texture and colour provided in modern restorations and additions.

Smooth monotonous areas of neat stucco and highly polished oak in screen and pews do their worst to combat the delightful naïveté of the old work and show how little the atmosphere of the building has been considered in recent repairs. It is, however, to the care of successive restorers that we owe the preservation of so much that is genuine, and if the introductions of recent years fail to do complete justice to artistic harmony, they are infinitely to be preferred to the more drastic form of so-called "restoration" which destroyed all vestiges of ancient art.

THE ORDERS OF ARCHITECTURE*

The late Mr. Phené Spiers's dissertation on the Greek, Roman and Italian Orders of Architecture first appeared in print in 1890. The publishers state in a note to this, the fifth, edition, that when the time came for the fourth edition to go out of print, Mr. Spiers had passed away, but that he had left a number of revisions for the text with the publishers, and these have been incorporated in the present impression, in which the *List of Selected Works* has also been corrected and expanded down to date. The author compiled this standard text-book mainly as a help to architectural students and probationers at the Royal Academy and the R.I.B.A., the Councils of both bodies requiring the production of drawings and setting-out of the Classic Orders in their due and proper proportion as initial tests. The case is much the same with the elementary classes of the A.A. Doubtless all students are well aware of these requisitions and will welcome this new and improved edition of an invaluable text-book. Quite apart from all this, the author's notes on the origin and development of the Classic Orders will interest professional and layman alike. It is quite helpful to get a clear conception of how the great classical forms in stone grew naturally and unconsciously out of the timber post and lintel constructions of the primitive builders, this applying strictly to the Doric and Ionic, which developed coevally, whilst the Corinthian was a thing apart, developing in a time when the Doric and Ionic had reached their culminating forms and were already on the decline. The origin of the Corinthian Order is still in dispute, as the author says, and we can well leave the student to the pros and cons of the various theories which he will find in this work. There are twenty-six plates, of which the majority are of Orders drawn to scale, with an explanatory text to each plate.

* "The Orders of Architecture." By R. Phené Spiers, F.S.A. (sometime Master of the Architectural School of the Royal Academy). (B. T. Batsford, Ltd.) Large quarto (15 in. by 11 in.). Half cloth, 12s. 6d. net.

ARCHITECTS' & BUILDERS' INQUIRY BUREAU

We are glad to give questions and answers, but cannot accept responsibility for contributed replies, especially on legal matters.

May we appeal to our correspondents to submit their queries on paper of a size easily filed, and written as legibly as possible, or, better still, in typewriting?—Ed.

Road Subsidence; Ownership of Drain.

Sir,—A matter of legal liability arises between the owner of some premises facing a public road and the public authorities as to that portion of the drain from the premises between the intercepting chamber and the public sewer. A subsidence has occurred in the road near the footpath, without letting down the surface of the road, and this subsidence is immediately over that portion of the drain in question. The authorities say that it is due to the bad condition of this drain that the subsidence has been caused. The question of the ownership of the drain is not raised—we think it is established that it belongs to the owner of the property; also, we believe he is responsible for it.

Now comes the question raised by the owner's solicitors, which is—How is it possible for the owner to find out if the drain is in a good condition or bad condition as time goes on? It is under the public footpath and roadway, and he cannot open it up periodically to examine it. This being the case, they say the public authority cannot come down on the owner and tell him that through his negligence he has let the drain get into a bad condition and therefore he is liable for the subsidence. Can you give us a ruling on this point and state any cases dealing with such?

We may say that the owner has not yet rebutted the authority's allegation that the drain is the cause of the subsidence—but he has the right to say that the subsidence caused the drain to become broken; it will be most difficult to prove this, probably not possible.

Surveyors.

Overlooking Windows.

Sir,—I am one of a number of householders whose gardens at the end abut on to a factory wall, all the overlooking windows of the factory, which were existing when we bought the property, being glazed with obscure glass, and only a small area opening, bottom hung inwards (this, I believe, being an agreement with the adjoining owners when the factory was built).

A month or so ago several of these windows overlooking our gardens were enlarged and new metal casements fixed, some of which are glazed with ordinary glass, and all are vertically centre-hung. These are thrown open during the daytime, leaving the whole of the opening unobstructed to the view of the factory hands over our gardens, etc. Apart from this, when these windows are open, the casement leaf overlaps into our property by about 1 ft. 6 in.

If, for example, there was a right of way alongside this wall, this overlapping would certainly not be allowed.

Are we, as adjoining owners, entitled to claim that these windows should all be glazed of obscure glass, and that they should all be kept closed; or that casements which only open bottom-hung inwards should be fixed in, thereby keeping the property private and also terminating the obstruction of the 1 ft. 6 in. over our ground?

S. S.

Dampness in Floors.

[Reply to "T. H." August 5.]

Sir,—In your issue of August 19 a letter under this heading has, by what is presumably a printer's error, been attributed to me, unless it so happens that you have another contributor with the same name and initials as myself. I notice also a letter signed "Restoration" commenting upon the suggestion I made in your issue of August 12, also under the above heading. I would like to point out that my sketch showing a horizontal damp-proof course, formed above the level of the existing dampness in a 4½ in. partition wall, was intended to apply only where it is necessary to render such walls with waterproofed cement *on both sides*.

My experience confirms your contributor's view that the vertical rendering of waterproofed cement applied to one face of a wall without a horizontal damp-proof course, and taken to a height of 3 ft. above where the dampness previously showed, is sufficient to prevent any further evidence of dampness upon the face of the wall thus treated. In exceptional cases that sometimes occur, where a thin internal wall is built of very porous materials, without a damp-proof course, and stands upon extremely wet ground, the application of a waterproofed cement rendering to *both* sides of the walls does increase the capillary attraction, and makes it desirable either to carry the renderings on both sides up to the entire height of the room, or to adopt the simple suggestion made in my original reply. Incidentally this correspondence provides a reply to "Architect," who inquired in your August 19 issue concerning a satisfactory alternative to cutting away for and inserting a horizontal damp-proof course in damp old walls.

L. E. Walker.

[Our correspondent of August 19 was another Mr. Walker whose initials, owing to a printer's error, were confused with those of our present correspondent.]

Road Construction.

[Reply to "Drysite," August 26.]

Sir,—I presume that "Drysite" is interested either as a building owner or a builder. It is not clear to me why the local authority have sewered and are now kerbing, unless they are completing the roads after development.

It is not necessary that the kerbs should be laid at the same level. The kerb at "B" could have been nearly 9 in. lower than at "E," if so desired, or there need not have been any filling at "A," but this would have increased the amount of excavation and the cost of construction, and this point was no doubt the determining factor in the design.

Enil.

Silver Grey Facing Bricks.

Sir,—A client desires as a facing brick silver grey facings as sometimes specified for H.M. Board of Works. Can anyone give me particulars of these, approximate cost, and where they can be obtained? H. E.

Damp Course.

Sir,—With reference to this correspondence, "Restoration" is right in saying that about 3 ft. is the height that surface damp in a wall is apt to climb, but there is an important point to watch, i.e., if you make a waterproof surface by waterproofing compound or similar means up to 3 ft., the damp then seems to climb higher, and it is well to go a good foot or so above where damp is showing. Once Caught.

Local Authority and Strip of Freehold Frontage.

Sir,—Could you give me any information which would define the position of a person under the following circumstances:—

"Mr. X" is the freeholder of about half an acre of orchard and cultivated land attached to his residence and bounded by a main road between two provincial towns. The property is situated between the business and residential parts of one of the towns and the adjacent land extensively built on. The local Town Council, in order to carry out a scheme for widening the road at a blind corner skirting the above property, wish to acquire a strip of the frontage of "Mr. X's" land to the extent of about 4 ft. in depth.

(a) What powers, their derivation and limits, are the Council vested with for acquiring private property under the above circumstances?

(b) Can such acquisition be enforced, and, if so, upon what basis is compensation arrived at, and to whom, in the event of disagreement, is appeal made for arbitration?

K. P. D.

Hanging Church Bells.

[Reply to H. B., September 2.]

Sir,—Sturgis's Dictionary of Architecture gives a very clear detail of the bell cage at S. Jean Baptiste de Belleville, which your correspondent may find instructive. According to this detail, which seems to be traditional, the timber work is built in at the bottom only, and all the superstructure thereon stands free, to avoid tortion in the masonry. Student.

Dados for Cinemas and Theatres.

[Reply to J. P., September 2.]

Sir,—A form of dado for these purposes, and of growing popularity, is the asbestos sheet veneered with hard wood. This is fireproof, and some very handsome effects can be obtained. Samples have been steamed and boiled without separating the veneer, and the life of the material should be practically everlasting. 20th Century.

CLEANING WESTMINSTER ABBEY

Under the superintendence of Professor Lethaby and Mr. E. B. Tristram, a process of cleaning is being applied to certain portions of Westminster Abbey, more especially those in which there is good reason for believing the existence of colour in former days. To-day it is possible to picture to oneself, however faintly, the distant time when the interior of Westminster Abbey was literally ablaze with colour—a spectacle compared with which its present appearance would seem dull and dreary to a degree. The first work to be taken in hand, says a writer in the *Manchester Guardian*, was the three Sanctuary Tombs on the north side of the high altar, which, till recently, resembled so many pieces of elaborately carved oak. After many months of careful work, carried on with infinite patience by a practised hand, the varnish applied to their surfaces (probably by Christopher Wren) has been removed, together with the accumulated dirt and grime of generations, and the original colours stand, to a great extent, revealed.

Suspended on the spandrels of the beautiful arcading of the walls of the north and south choir aisles are a number of shields of graceful design, all possessed of deep historical interest. Like the three Sanctuary Tombs, their colours had virtually disappeared from view, engulfed, as it were, in dust and dirt. To-day, to a great extent, those colours stand before us in their original beauty.

Another splendid piece of work which has also been taken in hand is the Chantry Chapel of John Islip, the last of the great builder-abbots of the Abbey. It is decorated with carved representations of the Abbot's arms, his name, and, still more interesting, his rebus. This latter forms a kind of pun on the name Islip, and consists of a slip of a bough and a little man in red breeches slipping therefrom. Till recently these quaint devices were hardly noticeable, and the existence of any colour upon them was unknown. To-day they stand revealed in all their original charm.

With regard to Torrigiano's gates to Henry VII's chapel, with the aid of some specially devised solution, the solid incrustations of years are in process of disappearing, and once more are the great gates appearing with all their old brilliant sheen. The above, says the writer, are only samples of the really remarkable work which is steadily proceeding at the Abbey. In a few years' time the interest of the old building, simply as a result of this careful process of scientific cleansing, will be enhanced by at least 50 per cent.

THE BUILDING TRADE

BOUNDARIES, FENCES AND TREES—VI.

In our last article we were considering the bilities of owners of trees to adjoining ners or to members of the public on the ghway, but there is another aspect of the nership of fences and trees which remains be touched upon, viz., the statutory obli tions as regards fences and trees bounding highway. Section 72 of the Highway Act 35, makes it an offence wilfully to obstruct e free passage of any highway.

In Gully *v.* Smith (1883, 53 L.J.M.C. 35) e appellant was the tenant of land bounded a highway; the highway ran in a cutting d the soil of the appellant's land was sup rted by a retaining wall. There was no dence who had built the wall, but the ap lant had repaired it. It was badly con ucted and in a wet season a portion of wall fell and the soil it retained fell the highway causing a dangerous obstruc n. Notice had been given to the appellant the road authority to remove this obstruc n, but he failed to do so. The magistrates victed the appellant of an offence under Act, and the conviction was upheld on peal. The Court held that the acts of air afforded evidence of ownership and t the appellant, having been repeatedly uested to remove the obstruction and ing failed to do so, was guilty of wilfully tructing the highway notwithstanding his ing done no positive act to cause the ob ruction.

t may here be noted that apart from ligence it appears that where an obstruc has been caused in the highway there o obligation on the owner of the land or ee under sections 65 and 72 of the High Act, 1835, to light that obstruction or to n the public. This appears from the case son and Another *v.* Bray (1917, 1 K.B. *The Builder*, January 19, 1917). re a tree had fallen across a high in a gale of great violence, which found by the County Court judge mount to an act of God, so all element egligence was absent as regards the fall of the tree. The defendant, the tenant farm on which the tree grew, knew ad fallen at about 10.30 the next morn and at about 2 p.m. the road foreman he County Council informed him that ust remove the obstruction. The defend had sent two men, who worked with the nan at the tree, but the removal was effected that day and took four days to plete. The plaintiffs, driving along the at 5 p.m., collided with the tree and ined personal injuries and damage to car, and brought this action alleging gence in the defendant in not having re id the tree or given warning, and the ty Court judge had given judgment for laintiffs on the ground of negligence in ng the tree even for a short time with e to give warning. A Divisional Court sed this judgment, holding that although efendant might have been liable under n 72 of the Highway Act, 1835, for ly obstructing the highway if he had to remove the tree within a reasonable after having been called upon to do so e surveyor of highways, yet no obliga was imposed upon him by the Highway ither to light the tree or to warn per passing along the highway of the ob on. We should, however, hardly re end our readers to neglect to take such aution on the strength of this decision. mere fact that trees are suffered to ct a public footway was held in Walker rner (1875, I Q.B.D. 4) not to consti n offence under section 72 of the High ct, 1835, but there are statutory reme or this. Thus section 65 of the High ct, 1835, provides that if the surveyor hink that any carriageway or cartway is prejudiced by the shade of any hedges or by any trees (except trees planted for ornament or for shelter to any hop garden ground, house, building, or courtyard of the owner thereof), growing in or near such hedges or other fences and that the sun or wind are excluded from such highway to the damage thereof, or if any obstruction is caused in any carriageway or cartway by any hedge or tree any Justice of the Peace may summon the owner (which by section 5 includes the occupier) to show cause why the hedges are not cut or the trees not lopped, and an order may be made that this shall be done, and, in default, penalties are incurred and the surveyor may do the work and the expenses may be recovered from the owner or occupier.

This section only applies where the trees or hedges prejudice the highway by their shade or form an obstruction, but it has recently been supplemented by section 23 of the Public Health Act, 1925, which provides: "Where any tree, hedge or shrub overhangs any street or footpath so as to obstruct or interfere with the light of any public lamp or to endanger or obstruct the passage of vehicles or foot passengers or to obstruct the view of drivers of vehicles the local authority may serve a notice on the owner of the tree, hedge or shrub or on the occupier of the premises on which such tree, hedge or shrub is growing, requiring him to lop or cut the tree, hedge or shrub within 14 days, so as to prevent such obstruction or interference, and, in default of compliance, the local authority may themselves carry out the requisition of their notice, doing no unnecessary damage and may recover summarily as a civil debt the cost from the owner or occupier."

In the case of main roads maintained by a County Council, the powers conferred by this section are to be exercised by the County Council (subsection (2)). By subsection (3) any person aggrieved by any requirement of the local authority or County Council under this section may appeal to a petty sessional court within 14 days after the service of the notice.

This section, it will be seen, applies to trees, hedges and shrubs, but walls, fences and hedges are also dealt with in section 4 of the Roads Improvement Act, 1925. Subsection (1) of this section empowers the Minister of Transport or any County Council or other highway authority, where they are of opinion that it is necessary for the prevention of danger arising from obstruction to the view of persons using the highway to impose restrictions with respect to any land at or near any corner or bend in a highway maintainable by him or them to serve a notice:—

(a) Upon the owner or occupier of the land directing him to alter the height or character of any wall (not being a wall forming part of the structure of a permanent edifice), fence or hedge thereon so as to cause it to conform with any requirements specified in the notice, or (b) upon every owner, occupier or lessee of the land restraining them either absolutely or subject to such conditions as may be specified in the notice, from permitting any building, wall, fence of hedge to be erected or planted on the land.

There are certain provisos as to buildings, and then subsection (2) provides that any restriction imposed under the section while in force shall be binding upon the successors in title to the owner or occupier of the land unless he can prove that when he became owner or occupier he had, after making due inquiries, no reasonable cause to suspect that any such restrictions were in force. We may here interpolate the observation that such restrictions now require registration under the Land Charges Act, 1925 (see section 15, subsection (7)), therefore to prove ignorance, a search of the register would be necessary. It is to be noticed that under subsection (4) compliance with the requirements of a notice is not to be restricted by anything contained in a conveyance, lease or other agreement.

By subsection (3), if a person objects to comply with any requirement contained in the notice or objects to any restriction he can state his objection in writing to the authority by whom the notice was served within 14 days after receipt of the notice, and thereupon the question whether the notice shall be withdrawn as respects any requirement or restriction shall be determined as in the Act provided, that is if the parties so agree by a single arbitrator appointed by them, or, in default of such agreement, by the County Court (see section 9). By subsection (3) of section 9 the arbitrator or the Court can modify the order, requirement or restriction.

By section 4, subsection (5), the person served with a notice may consent to the Minister or other authority doing on his behalf anything necessary for complying with the requirements of the notice, but by subsection (6), subject to the provisions of this section, a person served with a notice and failing to comply with the requirements of the notice or acting in contravention of the notice shall without prejudice to any other proceedings which may be taken against him be guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a penalty not exceeding £5, and any person so convicted shall within such time as the Court may allow do all things necessary to conform to the requirements and restrictions imposed by the notice, and if he fails to do so shall be deemed to commit a continuing offence and shall be liable on summary conviction to a penalty not exceeding 40s. a day for each day on which such failure continues.

By subsection (7) the person served with the notice shall be entitled to recover from the Minister or other authority any expenses reasonably incurred in carrying out the directions contained in the notice, and any person sustaining loss in direct consequence of any requirement, or proving that his property is injuriously affected by any restrictions, if he makes a claim within six months after the service of the notice may recover from the Minister or other authority.

From the wording of the subsection it appears that this time limit is not imposed where it is sought to recover expenses incurred, but only where there has been direct loss or injurious affection, but all these questions are to be determined as indicated above under section 9 by a single arbitrator agreed upon by the parties or, failing such agreement, by the County Court.

It would be an omission in referring to the statutory provision relating to highways if we neglected to call attention to an Act which we think is often overlooked, the Barbed Wire Act, 1893, as of late years an unusual use has been made of barbed wire. Section 3 of this Act provides: Where there is on any land adjoining a highway within the county or district of a local authority a fence made with barbed wire or in or on which barbed wire has been placed and such barbed wire is a nuisance to such highway it shall be lawful for such local authority to serve notice in writing upon the occupier of such land requiring him within a time therein stated (not to be less than one month or more than six months) after the date of the notice to abate such nuisance. If he fails to comply with such notice the local authority can apply to a court of Summary Jurisdiction, and such Court, if satisfied that the said barbed wire is a nuisance to the highway, may by summary order direct the occupier to abate such nuisance, and on failure on his part to obey the order the local authority may do what is necessary in execution

of the order and recover the expenses incurred in a summary manner.

By section 4, where the local authority are the occupier of the land proceedings may be taken by any ratepayer in the district.

By section 2, "barbed wire" means any wire with spikes or jagged projections, and the expression "nuisance" to a highway "as applied to barbed wire" means barbed wire which may probably be injurious to persons or animals lawfully using the highway. It appears to be optional to the local authority to put this Act into force, and they do not appear to be sufficiently active in the matter. From the above definition it is obvious that barbed wire adjoining a highway must be a nuisance, especially to dogs, and besides this statutory provision the use of it lays the occupier liable to action. Apart from the statute there appears to be a civil right to recover damages. In Stewart *v.* Wright (1893, 9 L.T.R. 480), the plaintiff was walking along a footpath when a gust of wind carried his coat against the fence and it was torn. No negligence in the erection of the fence was imputed, but it was held by the County Court judge that the fence was dangerous to the public and a nuisance and the plaintiff was entitled to recover damages.

THE INSTITUTE OF BUILDERS

Following is the list of successes in the 1927 Licentiate Diploma Examination of the Institute of Builders:—

A. Ayres, Rishton.
S. H. Baker, Hove.
W. J. Bennett, Ealing
H. Botsford, Hertford
J. A. Bowen, St. Helens.
S. D. Brand, London.
H. J. Brownjohn, London.
C. E. Carter, London.
T. Caulfield, St. Helens.
E. G. Cheek, Penarth.
A. K. Clark, Tewkesbury.
L. H. Clarke, Stroud.
S. Cleaver, Prescot.
C. G. Cottle, London.
N. V. Cox, Heanor.
R. E. Crewe, London.
T. Croft, Preston.
T. P. Dallow, West Bromwich.
W. F. Dobson, Brighton.
J. N. Duggan, Abergavenny.
G. B. Eckton, Blackburn.
E. R. Ellingham, Welling.
W. D. Freeman, Sutton.
W. W. Fussell, Southampton.
G. G. Gentry, Richmond.
L. J. Gillham, Portslade.
H. V. Gough, Wolverhampton.
I. A. Grant, Dundee.
S. J. Hale, London.
J. W. Haunton, London.
J. J. Hayes, Bristol.
F. Hughes, Westcliffe.
H. Jackson, Chesham.
S. G. Jackson, Southend.
J. H. Johnstone, Reading.
J. W. Jones, Burnley.
A. G. Keeble, Chesham Bois.
W. E. Kelsey, Sheffield.
W. J. Lacey, Hounslow.
L. E. Lowe, Bournemouth.
E. G. Miles, Uxbridge.
G. A. Mills, Bilston.
K. F. Mottram, Birmingham.
R. G. Norman, London.
L. J. Pollard, Stevenage.
R. G. Prebble, London.
A. W. Radford, Nottingham.
S. Rhodes, Bradford.
W. S. Roscoe, Earlestown.
H. J. A. Rudolph, London.
W. A. Sharp, Keighley.
G. F. Symes, London.
R. W. Triggs, London.
H. J. B. Tufton, London.
R. H. Webb, London.
D. J. Williams, Aberystwyth.
W. A. Withers, Bradley-Bilston.
T. Withnell, Leyland.
R. H. Wood, London.

Football Stand, Moseley.

Moseley Rugby Football Club propose to erect a stand on their ground at the Reddings, and a modified scheme has been approved by the local magistrates. Mr. J. A. Harper is the architect.

L.C.C. REPORT ON HOUSING AND RENT RESTRICTION

Through the courtesy of the Clerk to the London County Council we have before us the Joint Report of the General Purposes and Housing Committees of the London County Council, to which the Minister of Health particularly referred when announcing the intention of the Government to continue Rent Restriction as it is, for a further period of one year, and it is an impartial and carefully considered document. The Report, in the first place, contains interesting figures as to the construction of houses and flats in Greater London during the years 1920-1926, and we append the table:—

Houses and Flats Provided by

	LOCAL AUTHORITIES				Housing trusts and public utility Societies.	Private enterprise (houses of all classes).	To
	L.C.C.,	City Corp. and Met. B.C.	Outer London local Authorities.	Total.			
1920	268	169	712	1,149	59	1,434	2,
1921	851	2,059	6,799	9,709	312	2,906	12,
1922	5,497	2,096	4,465	12,058	530	4,319	16,
1923	1,132	525	825	2,482	208	7,578	10,
1924	1,443	360	444	2,247	173	15,021	17,
1925	2,016	805	1,065	3,886	251	19,404	23,
1926	4,669	898	2,735	8,302	466	24,729	33,
Total ..	15,876	6,912	17,045	39,833	1,999	75,391	117,

The Report points out that as regards the 85 Outer London local authorities, over the whole period they have provided little more than the number of houses provided by the Council, whilst in the last three years they have provided little more than half the number provided by the Council. Of the total number of houses and flats (39,833) shown above, provided by local authorities, 27,035 were provided under the Housing Act, 1919; 5,954 under the Act of 1923; 6,267 under the Act of 1924; and 577 were unassisted.

It is explained that the figures for private enterprise relate to houses of all classes, as it is not possible to make any very definite division between working-class and non-working-class houses under this head, for the reason that the rent used to be the test, but very few houses provided by private enterprise are built for letting, nearly all being offered for sale only.

Of the total number of houses and flats erected by private enterprise (75,391), 10,006 were within the County of London; 19,284 were subsidised out of public funds, a State grant being made in 6,445 cases under the Housing (Additional Powers) Act, 1919; 12,814 were subsidised under the Act of 1923; and 25 under the Act of 1924.

As regards the question of Rent Restriction, the most interesting figures are those given in the Report relating to housing progress as compared with the requirements due to increasing population. The Housing Committee reported in 1924 the requirements for working-class accommodation to meet the normal growth of population in Greater London might be computed roughly as 12,500 houses each year. The Report points out that, assuming working-class accommodation to be three-fourths of the total, the number of new houses required each year is 17,000, and this number has been exceeded considerably in the last two years; but taking the number of houses provided in the seven years, the average is only 16,750, or rather less than the estimated number to meet the normal growth of population, and assuming the shortage in 1919 to have been 50,000, there is still a considerable shortage. It is also pointed out that although the estimated proportion of working-class dwellings to others is put at three-quarters, in fact considerably less than one-half of the houses erected have been working-class dwellings. The Report then contains a summary of the provisions of the Acts relating to Rent Restriction, including Part II of the Act of 1923, to which we have recently called attention as affording some safeguards when Rent Restriction is removed, and then comes to the question of the continuation of those Acts.

The Report treats this question remarkably fairly. It recognises that a return to normality in all matters relating to housing is desirable at the earliest date possible, as artificial methods which operate contrary to principles of sound economics and to the laws of supply and demand are in themselves detrimental to the best interests of housing as well as to those of the community generally. It recognises the drawbacks attending restriction; that the fact that the owners are restricted from dealing with their property does throw a burden on the local authorities in the matter of slum clearance and the oversight of properties in a bad condition, for "in the past the principal agent for the removal of insanitary houses and the renewal of obsolete and worn-out houses was the owner." It recognises "that under the protection of the Rent Acts profiteering, sub-letting and overcrowding have assumed proportions that were never contemplated when the Acts were passed, and that the sufferers are in the main those of the poorer classes"; but it is pointed out that at the present moment in view of the house shortage shown above a further displacement of a part of the population might follow the suspension of control and add to the burdens of finding accommodation for those displaced, although, as the Report puts it, it is the matter of choosing the lesser of two evils, it recommends the continuation of Rent Restriction for one year.

The Report, however, points out that the Council's own experience a number of points have arisen under the Rent Acts which call for amendment, and that if any further extension of the Acts beyond December, 1928, should be contemplated by the Government, there would be time before that date for systematic and detailed amendments to be made, and it is suggested that, just as in the matter of new housing a return to normality is being sought by a gradual tapering away of subsidies, so also the Rent Acts might be amended by a graduated policy of relaxation operating at stated intervals.

NEW BUILDINGS IN LONDON

Bermondsey.—Offices.—On a site with the old baths and washhouses once stood in Spa-road, the Bermondsey Borough Council are proposing to erect new municipal offices. The site has been approved by the London County Council, and the sanction of the Ministry of Health has also been received. Messrs. G. Corderoy & Co. are preparing the quantities.

Catford.—Reconstruction.—Under the instructions of the Royal Arsenal Co-operative Society, plans are being prepared for the reconstruction of the Rushey-green branch.

Charing Cross-road. — Premises. — Mr. Charles W. Abrahams, of Wedmore-street, N.1, have just completed the demolition and excavation work at 111, Charing Cross Road, W.C., where new premises are to be erected. Messrs. J. Willmott, of Hornsey, are

builders, and Messrs. Taperell & Haase, of 7, Portland-place, W.1, are the architects.

City-road.—Premises.—With reference to the announcement which appeared in our issue of December 3, 1926, regarding the new premises to be erected for Messrs. Singer, in City-road, Messrs. Ashby & Horner have now secured the building contract. Mr. W. H. Lewis, 11 and 12, Finsbury-square, E.C., is the architect.

Denman-street.—Theatre.—Good progress is now being made in connection with Piccadilly Theatre, Denman-street, W.1. Messrs. Bertie Crewe and E. A. Stone are the architects. The general contractors are Messrs. Griggs & Son, of Victoria-street, S.W.1, and the steelwork is by Messrs. Archibald Dawnay & Sons, Ltd. The Adamite Co. is supplying "Colemanoid."

Dulwich.—Shop.—The Royal Arsenal Co-operative Society, Ltd., are proposing to extend the accommodation of the Lordship-lane branch by adding thereto one further shop, the freehold of which has been purchased.

Lea Bridge-road.—Cinema.—A large super-cinema, with a seating capacity of over 2,500, is to be built on a site adjoining the present Markhouse Cinema, Lea Bridge-road, Leyton, which will be incorporated in the scheme. Mr. George Coles, F.R.I.B.A., of 40, Craven-street, Strand, W.C.2, is the architect. The promoter is Mr. H. Pearl, of the Biograph Theatre, Victoria, S.W.1.

Little Earl-street. — Store. — Messrs. W. Frost & Sons (London) Ltd., are the owners of a site in Little Earl-street, W.C.2, where a new store is to be built. We understand that no architect nor builder has yet been appointed.

Merton.—Enlargement.—The whole of the Royal Arsenal Co-operative Society's premises at 128, High street, Merton, are to be enlarged.

Morden.—Branch.—On a site near the Underground Railway Station, the Royal Arsenal Co-operative Society, Ltd., propose to erect a new branch.

Old Kent-road.—Extension.—The Royal Arsenal Co-operative Society, Ltd., have now completed arrangements for enlargement of their premises at 1, Old Kent-road, S.E.

Peckham.—Shops.—It is stated in the report of the Royal Arsenal Co-operative Society that a building freehold site, at present occupied by three houses, at Nos. 133, 135, 137, Queen's-road, has been acquired and is to be reconstructed to provide a full range of shops.

Peckham.—Extension.—The Royal Arsenal Co-operative Society, Ltd., have entered into contracts under which the Society will obtain possession of four shops adjoining the Rye-lane branch. In acquiring this property the Society will make large extensions to their old premises.

Southall.—Cinema.—Mr. Clifford Aish, of 2, Bedford-street, Strand, W.C.2, is the architect for the new cinema which is to be built at Southall. The cinema will have a seating capacity of 2,000.

Tottenham.—Houses.—Tenders are being invited for the erection of 110 houses and sewerage works in connection with the fourth section of the White Hart-lane housing scheme. Mr. E. C. P. Monson, F.R.I.B.A., of Finsbury Pavement House, 120, Moorgate, E.C.2, is the architect, and the work is for the Tottenham Urban District Council.

Twickenham. — Cinema. — Plans for the "Rialto" cinema are now in course of preparation by Mr. F. W. Kinns, L.R.I.B.A., 14, Broadway, Woking.

Wandsworth-road. — Reconstruction. — To deal more satisfactorily with the development of this site, the Royal Arsenal Co-operative Society has acquired the freehold interest of four houses in Camellia-street, and it is the intention to proceed with the reconstruction of the branch.

Wimbledon-park.—Shops.—A contract has been signed by the Royal Arsenal Co-operative Society for the purchase of four vacant freehold shops and land adjoining in Arthur-road.

MIDLAND BUILDING AND ALLIED TRADES' EXHIBITION, BIRMINGHAM

The second Midland Building and Allied Trades Exhibition—organised by the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce (Inc.)—was opened on Monday at the Bingley Hall, Birmingham, by the Lord Mayor, Alderman A. H. James, C.B.E., J.P. This Exhibition, which will remain open until Saturday, September 17, has as its object the display of the latest developments not only in construction—where there are many new phases to be recorded—but in the allied trades, which are as essential to the builder as the raw materials with which primarily he is concerned. The Lord Mayor, in declaring open the Exhibition, said that the housing problem was not much less acute to-day than it was four or five years ago. In Birmingham, however, they had no reason to regret what they had done, for they might fairly and honestly claim that they were in the vanguard so far as the provision of houses was concerned. Still, more remained to be done, and in that direction the building and allied trades played the most important parts, for without their assistance and sympathetic co-operation, municipalities could hope for but little success. Regarding the Exhibition, he felt that such events were the means of giving impetus to trade by bringing before the public the latest designs in various phases of manufacture and industry. He would declare the Exhibition formally opened. A vote of thanks to the Lord Mayor—proposed by Mr. G. N. Haden, president of the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce—was heartily carried.

The Exhibition this year is a most composite, neat and effective one. Upwards of 70 firms are showing, and the majority of them give working demonstrations, which aid greatly towards effective display. We append some notes on the various products on view:—

Stand 6. H. R. Vaughan & Co., Ltd.—This firm, whose works are at Gateshead-on-Tyne and Preston, show a comprehensive display of the "Sphinx" brand roofing felts and dampcourses, in which they specialise. Four grades are shown of their "Rexoid" pure bituminous roofing, which, we understand, has given splendid results. It is guaranteed waterproof and, being pliable, cannot crack. One of the exhibits—a roof span covered with "Rexoid"—has been exposed to the weather for three years and has lost neither colour nor efficiency. Several types of dampcourses are on view, one of the best being the "Leadcore Bitumen," in which thin sheet lead is combined with a Hessian base, the whole being coated top and bottom with bitumen. We are given to understand that this firm uses bitumen solely and that no tar or any other like waterproofing substance is employed.

Stand 14. Standard Metal Window Co.—Here, by means of an attractive stand, are displayed steel casements, sashes, etc., of every description and for every use. Those contractors interested in the strength and attractive appearance of the metal window should visit this exhibit, where is also to be found a display of wood frames and leaded lights, for use with the steel windows. The works are at Houghton-street, West Bromwich (Telephone: West Bromwich 405), but there are London offices and showrooms at 47, Victoria-street, S.W.1 (Telephone: Victoria 5790)

Stand 17. Midland Joinery Works, Ltd.—This firm, of Burton-on-Trent (Telephone 685), are showing a good selection of wainscot, oak doors and casings, complete with pediment, and entirely British made. Window frames, fitted with steel casements, and specimens of inlaid tops suitable for bar-counters, tables, etc., add to a bright display.

Stand 30. Perkin & Co., Ltd.—This firm are exhibiting their "Rapid" stair housing attachment for spindle moulding machines in operation. This attachment, which sells at a moderate price, is applicable to any make of spindle moulder and, in addition to the rapid production of stair string trenching, will permit of many operations only possible hitherto on overhead routing machines. A pair of 15-rise strings is routed in 25 minutes or less, according to the number of pairs required. We learn that over 500 of these attachments are in use in all parts of the country. Other machines on the stand (mostly under power) include chain and hollow chisel morticer, new type tenoning and scribing machine, 12-in. surface planer, 24-in. band saw, wood trimmer, etc. The works are at Whitehall-road, Leeds. Telephone 27441.

Stand 33.—"Hurry" Water Heater Co.—A type of water heater, the "Dual Purpose," well suited to working-class houses, is on view at this stand. This heater—by means of an ingenious arrangement—may be used either for washing clothes or for giving hot water for the bath on the overflow method. The firm, whose address is 39, Broad-street, Birmingham (Telephone: Central 6026), are also the makers of the "Hurry" geysers and gas- and coal-heated portable coppers for housing schemes. The stand is of particular interest to municipal authorities, many of whom, we understand, have already employed these types of water-heaters on their housing estates.

Stand 36. Drew, Clark & Co.—"Ladders and steps for all purposes" well describes this exhibit, for there are many sizes of their "Diamond" patent extension ladders and patent auto-folding platform steps on view. In addition, there is a display of their more recent device for rapid and economical erecting of scaffolding. This is "Rap-Rig" patent scaffolding, for which it is claimed that it considerably reduces painting costs through its unit system, and speed of erection and its movability. The firm's address is "Diamond" Patent Ladder Works, Leyton, E.10. Telephone: Walthamstow 0458.

Stands 40-42, 64-66. Parker, Winder & Achurch, Ltd.—On stands 40-42, this firm, of Broad-street, Birmingham (Telephone: Midland 2940), are giving a display of concrete and concrete-mixers and equipment. We understand that several of their "Empire" concrete-mixers and some "Excelsior" screening equipment are being used in the Birmingham district, and that inspection of them under working conditions can be arranged. The firm are, we learn, sole concessionaires in the Birmingham district for the aluminous cement—Ciment Fondu. On stands 64-66, Messrs. Parker, Winder & Achurch's "Eagle" patent combination grates are being shown. The grates combine economy with convenience, and are very suitable for the small house. The firm are also showing various manufactures of Messrs. Scott & Simcock. These comprise:—Polished black and white floor tiles, polished surrounds for fireplaces, patent expanded concrete fencing in panels of 6 ft. × 4 ft. high, coloured glazed bricks in concrete, and glazed wall lining sheets for bathrooms, halls, etc.

Stands 38-39. Samuel Smith & Sons, Ltd.—The makers of the patent "Foresight" Range and the new "Foresight" Junior Combination Stove are exhibiting a complete display of modern grates, ranges, etc., commencing with the barless fitment, and showing grates or ranges to meet every need. They are drawing particular attention to the new "D" series of "Foresight" ranges, which show this range as of the closed pattern. Many advantages are claimed for this new model, there being no dividing partition to mar the hob space, and the doors are made detachable, and can be taken off and replaced at will. Notice is also brought to the No. 56 flat tile register as something new and effective in register grates. The address is Beehive Foundry, Smethwick, and

41, Colmore-row, Birmingham. Telephones: Smethwick 400, and Birmingham Central 6060.

Stand 46. Roberts, Glazebrook & Co., Ltd.—This firm, of Tyseley, Birmingham (Telephone: Acock's Green 498), are showing many types and shades of their paints and glazes, one of the most interesting being the "Permoglaze," a liquid glaze for walls, which is shown applied in a practical way to walls, plaster, concrete, ironwork, etc. The hard, tile-like surface demonstrates the usefulness of this product in places where the utmost cleanliness is required. Those interested in the protection of iron and steel structures, etc., will find an appeal in the "Carbolite" metal paint, which is most successful, we understand, in the prevention of rust.

Stands 26, 43-45. Goodman & Co.—On Stand 26, this firm, of Birmingham, are showing examples of general building materials not included on their other and larger exhibit, which is mainly devoted to concrete. They are calling special attention to a new method of securing wooden floors to a concrete base, by means of the "Bull-Dog" floor clip, for which they are the local agents. On their larger stand, 43-45, are shown numerous examples of cast-stone in various textural finishes that have for over two years been exposed to the weather. Various kinds of stucco are also on view, pleasing in texture and character and guaranteed not to crack. "Atlas White" Portland cement also features largely in the exhibit.

Stands 47-48. Horrell & Bowman, Ltd.—This firm has a very good display of "Triplex" grates. These, we understand, are very economical in operation, and, being guaranteed and scientifically constructed, there is nothing to go wrong. There are on display also a number of styles of fireplaces and mantel-pieces suitable for sitting-rooms. These are set with the attractive "Lava Lustra" tiles, which produce a shot effect, the fireplace being framed in mahogany of fine quality and graining. This firm's address is at 508-10, Moseley-road, Birmingham. Telephone: South 1636.

Stands 52-53. The Portland Cement Selling and Distributing Co., Ltd.—Greaves, Bull & Lakin (Harbury Works), Ltd., is one of three producing plants, of which the other two are the Ship Canal Portland Cement Manufacturers, Ltd., and the Holborough Cement Co., Ltd., situated respectively on the Ship Canal and the River Medway. The distributing company for these three plants is the Portland Cement Selling and Distributing Co., Ltd., of 20, Buckingham-gate, S.W.1. The symbol of this service is the "Red Triangle." All three cements can be supplied in 1-cwt. non-returnable paper sacks as ordinary Portland cement or rapid hardening cement, both of which are of the highest and dependable quality.

Stand 55. Simplex Floor Planing and Treatment Co., Ltd.—This firm, whose address is at 7, Finch-street, E.1 (Telephone: Central 6651), has an exhibit of patent electrically-driven machines for planing, sandpapering and polishing wooden floors. These machines can be used on all types of flooring, and the record of contracts satisfactorily carried out—which includes the levelling of the floor of the Inner Temple—is impressive. The machines on this exhibition are under power.

Stand 61. Expanded Metal Company, Ltd.—The exhibit of this firm, of York Mansions, Petty France, S.W.1 (Telephone: Victoria 8809), consists of samples of the company's various products, with photographs of a few representative works carried out on its systems. These products are known by the designation "Expamet," and the "Expamet" expanded steel reinforcement has been used extensively for over thirty years for concrete roads, foundations, paving, etc. Special attention is drawn to the "Ribmet" product for concrete and plaster work, which is a combined reinforcement and centering. The Birmingham representative of this firm is Mr. R. Spencelayh, at Well-lane, Allison-street. Telephone: Central 6795.

Stands 62-3. J. Sagar & Co., Ltd.—The display of this firm—whose works are at Halifax—is a most interesting one. First amongst their exhibits is the new double-spindle recessing machine (A.C.J.), for stair strings. This trenches or recesses the housings in stair strings, as required, in the manufacture of all kinds of staircases. Among the other machines under power are the semi-automatic chain-cutter and hollow-chisel mortising machine (A.C.O.), light type, for all kinds of mortising in hard or soft woods, and the (1Z2) pattern for general mortising in hard or soft woods. On show also is the chain-feed edging and sawing machine (A.C.F.), for ripping and edging boards straight and true at high-feeding speeds.

Stands 67-68. Rowe Bros. & Co., Ltd.—This firm, of Berkley-street, Birmingham, are specialising in high-grade sanitary fittings, grates and ranges for domestic and public buildings, rain-water pipes, tanks, etc., and lead sheets, white and red leads, oils, colours, etc. These are on view, as is also a new method of jointing satisfactorily thin copper tubing by means of a lead-filled joint, which ensures watertightness.

Stand 72.—Scaffolding (Great Britain), Ltd.—This firm are exhibiting their well-known tubular steel scaffolding, which may be used for all exterior and interior work. They have also one section of heavy suspended scaffolding, for use on steel-frame buildings. The units form a continuous scaffold right round the building, and the type of machine shown is the outcome of years of research and practical experience. Samples of "Conform" steel shuttering are also on exhibition, this for concrete retaining walls and centering. While the firm's head office is at 43, Lansdowne-road, Stockwell, S.W.8, they have a Birmingham office at 252, Highgate-road. Telephone: Victoria 187.

Stands 73-74. Celotex Company of Great Britain, Ltd.—A most attractive stand is that of Messrs. Celotex, whose exhibit is in the form of a Pavilion lined inside and out with this product. Celotex is too well known to require description, but it may be recapitulated that it is an insulating building board manufactured from Bagasse—the fibre of sugar-cane. It is, we learn, waterproof, vermin-proof, scientifically sterilised, and inherently durable. The following are among its main uses: Heat, cold, and damp-proof lining for walls and ceilings; sound-deadening; acoustical correction; roof insulation; exterior lining; plaster-base, etc. It has a mat-textured surface which provides an attractive finish when decorated with paint, stain, or distemper; alternatively, it may be left natural, its golden tan colour having a pleasing effect. We understand that production has increased from 12,000,000 square feet in 1921 to 350,000,000 in 1926-1927.

Stand 76. Frederick Parker, Ltd.—This Leicester firm are displaying a comprehensive range of road-making and quarrying plant. Their latest piece of plant is on view for the first time, this being the 10-cwt. "Monarch" hoist and engine. This can be used anywhere, as it is run in conjunction with a 3½ h.p. Lister petrol engine. Features of this machine are the band brake and cone clutch. Among other exhibits is the Parker O.C. mixer. This is a new model of 7 cubic feet capacity, notable for unusual lightness, compactness and rigidity. Power by 3½ h.p. Lister engine. It has an open type drum, having internal blades to ensure "perfect mixing and no grading." The loading hopper is of the accepted Parker design, giving a very light lift. The machine is convertible "on the spot" from side to end loading by a simple operation.

Stand 77. D. Anderson & Son, Ltd.—The main exhibit of this firm—whose factories for the making of the "Red Hand" products are at Stretford, Manchester, and London and Belfast—is the showing of the actual construction of a "Belfast" roof covered with 2-ply "Rok" and having a gutter formed in the felt. The roofing exhibits include "Rok" roofing, which was, we understand, selected for the Australian Government buildings, Canberra. The firm's mineral-surfaced "Rok" and "Rok-Flextile" strip shingles are supplied in strips which, when laid, give the appearance and solidity of slates or tiles. A variety of dampcourses also are on view.

Stands 87-88. Interoven Stove Co., Ltd.—On the attractive stand on which this firm, of 156, Charing Cross-road, W.C.2 (Telephone: Regent 2426-7), are exhibiting their products, cooking demonstrations are given daily with the "Super-Interoven." The exhibit includes "Interoven" and "Super-Interoven" convertible cooking and heating stoves (Pascall's Patents), for cooking all the meals, baking bread and pastry, and giving ample supply of hot water for baths and domestic purposes. It is then instantly convertible from cooking stove to an open-fire sitting-room grate. "Bewty" expanding barless fire fronts (Pascall's Patent), for modernising old-fashioned sitting- and bedroom grates at a small cost, and wrought welded range boilers of every description, etc., are also on view.

Stands 98-99. The "Builder," Ltd.—At an attractive stand, decorated in black and white, copies of *The Builder* and of *Architecture* may be obtained. This latter publication will deal in its next issue with cinema design and construction, with numerous plans and elevations of recently-built cinema-theatres. Books relative to the architectural profession and the building trade are also displayed and sold on this stand, including "Estimating for Builders," by J. H. Barns, F.I.O.B., the newest book on the subject; "The Law Relating to Dilapidations and Waste," by W. T. Creswell, Lic.R.I.B.A., Associate (late Fellow) of the Surveyors' Institution, Barrister-at-Law—a book which every architect, builder, surveyor and estate agent needs; "Houses with Three and Four Bedrooms"—a series of illustrations and plans; "Bungalows"; "Old London Illustrated," being a collection of valuable illustrations by the late H. W. Brewer, with descriptive matter by H. A. Cox, F.C.A., dealing with "Old London"; and "Approximate Estimating," by Alan W. Davson, F.S.I.

Stand 101. John Fowler & Co. (Leeds), Ltd.—The Fowler 7/5 hoisting mixer, comprising a standard mixer with power-operated loading skip, capable of turning out 5 cubic feet of mixed concrete per batch, and a winding drum and hoist mounted on the same frame and independently driven by a 5 h.p. Petter paraffin engine, which has ample power to run both mixer and hoist simultaneously, is on view at this stand. The Fowler tilting drum mixer, which may be used for both concrete and plaster, and whose capacity is 4½ cubic feet of unmixed materials, giving 3½ cubic feet of mixed concrete, is also shown. It has extra strong design, with channel frame and disc wheels, and an improved drum base and mixing blades, which will thoroughly mix hair, plaster, mortar, or first coat pebble dash as well as ordinary concrete. The firm's telephone number is Leeds 21641-2.

Stand 102. Sharp Bros. & Knight, Ltd.—This Burton-on-Trent firm is displaying several lines of good English-made doors and standard casement and sash windows. Mantelpieces, cupboards and dressers, and entrance gates of good construction are shown. This firm—which was founded in 1837—also manufactures shop-fronts in all woods, bank and bar counters and fittings, panelling in all hard woods, etc. Photographs and designs will be shown on request. Telephone: Burton 350.

Contractor's Estate.

Mr. James William Guthrie, of Beechwood avenue, Darlington, contractor, left £18,19[illegible] (net personalty £11,479).

RATES OF WAGES IN THE BUILDING TRADE

[Every endeavour is made to ensure accuracy but we cannot be responsible for errors.]

	Masons	Brick-layers.	Car-penters Joiners	Plas-terers.	Slaters.	Plum-bers.	Pain-ters.	Lab-ourers.
lare	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
ngton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
on	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
ick	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
cham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
rd (Kent)	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
gton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
n-under-Lyne	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
bury	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
am	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
ury	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
ley	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
staple	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
w-in-Furness	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
gstoke	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
rd	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
ick	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
ill	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
nhead	1/10	1/10	1/10	1/11	1/10	1/10	1/9½	1/4½
ngham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
p Auckland	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
burn	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
pool	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
n	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
emouth	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
ford	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
ford-on-Avon	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/3½	1/0½
tree	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
wood	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
water	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
ington	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
ton	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
ol	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
sgrove	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
yard	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0½
ay	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
ley	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
n-on-Trent	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
on	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
ridge	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
rbury	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
ff	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
le	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
am	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
nsford	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
enham	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
er	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
erfield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
ey	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
cester	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/4	1/1
on	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
easter	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
htry	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
brook	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
er	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
gton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
gh	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
es	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/3½	1/0½
bury	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
ester	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
ester	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
ng	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
court	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
ld	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
vich	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
y	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
m	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
burne	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
m. (Mon.Val.)	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/6	1/2½
nth	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
ham	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
owe	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
tone	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
p	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
ster	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/5½	1/2
ning	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
t	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
am	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Yarmouth	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
y	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
rd	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
t	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
iden	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
ate	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
ools	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
h	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
gs	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
d	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
ford	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
rd	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/5	1/1½
Bay	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
d	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
don	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
sfield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
nton	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
gdon	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Wight	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0½
	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
y	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
ng	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
minster	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Lynn	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
er	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
gton Spa	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½

	Masons	Brick-layers.	Car-penters Joiners	Plas-terers.	Slaters	Plum-bers.	Pain-ters.	Labourers
Leeds	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Leicester	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Leighton Buzzard	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Lichfield	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Lincoln	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Littlehampton	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Liverpool	1/10	1/10	1/10	1/11	1/10	1/10	1/9½	1/4½
Llandudno	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Llanelly	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
London:								
12 m. radius	1/9½	1/9½	1/9½	1/9½	1/9½	1/9½	1/8½	1/4½
12–15 m. radius	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/8	1/4
Loughborough	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Lowestoft	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Luton	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Macclesfield	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Maidstone	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Malvern	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Manchester	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Mansfield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Margate	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Market Harb'rough	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Matlock	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Melton Constable	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
Melton Mowbray	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Merthyr Tydfil	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Middlesbrough	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Newark	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Newbury	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Newcastle-on-Tyne	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Newcastle-ur-Lyme	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
New Forest	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Newmarket	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Newport, Mon.	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Northampton	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Norwich	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Nottingham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Nuneaton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Oakham	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Oldham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Oxford	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Paignton	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Peterborough	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Plymouth	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/7	1/3½
Pontypridd	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Portsmouth	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Preston	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Ramsgate	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Reading	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Redcar	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Redditch	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Reigate	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Retford	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Ripon	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Rochdale	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Rochester	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Rugby	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Saffron Walden	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
St. Albans	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
St. Helens	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3
Sawbridgeworth	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Saxmundham	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0½
Scarborough	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Sevenoaks	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Sheffield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Shrewsbury	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Sittingbourne	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Southampton	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Southend-on-Sea	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Southport	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
South Shields	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Stevenage	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Stockport	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Stockton-on-Tees	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Stoke-on-Trent	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Stourbridge	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Stourport	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Stowmarket	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Stratford-on-Avon	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Stroud	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5	1/1½
Sunderland	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Swaffham	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
Swansea	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Swindon	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/5	1/1½
Tamworth	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Taunton	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Thetford	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Torquay	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Totnes	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/4½	1/1
Trowbridge	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/3½	1/0½
Tunbridge Wells	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Uttoxeter	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Wakefield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Walsall	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Wallsend	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Warminster	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Warrington	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Warwick	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Wells (Norfolk)	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
Welwyn Gar. City	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
West Bromwich	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Weston-sup.-Mare	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Weymouth	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/1
Whitby	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Wigan	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Winchester	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Windsor	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Wisbech	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Wolverhampton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Woodbridge	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Worcester	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Worksop	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Worthing	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Wrexham	1–7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Wroxham	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
Wymondham	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0½
York	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½

(For rates of wages in the Building Trade in Scotland see page 409.)

CONTRACTS, COMPETITIONS, &c.

For some contracts still open, but not included in this List, see previous issues. Those with an asterisk are advertised in this number. Certain conditions beyond those given in the following information are imposed in some cases, such as that advertisers do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender; that a fair wages clause shall be observed, that no allowance will be made for tenders; and that deposits are returned on receipt of a bona-fide tender unless stated to the contrary.

The date given at the commencement of each paragraph is the latest date when the tender, or the names of those willing to submit tenders, may be sent in; the name and address at the end is the person from whom or place where quantities, forms of tender, &c., may be obtained.

Following is a list of abbreviations :—Borough Surveyor, B.S.; Borough Engineer, B.E.; District Surveyor, D.S.; Clerk, C.; Town Clerk, T.C.; County Engineer, C.E.; County Surveyor, C.S.; County Architect, C.A.; Surveyor, S.; Engineer, E.; Borough Architect, B.A.; Architect, A.

BUILDING. PAINTING, ELECTRIC LIGHTING, HEATING, ETC.

SEPT. 12.—**Barnsley.**—ALTERATIONS.—Also additions to Racecommon-rd., Council school and to Grove-st., Council school, Barnsley, for E.C. Dyson, Cawthorne & Coles, architects, 10, Regent-st.

SEPT. 12.—**Billingham.**—HOUSES.—120 on Clarence-rd., for U.D.C. Kitching & Archibald, architects, 21, Albert-rd., Middlesbrough.

SEPT. 12.—**Calne.**—MARKET.—Cattle market at Wenhill, for T.C. W. H. Bateman, F.S.I., L.R.I.B.A., B.S. Dep. £1 1s.

SEPT. 12.—**Carnmoney.**—Memorial hall at Carnmoney, for the select Vestry of Carnmoney Parish church. W. D. R. Taggart, architect, Scottish Provident-buildings, Belfast.

SEPT. 12.—**Edinburgh.**—DEMOLITION.—Of Secondary school buildings, at Leith Academy, Duke-st., for E.C. Reid & Forbes, A's, 7, Ainslie-pl.

SEPT. 12. — **Glasgow.** — ELECTRICAL INSTALLATION. —Lighting in connection with the new halls for Bridgeton, for T.C. D. Stenhouse, T.C.

SEPT. 12. — **Hampton.** — HOUSES. — Erection and completion of 8 (2 blocks of 4) in Malvern-rd., Hampton, for the U.D.C. Sidney H. Chambers, Surveyor to the Council, Public Offices, Hampton, Middx. Dep. £2 2s.

SEPT. 12.—**Horden.**—WALL.—Part boundary wall for Horden Colliery recreation ground, approximate length 280 yds., for Colliery Welfare Association. W. Johnson, Engineer's office, Horden Colliery.

SEPT. 12. — **Horsham.** — COTTAGES. — 9 pairs of non-parlour cottages on council's housing site at Ifield-rd., Crawley, for R.D.C. W. R. Guilford, 42, Albion-terr. Dep. £1 1s.

SEPTEMBER 12. — **London.** — EXTENSION. — Of the Central Library, Spa-rd., Bermondsey. F. Ryall, Town Clerk, Town Hall, Spa-rd., S.E.16. Dep. £2 2s.

SEPT. 12.—**Nottingham.**—MARKET.—Covered Market in King Edward-st., for T.C. T. Wallis Gordon, City E. and S. Dep. £2.

SEPT. 12. — **Oakengates.** — BUILDING. — Pumping station and small mess room, together with foundations for engines and other machinery, at Hilton Bank waterworks, Sheriffhales, for U.D.C. John Taylor & Sons, engineers, Caxton House, Westminster, S.W.1. Dep. £5.

SEPT. 12. — **Preston.** — HOUSES. — 450 on Callons House farm estate, for C.B. W. Platt, B.E. and S. Dep. £2.

SEPT. 12.—**Sandwich.**—HOUSES.—14 non-parlour type at Boatman's Hill, for T.C. R. Saunders, B.S., the Barbican. Dep. £2.

SEPT. 12.—**Scarborough.**—EXTENSIONS.—To buildings at generating station, for T.C. Messrs. May & Hawes, Consulting Engineers, 36, Victoria-st., Westminster, S.W. 1. Dep. £2.

✱SEPT. 12.—**Tiverton.**—WAR MEMORIAL LIBRARY. —Erection of, at Tiverton, for the Trustees. Dixon & Bamsey, A.'s, 25, St. Peter-st., Tiverton. Dep. £1 1s.

SEPT. 12.—**West Bromwich.**—HOUSES.—12, on land Dudley-st., Swan Village, for C.B. A. D. Greatorex, B.S.

SEPT. 12.—**West Cork.**—HEATING.—Central heating installations at new hospitals, now in course of erection at Clonakilty and Skibbereen, for County Board of Public Assistance. J. J. O'Crowley, architect, Clonakilty.

SEPT. 12.—**York.**—CONVENIENCES.—For ladies, at St. Sampson's-sq., for T.C. F. W. Spurr, City E. Dep. £2 2s.

SEPT. 12. — **York.** — EXTENSION. — Of bus garage, Piccadilly, for T.C. F. W. Spurr, City E. Dep. £2 2s.

SEPT. 13. — **Bentley-with-Arksey.** — HOUSES. — 144 semi-detached parlour type houses, Bentley for U.D.C. P. C. Woodhall, architect. Dep. £1.

SEPT. 13. — **Bentley-with-Arksey.** — ELECTRICAL FITTING.—Tubing, wiring and electrical fitting of 114 houses in Bentley, for U.D.C. P. C. Woodhall, E.

SEPT. 13. — **Chesham.** — HOUSES. — 100 houses (parlour and non-parlour) on housing site at Pond-park, also construction of roads and surface water drains and sewers in connection therewith, for U.D.C. A. Clarke, architect, Addison-rd.

SEPT. 13.—**Cranbrook.**—HEATING.—Materials and fittings, and for work to be done in connection with proposed formation of lavatories, bathroom, etc., and installation of central heating in connection with the Tramp wards at Union House, for B.G. E. Clark, C.

SEPT. 13. — **Hemel Hempstead.** — HOUSES.—Erection of 48 in blocks of 4, on the Elephant Farm estate, for the Hemel Hempstead Corporation. A Murray-Smith, A.M.Inst.C.E., Borough Surveyor, Market-sq., Hemel Hempstead. Dep. £2 2s.

SEPTEMBER 13. — **Isleworth.** — EXTENSIONS.— Erection of 6 classrooms at Isleworth Town schools, for the Education Committee. The Secretary, Heston & Isleworth E.C., Council House, Hounslow. Dep. £2 2s.

SEPT. 13. — **London.** — LANTERN LIGHT. — Renewal of over the ladies' 2nd-class swimming bath and other work in connection therewith, at the Central Baths, Finchley-rd., N.W. 3, for the B.C. B.E. and S., Town Hall, Haverstock-hill, N.W.3.

SEPT. 13. — **Manchester.** — HEATING. — Senior schools and infants' schools at Cottage Homes, Styal, Handforth, near Manchester, for B.G. E. Hargreaves, Superintendent of Works, Union Offices, All Saints'.

SEPTEMBER 13.—**Salford.**—SCHOOL.—Erection of Public elementary school. Secretary for Education, Education Office, Salford. Dep. £1 1s.

SEPT. 14.—**Belfast.**—RAILINGS.—2,100 lineal yds. of wrought iron railing along the riverside boundary of the Lagan Boulevards, for C.B. City S.

SEPTEMBER 14.—**Boston.**—REPAIR.—To cottage and out-buildings at Cook's Lock, Woodville-rd., Boston. F. S. Robins, 6, Bridge-st.

SEPT. 14. — **Dublin.** — ALTERATIONS. —Also additions to St. Peter's National Schools, Whitefriar-st., for Rev. W. J. Brennan, and the Carmelite Community. Foley & O'Sullivan, architects and civil engineers, Grafton-chambers, 102-3, Grafton-st. Dep. £5 5s.

SEPT. 14.—**Inverness.** — RECONSTRUCTION. — Of Northern Infirmary, Inverness. J. Burnet, Son' & Dick, 239, St. Vincent-st., Glasgow. Dep. £1 1s.

SEPT. 14.—**Manchester.**—BATHS.—Public baths at Chorlton-cum-Hardy, for T.C. City A. Dep. £1 1s.

SEPT. 14. — **Newmarket.**— NEW BUILDINGS AND DRAINAGE SCHEME.—At the Fever Hospital, Fordham-rd., Exning, for the Newmarket and Moulton Joint Hospital Board. S. J. Ennion, Clerk to the Board, Deva-chambers, Newmarket. Dep. £2 2s.

SEPT. 14.—**Parkhurst (I of W.).**—ALTERATIONS.— At Poor Law Institution, for B.G. The Master.

SEPT. 14.—**Plymouth.**—BUILDING.—Boys' quarters at Didworthy Sanatorium, near Brent, for C.B. J. Wibberley, B.E., S. and A. Dep. £2 2s.

SEPTEMBER 14. — **Reigate.** —HOUSES.—Erection of 13 pairs of parlour houses in Smoke-la. The Town Clerk, Municipal-buildings, Reigate. Dep. £3 3s.

SEPT. 14.—**Sowerby.**—HOUSES.—50, on Beechwood housing site, for U.D.C. J. Eastwood, S.

SEPT. 14.—**Trowbridge.**—ADDITIONS.—Two W.C.'s at Town Bridge convenience, Stallard-st., for U.D.C. E. and S.

SEPT. 15.—**Belfast.**—SCHOOL.—Public elementary school in Mersey-st., for C.B. Education architect, Victoria-st. Dep. £2 2s.

SEPT. 15.—**Belfast.**—HEATING.—Low pressure hot water system at Wolfhill Public Elementary school, for C.B. Education A., Victoria-st. Dep. £1 1s.

SEPT. 15.—**Belfast.**—STORES.—In May's Market, for C.B. City S.

SEPTEMBER 15.—**London.**—REPAIRS.—Also redecorative works to certain houses in Council's housing estate at Charlton, for Greenwich B.C. B.E.

SEPT. 15. — **London.** — LAVATORIES. — Erection of 3, for the Dulwich Liberal and Radical Club The Secretary.

SEPT. 15.—**Royton.**—SCHOOL.—New Central school, for Lancashire E.C. S. Wilkinson, F.R.I.B.A., 16, Ribblesdale-pl., Preston. Dep. £2.

SEPT. 16.—**Ballinrath.**—HOUSES.—Seven and six out-offices on lands of Ballinrath and Ballynakill, for Irish Land Commission. J. T. Brennan, Secretary, Upper Merion-st., Dublin. Dep. £1.

SEPT. 16. — **Belfast.** — RECONSTRUCTION WORKS. — At Custom House, for Government of Northern Ireland. Secretary, Ministry of Finance, 15, Donegall-sq., West. Dep. £1.

SEPT. 16. — **Bristol.** — EXTENSIONS. — Also alterations to dining hall at the Southmead Hospital, Westbury-on-Trym, for T.C. T. S. Lamb, C., St. Peter's Hospital.

SEPTEMBER 16.—**Bristol.**—HOUSES.—Woodcote-rd., Fishponds, 10 houses; Henshaw-rd., Fishponds, 24 houses; Lena-st., Easton, 1 house; for T.C. L. S. McKenzie, City E. and S., Housing Department, 51, Prince-st.

SEPT. 16.—**Folkestone.**—HOUSES.—Erection of 38 (second section of new scheme) for the Corporation of Folkestone. A. E. Nichols, M.Inst.C.E., Borough Engineer, Corporation Offices, Folkestone. Dep. £2 2s.

SEPTEMBER 16.—**Leeds.**—TRADES.—Joiner's work, bricklayer's work and materials and plumber's work for the institutions at Bramley, Holbeck and Rothwell, for B.G. J. H. Ford, C., 11, South-parade.

SEPT. 16. — **Liverpool** — SUB-STATION. — Electric, Donaldson-st., Everton, for T.C. Land Steward and Surveyor.

✱SEPT. 16.—**London.**—ROOF REPAIRS.—Executing the necessary repairs in lead sheet to roof valleys and guttering of the Power House at 60, Eden-grove, Holloway, N. 7, for the Islington Borough Council. Borough Electrical Engineer, 60, Eden-grove, N.7.

SEPT. 16.— **Nottingham.** — HOUSES.— 804 of small type on the Bulwell Hall estate, for T.C. T. Cecil Howitt, architect, 58-59, Long-row. Dep. £1.

SEPT. 16.—**Nottingham.**—SHOPS.—6 shops, Wollaton Park estate, and 10 shops Colwick-rd., estate, for T.C. T. Cecil Howitt, A., 58-59, Long-row. Dep. £1.

SEPTEMBER 16.—**Skegness.**—NEW ENGINE HOUSE, ETC.—Erection of a new engine house, the construction of foundations for pumping machinery and other work at the pumping station, Welton-in-the-Marsh, for the U.D.C. Percy Griffith, M.Inst.C.E., F.G.S., Consulting Engineer, 39, Victoria-st., Westminster, S.W.1.

SEPTEMBER 17.—**Braithwell.**—HOT WATER INSTALLATION.—At new school, for the West Riding Educati Committee. Education Department, County Ha Wakefield.

SEPT. 17.—**Bwlchnewydd.** — HOUSE. — Ministe house. W. H. Brown, Pwlldyfarch, Talog-rd.

SEPTEMBER 17.—**Dunscroft.**—HOT WATER I STALLATION.—At new school, for the West Ridi Education Committee. Education Departme County Hall, Wakefield.

SEPTEMBER 17.—**Fairburn.** — HOT WATER I STAILATION.—Alterations and additions to l pressure hot water installation at Fairburn Coun school, for the West Riding Education Committ Education Department, County Hall, Wakefield.

SEPTEMBER 17.—**Goole.**—POINTING.—To walls Goole Pasture-rd., Council school, for West Ridi E.C. Education Department, County Hall, Wak field.

SEPT. 17.—**Knaresborough.** — ADDITIONS. — Alte tions and additions to institution premises at Stoc well-rd., for B.G. S. Blenkhorn, architect, We minster Bank-chambers.

✱SEPT. 17.—**London.** — CENTRAL HEATING A HOT WATER SUPPLY. — Installation of, includi steam boiler, clarifier, etc., to be erected at the Lewi ham Hospital, for the Guardians. Guardians' Offic 394, High-st., Lewisham, S.E. 13, or George Martin, M.I.Mech.E., Consulting Engineer, 33, Arra road, Catford, S.E.6.

SEPT. 17. — **Markethill.** — SCHOOL. — Publ elementary school for Armagh Regional E.C. Capt G. D. Taylor, architect, English-st., Armagh. De £3 3s.

SEPT. 17. — **Newquay.** — PREMISES. — Mason premises at St. Michael's-rd. P. E. Stephen A.R.I.B.A., A. and S., Midland Bank-chambe Falmouth. Dep. £1 1s.

SEPTEMBER 17.—**Silkstone.**—SCHOOL.—New scho for 130 children at Silkstone, for the West Ridi Education Committee. Education Departme County Hall, Wakefield.

SEPT. 19.—**Aylsham.**—COTTAGES.—Erpingham, Oulton, 4; Stratton Strawless, 2; Wickmere, 2, R.D.C. E. R. Larner, surveyor, 24, King's-rd., Ea Dereham. Dep. 10s.

SEPT. 19.—**Billingham.**—HOUSES.—Buildings depot purposes and two houses, on site adjoini Belasis-la., Haverton Hill-on-Tees, for U.D. Kitching & Archibald, A.'s, 21, Albert-rd., Middl brough.

SEPT. 19. — **Dunoon.** — ALTERATIONS. — A adaptations at post office and telephone exchan for H.M.O.W. Surveyor, H.M. Office of Works, 12 George-st., Edinburgh. Dep. £1 1s.

SEPT. 19—**Enniskillen.**—SHOPS.—Two combined sho and houses at Darling-st., Enniskillen, for J. War J. Donnelly, M.R.I.A.I., architect, Enniskillen.

SEPT. 19.—**Glasgow.**—PLUMBING.—At several buil ings, etc., in connection with erection of Mearnski Sanatorium, Mearns, for T.C. D. Stenhouse, T. Dep. £5.

SEPT. 19.—**Hertford.**—PAINTING.—External, of houses on Camps Hill estate, at Sele-rd., for T.C. B

SEPT. 19. — **London,** — FOUNDATIONS. — Co struction of, for a block of dwellings, at Ossulsto st., St. Pancras, for the L.C.C. Architect to Council, The County Hall (Room No. 3), Westmins Bridge, S.E.1. Dep. £2.

SEPT. 19.—**Nottingham.**—LIBRARY.—Branch libra and reading-room, Sneinton-boulevard, for T.C. Wallis Gordon, City E. and S. Dep. £2.

SEPT. 19.—**Plymouth.**—ROOFING.—Steel roofing stone-breaker screening plant and shed for brok stone at Prince Rock depot, for C.B. J. Wibberl B.E., S. and A. Dep. £2 2s.

SEPT. 19. — **Rotherham.** — CENTRE. — Child welfa centre, Cranworth-rd., for C.B. Vincent Turn B.E. Dep. £1 1s.

SEPT. 19. — **Rowley Regis.** — RENOVATING. — A painting exterior of Beeches-rd., Council scho Blackheath, including outbuildings, for E.C. Edu tion Offices, Lawrence-lane, Old Hill.

SEPT. 19. — **Solihull.** — DWELLINGS. — Solihull, houses, Cornyx-la.; Knowle, 16 houses, Kixley-l Tanworth, 6 houses, Malthouse-la., Earlswood Lak for R.D.C. W. T. Orton, 7, Waterloo-st., Birmingha Knowle and Tanworth houses, Messrs. Ewell Harp Bros. & Co., Ruskin-chmbrs., 191, Corporation-s Birmingham, A's. Dep. £1 1s.

✱SEPT. 19. — **Tilbury.** — HOUSING MATERI —Supply of materials for use in maintenance work the Housing Scheme (comprising 1,670 hous during the six months ending 31st March, 1928, for Tilbury U.D.C. Housing Manager, Council Offic Tilbury. Dep. £1 1s. (Payable to the Counc Treasurer.)

SEPT. 19. — **Tyldesley-with-Shakerley.** — HOUSES. 30 on Sale-lane site, Tyldesley, for U.D.C. F. Jones, E. and S. Dep. £1 1s.

SEPT. 19.—**Wallasey.** — HOUSES. — 22 se detached houses on Belvedere-rd., site, for C.B. B and S.

SEPT. 20. — **Bournemouth.** — HOUSES. — Th blocks of semi-detached houses on Southill est for C.B. F. P. Dolamore, B.E. Dep. £1 1s.

SEPT. 20.—**Cork.**— BUILDINGS.—Block of buildi for Department of Dairy Science at University Colle H. H. Hill, B.A., A.R.I.B.A., 22, George's-st. D £3 3s.

✱SEPT. 20.—**Croydon.**—SCHOOL.—Erection of Central School at Winterbourne-rd., Thornton Hea with accommodation for 400 scholars for the Croy Corporation. Education Office, Katherine-st., Cr don. Dep. £1.

SEPT. 20. — **Ilkley.** — CONVENIENCES. — In W View-park, for U.D.C. A. Skinner, E. and S. Dep.

SEPT. 20—**Leeds.**—SCHOOL.—Council school Wyther, for E.C. J. Graham, Director of Educati

SEPT. 20.—**Leeds.**—HOUSES.—172 houses on Y and Selby-rd., housing estate, and 104 houses on Meanwood housing estate, for T.C. W. T. Lancash City E.

SEPT. 20.—**London.**—EXTERNAL CLEANING AND PAINTING.—At (1) the Western District P.O. and Langham" Telephone Exchange, Wimpole-st., , and (2) G.P.O. (South) Carter-lane, E.C., for the mmissioners of H.M.'s Office of Works. Contracts anch, King Charles-st., London, S.W. 1. Dep. 1s. in each case. (Cheques payable to the Comssioners.)

✱SEPT. 20.— **London.**— HOUSES AND SEWERAGE ORKS, ETC. — Erection of, in connection with Housing Scheme No. 4, White Hart-la., estate, ttenham, for the Tottenham U.D.C. E. C. P. nson, F.R.I.B.A., Finsbury Pavement House, 120, orgate, London, E.C.2. Dep. £3.

SEPT. 20.—**New Mills.**—HOUSES.—25 non-parlour e, on Council's housing site at Bakehurst Estate, U.D.C. W. C. Sheard, S. Dep. £2 2s.

SEPT. 20.—**Sheffield.**—HOUSES.—For (a) 138 non-rlour type: Longley estate building scheme No. 6; 14 parlour type: Dyke's Hall estate building eme No. 2, for T.C. W. Geo. Davies, F.R.I.B.A., y A. Dep. £2.

SEPT. 20.—**Tottenham.**—HOUSES.—110 houses and rks of sewerage, etc., at Housing Scheme No. 4, ite Hart-la., estate, for U.D.C. E. C. P. Monson, R.I.B.A., 120, Moorgate, E.C. 2. Dep. £3.

SEPT. 20.—**Wood Green.**—SHELVING.—Additional elving at the Public Library, for U.D.C. Eric C. ddon, C. of the Council, Town Hall, Wood Green, 22.

SEPT. 21.—**Hove.**—PAINTING.—Also distempering, ., at public baths, Livingstone-rd., for T.C. B.S.

SEPT. 21.—**Leeds.**—DEMOLITION WORK, ETC.—At the nistry of Pensions Hospital, Becketts Park, Headley, Leeds, for the Commissioners of H.M.'s Office Works. Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., ndon, S.W. 1. Dep. £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the mmissioners.)

SEPT. 21.—**Selby.**—HOUSE.—At Thorpe-la., for West ding C.C. West Riding Architect, County Hall, akefield.

SEPT. 21.—**Worthing.**—RECONSTRUCTION.—Of Highys Depot, High-st., for T.C. B.S.

SEPT. 22.—**Dublin.**—HOUSES.—2 semi-detached, at ndymount, for Irish Sailors' and Soldiers' Land st. R. E. Beckerson, Chief C., 30, Lower Fitzliam-st., Dublin. Dep. £5 5s.

SEPT. 22.—**London.**—FORGE HUT.—Erection of Dollis-hill Post Office Research station, for the mmissioners of H.M.'s Office of Works. Contracts anch, King Charles-st., London, S.W. 1. Dep. 1s. (Cheques payable to the Commissioners.)

SEPTEMBER 22.—**Luton.**—SCHOOL.—Erection of a school for girls, for the Bedfordshire C.C. The rk, Shire Hall, Bedford. Deposit £2 2s.

SEPT. 23.—**Dartford.**—HOUSES.—Erection of 48, the Lowfield-st., housing estate, for the Dartford D.C. J. James Hurtley, C., Council Offices, Dartd. Dep. £2 2s.

SEPT. 24.—**Ashford.**—ALTERATIONS.—Also extenn of the ladies' cloak room, assembly rooms, High- for U.D.C. Wm. Terrill, S., 5, North-st.

SEPT. 24.—**Conway.**—HOUSE.—Exhauster and boiler se, tar tank and sundry plant foundations at proed new gasworks on Morfa, for Gas Committee. Newbigging, Consulting E., 5, Norfolk-st., Manster.

SEPT. 26.—**Beddington.**—CONVENIENCES.—Two sanir conveniences in Beddington-park and the Church dock, for U.D.C. S. F. R. Carter, E. and S.

SEPT. 26.—**Herts.**—COTTAGES.—Erection of 102 in Urban District of Welwyn Garden City in the nty of Hertford, for the Welwyn Public Utility ety, Ltd. C. D. Borer, Secretary, The Estate e, Welwyn Garden City, Herts. Dep. £2 2s.

SEPT. 26.—**Hove.**—PAINTING.—External wood and work of Town Hall, for T.C. B.S.

SEPT. 26.— **London.** — CLEANING, REPAINTING, —Of the metalwork and woodwork of the Black- and Rotherhithe tunnels, including in each case unnels, shafts, approaches, lodges, etc., for the C. Chief Engineer, of the Council, Old County Spring-gdns., S.W. 1. Dep. £1, by cheque or to the order of the L.CC.

SEPT. 26.—**London.**—SHOPS AND FLATS.—tion of a block containing 24 tenements at New-st., lesex-st., for the Corporation of London. Office e City Engineer, Portland House, Basinghall-st., 2, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 5 p.m. (except rday). Dep. £2 2s.

PT. 26.—**Stafford.**—ELECTRIC LIGHTING.—Electric g and fittings required in a new wing at Stafford Edward VI. school, for Staffordshire E.C. tt, Rosher & Mann, Consulting E.'s, Union chmbrs le-row, Birmingham. Dep. £5 5s.

PT. 26.— **Staines.**— HOUSES.— Erection of 14 s at East Bedfont, for the R.D.C. D. C. Fidler, ondon-rd., Ashford, Middlesex. Dep. £2 2s.

PTEMBER 26. — **Waterloo-with-Seaforth.** — The C. invite tenders for schemes of decoration and ishing to the council chamber at the Town Hall, rloo. J. R. Fothergill, Assoc.M.Inst.C.E., E. and wn Hall, Waterloo.

EPT. 27.—**Manchester.** — PAINTING. — External ternal, at Newton-st., Sorting Office, Manchester, M.'s Office of Works. Contracts Branch, King s-st., London, S.W. 1. Dep. £1 1s. (Cheques le to the Commissioners).

EPT. 28. — **London.** — ALTERATIVE WORK.—(a) at the operating theatre; three wards at the St. Andrew's Hospital, ey, E.3, for the Poplar Board of Guardians. Heckford, M.Inst.C.E., Borough Surveyor, l Offices, Poplar. Dep. £2 2s.

PT. 28.—**Preston.**—POST OFFICE AND TELEEXCHANGE.—Erection of, at Leyland, Preston, e Commissioners of H.M. Office of Works. cts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W. 1. 1 1s. (Cheques payable to the Commissioners).

PT. 28.—**Wilts.**—NEW OFFICES.—Erection and tion of the new offices in Stallard-st., Trow- for the Central Committee of the Wiltshire g Mens' Conservative Benefit Society. The ecretary at the Society, Stallard Street, Trow- Dep. £2 2s.

✱SEPT. 29. — **London.** — POST OFFICE AND TELEPHONE EXCHANGE. — Erection of, at Norbury, S.W., for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Office of Works. Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W. 1. Dep. £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the Commissioners).

✱SEPT. 29.—**London.** — SCHOOL.—Erection of, at Greenford, for the Borough of Ealing Education Committee. W. R. Hicks, M.Inst.C.E., F.S.I., Borough Engineer, Town Hall, Ealing, W. Dep. £5 5s.

✱SEPT. 30.—**Bristol.**—ADDITIONS.—To the "Central" Telephone Exchange, Telephone Avenue, Bristol, for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Office of Works. Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W. 1. Dep. £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the Commissioners).

SEPT. 30.—**Hants.**—ALTERATIONS AND EXTENSIONS. —To the Infirmary and the Nurses' Home and for the erection of a new mortuary at Winchfield, for the Hartley Wintney Board of Guardians. Owen A. J. Goddard, Finchampstead, Berks. Dep. £2 2s.

SEPT. 30.—**Southampton.**—GYMNASIUM AND MANUAL INSTRUCTION ROOM, ETC.—Erection of, at Purbrook Park County High School, for Southampton C.C. A. L. Roberts, County A., The Castle, Winchester. Dep. £1 1s. by cheque, payable to the Hants. County Council, and crossed "Lloyds Bank, Ltd., Winchester."

✱OCT. 1.—**Winchester.**—SCHOOLS.—Erection of new elementary schools at Stanmore-la., Winchester, and for laying out the playgrounds and other work in connection with same, for the Winchester Education Committee. Director of Education, 3, The Square, Winchester. Dep. £2 2s.

OCT. 3.—**Bedwas and Machen.**—20 non-parlour type houses on Bryn-y-fran site, Trethomas, Mon., and construction of the necessary road and sewers for U.D.C Idris Leyshon, A.

OCTOBER 25. — **Salisbury Plain.** — WORKS AND REPAIRS.—(War Department Contract), Term Contract, from January 1, for the undermentioned stations in the Engineer District. Contract No. 1, Bulford Camp. Contract No. 2, Tidworth and Perham Down. Commanding Royal Engineer, Salisbury Plain East District, Royal Engineer Office, Haig-rd., Bulford Camp, Salisbury Plain.

—**Erdington.**—CAFE.—Also dwelling accommodation at corner of Tyburn-rd. and Holly-la., for G. Jelf. G. Jelf, The Model Coffee House, 19, Lichfield-rd., Aston Cross, Birmingham.

—**Hatfield Woodhouse.**—PAINTING.—Exterior of Bank premises and Freeman, Hardy & Willis's, May Day-green. Fieldhouse, Hatfield Woodhouse, near Doncaster.

—**Nottingham.**—PAINTING.—Of (a) external and internal cleaning and painting at various sub police stations; (b) external cleaning and painting at Hyson Green reading room, Gregory-boulevard, for T.C. T. W. Gordon, City E. and S. Dep. £1 each.

—**Scunthorpe.** — HOSPITAL. — For District War Memorial Hospital Committee. W. H. Buttrick, C.A. 109, High-st.

—**Seacroft.**—ELECTRIC LIGHT.—Installation at Seacroft chapel and schools. A. Flowith, Austhorpe-rd., Crossgates.

—**Southam.**—HOUSES.—16, at Fenny Compton, and 6 at Napton, for R.D.C. Quick & Lee, A.'s, 11, Waterloo-pl., Leamington.

MATERIALS, ETC.

SEPTEMBER 12.—**Gellygaer.**—HIGHWAY MATERIALS. —For U.D.C. F. Read, S.

SEPT. 12. — **Middlesbrough** —BUILDERS' MATERIALS, etc—For C.B. S. E. Burgess, B.E. and S.

SEPT. 13. — **London.** — BUILDING MATERIALS. — For St. Mary, Islington P.C. A. King., C., St. John's-rd., Upper Holloway, N.19.

SEPT. 14.—**Beckenham.**—PIPES.—Land drain pipes: 12,000 3-in., 1,200 4-in., 3,300 6-in., for U.D.C. F. W. Gedney, C.

SEPT. 14.—**Darlington.**—HIGHWAY MATERIALS.—For C.B. B.S.

SEPT. 14.—**Leigh.**—GRANITE SETTS.—For T.C. B.S.

SEPT. 14.—**London.**—LIME.—For Wandle Valley Joint Sewerage Board. R. N. Chart, S., Lower Green, Mitcham.

SEPT. 14. — **Manchester.** — CASTINGS. — Manhole covers, valve casings, etc., cast-iron pipe special castings (3 in. to 10 in. dia.), also about 280 tons of B.S.S. cast-iron water pipes, 4 in. in diameter, for T.C. Engineer, Waterworks Offices.

SEPT. 19. — **Edmonton.** — BUILDERS' and HIGHWAY MATERIALS.—For B.G. E. Ridley, C.

SEPT. 16. — **Newcastle-upon-Tyne.** — BUILDER'S MATERIALS, ETC.—For B.G. G. Walker, C., 127, Pilgrim-st.

SEPT. 16.—**Oldbury.**—HIGHWAY MATERIALS.—For U.D.C. W. Greenwood, E. and S.

SEPT. 19. — **Plymouth.** — TUBES. — 138 yds., of 42-inch diameter and 212 yds., of 39-inch diameter reinforced concrete tubes, for C.B. J. Wibberley, B.E., S. and A.

SEPT. 20. — **Wellington (New Zealand).** — PIPES. — Cast-iron water pipes, tees, fire hydrants, surface oxes, sluice valves and crosses, for Public Works dept. of the Government Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen-st., S.W.

SEPT. 23.—**Birkenhead.**—BUILDING MATERIALS, ETC. —For Mersey Railway. J. Shaw, General Manager and Secretary, Central Station.

SEPT. 28.— **Hull.** — STEEL AND IRON.—For T.C. T. Thomas, City E.

ENGINEERING, IRON AND STEEL.

SEPT. 12.—**Cardiff.**—BRIDGE.—Steel plate girder bridge, 37 ft. span, over Glamorganshire Canal between the Hayes and Hills-terr., for T.C. City E.

SEPT. 13. — **Middleton.** — BRIDGES. — Two over River Irk, one at Hanson-st., and one at Corporation st., for T.C. B.E.

SEPTEMBER 19. — **London.** — BRIDGEWORK. — For South Indian Rly Co. A. Muirhead, Managing Director 91, Petty France, S.W.1.

SEPT. 24.—**Okehampton.**—BRIDGE.—Also new road at Norley Ford, Inwardleigh, for R.D.C. G. A. Friend, S., Northlew.

SEPT. 26.—**Hull.**—BRIDGE.—Rolling Bascule bridge across and a subway tunnel under Rivel Hull at a point about 70 yards north of the present North Bridge, for T.C. T. Thomas, City E. Dep. £3 3s.

SEPT. 27.—**Epsom.**—SEWAGE.—Construction of settling tanks, alterations to existing tanks, pump house sludge mains, etc., at Hook-rd., for U.D.C. E. and S. 33, Church-st. Dep. £3 3s.

SEPT. 29. — **Johannesburg.** — STEELWORK. — Structural steelwork, etc., for new trimming shop, electro-plating and metal polishing shops, Pretoria, workshops, for South African Railways and Harbours Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen-st., S.W.1.

OCT. 1.—**London.**—STEELWORK.—92 tons structural steelwork for workshop, together with corrugated asbestos sheets, patent glazing with wired glass, Galvd. C.I. piping, etc., for Madras and Southern Mahratta Rly. Co., Ltd. Directors, 25, Buckingham Palace-rd., S.W. 1. Charge £1 1s.

OCTOBER 15.—Siam.—BRIDGES.—Superstructures for steel railway bridges, for Royal State Railways. Sandberg, 40, Grosvenor-gdns., S.W.1.

OCT. 17.—**Waterford.**—WHARF.—Of a deep-water wharf or jetty in River Suir, for Harbour Commissioners. Austin A. Farrell, Secretary. Dep. £5 5s.

ROAD, SEWERAGE, AND WATER WORKS.

SEPT. 12.—**Bedlingtonshire.**—RECONSTRUCTION.—In reinforced concrete of Bedlington-bridge, for U.D.C. J. W. Pooley, E. and S.

SEPTEMBER 12.— **Carshalton.**— MAKING-UP.— The Chase, Warwick-rd., Howard-rd., for U.D.C. A. Hutson, Acting Surveyor. Dep. £2.

SEPT. 12.— **Farnworth.** — RECONSTRUCTION. — Of Glynne-st., and Plodder-la., from Albert-rd., to Plodder-a. Council school, for U.D.C. F. Ashton, S. Dep. £2 2s.

SEPT. 12.—**Felling.**—MAKING-UP.—Queen Victoria-st., Pelaw and back Clarke-terr., and Woodlands-terr., for U.D.C. C. W. Hall, S.

SEPT. 12.—**Gateshead.**—PAVING.—Of Lindum-rd., for C.B. F. H. Patterson, B.E.

SEPTEMBER 12.— **Paignton.** — MAINLAYING.— Excavating, laying and jointing about 1,140 yds. of 10 in. cast-iron gas main in Dartmouth-rd., Paignton, for Torquay and Paignton Gas Co. C. G. Dawson Engineer, Gas Works, Mill-la., Paignton. Dep. £1 1s.,

SEPT. 12. — **Southampton.** — DRAINAGE. — For (1) laying two-coat asphalte in Above Bar-st., (2) laying two-coat asphalte in Northam-rd., (3) stormwater draining, kerbing, channelling and paving (reinforced concrete or asphalte) carriageway, Winchester-rd., (part of), (4) stormwater draining, kerbing, channelling and paving (reinforced concrete or asphalte) carriageway, Paynes-rd., for C.B. B.E., 33, French-st. Dep. £1 1s.

SEPT. 12.—**Southampton.**—MAKING-UP.—Knightonrd., Woolston, for C.B. B.E., 33-35, French-st. Dep. £1 1s.

SEPT. 13. — **Barnes.** — MAKING-UP.— Of Hertford-av., for U.D.C. F. P. Kindell, E. and S., High-st., Mortlake, S.W.14.

SEPT. 14. — **Cardiff.** — MAKING-UP. — Greenfield-av., Greenfield-lane, Greenfield-lane South, West Wharf-rd., Heath Park-cres., Llwyn-y-grant-rd., Victoria Park-rd. East, Daisy-st., Ethel-st., for T.C. City E.

SEPT. 14.—**Hendon.**—SEWER.—Extension of sewer in Pipers Green-la., Edgware (approximately 686 yds. of 12-in. glazed stoneware pipe sewer, including manholes, to be laid at an average depth of 13 ft., for R.D.C. H. W. Rackham, E. and S. Dep. £1 1s.

SEPTEMBER 14.—**Heston and Isleworth.**—MAKING-UP.—Maswell-pk., and Hounslow-gdns., for U.D.C. J. G. Carey, S. Dep. £2 2s.

SEPT. 14. — **Isle of Wight.** — WATER SUPPLY. — Supplying and laying 3,300 yds., of 3-in. diameter cast-iron water mains from Porchfield to Vittlefields, near Carisbrooke, for R.D.C. W. E. Blizard, engineer, Castle-lane, Southampton. Dep. £2 2s.

SEPT. 14. — **Kingston-upon-Thames.** — PAVING. — Re-surfacing various district roads as follows:— Section I, concrete foundations and wood paving, 2,900 sq. yds.; section II, two-coat asphalt surfacing 32,582 sq. yds, for T.C. B.S. Dep. £2 2s.

SEPT. 15.— **Chelmsford.** — PAVING. — Wood block paving on reinforced concrete foundation in Broomfield-rd., for T.C. E. J. Miles, B.E. and S. Dep. £1 1s.

SEPT. 16.—**Chesterfield.**—SEWER.—Sewage disposal works at Williamthorpe, together with outfall sewer from Tibshelf-rd., to proposed works, for R.D.C. H. Taylor, E.

SEPT. 17.—**Eccles.** — IMPROVEMENTS. — Making-up, sewering, paving, metalling, flagging and making-up Monton Fields-rd., Parts 1 and 2, for T.C. B.S. Dep. £1 1s.

SEPTEMBER 17.—**Port Talbot.**—MAINS.—Providing and laying 12 in. and 10 in. cast-iron water mains between Port Talbot and Baglan, together with such other incidental works, for T.C. B.E.

SEPT. 17.—**Stretford.**—PAVING.—In rock asphalt, etc., passages rears of—38 to 58, Westinghouse-rd.-202 to 276, Second-st., etc.; 302 to 376, Third-st.; etc.; 501A to 575, Fifth-st., etc.; 500 to 528, Fifth, st., etc.; 530 to 570, Fifth-st., etc.: 954 to 984 Ninth-st., etc.; 1,054 to 1,084, Tenth-st., etc., for U.D.C. E. Worrall, S. Dep. £2 2s.

SEPT. 17.—**West Riding.**—RECONSTRUCTION.—In asphalt and granite sett paving on concrete foundations (1) Pontefract Rural District—Leeds and Barnsdale main road, at Cutsyke; (2) Horsforth Urban District—Kirkstall, Otley and Shipley main road, at Horsforth; (3) Baildon Urban District—Kirkstall, Otley and Shipley main road, at Baildon, for the C.C. C.S., Wakefield. Dep. £1.

SEPT. 17.—**York.**—ROAD.—Road construction and sewerage on Tang Hall housing estate, for T.C. F. W Spurr, City E. Dep. £2 2s.

SEPT. 19.—**Chelmsford.**—SEWER.—Extension of a 24-in. sewer through Admirals-park to Borough boundary, for T.C. E. J. Miles, B.E. and S. Dep. £1 1s.

SEPTEMBER 19.—**Derby.**—MAINS.—Carting, laying and jointing cast-iron mains from Vurton-rd., to Os-maston-rd., consisting of about 2,675 lin. yds., of 18 in internal diameter, and 2,120 lin. yds. of 15 in. internal. diameter pipes, together with the necessary valves, hydrants, etc., for T.C. C. A. Clews, B.S. and Water E. Dep. £1 1s.

SEPT. 19.—**Hemel Hempstead.** — SEWER. — Excavating for and laying sewer 7 in. diameter and approximately 125 yds. in length, with all the necessary manholes and works incidental thereto, at Apsley End, King's Langley, for R.D.C. T. H. Lighbody, S., Alexandra-rd.

SEPTEMBER 19.—**Rowley Regis.**—FENCING.—Supplying and fixing requisite wrought-iron fencing and for forming new playing fields for girls and infants at rear of Knowle and Doulton-rd., Council schools, and other works necessary for partly making a playing field for boys, for U.D.C. Education Offices, Old Hill, Staffs.

SEPT. 19.—**Wantage.**—SEWERAGE.—Laying of 1,230 yds., of 9-in., 370 yds., 7-in., and 220 yds., of 6-in. stoneware and cast-iron outfall and auxiliary sewers, connecting up house drains, the construction of septic tanks and percolating filters, and laying out land as an Irrigation Area, at Lelcombe Regis, for R.D.C. J. W. Harris, Civil E. and S., East Challow. Dep. £2 2s.

SEPT. 19. — **Windermere.** — ROAD. — Arterial road, approx. 720 yds., long, from Bowness Bay-boulevard to Low Ferney Green-rd., including levelling, pitching, metalling, kerbing, channelling and laying of surface-water drains and gullies, forming of footpaths, etc., for U.D.C. F. Carlisle Needham, E. and S. Dep. £2 2s.

SEPT. 20.—**Carmartnen.**—SEWERS.—Construction of 2 screening chambers on main sewers, and the laying of 1,075 yds. lin. 15 in. stoneware sewers, 1,476 yds. lin. 9 in. stoneware sewers, with all necessary manholes, etc., at Mental Hospital, for C.B. G. L. Ovens, B.E. and S. Dep. £3.

SEPT. 20.—**Frimley.**—SEWER.—Laying of a 9-in. sewer in Chobham-rd., Camberley, for U.D.C. R. H. Porteous, E. and S. Dep. £2 2s.

SEPT. 23.—**Shardlow.**—PIPES.—Supplying and laying 980 yds., of 3 in. cast-iron pipes as water mains and appurtenant works at Kirk Hallam, near Ilkeston, for R.D.C. Elliott & Brown, Chartered Civil Engineers, Burton-bldgs., Parliament-st., Nottingham.

SEPT. 26.—**Burley-in-Wharfedale.**—PAVING.—Sewering, levelling, paving, channelling, metalling and making good of portion of Aireville-terr., for U.D.C. E. J. Wright, S. Dep. £1.

SEPT. 26. — **Waterloo-with-Seaforth.** — RECONSTRUCTION.—Of portion of Crosby-rd., North, Waterloo, which comprises the laying of approximately 10,000 yds. of 2-in. asphalte carpeting and 9-in. concrete foundation, flagged footways and other incidental works, for U.D.C. J. R. Fothergill, E. and S. Dep. £1 1s.

SEPT. 29.—**Kingston-upon-Hull.**—PAVING.—Granite paving, etc., and alterations to siding, for T.C. H. Bell, City Electrical Engineer and Manager. Dep. £1 1s.

OCT. 1.—**Haverfordwest.**—MAINS.—Supply, laying and jointing of about 2,500 lineal yds., of 7 in. diamete cast-iron water mains, and for provision of valves, tell-tale, cable and other accessories, for T.C. Thomas & Morgan and Partners, Engineers, 23, Gelliwastad-rd., Pontypridd. Dep. £5 5s.

OCT. 8.—**Skegness.**—SEWERS.—In Burgh-rd., district, for U.D.C. R. H. Jenkins, E. and S. Dep. £2

—**Lockerbie.**—EXTENSION.—Of avenue approx'm, ately 86 yds., near Lockerbie. George P. Innes-Burleywell Cottage, Lockerbie.

Competitions.

(See Competition News 378.)

Auction Sales, Tenders, etc.

SEPT. 13. — **London.** — Joseph Hibbard & Sons will sell, without reserve, by order of the Belfa Timber Coy., upon the premises, No. 26A, St. Paul-st., New North-rd., stock of bright softwoods, yellow flooring, matching, office furniture, etc. Auctioneers, 15, Newington-green, Islington, London, N. 16.

SEPT. 15. — **London.** — Knight, Frank & Rutley, in conjunction with Wm. Willett, Ltd., will sell in the Hanover-sq., estate room (unless previously sold privately) freehold building site extending to nearly one acre, situation 43, 44 and 45, Cheyne-walk, Chelsea. Auctioneers, W. W., Ltd., Sloane-sq., S.W.1, and K. F. R., 20, Hanover-sq., London, W.1.

★SEPT. 15.—**Croydon.**—Hooker & Rogers will sell on the site, 77-81, High-st., Croydon, timber and buildings, materials, etc. Auctioneers, 4, High-street. Croydon.

SEPT. 16, 17, 19 AND 20. — **Near Plymouth.** — Fox & Sons will sell in lots, on the premises, Membland Hall, near Plymouth, materials and fabric of the mansion for demolition. Auctioneers, 44 to 50, Old Christchurch-rd., Bournemouth.

★SEPT. 20.—**Barnard Castle.**—Perry & Phillips, Ltd., in conjunction with Wallis & Arnett, will sell on the site, Streatham Castle, Barnard Castle, in process of demolition, building materials. Auctioneers, P. & P., Ltd., 59, High Street, Bridgnorth, Shropshire, or W. & A., Croft, Darlington.

SEPT. 20. — **London.** — Joseph Hibbard & Sons will sell, without reserve, salvage stock re Anglo-Russian Merchants, Ltd., on the premises, Nos. 7 to 13, Cottons-gdns., Shoreditch, stock of plywood and was mill plant, etc. Auctioneers, 15, Newington-green, Islington, London, N. 16.

SEPT. 20. — **Winchmore Hill,** — W. B. Hallett, Fox & White will sell on the premises, "The Old Clock House," Winchmore-hill, building materials from demolition of the residence. Auctioneers, 280 and 282, Holloway-rd., N. 7, and at Finsbury-court, Finsbury-pavement, E.C. 2.

★SEPT. 21.—**Yorkshire.**—Perry & Phillips, Ltd., in conjunction with Wallis & Arnett, will sell on the site, Sedbury Park, Richmond, Yorks, in process of demolition, building materials from the mansion. Auctioneers, P. & P., Ltd., 59, High-st., Bridgnorth, Shropshire, or W. & A., Croft, Darlington.

★SEPT. 22.—**Sussex.**—Humbert & Flint in conjunction with Stevens & Sons, will sell in numerous lots (unless meanwhile sold privately) at the Granvill Hotel, Bexhill, Freehold Building Land adjoining the Highwood Golf course, total area of about 30 acres. Auctioneers, H. & F., 11, Searle-street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2, and Watford, Herts, and S. & Sons, 1, Sea Road, Bexhill-on-Sea.

★SEPT. 22. — **London.** — Leslie Raymond, F.S.I., F.A.I., will sell in lots, on the Sports Ground, Shirehall-la., Hendon, N.W. 4, timber-built buildings. Auctioneers, facing "Tube" Station, Golders Green, N.W. 11.

SEPT. 26.—**Ascot.**—Knight, Frank & Rutley will sell by direction of Trustess, at the Royal Hotel, Ascot, remaining portion of the Windlesham Estate comprising a pair of country cottages, timbered building sites in all about 40 acres with possession of the land, on completion. Auctioneers, 20, Hanover Square, London, W. 1.

SEPT. 29.—**Walton-on-Thames.**—Nightingale, Page and Benntt will sell, at the Ashley Park Hotel, Walton-on-Thames, freehold building estate in the Molesley-rd., Hersham, 26 acres. Auctioneers, Eagle-chmbs., Kingston-on-Thames.

OCT. 12.—**Sutton, Surrey.**—Dixon & Co., will sell at the Sutton Public Hall, Sutton, freehold building land on the Highfields estate in Upland-rd., Sutton, also submit various plots in Carshalton, Banstead, Cheam and District. Auctioneers, Railway Approach, Sutton, Surrey.

EARLY DATE. — Kent.— Knight Frank & Rutley (preliminary announcement) will sell at an early date as a whole or in lots, Freehold Agricultural and Building property known as The Collinette Estate, Brasted, comprising building site and buildings on the estate, in all about 228 acres. Auctioneers, 20, Hanover-sq., London, W.1.

Public Appointments.

SEPT. 12.— **Aberdeen.** — Assistant Lecturer and Demonstrator required by the Governors of the Robert Gordon's College. James McKenzie, Secretary and Registrar.

SEPT. 12.— **Richmond, Surrey.** — Instructor in building construction required by the Richmond (Surrey) Education Committee at the Technical institute. Grahame Cowell, Education Secretary, 39, George-st., Richmond, Surrey.

SEPT. 17. — **London.** — Chief Draughtsman required in the Works Department by the Westminster C.C. John Hunt, Town Clerk, Westminster City Hall, Charing Cross Road, W.C. 2., on printed forms.

★SEPT. 19.—**West Bromwich.**—Assistant Clerk of Works at Great Barr Park which is five miles from Birmingham, required by the Walsall and West Bromwich Unions Joint Committee. A. H. Ward, C., 22, Lombard-st., West Bromwich.

OCT. 5.—**Durham.**—Assistant Architect required by the County of Durham Education Dept. County Education Architect, 34, Old Elvet, Durham.

TRADE NEWS

Oil Engines.

We learn that as from September 1, 1927, Messrs. Petters, Ltd., of Yeovil, are represented in Scotland by Engineer-Lieut.-Commander J. K. Gibbon, R.N., Waterloo-chambers, 19, Waterloo-street, Glasgow, C.2.

A Successful Year.

The directors' report for the year ended May 31 last states that the profits of Messrs. Crittall Manufacturing Co., Ltd., for the year amounted to £163,285, an increase of nearly £50,000 as compared with the previous year. The directors recommend the payment of a dividend at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum on the £600,000 ordinary share capital, for the past year, leaving £29,273 to be carried forward as against £15,355 brought in to the present accounts.

Lift Makers' Alliance.

An alliance has been formed between the firms of John Bennie, Ltd., Glasgow, and Marryat and Scott, Ltd., Hatton Garden, London, E.C.1. Both are, of course, well known as makers of lifts. The alliance will facilitate the production by Marryat and Scott of extra heavy machines, while the Scottish firm will benefit in the matter of electrical and mechanical aid. The two businesses will be run as before, separately and in competition with one another.

OBITUARY

Mr. F. Lynn-Jenkins.

We regret to record the death of M Frank Lynn-Jenkins. Mr. Lynn-Jenkins, w was aged 57 years, was responsible for ma well-known works of sculpture in buildin statues, and busts, and held the office H.M. Examiner to the Board of Educati in South Kensington. He studied at t Lambeth School of Modelling and at t Royal Academy, winning several prizes a medals, and the British Institution exhi tion. Frequently exhibiting abroad, gained a silver medal at the Paris Exhibiti in 1900. He was one of the founders of t Royal Society of British Sculptors.

Mr. F. Walker.

We regret to announce the death, August 23, in his 80th year, of Mr. F. Walk who, until his retirement some six years a was an outstanding figure in building circl and had been engaged as clerk of works up the erection of some notable buildings. his intimate friends he was known as a wri of polished verse, and a lifelong student literature. At one time he contributed to t technical press, and for several years edit the Journal of the Clerks of Works' Assoc tion. He was also the author of "Practi Brickwork," a standard work. As a you man he went to the U.S.A., and became Inspector of Works under the Governme being thus engaged upon the construction the fortifications that then protected N York harbour. He was for many years member of the Arts and Crafts Society, a was one of the founders, with William Mor of the "Hammersmith Parliament." In tirement he devoted much time to the stu of stained glass and painting, and to revis ing the English cathedrals, of which he ha great love and an intimate knowledge. H son is Mr. L. E. Walker, the well-kno architect, of King's Lynn, whose name w be familiar to our readers from his frequ contributions to our columns.

Builder's Estate.

Mr. Ernest Penn, of Pembury, Ke builder and contractor, left £24,738.

Evening Course on Timber.

A three-years' evening course on Tim has been arranged at the City of London C lege, White-street and Ropemaker-str Moorfields, E.C.2, by the Department of C mercial Products, under the supervision the College Timber Trade Advisory Committ The lecturers are Messrs. E. H. B. Boult M.A., S. J. Duly, M.A., and L. A. Boon. syllabus of the lectures may be obtained application. Enrolment nights are Thurs and Friday, September 15 and 16, from 6 8 p.m.

Collapsing Buildings: A Suggested Conferen

London builders who are deeply concer over the recent collapses of buildings ha it is reported from many quarters, m application for a revision of the stand form of agreement between builders architects. A joint committee meeting take place between the R.I.B.A. and Federation of Building Trades Employ when it is probable that the whole ques of the stability of London will be discus Suggestions have also been made for a c ference between all interested parties, inc ing the R.I.B.A., the Institution of C Engineers, the Institute of Builders, and Clerks of Works Association, to discuss implications of recent events. Builders, said, desire the limitation of their responsi ties, because of the instability of many London buildings, which have no foundat at all and whose walls even lack "footin The present form of agreement, they all sacrifices them to the architect, who, maintain, in designing a new building, s times does not provide for difficulties ari from the proximity of fragile buildings.

ROPOSED NEW BUILDINGS & OTHER WORKS*

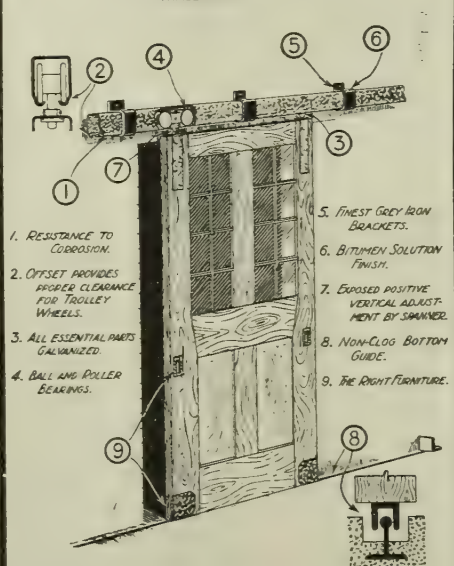
IN these lists care is taken to ensure the accuracy of the information given but it may occasionally ppen that, owing to building owners taking the responsibility of commencing work before plans are finally proved by the local authorities, "proposed" works at the time of publication have been actually com-nced Abbreviations: T.C. for Town Council; U.D.C. for Urban District Council; R.D.C. for Rural strict Council; E.C. for Education Committee; B.G. for Board of Guardians; B.C. for Borough Council; C. for Parish Council; M.H. for Ministry of Health; M.T. for Ministry of Transport; C.B. for County-rough; B.E. for Board of Education; M.A.B. for Metropolitan Asylums Board; and M.W.B. for Metro-litan Water Board.

FOLLOWING is a list of abbreviations:—Borough Surveyor, B.S.; Borough Engineer, B.E.; District rveyor, D.S.; Clerk, C.; Town Clerk, T.C.; County Engineer, C.E.; County Surveyor, C.S; County chitect, C.A.; Surveyor, S.; Engineer, E.; Borough Architect, B.A.; Architect, A.

ALDERLEY.—Alderley Edge U.D.C. passed plans a new festival hall for the Musical Festival Society.
BARNET.—Extensions to Wellhouse Hospital, will st £31,930.
BIRKDALE.—Plans been approved for picture theatre site in Bedford-rd. Mr. P. Sutton, 93, Poulton-rd., ithport, promoter.
BLACKBURN.—E.C. decided to ask approval of E. of plans for school in Roe Lee district, to cost 3,500.—Approval of Board is also to be asked for rchase of four acres of land as site for open-air hool.
BRADFORD.—Tenders are shortly to be invited for 6 houses on the Eccleshill housing estate.
CARDIFF.—Scheme is afoot to build a cinema. ssrs. Splott (Cardiff) Cinemas, Ltd., 15, Windsor-pl., me is mentioned.
CARLISLE.—R.D.C. has obtained M.H. approval to rrowing of £1,150, and £350 for purchase of 5, Vic-ria-pl., as additional office accommodation. The erk was authorised to borrow the money from the blic Works Loan Board.—Plans passed: J. W. B. ck, architect, Carlisle, on behalf of Mr. Sowerby, ster's Court, Carlisle, for bungalow. Sansfield-rd., homas Carruthers, bungalow abutting the Kings-wn-rd.
CATERHAM.—M.A.B. received M.H. approval for tension of nurses' home at Mental Hospital.
CHELTENHAM.—Plans passed by T.C.: Bendall & ons, house, Old Bath-rd.; H. H. Bowden, bungalow, unton-la.; P. Y. Huband, villa, Gloucester-rd., lden Valley; Governors, General Hospital, exten-on to General Hospital, Sandford-rd.
CHIPPING NORTON.—Instructions been given by D.C. for plans for 10 houses at Charlbury, at £500 ch.
DARLINGTON.—T.C. passed plans:—J. Clayton, use, Conisciffe-rd.; amended plan of houses in nisciffe-rd.; Gate House block, Conisciffe-rd.; E. Chilton, 2 houses, Deneside-rd.; 46 houses, yburn-rd.; semi-detached villas, Pierremont-gdns.; houses, Brinkburn-rd.; J. W. Richardson, 2 houses, e Fairway, Yarm-rd.
DEWSBURY.—T.C. approved plans for erection of rage and offices at George-st., depot, £4,500. Sanction to be sought to borrow money.—Plans passed: . Mary's and St. Michael's Church Council, vicar's stry, Howroyd-lane; United Co-operative Society, nitary conveniences, Briestfield-lane; Dewsbury ugby League Football Supporters' Club, football and, Crown Flatt; Ravensthorpe Co-operative ciety, alterations to shop premises, Huddersfield-rd.
EASINGTON.—Inquiry been held into application R.D.C. to purchase site at New Seaham for scaveng-g depot.
EAST GRINSTEAD.—Scheme for 26 parlour and 6 non-riour houses at Three Bridges is being prepared for D.C.
EAST MOLESEY.—Funds being raised for roof repairs St. Paul's Church, East Molesey. Estimated cost ll be £1,625.
ERITH.—Baptist Church has raised £900 for a new nday school building.
ETON.—Plans passed by R.D.C.:—Bungalow, mplewood-lane, Farnham Common, B. B. Van aagh; factory buildings, Slough Estates, Ltd.; ke Poges: house, J. H. Cruickshank: bungalow, B. Van Praagh, Langley Marish: house, Chest-t-av., N. R. Loughland: house, Langley-rd., H. E. ston; Langley, house, Slough-rd., for Slough and ngley Brick Co., Ltd.; 2 houses, F. W. Ayres; mises in Elmhurst-rd., for Slough Co-operative ciety, Ltd. Burnham: house, Cippenham, F. A., tt; houses, Cippenham, T. G. Blore; building, inprize estate, Bath-rd., L. Pusey; 2 houses and ops on Bath-rd., L. Pusey; house, Cippenham, Norcott; 4 houses, Cippenham, A. S. Lund, Eton ck; operating theatre at Sanatorium, for Eton llege. Denham: Gerrards Cross: 2 houses, F. D. ivers; house, Mrs. F. Hickman. Dorney: house, veney Church-rd., W. G. Cordell.
FINCHLEY.—Application is being made to enlarge ish Church.
FLIXTON.—Surveyor is to proceed with erection of rtuary at Church-yard. Plans passed:—24 houses, lerbank, for Mr. Brown.
FRISELEY.—U.D.C. received sanction from M.H. oan of £36,800 for purposes of the Hawkhill housing eme. Of this amount £34,502 is for working-class llings; £1,937 for road-making, and £361 for sewer ks.
GAILSHAM.—R.D.C. has obtained M.H. sanction to rowing £41,455 for housing.—Council are proposing onvert old smallpox hospital in Union-rd., into 2 ages.—Plans passed:—Bungalow, Western-rd., Mrs. R. Roberts: 6 bungalows, Hailsham-rd., rthfield, F. G. Collins; bungalow, Sandy Cross, rthfield, G. Ticehurst.
GARDINGSTONE.—The workhouse has been sold guardians to R.D.C., who are asking for tenders ave it converted into 12 houses.
GEMEL HEMPSTEAD.—R.D.C. passed plans:—galow, Flamstead, G. Freeman; house, Chipper-, for School Managers.

HITCHIN.—U.D.C. passed plans:—Shops at West Alley, John Willmott & Sons (Hitchin), Ltd., architects; pair of houses at Gaping-la., for A. Bridges; house at Grays-la., for P. Thornley; house, Brampton Park-rd., for Frank Pettingell.
HORSHAM.—A complete scheme for the clearance of property at Horsham has been approved by U.D.C.
KIDDERMINSTER.—R.D.C. received sanction to borrow £7,350 for 16 houses at Wolverley.
LEEDS.—T.C. resolved that an approximate area of 6,029 sq. yds., of land required in connection with construction of Ring-rd., from Whitehall-rd., to Gelderd-rd., be purchased from the L.M. and S.R. Co., together with an easement in connection with construction of a bridge. City E. reported as to interview with Engineer of L.M. and S.R. Co., and submitted amended drawings of bridges proposed to be constructed on the above line at £73,000.—Application is to be made to M.T. for sanction to £97,500 for building and equipment of the extension of tram depot in Swinegate.—T.C. approved plan from Greyhound Racing Association of proposed stands at ground in Elland-rd.—Application is to be made to M.T. for sanction to £12,000 for purchase of land with buildings situate in Goodman-st., and Donisthorpe-st., for purpose of garage accommodation.—Sanction for £42,000 for erection of 112 houses by W. J. & R. Turnbull on York-rd., & Selby-rd. housing estate (Area No. 2), been received—Application to be made to M.H. of sanction to £2,340 for purchase of land off Henconner-la., Bramley, from the Trustees of Sir Francis Sharpe Powell, Bart., for housing purposes.—Trustees of late Thomas Edmonson are proposing to erect business premises on White Horse estate, York-rd.—T.C. resolved that plan submitted of proposed extension of offices and provision of lavatory and strong room at Dock-st., depot be approved and that tenders be obtained for carrying out work.
LEICESTER.—Ecclesiastical Committee of Leicester purchased various sites as follows:—Parish of St Michael and All Angels, site midway between St. Michael's Church and Thurmaston, for church; Gipsy-la., estate, site for church; site in parishes of St. Barnabas and Humberstone, on Uppingham-rd.; site in the St. Chad district for church, vicarage, and parochial hall: 2 sites in Stoneygate district, one at junction of Stoughton-la., and Stoughton-drive, and other further afield on the Manor-rd.
LINTHWAITE.—U.D.C. instructed architect to prepare plans and obtain tenders for 14 houses at Myrtle Grove, and twenty at Linfit Hall.
LONDON (BALHAM).—St. John's Church have £2,000 for parish hall.
LONDON (BATTERSEA).—For erection of three blocks of tenements on Plough-rd., area, L.C.C. has sanctioned a £10,200 loan to B.C.
LONDON (BERMONDSEY).—B.C. are to enter into agreement with S.R.Co., for tenancy of Arch No. 11 Almond-rd., for use as an electricity sub-station.—General Manager of Works is to carry out concrete floor foundations and lighting work at £264.—Loans amounting to £38,515 have been sanctioned by L.C.C. in connection with housing scheme.
LONDON (CLAPHAM).—L.C.C. acquired premises in Clapham-rd., for trade school for girls.
LONDON (COLINDALE).—M.A.B. received M.H. sanction to provision of recreation hall at Colindale Hospital at £5,380.—Also provision of additional accommodation for storage of steam fuel at Hospital at £718.
LONDON (HACKNEY).—An ambulance station to serve Hackney and Stoke Newington is being advocated.
LONDON (PUTNEY).—£4,500 is to be spent on widening northern approach to Putney Bridge.
LONDON (TOOTING).—M.H. sanction borrowing by M.A.B. of £512 on alterations to provide accommodation for female assistant medical officers at Grove Hospital.
MANCHESTER.—City Council received M.H. sanction to Corporation's housing plans at Ladybarn.
MEDWAY.—It is proposed to spend nearly £24,000 on heating apparatus and other plant at Medway Poor Law Institute and Hospital.
MIDDLESBROUGH.—Tees Conservancy Commissioners sanctioned authority to seal a conveyance to L.N.E. Rly., of a site on north bank of the Tees, for riverside railway line communication between Stockton, Haverton Hill, Seaton Carew and the Hartlepools.
MOSELEY.—Proposal of Moseley Rugby Football Club to erect a stand on their ground at The Reddings has again formed the subject of a magisterial enquiry under the South Birmingham Town-Planning Act, but this time has been approved.
NEWCASTLE.—City Council obtained sanction from M.H. for loans of £96,087 for 92 houses at Morton-st., and 161 on Pendower estate.—Sanction being sought to borrow £41,148 for roads and sewers at High Heaton estate.—Following opposition from many quarters to proposed new street scheme, which estimated to cost £730,000, Town Improvement and Streets Committee are to substitute for that recommendation one which will mean adoption of town planning in area.
NORTHUMBERLAND.—S. J. Stephenson, architect, 2, Saville-pl., Newcastle-on-Tyne, is preparing plans for cinema at Wooler.
OSTERLEY PARK.—British Masterpiece Films, Ltd., propose erecting a new British film studio, costing over £250,000, at Osterley Park, on Great West Road.
PLYMOUTH.—Plans have been approved for extensions to Presbytery at Holy Cross R.C. church, for Rt. Rev. Bishop of Plymouth. Architect, L. F. Vanstone, 15, Old Town-st.—Alterations and extensions to the premises of Messrs. B. Taylor and Co., have been approved. Architect, L. F. Vanstone, 14, Old Town-st.—B.C. approved alterations to "Clifton Hotel," Clifton-st., for Mrs. E. Chillcott. L. F. Vanstone, architect, 15; Old Town-st.
ROMFORD.—B.G. provisionally agreed to purchase 26 and 28, Manor-rd., at £1,750, for use as children's homes. Repairs will be about £300.
SALFORD.—T.C. are to borrow £813 for setting back boundary wall fronting premises 4, 6 and 8, Camp-st., Broughton, and executing the necessary street works.
SHEFFIELD.—B.E. approved proposal to establish a nursery school, and approved plans of buildings, which are to be erected on site in Denby-st.
SPENBOROUGH.—U.D.C. are to erect 70 additional houses on Gomersal site. Tenders are to be invited.
STAPLEFORD.—Notts E.C. approved purchase of four acres of land near junction of Pasture-la., and Hicking-la., for provision of school for about 400 children.
STOCKTON.—R.D.C. sanctioned for an assembly hall at Witham-av., Preston, for Miss D. Lawrenson-Eaglescliffe.
SUNDERLAND.—Plans for Jewish Synagogue been prepared by M. K. Glass, F.R.I.B.A., of Saville-row, Newcastle. The building will accommodate 400 people.
TANKERTON.—W. Puttick, 71, harbour-st., Whitstable, has completed plans for cinema.
THIRSK.—Executive Committee of Lambert Memorial Hospital are introducing scheme for extension of building, which gives an addition of probably 8 new beds, and which may involve an expenditure estimated at, roughly, £600 to £700.
TORQUAY.—Land at Meadfoot, Ilsham Valley, is to be developed. Vanstone & Bull, architects, Midland Bank-chmbrs., Paignton.
TYNEMOUTH.—Corporation has approved plans for 82 houses on St. George's estate, Cullercoats.
UXBRIDGE.—An arcade with 30 lock-up shops is to be built.
WEYMOUTH.—T.C. passed plans: G. Chalker, pair of semi-detached houses, Khartoum-rd.; Smith & Lander, two pairs of semi-detached houses, Buxton-rd., between Clearmount and Khartoum-rds.
WORTHING.—Extension of promenade at east end of Worthing is proposed.
YARMOUTH.—Old Theatre Royal is to be pulled down and new theatre built.
YORK.—Plans been approved by Corporation for cinema at Goodramgate, to be erected by National Electric Theatres, Ltd., Grafton House, Golden-sq., London. Site of cinema will be that of Palais de Danse.

See also our List of Contracts, Competitions, etc.

SLIDING DOOR GEAR
FOR FACTORIES, GARAGES, SCHOOLS, ETC.,
Nine essential features of "Henderson" Door Gear
TRADE MARK


WRITE FOR BOUND CATALOGUE B26 TO
P. C. HENDERSON, LIMITED.
BARKING, ESSEX. PHONE: GRANGEWOOD 0247.

PRICES CURRENT OF MATERIALS.

[Owing to the exceptional circumstances which prevail at the present time, prices of materials should be confirmed by inquiry. Ed.]

BRICKS, &c.

Per 1,000 Alongside, in River Thames up to London Bridge.

	£ s. d.
Best Stocks	4 5 6
Second Hard Stocks	3 19 6

Per 1,000. Delivered at London Goods Stations.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Flettons, at King's Cross	2 14 3	Best Blue Pressed Staffs	9 5 0
Do. grooved for Plaster	2 16 3	Do. Bullnose	9 15 0
Do. Bullnose	3 8 3	Blue Wire Cuts	7 5 0
Best Stourbridge Fire Brick :—			
2½ in.	8 11 0	3 in.	10 3 0
GLAZED BRICKS—			
Best White Ivory, and Salt Glazed Stretchers	21 0 0	D'ble Str'tch'rs	29 10 0
		D'ble Headers	26 10 0
		One Side and two Ends	30 10 0
Headers	20 10 0	Two Sides and one End	31 10 0
Quoins, Bullnose and 4½ in. Splays and Flats	27 10 0	Squints	28 0 0

Second Quality, £1 per 1,000 less than best. Cream and buff, £2 extra over white. Other colours. Hard Glaze, £5 10s. extra over white.

BREEZE CONCRETE SLABS.

Delivered London.

	s. d.		s. d.
2 in. per yd. super	1 11	3 in. per yd, super	2 9
2½ in „ „	2 4	4 in. „ „	3 6

	s. d.	
Thames Ballast	10 6	per yd.
Pit Sand	13 9	„ „
Thames Sand	14 6	„ „
Best Washed Sand	14 6	„ „
½ in. Shingle for Ferro-Concrete	12 9	„ „
¼ in.	14 0	„ „
½ in. Broken Brick	11 6	„ „
Pan Breeze	8 0	„ „

delivered 2 miles radius Paddington.

Per ton delivered in London area in full van loads.

Best Portland Cement. British Standard Specification. Test £2 13 0 to £2 15 0 46s. alongside at Vauxhall in 80-ton lots.

Ferrocrete per ton extra on above	0 10 0
Super Cement (Waterproof)	4 3 0
Roman Cement	8 15 0
Parian Cement	5 15 0
Keene's Cement, White	5 15 0
„ „ Pink	5 10 0
Plaster, Coarse, Pink	3 0 0
„ „ White	3 12 6
„ Fine	5 12 0
Sirapite, Coarse	3 9 0
„ Finish	3 17 0
Grey Stone Lime	2 10 9
Chalk Lime	2 10 9
Best Ground Blue Lias Lime	2 13 6
Hair per cwt.	2 2 6
Granite Chippings	1 12 0

NOTE.—Sacks are charged 1s. 9d. each and credited 1s. 6d. if returned in good condition within three months carr. pd.

Stourbridge Fireclay in s'cks 37s. 0d. per ton at rly. dp.

STONE.

BATH STONE.—Delivered in railway trucks at Westbourne Park, Paddington, G.W.R., or South Lambeth, G.W.R., per ft. cube ..... s. d. 2 10

PORTLAND STONE.—

Brown Whitbed, in random blocks of 20 ft. average, delivered in railway trucks at Nine Elms, L. & S.W.R., South Lambeth Station, G.W.R., and Westbourne Park, Paddington, G.W.R., per ft. cube	4 4½
Do. do. delivered on road wagons at above stations, per ft. cube	4 5½

White basebed, 3d. per ft. cube extra.

NOTE.—1d. per ft. cube extra for every foot over 20 ft. *average*, and ½d. beyond 30 ft.

HOPTON-WOOD STONE—

Delivered at any Goods Station, London.	s. d.
Random blocks from 10 ft. and over P. ft. cb.	17 0
Sawn two sides „	27 0
Sawn three or four sides „	32 0

YORK STONE, BLUE—*Robin Hood Quality.*

Delivered at any Goods Station, London.	
6 in. sawn two sides landings to sizes (under 30 ft. super) Per ft. super	5 6
6 in. rubbed two sides, ditto „	6 0
3 in. sawn two sides slabs (random sizes) „	2 3½
2 in. to 2½ in. sawn one side slabs (random sizes) „	1 6½
1½ in. to 2 in. ditto, ditto „	1 4

HARD YORK—

Delivered at any Goods Station, London.	
Scappled random blocks Per ft. cube	6 3
6 in. sawn two sides landing to sizes (under 40 ft. super) Per ft. super	5 1½
6 in. rubbed two sides, ditto „	6 1½
4 in. sawn two sides slabs (random sizes) „	2 10
3 in. ditto ditto „	2 1½
2 in. self-faced random flags ... Per yd. super	9 0

CAST STONE.

Delivered in London area in full-van loads, per ft. cube:—Plain, 8s. 6d.; Moulded, 9s. 6d. Cills, 10s. 0d.

WOOD.

GOOD BUILDING DEAL.

Inches.	per stan.	Inches.	per stan.
4 × 11	£28 0	3 × 6	£21 0
4 × 9	25 0	3 × 11	25 0
4 × 8	24 0	2 × 11	25 0
4 × 7	23 0	3 × 9	24 0
3 × 8	21 0	2½ × 9	23 0
3 × 7	20 0	3 × 4½	22 0
2½ × 7	20 0	3 × 4	22 0

PLANED BOARDS.

1 × 11	£27 0	1 × 9	£26 0

PLAIN EDGE FLOORING.

Inches	per sq.	Inches.	per sq.
⅝	20/-	1½	31/-
¼	22/-	1¾	34/-
1	25/-		

TONGUED AND GROOVED FLOORING

Inches.	per sq.	Inches.	per sq.
1	25/-	1½	31/-
1¼	31/-	1¾	34/-

MATCHING (BEST).

Inches.	per sq.
⅝	16/6
¾	19/-
1	24/-

BATTENS.

Inches.	s. d.
¾ × 2	2 6 per 100 ft.

SAWN LATHS.

Per bundle	0 2 4

1" AND UP THICK.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Dry Austrian Wainscot, per ft. cube	0 16 0	to 0 18 0
Dry American and/or Japanese Figured Oak, ft. cube	0 15 0	to —
Dry American and/or Japanese Plain Oak, ft. cube	0 11 0	to 0 13 0
Dry sq. edged Honduras Mahogany, ft. cube	0 16 0	to 0 18 0
Dry Log cut Honduras Mahogany, ft. cube	0 18 0	to 1 1 0
Dry Cuba Mahogany, ft. cube	1 4 0	to 1 10 0
Dry Teak, ft. cube	0 13 0	to 0 15 0
Dry American Whitewood, ft. cube	0 11 0	to 0 14 0
Best Scotch glue, per cwt.	4 10 0	to —
Liquid Glue, per cwt.	4 7 0	to 5 10 0

SLATES.

First quality slates from Bangor or Portmadoc carriage paid in full truck loads to London Rate Station. Per 1,000.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
24 by 12	32 18 4	18 by 10	18 12 11
22 by 12	29 17 11	18 by 9	16 9 2
22 by 11	27 14 2	16 by 10	15 12 6
20 by 12	26 5 0	16 by 8	12 3 9
20 by 10	22 10 0		

TILES.

Delivered at London rate stations in full truckloads of not less than 4 tons. Per 1,000 f.o.r. London.

Best machine-made tiles from Broseley or Staffordshire district	5 12 6
ditto hand-made ditto	5 17 6
Ornamental ditto	6 2 6
Hip and valley tiles (per dozen) { Hand-made	0 9 6
{ Machine-made	0 9 0

METALS.

JOISTS, GIRDERS, &C., TO LONDON STATION, PER TON—

	£ s. d.
R.S. Joists, cut and fitted	12 10 0
Plain Compound Girders	14 10 0
„ Stanchions	16 10 0
In Roof Work	19 10 0

MILD STEEL ROUNDS.
To London Station, per ton.

Diameter.	£ s. d.	Diameter.	£ s. d.
¼ in.	12 0 0	⅝ in. to ½ in.	10 15 0
⅜ in.	11 0 0	⅝ in. to 2¾ in.	10 10 0

WROUGHT-IRON TUBES AND FITTINGS—

(Discount off List for lot of not less than £7 net value delivered direct from Works, 2½ per cent. less above gross discounts, carriage forward, if sent from London Stocks.)

	Tubes.	Fittings Over ½"	Flanges Over ½"
Black Gas	67½%	45%	55%
Galvanised Gas	52½%	35%	45%
Blue Water	62½%	40%	50%
Galvanised Water	46½%	30%	40%
Red Steam	57½%	35%	45%
Galvanised Steam	40 %	25%	35%

C.I. HALF-ROUND GUTTERS—London Prices ex Works.

Per yd. in 6 ft. lengths.	Gutters.	Angles and Nozzles.	Stop Ends.
3 in.	1/3½	11½d.	3½d.
3½ in.	1/4½	1/1½	3½d.
4 in.	1/6	1/3	3½d.
4½ in.	1/7½	1/4½	4½d.
5 in.	1/10½	1/6½	5½d.

O.G. GUTTERS.

3 in.	1/8	1/4½	3½d.
3½ in.	1/8	1/4½	3½d.
4 in.	1/9½	1/4½	3½d.
4½ in.	1/11½	1/7½	4½d.
5 in.	2/4½	1/10½	5½d.

RAIN-WATER PIPES, &c.

per yd. in 6 fts.	Pipe.	Bends, stock angles.	Branches. stock angles.
2 in. plain	1/10½	1/3	1/9½
2½ in. „	2/0½	1/4½	2/1½
3 in. „	2/6	1/9	2/7½
3½ in. „	2/11½	2/0½	3/0½
4 in. „	3/5	2/6½	3/8½

L.C.C. COATED SOIL PIPES—London Prices ex Works

	Pipe.	Bends, stock angles.	Branches. stock angles.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
2 in. per yd. in 6 fts. plain	3 3	2 4½	2 10
2½ in. „	3 9	2 7½	3 7
3 in. „	4 6	2 10	4 2½
3½ in. „	4 11½	3 7	4 11½
4 in. „	5 5½	4 0½	5 9

L.C.C. COATED DRAIN PIPES—London Prices ex Works.

	Pipe.	Bends, stock angles.	Branches. stock angles.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
3 in. per yd. in 9 ft. lengths	4 4	5 1	8 0½
4 in. „ „	6 2	5 8	10 0
5 in. „ „	7 2	10 10	17 1
6 in. „ „	8 6	13 2	21 9

Gasken for jointing, 38/6 per cwt.

IRON—	Per ton in London. £ s. d.	£ s. d.
Common bars	13 0 0	to 14 10 0
Staffordshire Crown Bars— Good merchant quality	14 5 0	to 15 15 0
Staffordshire Marked Bars	16 5 0	... 17 5
Mild Steel Bars	10 0 0	... 11 0
Steel Bars, Ferro-Concrete quality, basis price	10 0 0	... 11 0
Hoop iron, basis price	12 0 0	... 13 0
„ Galvanised	27 0 0	... 28 0
Soft Steel Sheets, Black— Ordinary sizes to 20 g.	13 5 0	... 14 5
„ „ „ 24 g.	14 5 0	... 15 5
„ „ „ 26 g.	16 5 0	... 17 5
Sheets Flat Best Soft Steel, C.R. & C.A. quality— Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 20g.	15 10 0	... 16 10
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 22 g. and 24 g.	16 10 0	... 17 10
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 26 g.	18 10 0	... 20 10

No. 1 quality £4 per ton extra.

Flat and Galvanised Corrugated Sheets— Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. to 9 ft. to 20 g.	18 0 0	... 19 0
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. to 9 ft. to 22 g. and 24 g.	18 10 0	... 19 10
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. to 9 ft. to 26 g.	21 10 0	... 22 10
Sheets Galvanised Flat, Best quality— Best Soft Steel Sheets, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 20 g. and thicker	22 0 0	... 23 0
Best Soft Steel Sheets, 22 g. and 24 g.	24 0 0	... 26 0
Best Soft Steel Sheets, 26 g.	25 10 0	... 26 10
Cut Nails, 3 in. to 6 in.	19 0 0	

(Under 3 in. usual trade extras.)

METAL WINDOWS.—Standard sizes, suitable for complete houses, including all fittings, painting two coats, and delivery to job, average price about 1s. 4d. to 1s. 7d. per foot super.

LEAD, &c.

(Delivered in London.)	£ s.
LEAD—Sheet, English, 4 lb. and up	31 5
Pipe in coils	32 5
Soil pipe	34 15
Compo Pipe	35 5

NOTE.—Country delivery, 20s. per ton extra; lots under 3 cwt. 3s. per cwt. extra, and over 3 cwt. and under cwt., 1s. 6d. per cwt. extra. Cut to sizes, 2s. cwt extra.

Oil lead, ex London area, at Mills per ton	21 5 0

COPPER.

	s. d.
Seamless Copper tubes (basis) per lb.	1
Strong sheet „	1
Thin „	1
Copper nails „	2
Copper wire „	2

PLUMBERS' BRASS WORK.
Delivered in London.

NEW RIVER PATTERN SCREW DOWN BIB COCKS FOR IRON.

½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.
29/-	45/-	76/-	153/-	246/-	510/- per doz.

NEW RIVER PATTERN SCREW DOWN STOP COCKS AND UNIONS.

½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.
41/6	62/-	92/-	174/-	300/-	588/- per doz

NEW RIVER PATTERN SCREW DOWN MAIN FERRULE

½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	
39/6	60/-	116/6	per doz.

CAPS AND SCREWS.

1½ in.	1¾ in.	2 in.	3 in.	3½ in.	4 in.
7/6	10/-	14/-	23/-	30/-	42/- per doz.

DOUBLE NUT BOILER SCREWS.

½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.
7/6	11/-	17/-	29/-	36/-	63/- per doz

BRASS SLEEVES.

1½ in.	2 in.	3 in.	3½ in.	4 in.
10/-	12/-	20/-	24/-	31/- per doz.

NEW RIVER PATTERN CROYDON BALL VALVES, S.

½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.
35/-	56/-	98/-	162/-	228/- per doz.

DRAWN LEAD P. & S. TRAPS WITH BRASS CLEANING SCREW.

1½ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	3 in.	
8 lbs. P. traps	33/-	41/-	56/-	101/- per doz
8. lbs. S. traps	35/-	45/-	66/-	126/- „

TIN—English Ingots, 3/1 per lb. SOLDER—Plumbers' 1/4, Tinmen's 1/7, Blowpipe 1/7 per lb.

PAINTS, &c.

Raw Linseed Oil, in pipes	per gallon	0 3
„ „ „ in barrels	„	0 3
„ „ „ in drums	„	0 3
Boiled „ „ in barrels	„	0 3
„ „ „ in drums	„	0 3
Turpentine in barrels	„	0 3
„ in drums (10 gall.)	„	0 3
Genuine Ground English White Lead, per ton (In not less than 5 cwt. casks.)		45 0
GENUINE WHITE LEAD PAINT— "Father Thames," "Nine Elms," "Park," "Supremus," "St. Paul's," "Morganswyte," "Polacco," "J." Brand and other best brands in 14 lb. tins) not less than 5 cwt. lots	per ton delivered	64 10
Red Lead, Dry (packages extra)	per ton	37 0
Best Linseed Oil Putty	per cwt.	0 15
Filicol	„	0 15
Size. XD quality	fkn.	0 3

(Continued on page 409)

*The information given on this page has been specially compiled for THE BUILDER and is copyright. Our aim in this list is to give, as far as possible, *average* prices of materials, not necessarily the highest or lowest. Quality and quantity obviously affect prices—a fact which should be remembered by those who make use of this information

PRICES CURRENT OF MATERIALS (*contd.*)

GLASS.

ENGLISH SHEET GLASS IN CRATES OF STOCK SIZES.

	Per ft.		Per ft.
15 oz. fourths ...	2½d.	32 oz. fourths	6½d.
15 „ thirds ...	3½d.	32 „ thirds.....	9d.
21 „ fourths ...	4d.	Obscured Sheet, 15 oz.	3½d.
21 „ thirds.....	4½d.	„ „ 21 „	4½d.
26 „ fourths ...	4½d.	Fluted 15 oz. 6½d., 21 oz. 9d.	
26 „ thirds.....	6½d.	En'lled 15 oz. 4½d., 21 oz. 6½d.	

Extra price according to size and substance for squares cut from stock.

ENGLISH ROLLED PLATE IN CRATES OF STOCK SIZES.

	Per ft.
Rolled plate	4½d.
Rough rolled	5½d.
Rough rolled	5½d.
Figured Rolled, Baltic, Oceanic, Arctic Stippolyte, and small and large Flemish White	6d.
Ditto, tinted	8½d.
Rolled Sheet	5½d.
White Rolled Cathedral	5½d.
Tinted do.	7½d.

Cast plate is same price as rough rolled.

VARNISHES, &c.

		Per Gallon. £ s. d.
Oak Varnish.....	Outside	0 14 0
Fine ditto	ditto	0 16 0
Fine Copal	ditto	0 18 0
Pale Copal	ditto	1 0 0
Pale Copal Carriage	ditto	1 4 0
Best ditto	ditto	1 12 0
Floor Varnish	Inside	0 18 0
Fine Pale Paper	ditto	0 18 0
Fine Copal Cabinet	ditto	1 2 6
Fine Copal Flatting	ditto	1 0 6
Hard Drying Oak	ditto	0 18 0
Fine Hard Drying Oak	ditto	0 19 0
Fine Copal Varnish.....	ditto	1 0 0
Pale ditto	ditto	1 2 0
Best ditto	ditto	1 12 0
Best Japan Gold Size		0 12 6
Best Black Japan		0 10 6
Oak and Mahogany Stain (water)		0 12 0
Brunswick Black.....		0 7 6
Berlin Black.....		0 14 6
Knotting (patent)		1 5 0
French and Brush Polish		0 17 0
Liquid Dryers in Terebine.....		0 9 0
Cuirass Black Enamel		0 7 0

Brixton School of Building.

We have received a copy of the Prospectus and Time-Table of the School of Building, Ferndale-road, Brixton, for the session 1927-28. The evening classes begin on Monday, September 26, and enrolment week is from September 19 to 23. Mr. F. E. Drury, M.Sc., F.I.Sau.E., is the Principal-designate, and Professor Beresford Pite, M.A., F.R.I.B.A., is Director of Architecture.

The school has been established by the London County Council to enable artisans and others engaged in the building trades and allied professions to acquire an intimate knowledge of the principles that underlie the processes which they have to carry out in their daily work. Workshops have been provided and equipped for the practical teaching of the several building trades under conditions similar to those met with on buildings and in builders' shops. A School of Architecture, with courses of instruction in the history of building and for the study of architectural design and planning, together with the preparation of architectural drawings, forms part of the complete scheme of the work of the school. Lecture and class-rooms, drawing offices and laboratories have been arranged in connection with the workshops so that the practical work of the school may be combined with class studies in building construction, drawing, architecture, and the chemistry and physics of materials. There are also a library, common and refreshment rooms, for the use of students.

The Prospectus, which contains a number of illustrations of work in progress in different shops, contains full particulars of the subjects taught and all other information required by the intending student. All communications should be addressed to the Principal at the School, Ferndale-road, Brixton, S.W.4.

New Bridge for Paris.

To facilitate river traffic an old bridge, the Pont de la Tournelle, Paris, which joined the Ile Saint-Louis to the south bank of the river, has been demolished, and a new structure is being erected. The new bridge will be a single span of 75 yards, and will be the first in Paris to be built of reinforced concrete, though it will have an outer covering of stone.

THE SCOTTISH BUILDER

NEW BUILDINGS IN SCOTLAND

Buckhaven.—Cinema.—The main contracts in connection with the enlargement of the Palace Picture House have now been fixed. The architect for the scheme is Mr. G. C Campbell, Methil, Fife.

Carluke.—Theatre.—Plans prepared by Mr. J. L. Ross, 50, Main-street, Wishaw, for the new picture theatre at Carluke, Lanark, to be built by Carluke Cinema, Ltd., show seating capacity for approximately 1,000 persons.

Coatbridge.—Accommodation.—The question of the provision of additional accommodation for Coatbridge Secondary School has been adopted by the Lanarkshire Education Authority. The Authority will purchase three lots of house property adjoining the school at a total cost of £2,125 and expenses, and that on the sites of the buildings additional school accommodation is to be provided.

Dumbarton.—Houses.—Sixteen new houses are to be erected by Dumbarton County Council in the Cardross district. The houses will cost £6,300

Dundee.—Buildings.—Plans and sections of the following proposed new buildings, etc., have been lodged at the Office of the City Engineer:—Adelaide-place—houses for Mr. Wm. Little, Mr. A. Lickely, architect, 8, Panmure-street; Bank-street—warehouse for Mrs. J. H. Scott, Mr. G. Jamieson, architect, 20, Whitehall-street; Nethergate—store for the Trustees of St. David's Masonic Lodge.

Edinburgh.—Buildings.—The Dean of Guild Court has passed the following plans:—Mr. W. Brodie—store and toolshed at 42, Saughtonhall-avenue; Mr. C. H. Greig and others—four garages at Thorburn-road, Colinton; Messrs. Thomas L. Rae & Co.—nineteen bungalows at Kirkhill-drive and Gardens; Messrs. Smith & Murdoch—four bungalows at Hillview-terrace, Corstorphine; Mr. R. M'Gibbon—two bungalows at Corstorphine Park-gardens.

Elgin.—Hall.—Plans of a dance hall, billiards saloon, and shop, proposed to be erected at 29, South-street, by Mr. P. Civiera, have been approved by the Town Council.

Jamestown.—Improvement.—The Dumbarton County Council has approved of the arrangement come to by the Vale of Leven District Committee with the L.N.E. Rly. Co., regarding the strengthening and maintenance of the bridge which spans the Dalmonach Works railway line at Auchencarroch-road, Jamestown.

Paisley.—Reconstruction.—The reconstruction and enlargement of the Lorne Cinema has now been definitely decided upon, and Messrs. Gardner & Glen, 164, Bath-street, Glasgow, are preparing the necessary plans.

Appointment.

Mr. W. J. Noel Bryce, of Glasgow, has been appointed by the Perth District Committee as Road Surveyor in succession to the late Mr. Alex. M'Arthur

Fire Resistant Construction.

Special Report No. 8 on this subject, by Messrs. R. E. Stradling and F. L. Brady, has just been issued by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. Part I gives a brief outline of the effect of high temperatures upon building materials generally. Part II describes the experimental work carried out in the endeavour to elucidate, and then to improve, the fire-resisting properties of concrete. It is shown that by the addition of a pozzolanic material to Portland cement concrete a very considerable absorption of the lime (set free on hydration of the cement) can be brought about, the presence of this free lime being demonstrated to be the most serious factor in the deterioration of concrete under fire. The report may be obtained of H.M. Stationery Office, price 1s. 6d. net.

BUILDING TRADE WAGES IN SCOTLAND.*

The following are the present rates of wages in the building trade in the principal towns of Scotland. Every endeavour is made to ensure accuracy, but we cannot be responsible for errors that may occur:—

	Masons.	Bricklayers.	Carpenters, Joiners.	Plasterers.	Slaters.	Plumbers.	Painters.	Labourers—Masons', Bricklayers', Plasterers'.
Aberdeen	1/8	1/8½	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/7	10½d. to 1/1
Airdrie.....	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	—	1/6½	1/3
Alexandria	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	—	1/2½ to 1/3½
Arbroath.....	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7½	1/7	1/7	1/5½	1/1½
Ayr	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/3
Bathgate.....	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8½	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/2 to 1/3
Blairgowrie.....	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7½	1/5	1/7	1/4	10d. to 1/-
Bo'ness	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3
Coatbridge	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	—	1/6½	1/3 to 1/3½
Dumbarton.....	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Dumfries.....	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Dundee	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3
Dunfermline	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Edinburgh	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Falkirk	1/7½	1/7½	1/7	1/8	1/7	1/7	1/6½	1/2½
Fort William	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/2
Galashiels	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Glasgow	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Greenock.....	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/7	1/0½ to 1/3½
Hamilton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/3½
Hawick	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7-1/7½	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Helensburgh	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/7	1/3½
Inverness	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/- to 1/2
Kilmarnock	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Kirkcaldy	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Kirkwall	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/4	1/-
Lanark	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6	1/- to 1/2
Leith	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Motherwell	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/3½
Perth	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/3
Stirling	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Stirlingshire (Eastern District)	1/8-1/10	1/8-1/10	1/8	1/9	1/7	1/8	1/6½	1/3½
Wishaw	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/7	1/3½

* The information given in this table is copyright. The rates of wages in the various towns in England and Wales are given on page 403.

CURRENT PRICES FOR BUILDING WORK IN LONDON*

EXCAVATOR.

		s.	d.
Digging and throwing or wheeling and filling carts, and carting away to shoot—6 ft. deep	per yard cube	11	0
Add if in clay	„ „	1	0
Add for every additional depth of 6 ft.	„ „	0	6
Planking and strutting to trenches	per foot super	0	5
Do. to sides of excavation, including shoring	„ „	1	0

CONCRETOR.

Portland cement concrete in foundation 1 to 6	per yard cube	38	0
Add if in underpinning in short lengths	„ „	7	0
Add if in floors 6 in. thick	„ „	3	3
Add if in beams	„ „	3	9
Add if aggregate 1 : 2 : 4	„ „	10	0
Add for hoisting not exceeding 10 ft. beyond the first 10 ft.	„ „	2	6

BRICKLAYER.

		£	s.	d.
Reduced brickwork in lime mortar and Fletton bricks	per rod	32	0	0
Add if in stocks	„	7	10	0
Add if in Staffordshire blues	„	22	0	0
Add if in Portland cement and sand	„	1	10	0

FACINGS.

Extra for facing in English or Flemish bond for every 10s. per 1,000 over the price of the common bricks	per ft. super	0	0	1¼

POINTING.

Neat flat struck or weathered joint	„ „	0	0	3

ARCHES.

Extra only to the price of ordinary brickwork :—				
Fair external in half brick rings	„ „	0	0	10
Axed in stocks	„ „	0	1	9
Rubbed and gauged jointed in putty camber or segmental	„ „	0	6	0

SUNDRIES.

Damp course in double course of slates breaking joint and bedded in Portland cement	„ „	0	1	0
Setting ordinary register grates and stoves	each	1	0	0
Setting kitchener, including forming flues, &c., with all necessary fire bricks	„	4	15	0

ASPHALTER.

		s.	d.
Half-inch horizontal damp course	per yard super	4	6
Three-quarter-inch vertical damp course	„ „	9	6
Three-quarter-inch on flats in two thicknesses	„ „	6	3
Angle fillet	per foot run	0	3
Skirting and fillet 6 in. high	„ „	1	2

MASON.

York stone templates fixed	per foot cube	13	0
York stone sills fixed	„ „	22	0
Bath stone and all labour fixed	„ „	10	6
Portland stone fixed	„ „	20	0

SLATER.

Welsh 16 in. × 8 in. 3 in. lap, including nails	per square	72	9
Do. 20 in. × 10 in. Do. Do.	„	80	9
Do. 24 in. × 12 in. Do. Do.	„	90	0

CARPENTER AND JOINER.

Fir framed in plates	per foot cube	5	0	
Do. joists	„ „	5	6	
Do. roofs, floors and partitions	„ „	6	0	
Do. trusses	„ „	8	6	

		¾″	1″	1¼″	2″
Deal rough close boarding	per sq.	35/6	40/–	45/–	72/–

Flat centering for concrete floor, including struts or hangers	„	50	0
Do. to beams	per ft. sup.	1	0
Centres for arches	„	1	6
Gutter boards and bearers	„	1	0

FLOORING.

		¾″	1″	1¾″	1½″
Deal-edges shot	per sq.	—	44/6	53/–	60/6
Do. tongued and grooved	„	—	49/–	57/6	65/–
Do. matchings	„	45/–	51/–	—	—
Moulded skirting, including backings and grounds	per ft. sup.	1/6	1/9	2/0	2/6

SASHES AND FRAMES.

One-and-a-half moulded sashes or casements	per foot super	1	10	
Two Do. Do. Do.	„ „	2	1	
Add for fitting and fixing	„	0	3	
Deal-cased frames with 1 in. inner and outer linings, 1½ in. pulley stiles tongued to linings, hard wood sills with 2 in. moulded sashes in squares, double hung, double hung with pulleys, lines and weights; average size	„ „	3	9	

DOORS.

		1½″	1¾″	2″
Two-panel square framed	per ft. sup.	2/1	2/4	2/6
Four-panel Do.	„	2/5	2/8	2/11
Two-panel moulded both sides	„	2/8	2/11	3/2
Four-panel Do. Do.	„	2/11	3/2	3/5

CARPENTER AND JOINER—continued.

FRAMES.

		s.	d.
Deal wrot moulded and rebated	per foot cube	14	

		1″	1¼″	1½″
Plain deal jamb linings framed	per ft. sup.	1/7	1/8	1/1
Deal shelves and bearers	„	1/4	1/6	1/9
Add if cross-tongued	„	2d.	2d.	2d.

STAIRCASES.

		1″	1¼″	1½″	2″	2½″
Deal treads and risers in and including rough brackets		2/1	2/4	2/9	—	—
Deal strings wrot on both sides and framed		1/8	2/–	2/2	2/8	—

		s.	d.
Housings for steps and risers	each	0	1
Deal balusters, 1 in. × 1¼ in.	per ft. run	0	
Mahogany handrail : average, 3 in. × 3 in.	„ „	6	
Add if ramped	„ „	12	
Add if wreathed	„ „	24	

FIXING ONLY IRONMONGERY (INCLUDING SCREWS).

6 in. barrel bolts	8½d.	Rim locks	2/
Sash fasteners	11½d.	Mortice locks	4/
Casement fasteners	1/5	Patent spring hinges and letting into floor and making good	19/
Casement stays	1/2		
Cupboard locks	1/5		

FOUNDER AND SMITH.

		s.	d.
Rolled steel joists	per cwt.	16	
Plain compound girders	„	19	
Do. stanchions	„	21	
In roof work	„	27	

RAIN-WATER GOODS.

		3″	4″	5″	6
Half-round plain rebated joints	ft. run	1/6	1/9	2/–	2/
Ogee Do. Do.	„	1/9	2/–	2/6	3/
Rain-water pipes with ears	„	1/9	2/7	—	—
Extra for shoes and bends	each	4/4	5/11	—	—
Do. stopped ends	„	1/11	2/4½	3/7	4/
Do. nozzles for inlets	„	2/2	2/7	3/10	4/

PLUMBER.

		s.	d.
Milled lead and laying in flashings and gutters	per cwt.	44	
Do. Do. in flats	„	43	
Extra labour and solder in coated cesspools	each	6	
Welf joint	per ft. run	0	
Soldered seam	„ „	1	
Copper nailing	„ „	0	

		½″	¾″	1″	1½″	2″	4″
Drawn lead waste	per ft. run	1/2	1/9	2/–	3/4	4/–	—
Do. service	„	1/8	2/2	2/7	3/10	—	—
Do. soil	„	—	—	—	—	—	6/9
Bends in lead pipe	each	—	—	—	—	3/3	8/2
Soldered stop ends	„	1/2	1/8	2/1	2/10	3/6	—
Red lead joints	„	11d.	1/–	1/3	1/11	2/4	4/1
Wiped soldered joints	„	2/10	3/6	4/–	4/11	6/6	9/9
Lead traps and cleaning screws	„	—	—	—	14/7	19/6	—
Bib cocks and joints	„	6/4	9/7	15/4	41/–	—	—
Stop cocks and joints	„	15/4	17/2	25/8	64/–	—	—

PLASTERER.

			s.	d.
Render, float and set in lime and hair	per yard sup.		2	
Do. Do. Sirapite	„	„	2	
Do. Do. Keen's	„	„	4	
Add saw lathing	„	„	1	
Add metal lathing	„	„	2	
(Not including hangers or runners, &c., for suspended ceilings.)				
Portland cement screed	„	„	2	
Do. plain face	„	„	3	
Mouldings in plaster	per 1 girth		0	1
One-and-a-half granolithic pavings	per yard sup.		5	

GLAZIER.

21-oz. sheet plain	per foot sup.	0	8
26-oz. Do.	„ „	1	0
Obscured sheet	„ „	1	1
⅛-in. rolled plate	„ „	0	9
¼-in rough rolled or cast plate	„ „	0	10
¼-in wired cast plate	„ „	1	4

PAINTER.

Preparing and distempering, 2 coats	per yard sup.	0	9
Knotting and priming	„ „	0	7
Plain painting, 1 coat	„ „	0	9
Do. 2 coats	„ „	1	2
Do. 3 coats	„ „	1	9
Do. 4 coats	„ „	2	4
Graining	„ „	2	3
Varnishing twice	„ „	1	9
Sizing	„ „	0	3
Flatting	„ „	0	7
Enamel	„ „	1	1
Wax polishing	per foot sup.	0	0
French polishing	„ „	1	2
Preparing for and hanging paper	per piece, 2/– to	4	

*These prices apply to *new buildings only*. They cover superintendence by foreman and carry a profit of 10 % on the prime cost without establishment charges. A percentage of 1½ should be added for Employers' Liability and National Health and Unemployments Acts, and from 1s. 6d. per £100 for Fire Insurance. The whole of the information given on this page is copyright.

TENDERS

ommunications for insertion under this heading ıld be addressed to "The Editor," and must reach next week not later than Tuesday evening.
Denotes *accepted*.
Denotes *provisionally accepted*.
Denotes *recommended for acceptance*.
Denotes *accepted subject to modifications*.

BERCRAVE.—Hall for the Abercrave and trict Miners' Welfare Association. Mr. Edgar R. fiths, L.R.I.B.A., 12, College-street, Swansea. ntities by the architect :—

Mackenna, Ltd., Swansea	£6,400
T. & G. Spragg, Swansea	6,350
C. Tyler, Swansea	6,329
Evan Thomas & Sons, Neath	6,099
Bennett Bros., Swansea	5,950
W. Morgan, Ystradgynlais	5,867
Lewis & Thomas, Ynysmudw	5,785
Williams Bros., Pontardawe	5,706
Thomas Bros., Pontardawe	5,692
T. J. Williams, Cwmllynfell	5,633
*Waring, Cole & Waring, Neath	5,630

DDINGHAM.—Extensions to Farfield Hall, r Bolton Abbey :—
*E. Potts, Bolton Abbey.

RMAGH.—Extension of classrooms and carrying repairs and improvements to Keady Technical ool buildings, for the County Regional E.C. Mr. Murphy, Lislea, Armagh :—

O'Hare & Mallon, Armagh	£845 0
A Camblin, Portadown	820 10
H. M'Avinchy, Armagh	750 0
M. Dowell & Fitzsimmons, Lurgan	679 10
D. M. Corville & Sons, Portadown	665 0
Lester Bros., Portadown	648 0
C. Hughes, Keady	593 0
*H. Lyttle & Sons, Portadown	579 11

UDENSHAW.—Premises in Guide-lane, for Mr. igley. Mr. A. Frith, architect, Droylesden-road :—
*F. Goodyear & Sons, Manchester.

BERWICK-ON-TWEED.—Cinema for the Berwick-Tweed Theatre, Ltd. Mr. A. Schofield, F.R.I.B.A., chitect, 3, Houghton-street, Southport :—
*R. Carse & Son, Ltd., Amble.

BLACKPOOL.—Extension to the girls' secondary hool, for the E.C. Mr. F. Wood, Borough Surveyor :—
*Keenan & Yates, Ltd., St. Anne's-on-Sea.

BOLTON.—Installation of a central heating system the main building at Fishpool Institution and the infirmary building, for the B.G. :—
*Ashwell & Nesbitt, Ltd., Manchester £1,659

BOLTON.—Cinema at Churchgate. The architects e Mr. Geo. E. Tonge, L.R.I.B.A., Hill-street, South-rt, and Mr. Felix Holt, A.R.I.B.A., 14, Dale-street, verpool :—
*D. A. Ablett & Sons, Ltd., Wigan.

BOLTON-UPON-DEARNE.—Renewal of eaves tters with cast-iron troughings to approximately houses on the Lockwood's farm site, Goldthorpe, the U.D.C. Mr. W. H. Adams, A.R.I.B.A., chitect, engineer and surveyor. Quantities by the chitect :—
*Parkfield Foundry Co., West-street, Sheffield £189 1 2

BRADFORD.—Reconstruction of roofs at the Brad-rd Empire, for the Gaumont Film Corporation :—
*Tunstalls, R. A. Co., Ltd.

BRIDLINGTON.—New offices and workshops at electricity works, for the T.C. The Borough ngineer :—
Boyd, Beesting & Moss, Bridlington.
— Kneeshaw, Bridlington.
— Sellars, Bridlington.
W. Witting, Bridlington.
Birch & Sons, York.
Kitching & Co., Hull.
Gant & Silverside, Bridlington.
H. E. Turner & Sons, York.
*E. Gray, Bridlington £907

CAERPHILLY.—Secondary school at Caerphilly for boys, for the Glamorgan E.C. Mr. D. Pugh Jones, .I.B.A., County Architect, County Hall, Cardiff:—
*Davies & Lloyd, Senghenydd £26,500

DURHAM.—Small cinema in Gilegate. Mr. J. T. rge, architect, Market-place :—
*Dixon, Elliott & Son, Durham.

EASTBOURNE.—40 houses on the Hutments tion of the Victoria-drive site, for the T.C. :—
*Gilbert Bros., Broadstairs £16,170

GLASGOW.—Building work in connection with the rgement of the Cambridge Cinema, for the Grove emas, Ltd. Mr. C. J. McNair, architect, 112, Bath-et :—
*Angus McDougall & Co., Glasgow.

HAILSHAM.—8 houses in connection with the thfield No. 2 housing scheme at Sandy Cross, the R.D.C :—
*Sadler & Co., Cosham £3,484 16
(Subject to approval of M.H.)

HASLINGDEN.—Rebuilding of Messrs. Anderton & stead's Albert Mill :—
*T. Tattersall, Ltd., Haslingden.

HEMSWORTH.—External pointing of 270 Council ses and four shops, for the U.D.C :—
*Mr. Duckitt, Hemsworth £417

HODDESDON.—Painting and decorating 50 houses, for the U.D.C. Mr. T. V. Oliver, surveyor :—

J. P. Fowler, Tottenham	£465 19 6
Sams & Bryant, Ltd., Hoddesdon	432 7 0
Handscomb & Dover, Hoddesdon	406 11 6
T. Dymock, Hoddesdon	403 16 0
W. J. Haward, Hoddesdon	338 1 0
*J. W. Nicholls & Co., Hoddesdon	256 5 8
H. C. Suckling, Ware	197 9 0
Surveyor's estimate	250 0 0

HORWICH.—Grocery branch shop in Mason-street, for the Industrial Co-operative Society, Ltd. Messrs. Law & Grimshaw, architects, Bank-chambers, Atherton :—
J. W. Slater, Horwich.
C.W.S. Building Dept., Manchester.
J. Mullall & Son, Horwich.
G. & J. Seddon, Ltd., Little Hulton.
— Joyce, St. Annes-on-Sea.
Wm. Mallinson & Son, Horwich.

KEIGHLEY.—External painting, etc., at the Sanatorium, etc., for the Keighley and Bingley Joint Hospital Board. Mr. F. Atkinson, L.R.I.B.A., architect, Old Bank-chambers, Bingley :—
*Wm. Walker & Son, Bingley .. £148 10 0

KIRKCALDY.—Additions to the north block at the Kirkcaldy District Joint Hospital, for the Committee. Messrs. D. Forbes Smith & Johnston, architects, 244, High-street, Kirkcaldy :—

Mason—
*James Ramsay, Leslie £531 6 7

Joiner—
*Street & Co., Dunfermline 589 10 0

Plumber—
*Jas. Blyth, Kirkcaldy 153 6 5

Plaster—
*A. & A. Lind, Lochgelly 234 19 7

Tile—
*Robert Brown & Sons, Paisley 230 9 3

KIRKCALDY.—54 3-roomed flatted and cottage type houses, at Thornton, for the D.C. Mr. W. Williamson, F.R.I.B.A., architect :—

Brickwork—
*Robt. Terras, Jr., East Wemyss £6,857 19 3

Joiner—
*D. Mitchell & Son. Leslie 4,912 2 9

Plumber—
*Wm. Nicol & Sons, Buckhaven 2,302 5 9

Plaster work—
*Andrew Morris, East Wemyss 1,756 11 9

Slater and Harling work—
*Alex. Barclay, Leslie 1,353 9 3

Glazier work—
*W. H. Carron & Co., Kirkcaldy 107 16 3

Painter work—
*Wm. Russell, Cairneyhill, Dunfermline 432 15 6

Wrot iron fencing—
*Wm. Gratrix & Sons, Walkden 135 17 10

Stob and wire fencing.—
*Thos. Deas, Rosyth 115 7 11

LAOIGHIS.—Reconstruction of (1) the Courthouse, Mountmellick; and (2) the Courthouse, Borris-in-Ossory. Mr. Joseph Bannan, civil engineer, Rosleigham Park, Portlaoighise :—

(1)
*M. Horohan, Mountmellick £2,094

(2)
*J. Fogarty, Roscrea 2,845

LEEDS.—Painting for the T.C. :—

Painting various buildings, railings, seats, etc., at Roundhay Park
*Carter & Frankland £182 1

Painting two lodges, etc., at Roundhay Park, and the Mansion, Park Cafe, etc., at Roundhay Park—
*L. E. Wilkinson £269

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LEEDS.—Painting of the Civil Court, Town Hall for the T.C. :—
*Myers & Beckett £202 7 9

LEEDS.—Painting the exteriors of houses on the Meanwood Housing estate, for the T.C. :—

*J. Cass (70)	£201 5 0
*Myers & Beckett (40)	127 0 0
*C. T. Braggins (32)	92 16 0
*C. E. Stephenson (63)	164 12 0
*W. Noddings (32)	100 17 0

LEEDS.—Church day schools, for the Christ Church School Authority. Messrs. Chorley, Gribbon & Foggitt, architects :—
*Wm. Nicholson & Son (Leeds), Ltd.

LONDON.—New addition to "Gothic Villa," Middle-lane, Hornsey, N., for Mr. R. T. Cole :—
*S. G. Goulding, Hornsey.

LONDON.—Cleaning and painting at the St. Luke's Hospital, for the M.A.B :—

E. Proctor & Sons, London	£1,779
C. H. Boyd & Son, Ltd., London	1,582
R. C. Todd & Sons, Ltd., Lowestoft	1,514
Moore & Sons, Yarmouth	1,410
W. J. Croft, Lowestoft	1,400
‡Lilly & Sons, London	1,337

LONDON.—Enlargement of ward verandahs at the St. Luke's Hospital, for the M.A.B.:—

—Church, Oulton Broad	£4,326
W. J. Croft, Lowestoft	2,675
C. H. Boyd & Son, Ltd., London	2,462
Lilly & Sons, London	2,217
‡Moore & Sons, Yarmouth	1,892

LONDON.—New pantry at the Colindale Hospital, for the M.A.B. :—

C. & F. Bryan	£280 0
C. H. Boyd & Son, Ltd.	272 0
L. Kazak & Co.	238 0
‡G. Eaglen & Son	186 14

(All of London.)

LONDON.—New ash-pit, etc., at the Grove Park Hospital, for the M.A.B. :—

P. Jones & Co.	£223 5 6
Carrington, Thomas & Co., Ltd.	170 0 0
‡G. Eaglen & Son	148 15 0

(All of London).

LONDON.—New house coal store at the Park Hospital, for the M.A.B. :—

W. Bickerton	£710 0 0
G. Eaglen & Son	652 6 3
P. Jones & Co.	635 2 1
Wade, Archer & Co., Ltd.	582 0 0
J. Darch, Ltd.	579 0 0
‡J. Hocking & Co.	514 13 4

(All of London.)

LONDON.—Painting works at the King George V. Sanatorium, for the M.A.B. :—

Norris & Co. (Builders), Ltd., Sunningdale	£525
Chapman, Lowry & Puttick, Ltd., Haslemere	476
F. Firth, Shipley	374
F. W. Reid, Godalming	353
Lilly & Sons, London	333
P. Miller & Son, Dartford	276
‡H. W. Yates, Sunningdale	243

LONDON.—Alterations to visitors' and receiving rooms at the Grove Hospital, for the M.A.B. :—

C. H. Boyd & Son, Ltd.	£932 0
Dix (Builders), Ltd.	918 0
W. F. Goodchild	889 0
G. Eaglen & Son	764 2
‡L. Kazak & Co.	720 0

(All of London).

LONDON.—Conversion of building into staff bungalow at the Brook Hospital, for the M.A.B. :—

C. H. Boyd & Son, Ltd.	£1,482 0 0
J. Hocking & Co.	1,393 16 10
‡Wade, Archer & Co., Ltd.	736 0 0

(All of London).

MALTBY HALL.—Extensions to the boys' department, Maltby Hall Council school, for the West Riding C.C. :—
*T. Jenkinson & Sons (Doncaster), Ltd.

NEWCASTLE.—New infants' dept. at Walker Gate Council school, for the E.C. :—
*J. Craven, Newcastle £9,670 12 3

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.—Steel construction work of new super-cinema, for Mr. H. P. Smelt. Mr. S. J. Stephenson, architect, 2, Saville-place :—
*Redpath, Brown, Ltd., Edinburgh.

NORTHAMPTON.—For redecorations to rooms in the Guildhall, for the C.B. :—
*A. Cowling £585 10

NORTHAMPTON.—Lighting and ventilating the Lower Assembly room at the Guildhall, for the C.B. :—
*Northampton Electric Light & Power Co., Ltd. £175 4 6

PORTSMOUTH.—New cinema at Bradford-road junction, Southsea, for Mr. F. J. Spickernell. Mr. Henry J. Dyer, L.R.I.B.A., F.S.I., Chartered Architect and Surveyor, 44, Victoria-road, N., Southsea. Quantities by the architect :—

G. J. Davis & Sons, Southsea	£32,992
F. Corke & Co., Southsea	32,173
Jenkins & Sons, Ltd., Southampton	31,990
Jno. Croad, Portsea	31,900
John Lay & Co., Portsmouth	31,356
E. & A. Sprigings, Portsmouth	31,000
F. J. Privett, Southsea	30,877
Tanner Bros., Southsea	30,500
*Saml. Salter, Southsea	30,400
Sadler & Co., London	29,272

OXSHOTT.—New telephone exchange in Birds' Hill-rise, for H.M.O.W.:—
*H. G. and A. Osman, Ltd., Oxshott.

RAMPTON.—Further extensions to the State Institution.
*B. Pumfrey, Ltd., Gainsborough, about £60,000 to £70,000.

RAMSBOTTOM. — Extensions to Shuttleworth Bleachworks:—
*W. Townson & Sons, Bolton.

SALFORD.—Painting and decoration of the houses at Agecroft Power Station, for the C.B.:—
*R. W. Pugh, Pendleton £112 3

STONEHAVEN.—Reinforced concrete work in connection with the lining of the inside walls and floor of Slug-road reservoir, for the T.C. Mr. A. Cruickshank, Borough Surveyor, Aberdeen. Quantities by the Borough Surveyor:—

Yorkshire Hennibique Co., Dundee	£650	0	0
Gray's Ferrocrete Co., Ltd., Glasgow	530	0	0
C. M'Donald & Sons, Dyce, Aberdeen	415	17	6
W. J. Anderson, Aberdeen	371	15	3
James Leith, Aberdeen	356	0	0
Clark & Chapman, Aberdeen	300	4	0
*Jas. Scott & Sons, Ltd., Aberdeen	277	0	0
Henderson & Milne, Aberdeen	259	12	6

UPPERTHORPE.—Bridge over the Chesterfield canal between Upperthorpe and Killamarsh, for the L.N.E. Rly.:—
*S. Butler & Co., Ltd.

WAKEFIELD.—Extensions to male casual ward at Union House, for the B.G., Wakefield Union. Mr. W. H. Watson, architect, Barstow-square:—
Bricklayers—
*Elvey & Steel.
Plumber—
*Joseph Woodhead.
Joiner—
*George Jubb.
Slaters—
*J. W. Illingworth, Ltd.
Plasterer—
*T. E. Senior.
Painters—
*G. Powell & Sons.
(All of Wakefield.)

WALLINGFORD.—Decorations to certain houses at Didcot, East and West Hagbourne, Aston, Cholsey, Brightwell and Long Wittenham, for the R.D.C. Mr. G. H. Lay, Park-road, Manager, Didcot:—
*S. Naish, Wallingford £350

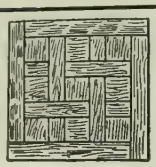
WELLINGBOROUGH.—Cowshed at the sewage farm, "Irthlingborough Grange," for the U.D.C. Mr. R. Stevenson Henshaw, engineer and surveyor. Quantities by the engineer:—

H. Garrod, Wellingborough	£704	0	0
Hacksley Bros., Wellingborough	694	0	0
R. Marriott, Rushden	615	10	0
Childs & Co., Finedon	607	0	0
*W. Thompson & Co., Irthlingborough	570	0	0

WIGAN.—Extension to the garage in Wall for the Ribble Motor Services, Ltd.:—
*J. Walkden, Wigan.

YEARDSLEY-CUM-WHALEY. — Convenien Buxton-road, Whaley Bridge, for the U.D.C. M Brady & Partington, engineers.

Herbert Troop, Chapel-en-le-Frith	£613	1	0
J. & G. Mellor, Chapel-en-le-Frith	587	0	0
H. Knowles & Son, Sheffield	625	19	8
*W. Huby & Son, Whaley Bridge	553	8	11

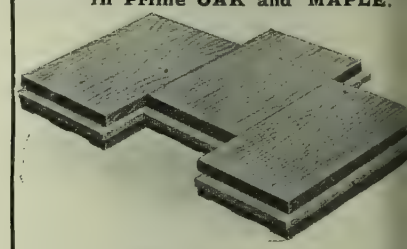

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THE BUILDER

A JOURNAL FOR THE ARCHITECT AND CONSTRUCTOR

WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED "THE BRITISH ARCHITECT."

OL. CXXXIII. No. 4415. SEPTEMBER 16, 1927.

THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS

THE proceedings of the Eleventh International Congress of Architects, the first genuinely international assembly of its kind since 1914, afford evidence of the advantage of resuming these triennial exchanges of opinion, and the Royal Institute of British Architects we think, to be congratulated for having taken a wise step in timating that it could only participate in such a congress hen it became possible to make it truly international by the clusion of representatives of all civilised countries. As a sult of this and other similar expressions of opinion the recent ngress included delegates from twenty-six countries in the d and new worlds, the only great State not represented being e Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, which could, perhaps, sufficiently justified by the fact that the definition "civilised untries" was questionable in its application to the present gime in Russia.

The Congress was remarkable not only on account of the nanimous resolutions arrived at on several important ques-ns, but for the fact that (in spite of wide differences of race, nguage, local conditions and needs) there was an underlying d fundamental similarity in most of the problems which ured on the agenda and a general agreement (after these atters had been debated) as to the methods to be adopted in eir solution.

Many of the subjects have been periodically discussed in eat Britain, and among these the most interesting was at of the recognition of the status of the architect and the otection of the title by law. In the discussion of this problem ere was clear evidence that architects from all countries re agreed on the need for the legal recognition ot the title of hitect, and this view was reinforced by the opinion of official legates from countries such as Italy, Portugal, Spain and ngary, where such recognition and protection has been in ce long enough for its operation to be appreciated and the ects estimated.

During the debate it also became evident that a problem ich is causing anxiety to many British architects is also parent in many other countries; the growth of official and nicipal architecture to the detriment of what was termed "free" architect. This particular problem did not figure the agenda and the informal conversations with reference to gave no indication of a solution. The views of members re probably fairly represented by the remark of a German egate who (referring to conditions in that country) said t architects were feeling the pinch of competition on two es; on the one hand there was the municipal and public itect, and on the other there was the big contractor, who er plans important buildings himself or employs an architect small salary, to do this in his office. This view was shared the representatives of many other countries, including the ted States of America, and undoubtedly was a factor in ducing a general agreement that there was an urgent and need for the re cognition and legal protection of the title architect" in all countries, and the equally general con-ion that, as a corollary, it was necessary that all architects ld be members of professional societies limited to their profession and accepting and enforcing strict rules of essional conduct on their members, to ensure a reasonable dard of professional practice, common to all civilised ntries. This, it was felt, would be of great value in any hange of views on architectural co-operation in the future.

he Congress was probably somewhat optimistic in the final graph of the resolution on this subject, and went further is practicably feasible in expressing the view "that an itect" who is in possession of the legally recognised title is own country, should have the free right to practise in other country in which the title of architect is protected by law." Reciprocity presents an aspect of Registration which we do not imagine has been considered, and one which might raise a certain number of difficulties in our own country and also in France, though it is obviously the logical complement to universal protection of the title.

Among the other subjects on the agenda was the problem of the relation between the *Architecte-Conseil* and the *Architecte-Constructeur*, or in other words, the architect as a professional adviser and artist or as a man who not only plans a building but is also actively engaged in the work of building. On this subject, after an interesting debate, it is satisfactory to note that the Congress unanimously agreed to a resolution which made it clear that architects and contractors should be entirely distinct and separate; the Congress indeed went further and instructed the Permanent Committee "to proceed forthwith with the drafting of an international code of practice which should define and regulate the relations of the architect to the execution of his works and the moral side of his profession, with the object of finding a formula which should be acceptable to all countries."

To those who have any experience of practice abroad it will be evident that the acceptance of this resolution marks a considerable advance, and that if the desired "common formula" can be evolved it will materially assist in raising the international status of the architect to the level which is regarded as essential by the R.I.B.A. and its allied societies, and will therefore facilitate international relations between ourselves and other countries.

Whether changing conditions will gradually produce an entirely new conception of the function of the architect is another matter; one sees interesting portents in the growth on one hand of the official architect, while on the other looms the great organisation of the up-to-date contractor who, when necessary, retains the services of an eminent architect to deal with some special problem of design or construction, or employs a young member of the profession as one of his permanent staff. That this should become the generally accepted practice appears improbable, in spite of the fact that the general public in all countries does not regard the services of an architect as being essential for anything in the shape of a small house, a factory or a moderate-sized office block, and has no conception that here, as in other professions, such as that of the engineer, the doctor or the barrister, the fully-trained architect (by the exercise of his skill and professional knowledge) can save much more than the modest fee which constitutes his reward.

The cure in our own, as well as in other hands, would seem to be in the continual and persevering endeavour to educate the public. This would probably have already produced some results had not the war thrown up an entirely new race of clients, endowed with considerable business capacity but sometimes deficient of any appreciation of the beautiful, or even of the practical advantages of good planning and composition. But this is too intricate a subject to be treated here, and we will therefore conclude our survey of the work of the International Congress by mentioning that among the other matters discussed was the question of the Regulations for International Competitions. The resolution passed endorsed the existing regulations (as printed in the R.I.B.A. Kalendar) but added a recommendation that a clause should be added making it obligatory for the jury of any international competition absolutely to respect these regulations.

To sum up, the general impression left on our minds by the proceedings of the Congress is that it marks the commencement of a new era in architectural co-operation, and that if the spirit of mutual goodwill and compromise is maintained, much may be achieved by common action in the coming years.

NOTES

Sir John Simpson and the R.I.B.A.

We publish this week on page 419 the correspondence which has passed between Mr. Walter Tapper and Sir John Simpson with regard to Sir John's supersession on the Council of the British School at Rome. We cannot imagine that the matter can be allowed to remain where it is, and we hope that an official explanation may throw a more favourable light upon a distinctly unfortunate incident.

The Future of London.

Do we realise what are the ultimate forces which govern our lives and our environments? At the present moment it would, we suppose, be impossible to forecast what is to be the next definite procedure, and what is to be its character, in regard to the future of Waterloo and Charing Cross Bridges. Yet how the future quality and amenity of this great centre of London will depend on what is done! As architects we are chiefly concerned for a fine and dignified city development. As suburban ticket-holders we want to get into the West End as quickly and comfortably as possible. As railway shareholders we want to see our share values protected. As ingenious inventors of Charing Cross new bridge schemes we hope to see our projects realized. As owners of property in and about the area of the projected improvements we hope to see our interests protected and our holdings improved in value. And so on—we each argue for our own hopes and visions, whilst meantime certain forces are at work which will eventually decide it all for us. We may have suddenly sprung upon us a scheme which is carried through even if it is opposed to all our best hopes for a fine and beautiful architectural development. All the influences which can be exerted for the attainment of the finest city ideals should be brought to bear on this outstanding problem in the development of London. The London Society, if it is to be worthy of its name and its mission, should put forth all its effort to maintain a claim for something higher than momentary money values in the settlement of an issue so vital to the beauty and amenity of London.

Guidance in City Improvements.

We are aware of the many difficulties which surround us in this matter; but what we feel so seriously about it all is that some scheme or course of action may be adopted which will be bitterly regretted by those who have the highest interest of London at heart. If we had some really authoritative body to appeal to in the matter of great London improvements we should know where we are. But even an enlightened and energetic body like the London County Council h apparently certain limitations to power, and is, of course, unable to impo its desires over the heads of all sorts public companies and authorities. T Royal Commission may advise, but th is its only function. Thus we are left in position of some uncertainty so that a protest or intervention falls powerless the ground. The holiday season will so be over and then we may look for a renew of activity in the various projects f city improvements.

Dublin's "Civic Week."

A welcome sign of Dublin recovery from the tribul tions of recent history is t "Civic Week" which t city will hold from the 17 to the 25th of this month. An interesti programme of events designed to s forth Dublin's history, commerce, a attractions has been arranged. It i cludes historic and industrial pageant lectures, picture exhibitions, concert competitions of different kinds, danc and sports. A welcome feature from th architectural point of view is a Tow Planning Exhibition, under the directi of Mr. Manning Robertson. Speci reduced fare facilities for Briti visitors are available during t week, and many will doubtless tak advantage of this favourable oppo tunity of visiting the capital of o neighbour isle.



Photo: F. Caird Inglis.

The Scottish-American War Memorial, Princes Street, Edinburgh.

Mr. R. Tait Mackenzie, Sculptor. Mr. Reginald Fairlie, A.R.S.A., Architect. (*See page* 433.)

Our Public Statues.

The complaints in a contemporary that our public statues are neglected, and that there appears to be no one responsible for keeping them in order, if only partially true, may suggest that our public statuary does not reach that point in our regard when we should be more solicitous for its welfare. And though there is good statuary in public places and, it must be added, some very bad, the public interest is not sufficient to secure the recognition of its important contribution to the beauty of our cities. How different is the case in France, where the art of the sculptor is so much more regarded. A visit to Antwerp reveals to us the greater pride there is abroad in their famous men. Statues of poets and painters, whose works are the glory of the city, occupy the principal situations in their public squares, and testify not only to an appreciation of statuary, but of pride in native achievement. It is true that war memorials have increased the demand for statuary in public places in England, but it is the lives of the great poets, scientists, sculptors and painters that we could wish to see commemorated, and we may take a lesson from Antwerp in the civic pride which glorifies the masters which have given lustre to its name.

London Garden Guild.

There is something particularly agreeable in the encouragement of garden culture, not only for the pleasure which such pursuits include, but for the charm thus added to otherwise dull surroundings. As an occupation for the leisure of the Londoner, there is much to interest him and reward his labours. The recent exhibition of the London Garden Exhibition Society in the Temple Gardens shows how much may be done to give charm to the smallest back garden, or even yard, in the great Metropolis. Some 12,000 people entered for this competition, and its importance in promoting the natural adornment of neglected spots and unsightly places in all parts of London is a welcome contribution to the improvement of its amenities. There are so many ways in which this charm of nature may be brought to ameliorate barren places. The window-box, the roof garden, the yard, may all receive the attention which the care and love for flowers and creeping plants merit, while they provide the most innocent and agreeable of pleasures.

More Freedom for Building.

The Ministry of Health in the Annual Report for 1926, which will be published some time this month, will no doubt refer to the exceptional progress that has been made lately in bringing by-laws up to date. By-laws are often criticised because they are old-fashioned and therefore restrict new methods of construction and the adoption of alternative materials. Several times during recent debates in Parliament on Housing it has been urged from all quarters that out-of-date by-laws were not only unreasonable but were contrary to the national interest. It is sometimes forgotten, however, that as long ago as 1912 the Local Government Board urged all local authorities, both urban and rural to bring up to date any by-laws of a restrictive type, and in 1914 a Departmental Committee was set up to consider the control at present exercised in England over the erection of buildings and the construction of streets by means of by-laws and local regulations, and their effect upon building and development, and to make recommendations. The work of this Committee was interrupted by the War and their Report was not presented until 1918.



A House at Holmbury St. Mary; Foot of Stairs.

Mr. Oliver Hill, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

Model By-laws.

Since that date three series of model by-laws have been issued by the Ministry of Health. It is, of course, open to any local authority adopting any of these model by-laws to propose additional safeguards, if justified by local circumstances. There has been a great advance in the past six years. In 1921, 12 series were confirmed, in 1922, 30, in 1923, 82, in 1924, 194, in 1925, 385 and in 1926, 380. It may now be said, indeed, that the main part of the work of revision has been carried out by agreement. At the same time the Ministry of Health has statutory power to require any backward Council to revoke any by-laws which it is satisfied are, or are likely to be, an impediment to building of any class. This power is not limited to housing, but looks forward to the whole future of building in order to ensure that proper methods of construction for any class of building shall not be restricted.

Our Cotswold Possessions.

The Cotswold country and its beautiful old buildings are amongst our most valued possessions, and it is good to hear of further efforts for the preservation of their charm. The Cheltenham Town Council have agreed to purchase the Leckhampton Hill estate of 387 acres for £5,600, for preservation as an open space, which thus adds another piece of natural beauty for the enjoyment of the public, at a very small cost. At the same time, we learn that a landowner in the Cotswolds has left provision in his will for the free gift of land to those who build on it in the true Cotswold manner, which must be approved by his trustees. This is a pleasant change from the old time when such public common land was appropriated by private individuals.

GENERAL NEWS

Architect's Estate.

Mr. Oliver Williams, of Eden-terrace, Northend-road, Londonderry, architect, left £2,626 (personal property).

Library for League of Nations.

The offer of Mr. Rockefeller of a donation of £400,000 for the establishment of the League library at Geneva has been accepted.

Mr. F. G. Minter's Estate.

Mr. Frederick George Minter, of Norfolk-street, Park-lane, head of F. G. Minter, Ltd., building contractors, of Ferry Works, High-street, Putney, who died on July 31, aged 68, left £257,093, with net personalty £192,419.

Suggested Tube Railway for Manchester.

The Underground Railway Committee of the Manchester Corporation, which has been considering the building of a tube railway in certain parts of Manchester, has decided to recommend the construction of an underground system at a cost of £25,000,000. The scheme comprises an inner circle and a fifty-mile system into the outlying districts.

Rural Industries in Kent.

The Development Commissioners have made a grant of £460 in aid of the further revival and development of rural industries in Kent during the coming year. This grant will be administered by the Kent Rural Community Council. All inquiries and communications concerning rural industries in this county should be directed to Major Shoeten Sack, the Secretary to the Council, at 13, Earl-street, Maidstone (Rural Industries Bureau).

New Aerodrome.

A new aerodrome for a separate unit of the Royal Air Force is to be erected at Boscombe Down, near Amesbury (Wilts), as a Home Defence station. A derelict aerodrome at Boscombe will be renovated and new quarters built on a 500-acre area which the Government purchased about two years ago. Work will be begun in October The estimated cost is £271,000.

R.I.B.A. Statutory Examinations.

The R.I.B.A. Statutory Examinations for the office of District Surveyor under the London Building Acts, or Building Surveyor under local authorities, will be held at the R.I.B.A., London, on October 19, 20 and 21. Applications for admission to the examinations, accompanied by the fee of £3 3s., must be received at the R.I.B.A. not later than Monday, October 3. Full particulars of the examinations and application forms can be obtained from the Secretary, R.I.B.A.

Public Works Loans.

Loans amounting to £40,510,073 were approved by the Public Works Loan Commissioners during the financial year ended March 31 last, while the amount actually advanced during the year was £37,187,448. This sum was advanced on 6,573 applications, the largest number ever made in the fifty-two years of the existence of the Public Works Loan Board, whose annual report was published on Saturday. In the previous year (1925-26) 5,505 advances were made for sums amounting to £29,170,880, prior to which the largest number in any year had been 4,460, amounting to £50,506,088 in 1921-22.

The Lincoln Churches.

Increasing protests are being made against the proposal of the Corporation of Lincoln to sell and demolish the churches of St. Benedict and St. Peter-at-Arches. Although the Corporation has approached the Ecclesiastical Commissioners on the ground that the sites occupied by these old churches are needed for the accommodation of the increasing motor traffic and for new or wider roads, it is reported that there is no immediate likelihood of the churches being pulled down. The architect of the Society for the Preservation of Ancient Monuments has visited Lincoln and is making a report on the whole question.

London's Squares.

The construction of underground garages beneath London squares is a suggestion which will be placed before the Royal Commission on London squares by the Incorporated Society of Auctioneers and Landed Property Agents. The Society will also state that "They think it will be necessary to consider the future of each square separately. Where, for instance, houses are the primary need, development schemes ought not to be ruled out, though strict conditions should be laid down as to the class of houses to be erected."

The Marne Monument.

A site, which is being offered to the French nation by American subscribers, has been chosen near Meaux for the monument commemorating the first Battle of the Marne. Ground has been bought adjoining the Meaux-Soissons road, about half a mile from the former town. It is expected that the monument, of which Mr. Frederick MacMonnies is the sculptor and Mr. Thomas Hastings the architect, will be unveiled next year. The monument, which will be about 65 ft. high, has as its main feature a figure symbolising France supporting two soldiers mortally wounded.

Centenary of Telford's Bridge, Conway.

A great deal of well-directed and painstaking effort has been put into the preparation and production of the historical pageant and pageant play, by the presentation of which, on six days of this week, the ancient borough of Conway is celebrating the centenary of the opening of Telford's suspension bridge over the river Conway. The play, which follows in the Castle grounds, is by the Rev. A. E. Jones, of Penmaenmawr, who is also responsible for the history and scenery of the pageant proper. It is prefaced by an interesting prelude in which Telford, the bridge builder, appears and recalls that he was himself a Celt and a poet as well as an engineer.

The Court House at Winchelsea.

On the initiative of the Mayor of Winchelsea, the old Court Hall, the most interesting secular relic of mediæval Winchelsea, has been opened to the public. The original fireplaces, the arms of the various bailiffs, and a fourteenth-century painting of St. Leonard may be seen in the hall. The building is oblong in shape, with a gabled roof and a panelled chimney, and is substantially the same in form as when it was built by Edward I. The present hall was probably rebuilt in Tudor days from materials of the older buildings.

Under the little garden east of the prison yard of the Winchelsea Court House a mediæval flooring of tiles has just been found. The pavement is 15 ft. by 9 ft. The tiles, which are 10 in. square, are red, but with a surface of yellow or green. It is probable, suggests the *Times*, that there is more of the flooring under a brick path which is used for access to the stairway to the Court Room, and under the house east of the garden. The surrounding walls contain blocked arches and windows, and hint that a thorough investigation of this site would repay the trouble. There are suggestions that a building of importance stood there long before the reign of Edward I, and that it was probably of Saxon origin.

Town-Planning Institute: Annual Country Meeting.

The ninth annual country meeting of the Town-Planning Institute will be held at Winchester from Thursday, October 6, to Sunday, October 9. A full and varied programme has been arranged. It includes a visit to Southampton, to inspect the Ordnance Survey Department and the Docks; tours in and around Winchester, where a visit will be paid to the large housing scheme of the Corporation, designed by Mr. W. Curtis Green, A.R.A., and a char-a-banc tour of the New Forest, including Romsey, Lyndhurst, Beaulieu, Lymington, and Brockenhurst. Copies of the programme may be obtained on application to Mr. Alfred R. Potter, Secretary, Town-Planning Institute, 11 Arundel-street, Strand, W.C. 2.

Restoration of St. Bartholomew's.

The work of recovery and restoration which has been in progress during the past nine months at the Church of St. Bartholomew the Great, in West Smithfield, is nearing the end of its first stage, and it is hoped that the east cloister abutting on the site of the vanished chapter house will be completed next month. In the course of the excavations discoveries have pointed to the existence of a north cloister, and the authorities are considering the possibility of acquiring further property adjoining the church, in order that their original scheme of excavations may be extended. Remarkable success, according to the *Times*, has attended the work so far carried out. Up to 1905 the cloister was being used as stables, and rough walls covered with plaster obscured the ancient architecture. A part of the stables was acquired in that year, and the three north bays of the cloister were restored. There was then found to be 7 ft. of earth on the floor. In 1923 the remainder of the five bays of the cloister were purchased from stable-keepers, in order to celebrate the 800th aniversary of the founding of the priory and the hospital. The earth has been cleared away from the cloister floor and the ancient entrance to the Dorter Stair has been discovered. This consists of Norman work of about 1160. It would seem that when the cloister was rebuilt, in the fifteenth century, this entrance to the Dorter Stair was left incomplete, but was incorporated in the new work. The same principle has been followed, and it has been incorporated in the recent restoration. In all, three old arches have been brought to light in this cloister, and, considering the period that has elapsed since they were last touched, they are wonderfully well preserved. The biggest of these is the great entrance arch of the chapter house. The former floor level in the cloister is indicated by the discovery of some of the original tiles, black and yellow alternatively *in situ*. In the course of the work a curious stone coffin, filled with earth, was found.

COMPETITION NEWS

Town Hall Extension, Accrington.

Accrington Corporation is to invite competitive designs for extensions to the Town Hall and Municipal Buildings, and an assessor is to be appointed by the R.I.B.A.

COMPETITIONS OPEN.

Municipal Buildings and Business Premises, Herne Bay. Premiums: £150, £100 and £50. Professor A. E. Richardson, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., assessor. Apply Clerk to Council, Westminster Bank House, Herne Bay. Deposit of £1 1s. required:	Particulars published in Sending "Builder," in date	July 8 Oct. 1
Municipal Buildings, Wimbledon. Premiums: £200, £150 and £75. Mr. H. V. Ashley, F.R.I.B.A., assessor. Apply Mr. Herbert Emerson Smith, LL.B., Town Clerk. Deposit of £2 2s. required:		July 15 Nov. 3



Church of St. Vincent Ferrer, New York City.

The late BERTRAM G. GOODHUE, Architect.

THE REBUILDING OF DUBLIN

By FELIX HOLT, A.R.I.B.A.

For the past eight years Dublin has been occupied in the rebuilding and reconstruction of her public and historical buildings destroyed in the Rebellion of 1916 and 1920, and the almost complete rebuilding of her main street, once known as Sackville-street and now rechristened O'Connell-street. It was this street that felt the effects of the revolution most heavily, practically the whole of the east side having been destroyed, and the west side suffering little better fate.

Progress has been, of necessity, slow, but that much of O'Connell-street which has been rebuilt gives to an admirer of the old some comparison to work upon. The General Post Office, the one predominant building in old Sackville-street, is still the outstanding note in the new O'Connell-street. Although it was practically destroyed in the first revolution, the main façade fronting O'Connell-street was fortunately left standing untouched like a large screen wall. This building is being reconstructed now, but, apart from the front façade, will be nothing like the original building, to judge from the work already completed. Shops are being placed along the side, together with arcades. This work is being carried out by the Board of Works. It seems a pity that economic necessity prevents this strictly classical building (which was designed by Francis Johnston in 1814) from being reconstructed on the original lines.

In the rebuilding of the opposite, or east, side of O'Connell-street, some sort of uniformity has been attempted by putting the main cornices at the same level, in the manner of Regent-street, only with less happy results. Each building has been designed without any regard for its neighbour, and the consequent effect is very unsettling. This is accentuated by the fact that some of the buildings are built completely in granite or Portland stone, while their neighbours are stone and bright red brick. The design of most of them (which for the greater part are banks, shops, and offices) is modelled on a style which does not find much favour at the present time in England. Façades are overcrowded with hard, square-cut detail, with consequent loss of refinement and lack of dignity.

On the same side of the street, just past where the Nelson Monument still stands, despite the oft-repeated threats to pull it down, there is a large derelict piece of land, with a frontage of some three hundred yards. Here, before the second revolution, stood a number of Dublin's better-known hotels. So far, the only attempt to rebuild on these sites has been in the cases of the Hannan and the Gresham Hotels. The Hannan is as yet little more than a steel skeleton, and, therefore, no idea can be formed of its design. But the Gresham is completed and was recently opened to the public.

It has been designed by Mr. Robert Atkinson, F.R.I.B.A., and strikes a completely new note in Dublin architecture. Standing, as it does at present, with ruins and waste land around it, the impression it at first gives is one of cold aloofness. Faced completely with Portland stone, it is designed with great breadth of feeling and restraint. A symmetrical elevation to O'Connell-street truly reflects the disposition of the rooms behind. At the ground floor an order of Ionic pilasters is carried throughout. The main entrance, centrally placed, is emphasised with a fan-shaped glass marquise. The building sets back about two feet at the first floor, except for the ends, which are ramped forward to the original face, which are only about three feet wide, and are carried right up through the main cornice, which ramps forward in like manner. These ends are the one weak point in the design of an otherwise pleasing front, but, no doubt, if the building is flanked on either side by other buildings of equal height, this weakness will disappear. The building is crowned with a Mansard roof, with a centre pediment composed of two massive scrolls and two urns, which gives a wonderfully finished appearance.

One enters directly into the main hotel lobby, which is carried out in a light-coloured French stuc. Opening directly from this lobby, on the right side, are the restaurant and tearoom. Both these rooms reflect the Ionic pilaster treatment of the front, with circular arches in between, which are filled with mirror glass, and give an impression of greater space than actually exists. Directly opposite the main entrance and opening off the main lobby is the Winter Garden. This has a vaulted ceiling and the walls are finished with a rough surface of the appearance of rough-cast. The treatment of this room seems oddly out of place with the rest of the hotel. The bedrooms start at the first floor, and are placed each side of a central corridor. Each bedroom or suite of rooms has a separate colour scheme, and great ingenuity and thought are shown in arriving at these, with, in most cases, very happy results. The principal idea in the carrying out of this is in the use of primary colours, which reminds one forcibly of the effect obtained by the same process on the Continent. This entirely new departure in Dublin building sets a standard which the city will do well to keep before it as the work of rebuilding progresses.

The *Irish Independent* newspaper building (the successors of the *Freeman's Journal*) has been erected on a new site in Upper Abbey-street, off O'Connell-street. This is one of the most successful of the post-revolution buildings. The front is carried out in stone with brick infilling, and is symmetrically designed. It has an order of heavy Doric columns above the ground floor, and a large slated attic story which shows up well from the street. The architects have shown restraint in the design, and have not overloaded it with small detail, which is all too common a characteristic of most of the other new buildings in the city. But, like many modern buildings which make a bid for boldness, it has an inclination to be clumsy.

Dublin's most interesting public buildings from an architectural point of view are the Customs House and the Four Courts, and, unfortunately, they suffered heavily in the revolution. The former is situated on the North Quay and fronts the river. The choice of site for this building was perfect, as its proportions could be well seen from many points in the city. It was designed in 1780 by James Gandon, who was a pupil of Sir William Chambers, and it was the best known of Dublin public buildings. It had restraint and dignity, but practically all that remained after its bombardment in the second revolution were the outside walls. The fall of its dome, which stood some 125 feet high, robbed Dublin of its most outstanding feature.

Although the work of reconstruction has been going on at this building for some time, little has been done to the interior or in the replacing of the dome. The exterior is assuming something of its old appearance, and is being carried out in exactly the same manner as originally. (In passing, it may be remarked how little have the outside walls of this and other public buildings been damaged, although their interiors are completely gutted.) It will be interesting to follow the rebuilding of the interior of this building, as a decidedly unique proposition occurs. Should it be rebuilt exactly as it was, with its 150-years-old ideas and inconveniences, or should it be replanned and possibly ruined for the sake of efficiency and progress? An admirer of the old Customs House may feel apprehensive on the point.

The Four Courts, which contained the Law Courts, barristers' chambers, Law Library, etc., and where, also, were stored the public archives of Ireland, has a similar position to the Customs House, facing the Liffey, but above O'Connell Bridge. The first design for this building was prepared in 1786 by one Corley, who died after building the western wing. The completion of the work was entrusted to James Gandon, who built an eastern wing similar to the western, placing the main entrance hall and courts centrally between these two wings and joining them and the central pavilion with screens. Little is known as to how much of his predecessor's ideas Gandon carried out, but it will be admitted that the results are both clever and original, although in mass and detail something is strangely reminiscent of the earlier work of Robert Adam. It was in this building that the revolutionary forces in the second rebellion made one of their last stands, and it suffered very heavily internally, due to artillery fire, by which, also, the dome was wrecked. Reconstruction is now in progress, and the dome and its base have been rebuilt, to all outward appearances, exactly as before. It is a similar type of dome to that on St. Paul's Cathedral, with an interior and exterior dome. But here the outside dome has no lantern and is very flat in appearance. The reconstruction work of the exterior, as in the case of the Customs House, is being carried out with great care, and is, as far as possible, an exact copy of that which was there before, with very happy results. Fortunately, the main façade to the Liffey, on which there is a great deal of well-preserved carving, was very little damaged. The free-standing groups of carving over the entrance screens would have been irreplaceable. A great deal of ingenuity is being shown in the patching and repiecing of damaged work. The front colonnade of Corinthian columns has been so well repaired that it is almost impossible to tell the new from the old, this effect being helped by the existing columns having weathered almost white on their front. As in the case of the other public buildings, very little work has yet been carried out in the reconstruction of the interior, and from an inspection of the building little idea can yet be formed of the intentions of the authorities.

In the new Dublin, public buildings will retain externally all their old charm; but in the rebuilt O'Connell-street, and in the streets surrounding it, the old individuality and restfulness have disappeared, to be replaced by haphazard building of unpleasing contrasts. Sufficient forethought has not been given to the task to make it a pleasing whole. Individual buildings by succeeding generations mark steps of progress and may have their charm; but extensive building over a limited space of time must be well ordered to give that unity which such wholesale building demands.

Stratford Memorial Theatre.

At the concluding performance of the Shakespeare Festival at Stratford-on-Avon on Saturday, Alderman Archibald Flower, chairman of governors, said he hoped the building of the new memorial theatre would start before Christmas. Their own town, of less than ten thousand inhabitants, had contributed nearly one pound per head to the rebuilding fund. The competition for the design of the new theatre has not yet been decided. The names of the three English and three American architects selected by the assessors to take part in the final competition were announced in *The Builder* for July 29.

CORRESPONDENCE

[While we are glad to publish letters on professional and other matters of interest to our readers, it must be understood that we do not necessarily endorse the remarks of correspondents, who will oblige us if they will express their views as briefly as possible.]

Sir John Simpson and the R.I.B.A.

[We have received for publication the following copies of correspondence which has passed between Sir John Simpson and Mr. Walter Tapper, P.R.I.B.A.]

September 3, 1927.

My Dear Simpson,—I am so sorry about the School of Rome matter. You will, I am sure, believe me when I say that neither myself or the Council had any idea of wounding your feelings in this matter. I am indeed sorry, and if you will kindly await my return I will, if I may, come and see you, and endeavour to explain matters.

I have just come from Avignon and the country round about. Great people the Romans, were they not?

With my kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

Walter Tapper.

9th September, 1927.

The President,
Royal Institute of British Architects,
9, Conduit-street, W.1.

Dear Tapper,—Your rather tardy reference to my letter to Mr. MacAlister is the first intimation I have received either from you or from him that it has reached you. I observe that the regret you now express is not for your action but for its effect, at which you seem to be surprised!

It would be futile to "endeavour to explain" this matter. Either proper consideration was given to it and the insult was deliberate, or, slovenly and indifference has led to blundering discourtesy. You and Mr. MacAlister (who, I understand, gave the Council no information) may impale yourselves on whichever discreditable horn of the dilemma you prefer.

As members of the Institute ought to be fully informed, I propose to publish the present correspondence, but have no intention of entering into any further discussion.

Yours sincerely,

John W. Simpson.

Sir,—It was with amazement and pain that I read Sir John's letter in your last issue, and at once beg you to publish this protest, which I am quite sure will receive the support of all those Licentiates who were interested in the work of "Unification." That Sir John Simpson of all men should have received such treatment from the R.I.B.A.—which he has served so well—that he is forced to resign his membership!

John E. Yerbury.

The Parthenon Frieze.

Sir,—It is with the greatest diffidence and hesitation that I ask you once again to grant me a brief space to say how much I have enjoyed Professor Lethaby's article on the Parthenon frieze which appeared in your issue of September 2, and to give an account of a little incident which came under my notice at the Highland Cattle Show held in Edinburgh in July last, and which confirms Professor Lethaby's opinions.

On the opening day of the show I was going round the stalls of the two-year-old stallions when I was startled by the resemblance of the attitude of one of them to some of the typical equestrian figures in this famous frieze. The stalls were boarded in all round with the usual dado front. This stallion was evidently suffering some discomfort from the heat and from itch. It was leaning against the back partition and rubbing slowly back and forward. The whole pose, with the arched neck and one forefoot up, gave the impression of a magnificent piece of sculpture, and in the half light looked most startlingly like a low relief. The sculptor of the Parthenon frieze must have been a lover of horses, and if he did not have a stud of his own must have had access to some wealthy Greek's stud, or perhaps was allowed to use the horses used in the chariot races as his models.

Great art belongs to no age, or rather belongs to all ages, and it is obvious that if we are ever to get back to great art in sculpture it must be through decorative realism and not through mere psychological individual interpretations. Mere sketchy photographic interpretations will lead us nowhere, but close observation and deep analytical anatomical research with an alert faculty for seizing the decorative lines is the only road to follow if we are ever to equal or emulate the great masters of bygone ages.

Unfortunately I had no camera with me on the opening day of the show, and although I returned with a high-speed camera two days later this special stallion referred to was quite comfortable and had its head looking out of the stall.

William Davidson.

Edinburgh.

Architectural Assistants.

Sir,—I have been very interested in a recent controversy on this subject. As one of those awful persons, an engineer to a local authority who employs an architectural assistant, I take up the cudgels on behalf of at least a section of my profession. It happens that many of my colleagues have had dual training both on the architectural or building side and in engineering. I suggest that the real contention underlying adverse criticism of officials in charge is that all beautiful work in a town is carried out by the architectural assistant and not by the engineer or surveyor to the Council, who nevertheless gets the credit.

Many engineers in fair-sized towns are so situated that in any one year they not only have a big housing programme but a good deal of other building work to undertake, or work which calls for tasteful appearance as, for example, bridges. It is impossible for *one* architectural assistant to undertake every one of the jobs. Some of the work, therefore, has to be given to engineering assistants under the direct instruction of the engineer.

Where a consistent policy of an attempt at beauty is obviously carried out, within the financial limits imposed by Council and Government Departments, and where not only an architectural assistant but various engineering assistants have been engaged on plans, who is responsible for this policy and for design? The architectural assistant or the man at the top? If there is only one job of outstanding merit in a town, then some claim might be made that the architectural assistant was responsible, but where a consistent policy is followed it cannot obviously be the architectural assistant who is responsible.

I know, and others know, that very much of the architectural work undertaken by some municipal engineers is nothing but a disgrace as regards design. Names, however, come readily to mind of engineers to local authorities who have carried out architectural work of a very high standard.

Coming now to the actual question of salaries. Some years before the War, in the office near London where I was engaged, the following "inside" salaries were paid:—

Chief architectural assistant, 50s. per week.
Other assistants, 25s. to 30s. per week.
Pupils, 7s. to 11s. per week.

Comparative "outside" salaries were:—

Builder's manager, 4 guineas per week.
Builder's foreman, 3 guineas per week.

From these figures it would seem that architectural assistants' salaries to-day do not compare unfavourably with those of their predecessors. With regard to the practice of architectural assistants undertaking evening and week-end work, this sort of thing is, I believe, frowned upon, and rightly, by trade unions.

E. G. T.

The Liverpool Cenotaph.

Sir,—In reference to the suggested site for the Liverpool War Memorial, according to the Liverpool Red Book, in December, 1911, the City Council (presided over by Lord Derby) decided to proceed with the suggested memorial to King Edward, a statue to be erected on the south-east corner of St. George's hall, with flights of steps, and "involving interference with the podium wall." This was after "an acrimonious debate." I believe a tender was afterwards accepted for about £2,500.

A corresponding statue to the late Queen would apparently have been on the opposite corner, near St. John's gardens, and over the gateway used, I believe, for prison vans. In the Church Congress handbook for 1904 the St. John's gardens are referred to as the future Civic Valhalla (in connection with the King's Memorial, etc.).

I suggested that the St. John's gardens be extended to cover the tramway sidings and underground lavatories in the Old Hay market, and the cenotaph be erected in front of the existing War Memorial, but, of course, without effect.

F. T. S.

Wallasey, Cheshire.

MEETINGS

Saturday, *September* 17.

Association of Architects, Surveyors, and Technical Assistants. Visit to Hampton Court Palace. 3 p.m.

Faculty of Architects and Surveyors. Meeting of the Midland Branch. At Queen's Hotel, Birmingham. 10.30 a.m.

Friday, *September* 23.

Institution of Municipal and County Engineers. South Midland District Meeting. At the Building Research Station, Garston, near Watford. 11 a.m.



Willaston Church, Cheshire: Detail of Window.

Mr. Bernard A. Miller, A.R.I.B.A., Architect.

(*See also pages* 428, 429.)

ARCHITECTURE IN DALMATIA.—II

By MARTIN S. BRIGGS, F.R.I.B.A.

The numerous learned people who do not know where to look for Dalmatia on the map, and who are still more vague as to its present ruler, are always inclined to brighten up when one speaks of Spalato; such are the blessings of a classical education! Most of them can tell the story of Diocletian and the cabbages, as related by Edward Gibbon, Gent., and they may even become eloquent about the vague and sordid details of that emperor's end. So it happens that Spalato, which does not hold a candle to Ragusa for picturesque situation or even for historical interest, is by far the most famous name on the Dalmatian coasts to English people. It may also be added that it is generally mispronounced. Like most other people who have travelled in Italy, I always pronounced it to rhyme with "tomato" (which is not an Italian word), until I was corrected this spring, and now I have learned to stress the second syllable instead of the third, because the word is derived from the Greek name ("aspalathos") of a local weed. But anything is better than the official Slavonic title of the town, "Split."

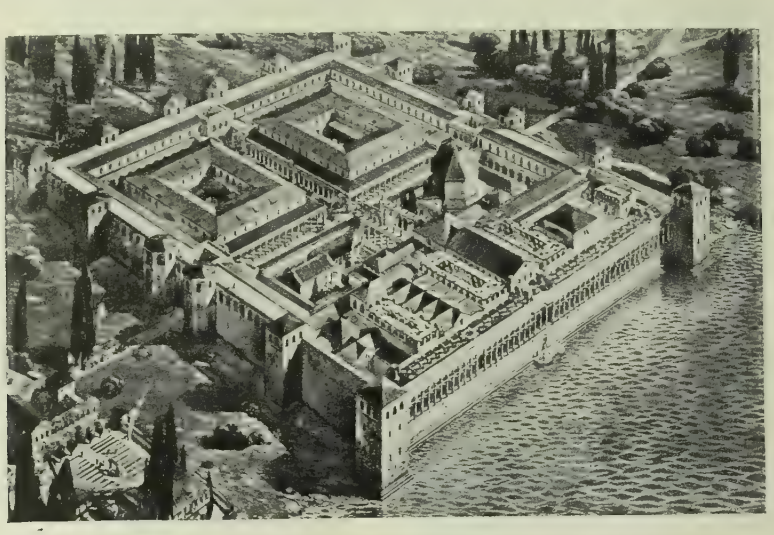


Fig. 5.—Diocletian's Palace at Spalato, from the restoration by MM. Hebrard and Zeiller.

The visitor arrives in Split, or Spalato, as I prefer to call it, at breakfast-time, having been denied any sight of the beautiful city of Zara during the night, if he has travelled on a Yugoslav boat, because Zara is now, thanks to the inscrutable decisions of statesmen after the Great War, an Italian colony. That omission prevents him from obtaining a complete sequence of examples of Dalmatian architecture, for, as Sir Thomas Jackson's chronology shows, Zara contains a number of early Romanesque churches bridging the gap between the Byzantine style of Parenzo and the late Romanesque of Traü. Nevertheless, Spalato is an excellent starting-place for a Dalmatian tour, because it contains one of the great Roman buildings of the world, and the pre-Roman remains in Dalmatia are negligible to the ordinary architectural tourist. Moreover, Spalato is very nearly a town of one building; in spite of its praiseworthy efforts in town-planning, so that the suburbs that have grown up round the old palace town, forming the nucleus of the present city, are being well laid out.

Diocletian's palace in its prime (see fig. 5) must have been a magnificent building, if, indeed, so complex a structure can be called a building. Born of humble parents in the neighbouring Roman city of Salona, Diocletian rapidly climbed the rungs of the military ladder, and in 284 was chosen as Emperor by the troops at Chalcedon. He lives in history as the author of cruel edicts against the Christians, but one feels that he must have been a born genius in several directions, and, like many other "self-made" men who have succeeded in life, he evidently possessed a flair for architecture. Certainly he had a gift for government and for administration. There is a strong case for recognising the Emperor Hadrian as a great architect. The case is not proven, and I find it hard to believe that Hadrian may not have claimed the credit for work done for him by architectural "ghosts," but, undoubtedly, there is a possibility that Hadrian did actually design buildings. Nothing is known of Diocletian's architect at Spalato, and when one realises that this great emperor abdicated his sovereignty in 305, to retire to a site adjoining his birthplace, one feels that at least he may have selected the exact position for his palace and probably given general directions to his technical advisers as to its lay-out and plan. Like many Roman towns (*e.g.*, Aosta in Italy, Chichester and Silchester in England), the rectangular plan follows the lines of a Roman camp, with two main streets intersecting at right angles in the centre, thus dividing the quadrangle into four smaller quadrangles. The streets were colonnaded, as was usual in Roman towns in the East (*e.g.*, Palmyra and Timgad). At Spalato there were three land-gates and one sea-gate. The main approach from the land was from the Roman city of Salona on the north. The site sloped up from the sea, so that the great walls, which were over 80 ft. high towards the sea, were only 57 ft. high at a point on the north. Sixteen massive towers rose above the circuit of the walls, one at each angle, two at each land-gate, and others intermediately. It was a stormy age; Diocletian had made many enemies, and he was taking no risks. The sea-front is a magnificent conception. This vast cliff of stone, some 600 ft. long and 80 ft. high, was lightened by a beautiful colonnaded *cryptoporticus* or open gallery running along its entire length. From this fine promenade, commanding views of the blue Adriatic, opened a palatial suite of apartments, public and private, including baths and a library. Within the two southern quadrangles stood two temples, still practically intact, one octagonal and the other rectangular. It is well known to architects that Diocletian's palace is not only important by reason of its size and its monumental lay-out: it also contains the germ of mediæval architecture in the new use that is made of arcades.



Fig. 6.—The Peristyle of Diocletian's Palace, after Robert Adam, 1764.



Fig. 7.—The Peristyle of Diocletian's Palace to-day.

As one sees it to-day, it has sadly changed since Adam's time as regards the view from the sea. Modern buildings have been erected on a new quay built in front of the old sea front for about half its length. On the right of the Romanesque *campanile* that was built by Diocletian's octagonal temple (now the cathedral) in the middle ages may be seen the sturdy angle-tower of the palace, but most of the remainder is lost in a jumble of roofs. To the left of the new buildings the quay recedes back nearly to the old façade, but even in this half of the front the effect is largely destroyed by modern buildings, though a few bays of the colonnading still stand out above shops and houses. But the whole circuit of the external walls is still easy to follow, and for a large part o

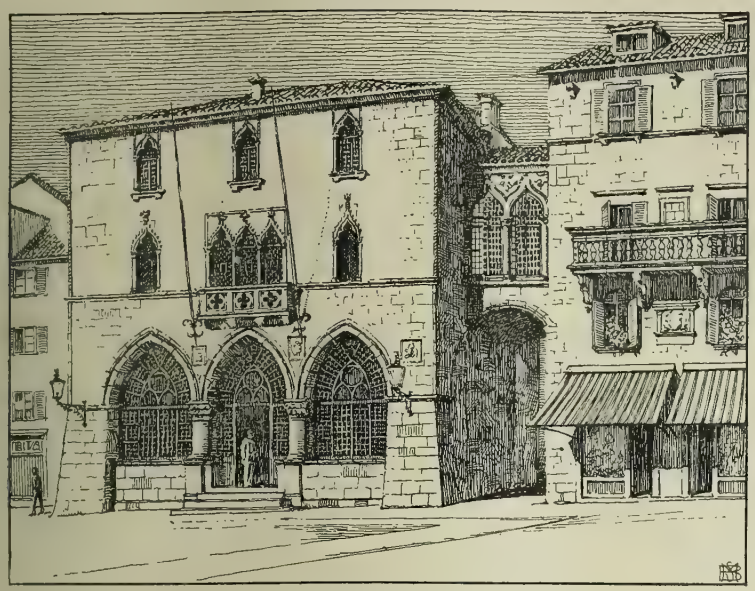


Fig. 8.—**The Old Town Hall at Spalato.**
Drawn by Mr. M. S. Briges.

their length they are preserved with their gates, while the Porta Aurea (the principal gate) is almost complete. Within the walls so much remains in the central portion of the palace that its former magnificence is easily recalled. The two temples and the peristyle between them are in excellent preservation, and in my opinion have suffered little from restoration. Figs. 6 and 7 show a corner of the peristyle as it was in Adam's time and as it is to-day. By comparing them it will be seen that little has changed here during the last century. Probably the palace would have been altered very little, so massively is it built, had it not been occupied first as a town in the seventh century, when refugees from the neighbouring Roman town of Salona flocked within its massive walls to escape the fury of barbarian invaders from the east. Gradually it was altered and built up till only the portions that I have mentioned remained intact, and its octagonal temple came to be used for Christian worship soon after Diocletian's death, a curious fate for the shrine, if not the mausoleum, of one of Christendom's bitterest enemies.

Apart from the palace and its mediæval accretions, including the beautiful *campanile*, there are few buildings of note in Spalato; fig. 3 represents the "Old Town Hall," a restored relic of the Venetian period, which might well have come direct from the Grand Canal itself, for the long centuries of Venetian rule over most of the Dalmatian towns explain the character of their architecture.

An architect visiting the town should not fail to see the very interesting collection of relics from Salona preserved in the museum at Spalato. The venerable *monsignore* who explained them to me was there more than forty years ago when Sir Thomas Jackson was studying Dalmatia. Salona itself is something of a disappointment, for though the ruins are extensive enough they consist mainly of foundations. An excursion there from Spalato may be combined with a visit to Clissa, a remarkable mediæval fortress perched on a rock high among the mountains which encircle the city.

Still more interesting architecturally are the towns of Traü and Sebenico, within reach of Spalato by motor-car. Both are full of Venetian, Gothic and Renaissance buildings. At Traü the *campanile* (fig. 9) and west doorway of the cathedral should be seen, also the Palazzo Cippico and some of the smaller churches. Sebenico is a larger place, but its chief architectural attraction is the really remarkable cathedral with a stone barrel-vaulted roof and cupola erected in the fifteenth century by Giorgio Orsini, and the Loggia (1522) opposite to it in the Piazza. All these buildings are described and illustrated in Sir Thomas Jackson's *Dalmatia*.

(To be concluded.)

An Engineer's Estate.

Mr. John Harold Woodward, M.Inst.C.E., M.I.E.E., of Ness Cottage, Hillsleigh-road, Campden Hill, W., and of Queen Anne's-gate, S.W., electrical engineer, left £61,420 (net personalty £59,341).



Fig. 9.—**Trau. The Cathedral.**

"THE INTERPRETER GEDDES"*

It is as well to explain at once that this interesting book is about Professor Patrick Geddes. We will assume that our readers know much about Professor Patrick Geddes; and we feel sure that the more they know the more they will enjoy this conscientious biographical study of one who, in the estimation of many people, "stands as a vigorous institution rather than a man." Mr. Lewis Mumford, in a preface to the book, suggests some such definition, in sense if not in actual words. The late Israel Zangwill contributed an introduction (covering 32 pages) to Miss Defries' book, and we shall possibly do the greater service in quoting what he wrote: "In playing the Boswell to Geddes, as well as in sketching his main doctrines, Miss Defries enables the full personality of the sage to impinge upon us, and she is to be congratulated upon the share her unpretentious work must have in diffusing some of the most seminal ideas of our own generation, and in bringing a prophet to honour in his own country. . . . And if Professor Geddes cannot be called the father of all who handle civics and reconstruction, he is, at any rate, the big brother, and it is in his architectonic personality that all these characteristic movements and impulses of our day are gathered up." And so Mr. Zangwill encouraged Miss Defries in her task. Her personal contact with Geddes commenced in 1913, in Chelsea, at Crosby Hall, when in answer to an urgent 'phone call she was told by Coventry Patmore's daughter-in-law, "I have been asked to rope you in for the Masque of Learning." The Professor was organising the "Masque," and the authoress was duly roped in. In the same year she was invited by Geddes to help him with his "Cities and Town-Planning Exhibition," a feature of the Ghent International Exhibition. There, in Ghent, she stayed for a year, helping the Professor's son Alasdair, who was killed in the war. All the incidents of the making of the British exhibit at Ghent are delightful reading, as are all the other chapters dealing *inter alia* with "Cities and Town-Planning," "The Outlook Tower at Edinburgh," "Art and Sex," "Cities in Devolution," "Scotland and France," and "Jerusalem." In the last-named connection there is a plan and elevation view of the University of Jerusalem designed by Professor Patrick Geddes and Mr. Frank Mears. The building of the Hebrew University was one of Geddes' earliest dreams in life. As he says, the Old Testament has dominated Scottish education and religion for centuries. In a letter to Miss Defries he wrote: "I have been fortunate in getting the assistance of Frank Mears, who has given me my long-dreamed Dome of Synthesis with hexagon-base—the historic Star of David as well as the expression of the unification of the arts and sciences in life anew—really fine architectural form—more 'floating' than ever before, so that, where the pillars stand which support other domes, he hangs the lamps." And it is a pleasure to read all that Miss Defries records of what the great mystic has told and written to her of his dreams and beliefs about the re-Judaising and re-Christianising of the Golden City, wherein Jew and Gentile are to live side by side in perfect amity. Patrick Geddes is a veritable Hercules for work, who "believes in building the Kingdom of Heaven from the earth upwards — rather than hanging from the sky rope-ladders which never reach the ground."

* "The Interpreter Geddes." The Man and his Gospel. By Amelia Defries. (Geo. Routledge & Sons, Ltd.) Pp. 355; 8vo. cloth. 10s. 6d. net.

LEADING CONTENTS

	PAGE
THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS	413
NOTES	414
GENERAL NEWS	416
COMPETITION NEWS	416
THE REBUILDING OF DUBLIN	418
CORRESPONDENCE	419
ARCHITECTURE IN DALMATIA : II.	420
BOOK REVIEWS	421
PARTHENON STUDIES	431
THE SCOTTISH-AMERICAN WAR MEMORIAL, EDINBURGH	433
ELEVENTH INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF ARCHITECTS	434
SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS	435
THE LONDON BUILDING ACTS AND THEIR APPLICATION : XXVII	436
ARCHITECTS' AND BUILDERS' INQUIRY BUREAU	437
THE BUILDING TRADE	438
THE TRADE UNIONS CONGRESS	438
CONTRACTS, COMPETITIONS, ETC.	441
PROPOSED NEW BUILDINGS AND OTHER WORKS	443
THE SCOTTISH BUILDER	445
TRADE NEWS	447

ILLUSTRATIONS

Sketches of Old London.

We illustrate this week some sketches of Old London by Mr. Joseph Pike. Subjects such as those which the artist depicts are rapidly disappearing, and sympathetic records of these fragments of an older London have an architectural as well as a sentimental value and interest that become greater with the passage of time.

The Gresham Hotel, Dublin.

The Gresham Hotel was one of the many buildings which were destroyed during the disturbances of 1919. Mr. Robert Atkinson, F.R.I.B.A., was entrusted with the charge of preparing plans for the new building, which is part of the scheme for the rebuilding of O'Connell-street approach by the Institute of Architects of Ireland. The hotel façade is designed on the lines of the late eighteenth-century Dublin building tradition, and this façade in Portland stone is very dignified, as our illustrations show. The hotel's site is about 180 ft. deep by 120 ft. wide, and the ground floor comprises a large winter garden round which are grouped the large restaurant, a smaller restaurant, the ballrooms (not yet built) various retiring rooms and cloakrooms, and, of course, the main entrance hall. There is provision for about 120 bedrooms, a proportion of which have bathrooms *en suite*. The basement contains yet more public rooms including a grillroom and smoking-room. The decorations of all the public rooms and bedrooms have been carried out in tasteful style, and the introduction of fine wrought iron work — both for the chandelier and various hanging and wall lamps and for the fine *marquise* to O'Connell-street—furthers the atmosphere of taste that runs through the whole building. The kitchen is fitted on most modern lines, including a refrigerating plant. The heating throughout the hotel is on the panel system, whereby the walls are heated, and no pipes, radiators, or grilles show. For the convenience of guests, a garage has been built at the back of the hotel.

The general contractors were McLaughlin & Harvey, Ltd., Dublin; and amongst the principal sub-contractors were :—Lambourne & Co., Manchester, David Colville & Co., Manchester, steelwork; Richard Crittall & Co., Ltd., London, heating and ventilation; Cosgrave & Co., Dublin, sanitary fittings; A. G. Brutz, Dublin, electric lighting; Carter & Co., Poole Dorset, Carterazzo mosaics; T. B. Colman & Sons, Ltd., Hove, Sussex, revolving door; Bostwick Gate Co., London, Bostwick gates; Richard Crittall & Co., London, kitchen fittings; Waygood-Otis, Ltd., London, electric lifts; Sturtevant Engineering Co., London, vacuum-cleaning installation; Trussed Concrete Steel Co., Ltd., London, Hy-rib reinforcement; Alex. Malcolm & Co., Dublin, plastering; Automatic Sprinkler Co., Ltd., Radcliff, near Manchester, fire hydrant; Roberts Adlard & Co., London, roofing tiles; Pinchin, Johnson & Co., Ltd., London, paints; Hobbs, Hart & Co., London, strongroom and locks; G. Matthews, Ltd., New Cavendish-street, London, fireplaces; Walter Macfarlane & Co., Glasgow, metal fanlights; O'Hara & Co., Dublin, fitting of Luxfer metal windows and Luxfer pavement lights; Brooks, Thomas & Co., Dublin, fitting of Crittall steel doors and screens; Bagués, Ltd., London, entrance canopy, bronze handrails, and wrought-iron balustrades; Hollis Bros., Hull, wood-block floors; Building and Insulation Co., London, Binal partition blocks; C. W. Harrison & Son, Dublin, marble work; J. Logan & Co., Dublin, marble paving; and Charles Macintosh & Co., Manchester, rubber flooring.

Wandsworth County School, Southfields.

The Wandsworth Secondary County School was established by the Governors of the Wandsworth Technical Institute in September, 1895, and has now been transferred to new premises and placed under the control of the London County Council as from September, 1927. The school (including site, buildings, and furniture) has cost approximately £70,000, and has been erected on a site of about seven acres facing Sutherland-grove, Southfields. This site has a sharp fall in the ground diagonally from the north-west angle towards Sutherland-grove. The school building is set back from the road on the highest portion of the site, the portion in front and at sides being reserved for playing-fields, tennis courts, and tar-paved playground. The building is planned around three sides of a quadrangle, that to the front being left open above the entrance screen wall. The principal entrance is from the quadrangle and admits directly to the assembly and dining-hall.

The south wing is occupied on the upper, ground and first floors with classrooms, and there are additional classrooms on the west side of the hall and on the east front of the quadrangle, 18 rooms in all, providing accommodation for 505 boys. On the north wing are situated the gymnasium, art room, and the science laboratories over. The kitchen quarters are adjacent to the hall on

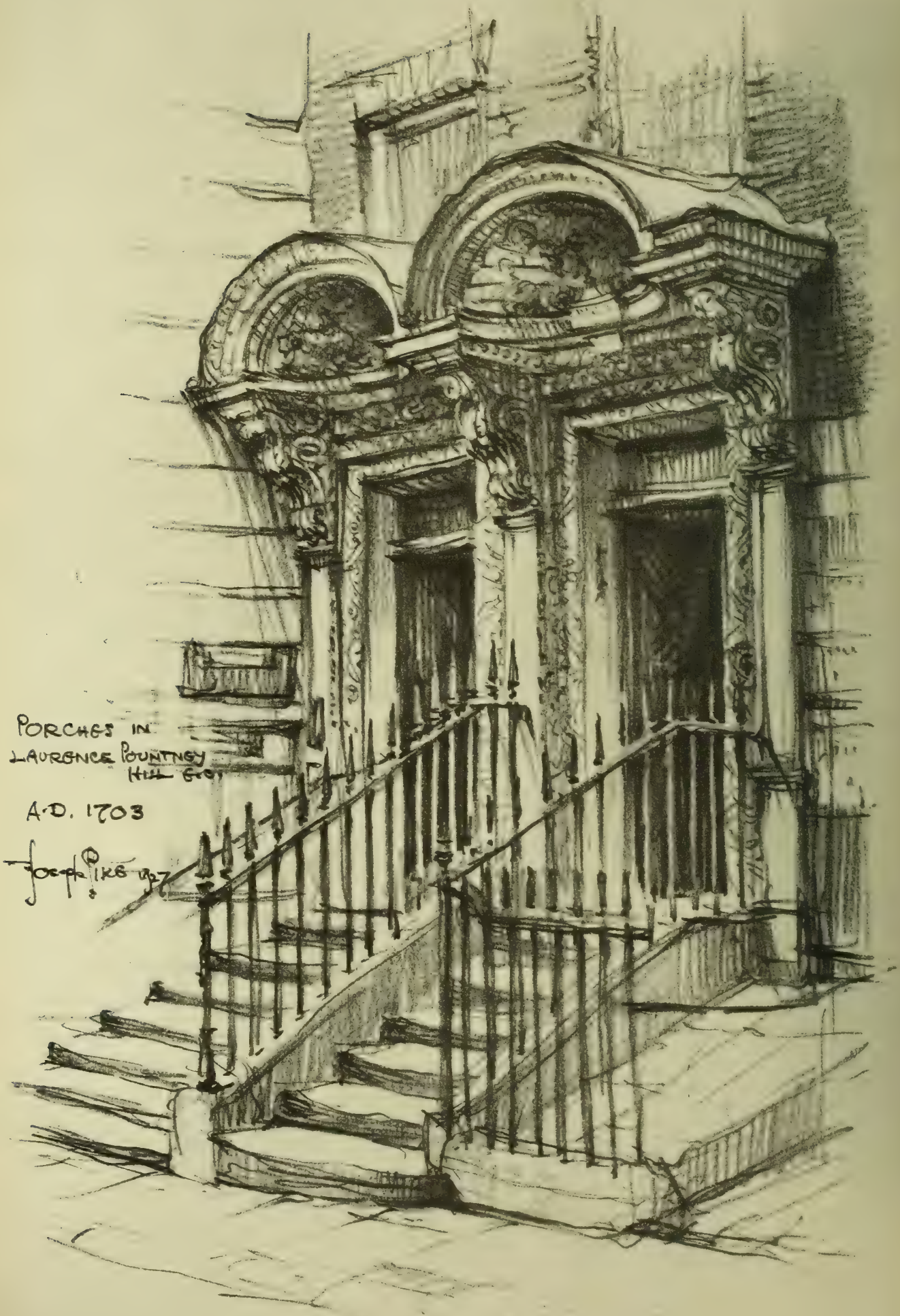
(*Continued on page* 437.)



The Gresham Hotel, Dublin : Lounge. Mr. Robert Atkinson, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.



The Gresham Hotel, O'Connell Street, Dublin. MR. ROBERT ATKINSON, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

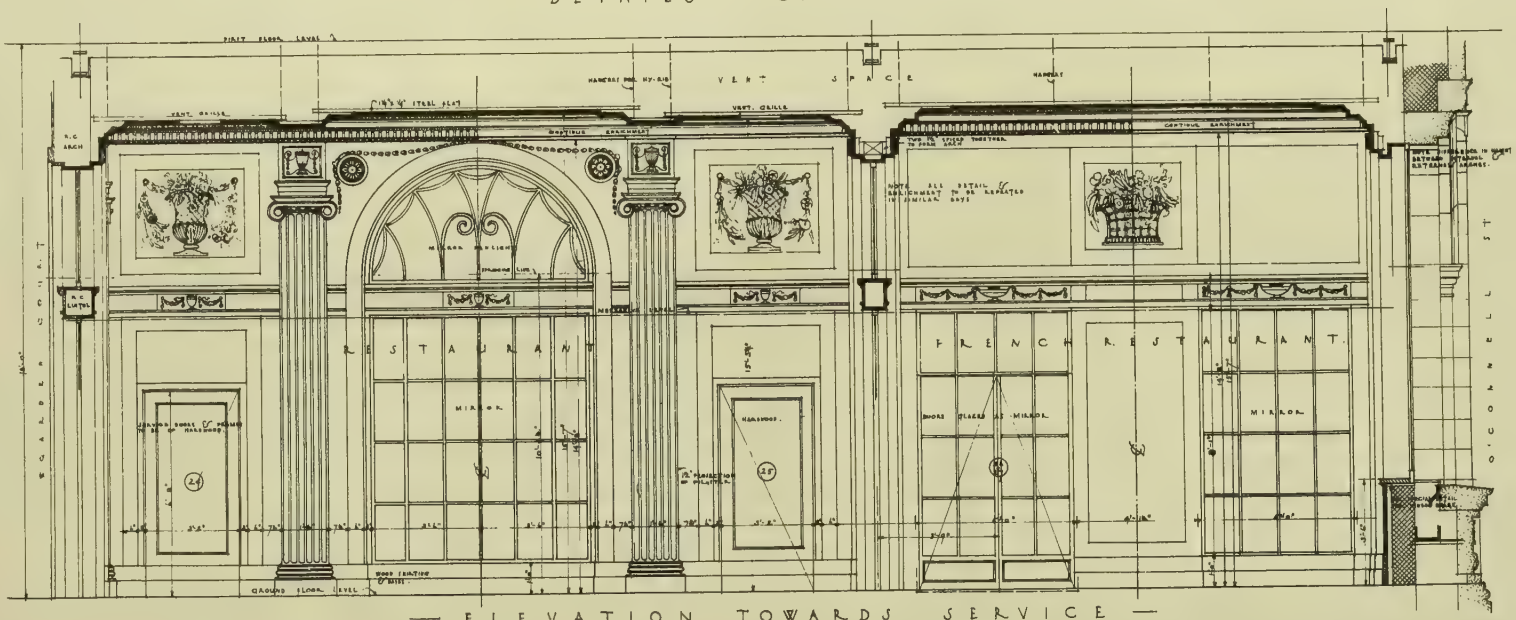


From a Sketch by Mr. Joseph Pike.

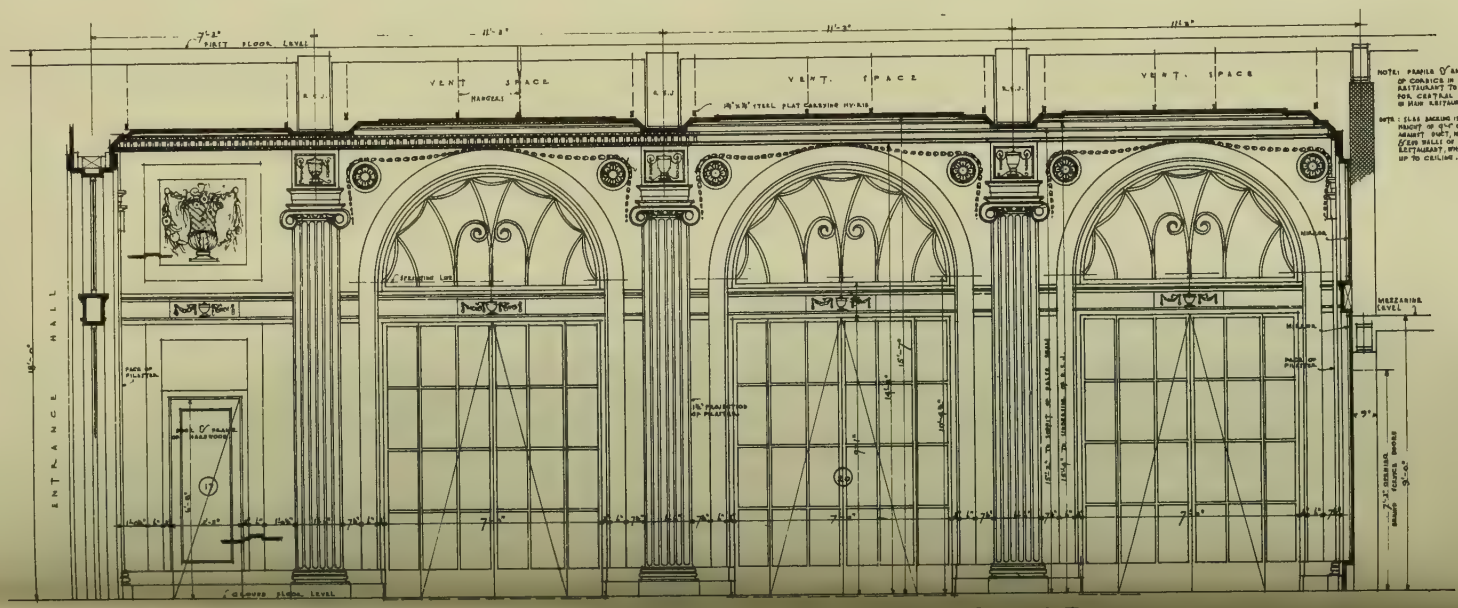


From a Sketch by Mr. Joseph Pike.

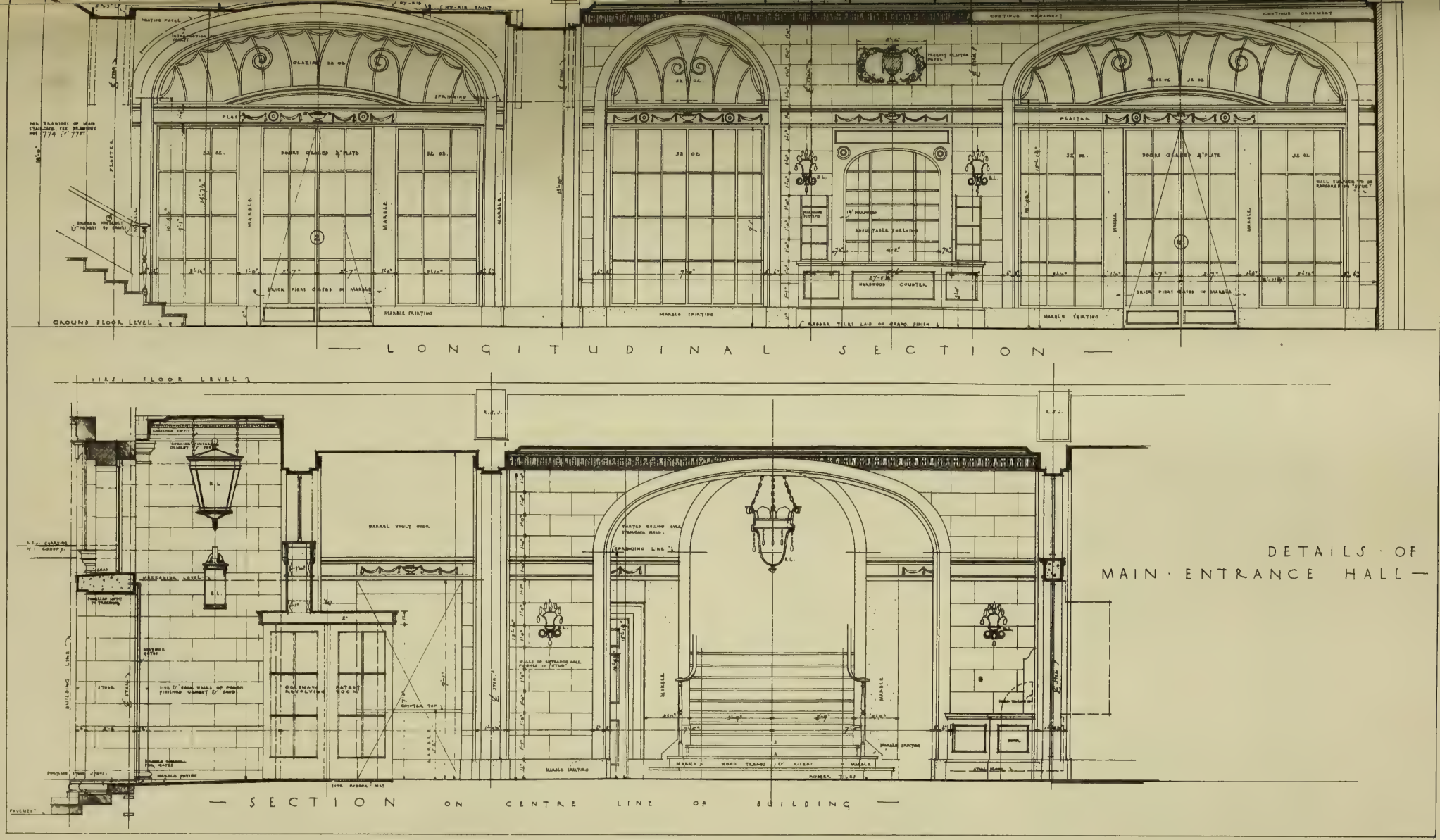
DETAILS OF RESTAURANTS—



— ELEVATION TOWARDS SERVICE —



— ELEVATION TOWARDS GARDEN COURT —

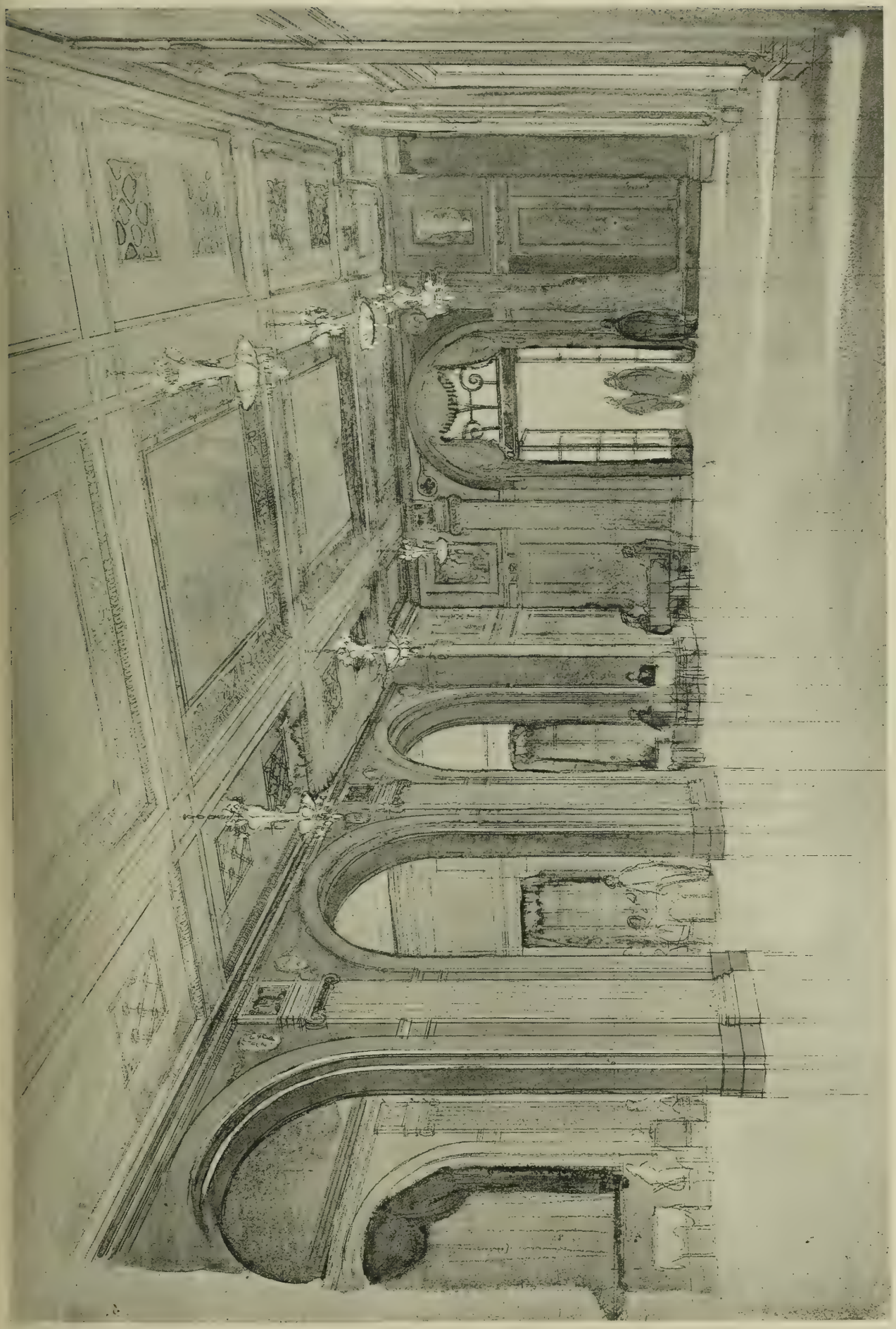


THE GRESHAM HOTEL, DUBLIN.

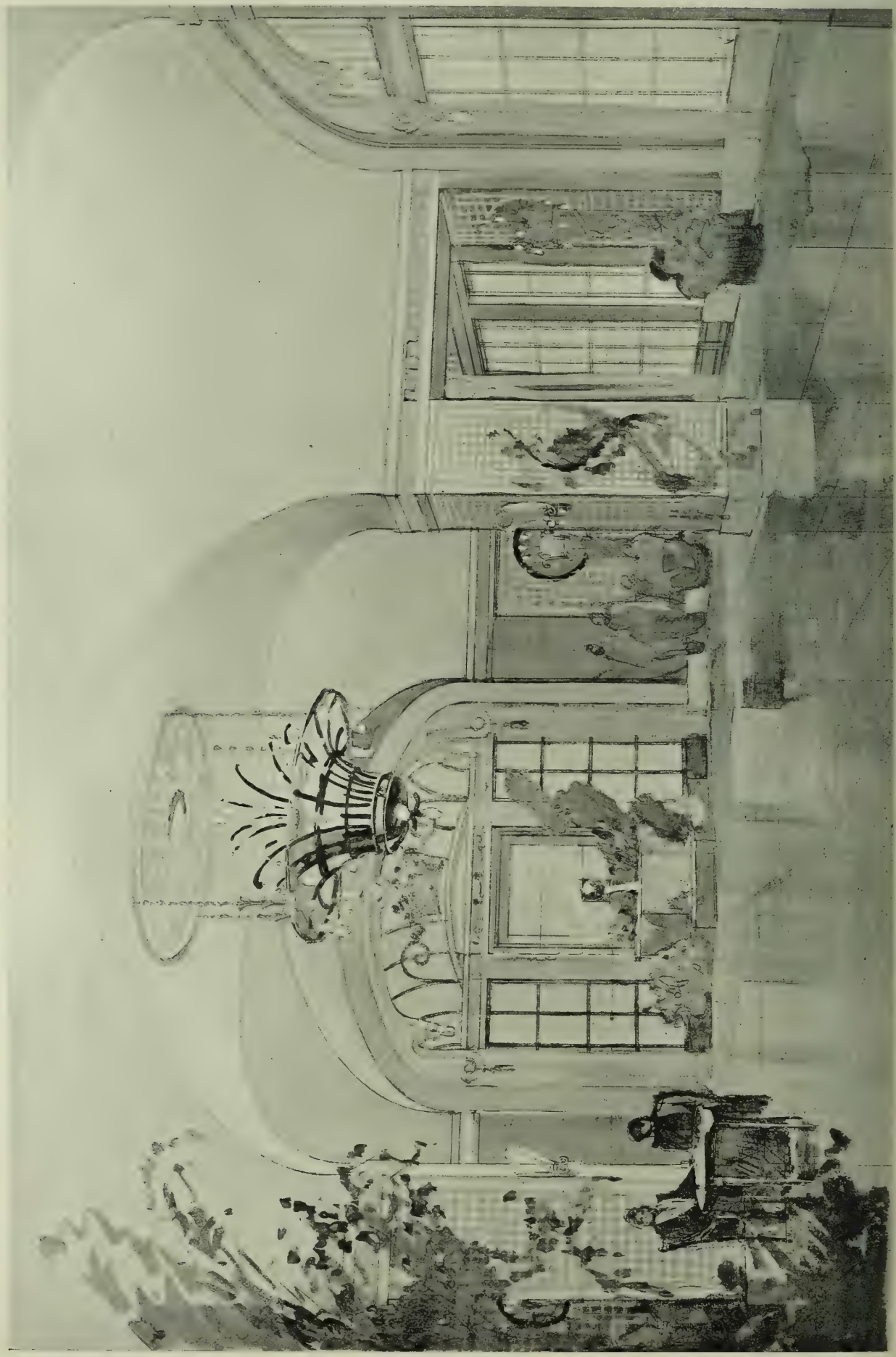
Mr. Robert Atkinson, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.



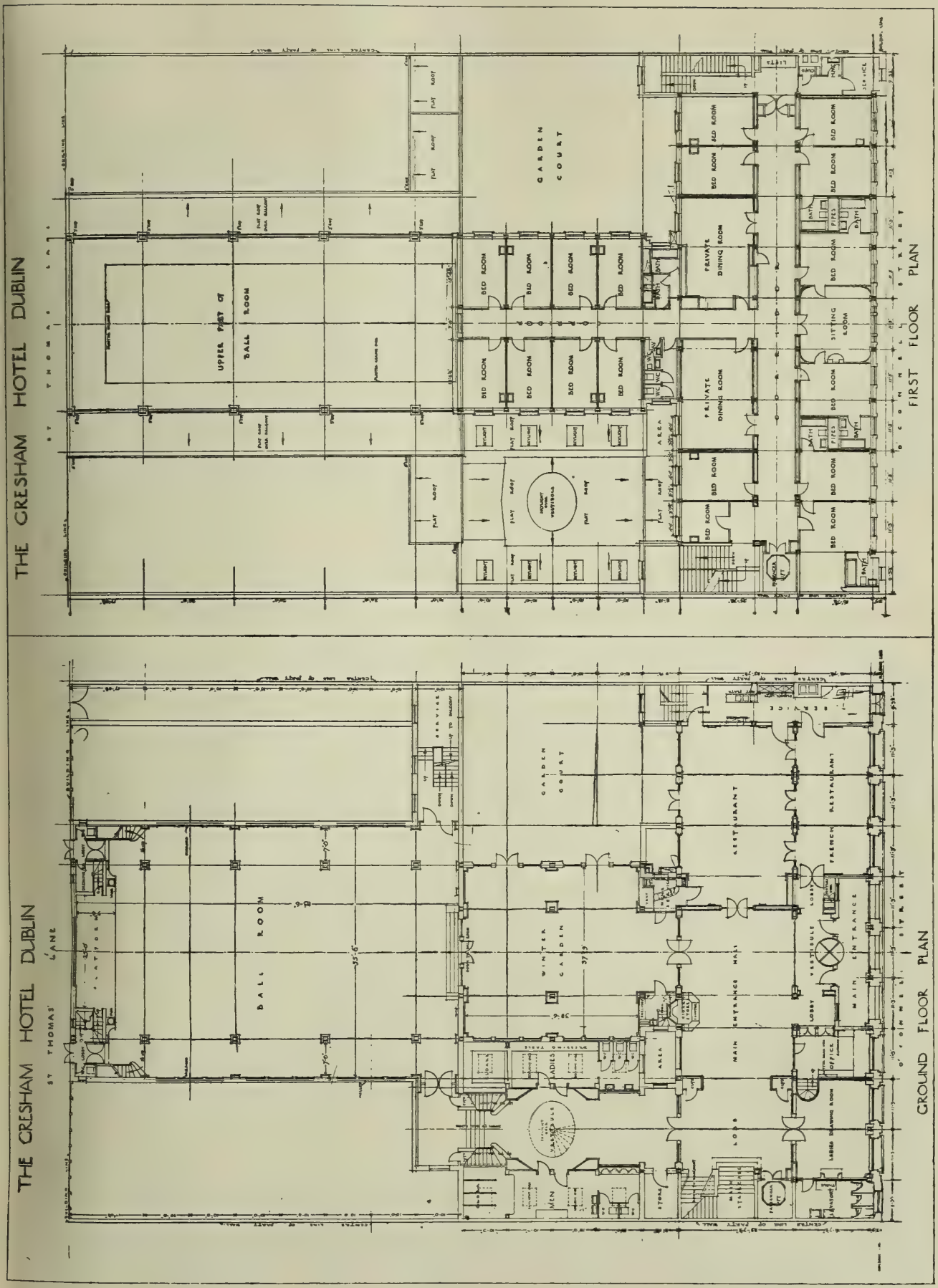
The Gresham Hotel, Dublin: Lunch Room. Mr. Robert Atkinson, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.



The Gresham Hotel, Dublin: Restaurant. MR. ROBERT ATKINSON, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.



The Gresham Hotel, Dublin: Coffee Room. Mr. Robert Atkinson, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.



The Gresham Hotel, Dublin. MR. ROBERT ATKINSON, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.





Wandsworth County School, Sutherland Grove, Southfields, S.W.

Mr. G. Topham Forrest, F.R.I.B.A., Chief Architect to the L.C.C.



A Classroom.



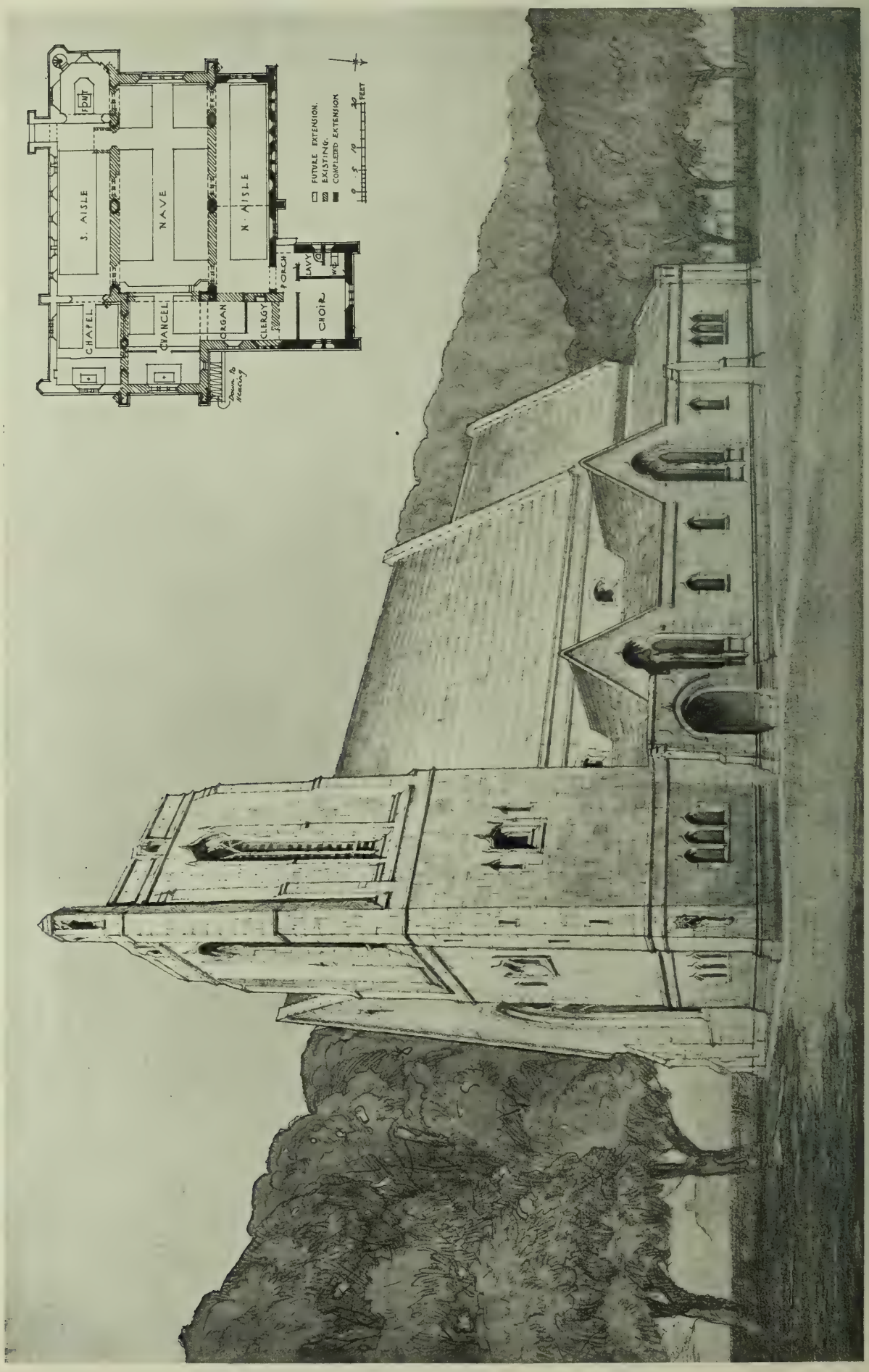
Assembly Hall.



Gymnasium.

Wandsworth County School, Sutherland Grove, Southfields, S.W.

Mr. G. Topham Forrest, F.R.I.B.A., Chief Architect to the L.C.C.



Additions and Alterations, Christ Church, Willaston, Cheshire. Mr. Bernard A. Miller, A.R.I.B.A., Architect.



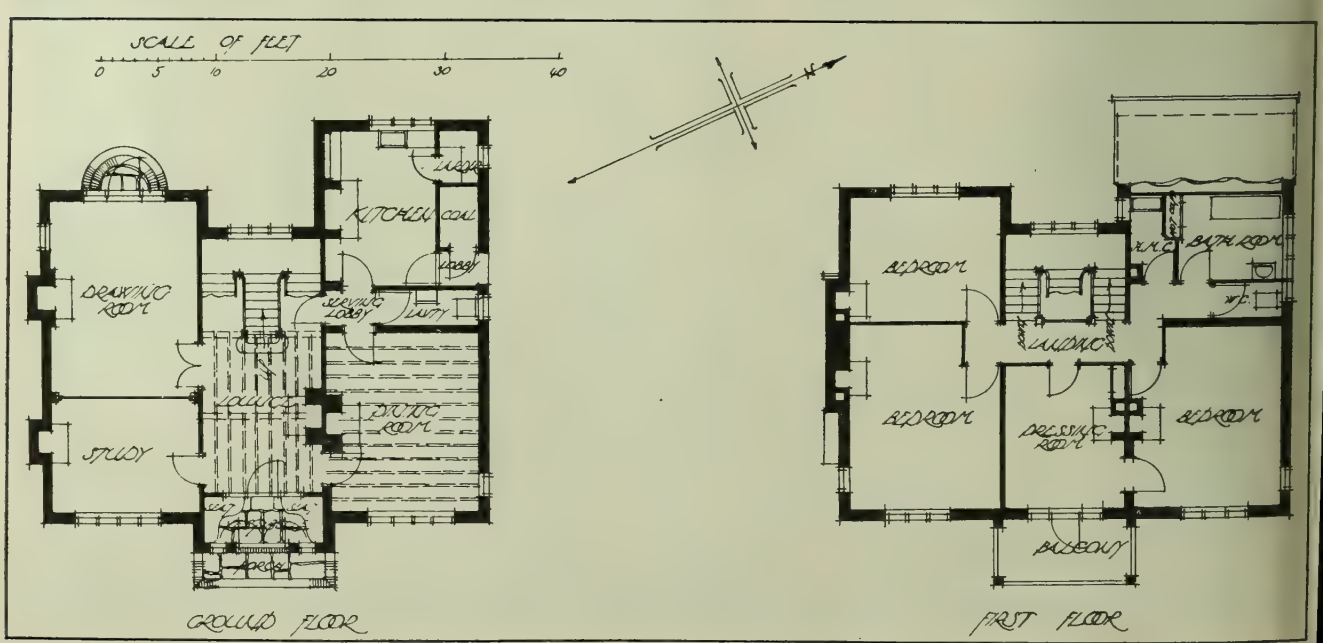
New North Wall and Aisle.



New Extensions on North Side.

Additions and Alterations, Christ Church, Willaston, Cheshire. Mr. Bernard A. Miller, A.R.I.B.A., Architect.





Beacon Lodge, Seaford, Sussex. Messrs. Underdown & Duke, Architects.

PARTHENON STUDIES.

By W. R. LETHABY.

VII.—THE FRIEZE—*Continued.*

I now offer a restoration of the head of emeter, which is destroyed except for aces of the outline (Fig. 3). She only of all e assembled gods seems to be alone, and she ans forward in reflection with her raised ght hand touching some drapery. The ly place in which I find any interpretation ggested is in some of the beautiful old ustrations in the Museum books (Ellis, 1833 r example). In these the drapery just entioned seems to be understood as a shawl the shoulders. It was rather the remain- g traces show a veil covering the head ig. 3). Compare a statue of Demeter at the point of departure. A small photograph of the drawing is shown at the Museum under the Aphrodite, and included in *Sculptures of the Parthenon*, while a large reproduction of the same drawing was given in *The Builder* about the same time. Part of the bust of the relief of Aphrodite is lost, but the way in which the sleeve falls on the arm shows that it had slipped down, uncovering the shoulder, just as the drapery of the great pediment statue does; her feet were crossed and her left arm was extended. The female companion, against whom she leans, also resembles the companion of Aphro-



Fig. 3.

erlin, where the hand is raised as on the ieze. Since writing this I find that Kekulé d Schrader would identify the original atue, of which this and another at herchel are copies, as a work of Pheidias. o find the exact type in the Parthenon is important point of evidence. The statue s a veil over the head, leaving the front ir exposed, and falling over the shoulders actly like the figure on the frieze. Several the famous grave slabs at Athens were idently inspired by the mourning Demeter the frieze, and in them we find the veil d raised hand (Fig. 4, the grave slab of acrestrate, is one of these). The noble meter of Cnidos in the Museum has a ilar type of veiled head.

In 1909 Mr. J. E. Platt, then at the Col- e of Art, made a restored drawing of the ires of Aphrodite and her companion at suggestion. I had been impressed by likeness of the Aphrodite to the reclining idess in the east pediment, and that was dite in the pediment. Either the pair bore the same names in both places or there was an artistic fault in making them so much alike. The companion figure on the frieze is now generally named Artemis, but no one would suggest this identification for the figure in the pediment. On the other hand, Dione or Peitho have been put forward. Petersen named both the great figure and the relief Peitho. Michaelis gave this name to the relief, and Pottier has argued for the identification (see Collignon). Furtwängler, who decided for Artemis, himself wrote: "The female figure is supposed to be either Artemis, or, on account of her proximity to Aphrodite, Peitho; finally, Dione, the mother of the goddess of love, has been suggested as also in the eastern pediment." Of this figure, which he decides to call Artemis, he adds: "The goddess probably held a flower in the daintily raised right hand." May we not believe that Artemis would have held a more significant attribute than this? But I doubt the flower; I had been puzzled by the gesture of this figure, her hand held up and forward with the fingers drooping, until one day, while doing a careful piece of work with my right hand, I found my left in a similar position. It is a typical gesture with dancers, and some of the riders of the frieze have a hand lifted in a similar way; it seems to be a natural reaction to close attention. The goddess is absorbed in watching the procession.

Finally, I find that Lechat calls the figures in question Dione and Aphrodite, both those in the pediment and in the frieze. This is done without any discussion, but on the whole I believe this is the best solution of the puzzle. The conditions are: (1) The pair of figures are the same in the pediment and on the frieze; (2) The reclining figure of the frieze is certainly Aphrodite; (3) The reclining figure in both cases is supported by another in such a way as to suggest relationship. Since Mr. Platt and I made our restoration a fragment of the missing foot of Aphrodite's companion has been added; it rested on the toes, to lift the knee against which the other figure leaned.

Beyond the gods, between them and the head of the procession, are two groups of men spectators, who have been called magistrates. "Perhaps they may be the ten Athlothetae who controlled all the arrangements: they have also been interpreted as mere typical citizens; recently attempts have been made to identify the ten figures with the ten legendary heroes whose names were given to the ten Attic tribes." Some years ago, in working at the sculptures of the Temple of Ephesus, I came to the conclusion that the reliefs carved around some of the columns might best be explained as representing a birthday procession to the temple, and that one group of figures were citizen spectators, men, women, and children. The subject was traditional, but the actual design seems to have been inspired by the frieze of the Parthenon, and this is in favour of the simplest explanation being given to the groups of spectators on the frieze. At Ephesus as well as at the Parthenon, objects preserved in the temple treasury were carried in the procession.



Fig. 4.

The procession of the Parthenon frieze is headed by two marshals who come close up to the groups of citizens. The marshal on the left had a fragment with a foot on it attached to the figure, which, in 1924, I was able to show was a woman's foot. I had been long convinced that it was too small and delicate for the male figure. Looking for a place which would receive the little piece I could only find the position between figures 2 and 3 of the frieze. A drawing of 1674, however, shows the foot of 3 in a different pose. Mr. Arthur Smith, the Keeper of the Department, was good enough to make the trial, and it was found that the broken edges fitted together accurately, thus showing that the artist, drawing from a distance what was partly hidden by a projecting band along the bottom of the frieze, misread what he saw. This small readjustment has resulted in quite a considerable restoration of the figures 2 and 3.

Some restorations may be made by the help of the old drawings of 1674, Pars and others. Fig. 5 was drawn for me many years ago by a student at the College of Art by comparing the existing remnants with the engraving of Dalton. Much more remains of Fig. 6, but it is badly damaged in the upper part.

Many vase paintings derived their designs from the frieze. A vase painting figured in the *Archæologische Zeitung*, 1878 (see also Reinach, Vol. I, 333), which represents a

youth about to mount a horse, is copied very accurately from the group 25 on the south side which is now in bad condition. For a group of Aphrodite, and Eros holding a parasol, see Reinach's Vases I, 99; and in the same collection are figures of Aphrodite fully draped which resemble the sculptures of the frieze and eastern pediment. Another



Fig. 5.

little point which may here be mentioned is that there must be some mistake of adjustment between two slabs on the south wall of the Museum gallery, on which is a chariot with a warrior whose arm is thrown backwards (No. 68). An inch or two too much room has been given at the junction of the slabs so that the man's upper arm is impossibly long and awkward. Notice that the man's head is turned round and his left shoulder must have come close up to his chin; the body, moreover, is too wide (Slabs XXIII and XXIV).

Painting and Gilding.—Examination of the frieze will show that certain details required colour to explain them. Hera's veil, for instance, is for the most part like the plain background (Fig. 1), and would need to be brought out by colour. A large patch of dark colour on a white ground seems still to remain on an uncleaned fragment, the inside of a shield on Slab XXIV. Details were also added in colour, some of which have been mentioned. I have found dim traces of eye-pupils, and Pars showed these in many cases.

About 1800 the slab in the Louvre was described by A. L. Mellin in these words: "Before this precious marble had been cleaned it retained traces not only of encaustic colouring, which according to usage the Greeks applied to sculpture, but also of true painting, of which some parts were covered, a custom belonging to the processes of the infancy of the art of which it is not yet free. The ground was blue, the hair and some parts of the body were gilt." The tone of apology gives this testimony all the greater weight.

Westmacott, the sculptor, an earnest student of the marbles, wrote in 1854 "the darker and decided colour of the background —for it appears on examination that even now there are many remains of blue colour discernible—may be accounted for as a means of giving distinctness to the figures." He objected to the effect of some casts which had a harsh blue background, and added: "But the grey, white, black, and brown horses, and their flesh-coloured riders, with their gilded hair, so perfect in their simple art, are here degraded into toys" (*Archæol. Journ.*, Vol. XII).

A trustworthy old German scholar, O. Müller, also wrote: "There are traces of gold and painting on the draperies and hair." Again, a writer in the *Revue Archéologique*, 1880 (i, 325) refers to "the tender gilded reliefs of the frieze."

Dodwell described the frieze of the Theseum: "The armour and accessories have been gilt, the drapery is generally green, blue or red; the open air is painted blue." A fearless restoration of the colouring and gilding of the central slab of the Parthenon frieze has recently been illustrated by Dr. A. B. Cook in his *Zeus*. Such a coloured print is necessarily harsh, and fails, just as the drawing does, to suggest the grace and sweetness of the original, but looking on it as a diagram it may be said that the whole frieze was painted and gilt much like that. It should be welcomed as a bold advance. It would be an easy thing to get casts of parts of the frieze restored by a modeller and to have them painted and gilt. If the help of some of our many Art schools was called in, surely such practical work as this would be really instructive in the sea of abstract teaching as how to do nothing in particular. Again, the experiment might be made of lighting one or two slabs from below to see how they would appear under the conditions of light for which they were wrought.

Execution and Date.—The workmanship of the frieze is astonishingly minute and accurate, it is very different from what modern critics teach us as "artistic." At the centres of the wheels may be seen the mark of a compass. The execution may best be studied at the Louvre, where a well-preserved slab is placed so low that it may really be seen the heads being nearly on the sight level. I have noted "Even the veins of the hands and creases on the palms and over the knuckles are indicated: compare the soft little hands and delicate nails of the women polished finish." The hands throughout are almost specially wonderful; see, for instance those of Ares clasped over his knee at the British Museum.

The frieze is generally described as "a continuous band of sculpture in low relief." Yet it is hardly low relief as strictly understood. Many details are undercut, and the profile faces are often relieved from the ground in such a way that more than half the face was represented, the nose being free and the further eye indicated. The general manner of the relief was to define the edges sharply against the background and to preserve a flat surface; that is, as much as possible of the original plane face of the slab was maintained. This indeed is the typical principle of relief sculpture as differentiated from modelling. In sculpture the evidence of the block from which it was hewn must remain.

The upper part of the torch of Demeter was entirely detached from the ground, so were some horns of the cattle; parts of chariot wheels were not only free from the ground but in places some details were indicated on the ground behind the wheels. The lifted hand of Apollo, which is broken away must have been free from the ground. Notice that this balanced the undercutting of the torch of Demeter. The woman in the central group extended a hand which was partly undercut, and the girl next to her seems also to have had a hand which was free from the background.

The drill was very largely used in the carving: not only were little accented points formed by the drill, but in the furrows of the drapery chains of drill-marks may be seen. The right hand margin of the extended veil of Hera is outlined with a row of drill marks. The drill was the favourite tool of the sculptor of this part of the frieze. The figures seem to have been finished to a polished surface. On the background marks of a fine claw tool or drag may be observed.

The way in which the general subject matter of the frieze is related to the group of slabs proves that the whole design must have been settled before the slabs were cut to size. At the same time it is clear from



Fig. 6.

e way in which the joints come at suitle places that the final drawing of the sign depended on an exact knowledge of e size of the slabs, and that it was done place most probably. The perfect conuity of the work over the joints shows th certainty that the actual carving must ve been done after the slabs were fixed. e may not doubt indeed that it was rought after the peristyle was covered by e roof and under the conditions of lightg that it would receive in the completed ork. The fitting of the bronze accessories nd the finishing of the work with painting nd gilding would require a scaffolding, and oubtless this completion was done from the me scaffold that the sculptors used. Prossor Beazley, in the most recent word on ne subject (1927) gives, from an interpretaon of the records, the following dates to ne sculptures: "447 to 442 for the metopes, 42 to 438 for the frieze, and 438 to 433 for ne pediments," but it would require very recise records to convince me that the work as divided up in such a way. Furtwängler lso said: "The pediments seem somewhat ater than the frieze." On the other hand, here are some correspondences between the gures of the gods on the frieze and those f the eastern pediment which were above hem, and it is reasonable to suppose that he lesser followed the greater work. The gures of Aphrodite and her companion in he frieze seem to be copied from two of the o-called "Fates" in the pediment. We nay hardly doubt that the master in charge of the sculpture foresaw and "designed" the most important task at the very beginning f the time, and that work on the great sculptures went on concurrently with the building. From merely practical reasons the great figures, we may suppose, were pressed forward so as to be ready as soon as the structure was ready to receive them. The main scaffolding would have been needed for raising and fixing them, so that nothing was finished until they were in place, and, further, the serious work of adding the bronze-work and doing the painting and gilding even then remained. We might easily think that the frieze was the last work undertaken.

ONE-ROOMED FLATS.

On a site adjoining Ashtead Park, "The United Women's Homes Association," founded in order to meet the needs of single or widowed women who find difficulty in obtaining suitable accommodation, have erected a number of one roomed flats that can, if necessary, be converted into three-roomed family flats. There are a bathroom and w.c. to each three tenements: hot water is obtained from a geyser, controlled by a separate 1d. in the slot meter in each bathroom. The rent of the one-roomed flats is from 5s. to 6s. a week. This experiment, it is reported, has proved so successful that some 80 one- and two-roomed flats are now being built in the Hampstead Garden Suburb, while at East Acton, on a site overlooking the White City, one-roomed flats are being arranged on three floors running around a central courtyard. Each flat comprises a living room with a bed recess at one end, and at the other a work recess containing a sink with draining-board, a small gas cooker of the oven-griller type, a 5-ft. bath with table top fixed, a geyser for the supply of hot water, a built-in larder, and two store cupboards.

Mr. Barry Parker, F.R.I.B.A., is the consulting architect.

"Old Cotswold Lines."

Mr. George Frederick Moore, of Burton-on-the-Water, Gloucestershire, has empowered his trustees to convey free to suitable persons land for building (including land for a garden) on the left-hand side of the new road leading from Burton-on-the-Water to the station (the right-hand side is not to be built on), provided that the buildings to be erected thereon shall be erected "on old Cotswold lines," and the plan and design approved by his trustees.

THE SCOTTISH AMERICAN-WAR MEMORIAL, EDINBURGH

One of the most hopeful signs about international relations to-day is the increasing friendliness between English-speaking races. This generous War Memorial, gift of naturalised Americans of Scottish birth or extraction is a fitting and sincere expression of the bond which unites them to the old land. Much has been written and many photographs have appeared in the Press about this Scottish-American War Memorial in Edinburgh, but we feel that it is only fitting that we should add our tribute to what has been said.

To the late Mr. John Gordon Gray, a scholar and thinker, President of the St. Andrew's Society in Philadelphia and an officer of the Transatlantic Society, the whole credit of the idea of this memorial must be given. To Dr. Ellis Paxson Oberholzer, his friend, and Secretary of the English-Speaking Union, and a well-known historian, fell the carrying on of the negotiations after Mr. Gray's death, which made the final realisation of Mr. Gray's dream possible. Other names which must be recorded as having given their time and labour to the furthering of the project are:—Mr. John Peter MacBean, Past-President of the St. Andrew's Society, Philadelphia; Mr. John Cochrane; Mr. David Halstead; Mr. Benj. R. Hoffman, President of the St. Andrew's Society, 1927; Rev. Alexander MacColl, Chaplain; Mr. A. Reed McIntyre; and Mr. Hilson H. White.

Space will not permit of a detailed account of the various sketch models and designs for this memorial or the controversy as to the best site and the various sites suggested and discussed. The site finally adopted is certainly a romantic one. On the main walk on the upper terrace of Princes-street gardens which runs from the west end to the Mound, at the foot of the upper sloping bank and axial with the centre line of Castle-street, it occupies a prominent position. For three generations Edinburgh architects have been trying to persuade the town council to raise this sloping bank into a terraced walk, but if this is ever done now this Scottish American War Memorial will either have to be incorporated with this terracing or removed to another site. But who can tell what future town councils, or even present town councils, will do?

The difficulties of carrying out this Memorial must have been great with the architect on one side of the Atlantic and the sculptor on the other. Dr. Tate McKenzie, of Philadelphia, was the sculptor, and Mr. Reginald Fairlie, A.R.S.A., the architect. Messrs. Colin Macandrew were the builders, and Mr. Alexander Carrick, A.R.S.A., was sculptor for the stone carving and lettering. Dr. McKenzie visited Scotland several times and made his studies from the soldiers at Redford Barracks for his figure frieze.

The Memorial consists of a screen wall with parclose return ends, with pedestal dies and cavetto inverted trusses at the ends of the main frieze. Projecting piers run up through the curtain wall at the ends of the bronze frieze. A stone seat runs right round the whole inner face and abuts between the pilaster piers. On a raised platform in front of this curtain wall is seated a colossal figure of a Highlander on a plain pedestal block. The stone of the memorial is from Ravelston quarry, and is the finest sandstone in Scotland for work of this description. The figure of the Highlander and the frieze are in bronze.

The whole figurework of the sculpture is of a realistic nature and will appeal to the minds of the people. In the twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth centuries (speaking of Gothic work) sculptors were undoubtedly of the common people, and the common people understood the somewhat archaic and decorative types of work done during these centuries, but now art is largely unrecognised by the lower classes, and it is doubtful if they understand or appreciate anything but realistic art. In Gothic times we occasionally find sculptors who, in great moments, rose to an almost classic perfection in their art, St. Margaret's of Lincoln being probably one of the finest examples of stone figure work in this country executed during the middle ages. Of animal figure work in the same class, but somewhat more realistic, we have the famous lizard corbel in the north choir aisle at Wells Cathedral.

The figure of the Highlander seated with his rifle across his knee, ready to spring to his country's call, is symbolic of Scotland, and his earnest gaze, directed toward Edinburgh Castle, which crowns the rock in front of him, suggests that its traditions of a thousand years of fighting warriors has inspired him to play his part in the great struggle at any price. The pedestal is 3 ft. high, and on it is inscribed: "The Call, 1914." "A tribute from Men of Scottish blood and sympathies in America to Scotland." "'A people that jeopardised their lives unto death in the high places of the field.' (Judges v, 18)."

Behind this bronze figure is the curtain wall with a bench. The wall rises to a height of 14 ft., and contains a frieze 25 ft. long by 4 ft. high, showing the response to the call. The frieze is divided into three sections. The figures are all marching to the right, as if making for the Waverley station to entrain for Glencorse *en route* for France. The first group depicts "the pipes;" the second a recruiting party; and the third a band of recruits consisting of miners, shepherds, farm servants, clerks, gamekeepers, fishermen, and various other types of men who joined the Standard to fight in freedom's cause. From a regimental point of view, the step of these men seems rather long, but this artistic licence is no doubt to show their eagerness to answer the call. Artistically, as a composition, we feel that if this frieze had been designed on a central axis (unsymmetrically but balanced, of course) it would have been finer. In the work of such men as Donatello or Benozzo Gozzoli (in painting) such a frieze as this would have been continuous round the four walls of a room. However, we do not make this criticism in any ungenerous spirit, and we fully realise how ably Dr. McKenzie has interpreted the spirit of the age. Mr. Reginald Fairlie is to be congratulated on the simple and effective manner in which he has designed and detailed the architectural setting to show off and harmonise with the sculpture.

The two ceremonies connected with the unveiling were notable for their picturesqueness. At the Usher Hall the mediæval touch was given by the town councillors in their robes of scarlet and ermine, and the mace- and sword-bearer, and the halberdiers with their pikes. On the platform, with the councillors on the right and our American friends on the left, we had a subject which must have delighted the heart of any decorative artist present.

In the afternoon, in brilliant sunshine, the memorial was unveiled, and the simple impressiveness of the proceedings was all that could be desired. Dr. McKenzie, Mr. Reginald Fairlie, and all concerned in the success of this undertaking, deserve the wholehearted thanks not only of natives of Edinburgh but of all Scotland.

Stone Merchant's Estate.

Mr. Edward Edwards, J.P., of Penlan House, Quaker's-yard, Merthyr Tydfil, Glamorgan, retired stone-merchant, who died on February 22, aged 82, left £4,523, with net personalty £4,407.

ELEVENTH INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF ARCHITECTS

AUGUST 29 TO SEPTEMBER 4. THE HAGUE, ROTTERDAM AND AMSTERDAM.

(*Continued from page* 381.)

THIRD SESSION.

THE third business session of the Congress took place on Thursday, September 1, in the Hall of the University, Amsterdam, under the chairmanship of Lt.-Col. H. P. Cart de Lafontaine (Great Britain). The proceedings opened with a brief address of welcome by Alderman J. ter Haar, representing the City Council. This was followed by the reading of congratulatory telegrams from various foreign delegates and members of the C.P.I.A. who had been unable to attend the meetings of the Congress.

The Chairman then introduced the subject for debate—the question of the professional status and duties of the architect as an "Architecte Conseil," or as an "Architecte Constructeur." He asked delegates to limit their contributions to the discussion to ten minutes and not to waste time in reading the communications and reports already printed in the Congress handbook, which could be taken as read.

The Polish delegate opened the discussion and outlined some of the difficulties which the question presented in his country. In his concluding remarks he said the Polish delegation wished to submit a resolution that the title of "architect" should be reserved to men with a professional and technical training, and that all members of a properly constituted architectural society should be forbidden to act as contractors as well as architects.

Mr. Fairweather (American Institute of Architects) outlined the distinction between architects and contractors in the United States of America, and said there was no act protecting the title of architect in his country, but that in the various professional societies limited to architects the rules of professional conduct were strictly observed.

He also referred to the publication by the A.I.A. of books of standard designs for small houses, which, he suggested, might afford a solution of the difficulty of producing good designs for cheap housing.

Herr Bierbauer (Hungary) supported the proposal that the Congress should pass a resolution in favour of the separation of the functions of the *Architecte-Conseil* and the *Architecte-Constructeur.*

Herr Franseck (Hungary) suggested that what was necessary was that the title of "architect" should be protected by the State and that a clear distinction should be made between the functions of the *Architecte-Conseil* and the *Architecte-Constructeur.*

Sig. Calzabene (Italy) said that architects and engineers in Italy belonged to professional societies (Syndici) for each profession; if they acted as contractors they must cease to be active members of the professional society and join one of the syndicates of contractors and builders. He was not quite clear as to the exact significance of the terms *Architecte-Conseil* and *Architecte-Constructeur.*

Here a delegate interposed a question. "Does the architect prepare plans, etc., and hand these over to another 'architect' whose sole concern is the supervision and direction of the works?"

Signor Calzabene replied that this had been the customary procedure in Italy up to last year.

Herr Schluckabier (Germany) said that in Germany there were about 2,000 architects and 4,000 contractors and builders. The architects felt the pinch of competition from municipal architects on the one hand, and contractors and builders on the other. There appears to be a general view in Germany that anyone could build and that an architect was an unnecessary luxury. In their country the architect could completely control all building, and he could be either the "private architect" (*privat architect*) or the architect-contractor. He concluded by expressing the hope that the Congress would pass a resolution supporting the view that there should be a complete separation between architects and contractors.

Señor Bermudes (Portugal) observed that in Portugal this question did not arise, as there was already a complete distinction between the profession of architecture and the work of the contractor.

Professor Jezek (Czecho-Slovakia) said there was no legal protection for the title of architect in his country. He thought a law protecting "free architects" was necessary and desirable.

Ir. Otter (Holland) remarked that the situation in Holland was difficult, because their architects were sharply divided on the question of whether the architect should also carry out building works or whether he should be merely the professional adviser. He suggested that no resolution limiting or defining the functions of the architect should be voted by the Congress, as in some countries (and especially in Holland) it would produce a difficult situation (cries of dissent). He suggested, as an amendment to the proposed resolutions, "that the XIth International Congress of Architects, having heard the views of all delegates, considered that the relations between the *Architecte-Conseil* and the *Architecte-Constructeur* should be deferred until agreement had been reached in each country represented."

M. Antonescu (Roumania) said that the great majority of architects in Roumania are builders as well as "*diplomés.*" In Bucharest they had succeeded in getting the municipal council to pass an Act whereby the building owner was obliged to employ the architect who signed the plans submitted for approval to carry out the work of construction. He hoped the Congress would pass a strong resolution on the subject of the profession of the architect and the business of the contractor, and suggested this should contain a clause urging the Governments of all countries to insist that architects should belong to some professional society or syndicate limited to qualified architects only.

Ir. Blauw (Holland) supported this proposal. He considered that an architect should be remunerated by fees only and not by the profits of a contracting business.

Ir. Otter (Holland) rose to oppose the proposed resolution which he thought would not be accepted by a number of well-known Dutch architects.

M. Antonescu (Roumania) then suggested that all that was essential was for the Congress to pass a resolution defining the functions of the architect and of the contractor.

Signor Annoni (Italy) rose to explain that the Italian delegates had not clearly understood the meaning of the words *Architect-Conseil* and *Architecte-Constructeur* when his colleague Sig. Calzabene had spoken. In Italy the architects and the contractors were separate and distinct, but in large undertakings a second architect was sometimes employed to take charge of the work of construction.

Herr Schluckabier (Germany) remarked that they seemed to want some clear answer to two questions: "What is an architect?" and "What is a contractor?"

Lt.-Col. Cart de Lafontaine (Great Britain) said that in England the conditions under which architects practised were strictly professional. An architect was a professional man and was remunerated for his services by fees only; a contractor was a business man and received profits on his various undertakings. The speaker then gave one or two recent examples of the manner in which infractions in the rules of professional conduct by their members were dealt with by the R.I.B.A. for such cases as advertising, participating in a business such as that of a contractor or estate agent, etc., and said that the essence of the matter under discussion seemed to lie in the enforcement of a strict discipline by professional societies, as it would not be much use saying an architect could not also be a contractor unless there were penalties for infringement of this rule. He agreed that the definition on the agenda was somewhat confusing, and suggested that in drafting any resolution to be passed by the Congress it would be better to use the words "architect" and "contractor" to distinguish the two distinct functions which they were considering.

M. Verrey de Sinner (Switzerland) explained the situation of architects in his country, and supported the proposal that a clear distinction was desirable between the functions of the architect and the contractor.

Señor Bellido (Spain) said that in Spain the title "architect" was protected by law and was reserved for properly qualified men who could not also be contractors.

The Chairman then read the various draft resolutions which had been submitted by delegates, and said that he proposed first to put the resolution drafted by the Italian delegates in consultation with M. Poupinel, General Secretary of the C.P.I.A., as this appeared to give effect to the views expressed by the majority of speakers

This draft resolution was as follows:—

"The XIth International Congress of Architects, assembled at Amsterdam on September 1, 1927, takes note that the delegates of all countries are agreed that the separation of the functions of an architect and a contractor or builder should be clearly defined. It requests the Permanent Committee to prepare without delay an international code regulating the relation of the architect to the execution of his works and the rules of professional conduct with the object of finding a formula which should be applicable to all countries. The official delegates and the *Comité Permanent International des Architectes* are requested to take all necessary action to give effect to this resolution."

This resolution was unanimously agreed to on the Chairman's assurance that a paragraph should be added referring to the desirability of instituting professional societies restricted to properly qualified architects and that the amended draft should be re-submitted at the concluding meeting of the Congress.

The meeting then terminated.

FOURTH SESSION.

CHAIRMAN: HERR SIXT (Germany).

The fourth business session of the Congress was held during the afternoon, and consisted of a series of short papers on the progress of architecture, illustrated by lantern views of recent work in Belgium, Holland, Germany, and Norway. There was no discussion.

With this meeting the official business of the Congress terminated, except that after the lunch at Hilversum the various resolutions—as amended by the C.P.I.A.—were put to delegates and approved without further discussion.

Social Functions and Visits.

Having disposed of the business side of the Congress a few notes with regard to the social functions and the visits to new buildings may be of interest. The first part of our stay in Holland (writes one who was present) was at The Hague, which is one of the most attractive towns in Europe. Canals, tree-planted avenues and a large tract of unspoiled woodland are the special features one remembers. In actual fact we had little time to see the city until, on Wednesday, August 31st, a motor trip to the recently built suburbs gave a rapid impression.

The new quarters are especially interest

ing and quite different in their conceptions of architectural design from anything we have seen. The essential characteristic of this new expression of architecture is the importance attached to the mass, the courageous plain surfaces of beautiful brickwork of uniform colour and the preference for horizontal lines. Window openings are generally twice or three times as long as their vertical height, and long lines of balconies with solid brickwork fronts emphasise the prevalent horizontal lines. Cornices and architectural trimmings are rigidly suppressed, but in some instances a freakish tendency is shown in joinery, which is inferior to the brickwork in design and execution.

The effectiveness of these new housing schemes is largely due to the subordination of the individual house to the composition of a whole street, and this, while artistically satisfactory, does not seem so attractive from the point of view of the architect. In the majority of cases it appears that at The Hague, at Amsterdam and other towns the plans for these new buildings are prepared, either by the builder employed by the co-operative building society, in which case the architect has to fit a façade as best he can for a small fee (the figure for £2 per house frontage was mentioned in one case), or else the whole scheme is in the hands of an architect employed by the municipal authority. In spite of these obvious difficulties, the results are extremely interesting. A detail worth noting is that excellent effects are produced by raking back the joints in the brickwork about half-an-inch instead of pointing. This is especially effective in giving emphasis to certain parts of the façade in buildings of three or more stories. Space does not permit of a detailed description of the unusual effects produced by whole stories of brick on edge walling and various ingenious methods of bricklaying which appear to be quite possible in these artists in brickwork.

In the case of the ordinary country house for a private owner where the architect has more liberty the result is, at first sight, rather unexpected, as the majority of better-class building of this type follows much more on traditional lines and is apparently inspired by English work of a similar type.

Turning after this digression to the social functions, these included a banquet at the Hotel "De twee Steden" at The Hague on the first day of the Congress, at which Ministers of State and important personages made the customary speeches of welcome, and which was followed by an official reception in the Knights' Hall, or Ridderzaal, at the Binnenhof; a similar function at the new Town Hall in Rotterdam after a day of sightseeing, which included a motor trip round the town and a steamer excursion round the wonderful port and docks with a halt for tea at the air port of Waalhaven. On Wednesday afternoon, August 31st, a visit was made to the fascinating old city of Delft, and to the Technical University and school of architecture, under the direction of the President of the Congress, Dr. Slothuwer, who is also the Director of the School of Architecture, and, in the evening, on the party's return to The Hague, the municipality invited members to see the display of fireworks in honour of the Queen's birthday.

On the following day the delegates moved their headquarters to Amsterdam, and after a day of official business were received in the new Exchange buildings (by Berlarge) by the Burgomaster and City Council. Later still a most delightfully artistic soirée was enjoyed through the ingenuity and art of our hosts, the Federation of Dutch Architects (B.N.A.).

On Friday the morning was spent in a motor trip round the new quarters of the city of Amsterdam, lunch was taken at the "Y. Pavillion," and a trip round the canals in motor launches followed.

Next day a visit was paid to Hilversum, where some of the most interesting examples of modern Dutch architecture were seen. Especially attractive were the three schools by M. Dudok, architect to the Municipality of Hilversum, and members heartily endorsed the vote of thanks and appreciation accorded to the Burgomaster, the Council and their architect at the subsequent reception before leaving for Amsterdam to attend yet another function, a gala concert, which was graced by the presence of H.H. the Prince Consort.

The proceedings terminated with an official banquet, when farewell speeches and votes of thanks were made by the representatives of all the nations and cordially endorsed by those who had spent such an interesting and agreeable week in Holland.

SCHOOLS OF ARCHITECTURE, ART AND BUILDING

Glasgow School of Architecture.

The calendar has been issued of the Glasgow School of Architecture, which is under the superintendence of a joint committee representative of the Royal Technical College and the School of Art. For the purposes of the degree of B.Sc. in Architecture, the curriculum comprising the courses for the degree is recognised by the University of Glasgow, to which the Technical College is affiliated. The co-relation of office pupilage with the courses of study is provided for, and the Council of the Glasgow Institute of Architects approve the alternative schemes of study under which attendance at the School of Architecture is combined with the serving of an office pupilage. In the calendar particulars are given of the degree, diploma, and certificate courses, and of the scholarships and bursaries open to students.

Royal College of Art, South Kensington.

We have received the prospectus for 1927-28 of this college, whose principal is Professor William Rothenstein, M.A., A.R.C.A. (Hon.). The college comprises five main schools, viz., architecture, design, engraving, drawing and painting and sculpture, in which the teaching affords students opportunity to acquaint themselves with the broad principles as well as with the practice underlying each of these important branches of art. The School of Architecture, of which Professor J. Hubert Worthington, M.A., A.R.I.B.A., is the Principal, provides an auxiliary course for the schools of drawing and painting, design and sculpture. Students from these schools are expected to take a course in architecture unless exempted for some special reason. This course deals with the relation of the Arts to Architectural History and Practice; the spaces and forms of buildings that are decorated in colour or enriched with Sculpture; the employment of the Crafts in furnishing and completion; and the study of geometrical draughtsmanship for technical purposes. The syllabus includes historical study, embracing the arts and crafts associated with building, and lectures and exercises in design. Full particulars may be obtained upon request to the Registrar.

"Clerkenwell" Technical Evening Institute.

This junior Technical Evening Institute, which is conveniently situated at Compton-street, Clerkenwell, E.C.1, will reopen for its new session on Monday, September 19. Enrolment of students—under the direction of the head of the Institute, Mr. James Finch, will take place from September 19-23. Only students who were under 18 years of age on the 1st August, 1927, will be admitted (except for certain non-vocational subjects), and, unless attending a Day Continuation School, they will be required to attend for an approved course of instruction covering three evenings (six hours) a week. For the non-vocational subjects indicated in the time table students over 18 years of age will be admitted. Woodworking, carpentering, engineering, electrical and metal-working are amongst the various trades taught. Full particulars may be obtained from the Principal.

Manchester Municipal College of Technology.

The Manchester Municipal College of Technology has developed from the Manchester Mechanics' Institution, founded in 1824, in Cooper-street, until to-day it is of University rank and attracts students from all parts of the world. The Owens College, which was opened in Manchester in 1851, has grown into the Victoria University of Manchester. A Faculty of Technology in the University was established in 1905, with the Principal of the then School of Technology as Dean of the Faculty, and with the heads of the Mechanical and Electrical Engineering, Applied Chemistry, and Architecture departments of the School of Technology as Professors of the University. The Department of Architecture is now confined to Owens College. The University Courses provided by the College of Technology lead to the degrees of Bachelor and Master of Technical Science and Doctor of Philosophy (B.Sc.Tech., M.Sc.Tech., and Ph.D.). Amongst these courses are Municipal and Sanitary Engineering, and Building. The former of these is a three years course in the Faculty of Technology and leads to the degree of B.Sc.Tech. and to University Certificates. There is also a three years part-time evening course, leading to Associateship of the College. The Associateship Courses in Municipal Engineering, Sanitary Engineering, and Town Planing provide training for students wishing to qualify in the professional work associated with these branches of engineering. The courses also prepare students for the examinations in Sanitary Science and Engineering subjects conducted by the Institution of Municipal and County Engineers, by the Royal Sanitary Institute, by the Surveyors' Institution, and by the Royal Institute of British Architects.

The Building Course is a three years part-time evening course, also leading to the Associateship of the College. Architecture courses are provided at the School of Art, which include classes in building construction, sanitation and hygiene, held in the college of Technology. These courses prepare students for the examinations of the Royal Institute of British Architects. Special attention is invited to the part-time day courses in Structural Engineering and in Reinforced Concrete Engineering, which are designed to meet the requirements of draughtsmen and designers in these professions. Application for full information should be made to the Registrar, at the College.

Two New Roads.

If the scheme is carried out, a new Kent by-pass road will cost about £200,000 a mile to construct. The scheme has been provisionally approved by the North-East Kent Joint Town Planning Committee, and the bypass will extend from a point between Cobham and Strood to Rainham, and will include another bridge across the Medway at Temple Marsh.

A scheme to widen the Chester main road from New Ferry to Bromborough—a distance of nearly three miles—at a total cost of £120,000, was submitted to the Bebington and Bromborough Urban District Council, and a proposal to contribute £20,000 towards the improvement was carried by thirteen votes to nine. The road is to be widened to 60 ft., and towards the total cost £60,000 is to be contributed by the Ministry of Transport and the remaining £40,000 by the Cheshire County Council.

Noted View Saved.

To save the Parkstone (Poole) golf links from being built over, the members of the golf club have purchased the land from Lord Wimborne at a cost of £20,000. The club intend to preserve the links, which has fine views over Poole Harbour.

THE LONDON BUILDING ACTS AND THEIR APPLICATION—XXVII

BY H. V. MILNES EMERSON, A.R.I.B.A.

Section 154.—Payments to surveyors for ordinary and special services.

(1) There shall be paid by the builder, or in his default by the owner or occupier as the case may be, of the building or structure in respect whereof the same are chargeable to every district surveyor in respect of the several matters mentioned in Parts I. and III. of the Third Schedule to this Act, the fees therein specified or such other fees not exceeding the amounts therein specified as may be directed by the Council.

Sections 155 and 156 relate to fees payable by the Council to the district surveyor concerned. Section 175.—Periods when surveyors are entitled to fees.

(1) At the expiration of :—

Fourteen days after the roof of any building has been covered in, or, the completion of any work by this Act placed under the supervision of a district surveyor or any special service in respect of any building structure or land performed by a district surveyor, the district surveyor shall be entitled to receive the fees due to him from the builder employed in erecting such building or structure, etc., or from the owner or occupier of the building or structure, etc., concerned, and such fees can be recovered in a summary manner if payment is refused.

NOTE.—The owner or occupier at the time the work was carried out is liable for these fees and not the owner or occupier at the time the notice was given. Tubb *v.* Good (L.R. 5 Q.B. 443). If the builder for whom the district surveyor made his survey becomes insolvent, the district surveyor cannot recover from the lessor as owner. Evelyn *v.* Whichcord (31 L.T. (O.S.) 96).

Section 154 states that the builder or the owner or occupier shall pay the fees due to the district surveyor, but it has been asserted that in the event of neither of these persons fulfilling his obligations, and if the notice form has been signed by the architect, surveyor or other deputy, the district surveyor is entitled to proceed against them for the recovery of his fees. As before mentioned, it is advisable if the architect or surveyor has occasion to give the required notice to the district surveyor, to state at the time that he is not to be held liable for the district surveyor's fees.

The fees payable to the district surveyor for services under the 1894 Act have been revised and are now in force until the end of 1928 as follows :—

The Third Schedule.—Part I.

On new buildings :—

	£	s.	d.
For every building not exceeding 30 sq. ft. in area and not exceeding 10 ft. in height	0	12	6
For every building not exceeding 400 sq. ft. in area and not more than two stories in height ...	1	17	6
For every additional story	0	6	3
For every additional square or fraction of a square	0	3	2
For every building not exceeding 400 sq. ft. in area and of one story in height	0	18	9

NOTE.—It has been held that a surveyor cannot charge a fee upon each set of chambers (or flats) as a separate building; he can only charge in respect to the entire structure. Moir *v.* Williams (1892 : 66 L.T. 215).

Surveyors are entitled to fees upon reservoirs, they being buildings or structures under section 138. Moran *v.* Marsland (1909 : 100 L.T. 374).

The district surveyor is entitled to his fees in proper cases under section 145, *i.e.*, notices to be given to surveyor by builder. Westminster City Council *v.* Watson (1902 : 87 L.T. 326. Akers *v.* Danberry (L.J.K.B. 315).

On Additions, Alterations or Other Works.

	£	s.	d.
For every addition or alteration or other work to which the provisions of this Act apply, made or done to or on any building after the roof thereof has been covered in, one-half of the fee charged in the case of a new building calculated upon the area of the whole building.			
For inspecting the arches or fire-resisting floors over or under public ways	0	12	6
For inspecting the formation of openings in party walls (for each opening)	0	12	6
For inspecting the closing of ditto	0	12	6

Provided that in case of public buildings, buildings constructed of concrete and buildings divided into separate sets of chambers or tenements by party structures the fees hereinbefore specified in this part of this schedule shall in every case be increased by one-half.

NOTE.—It has been held that in the construction of a series of arches for cellars under a public street the district surveyor was entitled to a fee upon each distinct building to which any given number of arches were allotted. Power *v.* Wigmore (27 L.T. 148).

On Chimneys and Flues.

	£	s.	d.
On the construction of a furnace chimney, shaft or similar shaft for ventilation or other purposes, in addition to the fee for any other operation in progress at the same time if not exceeding 75 ft. in height	2	10	0
If exceeding 75 ft. and not exceeding 100 ft.	3	2	6
For every additional 10 ft. or portion of 10 ft.	0	12	6
On the carrying of a flue from an oven, stove, steam boiler, furnace or close-fire into an old flue ...	0	12	6
On certifying that a chimney breast in a party wall may be cut away	0	12	6

NOTE.—In view of the recent cases in which old buildings have cracked or collapsed, it is important that the architect should satisfy himself that due notice has been given and the necessary certificates obtained from the district surveyor under the Acts before the work is commenced.

On Certifying Plans.

	£	s.	d.
For examining and certifying plans of an old building	2	12	6

On Wooden and Temporary Structures.

On inspection of any wooden structure or on inspection of any structure or erection put up on any public occasion the same amount as for a new building calculated on the area of the structure or erection without reference to the area of any building to which it may be attached or in or on which it may be put up.

NOTE.—External stands would come under this part, but temporary movable seating inside a building or a platform over a public bath to convert it into a hall would not apply.

Where there are not more than four adjoining or nearly contiguous structures in the same ownership, the fees on each dangerous structure are as follows :—

(1) For making a survey of the structure reported as dangerous and certifying opinion thereon :—

	£	s.	d.
If the structure does not exceed 4 squares in area and 2 stories in height	0	9	6
If exceeding 4 squares	0	12	6
For every additional story above two	0	3	2
(2) For each inspection of the structure and report as to completion or progress of the works ...	0	6	3
(3) For inspecting the structure before the hearing of the summons and attending the Court to give evidence :—			
If one structure only	0	12	6
If more than one structure (for each structure)	0	6	3
(4) For inspecting the structure before the hearing of the summons against the occupier (the owner having failed to comply), and attending the Court to give evidence :—			
If one structure only	0	12	6
If more than one structure (for each structure)	0	6	3
(5) For every adjournment of the summons	0	6	3
(6) For superintending the erection of shoring (including needling when requisite) and hoarding ...	0	12	6
(7) For shoring without hoarding or hoarding without shoring ...	0	9	6
(8) For supervision, including when the Council execute works under an order of the Court	0	6	3

Fees Payable for Special Services.

	£	s.	d.
For superintending the construction of floors and partition walls to stables under section 70 of this Act, per building	0	6	3
For superintending the construction or overhanging oriel windows, per building ... ... (See section 73, subsection 6.)	0	6	3
For superintending of any oven, copper, steam boiler or stove to be used for trade purposes and not heated by gas ... ... (See section 66, subsection 1.)	0	12	6
For superintending the fixing of pipes for conveying heated air or hot water or steam at high pressure (for each floor of building on which pipes are fixed) ... (See section 66, subsections 2, 3, 4 and 5.)	0	12	6
For services relating to the erection of buildings on low-lying land, per building ... ... (See section 122.)	0	6	3

Building By-laws: Work of Revision.

Mr. Neville Chamberlain, it is reported, is viewing with satisfaction the very great advance that has been made in the past three years in revising local by-laws. Old-fashioned by-laws have restricted building in many cases. The Departmental Committee on the subject pointed out that "there is no more reason why a person building a palace or a factory should be afflicted by unreasonable by-laws than a person who puts up a workman's dwelling." Additional justification for the revision of old by-laws has been the shortage of houses, the scarcity of bricks, and the progress made in discovering new materials and methods of building construction. Pressure has been brought to bear upon all local authorities, says the *Manchester Guardian*, with the result that in the past three years nearly a thousand new series of by-laws, based on one or other of the three model series recommended by the Ministry of Health, have been confirmed. In 1920 there were six series confirmed, in 1921 12, in 1922 30, in 1923 82, in 1924 194, in 1925 385 and last year 330. Substantially it may be said that the work of bringing up to date by-laws which seriously impeded building development has now been accomplished although in the opinion of some architects the new model by-laws of the Ministry of Health are too vague in some respects.

RCHITECTS' & BUILDERS' INQUIRY BUREAU

are glad to give questions and answers, but cannot t responsibility for contributed replies, especially on matters.

y we appeal to our correspondents to submit their es on paper of a size easily filed, and written as ly as possible, or, better still, in typewriting?—Ed.

Extras.

[Reply to "Enquirer," September 2.]

IR,—Why was the bill approximate? o was paid for preparing the incomplete ? Why should builders (who give esti- tes without charge) be also asked to throw bill provided for the purpose into the ste paper basket and prepare their own? Enquirer" has my sympathy, but surely should seek redress from the person who pared the incomplete bill. Probably the lder has suffered also.

Another Enquirer.

The matter appears to devolve upon ether the quantities formed part of the tract or no. Personally we have never rd of approximate quantities forming part a contract, and presume this not to have en the case in this instance. This being the contractor would have to provide all ngs clearly shown on the drawing if this s the basis of the contract, but our corre- ndent must not make use of this approxi- te bill of quantities for schedule prices for iations, except that variations would have bear a fair relation to the cost of the con- ct work. It would appear that the contract de was a little loose, to say the least, and becomes a matter for both parties to take e broad view, and agree that only things sonably to be expected should be treated part of the original contract. The whole ng rests on what the contract stipulates. l that our correspondent can find out by mining the document.—Ed.]

Building Lines.

Sir,—I shall be glad if one of your readers quainted with the question of building lines l give me the benefit of his advice. e question concerns a wedge-shaped site in rural district, with a main road on the one verging side and a secondary road on the er converging side, the secondary road eting the main road at the point of the dge. There are no existing buildings on her of the roadways which might be taken fixing a building line, and the rural dis- ct authority has taken upon itself to fix a ilding line of 60 ft. from the centre of the dways in each case. Is the local authority powered to do this? If so, under which t? Curious.

Cornice, Wall and Ceiling.

IR,—It would be of interest to know the ognised relationship between cornice, wall, ceiling: (*a*) from a decorative standpoint example, in decorating a room, is it cor- to treat the cornice as part of the ceiling, should it follow the wall treatment?); from a design or constructional point of , is the cornice considered part of the or ceiling, for the purpose of treatment?

W. D. J.

Right of Light.

[Reply to "S. S.," September 9.]

R,—If the owner of the factory has dy acquired a right of lights over the ens, he has no right, however, to en- e that right in the manner described, and owners of the gardens are entitled to ruct the excess of light, also the projec- of the windows when open, which are red to. It is not, in the circumstances, asy matter to devise an effectual means oing this, and at the same time allow e owner of the factory receiving that . etc., to which he was originally en- , no more nor less. The only way is to an action in the court for an injunc- to restrain what is complained of.

If, on the other hand, as may be, the owner of the factory has not enjoyed the original amount of light for nineteen years and a day unobstructed, he has not acquired a right to light over the gardens in question; and in this case, although he cannot be prevented from making what apertures he wishes in his wall overlooking the gardens, the owners of the gardens can, and should, erect hoardings on their own land in front of the apertures, blocking out the light thereto, and thereby preventing a right of light over the gardens being acquired.

Law.

English Oak.

[Reply to "Sense," September 2.]

Sir,—I have no wish to prolong this correspondence, but would emphasise my claim that personal examination is the best method. The best builder and the best tradesmen with the best intentions in the world are not infallible, but I am quite sure both would welcome a sensible specification. History—well, who can get at the history of timber to-day?

Honour and Arms.

Road Construction.

[Reply to "Drysite," August 26.]

Sir,—In laying out the roads of an estate, a broad view of the conditions as a whole must be borne in mind. Your correspondent may rest assured that though the conditions immediately affecting his land may appear unsuitable, no surveyor in his senses would make up the roads by several feet without some very good reason, probably related to surface drainage and gradients generally, and that were the roads made the easiest way in this particular spot, probably a very much larger length of road elsewhere would be adversely affected. Pro Bono.

Overhanging Barge Board.

Sir,—Your correspondent "Law's" reply upon the above question implies that one-half of a party wall belongs to each of the adjoining owners. I have always been under the impression that the adjoining owners were party owners of the whole of a party wall, and that either party after service of the necessary notice might raise the party wall to the full thickness, provided it is in a fit condition to stand the additional weight. If this is the case, does it not rest with the owner exercising such right properly to cope the top of the wall so raised? And would not the carrying over of the roof and barge board be one legitimate way of doing so without prejudice to the rights of the other owner? I ask the questions purely for information Foggy.

Elm Weather Boarding.

Sir,—Can you inform me whether it is necessary to use elm weather boarding in single lengths, or whether the butt joint is permissible, and in the latter case, what is the usual way of securing the joint between the ends of boards, whether by putting zinc or lead under, or what? Amateur.

Gas Fumes and Brick Wall.

Sir,—Where some gas-stoves have been fixed the fumes evidently play on to the back of the flue, as large patches of grease can be seen on the outside walls. Is this in any way detrimental to the brickwork?

T. W. B.

Colouring Grey Stone Floor.

Sir,—A customer of ours has, in an old house, a grey stone floor which he desires to colour red. We shall be obliged if you can let us know what he could use to do this work. Readers.

Composition Floor.

[Reply to "Mersea," September 2.]

Sir,—With some of the poorer class of composition floor, the surface is so hard and impermeable that condensation troubles are often attributed to porous concrete. I have in mind a floor that simply swam with moisture during muggy weather, particularly after a cold spell, but the concrete was perfect. The remedy is good ventilation and central heating. Your correspondent may, however, be really troubled with a porous floor, and half measures are not much good in those cases. The composition should then be taken up and the surface concrete waterproofed before laying new good-class composition.

Drastic.

ILLUSTRATIONS

(*Continued from page 422.*)

the north side, and over them a library and lecture-room are provided. Advantage has been taken of the sloping site to obtain the extra height required for the gymnasium and to provide accommodation for the heating chamber, workshop and cloakrooms, these being entered from the students' entrances at the eastern ends of the school. The lavatories, W.C.s, etc., are adjacent, and are masked to form an entrance screen to the quadrangle.

The building is faced externally with red bricks with a brown brick base, and Portland stone dressings are sparingly used to the principal entrances. The roofs are covered with Cornish slates. The building is heated by the low-pressure hot-water system, and in addition the two staff-rooms have open fires. Electric lighting is installed throughout.

The building has been designed in the Architect's Department under the personal supervision of Mr. G. Topham Forrest, F.R.S.E., F.R.I.B.A., F.G.S., Chief Architect to the Council. The contractors are Messrs. Walter Jones & Sons, Ltd., of 64, Victoria-street, S.W.1.

Plans of this school were given in our issue for April 15, 1927.

Christ Church, Willaston, Cheshire.

The extensions and alterations to this church, which was originally built about the middle of the last century to accommodate 160 people, consist of a new north aisle and arcade, providing accommodation for 80 extra seats, new choir and clergy vestries, and heating and organ chambers. This part of the work on the north side of the building forms the first part of a scheme involving similar additional seating space on the south side, with the addition of a tower and side chapel. The total cost of the first portion, recently completed, was about £6,000, including a new organ by Messrs. Nicholson, of Worcester. The building has been carried out in stone, quarried near the site, with grey Westmorland slates. The opening up of the main wall of the original building involved the storing of existing stained-glass windows, which were replaced. This fact governed the form of the tracery in the principal windows. The small organ screen is carried out in Austrian oak.

The general contractors were Messrs. H. A. Clegg & Sons, of Chester; and the following were sub-contractors:—E. O. Griffith, Liverpool, carving; J. A. Hodgson & Co., Liverpool, slating and plaster; Williams & Watson, Ltd., Liverpool, casements and glass; Hollis Bros., wood-block flooring; Killick & Cochran, Liverpool, central heating.

Mr. Bernard A. Miller, A.R.I.B.A., is the architect.

Beacon Lodge, Seaford, Sussex.

This house is situated on high ground and commands a distant view of the sea and Downs. It is built partly of old materials, and the roof is covered with old tiles. The hall has oak timber and plaster panelling. Wood-block floors are laid throughout the ground floor. A folding partition divides the drawing-room from the study, so that one large room can be formed for dancing when required.

Messrs. Underdown & Duke, of Seaford, were the architects, and the builders were Messrs. Bravery & Funnell, of Seaford. Metal casements and leaded lights were supplied by Messrs. George Wragge, Ltd., of London and Manchester.

THE BUILDING TRADE

THE TRADE UNIONS CONGRESS

The 59th Trade Unions Congress opened at Edinburgh on the 5th inst., when Mr. George Hicks delivered the presidential address. The addresses usually delivered at the Congress express what are known as extremist views, that is to say the views of those who consider the whole economic system of this country fundamentally wrong, and who look for Utopia in a nationalised State. That is a comparatively simple issue, and one which at some time, no doubt, will come to be decided by the electorate as a whole, but the nationalised State always presented to the Congress is not a State to be formed and guided by the majority of the nation, but a State solely directed by Trade Unionists, and their methods, especially as demonstrated in the General Strike, have so far failed to captivate the bulk of the nation. Mr. George Hicks, in his address, naturally referred to the Trade Unions and Trade Disputes Act, describing it as a tyrannical Act which would prevent the Trade Unions from proceeding in the full light of day and drive them to subterranean activities, but he carefully omitted any mention of what may be termed the parent of that Act—the General Strike—in which "in the full light of day" the Trade Unions were able to display their activities and their powers of tyranny, upon which the bulk of the nation expressed no doubtful opinion, and after taking steps to preserve their own freedom looked to the Government for protection.

If the General Council of the Trade Unions Congress after the General Strike had frankly admitted that they had made a mistake in calling that strike, and given the least assurance that it would not be repeated, there would have been no Trade Disputes Act, at any rate in its present form, and if now the Trade Union leaders recognise that a general strike is a form of domination which the nation will not tolerate, all the really contentious sections of that Act will remain a dead-letter never to be put in force, but it is a significant fact that the General Strike has never been strongly repudiated by Labour leaders as a whole, and we understand that resolutions are even to be brought before this Congress from some quarters advocating its adoption. Let the Congress show a firm hand in repudiating the General Strike rather than exerting rhetoric against the Act and little will be heard of the strike sections in that Act in the near future.

Mr. Hicks referred to the position in the coal-mining industry, and then dwelt upon unemployment, lack of housing accommodation, and slums—some of the blemishes to be found in every nation—and attributed all defects to the capitalist system. "Lives that were now blasted by suffering, ill-health, dirt and disease, could be made good and useful. This madness prevailed because the capitalist system existed and was maintained in being by a rapacious and numerically small class which had concentrated in its hands the power of political control and economic domination." We do not know where Mr. Hicks finds this small class holding a concentration of political powers in its hands. The suffrage is all but universal, and every class is represented in Parliament; the so-called "capitalists" which were denounced in past times—the land-owners—have almost ceased to exist, and wealth is far more widely spread than before and held by no small class nor by those described by Mr. Hicks as having done no work but as living idly on "interests, profits, and rents." Mr. Hicks said it was futile and impossible to legislate against "class consciousness," but that is a vague term, and there are signs that class-consciousness is really becoming confined to those who either will not work or who will only work under such protective conditions that the products of their labour cannot find purchasers in the open market.

We wonder whether the Russian workers would recognise that the President was speaking of them when he spoke of the "conquests of the Russian workers" which must be defended and maintained, a passage in his address which was followed by a reference which we can only give as reported: "In every country there were a number of governing men, statesmen, soldiers, naval men and diplomatists, who seemed to possess abnormal homicidal tendencies and who played with horrible instruments of death and destruction like children playing with razors," and he referred to the "war mongers." Is Mr. Hicks's ideal State, the Russian State, described by him as "that Government of peasants and workers," free from these "war mongers," or is not the Soviet Government the most militant State in the world at the present time? Have not the Government of that State also shown some homicidal tendencies in a time of so-called peace in their own country?

It is refreshing to get away from all this and to end our notice of this Presidential address with a passage where Mr. Hicks dwelt upon the desirability of consultation between employers and employees, a passage which, we think, deserves to be given in full. "We all know—employers as well as trade unionists—that the vexatious, toilsome and difficult period through which we are passing is a transitional period. Much fuller use can be made under these conditions of the machinery for joint consultation between employers and employed. We have not reached the limits of possible development in this direction. It is more than doubtful whether we have seen the fullest possible development of machinery for joint consultation in particular industries, and practically nothing has yet been done to establish effective machinery of joint conference between the representative organisations entitled to speak for industry as a whole. There are many problems upon which joint discussion would prove of value at the present time. Such a direct interchange of practical views between representatives of the great organised bodies, who have responsibility for the conduct of industry and know its problems at first hand, would be of far greater significance than the suggestion which has been made in certain quarters for a spectacular national conference under Government or other auspices to discuss a vague aspiration towards 'industrial peace.' Discussion on these lines would bring both sides face to face with the hard realities of the present economic situation and might yield useful results in showing how far and upon what terms co-operation is possible in a common endeavour to improve the efficiency of industry and to raise the workers' standard of life. It is important that our movement should frame a clear-cut and coherent policy on practical lines. We should not be deterred by allegations that in entering into such discussions we are surrendering some essential principles of trade unionism. On the contrary, they will lead to a much clearer understanding on the part of our own organised movement of the immediate practical objectives at which we ought to aim and for which we are entitled to use the influence and power with which this Congress is invested."

If the Congress follows this voice of its President and ignores the other, the 59th Trade Unions Congress will mark a new departure and invest its deliberations with a statesmanlike quality too often absent from its proceedings.

After the reference in the speech of the President of the Trade Unions Congress to the importance of joint consultation between employers and employed, the main interes in the proceedings of Congress centres in th debate on Industrial Peace, which purporte to take the form of a reply to the Prim Minister's appeal for co-operation to forwar the peaceful development of British industry

Mr. Bevin moved the following resolution "This Congress having noted the repeate appeals of the Prime Minister to the leader of labour on the subject of collaboration fo industrial peace, points out that no section o the community is more desirous of industria peace than the workers. It is compelled however, to inform Mr. Baldwin that th greatest hindrance to a response to thes appeals is the legislative and industrial polic pursued by him and his Government an especially their attacks on the wage standard and liberties of the workers and the de liberate class bias displayed in the Trad Disputes and Trade Unions Act. The imme diate repeal of such repressive legislatio would be the best evidence of the sincerit and honesty of Mr. Baldwin and his Gover ment. Failing this, Congress declares tha the country should be given an immediat opportunity of pronouncing a verdict upo the present Government's policy." Thi resolution was carried unanimously.

Mr. Thomas said that when the Prim Minister drew attention to the responsibilit of the Trade Unions Congress he recognise that the Trade Unions Congress was entitle above all people to speak for the industria workers. If that statement be accepted fo the purposes of argument, it may be aske how has the Trade Unions Congress voice the desire of the workers for industrial peac which this resolution asserts exists?

The President in his address referred t the extremely difficult position in the coa mining industry and advocated nationalisa tion. What was the attitude of the Gover ment towards this difficult position? A sul sidy had been granted for many months t give time to have the position examined b a special Commission, and that Commissio issued a report which did not recommen nationalisation, but which contained recor mendations which the Government was pr pared to accept if the other parties to t matters in dispute would agree. The Mine Federation, as is well known, adopted slogan which made acceptation of the Repo impossible. What then was the contributi to peace made by the Trade Unions Congres They called the General Strike. We have wish to revive old controversies, but the facts have a direct bearing on the abo resolution. Mr. Thomas stated that 4,500,0 Trade Unionists were affected by the Tra Unions and Trade Disputes Act, and bef that legislation was introduced they sho have been consulted, and he concluded speech on the above motion by saying t the only honourable course for the Pri Minister to take was to challenge the e torate.

Mr. Thomas is a man who has proved h self entitled to the respect of all people whose honour cannot be impugned when sees facts clearly, but on this occasion does not appear to see that in May, 19 the Trade Unions Congress, which he alle speaks for 4½ million Trade Unionists ou a population of some 47 million, did challe the electorate, not at the polls, but, so speak, in the streets, and the nation answe that challenge in no uncertain way; t themselves took up the burden laid down the Trade Unionists and carried on the v of the nation until better counsels prev with the General Council of the Cong and the General Strike was called off. nation asserted with no uncertain voice 4½ million Trade Unionists did not repre the nation, and that such an attemp over-ride the Government could not tolerated in the future. The Government

hasten to introduce legislation, but ed a long period to elapse before the e Unions and Trade Disputes Bill was duced, and, as we have said in our note e presidential address, if in that inter- ome absolute assurance had been given ehalf of the Congress that the General e was a weapon that would not again sorted to to coerce the nation, it is more doubtful if any legislative steps would been taken.

e attitude now taken by the Congress ly that taken by the Labour Party in ament, when a private member at- ted to move the introduction of a clause e Trade Unions Bill relating to conciliа- and the Government, though saying a clause could not find a place in that promised a full inquiry. The Labour y declined to discuss conciliation unless Bill was dropped. The clauses in that which were mainly objected to were only clauses which safeguarded the nation being coerced into action by a very l minority, and that of one class, yet is characterised by Mr. Bevin as "class lation." Let these facts be faced and hink it must be admitted by fair-minded ons that what the Congress is doing, king as Mr. Thomas asserts, for the kers, is not to demonstrate their desire peace in general, but their desire for e at their own price with liberty to ce the nation into any course which they k fit.

ne way to peace lies open before all par- and the Act, so far as those sections are erned, can be rendered a dead letter if Trade Unions recognise their true func- s and do not attempt to coerce the nation. ustrial peace is essential if this nation is old its position, and every single member he community will suffer if ill-feeling in ustry continues. It would be an impos- e task to persuade the community that as relude to peaceful negotiation a Statute ch prohibits coercion and intimidation t first be withdrawn, for neither of those elements likely to beget good feeling in walk in life. It is perfectly true, as rted by Mr. Bevin and Mr. Thomas, that re are a great number of trade disputes ch are settled every year by peaceful hods which attract little public attention, the reason for this may well be that y are settled at an early stage before the nents of coercion and intimidation are ught into play by those involved in the pute. The origin of many disputes has, reover, been disagreement between two ies on the same side, the third party ing no direct interest in the question in e but being dragged into the dispute. To ve at a settlement it is essential that all ies should negotiate on equal terms, and is the desideratum to be aimed at—an ality of contracting power between dis- nts. The community are always anxious ee fair play on all sides, but to coerce the munity is to render it a party to the ute.

ter on in the proceedings a resolution passed unanimously relating to the Trade ns and Trade Disputes Act in the follow- erms:—"This Congress hereby affirms its rmination to maintain in their entirety ights and liberties which the past efforts he organised workers have secured, in- ng the full right of combination by all ers and the application of the strike to sed as and when and in what manner be found necessary either to secure im- ements in their working conditions, to lish a rightful status of labour in the mic life of the country, or to resist any npts to depress the workers' economic tions. This Congress pledges itself to steadfastly for the repeal of this itous measure and calls upon the work- class of Great Britain to exercise its t political power to remove from office present Government, which, dominated rganised capital and hereditary class ege and prejudice, has so unscrupu- lously used its position to injure the industrial and political organisation of the workers."

As regards the first part of this resolution, it does not necessarily indicate a course which will contravene the Act, unless in taking the action it indicates the organised workers take steps which will either directly coerce the Government of the day or indirectly do so by inflicting hardship on the community. As regards the last few lines, it deals with a state of affairs which exists only in the imagination of the Congress, but Mr. Clynes appears to have used a very dangerous argument when, as reported, he condemned the Act especially because "it was not merely an Act against a class or state of things, but was directed against the Opposition in the House of Commons." Here he expresses in a few words the disadvantages, pointed out long ago, of granting political powers to industrial organisations. If the representatives of industrial organisations have a seat in Parliament as members of a Party, they cannot complain that legislation on industrial matters is aimed at their political Party. Such an argument would apply to almost every piece of legislation passed by Parliament at the instance of any Party.

A resolution to set up a standing advisory Committee to advise affiliated associations on the effect of the Act seems, however, a practical step, especially in the obvious state of misunderstanding, and such a resolution was passed.

Mr. Clynes's allusion to the representatives of more than 100,000 workers who, on account of the Act, would never attend the Congress again, was apparently a reference to the representatives of the Civil Service Unions.

The Congress, by an overwhelming majority on a card vote, decided to break off negotiations with the All-Russian Council of Trade Unions, a decision which, in view of the communications received from that body, will commend itself to all persons who consider that responsible bodies in this country cannot suffer interference in the management of their domestic affairs from foreign sources, and Mr. Clynes put the matter admirably when he said: "Unity in appearance was unity without value, and a unity which was a forced and artificial relationship was positively harmful and had no value for the well-being of the workers of the world. International action, to be of advantage to the workers, could continue only upon a basis of mutual recognition of each others' position." Yet, in a resolution which followed the above, the Congress condemned the Government for terminating the Trade Agreement with Russia upon grounds to which the above statement, with very slight alteration, would apply.

There were not many resolutions relating to purely industrial matters. A resolution was carried expressing concern at the failure of the Government to deal with the problem of unemployment and protesting against the exclusion of home and out workers from the Unemployment Acts. Discussion took place upon the Report of the Blanesborough Committee on Unemployment Insurance, and a motion was carried protesting against the action of the Labour representatives "in signing such a despicable report." That Report was unanimous, and our readers have had an opportunity of considering and recognising its merits. Miss Margaret Bondfield made a spirited defence of her position, and pointed out that the representatives must be free to exercise their own discretion. If we remember rightly, when, in the Osborne case, before political powers were granted to the Trade Unions by statute, it was claimed that a levy could be made to support members in Parliament, one of the objections raised in the Supreme Court of Appeal—the House of Lords—was that Members of Parliament could not represent one section of the electorate, but their duty was to represent the whole electorate. It has long been recognised that Members of Parliament are not mere delegates bound to vote according to direction, but they must be free to use their own discretion. The Labour Party will injure its own position in the country if it takes the view that when it selects representatives to represent it on any Committee, those delegates are mere puppets bound by absolute instructions to vote mechanically.

Resolutions were passed as regards factory legislation; the failure of the Government to codify and amend factory legislation was deplored, and a resolution was passed advocating a 48-hour week in factories. The question of a further Act dealing with Workmen's Compensation was raised in another resolution, which should incorporate such reforms as to industrial diseases and other matters as might be deemed necessary after consultation with the affiliated organisations, and which should make it compulsory upon employers to insure their workpeople against accidents and industrial disease. It was announced also that the General Council had decided, on the representation of the National Association of Approved Societies, to set up a department to deal with health research.

This can only be an incomplete notice of some of the proceedings at this Congress. It was to be anticipated, we suppose, that the Congress would have to raise a protest against the new Act, and allowance must be made for some exaggeration in undertaking a difficult task, but we trust the debate on this subject will not have obscured the statesmanlike observations made by the President upon the steps that can be taken to secure peace and prosperity in industry by practical consultations between those who represent employers and employed, and the proceedings on the last day on which Congress met afforded evidence that this had not been the case, for a resolution to the effect that Congress condemns all industrial peace arrangements having as their basis the indefinite continuance of capitalism and wage slavery and declaring that it is the business of the trade union movement to organise the workers for the struggle against capitalism, was not accepted, the previous question being moved and carried by a large majority, and several speeches were delivered showing a strong desire to forward peaceful methods, but we can only quote one sentence of Mr. J. Beard: "Any fool can start a strike, but it takes a little bit of common sense and sometimes of courage to settle one." We may add to this: anyone can talk of abolishing the capitalistic state, but no one can point to a satisfactory working model on any other basis.

British Standard Engineering Drawing Office Practice.

Recommendations for British Standard Drawing Office Practice, dealing with a standard procedure for submitting drawings, tracings, and blue prints, to be adopted by manufacturers and contractors, have just been published by the British Engineering Standards Association. This publication is of interest to all those engaged in industries where drawings are used. Considerable care has been expended by the committee in its preparation, so that no hardship should fall on any firms should the recommendations contained in the report not be in strict accordance with their usual practice. To cover this contingency a "Note" has been included which suggests that purchasers should not enforce the manufacturer or contractor to make new drawings to comply with the B.E.S.A. recommendations if the latter already has old drawings and tracings in stock which would serve the purpose.

The scope of the report covers the over-all sizes of tracing cloth and paper, position of drawing number, date and name, indication of scale, method of projection, types of lines and writing, dimension figures, relative importance of dimensions, indication of material on drawings, screw-threads, flats and squares, and tapers, together with explanatory diagrams. Copies of the report may be obtained from the British Engineering Standards Association, 28, Victoria-street, London, S.W.1, price 2s. 2d.

RATES OF WAGES IN THE BUILDING TRADE

[Every endeavour is made to ensure accuracy but we cannot be responsible for errors.]

	Masons	Brick-layers.	Car-penters Joiners	Plas-terers.	Slaters.	Plum-bers.	Pain-ters.	Lab-ourers.
Aberdare	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Accrington	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Alfreton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Alnwick	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Altrincham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Ashford (Kent)	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Ashington	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Ashton-under-Lyne	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Aylesbury	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Aylsham	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Banbury	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Barnsley	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Barnstaple	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Barrow-in-Furness	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Barry	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Basingstoke	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Bath	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Bedford	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Berwick	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Bexhill;	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Birkenhead	1/10	1/10	1/10	1/11	1/10	1/10	1/9½	1/4½
Birmingham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bishop Auckland	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Blackburn	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Blackpool	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bolton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bournemouth	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Bradford	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bradford-on-Avon	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/3½	1/0½
Braintree	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Brentwood	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Bridgwater	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Bridlington	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Brighton	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Bristol	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bromsgrove	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Bromyard	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0½
Bungay	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
Burnley	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Burton-on-Trent	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bury	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Buxton	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Cambridge	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Canterbury	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Cardiff	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Carlisle	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Chatham	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Chelmsford	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Cheltenham	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Chester	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Chesterfield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Chorley	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Cirencester	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/1
Clacton	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Colchester	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Coventry	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Cranbrook	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
Crewe	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Cromer	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Darlington	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Deal	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Denbigh	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Derby	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Devizes	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/3½	1/0½
Dewsbury	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Doncaster	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Dorchester	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/3½	1/0½
Dorking	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Dovercourt	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Driffield	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Droitwich	1/6½	1/6½	1/5½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Dudley	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Durham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Eastbourne	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
E. Glam. (Mon. Val.)	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Ely	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Exeter	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/6	1/2½
Exmouth	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Fakenham	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Felixstowe	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Folkestone	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Frome	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Glossop	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/2½
Gloucester	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/5½	1/2
Godalming	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Goole	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Gosport	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Grantham	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Great Yarmouth	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Grimsby	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¼
Guildford	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Halifax	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Harpenden	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Harrogate	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¼
Hartlepools	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¼
Harwich	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Hastings	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Hatfield	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Hednesford	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Hereford	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/5	1/1½
Herne Bay	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Hertford	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Hitchin	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Hoddesdon	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Holt	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
Huddersfield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¼
Hull	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¼
Hunstanton	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Huntingdon	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Isle of Wight	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0¼
Ipswich	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Keighley	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Kettering	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Kidderminster	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
King's Lynn	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Lancaster	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¼
Leamington Spa	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½

	Masons	Brick-layers.	Car-penters Joiners	Plas-terers.	Slaters	Plum-bers.	Pain-ters.	La-ourers
Leeds	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/
Leicester	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/
Leighton Buzzard	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/
Lichfield	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/
Lincoln	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/
Littlehampton	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/
Liverpool	1/10	1/10	1/10	1/11	1/10	1/10	1/9½	1/
Llandudno	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/
Llanelly	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/
London:								
12 m. radius	1/9½	1/9½	1/9½	1/9½	1/9½	1/9½	1/8½	1/
12–15 m. radius	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/8	1/
Loughborough	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/
Lowestoft	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/
Luton	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/
Macclesfield	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/
Maidstone	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/
Malvern	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/
Manchester	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/
Mansfield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/
Margate	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/
Market Harb'rough	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/
Matlock	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/
Melton Constable	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11
Melton Mowbray	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/
Merthyr Tydfil	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/
Middlesbrough	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/
Newark	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/
Newbury	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/
Newcastle-on-Tyne	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/
Newcastle-ur-Lyme	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/
New Forest	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/
Newmarket	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/
Newport, Mon.	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/
Northampton	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/
Norwich	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/
Nottingham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/
Nuneaton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/
Oakham	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/
Oldham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/
Oxford	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/
Paignton	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/
Peterborough	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/
Plymouth	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/7	1/
Pontypridd	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/
Portsmouth	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/
Preston	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/
Ramsgate	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/
Reading	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/
Redcar	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/
Redditch	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/
Reigate	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/
Retford	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/
Ripon	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/
Rochdale	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/
Rochester	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/
Rugby	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/
Saffron Walden	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11
St. Albans	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/
St. Helens	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/
Sawbridgeworth	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/
Saxmundham	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/
Scarborough	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/
Sevenoaks	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/
Sheffield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/
Shrewsbury	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/
Sittingbourne	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/
Southampton	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/
Southend-on-Sea	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/
Southport	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/
South Shields	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/
Stevenage	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/
Stockport	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/
Stockton-on-Tees	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/
Stoke-on-Trent	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/
Stourbridge	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/
Stourport	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/
Stowmarket	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/
Stratford-on-Avon	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/
Stroud	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/
Sunderland	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/
Swaffham	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	
Swansea	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/
Swindon	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/
Tamworth	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/
Taunton	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/
Thetford	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/
Torquay	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/
Totnes	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/4½	1/
Trowbridge	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/3½	1/
Tunbridge Wells	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/
Uttoxeter	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/
Wakefield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/
Walsall	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/
Wallsend	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/
Warminster	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/
Warrington	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/
Warwick	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/
Wells (Norfolk)	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/
Welwyn. Gar. City	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/
West Bromwich	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	
Weston-sup.-Mare	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	
Weymouth	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/4	
Whitby	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	
Wigan	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	
Winchester	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	
Windsor	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	
Wisbech	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/
Wolverhampton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	
Woodbridge	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/
Worcester	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/
Worksop	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/
Worthing	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	
Wrexham	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/
Wroxham	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/
Wymondham	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	
York	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	

(For rates of wages in the Building Trade in Scotland see page 445.)

CONTRACTS, COMPETITIONS, &c.

For some contracts still open, but not included in this List, see previous issues Those with an asterisk advertised in this number. Certain conditions beyond those given in the following information are posed in some cases, such as that advertisers do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender; t a fair wages clause shall be observed, that no allowance will be made for tenders; and that deposits returned on receipt of a bona-fide tender unless stated to the contrary.

The date given at the commencement of each paragraph is the latest date when the tender, or the names of thos ding to submit tenders, may be sent in; the name and address at the end is the person from whom or place ere quantities, forms of tender, &c., may be obtained.

Following is a list of abbreviations:—Borough Surveyor, B.S.; Borough Engineer, B.E.; District Surveyor, .; Clerk, C.; Town Clerk, T.C.; County Engineer, C.E.; County Surveyor, C.S.; County Architect, C.A.; rveyor, S.; Engineer, E.; Borough Architect, B.A.; Architect, A.

ILDING. PAINTING, ELECTRIC LIGHTING, HEATING, ETC.

EPT. 19.—**Aylsham.**—Cottages.—Erpingham, 4; ton, 4; Stratton Strawless, 2; Wickmere, 2, for .C. E. R. Larner, surveyor, 24, King's-rd., East reham. Dep. 10s.

EPT. 19.—**Billingham.**—Houses.—Buildings for ot purposes and two houses, on site adjoining asis-la., Haverton Hill-on-Tees, for U.D.C. ching & Archibald, A.'s, 21, Albert-rd., Middles- ugh.

EPTEMBER 19.—**Bootle.** — Painting. — Railings, es, buildings, etc., inside and outside in connection h (1) South Recreation Ground, Cricket Field and nley Gardens; (2) Derby-rd., Children's Playground; Morton Garden, Stanley-rd.; (4) cemetery, Linacre- ; and (5) storage tank, Breeze-hill, for T.C. B.E.

EPT. 19. — **Dunoon.** — Alterations. — Also ptations at post office and telephone exchange, H.M.O.W. Surveyor, H.M. Office of Works, 122, rge-st., Edinburgh. Dep. £1 1s.

EPT. 19—**Enniskillen.**—Shops.—Two combined shops houses at Darling-st., Enniskillen, for J. Ward. Donnelly, M.R.I.A.I., architect, Enniskillen.

EPT. 19.—**Glasgow.**—Plumbing.—At several build- s, etc., in connection with erection of Mearnskirk atorium, Mearns, for T.C. D. Stenhouse, T.C. . £5.

EPT. 19.—**Hertford.**—Painting.—External, of 72 ises on Camps Hill estate, at Sele-rd., for T.C. B.S.

EPT. 19.—**Kingsclere.**—Houses.—6 for R.D.C. A. Cooper, C. Dep. £1 1s.

EPT. 19. — **London,** — Foundations. — Con- uction of, for a block of dwellings, at Ossulston- St. Pancras, for the L.C.C. Architect to the ncil, The County Hall (Room No. 3), Westminster idge, S.E.1. Dep. £2.

EPT. 19.—**Naas.**—Repairs.—To cottages, for Irish ilors and Soldiers' Land Trust. R. E. Beckerson, ief Clerk, Irish Sailors' and Soldiers' Land Trust, Lower Fitzwilliam-st., Dublin. Dep. £1 1s.

EPT. 19.—**Nottingham.**—Library.—Branch library d reading-room, Sneinton-boulevard, for T.C. T. allis Gordon, City E. and S. Dep. £2.

EPT. 19.—**Plymouth.**—Repairs.—To premises at os. 2 and 7, Batter-st., and 68, Cattedown-rd., for B. R. J. Fittall, T.C.

EPT. 19.—**Plymouth.**—Roofing.—Steel roofing to ne-breaker screening plant and shed for broken ne at Prince Rock depot, for C.B. J. Wibberley, E., S. and A. Dep. £2 2s.

EPT. 19.—**Plymouth.**—Demolition.—Of 73, 74, 97, 98, 99, 100, Coburg-st., the Caprera Hotel, p at rear of No. 11, Boon's-place, No. 1, Peverell- r., Oak Villa, Nos. 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, West Ham-terr., lseley-rd., for C.B. J. Wibberley, B.E., S. and A. p. £1 1s.

EPT. 19. — **Rotherham.** — Centre. — Child welfare tre, Cranworth-rd., for C.B. Vincent Turner, E. Dep. £1 1s.

EPT. 19. — **Rowley Regis.** — Renovating. — Also nting exterior of Beeches-rd., Council school, ckheath, including outbuildings, for E.C. Educa- Offices, Lawrence-lane, Old Hill.

EPT. 19. — **Solihull.** — Dwellings. — Solihull, 20 ses, Cornyx-la.; Knowle, 16 houses, Kixley-la.; worth, 6 houses, Malthouse-la., Earlswood Lakes, R.D.C. W. T. Orton, 7, Waterloo-st., Birmingham. owle and Tanworth houses, Messrs. Ewell Harper s. & Co., Ruskin-chmbrs., 191, Corporation-st., mingham. Dep. £1 1s.

EPT. 19. — **Tilbury.** — Housing Materials— ply of materials for use in maintenance work on Housing Scheme (comprising 1,670 houses), ng the six months ending 31st March, 1928, for the ury U.D.C. Housing Manager, Council Offices, ury. Dep. £1 1s. (Payable to the Council's asurer.)

EPT. 19. — **Tyldesley-with-Shakerley.** — Houses. — on Sale-lane site, Tyldesley, for U.D.C. F. E. es, E. and S. Dep. £1 1s.

EPT. 19.—**Wallasey.** — Houses. — 22 semi- ched houses on Belvedere-rd., site, for C.B. B.E. S.

EPT. 20. — **Bournemouth.** — Houses. — Three ks of semi-detached houses on Southill estate .B. F. P. Dolamore, B.E. Dep. £1 1s.

EPT. 20.—**Cork.**— Buildings.—Block of buildings Department of Dairy Science at University College. I. Hill, B.A., A.R.I.B.A., 22, George's-st. Dep.

EPT. 20.— **Croydon.** — School.— Erection of a al School at Winterbourne-rd., Thornton Heath, accommodation for 400 scholars for the Croydon ration. Education Office, Katherine-st., Croy- Dep. £1.

EPT. 20. — **Ilkley.** — Conveniences. — In West park, for U.D.C. A. Skinner, E. and S. Dep. £1.

EPT. 20. — **King's Lynn.** — Cinema. — Majestic a and ballroom, Baxter's-plain. J. L. Carnell, B.A., and W. Dymoke White, L.R.I.B.A., joint ects and surveyors, Paradise-chambers. Dep.

T. 20—**Leeds.**—School.—Council school at er, for E.C. J. Graham, Director of Education.

SEPT. 20.—**Leeds.**—Houses.—172 houses on York and Selby-rd., housing estate, and 104 houses on the Meanwood housing estate, for T.C. W. T. Lancashire, City E.

SEPT. 20.—**London.**—External Cleaning and Painting.—At (1) the Western District P.O. and "Langham" Telephone Exchange, Wimpole-st., W., and (2) G.P.O. (South) Carter-lane, E.C., for the Commissioners of H.M.'s Office of Works. Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W. 1. Dep. £1 1s. in each case. (Cheques payable to the Commissioners.)

SEPT. 20.— **London.**— Houses and Sewerage Works, Etc. — Erection of, in connection with the Housing Scheme No. 4, White Hart-la., estate, Tottenham, for the Tottenham U.D.C. E. C. P. Monson, F.R.I.B.A., Finsbury Pavement House, 120, Moorgate, London, E.C.2. Dep. £3.

SEPT. 20.—**New Mills.**—Houses.—25 non-parlour type, on Council's housing site at Bakehurst Estate, for U.D.C. W. C. Sheard, S. Dep. £2 2s.

SEPT. 20.—**Sheffield.**—Houses.—For (a) 138 non-parlour type: Longley estate building scheme No. 6; (b) 14 parlour type: Dyke's Hall estate building scheme No. 2, for T.C. W. Geo. Davies, F.R.I.B.A., City A. Dep. £2.

SEPT. 20.—**Wood Green.**—Shelving.—Additional shelving at the Public Library, for U.D.C. Eric C. Staddon, C., of the Council, Town Hall, Wood Green, N. 22.

SEPT. 21.—**Glamorgan.**—Building.—For (1) school for boys at Pencoed; (2) physics laboratory at Pontardawe Secondary school; (3) handicraft centre at Ffaldau Boys Council school, Pontycymmer, for C.C. T. Mansel Franklen, secretary of E.C., Glamorgan County Hall, Cardiff.

SEPT. 21.—**Hove.**—Painting.—Also distempering, etc., at public baths, Livingstone-rd., for T.C. B.S.

SEPT. 21.—**Leeds.**—Demolition Work, Etc.—At the Ministry of Pensions Hospital, Becketts Park, Headingley, Leeds, for the Commissioners of H.M.'s Office of Works. Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W. 1. Dep. £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the Commissioners.)

SEPT. 21.—**Plymouth.**—Painting.—External of certain schools, for E.C. E. Chandler Cook, Secretary for Education, Cobourg-st.

SEPT. 21.—**Selby.**—House.—At Thorpe-la., for West Riding C.C. West Riding Architect, County Hall, Wakefield.

SEPT. 21.—**Worthing.**—Reconstruction.—Of Highways Depot, High-st., for T.C. B.S.

SEPT. 22.—**Dublin.**—Houses.—2 semi-detached, at Sandymount, for Irish Sailors' and Soldiers' Land Trust. R. E. Beckerson, Chief C., 30, Lower Fitzwilliam-st., Dublin. Dep. £5 5s.

SEPT. 22.—**London.**—Forge Hut.—Erection of at Dollis-hill Post Office Research station, for the Commissioners of H.M.'s Office of Works. Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W. 1. Dep. £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the Commissioners.)

SEPTEMBER 22.—**Luton.**—School.—Erection of a new school for girls, for the Bedfordshire C.C. The Clerk, Shire Hall, Bedford. Deposit £2 2s.

SEPT. 22.—**Staines.**—Decorations.—To exterior and interior of houses at Ashford, Bedfont, Harmondsworth, Hanworth and Stanwell, for R.D.C. R. A. Hogarth, C.

SEPT. 23.—**Dartford.**—Houses.—Erection of 48, on the Lowfield-st., housing estate, for the Dartford U.D.C. J. James Hurtley, C., Council Offices, Dartford. Dep. £2 2s.

SEPT. 24.—**Ashford.**—Alterations.—Also extension of the ladies' cloak room, assembly rooms, High-st., for U.D.C. Wm. Terrill, S., 5, North-st.

SEPT. 24.—**Conway.**—House.—Exhauster and boiler house, tar tank and sundry plant foundations at proposed new gasworks on Morfa, for Gas Committee. W. Newbigging, Consulting E., 5, Norfolk-st., Manchester.

SEPT. 24.—**Deal.**—Houses.—20 in Golf-rd., for T.C. T. C. Golder, surveyor and architect, Queen-st.

SEPT. 24.—**Edinburgh.**—Houses.—(1) 44 3-apartment houses at Gorgie housing scheme; and (2) 222 3-apartment tenement houses at Prestonfield housing scheme, for T.C. E. J. MacRae, A.R.I.B.A., City Architect.

SEPT. 26.—**Beddington.**—Conveniences.—Two sanitary conveniences in Beddington-park and the Church Paddock, for U.D.C. S. F. R. Carter, E. and S.

SEPT. 26.—**Devon.**—Cottages.—Six cottages at Hawkmoor Sanatorium, Bovey Tracey, for C.C. C.A., 97, Heavitree-rd., Exeter. Dep. £1 1s.

SEPT. 26.—**Ealing.**—School.—At Greenford, for T.C. W. R. Hicks, M.Inst.C.E., F.S.I., B.E. Dep. £5 5s.

SEPT. 26.—**Herts.**—Cottages.—Erection of 102 in the Urban District of Welwyn Garden City in the County of Hertford, for the Welwyn Public Utility Society, Ltd. C. D. Borer, Secretary, The Estate Office, Welwyn Garden City, Herts. Dep. £2 2s.

SEPT. 26.—**Hove.**—Painting.—External wood and ironwork of Town Hall, for T.C. B.S.

SEPT. 26.—**Ilford.**—Lodge.—At Seven King's-park, Aldborough-rd., for T.C. H. Shaw, B.E. Dep. £1 1s.

SEPT. 26.—**Kirkcaldy.**—Houses.—48 houses, for D.C. G. B. Deas, architect, Central-chambers, Kirkcaldy. Dep. £1.

SEPT. 26.—**Lincoln.**—Garage.—Central bus garage and workshops in St. Mark's-st., for T.C. S. C. Baggott, City E. and S. Dep. £2.

SEPT. 26.— **London.** — Cleaning, Repainting, Etc.—Of the metalwork and woodwork of the Blackwall and Rotherhithe tunnels, including in each case the tunnels, shafts, approaches, lodges, etc., for the L.C.C. Chief Engineer, of the Council, Old County Hall, Spring-gdns., S.W. 1. Dep. £1, by cheque or draft to the order of the L.CC.

SEPT. 26.— **London.** — Shops and Flats.— Erection of a block containing 24 tenements at New-st., Middlesex-st., for the Corporation of London. Office of the City Engineer, Portland House, Basinghall-st., E.C. 2, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 5 p.m. (except Saturday). Dep. £2 2s.

✱SEPT. 26. — **London.** — Workmen's Dwellings.—Erection of 50 in Summers-lane, North Finchley, for the Finchley U.D.C. Council's Engineer, Percival T. Harrison, M.Inst.C.E., 9, The Hawthorns, Regent's Park-rd., Finchley, N.3. Dep. £2.

SEPT 26.—**Plymouth.**—Extension.—To electric substation at Armada-st., for C.B. J. Wibberley, Borough E., S. and A. Dep. £2 2s.

SEPT. 26.—**Stafford.**—Electric Lighting.—Electric wiring and fittings required in a new wing at Stafford King Edward VI. school, for Staffordshire E.C. Moffett, Rosher & Mann, Consulting E.'s, Union chmbrs Temple-row, Birmingham. Dep. £5 5s.

SEPT. 26.— **Staines.**— Houses.— Erection of 14 houses at East Bedfont, for the R.D.C. D. C. Fidler, S., London-rd., Ashford, Middlesex. Dep. £2 2s.

SEPTEMBER 26. — **Waterloo-with-Seaforth.** — The U.D.C. invite tenders for schemes of decoration and refurnishing to the council chamber at the Town Hall, Waterloo. J. R. Fothergill, Assoc.M.Inst.C.E., E. and S., Town Hall, Waterloo.

SEPT. 26.—**Whitstable.**—Shelters.—Two at Marine-parade, Tankerton, for U.D.C. J. Dunn, Surveyor and Water Engineer.

SEPT. 27.—**Headington.**—Cottages.—Four at Stanton St. John, for R.D.C. W. Page-Webb, architect and surveyor, 23, High-st., New Headington.

SEPT. 27.—**Leeds.**—Fencing.—Wrot iron fencing to Harehills Cemetery extension, for T.C. W. T. Lancashire, City E.

SEPT. 27.—**Manchester.** — Painting. — External and internal, at Newton-st., Sorting Office, Manchester, for H.M.'s Office of Works. Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W. 1. Dep. £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the Commissioners).

SEPT. 27.—**South Kirkby.**—Centre.—Junior mining centre, for West Riding E.C. Education Department, County Hall, Wakefield.

SEPT. 28. — **London.** — Alterations and Decorative Work.—(a) at the operating theatre; (b) to three wards at the St. Andrew's Hospital, Bromley, E.3, for the Poplar Board of Guardians. Harley Heckford, M.Inst.C.E., Borough Surveyor, Council Offices, Poplar. Dep. £2 2s.

SEPT. 28.—**Preston.**—Post Office and Telephone Exchange.—Erection of, at Leyland, Preston, for the Commissioners of H.M. Office of Works. Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W. 1. Dep. £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the Commissioners).

SEPT. 28.—**Trowbridge.**—New Offices.—Erection and completion of the new offices in Stallard-st., for the Central Committee of the Wiltshire Working Mens' Conservative Benefit Society. The Chief Secretary at the Society, Stallard Street, Trowbridge. Dep. £2 2s.

✱SEPT. 29.—**Barnet.**—Brickwork.—Brick boundary wall, entrance gates, piers, etc., on the Bell's Hill Nursery site, for the Barnet U.D.C. The Surveyor, Council Offices, Wood-st., Barnet, Herts. Dep. £1 1s.

SEPT. 29.— **London.** — Post Office and Telephone Exchange. — Erection of, at Norbury, S.W., for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Office of Works. Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W. 1. Dep. £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the Commissioners).

SEPT. 29.—**Penarth.**—Pavilion.—Pier pavilion, in ferro-concrete construction-hennebique system, for U.D.C. Edgar I. Evans, E. and S. Dep. £3 3s.

SEPT. 29.—**St. Columb Major.**—Houses.—High Lanes, Little Petherick, block of 2 houses; Burlawn, St. Breock, block of 2 houses; near Trevoyan, St. Merryn, block of 2 houses: for R.D.C. A. G. Oxland, Sanitary Surveyor, Queens Fraddon. Dep. £2 2s.

SEPT. 30.—**Bristol.**—Additions.—To the "Central" Telephone Exchange, Telephone Avenue, Bristol, for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Office of Works. Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W. 1. Dep. £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the Commissioners).

SEPT. 30.—**Hants.**—Alterations and Extensions. —To the Infirmary and the Nurses' Home and for the erection of a new mortuary at Winchfield, for the Hartley Wintney Board of Guardians. Owen A. J. Goddard, Finchampstead, Berks. Dep. £2 2s.

SEPT. 30.—**Southampton.**—Gymnasium and Manual Instruction Room, Etc.—Erection of, at Purbrook Park County High School, for Southampton C.C. A. L. Roberts, County A., The Castle, Winchester. Dep. £1 1s. by cheque, payable to the Hants. County Council, and crossed "Lloyds Bank, Ltd., Winchester."

SEPT. 30.—**Uxbridge.**—Corridors.—2 hospital ward blocks and corridors at Isolation hospital, Kingston-la., for Joint Hospital Board. Mr. William L. Eves, F.R.I.B.A., 54, High-st. Dep. £2 2s.

OCT. 1.— **Winchester.**— Schools.— Erection of new elementary schools at Stanmore-la., Winchester, and for laying out the playgrounds and other work in connection with same, for the Winchester Education Committee. Director of Education, 3, The Square, Winchester. Dep. £2 2s.

OCT. 3.—**Acton.**—Painting.—For work at public baths, Salisbury-st.: (1) painting and repairs to exterior; and (2) repairs to roof of second-class swimming bath, for T.C. B.E. Dep. £1 1s.

OCT. 3.—**Bedwas and Machen.**—20 non-parlour type houses on Bryn-y-fran site, Trethomas, Mon., and construction of the necessary road and sewers for U.D.C. Idris Leyshon, A.

✱OCT. 3.—**Kent.**—SCHOOL.—Erection of a new Central school at Queenborough, for the Kent Education Committee. County architect (W. H. Robinson, F.R.I.B.A.), Room 69, Sessions House, Maidstone. Dep. £2 2s. in the form of a cheque payable to the Kent Education Committee, and crossed "National Provincial Bank, Ltd."

OCTOBER 4.—**Dartford.**—PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.—Erection of, for the Dartford U.D.C. J. James Hurtley, Clerk to the Council, Council Offices, Dartford. Dep. £2 2s.

✱OCT. 4. — **London.** — INTERNAL PAINTING, CLEANING, ETC.—At Cornwall House, Stamford-st., S.E., for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Office of Works. Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the Commissioners).

OCT. 5.—**Herne Bay.**—ALTERATIONS.—Also additions to existing hot-water supply apparatus at St. Anne's Home, for M.A.B. Chief Engineer Offices of the Board, Victoria-embankment, E.C.4. Dep. £1.

✱OCT. 5. — **London.** — ALTERATIONS AND CONVERSIONS. — 1, erection of verandah and balcony and internal alterations at Highwood hospital for children, Brentwood, Essex; 2, conversion of existing building into staff bungalow at Brook fever hospital, Shooters Hill, S.E. 18, for the Metropolitan Asylums Board. Office of the Board, Victoria Embankment, E.C. 4. Dep. £1 in respect of each work.

✱OCT. 5. — **London.** — EXTERNAL PAINTING.—At the Natural History Museum, Cromwell Road, S.W., for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Office of Works, Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the Commissioners.)

✱OCT. 6.—**Grimsby.**—ADAPTATION OF PREMISES.—In Cleethorpe-rd., Grimsby, to form an Employment Exchange, for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Office of Works, Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the Commissioners.)

✱OCT 7.—**Acton.** — PAVILION. — Erection of, at the North Acton Playing Fields for the Acton Town Council. Borough Engineer, Municipal Offices, Acton, W.3. Dep. £1 1s., made payable to the Borough Treasurer.

✱OCT. 7.—**Liverpool.**—EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE.—Erection of, at Liverpool for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Office of Works, Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the Commissioners.)

✱OCT. 7.—**Pendleton.**—PLASTERING, etc.— Execution of the work of plastering, etc., of Pavilions A, B, C, E, F, G, H, and part of D, of the Salford Union Infirmary, Stott-lane, Pendleton, for the Salford Board of Guardians. E. H. Inchley, Clerk, Poor Law Offices, Eccles New-rd., Salford.

✱OCT. 10. — **Erith.** — BRICK AND CONCRETE WORK.—Construction in brickwork and concrete of foundation piers for overhead sludge tanks at the L.C.C.'s Southern Outfall works at Crossness, in the Urban District of Erith. Chief Engineer of the Council, Old County Hall, Spring-gardens, S.W.1. Dep. £2, by cheque or draft to the order of the L.C.C.

✱OCT.10.—**Maidstone.**—NEW SCHOOL BUILDINGS.—Erection of at Maidstone (Kent) for the Maidstone Grammar School for Boys, for the Kent Education Committee. County Education Architect (Mr. W. H. Robinson, F.R.I.B.A.), Room 69, Sessions House, Maidstone. Dep. £2 2s., payable to the Kent Education Committee and crossed "National Provincial Bank, Ltd."

OCTOBER 11.—**Dundee.**—HEATING.—Installation at new secondary school, Perth-rd., for E.C. Thomas & Wilkie, F.R.I.B.A., 21, South Tay-st.

OCT. 25. — **Salisbury Plain.** — WORKS AND REPAIRS.—(War Department Contract), Term Contract, from January 1, for the undermentioned stations in the Engineer District. Contract No. 1, Bulford Camp. Contract No. 2, Tidworth and Perham Down. Commanding Royal Engineer, Salisbury Plain East District, Royal Engineer Office, Haig-rd., Bulford Camp, Salisbury Plain.

—**Barnsley.**—PAINTING.—Also decorating Carlton Main Working Men's Club and Steward's Cottage. Club Secretary.

—**St. Keverne.**—BUNGALOW.—Apply Mr. Burster's, St. Keverne.

MATERIALS, ETC.

SEPT. 19.—**Belfast.**—PLUMBER'S MATERIALS, ETC.—For Mental Hospital Committee. James Harper, Secretary.

SEPT. 19. — **Edmonton.** — BUILDERS' and HIGHWAY MATERIALS.—For B.G. E. Ridley, C.

SEPT. 19. — **Plymouth.** — TUBES. — 138 yds., of 42-inch diameter and 212 yds., of 39-inch diameter reinforced concrete tubes, for C.B. J. Wibberley, B.E., S. and A.

SEPT. 20.— **Romford.** — ROAD MATERIALS. — For U.D.C. F. G. Beaumont, E. and S.

SEPT. 20. — **Wellington (New Zealand).** — PIPES. — Cast-iron water pipes, tees, fire hydrants, surface oxes, sluice valves and crosses, for Public Works dept. of the Government Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen-st., S.W.

SEPT. 21.—**Escrick (East Riding of Yorkshire).**—LIMESTONE.—Whinstone, limestone, slag and tar, for R.D.C. F. A. Camidge, C., 3, Stonegate, York.

SEPT. 23.—**Birkenhead.**—BUILDING MATERIALS, ETC. —For Mersey Railway. J. Shaw, General Manager and Secretary, Central Station.

SEPT. 26. — **Halifax.** — PLUMBING MATERIALS. etc.— For B.G. A. T. Longbotham, C., Union Offices, Carlton-st.

SEPT. 28.— **Hull.** — STEEL AND IRON.—For T.C. T. Thomas, City E.

OCT. 1.—**Belfast.**—PIPING.—Steam water and other piping, etc., for C.B. F. H. Whysall, City Electrical Engineer and General Manager, East Bridge-st. Dep. £2 2s.

ENGINEERING, IRON AND STEEL.

SEPT. 19.— **Kingsclere.** — BRIDGE. — At Bishop's Green, for Kingsclere and Newbury R.D.Cs. Newbury Rural District Surveyor, 9, Rockingham-rd., Newbury.

SEPTEMBER 19. — **London.** — BRIDGEWORK. — For South Indian Rly Co. A. Muirhead, Managing Director, 91, Petty France, S.W.1.

SEPT. 19.—**Maidenhead.**—BRIDGE.—Across canal stream in York-av., for T.C. B.S.

SEPT. 20.—**Belfast.**—CULVERT.—480 lineal yds. of 54 inch reinforced concrete pipe culvert, together with manholes and junction chamber, from Short Strand to proposed pumping station, Gregg's Quay, for C.B. City S.

SEPT. 20. — **Caherciveen.** — RECONSTRUCTION. — In reinforced concrete of Caherciveen bridge, for C.C. Secretary, County Council Offices, Courthouse, Tralee.

SEPT. 24.—**Okehampton.**—BRIDGE.—Also new road at Norley Ford, Inwardleigh, for R.D.C. G. A. Friend, S., Northlew.

SEPT. 26.—**Hull.**—BRIDGE.—Rolling Bascule bridge across and a subway tunnel under Rivel Hull at a point about 70 yards north of the present North Bridge, for T.C. T. Thomas, City E. Dep. £3 3s.

SEPT. 26.—**Keighley.** — BRIDGE. — Ferro-concrete arched bridge with masonry facework, having a span of 100 ft. and a width of 48 ft., together with the construction of approach roadways, etc., to carry the Bradford and Keighley main road over the River Aire at Stock Bridge, Keighley, for the West Riding C.C. C.S., Wakefield. Dep. £1.

SEPT. 26.—**Nottingham.**—STEELWORK.—67 tons of steelwork in plate girders, etc., and 3 tons of cast iron in bedplates, for bridge over Hungerton-st., for T.C. T. Wallis Gordon, City E. and S. Dep. £2.

SEPT. 27.—**Epsom.**—SEWAGE.—Construction of settling tanks, alterations to existing tanks, pump house sludge mains, etc., at Hook-rd., for U.D.C. E. and S. 33, Church-st. Dep. £3 3s.

SEPT. 28. — **Birmingham.** — RECONSTRUCTION. — Of bridge over Birmingham and Fazeley Canal, Bromford-lane, Erdington, for T.C. H. H. Humphries, City E. and S. Dep. £2.

SEPT. 29. — **Johannesburg.** — STEELWORK. — Structural steelwork, etc., for new trimming shop, electro-plating and metal polishing shops, Pretoria, workshops, for South African Railways and Harbours. Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen-st., S.W.1.

SEPT. 30.—**Burnham-on-Sea.**—WATER SUPPLY.—Provision, laying and jointing of about 220 lin. yds., of 10-in. diameter cast-iron pipe rising main, together with by-passes, sluice valve chambers, foundations for pumping plant and other incidental works at Brent Knoll, also for the laying and jointing of about 57 lin. yds. of 9-in. diameter cast-iron discharge main, the construction of a concrete storage tank, valve chambers and other incidental works, at Winscombe, for U.D.C. Willcox & Raikes, engineers, 63, Temple-row, Birmingham. Dep. £3 3s.

OCT. 1.—**London.**—STEELWORK.—92 tons structural steelwork for workshop, together with corrugated asbestos sheets, patent glazing with wired glass, Galvd. C.I. piping, etc., for Madras and Southern Mahratta Rly. Co., Ltd. Directors, 25, Buckingham Palace-rd., S.W. 1. Charge £1 1s.

OCT. 4. —**Bray.** — ELECTRIC WIRING. — For (1) construction of a concrete road, paths, kerbs and sewer; (2) erection of necessary poles and cables and wiring of 68 houses, for U.D.C. E. M. Murphy, 27, Molesworth-st., Dublin. Dep. £1 1s.

OCT. 5.—**Clevedon.**—LAKE.—Stone-faced, concrete seawall, approximately 900 ft. long and incidental works, at Salt House Bay, for U.D.C. Gower Pimm, engineer, 72, Queen-sq., Bristol. Dep. £2 2s.

OCTOBER 15.—**Siam.**—**BRIDGES.—Superstructures for steel railway bridges, for Royal State Railways. Sandberg, 40, Grosvenor-gdns., S.W.1.**

OCT. 17.—**Waterford.**—WHARF.—Of a deep-water wharf or jetty in River Suir, for Harbour Commissioners. Austin A. Farrell, Secretary. Dep. £5 5s.

ROAD, SEWERAGE, AND WATER WORKS.

SEPT. 19.—**Chelmsford.**—SEWER.— Extension of a 24-in. sewer through Admirals-park to Borough boundary, for T.C. E. J. Miles, B.E. and S. Dep. £1 1s.

SEPTEMBER 19.—**Derby.**—MAINS.—Carting, laying and jointing cast-iron mains from Vurton-rd., to Osmaston-rd., consisting of about 2,675 lin. yds., of 18 in. internal diameter, and 2,120 lin. yds. of 15 in. internal diameter pipes, together with the necessary valves, hydrants, etc., for T.C. C. A. Clews, B.S. and Water E. Dep. £1 1s.

SEPT. 19.—**Hemel Hempstead.** — SEWER. — Excavating for and laying sewer 7 in. diameter and approximately 125 yds., in length, with all the necessary manholes and works incidental thereto, at Apsley End, King's Langley, for R.D.C. T. H. Lighbody, S., Alexandra-rd.

SEPT. 19.—**Inverkeithing.**—ROAD.—Street work and footpaths at Spencerfield Housing scheme, for T.C. Peter Reid, architect. Dep. £1 1s.

SEPT. 19.—**Portsmouth.**—FENCING.—Supply and fixing of fencing and gates at North End Recreation ground, for Corporation. R. J. Jenkins, City E.

SEPTEMBER 19.—**Rowley Regis.**—FENCING.—Supplying and fixing requisite wrought-iron fencing and for forming new playing fields for girls and infants at rear of Knowle and Doulton-rd., Council schools, and other works necessary for partly making a playing field for boys, for U.D.C. Education Offices, Old Hill, Staffs.

SEPT. 19.—**Wantage.**—SEWERAGE.—Laying of 1,230 yds., of 9-in., 370 yds., 7-in., and 220 yds., of 6-in. stoneware and cast-iron outfall and auxiliary sewers, connecting up house drains, the construction of septic tanks and percolating filters, and laying out land as an Irrigation Area, at Lelcombe Regis, for R.D.C. J. W. Harris, Civil E. and S., East Challow. Dep. £2 2s.

SEPT. 19. — **Windermere.** — ROAD. — Arteria road, approx. 720 yds., long, from Bowness Bay boulevard to Low Ferney Green-rd., including levelling pitching, metalling, kerbing, channelling and laying o surface-water drains and gullies, forming of footpaths etc., for U.D.C. F. Carlisle Needham, E. and S Dep. £2 2s.

SEPT. 20. — **Bury.** —RECONSTRUCTION. — Of Pils worth-rd., Pilsworth, for R.D.C. A. W. Blomeley, (

SEPT. 20.—**Carmarthen.**—SEWERS.—Construction o 2 screening chambers on main sewers, and the layin of 1,075 yds. lin. 15 in. stoneware sewers, 1,476 yds. lin 9 in. stoneware sewers, with all necessary manholes etc., at Mental Hospital, for C.B. G. L. Ovens, B.E and S. Dep. £3.

SEPT 20.—**Cowbridge.**—WIDENING.—Of road a Brigam, Llansannor, for R.D.C. S. Dep. £3 3s.

SEPT. 20.—**Frimley.**—SEWER.—Laying of a 9-in sewer in Chobham-rd., Camberley, for U.D.C. R. H Porteous, E. and S. Dep. £2 2s.

SEPT. 20.—**Wealdstone.**—MAKING-UP.—Also provic ing proper means for lighting unmade portion Manor-rd. between Northwick Park-rd., and Mano rd., on Bonnersfield estate, for U.D.C. H. Walker, Dep. £1.

SEPT. 21.—**Friern Barnet.**—FENCING.—Supply an fixing of fencing to housing scheme, North Ward 600 yds. Cleft Chestnut fencing 5 ft. high, 3,200 yd Cleft Chestnut fencing 3½ft. high, 950 yds., oak posts an wire fencing, 200 yds. oak posts and pale fencing, fo U.D.C. J. M. Gameson, E. and S.

SEPT. 22.—**Southwell.**—MAKING-UP.—Of Whinney la., for R.D.C. Sands & Walker, engineers, Milto Chambers, Nottingham. Dep. £2 2s.

✱SEPT. 23.—**Dartford.**—ROADS AND FOOTPATHS.— Carrying out of works of making-up certain road and footpaths on the Lowfield-st., housing estate, fo the U.D.C. Office of the Surveyor, Council Office Dartford.

SEPT. 23.—**East Lothian (Western District).**—RE CONSTRUCTION.—In sett paving on concrete of section of coast road near Prestongrange, Prestonpan for C.C. Road Surveyor, Bank of Scotland-chambers Haddington. Dep. £2 2s.

SEPT. 23.—**Shardlow.**—PIPES.—Supplying and layin 980 yds., of 3 in. cast-iron pipes as water mains an appurtenant works at Kirk Hallam, near Ilkeston, fo R.D.C. Elliott & Brown, Chartered Civil Engineer Burton-bldgs., Parliament-st., Nottingham.

SEPT. 23. — **Woodford.** — MAKING-UP. — Kerbin channelling and making-up Fullers-rd., and Fuller av., for U.D.C. A. D. Ward, S.

SEPT. 24.—**Bacup.**—DRAINS.—Surface-water drai in New-line, for T.C. F. W. Mozley, B. and Wate Engineer.

SEPT. 24.—**Southwick.**—SEWER.—Sewering and th making-up of portion of St. Richard's-rd., Fishersgat and for extension of a surface water sewer in Lowe Shoreham-rd., for U.D.C. G. W. Warr, S. Dep. £1

SEPT. 26.—**Burley-in-Wharfedale.**—PAVING.—Sewerin levelling, paving, channelling, metalling and makin good of portion of Aireville-terr., for U.D.C. E. J Wright, S. Dep. £1.

SEPT. 26.—**Dartford.**—MAKING-UP.—19,170 sup yds. of Birchwood-rd., Wilmington, for R.D.C. and S. Dep. £2 2s.

SEPT. 26.—**Manchester.**—PAVING.—Sewering, drai ing, paving (Lonkey setts), flagging (artificial flag etc., Barlow-st., Gorton; sewering, draining, pavin (concrete), flagging (artificial flags), etc., Danes-rd Rusholme, from Brighton-gr, for a distance of 60 yd in a north-westerly direction; sewering, drainin paving (tarmacadam), flagging (artificial flags), et Beech-range, Levenshulme, from Albert-rd., for distance of 116⅔ yds.in a southerly direction; drainin paving (rock asphalt), flagging (artificial flags), et Stamford-rd., Rusholme, from Hamilton-rd.. to Bere ford-rd.; sewering, draining, paving (concrete), et passage behind 36-54, Edward-st. and 27-49, Harriso St., Withington; passage behind 8-22, Levenshulm rd., 3-5, Knutsford-rd., Ingleside and Belmont, Statio rd., adjacent Ingleside, Station-rd., and 6 and Levenshulme-rd., Gorton; passage behind 136-14 Wilmslow-rd., and St. Cuthbert's Roman Catho Church, Palatine-rd., Withington; passage behi 21-29, Royle-st., adjacent 29, and Ladybarn Wesley Sunday school, Royle-st., Withington, for T.C. P. Heath. Dep. £1 1s.

SEPT. 26.—**Oldham.**—KERBING.—Ballasting, ker ing, tarmacadamising and completion of certain roa on Greenacres and Barrowshaw housing estates, C.B. B.E. and S.

SEPT. 26.—**Stainland.**—SEWER.—Provision, layi and jointing of 573 lineal yards of 12-in. pipe sew together with manholes and other incidental wor on Stainland main road, between Adelaide-te Stainland, and Sandbed, Sowood, for U.D.C. H. Ed Moses, S.

SEPT. 26.—**Swallownest.**—IMPROVEMENTS.—Wid ing and reconstruction of Rotherham and Pleas and Worksop and Attercliffe main roads, includi Great and Swallownest bridges, for West Riding C.S., Wakefield. Dep. £1.

SEPT. 26. — **Waterloo-with-Seaforth.** — REC STRUCTION.—Of portion of Crosby-rd., North, Water which comprises the laying of approximately 10. yds. of 2-in. asphalte carpeting and 9-in. concr foundation, flagged footways and other incide works, for U.D.C. J. R. Fothergill, E. and S. £1 1s.

SEPT. 27.—**Basford.**—SEWERAGE.—Alterations sewage disposal works at Newthorpe Outfall Wo for R.D.C. Elliott and Brown, Chartered Engineers, Burton-bldgs., Parliament-st., Nott ham. Dep. £2 2s.

SEPT. 27.—**London.**—RELAYING.—(a) In w blocks of roadway; and (b) relaying of asphalte p at Bethnal Green hospital, Cambridge-rd., Lon E.2, for Bethnal Green B.G. C. Faulkner Jones Guardians' Administrative Offices, Bishop's Bethnal Green, E.2. Dep. £1 1s.

SEPT. 28.—**Ruislip-Northwood.**—WIDENING.— reconstruction of section of Pinner-Rickmansw rd., Northwood, for U.D.C. H. R. Metcalfe, C.E. S. Dep. £1.

SEPT. 29.—**Kingston-upon-Hull** —PAVING.—Granite aving, etc., and alterations to siding, for T.C. H. ell, City Electrical Engineer and Manager. Dep. 1 1s.

OCT. 1. — **Ammanford.** — ROADS. — On housing heme site, for U.D.C. F. W. Child, S., College-st. ep. £1 1s.

OCT. 1.—**Haverfordwest.**—MAINS.—Supply, laying nd jointing of about 2,500 lineal yds., of 7 in. diameter st-iron water mains, and for provision of valves, tell- le, cable and other accessories, for T.C. Thomas & organ and Partners, engineers, 23, Gelliwastad-rd., ontypridd. Dep. £5 5s.

OCT. 8.—**Skegness.**—SEWERS.—In Burgh-rd., dis- ict, for U.D.C. R. H. Jenkins, E. and S. Dep. £2

Competitions.

(See Competition News 416.)

Auction Sales, Tenders, etc.

SEPT. 16, 17, 19 AND 20. — **Near Plymouth.**— Fox & Sons will sell in lots, on the premises, Membland Hall, near Plymouth, materials and fabric of the mansion for demolition. Auctioneers, 44 to 50, Old Christchurch-rd., Bournemouth.

SEPT. 20.—**Barnard Castle.**—Perry & Phillips, Ltd., in conjunction with Wallis & Arnett, will sell n the site, Streatham Castle, Barnard Castle, in rocess of demolition, building materials. Auctioneers, P. & P., Ltd., 59, High Street, Bridgnorth, Shropshire, r W. & A., Croft, Darlington.

SEPT. 20. — **London.** — Joseph Hibbard & Sons vill sell, without reserve, salvage stock re Anglo- Russian Merchants, Ltd., on the premises, Nos. 7 to 13, Cottons-gdns., Shoreditch, stock of plywood and ves mill plant, etc. Auctioneers, 15, Newington-green, slington, London, N. 16.

SEPT. 20. — **London.** — Charles R. Davis & Co. vill sell, by order of Mr. W. E. Wade, who is retiring rom business owing to the L.C.C. requiring to pull down the premises for re-building operations, upon the premises 111, 115–119 and 135, Tabard-st., Borough, S.E.1., stock-in-trade, plant and machinery of a domestic joinery and wood-turning manufacturer. Auctioneers, 285, Borough High Street, S.E.1

SEPT. 20. — **Winchmore Hill,** — W. B. Hallett, Fox & White will sell on the premises, "The Old Clock House," Winchmore-hill, building materials from demolition of the residence. Auctioneers, 280 and 282, Holloway-rd., N. 7, and at Finsbury-court, Finsbury- pavement, E.C. 2.

SEPT. 21.—**Yorkshire.**—Perry & Phillips, Ltd., in conjunction with Wallis & Arnett, will sell on the site, Sedbury Park, Richmond, Yorks, in process of demolition, building materials from the mansion. Auctioneers, P. & P., Ltd., 59, High-st., Bridgnorth, Shropshire, or W. & A., Croft, Darlington.

✱SEPT. 22. — **London.** — Charles R. Davis & Co. (unreserved sale) will sell at Mr. G. H. Newton's yard and stores, No. 880, Garratt-lane, Tooting (by kind permission), removed for convenience of sale, builders' plant and materials. Auctioneers, 285, Borough High-st., London, S.E.1.

SEPT. 22. — **London.** — Leslie Raymond, F.S.I., F.A.I., will sell in lots, on the Sports Ground, Shirehall-la., Hendon, N.W. 4, timber-built buildings. Auctioneers, facing "Tube" Station, Golders Green, N.W. 11.

SEPT. 22.—**Sussex.**—Humbert & Flint in conjunction with Stevens & Sons, will sell in numerous lots (unless meanwhile sold privately) at the Granvill Hotel, Bexhill, Freehold Building Land adjoining the Highwood Golf course, total area of about 30 acres. Auctioneers, H. & F., 11, Searle-street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2, and Watford, Herts, and S. & Sons, 1, Sea Road, Bexhill-on-Sea.

SEPT. 26.—**Ascot.**— Knight, Frank & Rutley will sell by direction of Trustess, at the Royal Hotel, Ascot, remaining portion of the Windlesham Estate comprising a pair of country cottages, timbered building sites in all about 40 acres with possession of the land, on completion. Auctioneers, 20, Hanover Square, London, W. 1.

SEPT. 29.—**Walton-on-Thames.**—Nightingale, Page and Benntt will sell, at the Ashley Park Hotel, Walton-on-Thames, freehold building estate in the Molesley-rd., Hersham, 26 acres. Auctioneers, Eagle-chmbs., Kingston-on-Thames.

✱SEPT. 29.—**Woolwich.**—Fuller, Horsey, Sons & Cassell will sell, in lots, at the Co-operative Institute Hall, Parsons Hill, Woolwich, second hand building materials. Auctioneers, 11, Billiter-sq., E.C. 3.

OCT. 12.—**Sutton, Surrey.**—Dixon & Co., will sell at the Sutton Public Hall, Sutton, freehold building land on the Highfields estate in Upland-rd., Sutton, also submit various plots in Carshalton, Banstead, Cheam and District. Auctioneers, Railway Approach, Sutton, Surrey.

EARLY DATE. — **Kent.— Knight Frank & Rutley (preliminary announcement) will sell at an early date as a whole or in lots, Freehold Agricultural and Building property known as The Collinette Estate, Brasted, comprising building site and buildings on the estate, in all about 228 acres. Auctioneers, 20, Hanover-sq., London, W.1.**

Public Appointments.

SEPT. 19.—**West Bromwich.**—Assistant Clerk of Works at Great Barr Park which is five miles from Birmingham, required by the Walsall and West Bromwich Unions Joint Committee. A. H. Ward, C., 22, Lombard-st., West Bromwich.

✱SEPT. 21.—**Birkenhead.**—PART-TIME TEACHER to take building science in the 2nd and 3rd years of the building trades course. Robert T. Jones, Director of Education, Education Offices, Hamilton-sq., Birkenhead.

OCT. 5.—**Durham.**—Assistant Architect required by the County of Durham Education Dept. County Education Architect, 34, Old Elvet, Durham.

PROPOSED NEW BUILDINGS & OTHER WORKS*

IN these lists care is taken to ensure the accuracy of the information given but it may occasionally happen that, owing to building owners taking the responsibility of commencing work before plans are finally approved by the local authorities, "proposed" works at the time of publication have been actually commenced Abbreviations: T.C. for Town Council; U.D.C. for Urban District Council; R.D.C. for Rural District Council; E.C. for Education Committee; B.G. for Board of Guardians; B C. for Borough Council; P.C. for Parish Council; M.H. for Ministry of Health; M.T. for Ministry of Transport; C.B. for County-Borough; B.E. for Board of Education; M.A.B. for Metropolitan Asylums Board; and M.W.B. for Metropolitan Water Board.

FOLLOWING is a list of abbreviations:—Borough Surveyor, B.S.; Borough Engineer, B.E.; District Surveyor, D.S.; Clerk, C.; Town Clerk, T.C.; County Engineer, C.E.; County Surveyor, C.S; County Architect, C.A.; Surveyor, S.; Engineer, E.; Borough Architect, B.A.; Architect, A.

ARNOLD.—U.D.C. resolved to recommend more houses be built to fill up the Grove housing estate. Surveyor has been instructed to prepare an estimate of the cost of making the necessary roads for that purpose.

BALSALL.—Primitive Methodist Chapel is to be erected upon site in Balfour-st., to accommodate 350 persons.

BARNET.—Housing Committee of U.D.C. are making negotiations for purchase of field at the corner of Mays-la., road and Whitings-la., where further houses are to be built.—Sanction of M. H. been received to loan of £5,600 for 4 shops and 8flats at Bells Hill.

BATH.—T.C. are to make application for £62,115, for 122 houses on Southdown housing site.—M.H. sanction borrowing of £1,200 for Cleveland-pl., convenience.

BECCLES.—Sugar beet factory to be built.

BELFAST.—Ministry of Affairs approved £75,000 for housing for the C.B. Houses are to be built on Seaview site.

BLACKPOOL.—Tramway Manager submitted estimate of proposed building for tramway stores, amounting to £2,75?, and C.B. resolved that application be made to M.T. for sanction to money.—Application also to be made to M.H. for sanction to borrowing £39,591, for widening and improvement of St. Annes-rd., from Waterloo-rd., to Squires Gate-la.—Sanction is also to be made for £2,928 for 'bus garage at Rigby-rd.—B.S has submitted plans of cabmen's shelter and public conveniences on land adjoining the Waterloo-rd., railway station, and Council agree to transfer the necessary land for purpose.—Plans passed: extensions, Girls' Secondary school, E.C.; 2 houses, Vicarage-lane, M. Faber; 4 flats, Kenilworth-gdns., F. White; 4 houses, Newton Drive, A. Wilson & Son; 6 houses, Marlborough-av., and 6 houses, Bedford-av., Lord & Mellodew, Ltd.; 4 houses, Meyler-av., R. Lancaster & Sons, Ltd.; 4 flats, Kenilworth-gdns., H. Henson; 8 houses, Warley-rd., R. Fielding & Son; 8 houses and 1 shop, Park-rd., A. E. Murdock; 37 houses, Fernhurst-av., C. Harding & Son; 4 houses, Stoke-av., F. Parkinson; 2 houses, Wood Park-rd., E. Chappell; 2 bungalows, Alexandra-rd., Bispham, T. Briggs; 4 bungalows, Washington-av., T. Brierley; 8 houses, Kimberley-av., J. H. Harrison & Son.

BOLTON.—Hodgkinson & Gillibrand, Ltd., of Globe Works, are proposing to erect mill premises. Plans by Bradshaw, Gass & Hope, FF.R.I.B.A., architects, 19, Silverwell-st.—Housing Committee requested B.S. to prepare scheme for tenements.

BOURTON.—Mr. G. F. Moore, of Chardwar, Bourton-on-the-Water, Glouc., has bequeathed £2,000 to the Cottage Hospital towards erection of buildings or additions to existing buildings.

BRADFORD.—Plans for 2-storied elementary school on Swain House estate are to be prepared by City A.

BROMLEY.—T.C. received approval of M.H. to contract with Harry Neal, Ltd., 40 houses on Council's estate. Town Clerk is to apply to M.H. for £18,630 for the houses.—Plans passed:—W. H. Hill, 6 garages, Lytchett-rd.; P. B. Dannatt, 3 houses and 2 garages, Minster-rd.; P. G. Newton, 2 houses, Mayfield-rd.; W. Atkinson, 4 houses, Harwood-av.; P. Coadie, 21 garages, Blyth-rd.; P. B. Dannatt, 7 houses, Harwood-av., and 2 houses, Murray-av.; H. F. Thorburn, 3 houses, Rochester-av., and 12 houses, Murray-av.; G. S. N. Stone, 2 houses, Sunningdale-rd.; Matthews & Spicer, 2 houses, Madeira-av.; S. H. Collins, 24 garages, Shortlands-gdns.; W. F. Ball & Sons, 18 houses, Haywood & Bourne-rds.; Hendry & Schooling, 12 shops and 6 garages, London-rd.; H. E. Kemp & Co., 2 houses, Wendover-rd.; Pearce Bros., 2 houses, Fairfield-rd.

BURNLEY.—T.C. are to consider a proposal to acquire land on Rosehill estate for elementary school.—B.S. been instructed to prepare a scheme for band-stand in Towneley-park.

CARLISLE.—City C. are to apply to M.H. for sanction to borrow £29,870 for 76 houses on Bolcherby estate.—T.C. received sanction of M.H. to acceptance of tender of John Laing & Son, Ltd., for further 20 houses on Blackhall-rd., housing estate, and sanction to borrowing £8,192, for erection of houses.

CHIPPENHAM.—T.C. approved plans prepared for Woodlands housing site.

COVENTRY.—T.C. sanctioned plans: machine shop, Gas-st., for Clarke, Chuley & Co.; factory, Bull's Head-la., for Coventry Climax Engines, Ltd.; machine shop, at Clay-la., Works of the Triumph Motor Co., Ltd.; factory, Holyhead-rd., for Messrs. Carbodies.—Radford Church Council has purchased 2¾ acres of land adjoining the churchyard, with a view to building a church hall.

CROYDON.—Elementary school is to be built in Long-la.

DARWEN.—E.C. approved plan for school on Avon-dale-rd., site.

DONCASTER.—Post Office authorities has purchased from Corporation land situated between St. Sepulchre Gate and Priory-place, for automatic exchange.

DUBLIN.—Following plans for buildings and works of reconstruction approved by City A.; 58 South Great George's-st., (rebuilding). M. J. Doran; Middle Abbey-st., (premises), Plaza, Ltd.; 12 Marino-cres., (2 shops), D. Ferguson.

DURHAM.—City Council received M.H. approval in connection with reconstruction of Elvet insanitary area, which includes acceptance of tender for 4 houses at £1,571 15s.

EASTBOURNE.—T.C. passed plans: Weller & Seymour (C. Ford, architect; Weller & Seymour, builders), Milton-rd., pair of semi-detached houses and garages; Rowsell & Ticehurst (A. Ford, architect; Rowsell & Ticehurst, builders), Longland-rd., 4 pairs semi-detached houses; Eastbourne College (Tatchell & Wilson, architects; J. W. Woolnough, Ltd., builders), Old Wish-rd., Eastbourne College, new masters' and butler's quarters.

EDLINGTON.—B.E. approved plans for elementary and middle schools with accommodation for 1,060 children, together with a caretaker's house.

FINEDON.—Northamptonshire E.C. applied to Finedon U.D.C. for 1 acre of recreation ground for proposed new schools, subject to approval of M.H.

HALSTEAD.—R.D.C. are to invite tenders for 50 houses. Plans by surveyor.

HARTLEPOOL.—Plans passed by T.C.: T. Whitear & Co., pair semi-detached houses, Grantham-av.; S. Gordon, bungalow, Hart-la.

HEMSWORTH.—R.D.C. approved plans for Junior Mining Centre at Moorthorpe for West Riding E.C.

HORBURY.—Yorkshire Electric Power Co., Ltd., propose to erect transformer chamber at Twitch Hill.

HOVE.—T.C. passed plans: H. J. Lamper (house), Davigdor-rd.; S. G. Gee for Mr. Williams (house), rear of 77, Pembroke-cres.; W. H. Overton for The Midland Bank, Ltd. (house), Portland-rd.; F. Brooksbank (bungalow, garage and stores), Welbeck-av.; A. W. Hilliar (6 pairs semi-detached houses), Margery-rd.; E. J. Love for Worthing Estates Building Co. (pair of detached houses, New Church-rd.); J. H. Hackman, Ltd. (pair semi-detached houses, St. Leonard's-gdns); W. F. Andrews for J. W. Cooper (three pairs semi-detached houses, Holland-rd.).

LEEDS.—T.C. resolved that in lieu of existing fence masonry parapets be constructed for bridge over beck in Meanwood-rd., under the City Engineer's directions at £130.—T.C. are to purchase from H. Ambler and W. D. Helps land in Carr Crofts, Armley, as site for public washhouse and baths. A sum of £320 is to be paid for land required for widening of Abbey-rd., and T.C. are to bear cost of constructing a dwarf wall and ornamental railings in lieu of the existing boundary wall to Kirkstall Abbey House estate, and re-instate the boundary wall of the adjoining field.—Plans submitted in conection with erection of gas depot at junction of New York-rd., and Bridge-st., been approved.—A site of 244 sq. yds., of land on York-rd., housing estate for purpose of erecting a transformer chamber has been approved.—Sanction of M.H. been received to borrowing money for purchase of 16¾ acres of land off Dewsbury-rd., for housing and playing field purposes.—City E., considering amended offer by F. Reddyhoff & Sons for purchase of land in Scott Hall-rd., for erection of houses and shops.—City E. to proceed with construction of further roads on York-rd., and Selby-rd., and Meanwood housing estates and plans are to be prepared and tenders obtained for further 96 houses and 76 flats on York-rd., and Selby-rd., housing estate and 104 houses on Meanwood housing estate.—J. Hobson & Son's plans been approved for elevation of premises in Regent-st.—Plans passed: F. B. Lax, 22 semi-detached houses, Easterly-av., and Upland-rd., Harehills; C. H. and F. Lax, 40 semi-detached houses, Easterly-crescent and Arlington-rd., Harehills; M. Bristow, 2 semi-detached houses, Stainbeck-rd, Chapel Allerton; J. C. Morris, 4 semi-detached houses, The Oval, Killingbeck; and 2 semi-detached houses, Foundry-la., Killingbeck.

LONDON (FULHAM).—A plan to build a £28,000 nurses' home at Fulham hospital has been submitted to M.H.

LONDON (HACKNEY).—Contract been accepted, and awaits formal sanction of M.H. for erection of dwellings on Shore estate, near Well-st., South Hackney. The contract price for two blocks will total about £42,740.

LONDON (LEWISHAM).—B.C. received M.H. approval to the proposed sale of land on Grove Park housing estate as a site for an elementary school. — B.S., is to invite tenders for repairs to boundary wall and fence at "Chile House," Baring-rd.—Plans passed: F. G. Barnes, 7 houses, Brockley-pk.; Middletons (Builders), Ltd., 3 houses, Honor Oak-pk. and 2 houses Forest Hill-rd.; Wm. Warman, houses, Grierson-rd.; H. Mansbridge, 4 houses, Lowther-hill; A. Frampton, 11 shops, Bromley-rd.; A. Durbin, 2 houses, Marvels-lane; A. J. Roddis, houses, 26-28, Perry-rise, Catford; Durling & Collins, garages, 27, 31 and 33, Riverview-park; J. W. Heath & Sons, 18 houses, Chudleigh-rd.—L.C.C. has approved plans by Lewisham B.C., to erect buildings upon a site between Catford-rd., and Springfield Park-cres.

LYMM.—U.D.C. are to proceed with a scheme for 12 more houses.

MANCHESTER.—Boddington Breweries, Ltd., Stangeways Brewery, are proposing to make alterations to Waterloo Hotel. Plans by G. Westcott, architect, 15, Bridge-st.—H. S. Fairhurst, F.R.I.B.A., architect, 55, Brown-st., has prepared plans for 158 houses on Sutton estate, Wembley-rd., Gorton, for Sutton trustees.

(*Continued on p.* 445.)

* See also our List of Contracts, Competitions, etc.

PRICES CURRENT OF MATERIALS.

[Owing to the exceptional circumstances which prevail at the present time, prices of materials should be confirmed by inquiry. Ed.]

BRICKS, &c.

Per 1,000 Alongside, in River Thames up to London Bridge. £ s. d.
Best Stocks 4 5 6
Second Hard Stocks 3 19 6

Per 1,000. Delivered at London Goods Stations.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Flettons, at King's Cross	2 14 3	Best Blue Pressed Staffs	9 5 0
Do. grooved for Plaster	2 16 3	Do. Bullnose ...	9 15 0
Do. Bullnose ...	3 8 3	Blue Wire Cuts	7 5 0
Best Stourbridge Fire Brick :— 2½ in.	8 11 0	3 in.	10 3 0
Glazed Bricks— Best White Ivory, and Salt Glazed Stretchers ...	21 0 0	D'ble Str'tch'rs	29 10 0
		D'ble Headers	26 10 0
		One Side and two Ends ...	30 10 0
Headers	20 10 0	Two Sides and one End	31 10 0
Quoins, Bullnose and 4½ in.		Splays and Squints	28 0 0
Flats	27 10 0		

Second Quality, £1 per 1,000 less than best. Cream and buff, £2 extra over white. Other colours. Hard Glaze, £5 10s. extra over white.

BREEZE CONCRETE SLABS.

Delivered London.

	s. d.		s. d.
2 in. per yd. super	1 11	3 in. per yd, super	2 9
2½ in ,, ,,	2 4	4 in. ,, ,,	3 6

	s. d.	
Thames Ballast	10 6	per yd.
Pit Sand	13 9	,, ,,
Thames Sand	14 6	,, ,,
Best Washed Sand	14 6	,, ,,
½ in. Shingle for Ferro-Concrete	12 9	,, ,,
¼ in.	14 0	,, ,,
½ in. Broken Brick	11 6	,, ,,
Pan Breeze	8 0	,, ,,

delivered 2 miles radius Paddington.

Per ton delivered in London area in full van loads.

Best Portland Cement. British Standard Specification. Test £2 13 0 to £2 15 0 46s. alongside at Vauxhall in 80-ton lots.

Ferrocrete per ton extra on above	0 10 0
Super Cement (Waterproof)	4 2 0
Roman Cement	8 15 0
Parian Cement	5 15 0
Keene's Cement, White	5 15 0
,, ,, Pink	5 10 0
Plaster, Coarse, Pink	3 0 0
,, ,, White	3 12 6
,, Fine	5 12 0
Sirapite, Coarse	3 9 0
,, Finish	3 17 0
Grey Stone Lime	2 10 9
Chalk Lime	2 10 9
Best Ground Blue Lias Lime	2 13 6
Hair ..... per cwt.	2 2 6
Granite Chippings	1 12 0

Note.—Sacks are charged 1s. 9d. each and credited 1s. 6d. if returned in good condition within three months carr. pd.

Stourbridge Fireclay in s'cks 37s. 0d. per ton at rly. dp.

STONE.

	s. d.
Bath Stone.—Delivered in railway trucks at Westbourne Park, Paddington, G.W.R., or South Lambeth, G.W.R., per ft. cube	2 10
Portland Stone.— Brown Whitbed, in random blocks of 20 ft. average, delivered in railway trucks at Nine Elms, L. & S.W.R., South Lambeth Station, G.W.R., and Westbourne Park, Paddington, G.W.R., per ft. cube	4 4½
Do. do. delivered on road wagons at above stations, per ft. cube	4 5½
White basebed, 3d. per ft. cube extra.	
Note.—1d. per ft. cube extra for every foot over 20 ft. *average*, and ½d. beyond 30 ft.	
Hopton-Wood Stone— Delivered at any Goods Station, London.	s. d.
Random blocks from 10 ft. and over P. ft. cb.	17 0
Sawn two sides ,,	27 0
Sawn three or four sides ,,	32 0
York Stone, Blue—*Robin Hood Quality*. Delivered at any Goods Station, London.	
6 in. sawn two sides landings to sizes (under 30 ft. super) .....Per ft. super	5 6
6 in. rubbed two sides, ditto ..... ,,	6 0
3 in. sawn two sides slabs (random sizes) ,,	2 3½
2 in. to 2½ in. sawn one side slabs (random sizes) ..... ,,	1 6¾
1¾ in. to 2 in. ditto, ditto ..... ,,	1 4
Hard York— Delivered at any Goods Station, London.	
Scappled random blocks ..... Per ft. cube	6 3
6 in. sawn two sides landing to sizes (under 40 ft. super) .....Per ft. super	5 1½
6 in. rubbed two sides, ditto ..... ,,	6 1½
4 in. sawn two sides slabs (random sizes) ,,	2 10
3 in. ditto ditto ,,	2 1½
2 in. self-faced random flags ...Per yd. super	9 0

CAST STONE.

Delivered in London area in full-van loads, per ft. cube:—Plain, 8s. 6d.; Moulded, 9s. 6d. Cills, 10s. 0d,

WOOD.

GOOD BUILDING DEAL.

Inches.	per stan.	Inches.	per stan.
4 × 11	£28 0	3 × 6	£21 0
4 × 9	25 0	3 × 11	25 0
4 × 8	24 0	2 × 11	25 0
4 × 7	23 0	3 × 9	24 0
3 × 8	21 0	2½ × 9	23 0
3 × 7	20 0	3 × 4½	22 0
2½ × 7	20 0	3 × 4	22 0

PLANED BOARDS.

1 × 11	£27 0	1 ×	£26 0

PLAIN EDGE FLOORING.

Inches	per sq.	Inches.	per sq.
⅝	20/-	1¼	31/-
¾	22/-	1½	34/-
1	25/-		

TONGUED AND GROOVED FLOORING

Inches.	per sq.	Inches.	per sq.
1	25/-	⅝	16/6
1¼	31/-	¾	19/-
1½	34/-	1	24/-

MATCHING (BEST).

BATTENS.

Inches.	s. d.
¾ × 2	2 6 per 100 ft.

SAWN LATHS.

Per bundle	0 2 4

1" AND UP THICK.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Dry Austrian Wainscot, per ft. cube	0 16 0	to 0 18 0
Dry American and /or Japanese Figured Oak, ft. cube	0 15 0	to —
Dry American and /or Japanese Plain Oak, ft. cube	0 11 0	to 0 13 0
Dry sq. edged Honduras Mahogany, ft. cube	0 16 0	to 0 18 0
Dry Log cut Honduras Mahogany, ft. cube	0 18 0	to 1 1 0
Dry Cuba Mahogany, ft. cube	1 4 0	to 1 10 0
Dry Teak, ft. cube	0 13 0	to 0 15 0
Dry American Whitewood, ft. cube	0 11 0	to 0 14 0
Best Scotch glue, per cwt.	4 10 0	to —
Liquid Glue, per cwt.	4 7 0	to 5 10 0

SLATES.

First quality slates from Bangor or Portmadoc carriage paid in full truck loads to London Rate Station. Per 1,000.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
24 by 12	32 18 4	18 by 10	18 12 11
22 by 12	29 17 11	18 by 9	16 9 2
22 by 11	27 14 2	16 by 10	15 12 6
20 by 12	26 5 0	16 by 8	12 3 9
20 by 10	22 10 0		

TILES.

Delivered at London rate stations in full truckloads of not less than 4 tons. Per 1,000 f.o.r. London.

Best machine-made tiles from Broseley or Staffordshire district	5 12 6
ditto hand-made ditto	5 17 6
Ornamental ditto	6 2 6
Hip and valley tiles (per dozen) { Hand-made	0 9 6
{ Machine-made	0 9 0

METALS.

	£ s. d.
Joists, Girders, &c., to London Station, per Ton—	
R.S. Joists, cut and fitted	12 10 0
Plain Compound Girders	14 10 0
,, ,, Stanchions	16 10 0
In Roof Work	19 10 0

MILD STEEL ROUNDS.

To London Station, per ton.

Diameter.	£ s. d.	Diameter.	£ s. d.
¼ in.	12 0 0	7/16 in. to ½ in.	10 15 0
⅜ in.	11 0 0	⅝ in. to 2⅞ in.	10 10 0

Wrought-Iron Tubes and Fittings— (Discount off List for lot of not less than £7 net value delivered direct from Works, 2½ per cent. less above gross discounts, carriage forward, if sent from London Stocks.)

	Tubes.	Fittings Over ½"	Flanges Over ½"
Black Gas	67½%	... 45%	... 55%
Galvanised Gas	52½%	... 35%	... 45%
Blue Water	62½%	... 40%	... 50%
Galvanised Water	46½%	... 30%	... 40%
Red Steam	57½%	... 35%	... 45%
Galvanised Steam	40 %	... 25%	... 35%

C.I. Half-Round Gutters—London Prices ex Works.

Per yd. in 6 ft. lengths.	Gutters.	Angles and Nozzles.	Stop Ends.
3 in.	1/3½	11½d.	3½d.
3½ in.	1/4½	1/1½	3½d.
4 in.	1/6	1/3	3½d.
4½ in.	1/7½	1/4½	4½d.
5 in.	1/10½	1/6½	5½d.

O.G. Gutters.

3 in.	1/8	1/4½	3½d.
3½ in.	1/8	1/4½	3½d.
4 in.	1/9½	1/4½	3½d.
4½ in.	1/11½	1/7½	4½d.
5 in.	2/4½	1/10½	5½d.

RAIN-WATER PIPES, &c.

per yd. in 6 fts.	Pipe.	Bends, stock angles.	Branches. stock angles.
2 in. plain	1/10½	1/3	1/9½
2½ in. ,, ...	2/0½	1/4½	2/1½
3 in. ,, ...	2/6	1/9	2/7½
3½ in. ,, ...	2/11½	2/0½	3/0½
4 in. ,, ...	3/5	2/6½	3/8½

L.C.C. Coated Soil Pipes—London-Prices ex Works

	Pipe. s. d.	Bends, stock angles. s. d.	Branches. stock angles s. d.
2 in. per yd. in 6 fts. plain	3 3	2 4½	2 10
2½ in. ,,	3 9	2 7½	3 7
3 in. ,,	4 6	2 10	4 2½
3½ in. ,,	4 11½	3 7	4 11½
4 in. ,,	5 5½	4 0½	5 9

L.C.C. Coated Drain Pipes—London-Prices ex Works.

	Pipe. s. d.	Bends, stock angles. s. d.	Branches. stock angles. s. d.
3 in. per yd. in 9 ft. lengths	4 4	5 1	8 0½
4 in. ,, ,,	6 2	5 8	10 0
5 in. ,, ,,	7 2	10 10	17 1
6 in. ,, ,,	8 6	13 2	21 9

Gasken for jointing, 38/6 per cwt.

Iron—	Per ton in London. £ s. d.	£ s. d.
Common bars	13 0 0	to 14 10 0
Staffordshire Crown Bars— Good merchant quality	14 5 0	to 15 15 0
Staffordshire Marked Bars	16 5 0	... 17 5 0
Mild Steel Bars	10 0 0	... 11 0 0
Steel Bars, Ferro-Concrete quality, basis price	10 0 0	... 11 0 0
Hoop iron, basis price ...	12 0 0	... 13 0 0
,, Galvanised	27 0 0	... 28 0 0
Soft Steel Sheets, Black— Ordinary sizes to 20 g.	13 5 0	... 14 5 0
,, ,, ,, 24 g.	14 5 0	... 15 5 0
,, ,, ,, 26 g.	16 5 0	... 17 5 0
Sheets Flat Best Soft Steel, C.R. & C.A. quality— Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 20g.	15 10 0	... 16 10 0
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 22 g. and 24 g.	16 10 0	... 17 10 0
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 26 g. ...	18 10 0	... 20 10 0
No. 1 quality £4 per ton extra.		
Flat and Galvanised Corrugated Sheets— Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. to 9 ft. to 20 g.	18 0 0	... 19 0 0
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. to 9 ft. to 22 g. and 24 g.	18 10 0	... 19 10 0
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. to 9 ft. to 26 g.	21 10 0	... 22 10 0
Sheets Galvanised Flat, Best quality— Best Soft Steel Sheets, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 20 g. and thicker	22 0 0	... 23 0 0
Best Soft Steel Sheets, 22 g. and 24 g.	24 0 0	... 26 0 0
Best Soft Steel Sheets, 26 g.	25 10 0	... 26 10 0
Cut Nails, 3 in. to 6 in.....	19 0 0	
(Under 3 in. usual trade extras.)		

Metal Windows.—Standard sizes, suitable for complete houses, including all fittings, painting two coats, and delivery to job, average price about 1s. 4d. to 1s. 7d. per foot super.

LEAD, &c.

(Delivered in London.)	£ s. d.
Lead—Sheet, English, 4 lb. and up	30 5 0
Pipe in coils	31 5 0
Soil pipe	33 15 0
Compo Pipe	34 5 0

Note.—Country delivery, 20s. per ton extra; lots under 3 cwt. 3s. per cwt. extra, and over 3 cwt. and under 5 cwt., 1s. 6d. per cwt. extra. Cut to sizes, 2s. cwt. extra.

Oil lead, ex London area, at Mills .....per ton	20 5 0

COPPER.

	s. d.
Seamless Copper tubes (basis) .....per lb.	1 0½
Strong sheet ..... ,,	1 0
Thin ..... ,,	1 1
Copper nails ..... ,,	2 3
Copper wire ..... ,,	2 4

PLUMBERS' BRASS WORK.

Delivered in London.

New River Pattern Screw Down Bib Cocks for Iron.

½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	
29/-	45/-	76/-	153/-	246/-	510/-	per doz.

New River Pattern Screw Down Stop Cocks and Unions.

½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	
41/6	62/-	92/-	174/-	300/-	588/-	per doz.

New River Pattern Screw Down Main Ferrules.

½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	
39/6	60/-	116/6	per doz.

Caps and Screws.

1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	3 in.	3½ in.	4 in.	
7/6	10/-	14/-	23/-	30/-	42/-	per doz.

Double Nut Boiler Screws.

½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	
7/6	11/-	17/-	29/-	36/-	63/-	per doz.

Brass Sleeves.

1½ in.	2 in.	3 in.	3½ in.	4 in.	
10/-	12/-	20/-	24/-	31/-	per doz.

New River Pattern Croydon Ball Valves, S.F.

½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	
35/-	56/-	98/-	162/-	228/-	per doz.

Drawn Lead P. & S. Traps with Brass Cleaning Screw.

1½ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	3 in.	
8 lbs. P. traps	33/-	41/-	56/-	101/- per doz.
8 lbs. S. traps	35/-	45/-	66/-	126/- ,,

Tin—English Ingots, 3/1 per lb. Solder—Plumber's 1/3, Tinmen's 1/6, Blowpipe 1/7 per lb.

PAINTS, &c.

		£ s. d.
Raw Linseed Oil, in pipes	per gallon	0 3 1
,, ,, ,, in barrels	,,	0 3 3
,, ,, ,, in drums	,,	0 3 5
Boiled ,, ,, in barrels	,,	0 3 6
,, ,, ,, in drums	,,	0 3 8
Turpentine in barrels	,,	0 3 9
,, in drums (10 gall.)	,,	0 3 11
Genuine Ground English White Lead, per ton (In not less than 5 cwt. casks.)		45 0 0
Genuine White Lead Paint— "Father Thames," "Nine Elms," "Park," "Supremus," "St. Paul's," "Morganswyte," "Polacco," "J." Brand and other best brands in 14 lb. tins) not less than 5 cwt. lots per ton delivered		64 10 0
Red Lead, Dry (packages extra)... per ton		36 0 0
Best Linseed Oil Putty ..... per cwt.		0 15 0
Filicol	,,	0 15 0
Size. XD quality	fkn.	0 3 6

*The information given on this page has been specially compiled for The Builder and is copyright. Our aim in this list is to give, as far as possible, the *average* prices of materials, not necessarily the highest or lowest. Quality and quantity obviously affect prices—a fact which should be remembered by those who make use of this information

ICES CURRENT OF MATERIALS (*contd.*)

GLASS.

GLISH SHEET GLASS IN CRATES OF STOCK SIZES.

	Per ft.		Per ft.
oz. fourths ...	2¾d.	32 oz. fourths	6¾d.
„ thirds ...	3¾d.	32 „ thirds.....	9¼d.
„ fourths ...	4d.	Obscured Sheet, 15 oz.	3¾d.
„ thirds.....	4¾d.	„ „ 21 „	4⅝d.
„ fourths ...	4¾d.	Fluted 15 oz. 6¼d., 21 oz. 9d.	
„ thirds.....	6¾d.	En'lled 15 oz. 4⅝d., 21 oz. 6⅝d.	

ra price according to size and substance for squares.
ut from stock.

GLISH ROLLED PLATE IN CRATES OF STOCK SIZES.

	Per ft.
Rolled plate	4¼d.
Rough rolled	5⅛d.
Rough rolled	5⅝d.
Figured Rolled, Baltic, Oceanic, Arctic Stippolyte, and small and large Flemish White	6d.
Ditto, tinted	8¼d.
Rolled Sheet	5¼d.
White Rolled Cathedral	5¼d.
Tinted do.	7¼d.

Cast plate is same price as rough rolled.

VARNISHES, &c.

		Per Gallon. £ s. d.
k Varnish.....	Outside	0 14 0
e ditto	ditto	0 16 0
e Copal	ditto	0 18 0
e Copal	ditto	1 0 0
e Copal Carriage	ditto	1 4 0
t ditto	ditto	1 12 0
or Varnish	Inside	0 18 0
e Pale Paper	ditto	0 18 0
e Copal Cabinet	ditto	1 2 6
e Copal Flatting	ditto	1 0 6
rd Drying Oak	ditto	0 18 0
e Hard Drying Oak	ditto	0 19 0
e Copal Varnish.....	ditto	1 0 0
le ditto	ditto	1 2 0
st ditto	ditto	1 12 0
st Japan Gold Size		0 12 6
st Black Japan		0 10 6
k and Mahogany Stain (water)		0 12 0
unswick Black.....		0 7 6
lin Black.....		0 14 6
notting (patent)		1 5 0
nch and Brush Polish		0 17 0
quid Dryers in Terebine.....		0 9 0
rass Black Enamel		0 7 0

PROPOSED NEW BUILDINGS

(*Continued from p.* 443.)

MANCHESTER.—A. Tomkins, 292, Lower Broughton-. has acquired site adjoining Grecian-st., garage, ecian-st., Broughton, where he proposes to erect ilding. Plans by J. L. Edwards, 65, Mosley-st.—ustees of Waifs and Strays have acquired Rectory emises at Vine-st., Broughton, which they propose convert into boys' home. Plans by Taylor & Young, & A.R.I.B.A., 19, Chapel-walk.—J. Sharp, 251A, ckport-rd., has secured site at Lena-st., London-rd., ere he proposes to erect garage and loading station. ns by E. W. Taylor, 135, Barlow Moor-rd., Chorlton-n-Hardy.

NEWBURY.—U.D.C. purchased site for 88 houses.

NEWCASTLE.—Secondary school, on open-air lines, o be built at a cost of £111,000.

NEWPORT (Mon.).—C.B. received M.H. sanction £44,064, for housing on Cromwell-rd., scheme.—ctricity Department is to fence site of an electricity -station on Maindee Park estate.—E.C. is to pro-d with erection of handicraft and domestic centre Durham-rd., School, at £3,842. Plans passed: nberland-rd., 4 houses, J. Fisk, per F. Scott; uglass-rd., 6 houses, J. W. Rabbit, per C. E. Tebbs; Julian-rd., 2 houses, Ashill & Preece, per E. Williams; Stow-hill, warehouse and stores, Scott Block & ldg., per T. J. Hill; Allt-yr-yn-close, 3 houses, T. J. per A. E. Sheppard.

NSEAT.—Surveyor prepared plans for conveniences nstruction of Leeds-rd., and South Ossett at £210.

NSWESTRY.—R.D.C. decided to purchase Castle se for £1,000 to be transformed into suite of offices.—uncil decided also to consider a resolution passed parish councils regarding bridge across the Severn.

RT GLASGOW.—Plans been passed for church for Church of the Nazarene, at Bruce-st., to accommo-te 300 people.

OOTON.—U.D.C. has under consideration erection 52 houses by Pondac, Ltd., on new road between ce-rd. and Stoke Poges-lane.

OUTHPORT.—Magee, Marshall & Co., Ltd., of .R. propose extensive alterations and additions per Pavilion Hotel. Briggs & Thorneley, architects, mond-ter., Blackburn, are to carry out scheme.

TAFFORD.—T.C. approved of acquisition of ad-nal land for housing purposes at an aggregate cost 4,922. The sites in question are on Stone-rd., e to the north of Stone Flat, and will accommodate ximately 200 houses.

TAINES.—Marmaduke's Hotel, is to be demolished ake room for cinema.

HEFFIELD.—Corporation propose to erect 20 s at Snapethorpe estate at £9,842. The work is done by direct labour.

ILLINGTON.—Rev. O. E. Plant, The Rectory, urch, has a scheme under consideration for sion of existing school premises into parochial h seating accommodation for 600 people.

LEWICK.—R.D.C. approved plans: 2 houses, -av., Line Tree estate, for R. W. Messenger: ses, Whoberley-av., Whoberley estate, Stone-for T. Bolland; lock-up garages, Green-la., estate, -igh, for Turner & Stidworthy; extension of House, Rowington, for Col. W. Ward: 2 houses, ady-av.; Green-la., estate, for Johnson & n: 8 houses, Glendower-av., Whoberley estate, eigh, for A. Barratt.

THE SCOTTISH BUILDER

NEW BUILDINGS IN SCOTLAND

Aberdeen.—Extension.—An extension of the buildings at King's College, Old Aberdeen, to provide a new examination hall, etc., at an estimated cost of £30,000, has been approved by the Plans and Sewerage Committee of the Town Council. Plans for the erection of an additional three houses, at a cost of £3,750, have also been approved.

Blantyre.—Hall.—Building operations have been commenced on a miners' welfare scheme at Blantyre. The ground extends to about four acres, running between Victoria-street and Craig-street. The building is to be of one story, with frontages to Craig-street and Calder-street. The plans show a large hall for 300 persons.

Edinburgh.—Houses.—Tenders are now being invited for the erection of 266 houses on the Prestonfield housing site. The houses are for the Town Council. Mr E. J. MacRae, A.R.I.B.A., is the architect.

Glasgow.—Police Station.—Application is being made by the Town Council for the erection of a new police station at Millerston.

Glenafton.—Improvements.—The Board of Health has approved the plans of a proposed X-ray and electric lighting department at the Glenafton sanatorium, for which a loan of £3,000 will be authorised. The work is for the Ayrshire Glenafton Sanatorium Committee.

Inveraray.—Housing.—The Town Council has decided that a suitable site is necessary for erecting dwellings of a modern type.

Kirkcaldy.—Houses.—Forty-eight houses are to be erected for the District Committee. Mr. G. B. Deas, of Central-chambers, Kirkcaldy, is the architect.

Kirkcudbright.—Housing.—The Scottish Board of Health has approved the estimates of the Town Council for a block of 16 houses to be erected in Kilndale-terrace. The total estimated cost of the scheme is about £6,800.

Montrose.—Bridge.—Work has commenced upon the new ferro-concrete bridge across the River Southesk in place of the present suspension bridge, and boring operations are expected to commence next week.

Architect's Appointment.

Mr. Walter L. Allison, architect for the Seafield estates in Strathspey, has been appointed estate agent for the Earl of Drogheda in County Kildare, in succession to Major Dewar.

Roadside Tree Planting.

Roadside tree planting is the subject of a report just issued by a sub-committtee of the Joint Regional Planning Committees for North-West and South-West Kent. The sub-committee, of which Sir William Geary is chairman, deal with the planting of trees on arterial and through county roads which have, or it is hoped will have, adequate margins. The sub-committee consider that the London to Tunbridge Wells main road, with the exception of the arterial sections between Bromley and Sevenoaks, and the Tonbridge to Hastings main road, also the Tonbridge to Maidstone road, is generally too narrow between the boundary fences to permit of trees being planted. Further, they say that many sections of these roads are of such alignment that trees would obscure the view of traffic and be a source of danger. The new arterial roads, which are 60 ft. to 100 ft. wide, and the London and Folkestone road so far as it has been widened, where the margins vary from 15 ft. to 30 ft. each side, are suitable for tree planting. In Kent there is room for only one row of trees on each side of the carriageway. Should two rows be planted, the sub-committee consider that inconvenience might be caused to neighbouring houses, and in time, unless periodically lopped, the trees would be an obstruction to traffic.

BUILDING TRADE WAGES IN SCOTLAND.*

The following are the present rates of wages in the building trade in the principal towns of Scotland. Every endeavour is made to ensure accuracy, but we cannot be responsible for errors that may occur:—

	Masons.	Bricklayers.	Carpenters, Joiners.	Plasterers.	Slaters.	Plumbers.	Painters.	Labourers—Masons', Bricklayers', Plasterers'.
Aberdeen	1/8	1/8½	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/7	10½d to 1/1
Airdrie	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	—	1/6½	1/3
Alexandria	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	—	1/2½ to 1/3½
Arbroath.....	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7½	1/7	1/7	1/5½	1/1¼
Ayr	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/3
Bathgate.....	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8½	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/2 to 1/3
Blairgowrie.....	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7½	1/5	1/7	1/4	10d. to 1/–
Bo'ness	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3
Coatbridge	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	—	1/6½	1/3 to 1/3½
Dumbarton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Dumfries.....	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Dundee	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3
Dunfermline	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Edinburgh	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Falkirk	1/7½	1/7½	1/7	1/8	1/7	1/7	1/6½	1/2½
Fort William	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/2
Galashiels	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Glasgow	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Greenock	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/7	1/0½ to 1/3½
Hamilton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/3½
Hawick	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7–1/7½	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Halensburgh	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/7	1/3½
Inverness	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/– to 1/2
Kilmarnock	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Kirkcaldy	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Kirkwall	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/4	1/–
Lanark	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6	1/– to 1/2
Leith	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Motherwell	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/3½
Perth	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/3
Stirling	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Stirlingshire								
(Eastern District)	1/8–1/10	1/8–1/10	1/8	1/9	1/7	1/8	1/6½	1/3½
Wishaw	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/7	1/3½

* The information given in this table is copyright. The rates of wages in the various towns in England an Wales are given on page 440.

CURRENT PRICES FOR BUILDING WORK IN LONDON*

EXCAVATOR.

		s.	d.
Digging and throwing or wheeling and filling carts, and carting away to shoot—6 ft. deep	per yard cube	11	0
Add if in clay	,, ,,	1	0
Add for every additional depth of 6 ft.	,, ,,	0	6
Planking and strutting to trenches	per foot super	0	5
Do. to sides of excavation, including shoring	,, ,,	1	0

CONCRETOR.

		s.	d.
Portland cement concrete in foundation 1 to 6	per yard cube	38	0
Add if in underpinning in short lengths	,, ,,	7	0
Add if in floors 6 in. thick	,, ,,	3	3
Add if in beams	,, ,,	3	9
Add if aggregate 1 : 2 : 4	,, ,,	10	0
Add for hoisting not exceeding 10 ft. beyond the first 10 ft.	,, ,,	2	6

BRICKLAYER.

		£	s.	d.
Reduced brickwork in lime mortar and Fletton bricks	per rod	32	0	0
Add if in stocks	,,	7	10	0
Add if in Staffordshire blues	,,	22	0	0
Add if in Portland cement and sand	,,	1	10	0

FACINGS.

		s.	d.
Extra for facing in English or Flemish bond for every 10s. per 1,000 over the price of the common bricks	per ft. super	0	0 1¼

POINTING.

		s.	d.
Neat flat struck or weathered joint	,, ,,	0	0 3

ARCHES.

		s.	d.
Extra only to the price of ordinary brickwork :—			
Fair external in half brick rings	,, ,,	0	0 10
Axed in stocks	,, ,,	0	1 9
Rubbed and gauged jointed in putty camber or segmental	,, ,,	0	6 0

SUNDRIES.

		s.	d.
Damp course in double course of slates breaking joint and bedded in Portland cement	,, ,,	0	1 0
Setting ordinary register grates and stoves	each	1	0 0
Setting kitchener, including forming flues, &c., with all necessary fire bricks	,,	4	15 0

ASPHALTER.

		s.	d.
Half-inch horizontal damp course	per yard super	4	6
Three-quarter-inch vertical damp course	,, ,,	9	6
Three-quarter-inch on flats in two thicknesses	,, ,,	6	3
Angle fillet	per foot run	0	3
Skirting and fillet 6 in. high	,, ,,	1	2

MASON.

		s.	d.
York stone templates fixed	per foot cube	13	0
York stone sills fixed	,, ,,	22	0
Bath stone and all labour fixed	,, ,,	10	6
Portland stone fixed	,, ,,	20	0

SLATER.

		s.	d.
Welsh 16 in. × 8 in. 3 in. lap, including nails	per square	72	9
Do. 20 in. × 10 in. Do. Do.	,,	80	9
Do. 24 in. × 12 in. Do. Do.	,,	90	0

CARPENTER AND JOINER.

		s.	d.
Fir framed in plates	per foot cube	5	0
Do. joists	,, ,,	5	6
Do. roofs, floors and partitions	,, ,,	6	0
Do. trusses	,, ,,	8	6

		¾″	1″	1¼″	2″
Deal rough close boarding	per sq.	35/6	40/–	45/–	72/–

		s.	d.
Flat centering for concrete floor, including struts or hangers	,,	50	0
Do. to beams	per ft. sup.	1	0
Centres for arches	,,	1	6
Gutter boards and bearers	,,	1	0

FLOORING.

		¾″	1″	1¼″	1½″
Deal-edges shot	per sq.	—	44/6	53/–	60/6
Do. tongued and grooved	,,	—	49/–	57/6	65/–
Do. matchings	,,	45/–	51/–	—	—
Moulded skirting, including backings and grounds	per ft. sup.	1/6	1/9	2/0	2/6

SASHES AND FRAMES.

		s.	d.
One-and-a-half moulded sashes or casements	per foot super	1	10
Two Do. Do. Do.	,, ,,	2	1
Add for fitting and fixing	,,	0	3
Deal-cased frames with 1 in. inner and outer linings, 1½ in. pulley stiles tongued to linings, hard wood sills with 2 in. moulded sashes in squares, double hung, double hung with pulleys, lines and weights ; average size	,, ,,	3	9

DOORS.

		1½″	1¾″	2″
Two-panel square framed	per ft. sup.	2/1	2/4	2/6
Four-panel Do.	,,	2/5	2/8	2/11
Two-panel moulded both sides	,,	2/8	2/11	3/2
Four-panel Do. Do.	,,	2/11	3/2	3/5

CARPENTER AND JOINER—continued.

FRAMES.

		s.
Deal wrot moulded and rebated	per foot cube	14

		1″	1¼″	1½
Plain deal jamb linings framed	per ft. sup.	1/7	1/8	1/
Deal shelves and bearers	,,	1/4	1/6	1/
Add if cross-tongued	,,	2d.	2d.	2d

STAIRCASES.

	1″	1¼″	1½″	2″	2½
Deal treads and risers in and including rough brackets	2/1	2/4	2/9	—	—
Deal strings wrot on both sides and framed	1/8	2/–	2/2	2/8	—

		s.
Housings for steps and risers	each	0
Deal balusters, 1 in. × 1¼ in.	per ft. run	0
Mahogany handrail : average, 3 in. × 3 in.	,, ,,	6
Add if ramped	,, ,,	12
Add if wreathed	,, ,,	24

FIXING ONLY IRONMONGERY (INCLUDING SCREWS).

6 in. barrel bolts	8½d.	Rim locks	2/
Sash fasteners	11½d.	Mortice locks	4/
Casement fasteners	1/5	Patent spring hinges and letting into floor and making good	19/
Casement stays	1/2		
Cupboard locks	1/5		

FOUNDER AND SMITH.

		s.
Rolled steel joists	per cwt.	16
Plain compound girders	,,	19
Do. stanchions	,,	21
In roof work	,,	27

RAIN-WATER GOODS.

		3″	4″	5″	
Half-round plain rebated joints	ft. run	1/6	1/9	2/–	2/
Ogee Do. Do.	,,	1/9	2/–	2/6	3/
Rain-water pipes with ears	,,	1/9	2/7	—	—
Extra for shoes and bends	each	4/4	5/11	—	—
Do. stopped ends	,,	1/11	2/4½	3/7	4/
Do. nozzles for inlets	,,	2/2	2/7	3/10	4/

PLUMBER.

		s.
Milled lead and laying in flashings and gutters	per cwt.	43
Do. Do. in flats	,,	42
Extra labour and solder in coated cesspools	each	6
Welf joint	per ft. run	0
Soldered seam	,, ,,	1
Copper nailing	,, ,,	0

		½″	¾″	1″	1½″	2″	4
Drawn lead waste	per ft. run	1/2	1/9	2/–	3/4	4/–	—
Do. service	,,	1/8	2/2	2/7	3/10	—	—
Do. soil	,,	—	—	—	—	—	6/
Bends in lead pipe	each	—	—	—	—	3/3	8/
Soldered stop ends	,,	1/2	1/8	2/1	2/10	3/6	—
Red lead joints	,,	11d.	1/–	1/3	1/11	2/4	4/
Wiped soldered joints	,,	2/10	3/6	4/–	4/11	6/6	9/
Lead traps and cleaning screws	,,	—	—	—	14/7	19/6	—
Bib cocks and joints	,,	6/4	9/7	15/4	41/–	—	—
Stop cocks and joints	,,	15/4	17/2	25/8	64/–	—	—

PLASTERER.

		s.
Render, float and set in lime and hair	per yard sup.	2
Do. Do. Sirapite	,, ,,	2
Do. Do. Keen's	,, ,,	4
Add saw lathing	,, ,,	1
Add metal lathing	,, ,,	2
(Not including hangers or runners, &c., for suspended ceilings.)		
Portland cement screed	,, ,,	
Do. plain face	,, ,,	
Mouldings in plaster	per 1 girth	0
One-and-a-half granolithic pavings	per yard sup.	5

GLAZIER.

		s.
21-oz. sheet plain	per foot sup.	0
26-oz. Do.	,, ,,	1
Obscured sheet	,, ,,	1
⅛-in. rolled plate	,, ,,	0
¼-in rough rolled or cast plate	,, ,,	0
¼-in wired cast plate	,, ,,	

PAINTER.

		s.
Preparing and distempering, 2 coats	per yard sup.	
Knotting and priming	,, ,,	
Plain painting, 1 coat	,, ,,	
Do. 2 coats	,, ,,	
Do. 3 coats	,, ,,	
Do. 4 coats	,, ,,	
Graining	,, ,,	
Varnishing twice	,, ,,	
Sizing	,, ,,	
Flatting	,, ,,	
Enamel	,, ,,	
Wax polishing	per foot sup.	
French polishing	,, ,,	
Preparing for and hanging paper	per piece, 2/–	

*These prices apply to *new buildings only*. They cover superintendence by foreman and carry a profit of 10 % on the prime cost without establishment charges. A percentage of 1½ should be added for Employers' Liability and National Health and Unemployments Acts, and from 1s. 6d. per £100 for Fire Insurance. The whole of the information given on this page is copyright.

TRADE NEWS

Brick Chimneys.

'e learn that Messrs. P. C. Richardson & (Middlesbrough), Ltd., have just received order to provide all materials and erect—uding excavations and reinforced concrete ndations—a huge brick chimney 363 ft. h by 19 ft. 6 in. internal diameter at the for Messrs. the Branston Artificial Silk Ltd., at Burton-on-Trent. Apart from contract, they are already building a k chimney at Wolverhampton 365 ft. high 18 ft. 8 in. internal diameter at top.

Essay Competition on Copper Roofing.

he judges in the above competition, or-ised by the A.A.S.T.A., have awarded eight prizes (presented by Messrs. art & Son, Ltd., of 346-350, Euston-road, W. 1) to the following :—A. F. Beer eter), S. R. Day (Hanwell), A. J. Clayton imbledon), P. S. Hudson (London), W. sham (Aberdeen), S. E. T. Carter (East wich) and E. W. Talbot (Weymouth). the recommendation of the judges an itional prize was also awarded to Mr. vney, of East Dulwich.

Travelling Exhibit of Radiators.

he travelling exhibit of the National liator Co., Ltd., consisting of an installa- of the "Ideal" Cookanheat and "Ideal" sic Radiators, will demonstrate as fol-:—September 16, Hibbs' Garage Parking nd, Princes-drive, Colwyn Bay; Septem-17 and 19, Red Parking Ground (corner onway-road), Llandudno; September 20 rnoon) and 21, City Parking Ground, gor; September 23, The Bailey Head, estry; September 24 and 26, Horse Sale , Smithfield-road, Shrewsbury.

Foundation Concrete.

he Penobscot Tower Building, Detroit, SA., is 47 stories high, and the caissons d to a depth exceeding 100 ft. below nd level. There were certain difficulties nstruction, we learn, owing to the fact test borings indicated the presence of ur-bearing waters. We understand that rchitects specified "Super Cement" for undation concrete, which will require 20,000 barrels, approximately 3,400 tons. s "Super Cement" is manufactured by a s identical with the "Submarine" made in England and of English origin.

Grandison Tombs, Ottery St. Mary.

E. Terrell, managing director of the Stone Company, Ltd., Seaton, Devon, oprietors of the Beer Stone Quarries, e as follows :—"I have read with much t the report of the Exeter Congress of ritish Archæological Association, and I n your issue of September 2, page 345, is made of the beautiful Grandison at Ottery St. Mary. It may be of e to your readers to know these were e in Beer Stone A.D. 1360. We have an illustrated pamphlet with an ex-photo of same, and shall be pleased to copy to any of your readers."

The Building Exhibition, Belfast.

irst Housing and Building Exhibition Belfast was concluded at the Ulster Wednesday last. The exhibition was on Friday, September 2, by the Right Wm. G. Turner, P.C., D.L., Lord rof Belfast, who, in declaring the ex-open, said that the good that such ns did in displaying new methods uction was limitless, and he heartily ulated the organiser, Mr. T. Percy upon his achievement.

uilding exhibition is, we understand, link in the chain of industrial exhi-of strong commercial value which Belfast is to organise in Belfast, licy has been maintained of keeping its exclusively to housing construc-building arts and crafts, thus im-posing a standard which is of great value both to exhibitors and visitors from the architectural and engineering professions and the building crafts.

Postal Courses of Instruction.

On September 17 will be opened at Sheffield the new and enlarged premises of the Bennett College of Sheffield. This institution devotes its activities to supplying through the post, in easily assimilated form, a complete technical or commercial education for ambitious men and women. All the commercial professions and technical trades are taught by post, and the College specialises in preparation for examinations. Those who are in doubt as to a career or the best means to advancement in a chosen profession may write to Mr. J. H. Bennett, F.R.S.A., M.I.M.E., at the Bennett College, Sheffield.

Concrete Lumber.

Recently we spent an interesting morning going over the Park Royal works of Messrs. Novocrete and Cement Products Company, Ltd. This firm has recently made a unique development in building material — "Novocrete Lumber"—which has several advantages over certain methods of building construction. "Novocrete" is a substance containing roughly three parts by weight of treated soft-wood sawdust and one part of a special cement preparation. It is fire-proof, rot-proof, vermin proof, and can easily be sawn, nailed, or screwed. These are advantages which make for quickness of construction in addition to efficiency of result. The method of house building with "Novocrete" is very much simpler and quicker than with some other methods. Upright posts—from 10 ft. to 12 ft. long—are concreted into the foundations, and the "Novocrete" lumber, which is supplied in panels 1¼ in., 1½ in., or 2 in. thick, is nailed or screwed on to the side of the posts, giving an exterior and interior wall with a space equal to the side of the post in between the walls. This air-space acts as an additional insulating medium. The panels may be washed over on the exterior with a distemper, or painted, while the interior may be papered direct on the surface without plastering. Floor and roofing tiles are other products of this firm, which has perfected a system of roof-covering which does away with battens and enables a much longer span than is usual. These tiles weigh little more than half the weight of the ordinary product, and—owing to their resiliency—are not liable to breakage. Many tests on the fireproof qualities of "Novocrete" have been made, and we quote one from experiments made by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research :—

"3 *in.* '*Novocrete*' *Slab.*—The 'Novocrete' slab supported the 2 cwt. load for four hours while exposed to the flame. At the end of this period the slab was removed and allowed to cool. It was then tested by a gradually increasing central load to destruction without the application of flame. The failing load was 502 lbs."

Full information of these products and all photographs and blue prints referred to in the above report are extant, and copies will be sent if desired upon application to the company at Stonebridge Works, Park Royal, N.W.10.

Moler Insulating Material.

On Thursday of last week we had the pleasure of being present at the formal opening of the new works and plant at Hythe, Colchester, of the Moler Products, Ltd., of 8, Old Jewry, London, E.C. 2. These new works have been built in order to produce, under the best conditions, the partition blocks, insulating bricks and insulating composition made from "Fosalsil" earth or moler, as it is sometimes called. This substance—which is obtained in Denmark—consists of minute shells, invisible to the naked eye, known as diatoms. Each shell contains innumerable little cells each separately sealed which give to the moler peculiar insulating properties. The substance—which is known to the Germans as Kieselguhr—is analogous to silt, and is a good example, so we understand, of a natural insulating material combining mechanical strength and good fire-resisting properties with lightness and low cost. The plant and methods of manufacture of the "Fosalsil" are good, and are designed to give the maximum speed with the greatest efficiency of product. The moler earth is unloaded at the riverside and a conveyor belt carries the earth from the storage supply (5,000 tons) to the separating plant, which frees it from stones. Then to the disintegrating plant, from which another belt elevator conveys the earth to the hoppers, whence it passes to the mixing plant. Here, by the addition of water, the moler earth is converted into a plastic mass which reaches the brick- and slab-making plant. The shaped products are then treated in the drying kilns and finally fired in the gas-heated burning kilns, from which eventually they are loaded direct on to the trucks lying in the railway sidings and bays. The engine-room, boiler-house, and gas-producing and electricity machinery are also worthy of attention. The factory, indeed, has been planned upon model lines, and with room for considerable extension. An interesting effect is that produced upon the colour of "Fosalsil" by the action of heat. In its original state the earth is of a neutral, yellowish colour, but firing produces a soft vermilion colour, very pleasing to the eye. From tests carried out by Messrs. David Kirkaldy & Son, we learn that the crushing load for hollow partition blocks is half a ton per square inch, while the weight as compared with the ordinary clay or terra-cotta partition block of similar size is one third lighter. If the products can be put on the market at a price comparable to the ordinary brick or partition block, there is, we feel, a future for "Fosalsil" productions. The visit over the works was concluded by a luncheon at the "Cups" Inn, Colchester, at which Mrs. Alderton—deputising for Sir Laming Worthington-Evans, Bt., Secretary of State for War — proposed the toast of "Moler Products, Ltd.," to which the chairman, Mr. J. A. Agnew, replied.

Worthing Extension.

Worthing Town Council has approved the application for a Provisional Order to extend the boundaries of the borough by the absorption of the adjacent parishes of Derrington and Goring-by-Sea. The extension will add nearly 6,000 acres to the existing area of the borough, and transfer property of over £26,000 rateable value.

Health Week, 1927.

The movement known as Health Week was instituted in 1912, and this year's celebration takes place from October 2 to October 8, when local authorities throughout the country will endeavour to focus public attention on matters of health. The immediate purpose of Health Week is to make health during the week the chief topic of public concern; to secure the recognition of the fact that disease is a thing which can, and should be prevented; to impart sound information as to public and personal hygiene, and to build up a public opinion which will not tolerate a high disease rate or excessive infant mortality, and which feels as a personal reproach the sight of an ill-nourished or neglected child. Its ultimate object is to set up a high ideal of health and to bring to all that zest in life which only perfect health can impart. Mr. E. White Wallis, O.B.E., F.S.S., 90, Buckingham Palace-road, London, S.W., is the secretary, from whom full information may be obtained.

Joinery Works' Owner's Estate.

Mr. William George Wakeham, of Plymouth, head of Messrs. W. G. Wakeham & Son, the Eagle Steam Joinery Works, Coxside, left estate of the gross value of £44,844, with £6,388 net personalty.

NEW BUILDINGS IN LONDON

Beckenham Hill. — SCHOOL. — Mr. F. A. Walters has received the Lewisham Borough Council's approval to the erection of an elementary school and caretaker's house at Beckenham Hill.

Brompton.—ENLARGEMENT.—The Brompton Oratory Roman Catholic Central School at Brompton is to be enlarged.

Croydon.—SCHOOL.—Tenders are being invited by the Croydon County Borough for the erection of a central school at Winterbourne-road, Thornton Heath, with accommodation for 300 scholars. Mr. W. H. Ashford, A.R.I.B.A., of 32, Paradise-street, Birmingham, has prepared the plans.

Denmark-hill.—HOME.—Messrs. F. Griggs and Son have just secured the contract at £263,034 for the erection of the William Booth Memorial buildings, Denmark-hill, S.E. The work is for the Salvation Army, and Mr. J. Morriss Viner, L.R.I.B.A., of 23, Knightrider-street, E.C.4, is the architect.

Deptford.—ADDITIONS.—Messrs. Barclay, Perkins & Co., Ltd., of Park-street, S.E.1, have received the Deptford Borough Council's approval to an addition to "The New Cross House" P.H., 316, New Cross-road, next to Laurie-grove.

Downham.—SCHOOLS.—The London County Council has selected two more sites for the erection of further elementary schools at Downham.

Lewisham.—HOUSES.—In Newquay-road, Lewisham, Messrs. T. A. Boughton, builders, of Lee Green, are to build 26 houses.

Lewisham. — HOUSES. — The Lewisham Borough Council has approved the plans submitted by the London County Council for the erection of 325 more houses on the Downham estate, Lewisham.

Lewisham. — SCHOOL. — The Ministry of Health has approved the sale of land on the Grove Park housing estate to the L.C.C. for the erection of an elementary school. The site is 1½ acre.

Little Argyll-street.—St. Mary's Wharf Co., are carrying out the demolition work to a site on the corner of Little Argyll-street and Great Marlborough-street, W.1. The new premises are to be erected by Messrs. Perry & Co. (Bow), Ltd., and Mr. Gordon Jeeves, 16, Hanover-square, W.1, is the architect.

Middlesex-street.—SHOPS.—A block of shops and flats containing 24 tenements is to be built in New-street, Middlesex-street. These proposed shops are for the City of London Corporation, and the plans have been prepared by the City Engineer.

Moorgate-court.—Messrs. Dove Bros., of Islington, have secured the contract for extensions to the premises of the Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation, Ltd., in Moorgate-court, Moorgate-street, E.C. Sir Aston Webb & Son, of 19, Queen Anne's-gate, S.W.1, are the architects.

Oxford street.—ALTERATIONS.—Large structural alterations are to be carried out at Messrs. Lockwood and Bradley's premises at 3, Oxford-street, W.1. Messrs. W. and E. Hunt are the architects, and Messrs. Hall, Beddall and Co., of Pitfield Wharf, Waterloo, S.E.1, are the builders.

Oxford-street.—ALTERATIONS.—Messrs. Collcutt and Hamp, 126, Wigmore-street, W.1, are the architects for the alterations which are being made at "Frascati" Restaurant, Oxford-street, W.1. Messrs. G. Godson and Sons, Ltd., of Kilburn, are the builders.

Teddington.—BUILDING.—Messrs. W. H. Gaze & Sons, Ltd., of Kingston-on-Thames, have secured the contract for extensive building for the Archives Department of the Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd., at Broom Hall, Broom-road, Teddington, under Mr. W. T. Walker, F.R.I.B.A., architect.

PATENTS

APPLICATIONS PUBLISHED.*

269,035.—L. J. Opperman, J. E. Piper, G. H. Mason, and B. Walton: Construction of door bolt.

269,041.—S. S. Clarke: Casement windows.

269,050.—A. A. Dean: Door fastenings.

269,055.—C. Riesterer: Roofing Slates.

269,069.—H. R. Morgan: Means and method of strengthening boxes or packing-cases.

269,073.—G. H. Ovenden: Stack pipes.

264,190.—H. Verboom: Chimney-top.

269,112.—J. E. Serste: Window-operating apparatus.

269,262.—W. Lambert, A. A. Mead, and J. Stone & Co., Ltd.: Lining of metal pipes.

269,307.—F. Greener: Boxes or cases, and methods of producing same.

269,336.—W. N. Williams: Apparatus for use in joining edgewise together pieces of wood veneer, etc.

252,730.—J. Halfen: Channel-shaped supporting-bars for concrete ceilings.

269,358.—C. M. Gibbs, W. C. Howes, and G. Crofts: Window sash and door fastener.

269,365.—W. A. Porter and W. V. Scanlan: Manufacture of concrete angles, etc., for use with concrete pipes.

269,373.—F. B. Dehn: Fluid-pressure device for mixing and applying cement.

255,477.—Flinkote Co.: Roofing material.

269,396.—T. B. Munroe: Parquet flooring material.

269,400.—A. G. Lindstrom: Method of making wooden plates or panels for tables, etc.

269,425.—L. Devlaemynck: Combined portable tables and seats.

269,436.—Irving Iron Works Co.: Structures of reinforced concrete.

262,117.—Naamlooze Vennootschap Handelmaatschappij, R. S. Stokvis & Zonen: Water-flushing apparatus.

269,462.—F. D. Cowieson: Wall ties.

269,464.—Dr. K. Ritter and E. Hartel: Flooring-tiles.

269,344.—H. Webster (deceased): Kilns for burning clay products.

269,609.—T. W. Greenwood: Ventilating-skylights.

245,094.—W. Stockly: Apparatus for handling material.

269,615.—E. Edwards: Locking-means for pottery moulds.

269,630.—H. D. Hill and A. Hill: Device for inducing updraught and preventing downdraught in chimneys and for extracting foul air and dust from buildings.

269,632.—G. A. Rossborough: Articles of furniture.

269,673.—A. G. Downing and H. N. Downing: Water-trapped gullies.

269,674.—T. W. Wagg: Window sash fastener.

269,697.—B. C. Scholz: Tesserae for mosaic and tessellated work.

269,701.—J. S. Ransome: Abrasive machines for thicknessing and surfacing wood.

269,716.—F. Sage & Co., Ltd., and J. Graham: Shop counters, counter cases, etc.

269,741.—B. J. Moore and A. J. Campbell: Supporting china or earthenware and other articles during the process of firing.

269,769.—A. Haegele, H. Zweigle, and Dr. R. Schleiblinger: Apparatus for heating buildings.

259,936.—Mathmah Ges.: Manufacture of building slabs.

262,394.—E. I. Lindman: Process for producing porous concrete.

265,235.—A. Knapen: System of ventilation.

269,791.—J. Boyd: Down or other pipes attached to the exterior of buildings.

269,794.—Dr. F. B. Dehn: Casters.

* All these applications are now in the stage in which opposition to the grant of Patents upon them may be made.

TENDERS

Communications for insertion under this hea should be addressed to "The Editor," and must r him next week not later than Tuesday evening.

* Denotes *accepted.*
† Denotes *provisionally accepted.*
‡ Denotes *recommended for acceptance.*
§ Denotes *accepted subject to modifications.*

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.—8, non-parlour houses, for the Corporation. Mr. J. Rowbot Borough Surveyor. Dep. £2 2s.
*E. Marshall & Sons, Ltd., Ashton-under-Lyn

BALLINA.—Repairs to the Courthouse, for Mayo C.C.
*J. Molloy £393

BATH.—Alterations to the houses at Saltford the T.C.:—
*Toogood & Sons £228 10

BATH.—122 houses on the Southdown hou site, for the T.C.:—
‡Housing Corporation of Great Britain, Ltd. £55,845

BATH.—Convenience in Cleveland-place, for T.C.:—
*Amery & Son £1,194

BOOTLE.—Shelter at the Orrell Public Pleas ground, for the T.C.:—
*G. Lee & Co., Ltd., Manchester £207

BORRIS-IN-OSSORY.—Reconstruction of Court-house:
*T. Fogarty, Roscrea £2,845

BRIGHTON.—Repairs, comprising of exte painting, repairs and renovations, etc., at (1) poor institution and infirmaries, Elm-grove; (2) Wa Farm schools, near Brighton, for the B.G. Mr Wallis Long, L.R.I.B.A., architect, 6, Old St
(1) Field & Cox £1,847 0
Gales & Son 1,834 0
*Patching & Son 1,634 0
(2) Gales & Son 1,391 15
*Patching & Son 1,257 0
(All of Brighton.)

BRISTOL.—Two houses on the site of demoli cottages and rebuilding boundary walls at G Ann-street, for the T.C.:—
*E. R. Dyke £915 10 0

BURTON-ON-TRENT.—Brick chimney, 363 high, for Messrs. Branston Artificial Silk Co., Ltd.
*P. C. Richardson & Co. (Middlesbrough), Ltd.

CARLISLE.—76 houses on the Botcherby est for the City Council.
*Border Engineering Co., Whitehaven, £25,65

CHIPPENHAM.—New stores for the Chippen Co-operative Society. Mr. L. Gardner, surve Hastings-road, Corsham:—
*Osborne & Sons, Corsham.

CLACTON-ON-SEA.—Fencing portions of Greensward east of Victoria-road and west of Palace, for the U.D.C.:—
J. Sadd & Sons £189 7 11
Vectis Stone & Fencing Co. .. 126 5
*Whitmores Timber Co. 116 11

CRAIL (FIFE).—12 houses, at Lamont Wynd the T.C. Mr. C. F. Anderson, architect, 147, Ma street, St. Andrews:—
Builders—
*Messrs. McDonald & Ross, Methil £1,428 19
Joiners—
*George Adams, Crail 1,192 5
Plumbers—
*A. Wilson & Sons, Largs .. 618 17
Slater—
*D. T. Smith, Leven 339 0
Plasterer—
*D. T. Smith, Leven 401 11
Painters—
*D. Walker & Son, Anstruther 125 17

DONAGHEY.—Residence at Donaghey. M Robinson & Davidson, architects, Richmond-Londonderry:—
Thos. McKeown & Sons £87
R. A. Browne 78
*Benson Bros. 74
(All of Cookstown.)

DUBLIN.—Repairs to the roof of the Fru Vegetable market, for the City Commissione
*Bolger & Tierney £1,9

DUBLIN.—Steel shelving at the Charleville Library, for the C.B.
*Library Bureau, Ltd., Manchester £2

DUBLIN.—Alterations to heating inst at Charleville Mall Library, for the C.B.
*T. Murphy ..... £

DURHAM.—4 houses in connection wi Elvet insanitary area scheme, for the City Cou
*T. Coates £1,571 15

FOLKESTONE.—Two glasshouses, forcing potting shed and boiler house at the Sports Cheriton-road, for the T.C. Mr. A. E. Borough Engineer:—
*W. Richardson & Co., Darlington, £2,225

FOLKESTONE.—23 houses on the Can Dover-road, housing site, for the Corporatic A. E. Nichols, Borough Engineer:—
*East Kent Building Co., Aylesham.. £9

LKESTONE.—23 additional houses on the Can-y-road housing site, for the T.C. :—
East Kent Building Co £9,640

LWAY.—Erection of an old aerodrome shed, as lter for road plant and machinery, for the C.C.
W. Simons, Galway £227

ATESHEAD.—Roman Catholic day schools, rs. Stienlet and Maxwell, architects and surveyors, lle-pl., Newcastle.
G. H. Mauchien, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

ATLEY.—Improvements to the Red Lion Hotel, Messrs. Threlfall's Brewery, Ltd. Mr. B. Water-e. architect :—
Hibbert & Penn, Stockport.

ASGOW.—Painting work at the observation l and pavilion at Knightswood Hospital, for T.C. :—
Cosmos Decorators, Ltd., Glasgow £285 9 5

LASGOW.—Painting work at Bellefield sana-um, for the T.C. :—
Hobbs & Samuels, Ltd. £1,273 4

LASGOW.—Electrical fittings, for the alterations he Reception house, Knightswood hospital, for T.C. :—
John Baxter & Sons, Glasgow £526 2 4

LASGOW.—Wash-house in Mair-street, Planta-. for the T.C. :—
on, etc., work—
Wilson Bros. £9,064 16 5
halt work—
Limmer and Trinidad Lake Asphalt Co. 415 11 11
enter and glazier work—
George Brown 2,135 3 6
ber work—
George Munro 1,920 1 6
ineering work—
George Munro 3,951 10 7
work—
Kean & Wardrop 952 12 8
ter work—
George Rome & Co., Ltd. .. 322 16 6

ALSTEAD.—Painting 20 houses, for the R.D.C. :—
—. Rogers £119 0 0
Snell & Son 113 15 0

ERTFORD.—Alterations to the building of the inistrative block at the Hertford and Ware Joint pital, for the Board. Mr. Andrew Gray, F.R.I.B.A., itect, 64, Duncombe-road, Hertford :—
Ekins & Co., Ltd., Hertford £2,943 0 0

ENDAL.—2 houses.—Messrs. J. F. Curwen & Son, itects, Highgate, Kendal.
For Mrs. Milne's, (one house) :
ders—
Hodgson Nelson & Scott, Milnthorpe.
er—
Hayes & Parkinson, Kendal.
ber—
J. W. Thompson, Milnthorpe.
ter and glazier—
J. Taylor, Milnthorpe.
Mr. Barnes, (one house) :
ders—
Hodgson Nelson & Scott, Milnthorpe.
r—
H. Kilshaw, Leasgill, Milnthorpe.
ber—
J. W. Thompson, Milnthorpe.
er and glazier—
J. W. Thompson, Milnthorpe.
Captain Thompson, (one house) :
ers—
Hodgson Nelson & Scott, Milnthorpe.
—
Hayes & Parkinson, Kendal.
er—
Parson & Son, Kenadl.
r and glazier—
Taylor, Milnthorpe.

KENNY.—Repairs to the fever hospital, for Health Board.
Hickey, Kilkenny £279 4

LARNEY.—Technical schools, for the Kerry Technical Committee.
Alvin & Sons, Killarney £3,290
Coffey, Middleton 2,167
O'Sullivan, Killorglin 3,360
Hannan, Listowel 2,993

STERDYKE.—Extensions to the White Bear
bb Bros.

DS.—Weaving shed at " Torridon " Headingley-
n. Gott & Son.

RPOOL.—Extension of switch-house at rive electric power station, for the T.C. Land and Surveyor :—
Henshaw & Sons, Liverpool.

RPOOL.—Alterations, also additions to wash-in Lodge-lane, for the T.C. Land Steward rveyor :—
mer Bros., Liverpool.

RPOOL.—Painting and general repairing to ficipal offices, for the T.C. The Land Steward:—
R. Jones, Liverpool.

LONDON.—Erection of the William Booth Memorial buildings, Denmark Hill, S.E., for the Salvation Army. Mr. J. M. Viner, L.R.I.B.A., architect.

J. J. Thompson, Peterborough	£303,945
W. Nicholson, Leeds	300,219
Benfield & Loxley	298,943
Holland Hannen & Cubitts	297,397
Wilcock & Co., Wolverhampton	296,423
J. Carmichal	295,215
Patman & Fotheringham	292,211
Holloway Bros.	287,728
Dove Bros.	285,016
Prestige & Co.	281,119
Rice & Son	275,500
F. G. Minter, Ltd.	274,000
Parr & Co., Ltd.	264,544
*F. Griggs & Son	263,034
Hot water and heating installation—	
*Haden & Sons, Lincoln House, Kingsway	12,645
Electric lighting, telephones, etc.—	
*Grierson, Ltd., 43, Bloomsbury-square, W.C.	11,730

LONDON.—External repainting and repairs to 14 houses, for the Lewisham B.C. :—
*W. W. Bickerton, Lewisham £360

LONDON.—Public convenience at the Hither Green cemetery, for the Lewisham B.C.:—

Cole, Loasby & Co., Ltd.	£613 0
H. R. Watt	597 0
*Walker, Clinging & Co.	559 10

(All of London).

LOSSIEMOUTH.—16 houses at Dunbar-street, for the T.C. Mr. A. G. D. Grant, Borough Surveyor :—
Masons—
*A. & W. Stewart.
*Wm. Christie.
Carpenters—
*Grant & Herd
Plasterers—
*C. Menzies.
Slaters—
*G. Wilson.
*Wm. Leslie & Son.
Plumbers and Electricians—
*J. Halliday.
*A. Morrison.
Painters—
*K. McGillivray.
*Wm. S. Smith & Son.
*K. Fraser.
(All of Lossiemouth.)

MANCHESTER.—Offices, for Messrs. H. Walton (Collyhurst), Ltd.
*T. Warrington, Hyde.

MANCHESTER.—Alterations and extensions to the premises of Messrs. Charles Ashley & Co., Ltd. :—Mr. E. Dawson, architect, 49, Deansgate.
*T. Campion & Sons, Manchester.
Plumbers—
A. Longworth & Sons, Manchester.
Joiners—
Campbell & Armstrong, Manchester.
Steelwork—
J. Webb & Sons, Ltd., Bury.
Slaters—
Exors of J. Toft, Manchester.

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MONMOUTHSHIRE.—For (*a*) proposed widening of the main road at Risca; and (*b*) reconstruction of retaining wall at Church-crescent, Ebbw Vale, for the C.C. Mr. S. A. Bennett, County Surveyor, County Hall, Newport, Mon.
*(*a*) W. Jerman & Son, Risca (Mon.).
*(*b*) H. Monks, Newport (Mon.).

MONQUHITTER.—Repairs to Ecclesiastical buildings. Mr. J. Willet, architect, Elgin :—
Inverkeithny—
*George Stronach, mason, Turriff.
*P. Fowlie, carpenter, Inverkeithny.
*W. J. C. Eddie, slater, Fyvie.
*Chas. Duthie & Sons, plumbers, Turriff.
*A. & G. Lobban, painters, Huntly.
King Edward—
*Robert Morrison & Son, masons, Macduff.
*George A. Hay, carpenter, Turriff.
*A. G. Ross, slater and plasterer, Macduff.
*George G. Bremner, plumber, Banff.
*Forbes Watt, painter, Banff.
Monquhitter—
*Alexander Duguid, mason, Turriff.
*Henry Hay, carpenter, Turriff.
*A. G. Ross, slater and plasterer, Macduff.
*Chas. Duthie & Sons, plumbers, Turriff.
*A. & G. Lobban, painters, Huntly.

MOUNTMELLICK.—Restoration of the Courthouse :—
*M. Horoham £2,094

NANTYMOEL.—Boys' school, at Nantymoel, for 400 scholars for the Glamorgan County E.C. Mr. D. Pugh Jones, F.R.I.B.A., County architect, County Hall, Cardiff.
*Williams & Davies, Caerphilly ..£11,797 17 2

NEWPORT (MON.).—Painting of (*a*) 52 houses and (*b*) 58 houses, on the Somerton estate, for the C.B.
*(*a*) W. Edwards £591
(*b*) W. Edwards 663

NEWPORT (MON.).—Repair to flues at the Refuse Destructor, for the C.B.
*A. Lovelock £302

NEWPORT (MON.).—Repairs of buildings at Llanarth-street Electricity works, for the C.B. :—
*F. Baker £193 7 6

NEWPORT (MON.).—Internal painting and decorating of schools, for the C.B. :—
Lisweny school—
*G. Pugh & Sons £109 10
Eyeswell school—
*G. Pugh & Sons 209 10
St. Woollos school—
*M. Shepherd, Ltd. £348 15

NEWPORT (MON.).—Garage and coalhouse at Llantarnam Reservoir, for the C.B. :—
*F. C. Parfitt £367 14 3

NORTH BROMSGROVE.—Surveyor's office and construction of a council depot, together with various steelwork erections, for the U.D.C. Mr. G. W. Booth, surveyor :—

Tranter & Knight, Bournheath, Bromsgrove	£2,062 18 6
S. G. Marsh, Strichley	1,915 5 8
G. Buckley, Rednal, Birmingham	1,839 0 0
W. Weaver, Bromsgrove	1,839 0 0
H. Ponitt, Rubery, Birmingham	1,656 10 0
R. E. Griffin, Catehill, Bromsgrove	1,565 0 0
*W. H. Rogers Willenhall	1,564 0 0

Surveyor's estimate, £1,600

NORTH DUBLIN.—Sixteen labourers' cottages for the R.D.C. :—
*Mangan Brothers (5 cottages, Diswellstown), £341 single cottages, £337 in pairs.
*Farmer Brothers (three cottages at Artane West), two £355, one £377.
*W. Lacey, Howth (two cottages at Snug), £350.
*J. Duff (four cottages at Baldoyle), £358.
*C. Bissett (two cottages at Huntstown, £342 10.

NORTH WITCHFORD. — Upwell-road housing scheme. Mr. W. Fovargue, architect and surveyor, The Causeway, March :—

R. Holmes, Grimsby	£23,072 0 0
Rice Bros., Norwich	21,710 0 0
H. G. Papworth, March	21,700 0 0
W. Prescott & Sons, Aldwych	21,698 0 0
Elworthy & Co., Upwell	21,620 10 0
J. Gutteridge & Son, Peterboro'	21,610 0 0
G. Hotter & Son, Billingboro'	21,604 17 8
J. W. Barber, Peterboro'	21,035 0 0
L. Wilkinson, March	20,880 15 0
S. S. Ambrose & Son, Ely	20,880 12 6
A. Pettitt & Son, Ramsey	20,775 0 0
J. Cracknell & Son, Peterboro'	20,670 0 0
J. Eggitt & Sons, March	20,600 0 0
A. Carter, Luton	20,554 0 0
T. J. Jupp, Wisbech	19,475 0 0
J. H. Johnson & Son, Wisbech	19,471 4 6
*Jeffs & Bigley, Letchworth	19,160 0 0

(Subject to approval of M.H.)

PATELEY BRIDGE.—Four scullery-type houses on the Railway-road housing site, for the R.D.C. :—Mr. Street, architect, engineer and surveyor, High Plain, Glasshouses, Pateley Bridge.
*Pateley Bridge Quarry Owners, Pateley Bridge £2,140

PORTADOWN.—Conveniences and shelter in the Pleasure-grounds, for the U.D.C. :—
*T. Hyde & Sons £483

ROCHDALE.—192 houses at Castleton, for the C.B. Mr. H. S. Morgan, Borough Surveyor :—
*W. Chapell & Sons, Sheffield.

SCUNTHORPE.—Premises at Old Brumby, for Scunthorpe and Frodingham Co-operative Society, Ltd. :—
*J. H. Thompson, Ltd., Scunthorpe.

SHEFFIELD.—Premises between Rockingham-street and Rockingham-lane, for the trustees of the Carver-street Wesleyan Chapel. Mr. W. J. Hale, F.R.I.B.A., architect, St. James-row :—
*W. G. Robson, Sheffield.

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SOUTH TIPPERARY.—Repairs to the workhouse, for the Board of Health :—
*Barry & Cavanagh, Tipperary £170

STRETFORD.—Laying of the floor at the King's-road school, for the U.D.C. :—
*Granwood Floor Co., Ltd. £500 10

STRETFORD.—Adoption of the "open access" system of organisation at the Stretford Public library, for the U.D.C. :—
*W. Arbuckle & Sons, Old Trafford £518

SUNDERLAND.—Extensions and alteration to the Empress Hotel, Union-street, for Messrs. Deuchar, Ltd. Messrs. W. & T. R. Milburn, architects, 19, Fawcett-street, Sunderland.
*R. Stafford & Son, Sunderland.

TREDEGAR.—Painting the exterior of the 100 houses at Ashvale housing scheme No. 1, for the U.D.C. Mr. Wm. Lloyd Roach, Surveyor :—
*Mortimer & Parton, Ebbw Vale.. £148 10 0

TULLAMORE.—Nine houses on the old barrack site, for the U.D.C. :—
W. Flynn, Killeigh—concrete, £3,239; brick-work, £3,374; rubble masonry, £3,600.
Charles Doyle, Mullingar—concrete, £2,880; brickwork, £3,060; rubble masonry, £3,430.
*Duffy Brothers, Tullamore—concrete, £2,880; brickwork, £2,984 15s.; masonry, £3,141 10s.

WARRINGTON.—Completion of partly executed contract of 30 A.Z. type houses, on the Reynold's estates, for the T.C. Borough Surveyor and Engineer.
*T. & C. Rigby, Warrington (16 houses).
*D. Cooper, Warrington (14 houses).

WHITEFIELD.—About 400 or 500 houses, for Willan, of Stand Hall, Whitefield, on land between Ringley-rd. and Park-la. Mr. G. C. Roberts, architect, 7, Cedar-grove, Prestwich :—
Brickwork—
*A. J. Broughton, Manchester.
Plastering—
*J. Williams, Criccieth, North Wales.
Plumbing—
*Marshall, Manchester.
Joinery—
*Frank Barr, Blackpool.
Electric light—
*Price, Salford.

WITHINGTON.—Improvements at the Talbot Hotel, Mauldeth-lane, and Ladybarn-lane, for Threlfall's Brewery. Mr. B. Waterhouse, architect.
*J. & S. Parish, Ltd., Withington.

WORCESTER.—Maternity and child welfare centre at the rear of Tudor House, Friar-street, for the T.C. :—
*C. Kimber £3,811 8 6

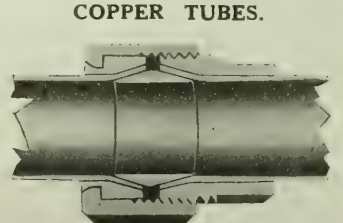
WYTHALL.—Guides and scouts' hut. Messrs. Harvey & Wicks, architects, 5, Bennetts Hill, Birmingham.
*Merrick & Ellis, Birmingham £250

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THE BUILDER

JOURNAL FOR THE ARCHITECT AND CONSTRUCTOR

WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED "THE BRITISH ARCHITECT."

CXXXIII. No. 4416. SEPTEMBER 23, 1927.

THE PARTHENON

THE Parthenon stands to the architect in very much the same relation as the Bible to the Christian, and with the reticence of the Britisher, we talk little of either, though each as a subject contains a well of instruction. Professor Lethaby, in a series of es in this journal, has reopened a subject towards which we all feel a reverence; and the correspondence which has ved shows at least that there is still a live interest in the building of all time, as there is an affection for the writer as chosen it for his subject.

xt books, lectures and libraries have made us all familiar the name of the Parthenon, and with its salient charac- ics; and though familiarity cannot be said in this instance ve bred contempt, it may have induced a certain indifference eater measure than might have been the case had we to eeper in our studies. Because we have read all there is d about it, we have become a little apt to pay our measure service and pass on our way without much effort to apply we have read to what we intend to do. For this reason the fresh collection of facts and conjectures upon the enon, which Professor Lethaby has gathered together presented to us, is a happy addition to architectural ure, arriving at a happy time.

at is there about this simple building which we have not lated in our modern work? We know that there is no cal problem in it which we are not capable of solving. dea of covering an area with a roof supported on a system ms and posts and walls, is almost primitive in conception ithout doubt the simplest way of approaching the subject. can such an elementary system of building construction us, in this scientific age, anything at all about architecture h us, who can fly mighty rivers in a span, and scrape the with a multitude of stories? It is surely a poor boast ong all these wonders, we cannot point to perfection, and ay well return with humility to the Parthenon, between and perfection we are not able to distinguish.

ure has ever held up her lesson before us, and because eeks saw it while we have remained blind, they triumphed where we have failed. No doubt we could have got about well on sticks for legs, and hinged nippers for fingers, hat hideous Robots we should have appeared had nature ressed and so little understood the meaning of efficiency. pecting her own dynamic laws, she produced that marvel le gradation and surpassing efficiency, the human body. ot just a similar respect for the static laws of structure accounts for the relative greatness of the best Greek work ed with our own?

re very proud of our scientific knowledge, and thankfully the skill of the structural engineer who can analyse the and strains which are ever at work in the buildings fess to design. If we have the patience to attend, he w us how these forces vary from point to point, and can e these changes of function by graphic diagrams showing nore subtle and varied than we can hope to devise out of ds. We may be bored or interested, but in nine cases en we go away, accept the machine-rolled member as an romising fact, and put it into a straight jacket of stone rete, calling the result "design." Surely, some not kinship may exist between the subtleties of graphic nd those of the Greek refinements. The coincidence is too marked to pass over with a shrug.

e told that a straight-sided column would look hollow entre, and that one untapered would look bigger at the top than at the bottom. It is implied that the Greeks corrected where the eye deceived, whereas it is surely more reasonable to assume that the Greeks followed where the eye detected the truth. The straight-sided column is hollow in the centre in the sense that if it is adequate and no more than adequate at the ends, there is a deficiency of material at the centre where the weak stick will always break. The untapered column is actually too big at the top in the sense that if it is adequate at the base there is a surplus of material at the top which does not have to carry the weight of the column. To call these manifestations optical illusions is a gross and misleading misuse of terms. Rather are they optical revelations, since they point directly at the nature of structure. True, we accept entasis and taper as a matter of good manners, but as borrowed practice in rule of thumb and in no sense as a sincere following of the truth.

Now we are surely approaching a point at which we can see, dimly enough, how we may apply the lessons of the Parthenon. We have got to get right out of our heads the heresy that efficiency is a commercial monopoly, a thing mainly of smartness, speed and slick achievement—the making of a "show." It is not sufficient for architecture to cling tightly over a commercially conceived structure. This is intended not as a gibe at commerce, but rather as a jog to the artist. We must roll our stanchions to a pattern if we are to make them quickly enough, but because it is a mechanically prepared and regular product, does not make its function in actual stress an even and equal thing. Nothing can alter the ways of nature, and nothing can turn building into architecture which does not respect the same laws and express them visibly.

There are many who will say that such a minute study of, and care for, the form of a building is outside the scope of practical politics at the present day; in that we cannot possibly afford either the time or the expense. To these we would say that until we have stripped our "showy" modern designs of all extravagances of ornament, costly material and unnecessarily lavish equipment, we have no right to cry poverty as an excuse for lack of taste. Let these extras follow humbly after the perfect form of building, and not impose themselves vulgarly upon ugliness, and they will find their proper place in due course. But the main thing is the perfect building into which to merge them.

We have to resist the lure of the machine, as the Greek craftsman resisted the temptation to stretch a line from end to end of the column and work to that easy indicator. Every good thing has to be paid for by constant effort and honest endeavour, and good architecture is no exception to this stern rule. If it is impossible for us in this busy age to pay the price of care and study, then we must rest content to rank low in the periods of architecture.

But this counsel of despair will not do. What is desired is a greater regard for the nature of structure, and a little more humble appeal to the scientists to teach us exactly what is happening within the equilibrium of a building, which we think of as repose, and are apt to look upon as inertia. A stress diagram carved in stone can never become fine architecture, but it can be a source of inspiration as to the ways of nature, which may open our eyes as to the means of expressing it.

Let us take up afresh the study of the Parthenon, but with eyes open to what we are to seek, for this is the road to emulation, by which we may achieve something that can hold up its head proudly in company with the greatest of the Classics.

NOTES

Sir John Simpson and the R.I.B.A.

THE letter from the Secretary of the R.I.B.A. which we publish on the subject of Sir John Simpson's withdrawal from the R.I.B.A. (see page 457) will hardly, we think, be accepted by the general body of the members as a completely satisfactory sequel to the correspondence we have already published. His impersonal phrase, "it has for some time past been felt," provokes inquiry as to when this feeling came to the knowledge of the Council, and why Sir John was not made aware of its existence. It would be interesting, too, to learn when the "new policy," to which Mr. MacAlister refers, was decided upon and whether the "Minute," which presumably records it, was communicated to the representative whose displacement it implied. As to there having been no intention of discourtesy, it is not, as a magistrate recently remarked in reply to a similar excuse, a question of intentions but of facts. It would have been more satisfactory to admit that this action of the Institute has been something of a blunder which calls for some ameliorating action.

Preservation of Ancient Buildings.

THE interest aroused and the fund created by the Royal Society of Arts for the preservation of ancient cottages should not lead us to forget the almost equal importance of the fine barns and outbuildings which, in many cases, are of such noble architectural character. We have only to think of the Cotswolds to recall the instances where fine old outbuildings, magnificent architecturally, have for years now been falling out of repair, their original use being superseded through different methods of farming. Such noble buildings are no less historically than architecturally a part of the national inheritance, and the replacing of them by corrugated iron erections are an eyesore in most country districts. Ought these not also to be saved from decay? Antiquarian value of this kind is one to be saved from ruthless destruction, or continued neglect. In writing on such a subject our thoughts turn naturally to another of its aspects. Has any fine example of the old farm wain, with its chamfered wood-work and delicious iron trappings of such matchless grace and beauty in construction, yet been secured for a museum?

Disappearing Landmarks.

THERE is something very touching in the disappearance of old landmarks with their many associations to those who have long connected them with the locality as one of its greatest charms. Many will recall the little island of old-world character close to Gunnersbury Park, with its old farm buildings impressive by their size and character, and the lovely tone of the red tiling upon them, and the panelled brickwork of the stabling on the roadside. The Manor House close by, which stood embowered in trees and surrounded with high walls through which a 17th century gateway gave entrance is, with th of the buildings, now pulled down replaced by new buildings. Th horsepond with its white posts and has been forced back behind wa widen the road for the ever-incr motor traffic, and its tranquil sur ings no longer greet us. But thou miss all this, there should not b hostility to changes which time a different needs of to-day entail up Nor need we be much concerne "the old order changeth," when change is but the herald of char less attractive. It is when we se ancient dignity replaced by modern dom that we realise the need for c in urban development.

A Curiosity of the Strand.

THE demolition of the promontory of bui between the Hotel Cec the Tivoli Cinema i Strand has involved passing of Bewlay's tobacco sh rather quaint survival of Victorian design. The London corresponde the *Manchester Guardian* recently h interesting note upon it, in whi pointed out that it is one of the few in London elaborately designed in a and an artist's conception of wh tobacco shop should be. "You ca trace in the filigree work over the the words 'East India House,' supp on either side by little elephants. interior of the shop is as elaborate a old second empire room in the Royal. Caryatides of Indian god goddesses support the cornice of the



From a Drawing by T. Raffles Davison.

Statue of General Wolfe, Westerham, Kent.



Poor Box
nhoe

s, and on the panels of the counter
relief are designs of tobacco plants
omegranates. A large carved, per-
cular elephant supports the gas
et on the counter, and a rajah's head
turban is the holder for the spills
you light on the bracket. The
place is a mass of carving and
ng in the best Victorian Oriental
suggesting hookahs and hubble-
s and Major Dobbin smoking a
" We understand that the interior
s, of which we give an illustration
e 471, are for sale.

ging
lon.

Not many years ago the *Morning Post* building was erected in Aldwych, facing Waterloo Bridge, and it has now become a London land-mark. What a shock the returned traveller would have on seeing once again the familiar *Morning Post* building. Through the upper windows appear a forest of scaffold poles, and emerging from the roof a huge derrick appears. All these excrescences are the essential preliminaries to the addition of two stories to the building. To the layman it must be something of a puzzle how this great derrick could be erected from the inside of the building, and truly a cunning hand and much experience are necessary to the achievement of such miracles. We hope that the excellent proportions of the building may not be marred by the new stories, and it will be interesting to see how the architects solve the problem of the dome which crowns the Strand angle of the building and forms a balancing feature to the dome of the Gaiety Theatre on the opposite corner of Aldwych.

An Old-World Village.

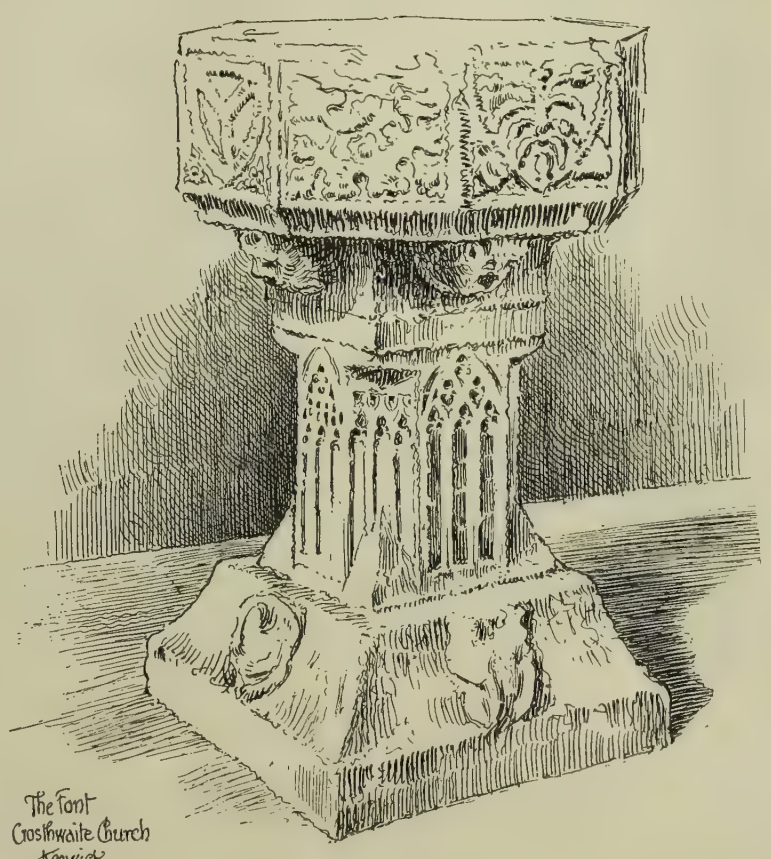
The sketch of Westerham, Kent, which we publish on the facing page, has a dual interest at the present moment. In the first place, it shows the memorial to General Wolfe who was born in Westerham, and whose bi-centenary has just been celebrated; and in the second, it shows very charmingly the unspoiled character of this delightful village. The Grasshopper Inn, which is seen on the left of the sketch, a type of old-world hostelry of which so many fine examples have unhappily disappeared, is reputed to date from the thirteenth century. A further point of interest in the sketch is the church spire, whose rather stumpy proportions are somewhat uncommon in village church architecture.

The British Association.

Though architecture and art did not come under discussion at the British Association meetings, the subjects dealt with have, in a sense, their relation to the former. Biological science, as it clarifies and expands our knowledge of life on the physical plane, found expression in the President's address, though it is not so much the question of the origins of life, as to whether it is all directed that concerns us most of all. It has been said that the direction of life to-day is towards science and away from art and poetry, but this it appears to us is to misunderstand the nature of both. Art and science in their discoveries reveal a universe resting on the majesty of law.

A Cinema Anthology.

The October *Architecture*—to be issued at the beginning of next month—will contain detailed plans and elevations of a number of modern cinema theatres of varying styles and planning. Each will be accompanied by a full description, while a further feature of the issue will be a comprehensive article by Mr. Edward A. Stone, architect of the Astoria Cinema, and joint architect (with Mr. Bertie Crewe) of the new Piccadilly Theatre, on the subject of "Modern Cinema Planning." Amongst features of purely architectural interest will be a further illustrated contribution on "Axes and Vistas," by Mr. E. Maxwell Fry—dealing with All Souls' Church and Upper Regent-street. Reservations for this issue may now be made.



The Font
Crosthwaite Church
Keswick

GENERAL NEWS

Professional Announcements.

Mr. A. H. E. Gellender, Holsworthy, has been appointed surveyor to the Kingsbridge, Devon, Urban District Council, in the place of Mr. J. Hole, who has received a similar appointment under the Wrotham (Kent) Urban Council.

Mr. C. D. Coe, borough engineer of Wrexham, has been appointed chief electrical engineer to the Hereford Corporation.

Mr. S. J. Solomon's Estate.

Mr. Solomon Joseph Solomon, R.A., of White Cliffe, Birchington, who died on July 27, aged 66, left estate of the gross value of £16,478, with net personalty £15,291.

The Jordans Meeting House.

The historic Quaker meeting house at Jordans, Buckinghamshire, where William Penn is buried, will be shut for some weeks, as the ceiling, which has been dangerously cracked for some time, has now given way, and probably the whole will have to be renewed. The building dates from 1688.

Historic City Site.

La Belle Sauvage, Ludgate-hill, one of the more historic spots in the City of London, is, we learn, to be put up for sale next month. As far back as 1453 an inn, which would probably be used by Shakespeare and other players, stood on this site, and was known as "Savage's Inn," because the owner was named Savage, and alternately as "The Bell in the Hoop." Later on the name became "Ye Belle Savage."

Proposed Clydebank War Memorial.

Three proposals for Clydebank war memorials have been put forward—a carillon of bells to be placed in the tower of the Municipal buildings, with a clock and Westminster chimes; a wayside well, and a pipe organ for the Town Hall. The Town Council has agreed that a memorial be erected; that public intimation be made of the proposals under consideration, no definite scheme to be decided till it is ascertained to what extent the appeal for funds is responded to.

South Australian Development.

Mr. Butler, the South Australian Premier, has announced in Parliament that schemes have been submitted to the Development and Migration Commission for approval involving a loan of £710,000. The proposal consists of the acquisition and the drainage of 5,000 acres in the south-east and the construction of roads through the River Murray Mallee lands, and the building of 32 large reinforced concrete underground tanks on the west coast, which is fast becoming an enormous wheat province.

Roman Temple in Essex.

Excavations at Harlow, Essex, carried out under the supervision of Mr. Miller Christy, of the East Anglian Archæological Society, and Dr. Mortimer Wheeler, of the London Museum, have resulted in the discovery of the ruined foundations of a Roman temple and many interesting relics of Roman times, including coins of Aurelius Cunobeline and Tasciovanus, potsherds, fragments of Roman bricks, two curiously shaped sickles, bronze fibulas, and black, red, and white tiles, which appear to be the remains of the tessellated floor of one of the earliest Roman temples in this country. The work of excavation has been suspended, but will be resumed at a later date.

Proposed New Town Hall, Blackpool.

The Town Council has resolved that with regard to a proposal to erect a new town hall on a site situate in Stanley Park, that the Borough Surveyor be instructed to submit a report showing the exact area of the site available for the erection of the proposed Town Hall, and the value of such site to-day in respect of (a) the plot situate in Stanley Park; and (b) the present Town Hall site with the adjoining premises bounded by Lytham-street, Market-street, Church-street and Town Hall-street, with an estimate of the revenue obtainable from the last-mentioned site if it be developed for the purpose of shops, offices and other buildings.

North Middlesex Regional Planning.

Harrow, Wembley and Wealdstone come within the area of the North Middlesex Joint Town Planning Committee arrived at a couple of years ago. A report issued by Messrs. Thos. Adams, Thompson and Fry has been accepted in its broad principles as a guide for the constituent local authorities when they carry out their own district planning. Thus the local schemes become co-ordinated, and fit in together for certain common principles. These include special roads for improved communications, park-like strips alongside streams, and a definite ring of open spaces, besides preserving large areas of the existing market gardening districts for their present purpose in order to secure a rural belt. There should be no urban development beyond this green girdle, but rather should satellite towns be formed as complete units, and so avoid ugly indiscriminate building everywhere at once.

DECORATIVE PAINTING*

The author of this book is both a painter and a decorative painter, and he writes largely from personal experience of a subject which is infinite in outlook and bristles with difficulties. He tells us in his prefatory note that his book is made up of two elements. "*Argumentatively* it is an attempt to rehabilitate eclecticism, not the old eclecticism which contemplated the combination in a single work of art of every kind of virtue, but a new eclecticism which shall accept the fact that there is hardly any quality in painting which *may* not under certain circumstances be a merit, hardly any which may not *sometimes* be a vice. *Didactically*, there is in the book an attempt to supply some basis of training for painting *other* than that done from nature. So that there may yet be revived that old boast of the old painter, 'My eyes make pictures for me when they are shut.'"

From a careful perusal of the book we should say that its practical aims might be summed up in the opening paragraph of Chapter III ("Suitability to Architectural Requirements"). "Much has been said of recent years concerning the desirability of bringing architect and painter into closer relations, but little has been done towards promoting such an understanding. Each is a little afraid of the other, as of a collaborator with whose mental processes he is not quite familiar." We suggest that the book will do more than a little in the direction of bringing the architect and decorative painter into closer relationship through a better and mutual understanding of the elements in both arts.

The format of the volume is good and the illustrations, which in subject range from old Chinese paintings to Brussels tapestries, and from primitive Italians and Flemings to Post-Impressionists, are particularly happy as illuminating the text. The author is a facile writer who keeps himself on good terms with the reader by his intimate style, and in addition there is often a distinct vein of humour which comes as a pleasant surprise in a technical work.

There is no royal road to pictorial decoration. A set of maxims or aphorisms would in no sense meet the case; neither does the author attempt any such method, but his book is full of wise, suggestive, and straight talks.

* "The Art of Decorative Painting." By Walter Bayes, R.W.S. (Chapman & Hall.) 268 pages; 8vo, cloth. 21s. net.

COMPETITION NEW

Torquay Bandstand and Auditorium.

Torquay Town Council has agreed to scheme for the construction of an up-to-d bandstand and auditorium, to be built o the sea at the Princess Gardens. A premi will probably be offered for the most suita designed building, and it is estimated that cost of the whole scheme will be ab £20,000. Accommodation will be provided over 3,000 people.

Layout of Market-square, Nottingham.

The *Nottingham Journal* is promoting competition for the layout and treatment Market Square, Nottingham, and a prize £100 is offered for the best scheme submitt on or before Saturday, October 15. The co petition is open to all, and entrants are vited to send in sketches in perspective well as plans. Models will also be welcom There is no entrance fee. The plans will f be submitted to a committee consisting of President of the Nottingham and Derby Ar tectural Society (Mr. J. Woollatt) and Immediate Past President (Mr. H. A. D man), Mr. W. W. Gregory, F.R.I.B. Mr. J. Else, R.B.S., principal of School of Art, and the Editor of the *Notti ham Journal*, who will sort out those desi which are technically impracticable, and remainder will be submitted to Sir Ed Lutyens, R.A., who has been appoin assessor.

Further particulars may be obtained f the *Nottingham Journal*, Parliament-str Nottingham.

COMPETITIONS OPEN.

Municipal Buildings and Business Premises, Herne Bay. Premiums: £150, £100 and £50. Professor A. E. Richardson, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., assessor. Apply Clerk to Council, Westminster Bank House, Herne Bay. Deposit of £1 1s. required:	Particulars published in Send "Builder," in d July 8 Oct.
Municipal Buildings, Wimbledon. Premiums: £200, £150 and £75. Mr. H. V. Ashley, F.R.I.B.A., assessor. Apply Mr. Herbert Emerson Smith, LL.B., Town Clerk. Deposit of £2 2s. required:	July 15 Nov.

MEETINGS

Friday, *September* 23.

Institution of Municipal and County E neers.—South Midland District Meeting. the Building Research Station, Garston, Watford. 11 a.m.

Saturday, *September* 24.

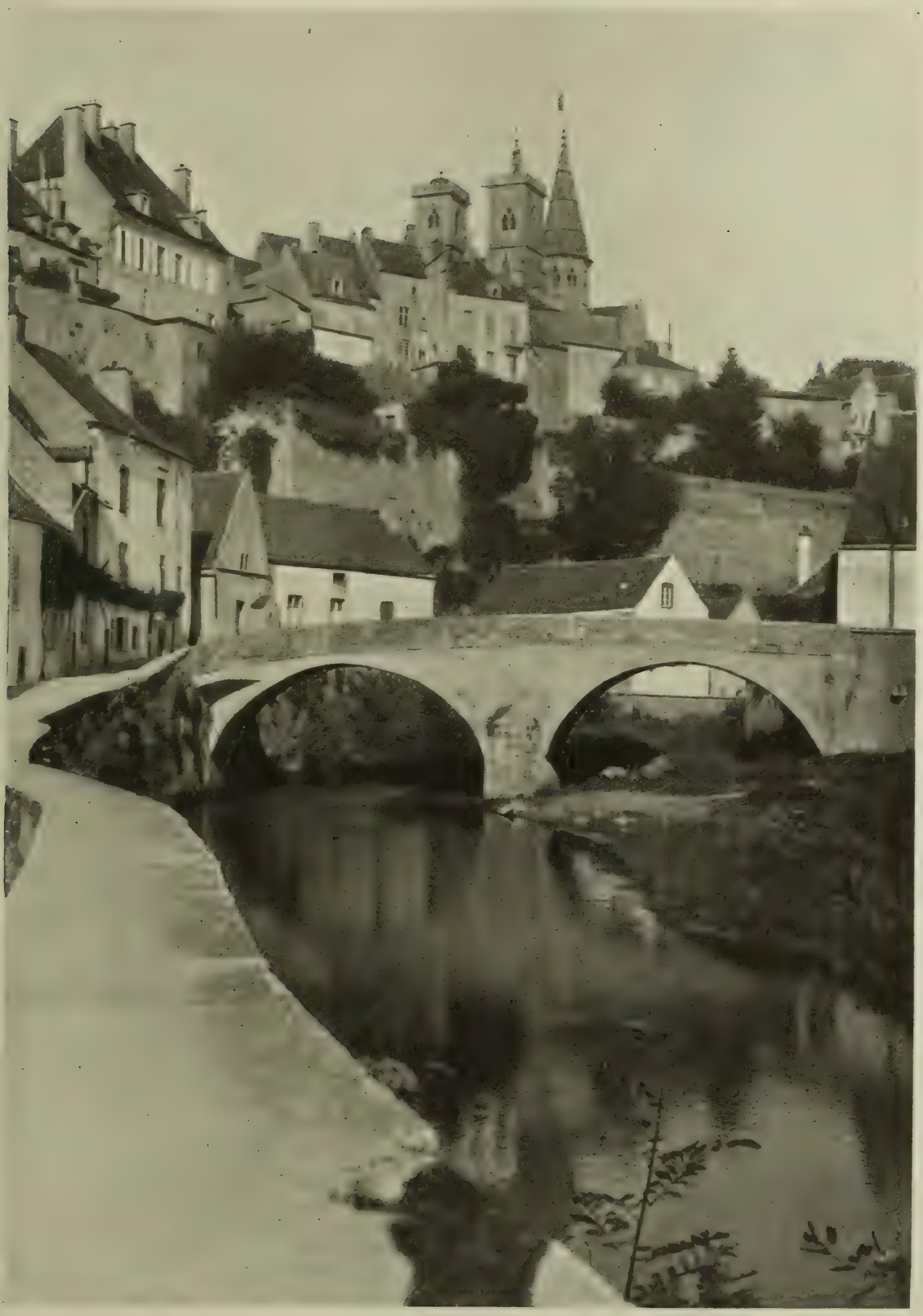
Association of Architects, Surveyors, Technical Assistants.—Visit to M Carreras New Building, Mornington-cres N.W. Meet at site at 2.30 p.m.

Royal Archæological Institute.—Aut Meeting. At Canterbury. Leave Vi 10.15 a.m.

Institution of Municipal and County neers.—Meeting of South-Eastern Dis At Herne Bay. 11 a.m.

Town Planning Tour in Scotland.

Members of the Garden Cities and Planning Association, who are making this autumn in the North of Englan Scotland, have visited the Roman w Hexham. On Monday they went to gow, and a conference was opened i evening on Regional and Town-Plannir velopment in Scotland, by Mr. B. S. roe. As compared with England, Sc is far behind in town planning. Whe England 373 local authorities have planning schemes in hand, covering acreage of nearly 3,000,000, Scotland, date, has only two. Glasgow has be scribed as a model of local governme of municipal experiments, and the m of the Garden Cities party visited on M some of the 14,000 one-roomed tenem



The Bridge at Semur.

READY-MADE HOUSES

By JOHN ANGUS.

A few days ago I came across, in a provincial paper, a whole page devoted to housing and new houses. I counted 40 advertisements of "superior" houses to be erected on various estates in the neighbourhood. All the advertisements included the name of the builder to whom application should be made, and most of them were accompanied by illustrations. With one single exception they expressed all the faults of the cheap villa residence, and the ultimate horror of the meanness of mean streets. The exception, advertised by a limited company, had the appearance of having received the attentions of an architect. It was free from the usual paraphernalia of the builders' houses—fussy gables, barge boards, sham half-timbered work and the fret-work verandah—and some sense of proportion had been secured in the windows.

There was a theory, submitted by many writers, that post-war architecture was to be lean, straightforward building, with no nonsense about it. It was to be a rational expression of certain facts: we were poor, costs of labour and materials were high—so high, in fact, that a dole was granted by the State to help us to build a house. (Incidentally, this is a better argument, and it is certainly resented less, than the one which seeks to prove that a national love for vulgar display was eradicated by a European war.) Judging by these illustrations, the houses are as disappointing architecturally as those we were accustomed to in pre-war days. And the amazing thing is that the negative effects of poverty have not produced the architectural virtues. The point is significant, and contains a fascination. Can it be that the builder is using the subsidy to keep alive what Professor Reilly calls the "fly-blown philacteries of dead ornament"? Or is it that the builder can still supply his full repertoire of effects at a lower price than the simpler and plainer building? One feels like adding "sound, honest building," but this would be to confuse the issue. There is no finality to this subject unless there is a comparison of equal things. It is the popular fiction that the house designed by the architect is expensive, not because it is built of better materials, but because it is designed. Looking at these illustrations, one might be pardoned thinking that he would be a poor architect who could not make an excellent living if he received as his fees the value of the silly ornament that could be scrapped with advantage.

If we attempt to compare equal things—value for money in materials and workmanship—I have said that the question will never be settled. Nor do I think it can be in the builders' interest to have it settled. I may be wrong, but I rather fancy, human nature being what it is, that I should be a poor builder if I could not make at least 15 per cent. more profit building for myself than under a contract to an architect. The absence of competition, in the first instance; the privilege of using my materials, instead of the necessity to supply certain materials, must be important items in pounds, shillings and pence. I frankly confess that I might even be guilty of harbouring the thought that I also would encourage the belief that the architect was a luxury. In this connection a builder told me that he did not like the plain mouldings of a certain architect: nevertheless, he built a replica of the house from the architect's drawings and sold it for £200 more than the cost of the architect's house.

I have never been able to follow the arguments of those who have likened the architect to the bespoke tailor, and the builder to the manufacturer of ready-made suits. I know when a suit is cheap and nasty, but I am certain that the houses I am discussing are not cheap enough even if they are nasty. The well-tailored suit of good cloth is an accepted specification, and it has been applied to the architect's house. I suggest that it is possible to have a well-tailored house of mediocre materials, and that this is what the builder does not provide. After all, there must be some sense of proportion in values and qualities of materials. Everyone in these days cannot afford the best materials, even if, as is generally admitted, the cheaper article is inferior. If the architect will only work with the best materials (an assumption which I do not think is correct), then it remains for the builder to exploit the market in cheap materials, ugly buildings, and high prices. I have no actual knowledge that the houses I am discussing are dear; my reason for thinking so is that they carry far too much unnecessary ornamentation to be cheap. There is no attempt to get worthy results out of poor materials by what Mr. Charles Marriott calls "sheer rightness of design without the relief of ornament." To this extent the houses are both expensive and tawdry, apart from any questions of weak foundations, undersized scantlings, or unseasoned wood.

Mr. Lewis Mumford, writing about American houses, says: "the great mass of moderate houses are no longer framed for some definite site and some definite occupants; they are manufactured for a blind market." . . . "The chief thing needful for the full enjoyment of this architecture is a standardised people. . . . The manufactured house is set in the midst of manufactured environment. The quality of this environment calls for satire rather than description." Mr. Mumford, I think, is right in more senses than one in his reference to the "blind" market.

To me it appears an absurd statement that the builder provides houses that people want because the architect is unable to do so. To put it otherwise, the builder can supply me with a ready-made house that will fit me better than if I had it designed to suit my own requirements. The idea is absurd.

Either civilisation has stamped us in a mould or we are too lazy to use our common sense. We have one view to the North all week and another view to the South on Sunday. If we are lucky enough to live on the other side of the street we shall have the sun at breakfast all the week. That is how we live: the builder and the position of the kitchen settle that for us. One may as well be frank about what people want: they want a cheap house and they think they are getting it.

The houses on the page before me are all for sale. It is not a question, therefore, of providing ready-made houses on the hire-purchase system. The purchasers obviously have the money to obtain some of the desirable things in a house other than mere cheapness. The combination of circumstances responsible for this mass production of ugly dwellings is easily understood and difficult to remedy. The solution might come through the architect if there were unanimity about the diagnosis of the disease. The body of gentlemen responsible for that entertaining book, "Architecture, a Profession or an Art," have now had ample opportunity to view the results of their sophistry. In their efforts to prove that the architect should not be legalised, they trusted implicitly in the latent capacity of the people for good architecture. Craftsmanship and vernacular building formed the essence of all good architecture in the past as it would in the future. Unfortunately they seem to have confused the moderating influence of the mind with dexterity in the use of a particular tool.

The facile generalisation that the whole structure of industrialism is wrong is now submitted as an excuse for our dreary efforts in housing, but the fact remains that these architects accepted a correct theory and refused to see it in practice. They refused to see that the builder was the nearest in kin to the direct line of craftsmen responsible for our traditional form of building. To this extent, therefore, we have a vernacular building of sorts, and heaven knows it is nothing to be proud of. Lack of discipline in the mind and the machine has outstripped the discipline of the hand.

Apparently architects are precluded from becoming builders. Standing, as they do, between the builder and an unbelieving world, they have no stock of "desirable houses" to prove their case up to the hilt. The position reminds one of Mr. Chesterton's observation upon public taste: "When they walk behind the brass of the Salvation Army band instead of listening to harmonies in Queen's Hall, it is always assumed that they prefer bad music. But it may be merely that they prefer military music, music marching down the open street, and if Dan Godfrey's band could be smitten with salvation and lead them they would like them even better." One could wish that architects could be smitten in the same way rather than that they should spend their time in scolding a nation for its decadent architectural taste. Architects have a pleasant method of explaining ugliness by saying that the public is not sufficiently educated in architecture. This is true, of course, but it would be much truer if education could be taken to mean common sense. I am not an architect, but I feel I should understand more about taste, in its relation to opportunity and the purse, if an architect were to write every one of these for builders and undertake to re-design their houses. He would take for his fees the value of the discarded ornament. The replies would shed some light upon domestic architecture in its relation to the people.

A ROUND CHURCH IN HEREFORDSHIRE

As the result of excavations which have been carried out by Mr. G. H. Jack, the county surveyor of Herefordshire, the foundations of a round church of the type of the Temple, and buildings such as those at Cambridge, Northampton, and Ludlow, have been discovered at Garway, a little village on the border of Monmouthshire and Herefordshire 11 miles west of Ross. These foundations join up to a curiously carved Norman archway between the chancel and nave of the existing church, which dates from the 14th century. The church, as it now stands, substantially as it must have appeared in the early 14th century, says *The Times*. It is composed of a nave with west door, a chancel with square end, and a south chapel to the latter. The earliest portion is the chancel arch. This arch is of three orders with Norman detail, the soffit of the inner one having unusual treatment. The south chapel is entered from the chancel through two arches, supported by massive cluster and banded columns, dating from about 120 The nave apparently dates from the early 14 century, possibly after the Knights Hospitallers took over the property. It is shown being within a few inches of the same length as the chancel.

The present nave is built entirely with the earlier round building, hence its small dimensions. It would seem probable that the reconstruction took place on the taking over of the buildings by the Knights Hospitall and that in the interval or before, the nave had become ruinous. It had been necessary in 1313, to effect considerable repairs to the tiled roof of the chancel. At the same time the pigeon house is reported as being broken down, hence its rebuilding in 1325, from which it may be inferred that the building had been allowed to fall into considerable disrepair. The discovery of the round nave accounts for the position of the tower. The tower originally lay entirely detached, outside the nave, on a line through the north west angle of the present nave. In this position it would have left the west doorway and the circular nave entirely unobstructed. The discovery brings the number of round churches existing, or known to have existed, in this country to 12, those built by the Templars numbering six.

CORRESPONDENCE

[While we are glad to publish letters on professional and other matters of interest to our readers, it must be understood that we do not necessarily endorse the remarks of correspondents, who will oblige us if they will express their views as briefly as possible.]

Sir John Simpson and the R.I.B.A.

Sir,—In reference to Sir John Simpson's letter and your editorial note in your issue of September 9, it has for some time been felt that the Institute should be represented on the Council of the British School at Rome by someone who is actively working on our Board of Architectural Education, and that the proper thing for the Council to do is to nominate the Chairman of our Board during his term of office to represent the R.I.B.A. on the Council of the British School at Rome. Consequently, when my Council was informed recently that Sir John Simpson's term of office had expired, it was decided to put the new policy into effect and nominate Mr. Fletcher, the new Chairman of our Board.

I need hardly add that there was not and never could have been in the mind of any member of the Council a thought of acting in any way with discourtesy to Sir John Simpson.

Appended to this letter is a copy of the letter which was sent to Sir John Simpson after the Council meeting at which the matter was settled.—Yours faithfully,

Ian MacAlister,
Secretary, R.I.B.A.

[*Letter Referred to above.*]

July 22, 1927.

British School at Rome.

My Dear Simpson,—The Council have just been informed that your term of office as one of the two representatives of the R.I.B.A. on the Council of the British School at Rome terminated in June. The Council have asked me to convey to you their very cordial thanks for all the valuable work that you have done in this connection during the exceptionally long period of your appointment. It is, I think, no less than 16 years since you first undertook this duty for the R.I.B.A.

You will, I am sure, be interested to know that in order to ensure the maintenance of close touch between the Board of Architectural Education and the British School at Rome, the Council have appointed as your successor Mr. Henry M. Fletcher, the new Chairman of the Board, so that you will know that the work you have done in the past will be in good hands.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,
(Sgd.) Ian MacAlister,
Secretary.

Sir John W. Simpson, K.B.E.

The Porch of the Temple Church, London.

Sir,—I think I may be able to throw some light on the matter to which Mr. Davidson refers in the letter you published on September 9, and I think I shall be showing no discourtesy to the Benchers of the Middle Temple if I refer to the fact that this Society was consulted by them, and thereafter caused a report to be made on the porch by Mr. William Weir, whose work in connection with ancient buildings is well known to your readers and admired by many of them.

In his report, which was considered and approved by my Committee, Mr. Weir recommended the cleaning and treatment of the stone, but no renewal. Later the Society was informed by members and strangers that the arches and other stones were being removed from the porch, so that new stones might be set instead. There is doubt that any of the masonry which was to be seen in the porch immediately before the present work was undertaken was original. But while doubt remained, this Society felt that there should be no renewal of stonework, particularly as it was of opinion that this was structurally unnecessary.

During the work I made a careful examination of the masonry and the jointing of the beds, etc., and the memorandum I made at the time—a week or so ago—may be of interest to Mr. Davidson and your readers. I therefor attach it as it was written, for you to print if you think it worth while.

A. R. Powys.
Secretary.

Temple Church.

The Porch.

September 2, 1927.

I visited the porch of the Temple Church to-day at the request of two members of the Middle Temple. I climbed on to the scaffolding beneath the west arch of the porch and examined the exposed portions of the beds and joints of the stones which have not yet been removed. These were worked with a tooth drag in a manner unlike any thirteenth century work I have seen. Similarly I examined the under part of the east capitals of the north and south arches of the porch and found them worked in a like manner.

The jamb stones beneath these capitals with the shafts have been cut back to within an inch or two of the back of these stones. These jamb stones were bedded in Roman cement, and where tooling was visible it was of a similar nature to that described above, except that it showed some preliminary chiseling. I noticed but one stone which I felt was original work, and this was in the heart of the wall behind the carved jambstones on the south of the west doorway of the church. I examined as closely as possible the carved archstones of the west doorway and I felt that none of this carving was left unspoiled from the mediaeval craftsmen—indeed, my impression was that this was modern work of the 1840's.

R.I.B.A.

ELECTION OF MEMBERS.

Associates who are eligible and desirous of transferring to the Fellowship class, are reminded that if they wish to take advantage of the election to take place on December 5, 1927, they should send the necessary nomination forms to the Secretary, R.I.B.A., not later than October 1, 1927.

LICENTIATES AND THE FELLOWSHIP.

The attention of Licentiates is called to the provisions of Section IV., Clause 4 (b) and (cii), of the Supplemental Charter of 1925. Licentiates who are eligible and desirous of transferring to the Fellowship can obtain full particulars on application to the Secretary, R.I.B.A., stating the clause under which they propose to apply for nomination.

R.I.B.A. KALENDAR, 1927-28.

The Kalendar for the coming session is now in course of preparation. Change of address, etc., should be notified to the Secretary, R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit-street, W.1, as soon as possible.

The President R.I.B.A. has been elected an honorary member of the Associazione Artistica Fra I Cultori di Architettura, Rome.



House at Holmbury St. Mary: Staircase.

Mr. Oliver Hill, Architect

[Note.—The centre post is from an old windmill.]

K

ARCHITECTURE IN DALMATIA.—III

By MARTIN S. BRIGGS, F.R.I.B.A.

After a surfeit of architectural sightseeing in the interesting towns of northern Dalmatia, one arrives at Ragusa with the determination to spend some of one's time, at any rate, in resting. But though the sunshine and the semi-tropical vegetation of that wonderful little city provide the right surroundings for rest, the place is so full of historical associations and architectural remains that it is impossible to idle all the time away. Here one is a long way from England, almost in the latitude of Rome, yet much further in hours of travelling, and over the hills behind the town one comes in a few miles to villages with minarets and mosques which were Turkish fifty years ago, and are still largely Turkish in character. But Ragusa itself is almost pure Venetian, yet Venetian with a difference, that difference being due to Hungarian influence from the north and more exotic influences from remoter quarters.

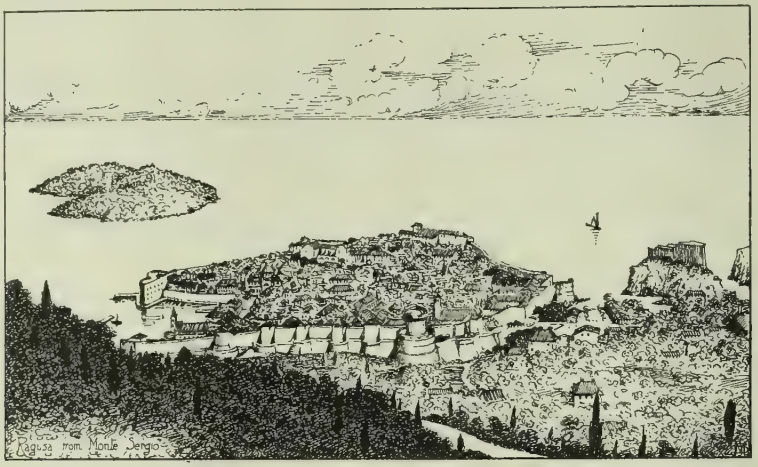


Fig. 10.—**The fortified town of Ragusa.**
Drawn by Mr. M. S. Briggs.

The little town, for it is comparatively small though it looms so large in history, stands on the most fertile strip of the Dalmatian coast, surrounded by cypresses and tamarisks and olives. Roses bloom there all the year round, and orange trees flourish in the cloisters of the Franciscan and Dominican monasteries. It was founded by refugees from the neighbouring Greek colony of Epidaurus (now occupied by the village of Ragusavecchia) in 639, the same year in which the inhabitants of Salona flocked into the fortified palace of Spalato. From that remote date up to the time of Napoleon it maintained a more or less independent existence, sometimes paying tribute to the successive rulers of Dalmatia, whose diversity makes the history of that province so complicated, sometimes forming part of the Dalmatian territory, but at intervals practically—and from 1420 literally—independent. From 1420 to 1815 it had its own ruler and its ambassadors at foreign courts, as the Republic of Ragusa, more powerful than those other tiny principalities—San Marino, Monaco, and Andorra—which for centuries resisted the great nations around them.

My sketch (fig. 10), made on a sunny April morning from the steep wooded slopes of Monte Sergio, that rise behind the town, is intended to show that Ragusa (or "Dubrovnik," as it is now officially known in the Slavonic tongue) is "one of Nature's fortresses," as Luigi Villari describes it in the excellent English history of the republic that Messrs. Dent published in 1904. At first it did not extend beyond the line of its one broad street, the Corso, which up to the middle ages was a ditch separating the old town from the suburbs on the landward side. On the left of my sketch appears the campanile of the Dominican convent, and on the right—just behind the great round tower—the campanile of the Franciscan convent. These two convents guarded the two main gates of the city on east and west respectively—the Porta Ploce and the Porta Pila—and it was the duty of the stalwart friars to defend them. Then the walls were extended beyond the ditch on the land side, so that the suburbs were included and the two convents were enclosed within the city. With the exception of Carcassonne, I have seen no city that better preserves its mediæval fortified aspect.

Up to fairly recent times, the little harbour on the left of my sketch served the needs of the town, and the small vessels that ply to Ragusavecchia still embark their passengers there, but the new port at Gravosa—some three miles to the west—deals with modern shipping, and there is situated the railway-station. I have hardly mentioned railways in these articles, because the traveller from Western Europe naturally arrives at Spalato or Gravosa by boat, but there are railways from both places that finally reach the central European trunk-lines at Belgrade, after a long journey through the mountains of Bosnia and Serbia.

Because of the town's compact plan within fortifications, the historic architecture lies within a small area and can be studied with the minimum of exertion. It is equally compact in point of date, for practically all the buildings of importance were erected between 1306 and 1464. The exceptions are the beautiful little Renaissance church of S. Salvatore, erected in 1520 to mark the gratitude of the citizens for their deliverance from a serious earthquake, and four large Baroque churches—including the cathedral—which replaced earlier buildings destroyed in subsequent earthquakes during the seventeenth century. Within a period of a century and a half, Dalmatian architecture passed through all the transitional stages from Romanesque to Renaissance, whereas in England and France the process took at least double this time. But in Italy Gothic was never the flourishing plant that it became in Western Europe, mainly because Roman tradition never died. So in Dalmatia, with Diocletian's great palace to keep alive the memory of Rome and with Italy just across the sea, we find the Dominican cloister at Ragusa built in the mid-fourteenth century in a style that still retains Romanesque

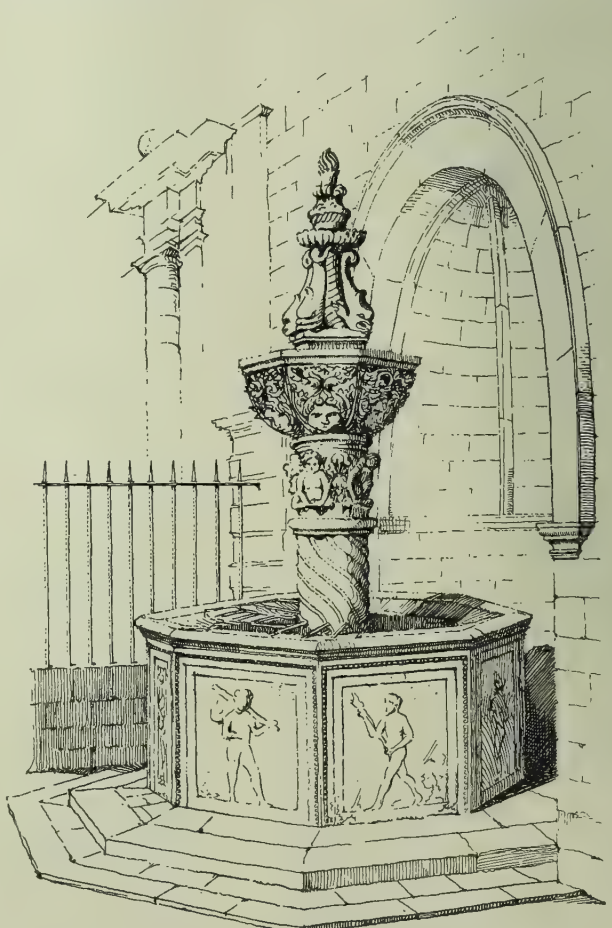


Fig. 11.—**Ragusa. "Onofrio's Fountain" in the Piazza.**
Drawn by Mr. M. S. Briggs.

characteristics, and the Franciscan cloister, thirty years older, might be transitional Romanesque. Other mediæval examples in Ragusa are the Dominican church (1306), of a definitely Italian Gothic type, the Sponza or Custom-house (c. 1312), in characteristically Venetian Gothic, and especially the Rector's Palace, the most famous building in the city. This remarkable design, which in some ways recalls the style of the Palazzo del Comune at Udine, in Veretia, is mainly the work of Onofrio de la Cava, an architect imported from Naples and not—as usually in Dalmatia—from the mother-city of Venice. His work here dates from 1435, and another of his buildings is the curious fountain illustrated in my sketch (fig. 11), a design that one would hesitate to call Gothic.

But Onofrio was closely followed by a herald of the Renaissance, Giorgio Orsini, whom I have already mentioned as the architect of the remarkable barrel-vaulted cathedral there. "Thorns and brambles of the old Gothic art clung to him," writes Sir Thomas Jackson, and yet the arcade of the Rector's Palace at Ragusa shows that when he rebuilt it in 1464 he substituted the round arches of the Renaissance for Onofrio's pointed arches. Fig. 12 illustrates the beautiful west portal of the Church of the Dance at Ragusa (1457). No architect visiting Ragusa should fail to see this charming example of Venetian Gothic, decorating the chapel of a pauper cemetery, and finely situated on the cliff just outside the Porta Pila.

Dalmatia is singularly deficient in monuments of the middle Renaissance, for the discovery of the Cape route in the sixteenth century put an end to much of her prosperity, and the conquests of the Turks had a like effect. Except for the little chapel of S. Salvatore at Ragusa (1520-36) in an early Renaissance style, and more developed work at Zara and Lesina by Sanmicheli, as well as the Loggia at Sebenico already mentioned, there are few buildings of note till we reach the latter half of the seventeenth century, when we find three large Baroque churches

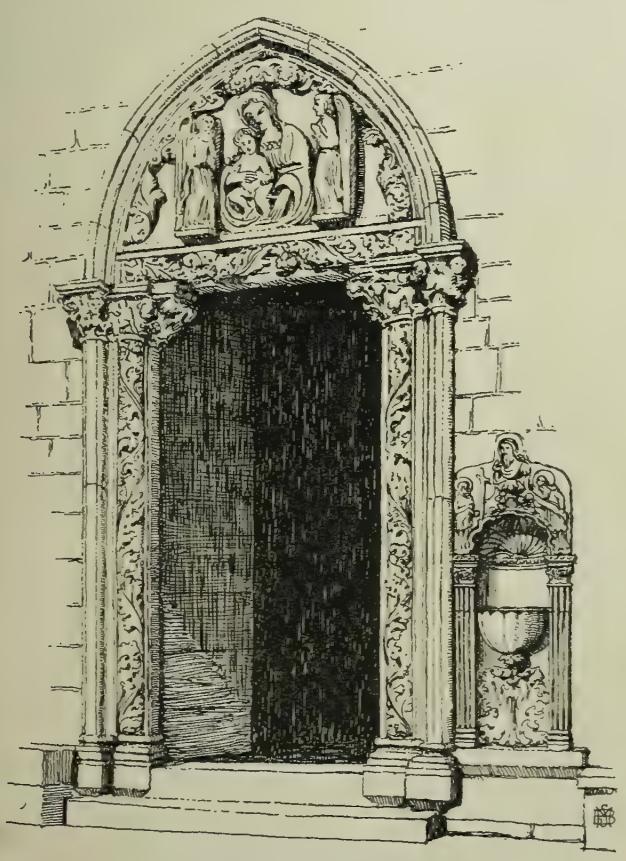


Fig. 12.—Ragusa. Chiesa delle Dance, 1457.
Drawn by Mr. M. S. Briggs.



Photo: M. S. B

Fig. 13.—Street scene in Trebinje (Herzegovina).

—the cathedral, the Jesuit church, and S. Biagio—and the smaller church of the Rosary, all in Ragusa. These buildings follow the standard type of Italian Baroque, displaying little of the frisky attractiveness of minor Baroque buildings in Southern Italy. It may be added that Ragusa employs an inspector or adviser to watch over her architectural treasures, and that he gave me several instances of vandalism prevented by his care and foresight.

A few miles away, along a coastline of great beauty, lies the little town of Ragusa-vecchia, where the famous Yugoslav sculptor, Mestrovitch—now well known in this country—has erected a remarkable mausoleum in memory of a wealthy family of local shipowners. It is almost the last word in sculptural expression, and may be compared with his striking effigy of King Peter over the Porta Pila at Ragusa.

Having seen the short list of monuments that I have enumerated, and having allowed himself the luxury of absorbing the atmosphere of one of the most fascinating little towns on the Mediterranean, the architectural tourist might follow my example in visiting at least one of the Turkish towns that lie in the former provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Serajevo, where the Great War was started, is the most important, but involves a long railway journey; Mostar is also some distance away, but Trebinje is less than an hour's motor drive from Ragusa. Here, on market day, one can see mosques and minarets in use (fig. 13), and a great variety of native costumes, including real veiled women and real Turkish girls in baggy trousers—a source of great joy to visitors. But the most remarkable excursion during my own short tour was the drive from Ragusa to Cettinje, in Montenegro, and back, nearly 100 miles each way. Cettinje itself is now a semi-deserted village, and can never have been more than a Gilbertian sort of capital, but Carraro is interesting; its noble harbour recalls a Norwegian fiord, and the marvellously engineered road rising from sea level some 4,000 ft. in thirty-seven hair-pin bends, and commanding grand views of the snow-clad Albanian Alps from its summit, affords an excellent antidote for any architect who has had an overdose of sketching and measuring.

(Concluded.)

Forthcoming Books.

Messrs. Batsford's Autumn List includes "Little Known Towns of Spain," by Vernon Howe Bailey, an example of facsimile colour printing from watercolours, with several drawings; "The Art of Pen Drawing," by G. M. Ellwood, with numerous illustrations of artists' work, and "Composition," an analysis of the principles of pictorial design, by Cyril Pearce, of the Art section of Reading University (these two works are in the "Practical Drawing" series); "Figure Construction," a brief treatise on drawing the human figure by Alon Bement; "Applied Art," a manual on graphic expression in handicrafts; the first volume of the new series of "The Artworkers' Studio," illustrating decorative art in colour; and the autumn issue of "Old Master Drawings," edited by Dr. K. T. Parker.

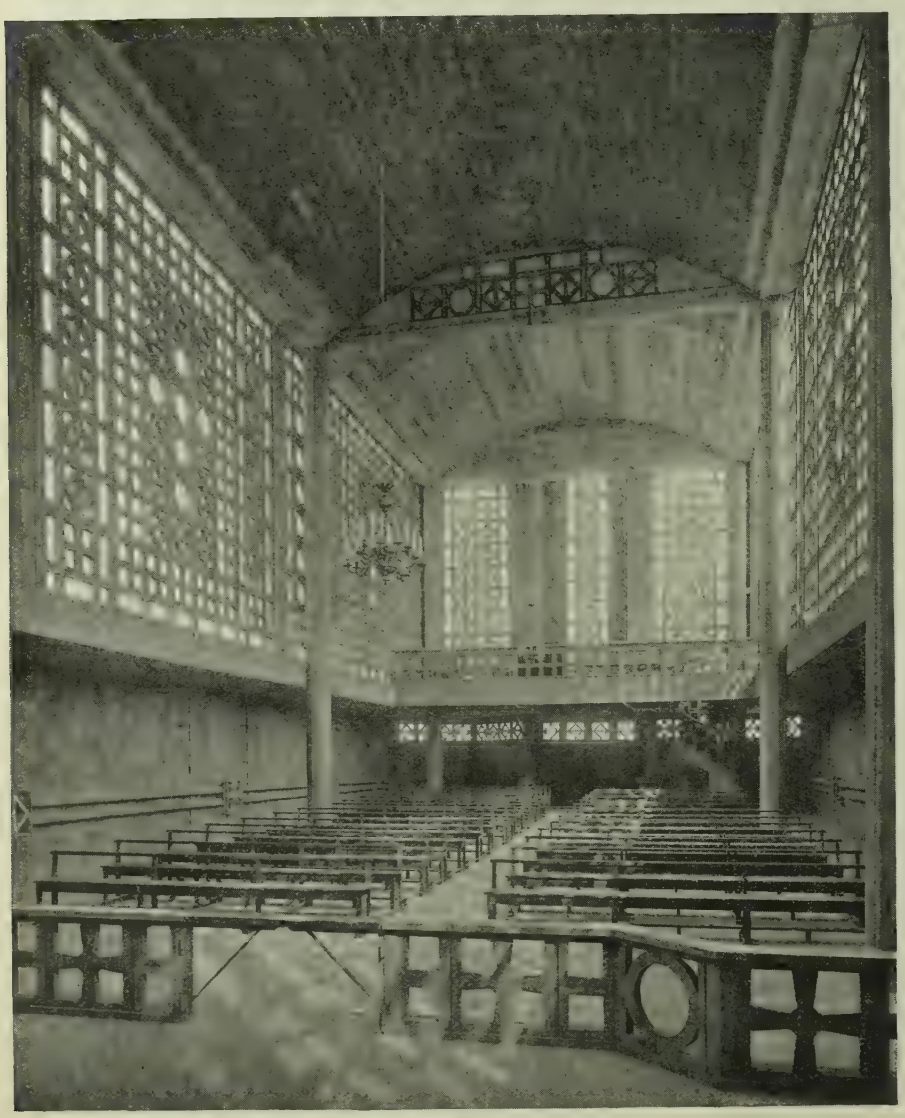
On the architectural side their announcements include a Record of the Life and Work of Raffles Davison, edited by Maurice E. Webb, F.R.I.B.A., and Herbert Wigglesworth, F.R.I.B.A.; Mr. W. H. Godfrey, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., contributes "The Story of Architecture in England," Part I. The Period of Church Building; Mr. Arthur Stratton, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., of London University, has prepared a series of practical diagrams on "The Styles of English Architecture"; and the present series of the Historical Architecture Library is completed by the issue of the late W. J. Anderson's "The Architecture of the Renaissance in Italy," also revised by Mr. Stratton.

A REINFORCED CONCRETE CHURCH

The new church at Montmagny, near Paris, has been erected to the design of Messrs. A. & G. Perret, the well-known French architects, whose reinforced concrete work has been the subject of much comment in architectural circles throughout the world. This new church has a length of 118 ft. and a width of 42 ft. 8 in. by a height of 42 ft. The tower rises to a height of 104 ft. In plan, the nave is very wide—practically the whole width of the church—the two narrow aisles being about 14 ft. high only; this is shown in the interior view.

The side walls of the nave, above the aisles, each consists of four reinforced concrete columns, the spaces between which are filled with tracery work in concrete, the pattern being formed of squares, crosses, circles, and triangles. These shapes are uniform in size, and by this means it was possible to use the moulds repeatedly and thus keep down the cost without producing a monotonous repetition of pattern.

The principal roof comprises a reinforced concrete vault on which is built first a hollow-brick vault and finally a layer of cement mortar provided with expansion joints. The total cost of the building complete, including heating apparatus, electric light fittings, altars, fonts, and furniture, was the remarkably small sum of £2,600, reckoning rate of exchange as £1 equals 125 francs.



Reinforced Concrete Church at Montmagny.

MM. A. and G. Perret, Architects.

SCHOOLS OF ARCHITECTURE & TECHNOLOGY

The Bartlett School of Architecture.

The Bartlett School of Architecture, including the Department of Town Planning, at University College, Gower-street, W.C., opens for the session 1927-28 on October 3. The study of architecture comprehends so many subjects and is so general in its application that it is essential for candidates to have received a liberal education before taking up this special work. To assist the student at the outset of his career, a curriculum has been arranged by Principal Professor A. E. Richardson, F.R.I.B.A., not only to ensure training on a systematic basis, but also to obviate as far as possible, the inevitable hiatus that occurs between ordinary school education and academic study. It is recognised that building is as much an art as it is a science, and that architects are artists who need to grasp not only the realities of the factors governing their work, but also the technique associated with each particular branch of it. An architect more than any other artist should be instructed to associate his work with the conditions of modern life; he must be familiar with the underlying principles of the sister arts of painting and sculpture. His knowledge of building should be based upon a close appreciation of history, tradition, and research; moreover, regarding the scientific aspect of his profession, he must be guided to regard construction as being organic and functional and not a separate and independent theory. The whole of the first term is devoted to encouraging appreciative interest towards building on the part of the student, and to showing by the close correlation of lectures and studio work how one branch is interdependent on another. By the time the student reaches the second year, he is ready to undertake simple essays in historical design combined with subjects in which prominence is given to construction. These studies widen the student's previous acquaintance with the architecture of ancient civilisations and extend to the Renaissance and modern times. During the third year students taking the certificate course qualifying for exemption from the intermediate examination of the R.I.B.A. concentrate mainly on design and constructional subjects, and prepare a specified number of designs combining construction with requirements likely to be encountered in modern practice. Work during the fourth and fifth years is confined to courses specially arranged for students taking the degree and diploma courses as well as for those students who elect to enter for the prizes offered by the R.I.B.A. and other bodies. Full particulars of the School may be obtained from the Secretary, University College, W.C.

Details are also available from the same source of a series of lectures and courses under the direction of the Bartlett School. Professor R. Elsey Smith, F.R.I.B.A., will lecture on "The London Building Acts as Affecting the Practising Architect"; Professor A. E. Richardson, F.R.I.B.A., will conduct an *atelier* for the study of advanced architectural design and will also supervise the evening courses on "The Design and Construction of Modern Buildings."

City and Guilds of London Institute.

The City and Guilds of London Institute was founded in 1878, incorporated under the Companies Acts in 1880, and received the grant of a Royal Charter by Her late Majesty Queen Victoria in 1900. It is an association of the Corporation and Livery Companies of the City of London instituted "for the purposes of all such branches of Science and the Fine Arts as benefit or are of use to or may benefit or be of use to productive and technical industries especially and to commerce and industry generally or any branch thereof and for the utilisation of such means as will promote the several exclusive purposes aforesaid." The operations of the Institute are divided broadly into three branches: (1) The City and Guilds (Engineering) College; (2) The City and Guilds South London Technical Art School; (3) The Department of Technology of the Institute. Amongst the technical subjects taught are brickwork, builders' quantities, cabinet-making, carpentery and joinery, heating and ventilating engineering, masonry, plasterers' work, plumbers and allied sanitary engineering and structural engineering. Full details may be obtained from the Superintendent, Department of Technology, City and Guilds of London Institute, 29, Roland-gardens, London, S.W.

Town Planning.

The following town planning progress in England and Wales for the month ended August 31, 1927, is recorded by the Town Planning Department, Ministry of Health.

Preliminary statements approved (Stage BB):—

Lancashire: Colne T.C., Preston T.C. (No. 2).

Preliminary statements submitted (Stage B):—

Yorkshire: York T.C. (Nos. 1a and 2a).

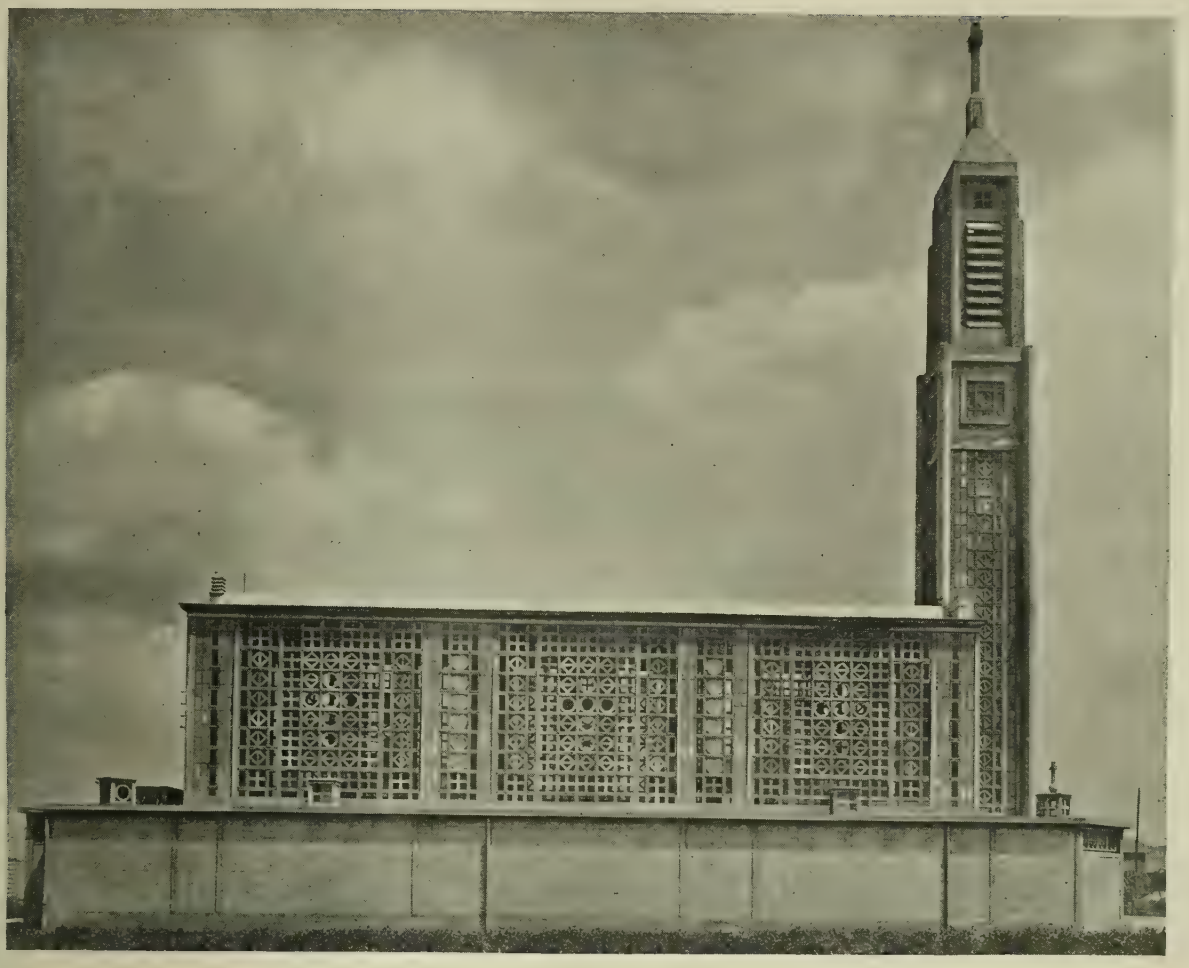
Resolutions received (Stage A):—

Essex: Epping R.D.C.

Gloucester: Bristol T.C. (No. 3), Thornbury R.D.C. (Bristol T.C.).

Lancashire: Chorley R.D.C.

Surrey: Haslemere U.D.C.





Reinforced Concrete Church at Montmagny. MM. A. and G. Perret, Architects.

LEADING CONTENTS

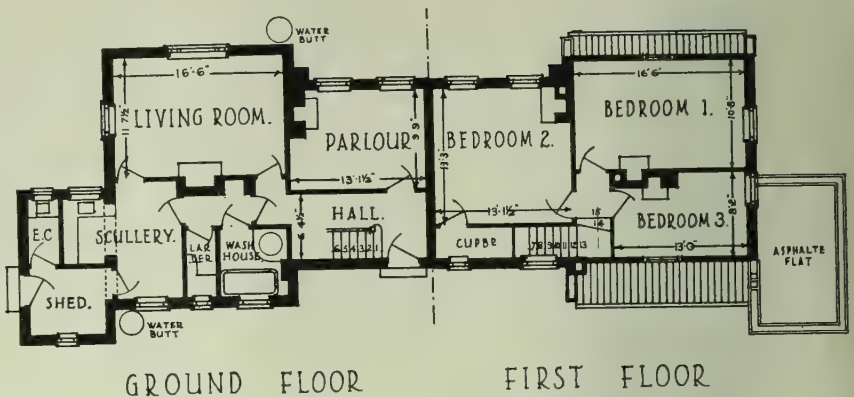
	PAGE
THE PARTHENON	451
NOTES	452
GENERAL NEWS	454
COMPETITION NEWS	454
READY-MADE HOUSES	456
CORRESPONDENCE	457
ARCHITECTURE IN DALMATIA—III.	458
ROYAL ACHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND	470
THE NEW KELVIN HALL OF INDUSTRIES, GLASGOW	472
THE LONDON BUILDING ACTS AND THEIR APPLICATION—XXVIII.	476
ARCHITECTS' AND BUILDERS' INQUIRY BUREAU	477
THE BUILDING TRADE	478
IS "CUBE" A RELIABLE FACTOR?	478
CONTRACTS, COMPETITIONS	481
PROPOSED NEW BUILDINGS AND OTHER WORKS	484
NEW BUILDINGS IN SCOTLAND	486
NEW COMPANIES	488
PATENTS	488
TENDERS	488

ILLUSTRATIONS

Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, London.

The erection of this building, which is situated in Wright's-lane, Kensington, almost adjoining High-street, Kensington Underground Station, is now being continued. The southern half, which contains the board and committee rooms and other administrative accommodation, has been completed for some eighteen months. The Church itself occupies the upper portion of the main block, the Sunday School being on the lower ground floor. While access is given to the Church by means of staircases in the southern half, the two main entrances and the principal staircases will be in the northern section. At the present time approximately half of the Church—though still in skeleton form—is in use as a temporary auditorium. The walling generally of the building is carried out in brick of a warm tone with red quoins round the windows and at the angles. Portland stone is used for the string courses and round the entrances. The main entrance is being somewhat modified from that shown in the illustration.

Mr. Paul Phipps, F.R.I.B.A., is the architect.



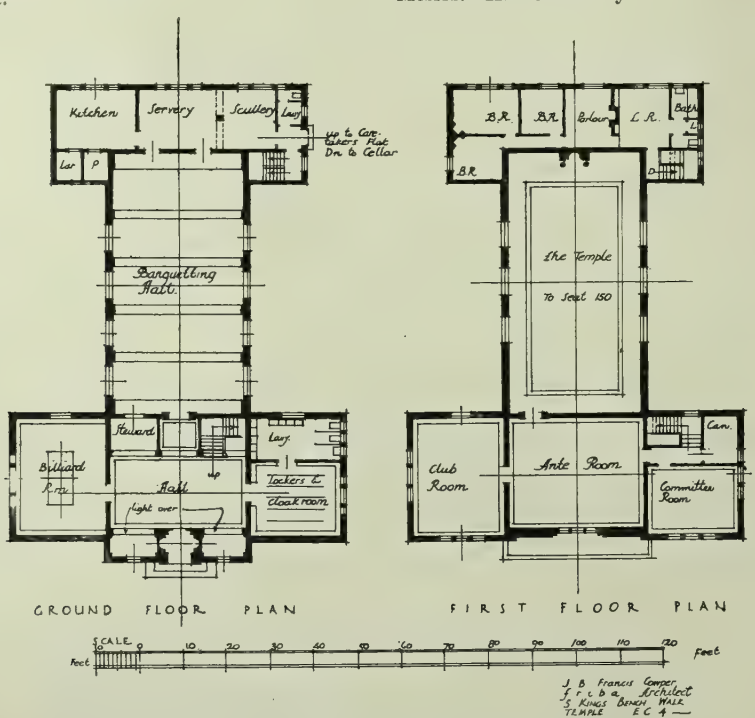
Pair of Cottages at Ranksborough, Rutland.

Mr. H. S. Goodhart-Rendel, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

Proposed Housing Scheme for a London Borough.

The drawings illustrated were prepared with a view to ascertaining the accommodation possible for erecting working-class dwellings upon an existing island site, situated in a congested area. In order to increase the area of the site it was proposed to extend the scheme over an existing street in the rear, thereby providing additional open space around the dwellings. The scheme represents a ten-story building containing 192 separate dwellings of varying accommodation. The building is placed diagonally upon the site in order to give the maximum amount of open space for light and air, garden, and playgrounds. It was also anticipated that with such an arrangement light and air to the adjoining buildings would not be affected to any great extent. The four staircase towers are designed to provide 7 ft. wide stairways separated by a rail and a large lift capable of carrying 15 persons, perambulators and milk floats. An interchange of escape is provided by carrying each staircase to the top of the building, where large open and covered playgrounds would be provided. The lifts would serve alternate floors to avoid frequent stops. The central tower shown would accommodate the smoke stack from the central heating and domestic water boilers, together with water storage tanks.

Messrs. H. Courtenay Constantine and Austin Vernon, F. and A.R.I.B.A., are the architects.



Proposed Masonic Temple, Cowbridge, Glamorgan.

Mr. J. B. F. Cowper, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

Proposed Temple, Cowbridge, Glam.

This building is to be built of brick faced with "reconstructed" stone. It was at first intended to erect the building as shown, but the scheme has been revised. The accommodation shown on the ground-floor plan will first be provided, and the other floor added later. It is hoped to use the building for club purposes and for the Masonic functions of the St. Quentin's Lodge. The building has been planned to leave as much space as possible for tennis-courts and bowling-green.

Mr. J. B. F. Cowper, F.R.I.B.A., is the architect.

National Provincial Bank, Piccadilly.

The original premises of the National Provincial Bank at the corner of Piccadilly and Eagle-place were designed, in conjunction with the flats above, by the late Alfred Waterhouse, R.A., in 1892. At a later date the property immediately in rear of this, facing on to Jermyn-street, was acquired by the bank, and the chambers of the bank were extended through on the upper floors to Jermyn-street as one property, the separate entrance in Jermyn-street being maintained. In 1925, owing to the expansion of their business, the National Provincial Bank wished to extend their premises through to Jermyn-street and make use of the whole of the lower part of the site. The difference of level between Piccadilly and Jermyn-street offered a difficult problem, which was overcome by maintaining the Piccadilly level for the whole of the public space, and by removing the strong rooms and managers' offices, originally on the ground floor in the old part of the bank, and using the whole of the Piccadilly end of the site for public space and clerks. The managers' offices and the Foreign and Securities Departments were transferred to the Jermyn-street end at the same time and a second entrance was given to the public space from Jermyn-street with a large lobby and flight of stairs. At the same time the entrance to the chambers, with its staircase and lift, were maintained, one of the conditions of the alterations being that this could not be removed. By keeping the Piccadilly level for the whole of the public space, a well-lighted lower ground-floor was obtained at the Jermyn-street end for additional clerks' space, and beneath this was placed additional strong room accommodation, connected by a new subway with the strong rooms in the old part of the bank.

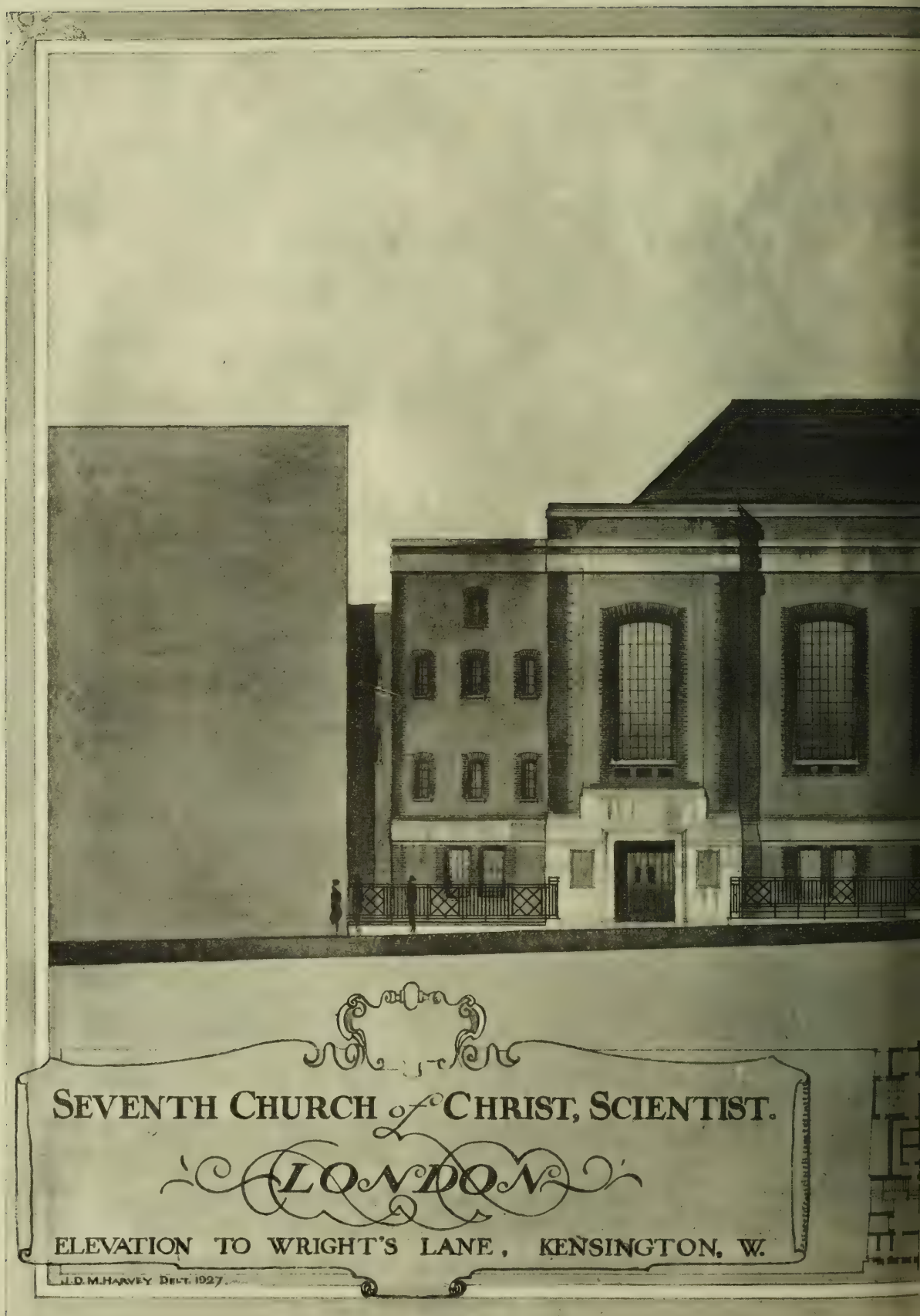
Messrs. Trollope & Colls were the general contractors, and the following were subcontractors:—Redpath Brown & Co., steelwork; British Reinforced Concrete Co., reinforcement; Matthew Hall & Co., plumbing; J. Slater & Co., heating and hot water; Val de Travers, asphalt; Belshaw & Co., electric lighting; Anselm Odling & Sons, marble; J. Gibbons & Co., metal windows; Smith Major & Stevens, lift; Empire Stone Co., staircase;

(*Continued on p. 475.*)



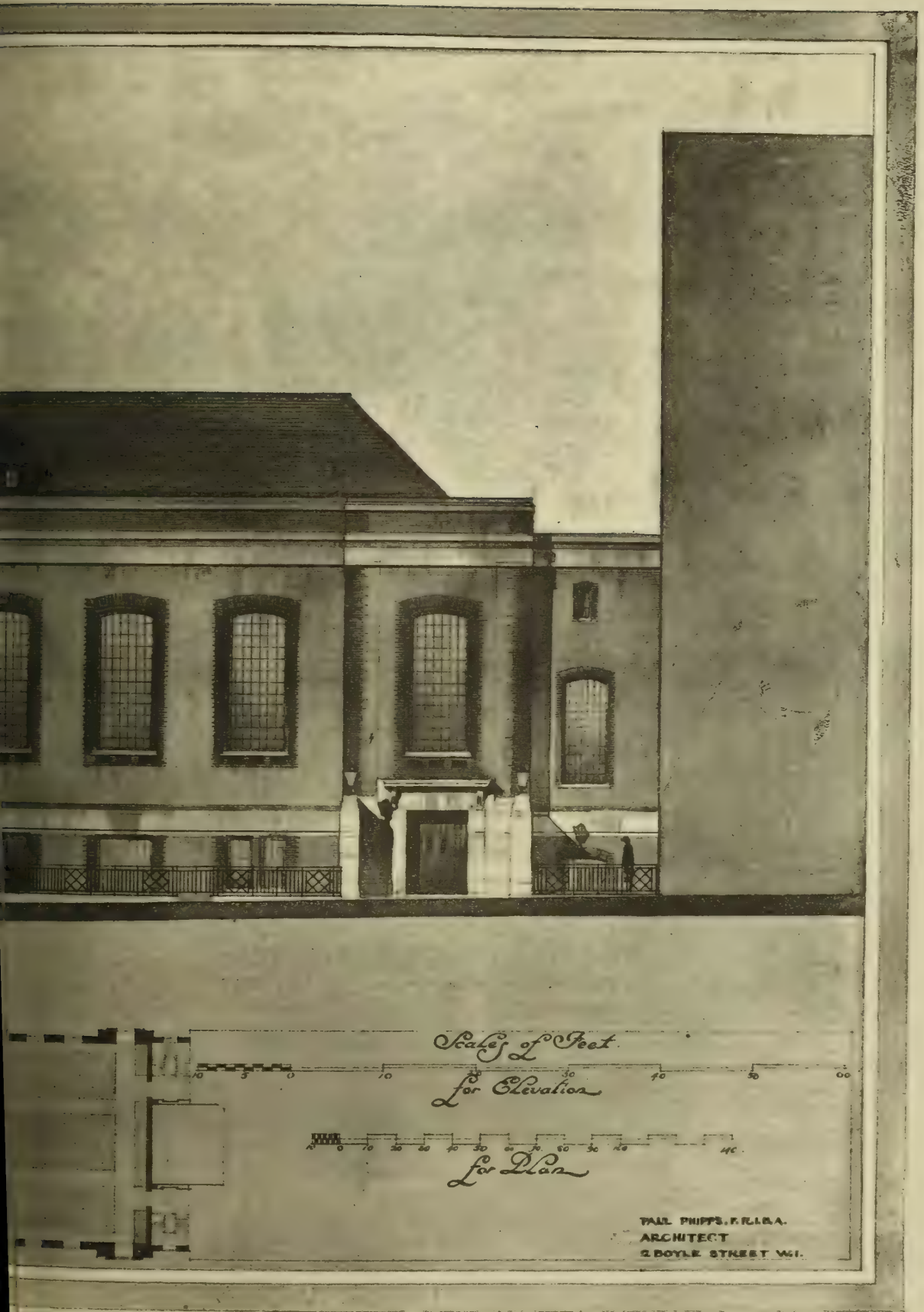
Proposed Masonic Temple, Cowbridge, Glamorgan.

Mr. J. B. F. Cowper, F.R.I.B.A., Architect. (*See plan on page* 462.)



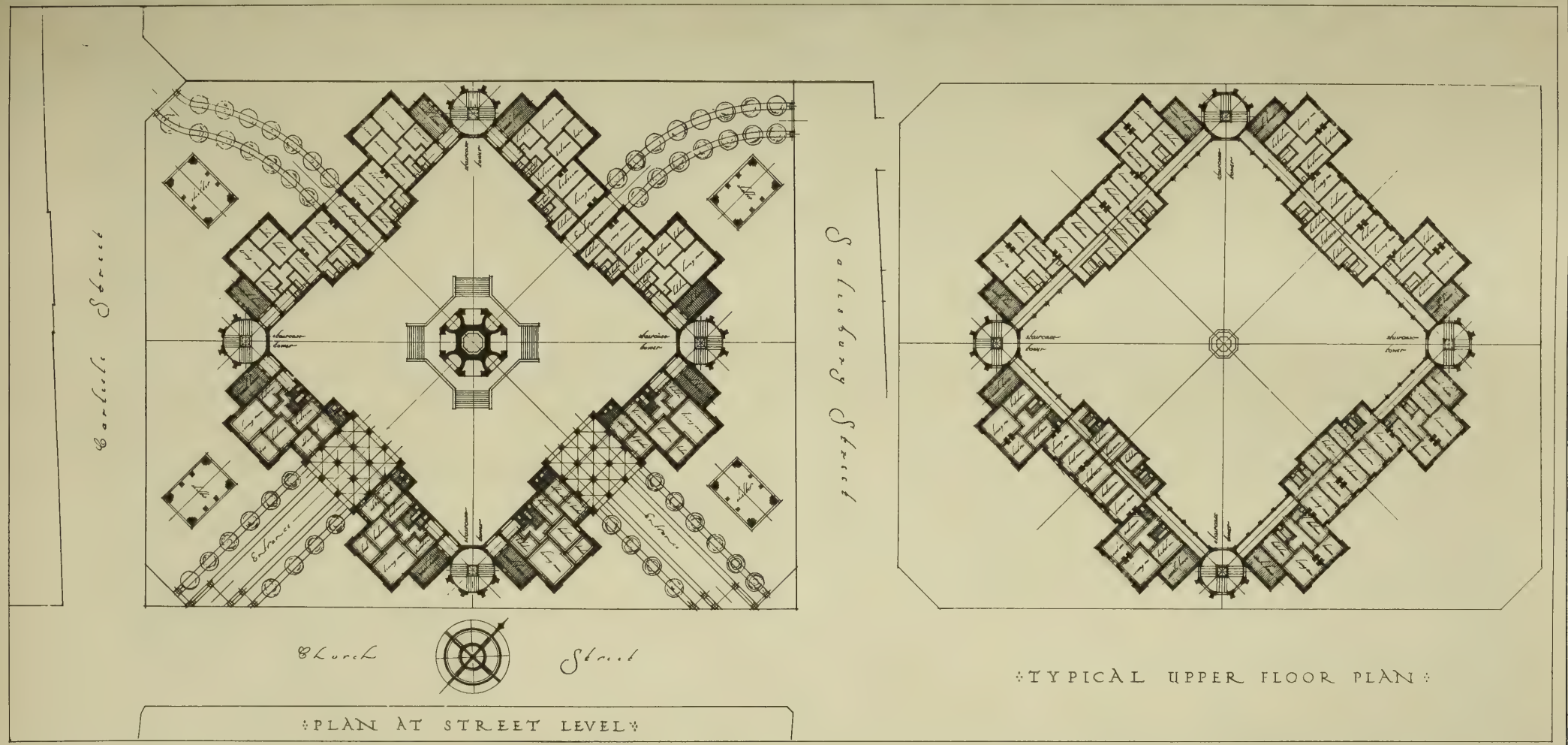
R.A. Exhibition, 1927.

Mr. Pa


Scales of Feet.
For Elevation
For Plan
PAUL PHIPPS, F.R.I.B.A.
ARCHITECT
2 BOYLE STREET W.1.

Architect.





R.A. Exhibition, 1927.

PROPOSED HOUSING SCHEME FOR A LONDON BOROUGH.

Messrs. H. Courtenay Constantine and Austin Vernon, F. and A.R.I.B.A., Architects.



R.A. Exhibition, 1927.

Messrs. Searle and Searle, Architects.



.A. Exhibition, 1927

New Premises, Leicester Square, W.6.

Messrs. Whinney, Son & Austen Hall, Architects.

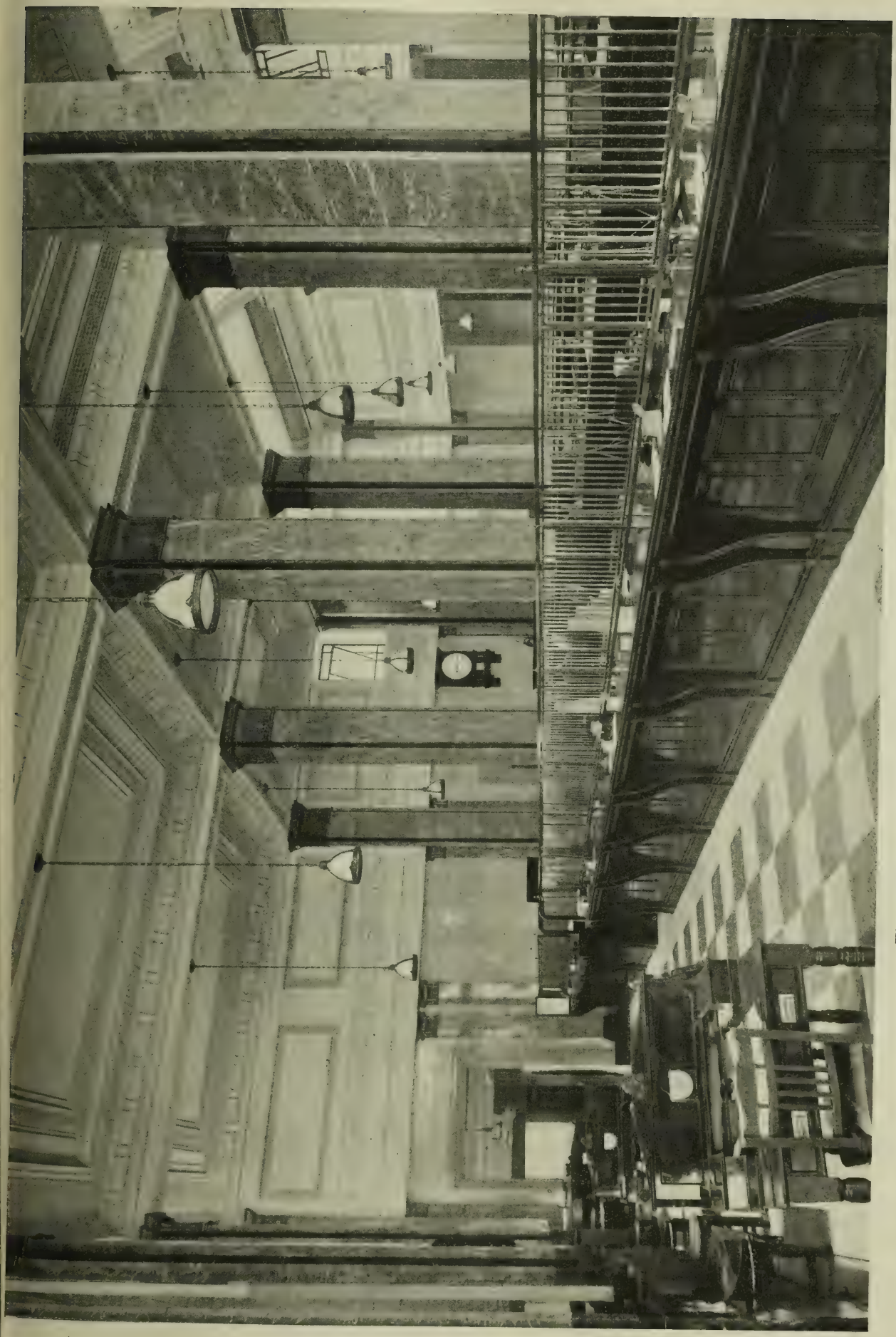


Detail of Entrance.



The National Provincial Bank, Ltd., Piccadilly Branch: Jermyn Street Frontage.

Mr. Michael Waterhouse, A.R.I.B.A., Architect.



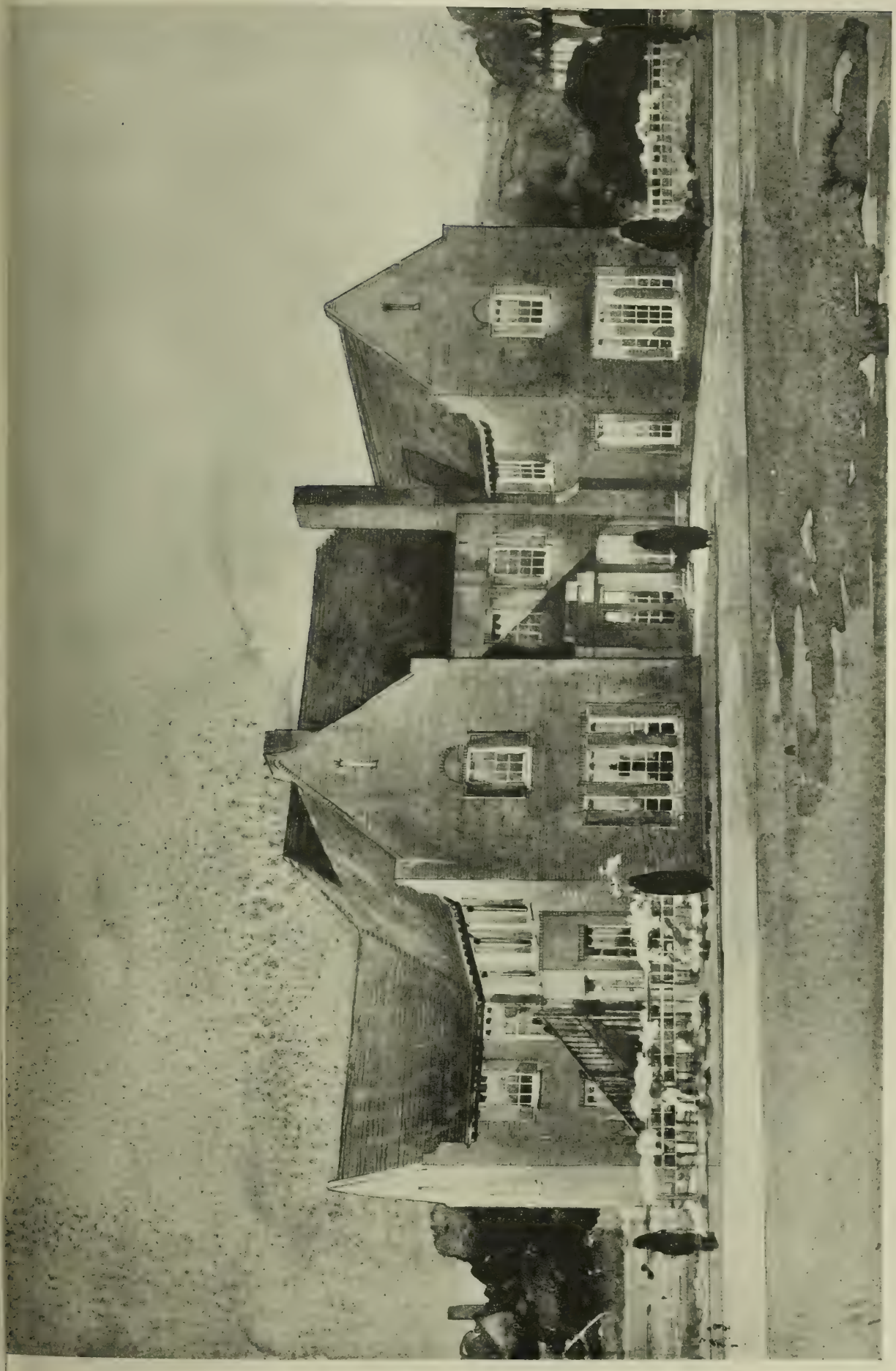
The National Provincial Bank, Ltd., Piccadilly Branch: Public Space.

Mr. Michael Waterhouse, A.R.I.B.A., Architect.

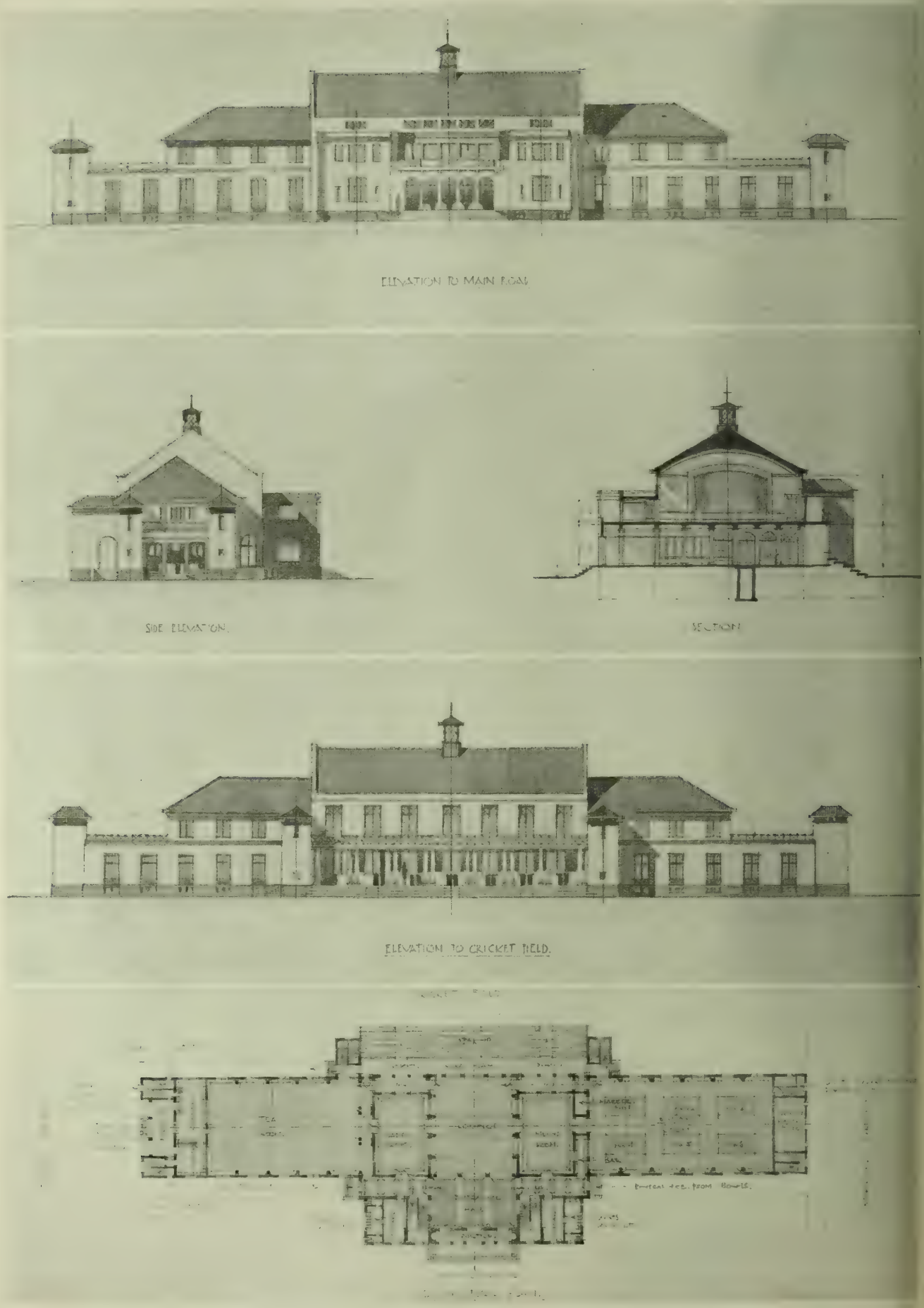


Pair of Cottages at Ranksborough, Rutland.

R.A. Exhibition, 1927.

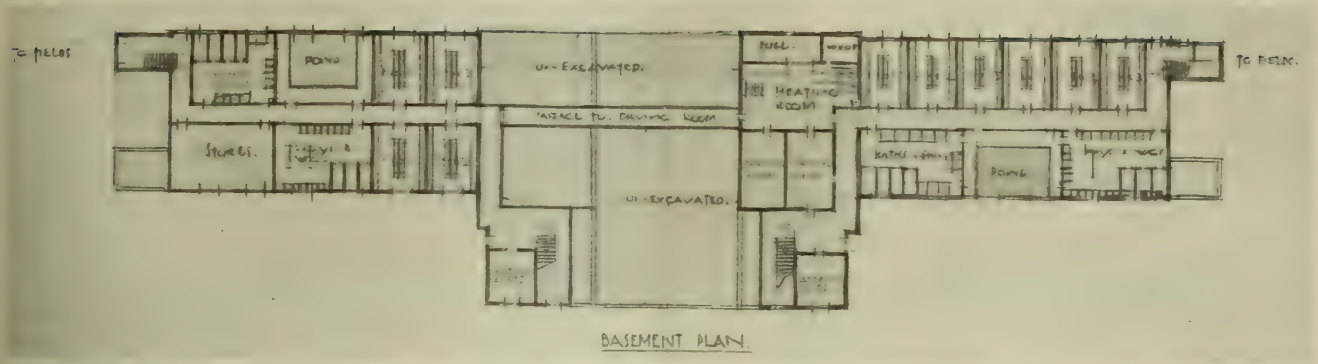


Rampton State Institution: Pavilion Block for Patients.
Mr. John H. Markham, F.R.I.B.A., Architect (H.M. Office of Works).

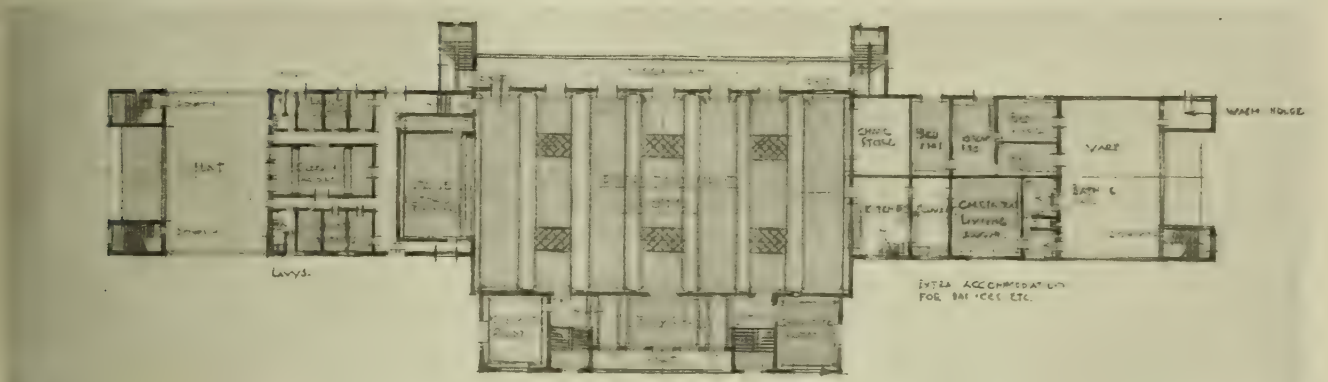


Design for a Sports Pavilion and Centre. R.I.B.A. Final Examination Subject in Design, No. XCIII.

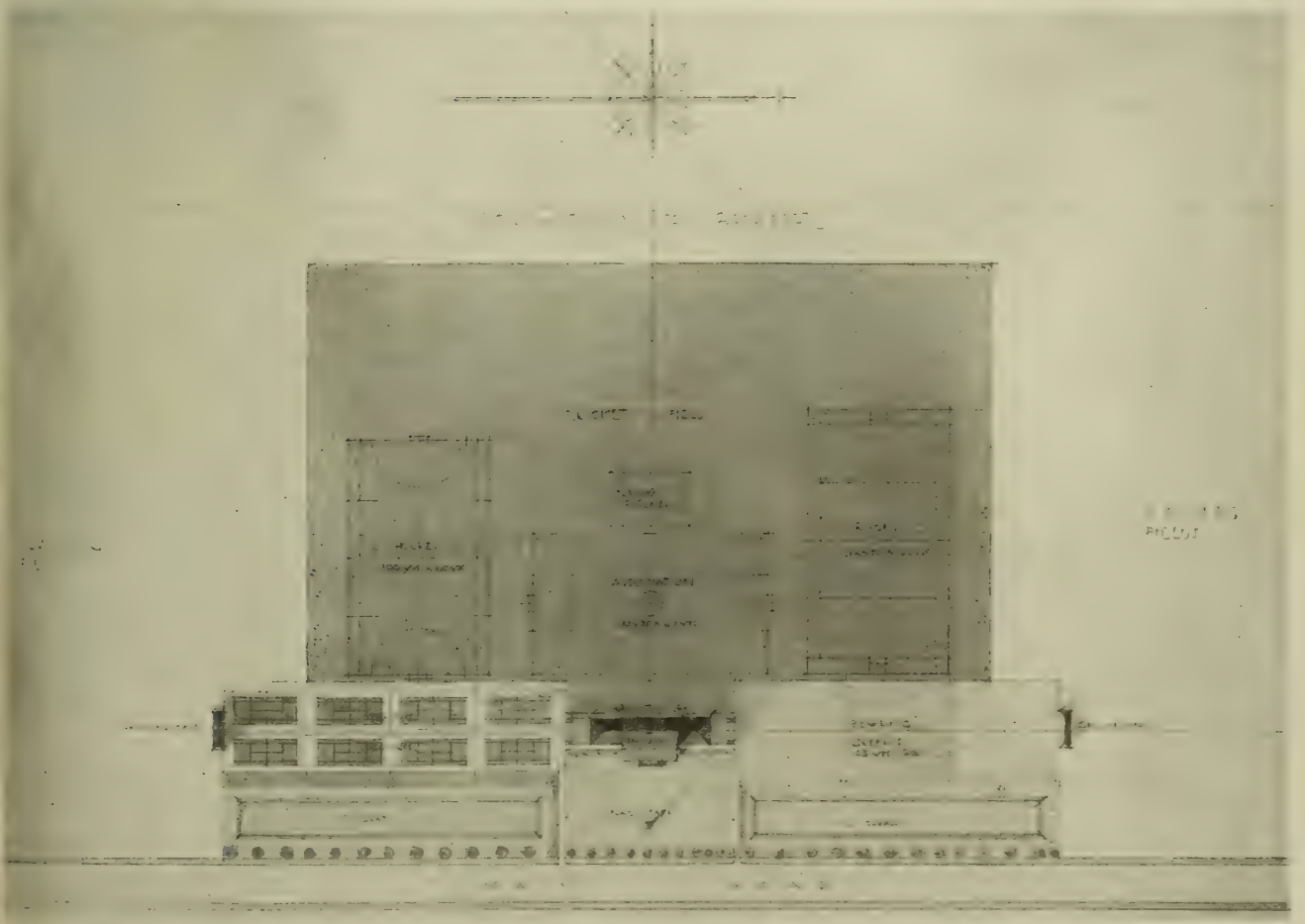
By Mr. Herbert K. Ablett.



BASEMENT PLAN.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN.



Design for a Sports Pavilion and Centre. R.I.B.A. Final Examination Subject in Design, No. XCIII.

By Mr. Herbert K. Ablett.

ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

SUMMER MEETING AT CAMBRIDGE.

THE annual gathering of Institute members has recently concluded its session, held at Cambridge from July 19 to 28. Its President was the distinguished historian, Sir Charles W. C. Oman, K.B.E., M.A., D.C.L., F.S.A., M.P.; Dr. Cranage, its local Vice-President; and the Hon. Secretary, Mr. E. A. B. Barnard, F.S.A., upon whom the responsibility of the arrangements fell, in conjunction with the Hon. Secretary of the Institute, Mr. C. D. Hardinge-Tyler. It is not the first time that the Institute has visited Cambridge. There was a memorable visit in 1854, when the Prince Consort, H.R.H. Prince Albert, Chancellor of the University, honoured the Institute by his presence, when Professor Willis lectured on "The Collegiate and other Buildings in Cambridge," from which grew an elaborate work in four volumes on the subject, written by him and Mr. J. Willis Clark. The Institute was again at Cambridge in 1892.

There are few more attractive places for archæological research than Cambridge. It has Ely for its neighbour and a great store of interesting churches and mansions and picturesque towns within reach, and its colleges alone always provide an endless field for antiquarian investigation. The Cambridge colleges happened to be rich in the eighteenth century, and the Fellows decided to spend their superfluous wealth in building; so some old colleges were pulled down and new ones erected in the solid and dull style then in vogue. But that was not the fate of all, and we have still King's College Chapel, one of the three splendid examples of Perpendicular architecture, and there are others of much architectural interest.

The proceedings opened on

TUESDAY.

when the members were received by the Vice-Chancellor (the Rev. G. A. Weekes) in the Senate House, built by James Gibbs in 1722-1730. It is an imposing room about the building of which and the Library a mighty quarrel arose which long disturbed the peace of the University. It has an elaborate plaster ceiling and fine wainscoting, and some statues of worthies. Here Sir Charles Oman delivered his presidential address, and later on the Vice-Chancellor and Mrs. Weekes entertained the company to tea at Sidney Sussex College, and its buildings were inspected. It takes its name from the founder, Lady Frances Sidney Sussex, and was the second college founded after the Reformation, occupying the site of the house of the Franciscan Friars. The original buildings were designed by a notable architect of his day, Ralph Symons, in 1596, but they have been sadly knocked about. We read of re-buildings and mutilations, and finally Wyatt laid his evil hand upon the college and coated its walls with Roman cement. It took to itself some new buildings designed by Pearson in 1890, with rather an attractive cloister. The walls are adorned with many interesting portraits, including that of the foundress, Lord Montagu (d. 1681), W. Perrin (1602), and Oliver Cromwell, a member of the college in 1616.

Passing on to Jesus College, the company was received by the Master, Mr. Arthur Gray, and conducted round the college. It has interesting association with a Benedictine nunnery, the Priory of St. Mary and St. Radegund, and part of the present buildings are those of the nunnery, dating back to the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. The plan is not collegiate but monastic. The transformation of the nunnery to the college would take too long to describe. It was done by Bishop Alcock of Ely in 1497 with much care and success. There have been many alterations and additions since that date, and some mutilations, especially in the eighteenth century, which pressed so heavily on the Cambridge collegiate buildings. The fine proportions of the entrance gateway were spoilt by the addition of a new story. The south front adjoining the Chapel was mutilated at the same time, and the cloister rebuilt in its present feeble style. Sash windows were inserted, but these have happily been removed. Bishop Alcock's crest—a cock standing on a globe—frequently appears. In the evening the members had the pleasure of hearing Professor A. Hamilton Thompson lecture on the growth of the university and town of Cambridge with lantern illustrations.

WEDNESDAY.

At an early hour the members started in motors, under the guidance of Professor Thompson, for

Horham House,

which he described. A tower at its north end is a conspicuous feature, built in the sixteenth century. The house was built of brick at the beginning of that century, but the southern portion is earlier, and was a half-timbered structure subsequently coated with brick. Sir John Cutter was the builder. The hall preserves its original character, and has a screen, old timber ceiling, fireplace, stained glass, and painted ornamental decoration. Near the house are three prehistoric mounds, but lack of time prevented an examination. The next place visited was

Thaxted Church.

It is an important building, the present structure being mainly late Decorated. The earlier building was attached to the priory and convent of Stoke by Clare, and then to a college of canons. The north aisle and porch are Perpendicular, and so is the tower and spire. The chancel was rebuilt about 1500, and a clerestory and new roof were added at the same time. There are north and south chapels attached to the chancel, much old glass of the fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth centuries, and fine font cover, vaulted porches with parvise over them The church is certainly a magnificent building, and seems far too large for the present little town. But time was when Thaxted was a flourishing wool-workers' town. It had several guilds, and still retains its fifteenth-century Guildhall and timber-frame dwellings.

The company then drove to Saffron Walden, where they lunched in the Town Hall, and then journeyed to

Audley End,

the noble mansion of Thomas Lord Audley of Walden, and now belonging to Lord Braybrooke. Although a large portion of the building has been pulled down, it remains a very large and noble mansion. It would require too much space wherein to give a full description. The party enjoyed walking through the hall and noting its fine screen and gallery, good panelling, fireplaces, and plaster ceiling.

Returning to Saffron Walden after tea, the company visited

Saffron Walden Church

which is of unusual interest. It belonged to the Abbey of Walden. It consists of nave with north and south aisles, chancel with north and south chapels and sacrarium, and western tower. The two porches have groined roofs. Below the east end there is a crypt. The Museum was worth visiting, and in the town there are several old half-timbered houses and some remarkable examples of pargetting work.

THURSDAY.

After the annual general meeting the members walked to

King's College.

Professor Hamilton Thompson again acted as cicerone, and gave a history of the college founded by Henry VI, the munificent founder of Eton, which the monarch at one time intended should be closely related to King's, as Winchester was with New College, Oxford. The story of the buildings is somewhat complicated, as the King was hampered by the smallness of the site, but at length he accomplished his purpose, bought up many small properties, and presented the site to the college in 1449. In his will, a very lengthy document, he entrusted the care of the whole work to William of Waynflete, Bishop of Winchester, the founder of Magdalen College, Oxford. The fabric of the chapel was not finished until 1575 owing to the disturbances of the time. The wonderful stained-glass windows were designed by Barnard Flower, the King's glazier, but he died after four windows were made, and was succeeded by "4 English glaziers." It was stipulated that they should represent the story of "the olde Lawe and the newe Lawe after the fourme, maner, goodness, curyousytie and clenliness in every poynt of the glasse wyndowes of the Kynges newe Chapel at Westmynster."

The story of the building of the college is complicated. Much modern work has been done, and some vandalism. James Gibbs built "Fellows' Buildings." The screen and gateway, the Hall, Library, and Provost's Lodge are new, and also the quadrangle near the river from designs by G. F. Bodley.

A tour of various colleges followed, including Clare, Trinity Hall, Trinity College, St. John's. This last was founded by Lady Margaret, Countess of Richmond, mother of Henry VII, in 1518, and is noted for its noble gateway. We hear that the dreaded watch beetle attacked the roof of the library but it did not like it, dropped down to the books, and being of a literary turn of mind devoured the leaves. When the bindings were opened there was nought but dust However, as the works were only those of the Carolean divines, their loss was not deemed an irreparable disaster!

FRIDAY.

On this day a short drive conveyed the members to Sawston Hall, which was visited by the permission of Commander Eyre, R.N. It was described by Dom Bede Camm, O.S.B., F.S.A., who remarked that it was a fine moated manor house, the home of the Huddlestons since the sixteenth century. It was rebuilt in the reign of Queen Mary, as the former house had been burnt down by a Protestant mob because Sir John Huddleston had sheltered the Queen on the death of Edward VI. In gratitude the Queen gave to Sir John the materials of the ruins of Cambridge Castle. There is an ingeniously devised hiding-hole. There are many family portraits, some fine old oak panelling in the long gallery, and some Flemish tapestries.

The next stopping place was

Whittlesford Church,

which has a central Norman tower, but mainly Perpendicular, and consists of chancel with chantry chapel, nave, south aisle and south porch of timber. The south chapel has a small piscina, parclose and rood brackets. The south door has good Early English hinges. There are fragments of alabaster reredos, some carved oak stalls and bench ends. Close to the church is a sixteenth-century guildhall, a token of the former prosperity of the place when the clothiers and wool-men were numerous and the old guild life of the country was flourishing.

In the afternoon a visit was made to

Guilden Morden Church,

which probably derives its first name from the Guild of Our Lady connected with it.



Waterproofed non-cracking concrete roofs for factories are often specified. Where open spaces are not available as playing fields, the most satisfactory alternative is a well-constructed roof garden where indoor workers can enjoy fresh air, rest or exercise. Messrs. Horne Brothers Limited, the well-known men's and boys' complete outfitters (producers of enormous quantities of high-grade bespoke tailoring), have thus found "room at the top" at their well-equipped factory in King Edward Road, Hackney. The above illustration shows the spacious concrete roof (waterproofed and made dustless with "Colemanoid") which is used as a roof garden by the 700 men and women employed at Hackney. The roof area has been embellished with flowers and shrubs. Restful seating accommodation has been provided. Given pleasant weather the roof is a feature that is of real value in congested surroundings.



The smaller illustration shows one of the Horne tailoring workrooms. Write to me at Regent House, Regent Street, London, W.1, for "Dustless Floor Specifications," as applicable to "Colemanoid" roofs. The application of an orthodox concrete topping, usually consisting of a mix of one Portland cement to two of silica sand, frequently acts as floor and roof combined. "Colemanoid" added to the gauging water makes a concrete surface clean and dustless, resistant to wear and tear, and impervious to the penetration of water or moisture.

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has many points of interest, a fifteenth-century chancel with original sacristy, a cinquefoil piscina, and a hammer-beam roof. The fourteenth-century wood screen is very fine and perfect, one of the best in the county. It has cinquefoil arches and ornamental quatrefoils with slender banded shafts. The lower panels have fifteenth-century paintings of SS. Edmund and Erkanwold. The rood-loft staircase and doors remain. The columns of the nave are decorated, and under the tower arch is preserved a fifteenth-century parclose screen taken from the east end of the north aisle. The font is Norman, or perhaps Saxon, with cable moulding on the upper edge.

Bassingbourn Church

was well worthy of a visit. It is mainly Decorated, of this style in the chancel with a fine east window and three lofty windows on the south and two on the north. A destroyed fifteenth-century chapel stood on the north, where one window has been blocked up. There is a lofty Decorated chancel arch with fifteenth-century screen, and a font of the same date, as also are the nave pillars which stand on earlier bases.

Wimpole Hall,

erected in 1632 by Thomas Chicheley, was next visited. There is a Chapel with walls decorated by Sir James Thornhill (1675-1734). There is a fine collection of pictures, and here were collected some of the Harleian MSS. Two "cock-fighting chairs" are curious. In the park is an artificial ruin which tells a terrible tale of monstrous vandalism. Lord Chancellor Yorke in 1748 pulled down nearly the whole of the neighbouring church of St. Andrew for the purpose of building this sham ruin! It seems scarcely credible.

SATURDAY.

Half-an-hour's drive conveyed the company to Fenstanton Church. There is some thirteenth century work in the tower, but there was a great rebuilding in the fourteenth century by William de Longthorne, Rector, 1345-1352, and some of the Early English work was used again. The nave arcades belong to the Perpendicular period. "Capability" Brown, who slaughtered so many fine old English gardens, has a monument here.

The party then passed on to a notable mansion called

Buckden Palace,

which belonged to the Bishop of Lincoln, who held the manor at the time of the Domesday Survey. The house was probably built by Bishop Hugh de Wells at the beginning of the thirteenth century, and the famous Bishop Grosseteste erected the great hall. It has had some vicissitudes. A fire raged in 1291. In the fifteenth century there was much rebuilding by the bishops. Leland saw it in the time of Henry VIII and stated that Bishop Thomas Rotherham built the great Tower and restored the Hall, and Bishop Russell the inner and outer gatehouses. In Cromwell's time a large part of the palace was destroyed, but at the Restoration, Bishop Sanderson restored some portions. In the last century further destruction took place, especially in 1871, when the present modern house was built.

In the neighbouring church of Buckden are the monuments of several Bishops of Lincoln. It has a fine fifteenth-century tower and spire and most of the building is of that date. The porch, with its parvise, is the most interesting feature. It is vaulted, and the centred boss has a carving of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin. A short drive conveyed the company to

Brampton Church,

which has a Decorated chancel and screen and nave and aisles, early fifteenth-century, and fine roofs with tracery panels. There is some rich flowing tracery on the south door. The tower was built in 1635. Samuel Pepys was connected with this village. There is a Pepys farm, which the Diarist owned and where he sometimes stayed, and his sister, Paulina Jackson, was buried in the church and a monumental slab marks her grave. In the Register there are several entries relating to the family.

Little time could be given to the exploring of

Huntingdon,

which has two churches, All Saints' and St. Mary's, both worthy of inspection, and St. John's Hospital, with its twelfth-century hall. The next place to be visited was the noble house of the Earl of Sandwich,

Hinchinbrooke House,

which stands on the site of a Benedictine nunnery. After its dissolution the property was granted to Sir Richard Williams, *alias* Cromwell, who transformed the nunnery into a residence. The gatehouse must have been completed just before the nuns were driven out, and there are other details of Gothic architecture.

The town of St. Ives was not forgotten, as many desired to see its famous bridge, which was built in the fourteenth century. It had a chapel in the centre dedicated to St. Leger, now converted into a dwelling.

Monday was devoted to the study of Ely Cathedral, over which the Dean conducted the party, while Mr. T. D. Atkinson described its architecture. On Tuesday, members proceeded on a tour of the colleges, conducted by Dr. F. J. Allen, Secretary of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society. On Wednesday, Cambridge itself again occupied the attention of the members, and many colleges and places of interest were visited. On Thursday the summer meeting ended with a joint excursion with the Cambridge Antiquarian Society to Lavenham and Long Melford. A long drive of 33 miles conveyed the company to Lavenham Church, which was described by the rector. It is claimed to be one of the finest in the country of late Perpendicular style. It was built by a rich clothier named Spring, aided by John de Vere, thirteenth Earl of Oxford. The chancel is Decorated, and there is a very noble tower, 141 ft. in height. After luncheon the tour was continued, passing by the old moated Elizabethan mansion, Kentwell Hall, to

Long Melford,

a fine Perpendicular building, erected *circa* 1497. It consists of chancel, clerestoried nave of eleven bays, large Lady Chapel, with its unique ambulatory at the east end of the chancel. There are in the building 96 windows, some having fifteenth-century stained glass; niches abound, and around the Clopton chapel runs a painted and carved scroll with a series of inscriptions in verse in Gothic characters. The verses are said to have been written by Lydgate, the poet-monk of Bury St. Edmunds, to which Abbey the manor of Long Melford belonged. There are many interesting monuments in the church, and a double squint. Close to the church is a hospital, founded in 1573 by Sir William Cordell, Speaker of the House of Commons. After tea, in the Rectory garden, a visit was paid to the home of the Rev. Sir W. Hyde-Parker, Bart.

Long Melford Hall,

a fine Elizabethan moated mansion, forming three sides of a quadrangle, having mitred turrets and embayed windows. It was probably built by Sir William Cordell, who entertained Queen Elizabeth here in 1578.

So ended this memorable Summer Meeting of the Institute, which gave great pleasure and instruction to all who were privileged to take part in it. Grateful thanks were expressed to all who had arranged the meeting, especially to the Hon. Secretary of the Institute, Mr. G. D. Hardinge Tyler, and to Mr. E. A. B. Barnard, the Hon. Secretary of the Meeting, who managed everything so well. To mark the appreciation of the members, they presented a handsome silver salver, suitably inscribed, to Mr. Barnard as a token of their regard and gratitude for his zealous labours.

A word of praise is due to the compilers of the admirable detailed Programme of the Meeting. It contains numerous excellent plans of the buildings visited, which were of the greatest service to those who accompanied the expeditions. Professor A. Hamilton Thompson's descriptions of the various churches and mansions were most valuable.



Bewlay's Tobacco Shop in the Strand.

(*See Note on p.* 452.)

THE NEW KELVIN HALL OF INDUSTRIES, GLASGOW

By W. L. SCOTT, M.Inst.C.E.

The new Kelvin Hall of Industries is built upon the site of the former structure, which was destroyed by fire in July, 1925. The Corporation, at the outset, decided that the New Kelvin Hall must be a dignified edifice, fit to take its place in the important group of buildings in the immediate vicinity, and that it must be fireproof and thoroughly equipped. The City Engineer, Mr. Thomas Somers, M.Inst.C.E., was entrusted with the design and supervision of the erection of the new building.

The Argyle Street frontage of the new structure is set back to provide space on an island platform for pedestrians entering and leaving the building, and a carriage drive leads to a covered portico for motorists.

The building is in three distinct portions: (1) the Administrative Block abutting Argyle Street; (2) the Main or Exhibition Hall with its adjuncts, comprising tea room, platform, reception room; and (3) the store block, which includes the electricity sub-station on part of its lower ground floor. The figure on page 474 gives the general plan of the building, and shows clearly the accommodation provided.

The red-sandstone front of the Administrative Block is colonnaded on the ground floor, and for this purpose the Doric order is employed. At each end a massive tower, surmounted by a lead-covered dome and obelisk, rises to a height of 65 ft. A pillared portico occupies the lower part of the centre of the frontage, behind which rises the wall of the conference hall. Two square towers, with vertical treatment to offset the horizontality of the frontage in general, rise to a height of 100 ft. Each tower terminates in a lead-covered lantern which supports a bronze Globe, symbolising the all-embracing and universal purpose of the new building. The lanterns can be illuminated at night. The attic stories of the wings have high-pitched roofs covered with red tiles.

On page 473 is shown the Argyle-street frontage. The treatment of the external walls of the main hall is of a simple yet effective description, obtained by ordered fenestration and the use of bricks of various colours. The design of the doorways of the wide exits with their broad stairways expresses their secondary importance. The difficulties in designing these external walls may be appreciated when it is stated that the floor level of the main hall is 16 ft. lower than one point of Blantyre-street, and 14 ft. above a portion of Bunhouse-road; there is also a fall of 28 ft. in the frontage to Old Dumbarton-road.

Apart from the fact that this new exhibition building is probably the most up-to-date of its kind in existence, it is noteworthy both on account of the size of the main hall and the type of construction employed. The area enclosed by the walls of the main hall is 171,000 sq. ft. and is covered by three roof spans of 110 ft. and one span of 60 ft. The lengths normal to the spans are 458 ft. and 331 ft. respectively. For comparison it may be stated that the exhibition space of Olympia, including the new hall but excluding the gallery, is 212,380 ft. sq. The area of the Agricultural Hall, Islington, including the annexe and arcade, but excluding the gallery, is 128,300 sq. ft. One of the main objects which had to be kept in view when designing the roof of the main hall was to have few pillars, and these as small in sectional area as possible compatible with strength. In this vast area, there are only twenty-two isolated columns; these are of reinforced concrete, octagonal in section, 24 in. in diameter.

On page 473 is shown the interior of the main hall. The main roof, supporting columns and foundations, together with the skeleton framework, floors and roofs of the tea room, stores building, etc., are of reinforced concrete, the consulting engineers for which were Messrs. Considère Constructions, Limited, of Westminster. The whole of the reinforced concrete work in the main hall is entirely detached from the surrounding work.

The size of the various reinforced concrete members forming the roof trusses, valley beams, etc., have been kept down to the minimum consistent with safety. The entire structure of the main hall, including the external columns, gable ends, etc., is equivalent to a slab laid over the floor 8½ in. thick. This thickness does not include the external walling or foundations, the latter of course depending upon the nature of material upon which they bear. This thickness of 8½ in. is exceptionally small having regard to the height of the roof, the distance from the floor to the intrados of the centre arched span being 52 ft. Moreover, the superload specified and allowed for is equivalent to a crowd of 50,000 adults standing on the roof at the same time.

In addition, the calculation of stresses in the various parts of the work had to comply with the regulations and requirements of the Dean of Guild Court. This authority, under the technical direction of the Master of Works and City Engineer, acts in a similar capacity to the Building Department of the L.C.C., and the regulations imposed by it, although not so exacting in detail as is the case with the existing L.C.C. Regulations, are sufficiently so to ensure adequate protection of the public interests it represents.

On page 475 is shown a cross section of the main hall, illustrating the type of roof employed. Each span comprises a number of arch vault slabs and glazing. The columns are arranged in the longitudinal direction at every third truss, i.e., at 55-ft. centres. The maximum calculated load coming upon each of the main internal columns is 406 tons, while the actual load realised from the dead weight carried is 296 tons.

The foundations of these main columns at 55-ft. centres required special care and treatment. The foundations along Blantyre-street rest on natural stone formation. The foundation of the other pillars had to be taken down to a low level for security, as the stone rapidly gives place to forced material which, along the Bunhouse-road frontage, reaches to a considerable depth.

The main roof trusses are composed of arch ribs, ties, and vertical hangers or suspenders. The ribs are true arch members, the thrust being taken by the ties connecting the springings. In designing these members, several important points arose. First, it was necessary carefully to consider the stresses resulting from what are usually known as "secondary effects." In spans of this size, however, these effects are certainly of first importance. These trusses are bowstring girders in the proper sense, the elastic extension of the "string" or tie inducing deformation of the "bow" or arch rib. There is further deformation of the arch rib caused by its elastic shortening when compressed, and also due to the shrinkage of the concrete during hardening. All these effects are cumulative, and the stresses they produce are permanent throughout the life of the structure. They are therefore of vital importance in the design of such work.

There is no difficulty as regards the vertical loading to be carried, since the superload can reasonably be assumed to be evenly distributed and the axis of the arch therefore made to coincide exactly with the line of pressure due to vertical loading. This was done in the case of this roof, and the curve of the soffit, although not of the usual kind, is not noticeable, owing to the elimination of the underside of the transverse projecting members.

The second point of importance in such construction is the connection of the arch ribs and ties and columns at springing level. Over a relatively small area of material the entire horizontal component of the thrust from a rib, amounting in this case to about 86 tons, has to be transmitted to the tie, while the vertical component of the thrust must be brought on to the columns without any eccentricity, which, if permitted, would have the effect of introducing intense and unknown stresses at the heads of the columns.

The tension in the ties is considered to be taken wholly by the steel reinforcement. This, however, does not mean that the concrete embedding this reinforcement acts only as a protective cover. On the contrary, without the concrete the tie could not function, since it was not possible practically to procure rods of sufficient length to span from end to end without a break.

With a tension member of such a relatively small cross section (9 in. by 13½ in.) containing many rods of larger diameter, the old method of lapping the rods and terminating them with hooks is not practicable or even desirable technically. Instead, a system of butt joints for the reinforcement has been arranged in such a way that at any cross section the requisite efficient sectional area of steel is present to keep the tensile stress in the member within the prescribed limits. The main spans of 110 ft. are believed to be the largest of their type yet attempted.

Special care is required during construction to obviate any undue distortion of the curved vault slab, which might result in unsightly, although non-structural, hair cracks appearing. It is obviously impracticable to release the whole of the staging simultaneously, and in carrying this out piecemeal certain roof trusses are in their final condition, *i.e.*, deformed under load whilst others remain propped, causing longitudinal bending in the concrete construction between the trusses in question.

In designing the external wall columns allowance had to be made for the lateral movements taking place at their heads as a result of the roof ties extending under stress. To facilitate the contractor's operations, the centre 110 ft. span was omitted until the spans on each side were concreted. The total continuous length of the tie beams is 390 ft., and when subjected to the calculated maximum stress the possible lateral displacement at their ends was estimated to be about 1.2 in. The external columns were therefore designed to accommodate such a movement, although in fact such a displacement was not realised owing to the absence of the presumed superimposed loading. Also, of course, the rigidity of the intermediate supporting columns tends to lessen the calculated movement. In addition to the arrangement made for transverse movement, provision has also been made for expansion and contraction in the longitudinal direction of the roof. As a result of these precautions no cracks of any kind have occurred in any part of this very large area of roof, which is further proof of the suitability of reinforced concrete for work of this nature. The maintenance costs of the hall will be negligible, while the initial cost of the work compares favourably with any other form of construction.

The mixture of concrete used was 1 : 1½ : 3 for the whole of the reinforced concrete work, except the interior octagonal columns which were constructed with a richer mix. Upon the completion of concreting and the removal of the staging and shuttering, the interior visible concrete surfaces were rubbed down and washed with a mixture of white cement and cream-coloured sand. The effect of this is to make the surfaces even in texture and pleasing in colour. No rendering in the form of plaster was permitted.

Three cupolas, 40 ft. wide and extending practically the whole length of the Hall, together with a fourth cupola over the 60 ft. span, give a remarkably uniform distribution of daylight over the whole area. Adequate means of natural ventilation is provided by the opening sidelights of these cupolas, the dormer windows in the centre 110-ft. span and the windows in the external walls. I



The New Kelvin Hall, Glasgow: Main Elevation.

tion, the fans which form part of the ng batteries can be employed to cool the osphere. The concrete roof is covered natural rock asphalt. The floors are of rete with a covering of natural rock alt for two-thirds of the area and tar adam for the remaining third.

he Corporation, in their endeavour to make hall as up-to-date as possible, have pro- d all the services it is anticipated will be ired by stallholders. An ample number utlets connected to the drainage system placed in the floor to give facilities for ng away waste water. The other services supported along the external walls and ey beams, where connections can easily be e to the gas and water pipes and the elec- l installation. The heating is by steam.

The public gain access to the Exhibitors' Hall from the piazza, which is 90 ft. long by 25 ft. wide, and egress to Blantyre-street, Old Dumbarton-road, and Bunhouse-road.

The building was commenced in March, 1926, and opened by H.M. the King on July 12, 1927. This period of construction included the general strike of last year, and other local industrial disturbances, all of which tended to delay the progress of the work.

The general contractors were Messrs. John Train and Co., Ltd.; Messrs. Edmiston Brown and Co., Ltd., were the contractors for the electrical installation and automatic telephone system; Messrs. Jas. Combe and Son, Ltd., for the heating work; Associated Fire Alarms, Ltd., for the automatic fire-alarm system; and Messrs. Doulton and Co., Ltd., for the sanitary fittings.

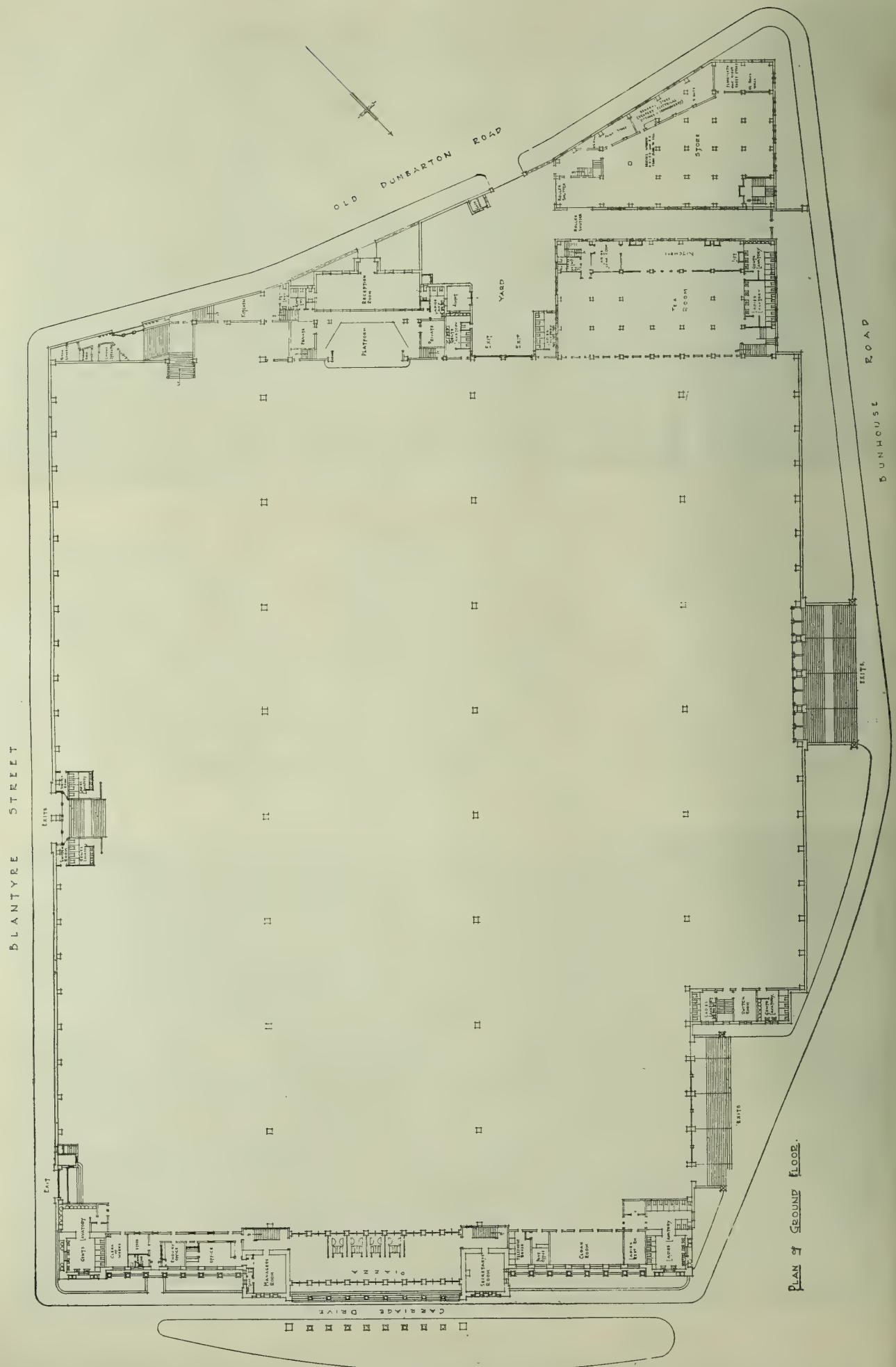
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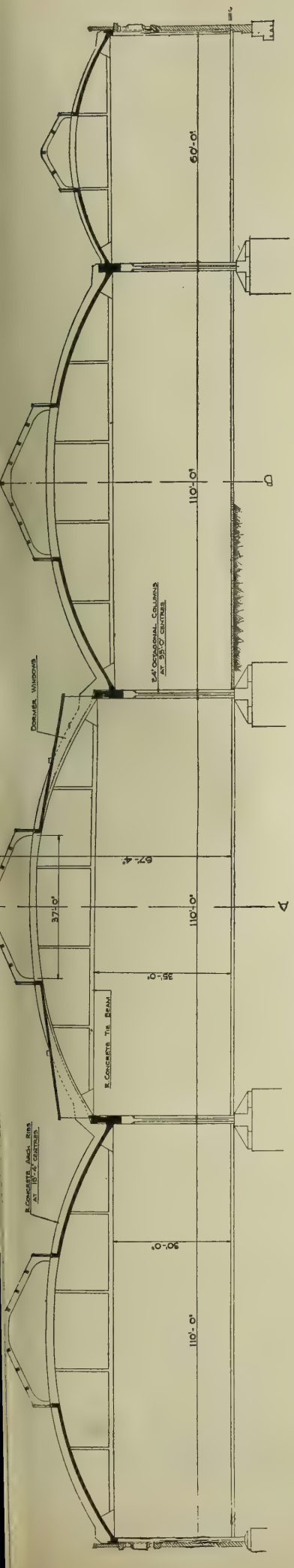
The Lords Commissioners of the Treasury have appointed Mr. Evan Charteris, K.C., Mr. Samuel Courtauld, Sir William Burrell, Mr. Glyn Philpot, R.A., Mr. Walter Westley, Russell, R.A., Mr. Henry Poole, A.R.A., and Professor William Rothenstein to be additional Trustees to the National Gallery of British Art. These appointments are in the place of Mr. D. S. MacColl, Lord Henry Cavendish-Bentinck, M.P., Mr. J. R. Holliday, Sir Aston Webb, R.A., Sir D. Y. Cameron, R.A., Mr. Charles Sims, R.A., and Mr. Muirhead Bone, whose term of office has expired.



The New Kelvin Hall, Glasgow: General View of Interior.

Mr. Thomas Somers, M.Inst.C.E., City Engineer.


OLD DUMBARTON ROAD
BUNHOUSE ROAD
BLANTYRE STREET
CARRIAGE DRIVE
YARD
STORE
TEA ROOM
RECEPTION
PLATFORM
EXITS
EXIT
PLAN OF GROUND FLOOR.



The New Kelvin Hall, Glasgow: Cross Section through Main Hall.

COMPETITION OF INDUSTRIAL DESIGNS, 1927

The Royal Society of Arts Annual Competition of Industrial Designs was held for the fourth time this year. We take the following extracts from the judges' report. In certain sections it is gratifying to note that the judges report a very marked advance as compared with the work submitted at previous competitions. The prize-winning designs for wrought iron gates were excellent, both in conception and execution. The designs for tapestry and moquette piece goods, for cretonnes, for printed and woven dress goods and printed furnishings included much admirable work, whilst in the Book Production Section, which has hitherto been poor, there were many excellent specimens of printing. In the Pottery and Glass Section the number of entries jumped up to 318, as compared with 94 last year, and the quality of the pottery designs has increased as remarkably as the quantity. A great many of these candidates come from the junior departments of art schools in the pottery districts, and it is satisfactory to find that so much young talent is being trained in these quarters. The general average of the posters is also considerably higher than that of the preceding competitions. On the other hand it must be admitted that in one or two sections the work is disappointing. In the designs for furniture there was a general lack of originality and of proper appreciation of the principles of furniture construction, while the designs for decorative architecture were poor, as were most of those for silk fabrics and carpets. This year, for the first time, a prize was offered for topographical drawings, and this drew some excellent entries.

A large number of the prizes offered this year were provided by firms for designs for special objects. These and the general prize funds have been provided by the generosity of those whose names are printed as an appendix to the report.

Firms and individuals are invited to offer prizes for the competition of 1928. The prize-winning designs become the property of the firms. It will be noticed at the exhibition that in one or two cases these designs have been removed, as the owners are anxious to get them on to the market as soon as possible. No doubt the exhibition loses a little by the absence of this work, but on the other hand the anxiety on the part of the owners to secure the designs at once is proof of the practical value of the competition both to manufacturers in search of designs and to designers in search of employment.

It has been the practice at the conclusion of the exhibition in London to send sections of the work to centres likely to be specially interested in them. Thus the pottery designs have been exhibited in the Potteries; in 1925 the textiles designs were shown at Manchester, and last year at Leeds. Considerable interest was roused in these centres in this way, and as a direct result of the Leeds exhibition three or four young designers secured good permanent appointments with well-known firms.

For the benefit of those whose work is approved by the judges for exhibition, a Bureau of Information has been opened where their names can be enrolled if they desire to obtain employment as designers. The information is placed at the disposal of manufacturers, and it is hoped that the Bureau will be of service both to manufacturers and designers.

The total number of competitors who entered for the various sections of the Competition was 745. Of these, 571 were students of Schools of Art, and 174 non-students. The number of designs submitted was 2,224, divided as follows—Architectural decoration, 224; textiles, 487; furniture, 101; book production, 220; pottery and glass, 318; miscellaneous, Messrs. Cadbury Brothers, Ltd., 51; Messrs. Bryant and May, Ltd., 202; Messrs. J. S. Fry and Sons, Ltd., 236; Messrs. Fryer and Co. (Nelson), Ltd., 91; Messrs. Henley's Tyre and Rubber Co., Ltd., 123; Messrs. Rowntree and Co., Ltd., 11; Underground Group of Companies, 132; Messrs. Hugon and Co., Ltd., 28. Total, 2,224.

ILLUSTRATIONS

Continued from page 462.)

Haywards, Ltd., pavement lights; Zeta Wood Flooring Co., wood block floors; Art Pavements, Ltd., wall tiling, terrazzo; Farringdon Works and Pontifex, sanitary goods; Luxfer Co., lantern lights; Hart, Son Peard & Co., iron railings; Bianco & Co., fittings; W. Mason & Son, fittings; Sadgrove & Co., furniture; J. M. Piric & Co., bronze name plates, etc.; Edison Swan Electric Co., electric light fittings.

Mr. Michael Waterhouse, A.R.I.B.A., is the architect.

Insurance Office, Ltd., 60, Charing Cross.

With reference to the article on page 320 of our issue for August 26 concerning this work, we are asked to point out that the style of the general contractors is "Turnbull & Son" (not "Turnbulls, Ltd."); and that Mr. A. S. Lambert was the general foreman employed by this firm, from whom he took his directions as to the manner in which the contract should be carried out.

Cottages at Ranksborough, Rutland.

These cottages are built of common bricks whitewashed, and stand on the edge of a meadow away from the road. The roofs were intended to be covered with red pantiles, but have actually been covered with old Swithland slates, an opportunity for the purchase of these having arisen during the progress of the works.

Mr. H. S. Goodhart-Rendel, F.R.I.B.A., is the architect.

Rampton State Institution: Pavilion Block for Patients.

The Rampton Institution is intended to deal with the care and treatment of mentally defective persons. These are for the most part housed in ward blocks. The intention, however, now is to erect a certain number of pavilions in which patients of a certain type may live under conditions which partake more of the domestic and less of the institutional character, and several pavilions are being erected of this type. The illustration shows a design prepared for a pavilion to house 35 patients. The walling is to be faced with rustic bricks of a dull red colour, the roof to be covered with hand-made tiles. The windows to be cased sashes painted white. The utmost simplicity has been observed both for economical reasons and to obtain a restful effect.

Mr. John H. Markham, F.R.I.B.A. (H.M. Office of Works), is the architect.

New Building in Vandon-street, Westminster.

This drawing represents the elevation to Vandon-street of a new building shortly to be erected for the United Women's Homes Association, Ltd. The building is to be the headquarters of this Association, with offices, etc., on the lower floors; the upper three floors are arranged for small flats and cubicles to accommodate women at economical rents. The exterior is to be faced with multi-coloured bricks and dressings.

Messrs. Searle & Searle, of Paternoster House, E.C. 4, are the architects.

A Sports Pavilion.

We illustrate this week a design for a Sports Pavilion and Centre (an R.I.B.A. Final Examination Subject in Design) by Mr. Herbert K. Ablett.

New Premises, Leicester Square.

The elevations of these premises, for Messrs. Stagg and Russell, Ltd., were largely remodelled some time ago. The drawing which we reproduce shows the revised elevations, including the new shop fronts, which are now being put in. Messrs. Whinney, Son and Austen Hall are the architects.

The Gresham Hotel.

In connection with this building, illustrated in our last issue, we are asked to state that the heating of the hotel is on the panel system, "whereby the walls are heated." All the panels are in the ceiling, even where the ceilings are curved.

THE LONDON BUILDING ACTS AND THEIR APPLICATION—XXVIII

By H. V. MILNES EMERSON, A.R.I.B.A.

District Surveyors' Fees (Continued).

In addition to the foregoing fees payable to the District Surveyor, he is entitled to fees in connection with some of the by-laws, as follows :—

The District Surveyor shall in respect of the erection of any house or other building be entitled to receive the sum of 6s. 3d., the same to be taken and deemed to be a fee due to such District Surveyor in respect of the duties imposed upon him by the Metropolis Management and Building Acts Amendment Act, 1878, and these by-laws, such fees to be payable in the manner and at the time prescribed by Section 51 of the Metropolitan Building Act, 1855. The District Surveyor shall also in every case where in respect of any breach of these by-laws, or of the above Act of Parliament, an application shall have been made by him to a justice, etc., shall be entited to a fee of 12s. 6d. in addition to the fee of 6s. 3d.

There shall be paid to the District Surveyor in respect of his supervision of any building constructed wholly or in part with concrete walls, a fee of one-half more in amount than the fee to which he would be entitled under the Metropolitan Building Act, 1855, for a new building or addition. No additional fee is, however, to be charged in respect of any alteration to a concrete building.

There shall be paid to the District Surveyor in respect of his supervision of the plastering of any house, building, or other erection, and in respect of the filling in of any excavation made outside the site of any house, building, or other erection, and within a distance of 3 ft. therefrom, an inclusive fee of 6s. 3d., such fee to be payable in the manner and at the time specified in Section 51 of the Metropolitan Building Act, 1855.

Note.—Section 164 of the Act of 1894 gives power to make by-laws, and the by-laws under the Metropolitan Building Act, 1855, etc., were continued under the present Act. The present fees payable under these by-laws are 6s. 3d. in relation to each house or other building with an extra 50 per cent. if the walls are of concrete. A further 6s. 3d. has to be paid if plastering is used, or excavations are made within 3 ft. of the walls of the building, such fee covering one or both of these operations. These fees must be paid at the time set forth in Section 157.

Under the London Building Acts (Amendment) Act, 1905, further fees are payable to the District Surveyor, as follows :—

Section 18, Subsection 3, provides that where any works or services other than those carried out or performed in pursuance of this Act are carried out or performed in respect of any building the said fees shall be in addition to and not in substitution for any fees which may be payable under the Act of 1894 in respect of such other works or services as aforesaid.

One-fifth of the amount of the fee payable under the Act of 1894 in respect of a new building of the same character or the sum of one guinea whichever shall be the greater is to be paid to the District Surveyor for the following :—

In respect of a building erected in conformity with the provisions of Section 7, "Protection against fire in certain new buildings," or Section 9, "Protection against fire in certain existing buildings," or Section 10, "Projecting Shops," and Section 12, "Means of access to roof," a fee of 9s. 5d. is to be paid to the District Surveyor if he surveys for the purpose of ascertaining and notifying or reporting any building to the Council pursuant to the provisions of Section 16, "Duties of District Surveyors under Act," and Section 17, "District Surveyors to notify Council in certain cases."

Under the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1909, which deals with reinforced concrete and steel-framed buildings, the District Surveyor is entitled to charge a fee of 2½ times the amount of the fee specified with regard to new buildings under the 1894 Act, for any building, addition, or alteration or other work to or on any building under the 1909 Act.

Under the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1921, Part V, provision was made to increase the fees of the District Surveyors as set forth. It was recognised, however, that in making this increase the fees on small alterations would probably be out of proportion to the cost of the work, and the following clause and scale of fees for this class of work was introduced :—

Section 26, Subsection 4.—In any case in which during the period commencing on October 1, 1921, and ending 1926 (now extended to December 31, 1928), a building notice has been duly served on the District Surveyor as required by Section 145 of the 1894 Act, and satisfactory evidence of the cost of an addition, alteration, or other work made or done to or on any building has been produced to the District Surveyor within fourteen days after completion of such addition, alteration, or work, no fee payable under Part I of the third schedule of the 1894 Act with respect to this work, together with the increase or increases of such fees made by or under the provisions of this section and for the time being in force shall exceed the appropriate fee prescribed in the following scale :—

For every additional alteration or other work the cost of which does not exceed	Fee. £	s.	d.
£25	1	1	0
50	2	2	0
75	3	3	0
100	4	4	0
200	5	5	0
300	6	6	0
400	7	7	0
500	8	8	0

Under this Section, if the fees provided in the 1894 Act, together with such increases at present in force, for any of the prescribed work, should exceed this scale, then the amount set forth in the scale can only be charged, but should the amount be less than the scale, then the lesser amount can only be claimed.

The present District Surveyors' fees will remain in force until December 31, 1928, after which date it is anticipated that a revised scale will be brought into operation, which will materially reduce the fees payable upon small alterations, but will be increased upon certain new buildings. It is proposed to base the fees upon the cubical contents of the buildings instead of the present payment upon area plus stories.

Sections 158 to 162 (1894 Act).—These Sections deal with returns, etc., to be made to the Council by the District Surveyor.

Section 163.—District Surveyor to notify to the Council any actual or probable contravention of this Act.

Mr. A. R. Sage's Estate.

Mr. Arthur Reginald Sage, M.B.E., of Brookside, Beverley-road, Barnes, S.W., principal of the London County Council School of Building, Brixton, left £1,521 (net personalty £1,198) (so far as can at present be ascertained).

BOOK REVIEWS

The Design of Small Properties. By M. E Bottomley, M.L.D., Landscape Architect (New York : The Macmillan Company. 233 pp. Cloth. 12s. 6d. net.

The author writes for American small property builders and owners, but his book should appeal equally to garden lovers on either side of the Atlantic. In America, front and back gardens are front and back "yards"; but if on this side we persist in calling them gardens, the problem is just the same for the "Home Owner in City and Country"; and the problem is that of making the best use of a small plot of land. As he says in the introduction; "The aim of this book is to encourage and direct the creative impulse of the person who is interested in his own out of doors," and, in short, that landscape architects cannot afford to undertake this type of work where the total expenditure amounts to only a few hundred dollars, and the mere "landscape gardener," whose main business generally is the rearing and selling of plants, is rarely proficient as a designer. Some of us have suffered at the hands of the landscape gardener, and many have come to the conclusion that we could have done much better ourselves, but for the lack of a few common sense hints in garden planning economy. The author gives us 6 lucid diagrams to scale of the planning and planting of city "back yards" and suburban "back and front yards" of various sizes (some as small as 30 ft. by 50 ft.), and the more pretentious "country homes" and "farm homes" running almost into acreage areas. Due consideration is given not only to size but to shape, and even the difficult problems arising in corner or triangular plots. The text is full of suggestion and very much to the point not only in the actual laying-out of the garden as a recreation ground but as to the best position for the house, where the now ubiquitous garage should be placed for perfect convenience, where the "service area" and even where the "coal window." We suggest that the author's success in this book lies in the emphasis he places on the fact that a city back yard or suburban building plot cannot—and should not, even if it could—be made to look like a thousand acre park but with due reticence and a studied avoidance of overcrowding, both in design and planting, the smallest home plot may be made to be full of delightful surprises.

Everyday Life in the Old Stone Age. Written and Illustrated by Marjorie and C. H. B. Quennell. (B. T. Batsford Ltd.) 8vo. Cloth, 5s net.

It is largely with the help of the many flint and fewer bone implements that archæologists are able to reconstruct, from the occasional skull or jawbone, the paleolithic or neolithic man as he actually was, or may very well have been. And this is what Mr and Mrs Quennell do for us in this delightful book on everyday life in the Old Stone Age. It is always a pleasure to read one of these authors' books written for children of all ages. The authors seem to possess that very rare capacity for talking in just the right strain to the young person of any age. The student well versed in geological lore was nothing better than careful drawings of a few old battered bones and flint implements. But if we want to arrive at the real human element in our ancient progenitors, we could scarcely wish for better guides. Their drawings, in the nature of such things, are often of necessity, highly fanciful; but we feel at the time that they are highly probable. In a series of clever drawings we get the stone age, men with their women and children chipping their flints, scraping their bones, cooking their meals, and paddling their boats on fishing expeditions.

We welcome this new edition of a work which deals in known and proven facts from which the writers build up a feasible picture of life in the days when this old world of ours was very young.

RCHITECTS' & BUILDERS' INQUIRY BUREAU

e are glad to give questions and answers, but cannot ept responsibility for contributed replies, especially on al matters.

ay we appeal to our correspondents to submit their ries on paper of a size easily filed, and written as bly as possible, or, better still, in typewriting?—Ed.

Local Authority and Strip of Freehold Frontage.

[Reply to "K. P. D.," September 9.]

Sir,—Under the Public Health Act, 1925 n Act which amends the Public Health cts, 1875 to 1907), Section 33 gives power a local authority to prescribe an improve- ent line for widening streets; and subject the consideration of any objections made ereto, can, by resolution, prescribe such provement line for all time, and no new ilding, erection, or excavation can then be aced or made nearer to the centre line of e street than the improvement line so pre- ribed, except with the consent of the local thority. Any person whose property is in- riously affected is entitled to compensation om the local authority, and the amount of e compensation payable in default of agree- ent is determined by arbitration under the ovisions of the Acquisition of Land (Assess- ent of Compensation) Act, 1919.

The local authority may purchase any land t occupied by buildings lying between the provement line and the boundary of the reet, and the provisions of the Lands Clauses cts including the provision with respect to e purchase and taking of lands otherwise an by agreement (except Sections 92 and 3 of the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, 45) extend to such land which, if pur- ased, is added to the street. In assessing mpensation, any "betterment" accruing the owner whose land is taken is set off gainst the compensation. Any compensa- on payable by the local authority is recover- le summarily as a civil debt.

If the provisions of the above Act of 1925 ve not been adopted by the local authority, en under Section 160 of the Public Health ct, 1875, the provisions of Section 67 of the owns Improvement Clauses Act, 1847, are corporated, and thereunder the local autho- ty may purchase land for widening streets; so under Section 154 of the Act of 1875 the cal authority (or an urban authority or a ral authority having like powers) may pur- ase land for widening streets.

In general, compensation for land acquired r public purposes is determined under the cquisition of Land Act, 1919, before men- oned, the compensation being assessed by n official arbitrator appointed under the Act.

Law.

Road Subsidence: Ownership of Drain.

[Reply to "Surveyors," September 9.]

Sir,—The length of drain referred to is ndoubtedly the qualified property of the vner of the premises which it drains, subject the control of the local authority. He is at l times liable for any defects in it and for ny subsidence of the roadway caused ereby or for any bad filling-in of the ench over. No liability attaches to the cal authority, unless it can be shown that e subsidence is due to something they emselves have in fact done. The local thority is not liable for non-feasance, such neglect to repair. The inquirers can any time apply to the local authority open up the road and pay their fees, under eir regulations for so doing. Then the ain could be examined and the cause of the bsidence ascertained. If the subsidence is e to the drain being faulty, then the local thority is entitled to recover the cost of pairing and restoring the roadway to make equally commodious to the public as it was fore the subsidence took place.

Alternatively, it is open for the local thority to serve a notice on the owners to ke good the defects, and if it is not com- ed with, the authority can itself do the rk and charge the owners with the cost. But in both cases, if the drain is not found to be defective, nor the filling-in, the cost cost would be borne by the local authority itself.

Law.

Sir,—The question seems to be which occurred first—the subsidence or the fractured drain? It is quite possible for a faulty drain to cause cavities in the soil, which eventually lead to settlement. I had a case myself a few years ago in which a subsidence in a school playground was traced to the existence of an old brick drain, and the cavity formed round it needed to be seen to be believed. The question as to whether it was possible for the owner to discover in advance the state of the drain or not, does not arise. Such hard consequences are the penalty of ownership, and the burden remains, however hard. I should say that if the subsidence is confined to your correspondent's frontage and is of a size consistent with drain leakage, he will have to foot the bill; but if there is a general subsidence not confined to one property and likely to be from causes other than faulty private drains it is a matter for the Public Authority to make good.

Sympathy.

Floor Surface for Printing Works.

Sir,—What is the best floor surface for a printing works? It must be dustless and laid upon cement concrete foundation. Cost is a consideration.

New Building.

Growth in Lime.

Sir,—Can you inform me what can be added to lime to prevent growth of vegetation in same after a few months? My customer mixes a quantity of linseed oil with the lime and removes any growth before starting the work, but in time the growth always comes through. I refer to lime applied to the exterior of houses, sheds, etc.

O. P. Q.

Cornice, Wall and Ceiling.

[Reply to "W.D.J.," September 16.]

Sir,—As a general rule, a plaster cornice is treated in with the ceiling for decorative purposes. A wooden cornice crowning wall panelling of the same material would be treated as the crowning member of the wall and treated in with its decorative finish. The matter is really one of personal taste, each case to be judged on its merits.

Architect.

Elm Weather Boarding.

[Reply to "Amateur," September 16.]

Sir,—Elm is one of the few timbers that shrink in its length as well as width, and where vertical joints have to be provided, i.e., butt joints, it is well to put a sheet of zinc under, overlapping the board below. But, if possible, avoid the vertical joint altogether.

Shrinkage.

Colouring Grey Stone Floor.

[Reply to "Readers," September 16.]

Sir,—My advice to those about to achieve this crime is similar to Punch's advice on another matter—Don't. If this is not satisfactory, I should say take up the stone flags and sell them to somebody who appreciates them, and put down a composition floor as red and as ugly as you like.

Sorry.

French Cement.

Sir,—Have any of your correspondents used French cement of good quality? If so, has it been found satisfactory for ordinary building purposes, viz., for foundations and rendering?

Cheap.

Building Lines.

[Reply to "Curious," September 16.]

Sir,—A local authority may have power, under a local Act, to prescribe the line in which any house to be thereafter built or taken down for the purpose of being rebuilt or altered should be erected; on payment of compensation to the owner of any house required to be set back. Also under Section 155 of the Public Health Act, 1875, an urban authority, or one having like powers, has power to regulate this line of buildings when any house or building, situated in any street, or the front thereof, has been taken down in order to be rebuilt or altered; the authority paying or tendering compensation to the owner for any loss or damage sustained.

If and where the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1925, have been adopted, under Section 31 thereof, the local authority has power in certain cases on an application to approve plans, as, for instance, in the case of a main thoroughfare, or continuation of a main thoroughfare, or continuation of a main approach, or means of communication between main approaches, to determine the width of a new street, paying compensation should certain events happen. Also under Section 33 of the Act, the local authority may prescribe an improvement line for widening any street repairable by the inhabitants at large, or when it is necessary or desirable that such street shall be widened; and, subject to the hearing of any objection thereto, when the improvement line has been prescribed, no building erection or excavation can, without consent, be placed nearer to the centre of the street than the improvement line. Any person whose property is injuriously affected is entitled to compensation. Also under Section 35 of the Act, the authority has power to vary width of carriageway and footway, on making up a private street, either under Section 150 of the Act of 1875, or under the Private Street Works Act, 1892, as the case may be.

Law.

Overhanging Barge Boards.

[Reply to "Foggy," September 16.]

Sir,—If a wall is built on the boundary of two adjoining properties, so that the centre thereof coincides with the boundary line, the property in the wall follows the property in the land upon which it stands, if and when the quantity of the land contributed by each of the adjoining owners is known, and there is no transfer of the property from and to the other; but both remain owners of their respective lands and portions of the wall and each has the ordinary remedies if any injury be done to his portion of the wall.

If, however, the amount of land contributed by each owner is not known, and the circumstances in which the wall was built are also unknown, then the adjoining owners are regarded as tenants in common of the wall.

Under Section 38 of the Law of Property Act, 1925, by a disposition or other arrangement made after 1925, which would have created a tenancy in common in a party wall or structure, such structure shall be and remain severed vertically as between the respective owners, and the owner of each part has such rights to support and use over the rest of the structure as may be requisite for conferring rights corresponding to those which would have subsisted, if a valid tenancy in common had been created.

"Foggy" must have in his mind the provisions of the London Building Act, 1894. It sets up an elaborate code of provisions as to the rights of building owners and adjoining owners, and all proper steps, such as coping the wall, must be taken by the building owner to safeguard the adjoining land and building, and not cause any unnecessary inconvenience. It is quite possible the carrying over of the roof and barge board may effectually do this; but this statute applies to the Metropolis Act.

Law.

Engineer's Estate.

Mr. Arthur Henry Haigh, B.Sc., M.Inst. C.E., of Upper Richmond-road, East Sheen, left £2,161 (net personalty £2,132).

THE BUILDING TRADE

IS "CUBE" A RELIABLE FACTOR?

By CLEMENT FROST.

The provisional estimate is one of the greatest trials of the architect's life. If he is a pessimist and arrives at a figure which would ultimately be found to lie mid-way between the highest and the lowest tender the client will at once become alarmed, whilst if he looks on the bright side of life—and hopes to get a low estimate—when the prices come in he is open to the charge of misleading the layman. In either case he is in difficulty.

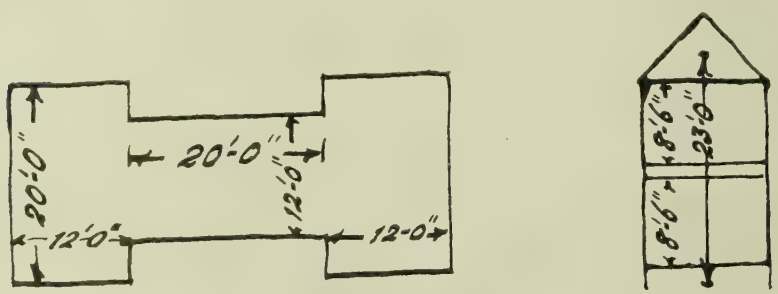


FIG 1.

No doubt the members of the Practice Committee of the R.I.B.A. were actuated by a desire to obtain some reliable figures when they adopted the scheme of circularising members on the subject of methods of "cubing" and the costs of various types of building per "foot cube." The forms issued seem complete in every way, and if we all work out the figures from tenders received in the past three years and fill up the forms both in the spirit and letter as sent to us, a veritable mass of data will be available.

All this is very well if, when once we have set up a recognised standard of measurement and ascertained the various factors, we can produce provisional estimates which are fairly near the mark. There is a grave doubt, however, as to whether this cost per foot cube can in any way be relied upon, and it would seem that the very fact of having such figures at our disposal would tend to make the pricing of our sketch schemes even more inaccurate.

Take the case of the H-shaped cottage shown in outline (Fig. 1). Here the span is twelve feet throughout and the floor area 3/20 by 12 multiplied by the assumed height of 23 feet gives us a cube of 16560. Priced at a shilling—an assumed figure—this cottage would cost £828. In the case of a rectangular building of the same floor area (Fig. 2), however, the cube would be considerably greater, for here, on the same basis, there is an additional three feet in height, and the figures would cost no more than the polygon in spite of the extra expense due to the greater span of the roof.

Again, the higher the factor used for the cube the greater the difference in price according to span. If our two examples are each priced at 1s. 6d. the difference becomes £162 and so on. Assuming, for a moment, that cubing is right in principle, cost becomes merely a matter of span, and we must either admit that shapes such as Fig. 3 are cheaper to construct than rectangles or else apply different multipliers for every shape—such as 1s. for rectangular, 1s. 0½d. for L-shaped, 1s. 1d. for H-shaped plans; when the whole business would become very complicated.

In the queries sent out by the R.I.B.A. cube is cube—simply that and nothing more. If, however, cube as a factor is fundamentally unsound, then the whole of the work is wasted and the findings misleading. Many people are of the opinion that—in cottage work at any rate—floor area is a better basis on which to price than cube, and the first two examples would appear to bear this out.

It would seem that before asking us to fill in all these facts and figures as regards "cube" the R.I.B.A. might have broadcast the question both to members and also builders—who, after all, finally settle the contract prices—"Is Cube a Reliable Factor?"

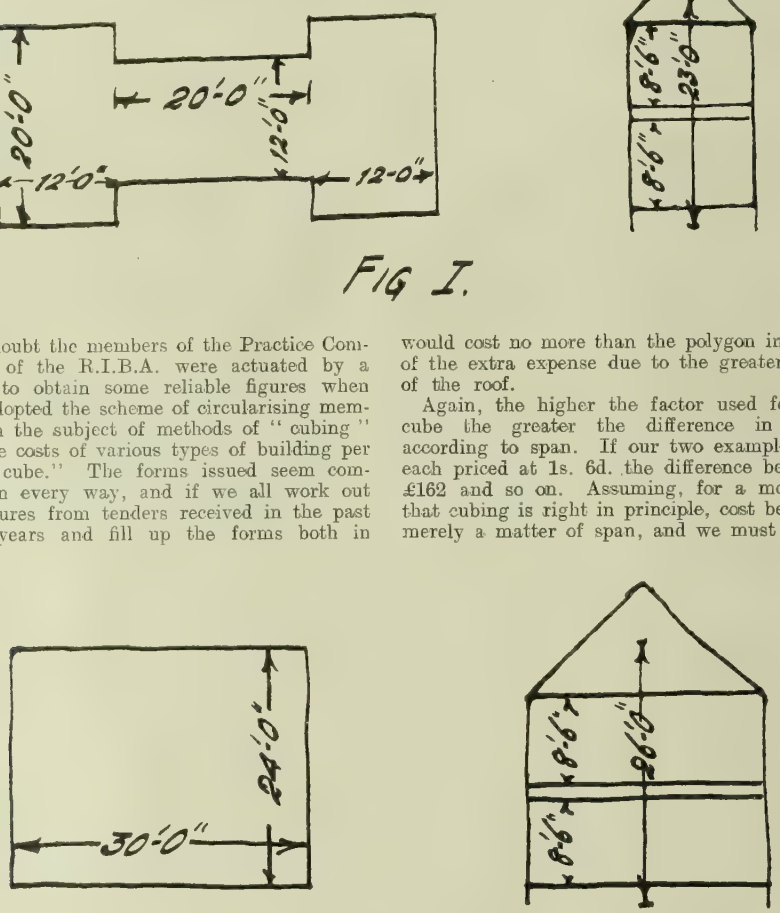


FIG 2.



FIG 3.

THE CUBING OF BUILDINGS

We take the following from the current issue of the R.I.B.A. Journal:—

It will be remembered that on account of the wide divergences in the system at present employed by architects for the cubing of buildings, the Practice Standing Committee decided to draw up standard methods of measurement for the guidance of members of the Institute.

In addition to the general advantages to be gained from the cubing of buildings by standard methods, their application would—

(1) Simplify the comparison of approximate estimates of cost; and

(2) Ensure that the cubic contents of buildings submitted in architectural competitions were all calculated on the same basis.

In order that the Committee should receive as much assistance as possible in the pursuance of its purpose, members of the Institute were requested in May, 1926, to fill in and return to the Secretary the following two forms:—

(a) A Questionnaire; and
(b) A Schedule.

While the Committee regret that so small a proportion of members furnished the information asked for, they acknowledge the assistance which they have derived from such questionnaires as were returned. The data contained in the schedule (b), however, was not complete enough to be of value.

A Sub-Committee appointed by the Practice Standing Committee have devoted much care to the scrutiny and analysis of the returns which have been of considerable value to the Committee in formulating the Standard Methods of Computation here set forth.

No. 1. Length and Width Measurements.

To be taken between the outer faces of the walls.

No 2. Height Measurement.

To be taken from the top of the concrete foundation to (*in the case of a pitched roof*)

a line midway between the point of intersection of the outer surfaces of wall and roof, and the apex; or

(*in the case of a flat roof*):

a height of 2 ft. above the roof.

In the case of a Mansard roof, its cubic contents are to be calculated separately.

No. 3. Projections.

After measuring the main structure, the additional cube is to be made for the following projections:—

(a) Porches.
(b) Bays and Oriels.
(c) Turrets and Flêches.
(d) Dormers.
(e) Chimney Stacks.
(f) Lantern Lights.
(g) Terraces and External Steps.

The Committee hope that the foregoing rules of procedure will be adopted for recent and current work, and the results entered up on the form inserted in the present issue of the R.I.B.A. Journal. If this is done and the form is returned to the Secretary of

.I.B.A., a valuable source of information ill become available, from which classified ata can be published from time to time for ie benefit of members.

Party Wall and Other Awards.

Mr. W. E. Watson, Hon. Sec. Practice tanding Committee, contributes the follow- g note on this subject to the current issue f the R.I.B.A. Journal:—

The Practice Standing Committee requests iembers to note that recent legislation may ecessitate a registration of documents in addi- on to stamping. The Land Charges Act, 925, now requires that where an owner of roperty by agreement or award restricts the se of or creates a right over any land (not eing a legal easement) such agreement or ward must, to ensure its validity against all arties, be registered under Clause No. 10 of he Land Charges Act, or alternatively in the ase of registered land by entering a caution nder Section No. 59 of the Land Registration ct, 1925.

The Practice Standing Committee has ob- ained counsel's opinion on this matter, and his may be seen by members at the Secre- ary's office on request. It is suggested that useful working clause might be drafted from he following:—

(a) "These presents shall be registered, t the sole cost of the Building Owner, as a and charge under the Land Charges Act, 925." or

(b) "These presents shall be registered, at he sole cost of the Building Owner, against he registered titles of any of the Parties erein to the land aforesaid under the Land Registration Act, 1925."

STOCKPORT ARBITRATION

Mr. Francis Jones, F.R.I.B.A., of Man- hester, the arbitrator, recently published his ward in this arbitration. The dispute arose n contracts between Messrs. Beattie, Briggs, Hibbert and Penn and West, four contractors ho were the applicants, and the Mayor, Aldermen and Burgesses of the County Borough of Stockport, the respondents. The ontracts were in respect to a housing con- ract for 101 houses in Stockport, and the rm of contract used was that of the Ministry f Health, No. 1 of the Model Forms of ender and Contract. The total claim of the ur applicants for "extras," etc., amounted £9,519, plus certain interests due under the ntracts, of which, £1,355 had been paid by e respondents, there was left a total of 8.164 claimed. The hearing occupied seve- l days in Manchester. Mr. W. T. Creswell, arrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Thomas dderley, solicitor, of Stockport, was coun- l for all the applicants, and Mr. C. H. afford, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. obert Hyde, Town Clerk, Stockport, solici- .. was counsel for the respondents.

The case revolved round the correct inter- etation of the contract, which was one of e three types in general use, viz.:—

1. The lump sum non-quantity contract.
2. The lump sum quantity contract with riation clause.
3. The measure and value contract.

The arbitrator awarded the four applicants ounts totalling £6,628 in respect of their ims, including interest, and directed the pondents to pay the costs of the award. ether with the applicants' costs. Each e to pay half the costs of the transcript de by the case.

lding Construction: University College of the South-West.

ncreasing interest in the course in build- construction held under the supervision Exeter Education Committee was recorded he recent annual prize distribution at University College of the South-West. F. M. Sleeman, president of Exeter ter Builders' Federation, who presided presented the awards, stated that the se during the past session was attended 36 members, compared with 12 ten years Mr. B. Critchley gave an address on odern Paints, their Application and ufacture."

PLUMBING TRADES' NATIONAL APPRENTICESHIP COUNCIL

A meeting of this Council was held at the Northern Polytechnic, Holloway Road, N.7, on Thursday, July 21, when the following were present:—Mr. Ernest Lesser (Ministry of Labour) (Chairman); Mr. Wm. Morris and Mr. W. F. Thacker (Institute of Plumbers); Mr. B. Hellyer (National Federation of Plumbers); Dr. W. E. Sumpner (Association of Technical Institutions); Mr. Hugh Davies (Board of Education); Mr. J. L. Smyth, Mr. F. Hoey, and Mr. J. Pickford (Operative Plumbers' Association); Mr. W. Smeaton, Mr R. H. Bew and the Hon. Secretary (National Registration of Plumbers). Apologies for absence were received from Messrs. W. S. Butterworth, W. J. Jarvis and T. McKenna.

The list of schools to benefit under the Lead Manufacturers' scheme for the supply of lead to plumbing classes was approved, as circulated.

It was suggested that the Secretary should write to the National Federation, the Institute of Builders, and the Operatives' Association to ask them to endeavour to arrange meetings at Leicester, Birmingham and Cardiff, with a view to setting up Areal Councils. Mr. Hoey said that at Birmingham a meeting had been held and an apprenticeship scheme drafted which had been sent to the Secretary, who had written unofficially to say that it seemed in order. As regards the other districts, Mr. Hugh Davies said that there were a large number of apprentices being trained in various towns, including Liverpool, Manchester and Oldham, of which he promised to furnish a list. Mr Morris reported that at Southport the employers had guaranteed to send twenty boys for a half-day course on Saturday mornings, the fee to be £1 for forty weeks' tuition. The parents were expected to pay, but for the present the employers would be responsible if there was evidence that the parents could not afford the fee. They had further agreed that all boys under 18 should be apprenticed forthwith.

It was agreed that the Secretary of the London Apprenticeship Committee should be asked to give periodical reports of the progress of the Scheme in London.

It was reported that the Emergency Committee of the National Federation had been consulted with reference to the adoption of the Plumbing Trade Apprenticeship Scheme by the National Federation, and the Secretary was asked to write to the National Secretary of the operatives to request him formally to put forward the request for such adoption.

The Chairman explained that there were two difficulties in adopting the suggestion of the North-East Lancashire District Apprenticeship Council. It was very difficult nowadays to frame a satisfactory definition of an apprentice, and secondly, an apprentice might be thrown out of employment by the failure of his master or otherwise, and if he were exempt from the insurance scheme he would be disqualified from its benefits. It was agreed to adjourn the question.

The Secretary reported the receipt of £2 2s. subscription from the Worshipful Company of Plumbers, and laid a financial statement on the table showing a balance in hand of £17 16s. 7d.

The Secretary reported that as the delegates who had attended the first conference called by Mr. Searles-Wood had not had an opportunity of consulting the bodies which they represented, he had suggested to Mr. Searles-Wood that a further meeting should be called before the Board of Education was asked to receive the deputation, and Mr. Searles-Wood had agreed to this.

Some of the members thought it would be advisable for an annual test to be established, but as this was not likely to be acceded to, it was finally agreed that the Council would support the request for the reinstitution of one national examination of a lower grade than that at present conducted by the City and Guilds. The Chairman and Secretary were appointed to represent the Council on the proposed deputation.

British Government Building, Milan Fair.

We publish on this page a view of the British Government Building at Milan Fair. We are informed that English building trade representatives recently at this Fair included Mr. H. C. Gaffney (of Messrs. Perry & Co. (Bow), Ltd.), and Mr. D. Maloney (of Messrs. Mander Bros., of Wolverhampton). Mr. Gaffney, during his visit, consulted with Arnaldo Mussolini (brother of Il Duce) regarding the proposed tube railway for Milan.

Building Trade: Conditions for August.

Employment during August, says the *Ministry of Labour Gazette*, varied somewhat as between different centres, but it was generally good with skilled operatives in most districts, and moderate, on the whole, with unskilled workers: a little overtime was worked in some localities, mainly on housing schemes. Employment was generally better than in August, 1926, when it was adversely affected by a shortage of materials arising out of the stoppage in the coal-mining industry. As regards individual occupations, employment was very good generally with plasterers; it declined a little with bricklayers, but was good on the whole: an unsatisfied demand for the foregoing classes of operatives was again reported from a number of centres. Employment remained generally good with carpenters and joiners and good, in most districts, with masons and slaters; it showed some improvement with plumbers and was generally fair. The decline which affected painters and decorators during the preceding two months was checked during August, and employment was fairly good, in most districts, with skilled men: it was moderate, on the whole, with tradesmen's labourers.



British Government Building, Milan Fair.

RATES OF WAGES IN THE BUILDING TRADE

[Every endeavour is made to ensure accuracy but we cannot be responsible for errors.]

	Masons	Brick-layers.	Car-penters Joiners	Plas-terers.	Slaters.	Plum-bers.	Pain-ters.	Lab-ourers.
Aberdare	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Accrington	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Alfreton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Alnwick	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Altrincham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¼
Ashford (Kent)	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Ashington	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¼
Ashton-under-Lyne	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¼
Aylesbury	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Aylsham	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Banbury	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Barnsley	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¼
Barnstaple	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Barrow-in-Furness	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¼
Barry	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¼
Basingstoke	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Bath	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Bedford	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Berwick	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Bexhill	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Birkenhead	1/10	1/10	1/10	1/11	1/10	1/10	1/9½	1/4½
Birmingham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¼
Bishop Auckland	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¼
Blackburn	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¼
Blackpool	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¼
Bolton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bournemouth	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Bradford	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bradford-on-Avon	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/3½	1/0½
Braintree	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Brentwood	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Bridgwater	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Bridlington	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2⅝
Brighton	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Bristol	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bromsgrove	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Bromyard	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0½
Bungay	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11⅜
Burnley	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¼
Burton-on-Trent	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¼
Bury	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¼
Buxton	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Cambridge	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Canterbury	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Cardiff	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¼
Carlisle	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¼
Chatham	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1¼
Chelmsford	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1¼
Cheltenham	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Chester	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¼
Chesterfield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¼
Chorley	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¼
Cirencester	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/1
Clacton	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1¼
Colchester	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1¼
Coventry	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¼
Cranbrook	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11⅜
Crewe	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Cromer	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Darlington	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¼
Deal	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Denbigh	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Derby	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Devizes	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/3½	1/0½
Dewsbury	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¼
Doncaster	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¼
Dorchester	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/3½	1/0½
Dorking	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1¼
Dovercourt	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Driffield	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Droitwich	1/6½	1/6½	1/5½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Dudley	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2⅝
Durham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¼
Eastbourne	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
E. Glam. (Mon. Val.)	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¼
Ely	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Exeter	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/6	1/2½
Exmouth	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Fakenham	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Felixstowe	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Folkestone	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Frome	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Glossop	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/2¼
Gloucester	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/5½	1/2
Godalming	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Goole	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Gosport	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Grantham	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Great Yarmouth	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1¼
Grimsby	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Guildford	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1¼
Halifax	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Harpenden	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1¼
Harrogate	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¼
Hartlepools	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¼
Harwich	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Hastings	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Hatfield	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1¼
Hednesford	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2⅝
Hereford	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/5	1/1½
Herne Bay	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Hertford	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1¼
Hitchin	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1¼
Hoddesdon	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1¼
Holt	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11⅜
Huddersfield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¼
Hull	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¼
Hunstanton	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Huntingdon	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Isle of Wight	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0¼
Ipswich	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Keighley	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Kettering	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Kidderminster	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
King's Lynn	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Lancaster	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¼
Leamington Spa	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½

	Masons	Brick-layers.	Car-penters Joiners	Plas-terers.	Slaters	Plum-bers.	Pain-ters.
Leeds	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
Leicester	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
Leighton Buzzard	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½
Lichfield	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½
Lincoln	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
Littlehampton	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5
Liverpool	1/10	1/10	1/10	1/11	1/10	1/10	1/9½
Llandudno	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½
Llanelly	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
London:							
12 m. radius	1/9½	1/9½	1/9½	1/9½	1/9½	1/9½	1/8½
12–15 m. radius	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/8
Loughborough	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
Lowestoft	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½
Luton	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6
Macclesfield	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½
Maidstone	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½
Malvern	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½
Manchester	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
Mansfield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
Margate	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½
Market Harb'rough	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½
Matlock	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½
Melton Constable	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½
Melton Mowbray	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7
Merthyr Tydfil	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
Middlesbrough	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
Newark	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½
Newbury	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½
Newcastle-on-Tyne	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
Newcastle-ur-Lyme	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
New Forest	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5
Newmarket	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5
Newport, Mon.	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
Northampton	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7
Norwich	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7
Nottingham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
Nuneaton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
Oakham	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½
Oldham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
Oxford	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6
Paignton	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7
Peterborough	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½
Plymouth	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/7
Pontypridd	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
Portsmouth	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6
Preston	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
Ramsgate	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½
Reading	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6
Redcar	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
Redditch	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7
Reigate	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½
Retford	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½
Ripon	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½
Rochdale	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
Rochester	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½
Rugby	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
Saffron Walden	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½
St. Albans	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½
St. Helens	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
Sawbridgeworth	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½
Saxmundham	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4
Scarborough	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½
Sevenoaks	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½
Sheffield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
Shrewsbury	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½
Sittingbourne	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½
Southampton	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½
Southend-on-Sea	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½
Southport	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
South Shields	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
Stevenage	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½
Stockport	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
Stockton-on-Tees	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
Stoke-on-Trent	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
Stourbridge	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7
Stourport	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7
Stowmarket	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½
Stratford-on-Avon	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½
Stroud	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5
Sunderland	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
Swaffham	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½
Swansea	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
Swindon	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/5
Tamworth	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½
Taunton	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½
Thetford	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½
Torquay	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7
Totnes	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/4½
Trowbridge	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/3½
Tunbridge Wells	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½
Uttoxeter	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½
Wakefield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
Walsall	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½
Wallsend	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
Warminster	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½
Warrington	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
Warwick	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7
Wells (Norfolk)	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½
Welwyn. Gar. City	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½
West Bromwich	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
Weston-sup.-Mare	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6
Weymouth	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/4
Whitby	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7
Wigan	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
Winchester	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5
Windsor	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6
Wisbech	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½
Wolverhampton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
Woodbridge	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½
Worcester	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½
Worksop	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½
Worthing	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5
Wrexham	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½
Wroxham	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½
Wymondham	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4
York	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8

(For rates of wages in the Building Trade in Scotland see page 486.)

CONTRACTS, COMPETITIONS, &c.

r some contracts still open, but not included in this List, see previous issues Those with an asterisk dvertised in this number. Certain conditions beyond those given in the following information are sed in some cases, such as that advertisers do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender; a fair wages clause shall be observed, that no allowance will be made for tenders; and that deposits eturned on receipt of a bona-fide tender unless stated to the contrary.

e date given at the commencement of each paragraph is the latest date when the tender, or the names of those g to submit tenders, may be sent in; the name and address at the end is the person from whom or place e quantities, forms of tender, &c., may be obtained.

llowing is a list of abbreviations:—Borough Surveyor, B.S.; Borough Engineer, B.E.; District Surveyor, ; Clerk, C.; Town Clerk, T.C.; County Engineer, C.E.; County Surveyor, C.S.; County Architect, C.A.; eyor, S.; Engineer, E.; Borough Architect, B.A.; Architect, A.

LDING. PAINTING, ELECTRIC LIGHTING, HEATING, ETC.

T. 26.—**Beddington.**—CONVENIENCES.—Two sani- conveniences in Beddington-park and the Church ock, for U.D.C. S. F. R. Carter, E. and S.

T. 26.—**Bridlington.**—CLINIC.—Also Maternity Child Welfare centre, in Oxford-st., for T.C. and S.

EPT. 26. — **Broxbourne.** — HOUSES.—Erection houses for the Ware R.D.C. Cherry & ns, architects, 7, Buckingham-st., Adelphi, 2. Dep. £2.

T. 26.—**Cork.**—BRIDGE.—For (a) building ferro- ete bridge across south branch of River Lee at ice to University College, and (b) erecting cut and wrought iron entrance, etc. O'Flynn & nor, architects and engineers, 60, South Mall. £5.

T. 26.—**Devon.**—COTTAGES.—Six cottages at nnoor Sanatorium, Bovey Tracey, for C.C. C.A., eavitree-rd., Exeter. Dep. £1 1s.

T. 26.—**Ealing.**—SCHOOL.—At Greenford, for W. R. Hicks, M.Inst.C.E., F.S.I., B.E. Dep.

T. 26.—**Herts.**—COTTAGES.—Erection of 102 in rban District of Welwyn Garden City in the y of Hertford, for the Welwyn Public Utility y, Ltd. C. D. Borer, Secretary, The Estate , Welwyn Garden City, Herts. Dep. £2 2s.

T. 26.—**Hillmorton.**—LEVELLING.—(1) Levelling d, surface water drains, paving, walls and g. etc.; (2) cemetery chapel, at new burial d for P.C. C. J. Newman, architect, 7, Albert-st., y. Dep. £2 2s.

T. 26.—**Hove.**—PAINTING.—External wood and ork of Town Hall, for T.C. B.S.

T. 26.—**Ilford.**—LODGE.—At Seven King's-park, rough-rd., for T.C. H. Shaw, B.E. Dep. £1 1s.

T. 26. — **Keighley.** — ALTERATIONS. — To ery entrances at Utley, for T.C. B.A. Dep.

T. 26.—**Kirkcaldy.**—HOUSES.—48 houses, for G. B. Deas, architect, Central-chambers, Kirk- Dep. £1.

T. 26.—**Lincoln.**—GARAGE.—Central bus garage workshops in St. Mark's-st., for T.C. S. C. tt, City E. and S. Dep. £2.

T. 26.— **London.** — CLEANING, REPAINTING, -Of the metalwork and woodwork of the Black- nd Rotherhithe tunnels, including in each case nnels, shafts, approaches, lodges, etc., for the Chief Engineer, of the Council, Old County Spring-gdns., S.W. 1. Dep. £1, by cheque or o the order of the L.CC.

T. 26.— **London.** — SHOPS AND FLATS.— on of a block containing 24 tenements at New-st., sex-st., for the Corporation of London. Office City Engineer, Portland House, Basinghall-st., between the hours of 10 a.m. and 5 p.m. (except ay). Dep. £2 2s.

PT. 26. — **London.** — WORKMEN'S DWEL- —Erection of 50 in Summers-lane, North y, for the Finchley U.D.C. Council's Engineer, l T. Harrison, M.Inst.C.E., 9, The Hawthorns, e Park-rd., Finchley, N.3. Dep. £2.

26. — **Near St. Minver.** — HOUSE. — Police or Cornwall C.C. C.A., Truro. Dep. £1 1s.

26. — **Nelson.** — CEMENTING. — Block ng and pebble dashing the outside of British Memorial Institute, Brunswick-st. Secretary.

26. — **Oldham.** — OPERATING THEATRE. — thulme Hospital grounds, for Health Com- B.E. and S.

26.—**Plymouth.**—EXTENSION.—To electric sub- t Armada-st., for C.B. J. Wibberley, Borough d A. Dep. £2 2s.

26. — **Portmuck.** — HUT. — Look-out hut nmuck Coastguard station, County Antrim, ent of Northern Ireland. The Secretary, of Finance, 15, Donegall-sq., West, Belfast.

26. — **Soyland.** — HOUSES. — Four parlour Ripponden Wood estate, for U.D.C. Walsh & , architects, 10, Harrison-rd., Halifax.

26.—**Stafford.**—ELECTRIC LIGHTING.—Electric d fittings required in a new wing at Stafford dward VI. school, for Staffordshire E.C. Rosher & Mann, Consulting E.'s, Union chmbrs. ow, Birmingham. Dep. £5 5s.

26.— **Staines.**— HOUSES.— Erection of 14 East Bedfont, for the R.D.C. D. C. Fidler, on-rd., Ashford, Middlesex. Dep. £2 2s.

MBER 26. — **Waterloo-with-Seaforth.** — The vite tenders for schemes of decoration and ng to the council chamber at the Town Hall, J. R. Fothergill, Assoc.M.Inst.C.E., E. and Hall, Waterloo.

6.—**Whitstable.**—SHELTERS.—Two at Marine- ankerton, for U.D.C. J. Dunn, Surveyor and gineer.

27. — **Dorchester.** — POLICE STATION. — of at Lyme Regis for the Dorset Standing mittee. J. Leslie Torr, Clerk to the Com- unty Offices, Dorchester. Dep. £2 2s.

27. — **Drumminis.** — ADDITIONS. — Also s to Presbyterian Church, for Committee. Kee, Redrock Manse, Armagh.

SEPT. 27. — **Dublin.** — REPAIRS. — Also slating to roofs at Crooksling Sanatorium, for C.B. City Architect, Lord Edward-st.

SEPT. 27. — **Fareham.** — HOUSES. — 20 non-parlour type on housing site at White Hart-lane, Portchester, for R.D.C. L. W. Hunt, S., 97, West-st.

SEPT. 27.—**Headington.**—COTTAGES.—Four at Stanton St. John, for R.D.C. W. Page-Webb, architect and surveyor, 23, High-st., New Headington.

SEPT. 27. — **Horsham.** — HOUSES. — Pair at Jolesfield Common, Partridge-green, for R.D.C. W. R. Guilford, 42, Albion-terr. Dep. £1 1s.

SEPT. 27.—**Leeds.**—FENCING.—Wrot iron fencing to Harehills Cemetery extension, for T.C. W. T. Lancashire, City E.

SEPT. 27. — **Liverpool.** — HOUSES. — Small pump-house and meter-house at Rainhill, for Corporation. Water Engineer, 55, Dale-st. Dep. £1 1s.

SEPT. 27.—**Manchester.** — PAINTING. — External and internal, at Newton-st., Sorting Office, Manchester, for H.M.'s Office of Works. Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W. 1. Dep. £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the Commissioners).

SEPT. 27.—**South Kirkby.**—CENTRE.—Junior mining centre, for West Riding E.C. Education Department, County Hall, Wakefield.

SEPT. 28. — **Belfast.** — SHED. — In the Hay Market, for C.B. City S.

SEPT. 28.— **Dagenham.** — RENOVATIONS.—Renovation and decoration of houses, for U.D.C. E. and S.

SEPT. 28. — **Dublin.** — PAINTING. — General painting work, for B.G. J. P. Condon, C., 1, James's-st.

SEPT. 28. — **Edinburgh.** — BUILDING. — Kitchen staff house and engineer's house at Gogarburn, for the District Board of Control. S. Kaye, A.R.I.B.A., 14, Hill-st.

SEPT. 28. — **Gosport.** — SCHOOL. — For 620 children at Avery-lane, for E.C. G. R. Walker, secretary, "Rostellan," Stoke-rd. Dep. £1 1s.

SEPT. 28. — **London.** — ALTERATIONS AND DECORATIVE WORK.—(a) at the operating theatre; (b) to three wards at the St. Andrew's Hospital, Bromley, E.3, for the Poplar Board of Guardians. Harley Heckford, M.Inst.C.E., Borough Surveyor, Council Offices, Poplar. Dep. £2 2s.

SEPT. 28. — **Musselburgh.** — ADDITIONS. — Also alterations to Ministry of Pensions Hospital, Edenhall, for H.M.O.W. Architect, H.M. Office of Works, 122, George-st., Edinburgh. Dep. £1 1s.

SEPT. 28. — **Pontefract.** — SHED. — For housing cattle on market days, for T.C. W. H. Newton, B.E.

SEPT. 28.—**Preston.**—POST OFFICE AND TELEPHONE EXCHANGE.—Erection of, at Leyland, Preston, for the Commissioners of H.M. Office of Works. Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W. 1. Dep. £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the Commissioners).

SEPT. 28. — **Sheffield.** — POLICE STATION. — At Hammerton-rd., Walkley, for T.C. W. G. Davies, F.R.I.B.A., City A. Dep. £2.

SEPT. 28.—**Trowbridge.**—NEW OFFICES.—Erection and completion of the new offices in Stallard-st., for the Central Committee of the Wiltshire Working Mens' Conservative Benefit Society. The Chief Secretary at the Society, Stallard Street, Trowbridge. Dep. £2 2s.

SEPT. 29.—**Barnet.** — BRICKWORK.—Brick boundary wall, entrance gates, piers, etc., on the Bell's Hill Nursery site, for the Barnet U.D.C. The Surveyor, Council Offices, Wood-st., Barnet, Herts. Dep. £1 1s.

SEPT. 29. — **Carlow.** — CHURCH. — For the Rev. J. Fogarty, P.P., Somerton, Carlow. Foley & Sullivan, architects, Grafton-chambers, 102-103, Grafton-st., Dublin. Dep. £3 3s.

SEPT. 29. — **Coachford.** — STATION. —For Commissioners of Public Works. T. Cassedy, Secretary, Office of Public Works, Dublin. Dep. £1.

SEPT. 29. — **Doila.** — STATION. — At Dolla, Co. Tipperary, for Commissioners of Public Works. T. Cassedy, Secretary, Office of Public Works, Dublin. Dep. £1.

SEPT. 29. — **Dublin.** — ALTERATIONS. — To Dun Laoghaire Post Office, Co. Dublin, for Commissioners of Public Works. T. Cassedy, secretary, Office of Public Works. Dep. £1.

SEPT. 29. — **Glasgow.** — SHOPS. — At (1) Hawthorn-st., and (2) Hamiltonhill, for T.C. D. Stenhouse, T.C.

SEPT. 29.— **London.** — POST OFFICE AND TELEPHONE EXCHANGE. — Erection of, at Norbury, S.W., for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Office of Works. Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W. 1. Dep. £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the Commissioners).

SEPT. 29. — **Manchester.** — BUILDING. — Messroom, tool shed and storeroom at Broadhurst-park, Moston, for T.C. City A. Dep. £1 1s.

SEPT. 29.—**Penarth.**—PAVILION.—Pier pavilion, in ferro-concrete construction-hennebique system, for U.D.C. Edgar I. Evans, E. and S. Dep. £3 3s.

SEPT. 29. — **Plympton St. Mary.** — SUB-STATIONS. — Electricity sub-stations at Plympton and Compton, for R.D.C. Engineer. Dep. £1 1s.

SEPT. 29.—**St. Columb Major.**—HOUSES.—High Lanes, Little Petherick, block of 2 houses; Burlawn, St. Breock, block of 2 houses; near Trevoyan, St. Merryn, block of 2 houses: for R.D.C. A. G. Oxland, Sanitary Surveyor, Queens Fraddon. Dep. £2 2s.

SEPT. 29. — **Smallburgh.** — HOUSES. — Three, at Sutton, for R.D.C. A. Peploe, C. Dep. £1.

SEPT. 29 — **Totnes.** — COTTAGES. — Two cottages at Ugborough, for R.D.C. W. F. Tollit, architect, 6, Bridgetown.

SEPT. 30. — **Arklow.** — EXTENSION. — Of Countess of Wicklow Memorial Hospital. McDonnell & Dixon, F.R.I.A.I., 20, Ely-place, Dublin, architects.

SEPT. 30.—**Bristol.**—ADDITIONS.—To the "Central" Telephone Exchange, Telephone Avenue, Bristol, for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Office of Works. Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W. 1. Dep. £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the Commissioners).

SEPT. 30.—**Hants.**—ALTERATIONS AND EXTENSIONS. —To the Infirmary and the Nurses' Home and for the erection of a new mortuary at Winchfield, for the Hartley Wintney Board of Guardians. Owen A. J. Goddard, Finchampstead, Berks. Dep. £2 2s.

SEPT. 30. — **Kilcullen.** — ADDITIONS. — To Cross and Passion Convent, Kilcullen, Co. Kildare, for Rev. Superior-General. Foley & O'Sullivan, architects and civil engineers, Grafton-chambers, 103, Grafton-st., Dublin. Dep. £2 2s.

SEPT. 30. — **Liverpool.** — ALTERATIONS. — Also additions to electric sub-station, Garston, for T.C. Land Steward and Surveyor. Dep. £2 2s.

SEPT. 30. — **Ruislip-Northwood.** — MORTUARY. — Small Mortuary at Northwood depot, for U.D.C. H. R. Metcalfe, E. and S., Oaklands Gate, Northwood.

SEPT. 30. — **Slaithwaite.** — PAINTING. — Inside and decorating of United Methodist Church. A. Hoyle, Bridge-st.

SEPT. 30.—**Southampton.**—GYMNASIUM AND MANUAL INSTRUCTION ROOM, ETC.—Erection of, at Purbrook Park County High School, for Southampton C.C. A. L. Roberts, County A., The Castle, Winchester. Dep. £1 1s. by cheque, payable to the Hants. County Council, and crossed "Lloyds Bank, Ltd., Winchester."

SEPT. 30.—**Uxbridge.**—CORRIDORS.—2 hospital ward blocks and corridors at Isolation hospital, Kingston-la., for Joint Hospital Board. Mr. William L. Eves, F.R.I.B.A., 54, High-st. Dep. £2 2s.

OCT. 1.—**Galashiels.**—HOUSES.—Five blocks of 3 apartment houses at Wood-st., for T.C. J. & J. Hall, architects.

OCT. 1.— **Winchester.**— SCHOOLS.— Erection of new elementary schools at Stanmore-la., Winchester, and for laying out the playgrounds and other work in connection with same, for the Winchester Education Committee. Director of Education, 3, The Square, Winchester. Dep. £2 2s.

OCT. 3.—**Acton.**—PAINTING.—For work at public baths, Salisbury-st.: (1) painting and repairs to exterior; and (2) repairs to roof of second-class swimming bath, for T.C. B.E. Dep. £1 1s.

OCT. 3.—**Bedwas and Machen.**—20 non-parlour type houses on Bryn-y-fran site, Trethomas, Mon., and construction of the necessary road and sewers for U.D.C. Idris Leyshon, A.

OCT. 3. — **Bury St. Edmund's.** — COTTAGES. — Three blocks of cottages, comprising 10 houses, in Westgate-rd., for T.C. R. H. Beaumont, B.S. Dep. £2 2s.

OCT. 3.—**Inverurie.**—BUNGALOW.—At Manar, Inverurie. D. Matheson, F.R.I.B.A., architect, Dingwall.

OCT. 3.— **Kent.**—SCHOOL.—Erection of a new Central school at Queenborough, for the Kent Education Committee. County architect (W. H. Robinson, F.R.I.B.A.), Room 69, Sessions House, Maidstone. Dep. £2 2s. in the form of a cheque payable to the Kent Education Committee, and crossed "National Provincial Bank, Ltd."

OCT. 4. — **Birmingham.** — IMPROVEMENTS. — For (a) terrazzo flooring, and (b) plastering, at Erdington House, for B.G. C. P. Beech, C., Union Offices. Dep. £2 2s.

OCT. 4. — **Bradford.** — HOUSES. — 366 houses on housing scheme No. 6. Eccleshill, for T.C. City A.

OCT. 4. — **Brentwood.** — CONVERSION. — Of certain buildings at sewage works, Nag's Head-lane, into a house for Brentwood and Billericay Joint Sewage Works Committee. G. A. Joslin, architect, 22, High-st. Dep. £1.

* OCT. 4.—**Cambridge.**—WORKSHOPS AND ADDITIONS.—Erection of, to staff's rooms at the Cambridge and County High school for boys. County Architect, County Hall, Cambridge.

OCTOBER 4.—**Dartford.**—PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.— Erection of, for the Dartford U.D.C. J. James Hurtley, Clerk to the Council, Council Offices, Dartford. Dep. £2 2s.

OCT. 4. — **Ireland.** — SCHOOLS. — At Cockill (St. Mary's), Tirconaill; Sladran (St. Oran's), Tirconaill; Carrowmenagh (St. Patrick's), Tirconaill; Bunaninver, Tirconaill, for Commssioners of Public Works. T. Cassedy, secretary, Office of Works, Dublin. Dep. £1 each.

OCT. 4. — **Leeds.** — SHEDS. — Steam wagon sheds and messroom, etc., at Pottery Field depot, Jack-lane, for T.C. Jones & Stocks, architects, 56 Prudential-buildings. Dep. £1.

OCT. 4. — **London.** — INTERNAL PAINTING, CLEANING, ETC.—At Cornwall House, Stamford-st., S.E., for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Office of Works. Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the Commissioners).

OCT. 4. — **Newtown.** — ALTERATIONS. — Also additions and improvements at Poor Law Institution, Caersws, for B.G. A. S. Hill, architect, Severn-sq. Dep. £2 2s.

OCT. 4. — **Whimple.** — ADDITIONS. — Also alterations and repairs, etc., at Council school, for Devon E.C. C. A., 97, Heavitree-rd., Exeter.

OCT. 5. — **Carshalton.** — ELECTRIC LIGHTING. — Alterations to electric lighting installation at Queen Mary's Hospital, for M.A.B. T. Cooper, Engineer-in-Chief, Office of Board, Victoria-embankment, E.C.4. Dep. £1 1s.

OCT. 5.—**Drim Island.**—ENLARGING.—Drim Island National School, Co. Galway, for Commissioner of Public Works. T. Cassedy, Secretary, Office of Public Works, Dublin. Dep. £1.

OCT. 5.—**Herne Bay.**—ALTERATIONS.—Also additions to existing hot-water supply apparatus at St. Anne's Home, for M.A.B. Chief Engineer Offices of the Board, Victoria-embankment, E.C.4. Dep. £1.

OCT. 5. — **London.** — ALTERATIONS AND CONVERSIONS. — 1, erection of verandah and balcony and internal alterations at Highwood hospital for children, Brentwood, Essex; 2, conversion of existing building into staff bungalow at Brook fever hospital, Shooters Hill, S.E. 18, for the Metropolitan Asylums Board. Office of the Board, Victoria Embankment, E.C. 4. Dep. £1 in respect of each work.

OCT. 5. — **London.** — EXTERNAL PAINTING. — At the Natural History Museum, Cromwell Road, S.W., for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Office of Works, Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the Commissioners.)

OCT. 5. — **Neath.** — HOUSES. — 50 parlour type, with sewers and road works, on Brynhyfryd-rd., site, for T.C. H. Alex. Clarke, B.E. Dep. £3 3s.

OCT. 6. — **Grimsby.**—ADAPTATION OF PREMISES.—In Cleethorpe-rd., Grimsby, to form an Employment Exchange, for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Office of Works, Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the Commissioners.)

OCT. 7.—**Acton.** — PAVILION. — Erection of, at the North Acton Playing Fields for the Acton Town Council. Borough Engineer, Municipal Offices, Acton, W.3. Dep. £1 1s., made payable to the Borough Treasurer.

✱OCT. 7.—**Godalming.**—TELEPHONE EXCHANGE.—Erection and completion of, at Godalming for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Office of Works. Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the Commissioners.)

✱OCT. 7. — **Gravesend.** — NEW OUT-PATIENTS' BLOCK.—Erection and completion of to the hospital in Stuart-rd., Gravesend, for the Committee of Management. The Secretary, Gravesend and North Kent Hospital, Gravesend. Dep. £2 2s.

OCT. 7.—**Liverpool.**— EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE.—Erection of, at Liverpool for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Office of Works, Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the Commissioners.)

OCT. 7. — **Pendleton.** — PLASTERING, etc.— Execution of the work of plastering, etc., of Pavilions A, B, C, E, F, G, H, and part of D, of the Salford Union Infirmary, Stott-lane, Pendleton, for the Salford Board of Guardians. E. H. Inchley, Clerk, Poor Law Offices, Eccles New-rd., Salford.

OCT. 8. — **Gunthorpe.** — DEMOLITION. — Of existing Gunthorpe Toll bridge, for Notts C.C. J. Cracroft Haller, C.S. Dep. £2.

OCT. 10. — **Bristol.** — ELECTRIC LIGHTING. — Of two three-floor transit sheds and of two large silo granaries, at Royal Edward Dock, Avonmouth, for Port Authority. T. A. Peace, Chief Engineer.

OCT. 10. — **Erith.** — BRICK AND CONCRETE WORK.—Construction in brickwork and concrete of foundation piers for overhead sludge tanks at the L.C.C.'s Southern Outfall works at Crossness, in the Urban District of Erith. Chief Engineer of the Council, Old County Hall, Spring-gardens, S.W.1. Dep. £2, by cheque or draft to the order of the L.C.C.

OCT. 10.— **Cavan.** — ELECTRIC WIRING.—In Courthouse, for C.C. P. O'Reilly, secretary.

OCT. 10.—**Maidstone.**—NEW SCHOOL BUILDINGS.—Erection of, at Maidstone (Kent) for the Maidstone Grammar School for Boys, for the Kent Education Committee. County Education Architect (Mr. W. H. Robinson, F.R.I.B.A.), Room 69, Sessions House, Maidstone. Dep. £2 2s., payable to the Kent Education Committee and crossed "National Provincial Bank, Ltd."

OCT. 11. — **Camblesforth.** — ADDITIONS. — Also alterations at Camblesforth Council school, for West Riding E.C. Education Department, County Hall, Wakefield.

✱OCT. 11. — **Croydon.** — DOMESTIC BUILDINGS AND FLATS.—Erection and completion of two blocks of domestic buildings, each containing 12 self-contained flats, upon a site situate at the rear of late Nos. 14 to 26, Upper Coombe-st., for the County Borough Council of Croydon. Borough Engineer, Town Hall, Croydon. Dep. £3 3s.

OCTOBER 11.—**Dundee.**—HEATING.—Installation at new secondary school, Perth-rd., for E.C. Thomas & Wilkie, F.R.I.B.A., 21, South Tay-st.

✱OCT. 11.—**Middlesex.**—PAINTING.—External and internal at National Physical Laboratory, Teddington for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Office of Works' Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the Commissioners.)

OCT. 13. — **Stockport.** — CONVENIENCE. — In Fair ground, Great Portwood-st., for C.B. H. Hamer, B.S.

OCT. 13. — **Whiston.** — ADDITIONS. — Also alterations to Council offices and depot, Delph-lane, for R.D.C. W. Ellis, architect, 9, Hardshaw-st., St. Helens. Dep. £1 1s.

OCT. 14. — **Wick.** — POLICE STATION. — At Wick, near Bristol, for Gloucestershire C.C. E. S. Sinnott, C.S. Dep. £2 2s.

OCT. 17. — **East Wessex.** — REPAIRS AND MATERIALS. —At Bovington with Lulworth, Hilsea and Portsdown Hill, Gosport, Netley and Southampton, Parkhurst, Isle of Wight, Christchurch, Hants, for War Dept. Major R. Hamilton, R.E., for Commanding Royal Engineer, Wessex Area (East). Royal Engineer Office, Milldam Barracks, Portsmouth.

OCT. 25. — Salisbury Plain. — WORKS AND REPAIRS.—(War Department Contract), Term Contract, from January 1, for the undermentioned stations in the Engineer District. Contract No 1, Bulford Camp. Contract No. 2, Tidworth and Perham Down. Commanding Royal Engineer, Salisbury Plain East District, Royal Engineer Office, Haig-rd., Bulford Camp, Salisbury Plain.

✱OCT. 28.—**Essex.**—SANATORIUM BUILDINGS.—Erection of various buildings, roads, sewers, heating plant, etc., at Black Notley, for the Public Health and Housing Committee of the Essex County Council. Jno. Stuart, F.R.I.B.A., County Architect, Springfield Old Court, Chelmsford. Dep. £5 5s. to F. H. Owers, F.S.A.A., County Accountant, Duke-str., Chelmsford.

—**Devon.**—HOUSES.—At Black Dog (near Crediton), pair of roadmen's houses. Newton St. Cyres, teacher's house, for C.C. C.A., 97, Heavitree-rd., Exeter.

—**North Bierley.**—HOME.—Additions to Nurses' home at Clayton Institution, for B.G. Ross & Briggs, architects, Eldon-chambers, 75A, Manningham-lane, Bradford.

—**Rye.**—COTTAGE.—At Winchelsea, for R.D.C. H. M. Jeffery, surveyor, 1B, Havelock-rd., Hastings.

—**Tottenham.**—REPAIRS.—To interior of Enterprise Club, 160, High-rd., Tottenham. C. M. Cole, secretary. Dep. 5s.

—**Wirral.**—NURSES' HOME.—At Poor Law Institution, Clatterbridge, for B.G. Finchett, Lancaster & Archer, architects, 13, Hoghton-st., Southport. Dep. £3 3s.

MATERIALS, ETC.

SEPT. 26. — **Bromley.** — HIGHWAY MATERIALS.—For R.D.C. L. O. Wall, C.

SEPT. 26. — **Halifax.** — PLUMBING MATERIALS, etc.— For B.G. A. T. Longbotham, C., Union Offices, Carlton-st.

SEPT. 26. — **Southborough.** — KERB.—750 lin. yds., of granite concrete kerb, for U.D.C. S.

SEPT. 26. — **Southwick-on-Wear.** — ROADSTONE. — For U.D.C. J. W. Robson, C.

SEPT. 27. — **Edinburgh.** — PIPES. — 700 ton of dry sand cast-iron pipes, from 3 in. in diameter to 9 in. in diameter, for T.C. J. & A. Leslie & Reid, engineers, 29, Waterloo-place.

SEPT. 27. — **London.** — IRON CASTING, ETC.—For Islington B.C. B.E.

SEPT. 28.— **Hull.** — STEEL AND IRON.—For T.C. T. Thomas, City E.

SEPT. 28. — **Ramsbottom.** — HIGHWAY MATERIALS, ETC. —For U.D.C. R. Ramsbottom, C.

SEPT. 28. — **Repton.** — HIGHWAY MATERIALS. — For R.D.C. H. S. Askew, C., Union Offices, Burton-on-Trent.

SEPT. 28. — **Wednesbury.** — HIGHWAY MATERIALS.— For T.C. A. Booth, B.S.

SEPT. 29. — **Durham.** — PLUMBERS' MATERIALS. — For County Mental Hospital Committee. A. O. Smith, C.

OCT. 1.—**Belfast.**—PIPING.—Steam water and other piping, etc., for C.B. F. H. Whysall, City Electrical Engineer and General Manager, East Bridge-st. Dep. £2 2s.

OCT. 3. — **Hebburn.** — HIGHWAY MATERIALS, ETC.— For U.D.C. H. Paterson, S.

OCT. 10. — **Weymouth and Melcombe Regis.** — BUILDERS' MATERIALS, ETC.—For T.C. B.S.

OCT. 8.—**Edinburgh.**—MATERIALS.—Highway and builder's materials, etc., for T.C. A. Grierson, T.C.

OCT. 17. — **Hertford.** — HIGHWAY MATERIALS. — For T.C. B.E. and S.

—**Newton Abbot.** — PIPES. — 10 tons of 6 ins. and about 10 tons of 9 ins. new or second-hand cast-iron pipes, for R.D.C. S. Olver, Highway Surveyor, 9, Marlborough-terr., Bovey Tracey.

ENGINEERING, IRON AND STEEL.

SEPT. 26.—**Hull.**—BRIDGE.—Rolling Bascule bridge across and a subway tunnel under Rivel Hull at a point about 70 yards north of the present North Bridge, for T.C. T. Thomas, City E. Dep. £3 3s.

SEPT. 26.—**Keighley.** — BRIDGE. — Ferro-concrete arched bridge with masonry facework, having a span of 100 ft. and a width of 48 ft., together with the construction of approach roadways, etc., to carry the Bradford and Keighley main road over the River Aire at Stock Bridge, Keighley, for the West Riding C.C. C.S., Wakefield. Dep. £1.

SEPT. 26.—**Nottingham.**—STEELWORK.—67 tons of steelwork in plate girders, etc., and 3 tons of cast iron in bedplates, for bridge over Hungerton-st., for T.C. T. Wallis Gordon, City E. and S. Dep. £2.

SEPT. 27.—**Epsom.**—SEWAGE.—Construction of settling tanks, alterations to existing tanks, pump house sludge mains, etc., at Hook-rd., for U.D.C. E. and S. 33, Church-st. Dep. £3 3s.

SEPT. 28. — **Birmingham.** — RECONSTRUCTION. — Of bridge over Birmingham and Fazeley Canal, Bromford-lane, Erdington, for T.C. H. H. Humphries, City E. and S. Dep. £2.

SEPT. 29. — **Johannesburg.** — STEELWORK. — Structural steelwork, etc., for new trimming shop, electro-plating and metal polishing shops, Pretoria, workshops, for South African Railways and Harbours. Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen-st., S.W.1.

SEPT. 30.—**Burnham-on-Sea.**—WATER SUPPLY.— Provision, laying and jointing of about 220 lin. yds., of 10-in. diameter cast-iron pipe rising main, together with by-passes, sluice valve chambers, foundations for pumping plant and other incidental works at Brent Knoll, also for the laying and jointing of about 57 lin. yds. of 9-in. diameter cast-iron discharge main, the construction of a concrete storage tank, valve chambers and other incidental works, at Winscombe, for U.D.C. Willcox & Raikes, engineers, 63, Temple-row, Birmingham. Dep. £3 3s.

OCT. 1.—**London.**—STEELWORK.—92 tons structural steelwork for workshop, together with corrugated asbestos sheets, patent glazing with wired glass, Galvd. C.I. piping, etc., for Madras and Southern Mahratta Rly. Co., Ltd. Directors, 25, Buckingham Palace-rd., S.W. 1. Charge £1 1s.

OCT. 3. — **Ipswich.** — EXTENSION. — To Cliff Quay in the Port of Ipswich in reinforced concrete piling and framework, together with railway and crane tracks, roads and relative works, for Harbour Commission. Sir Alexander Gibb & Partners, Queen Anne's Lodge, S.W.1. Dep. £5 5s.

OCT. 3.—**Downes.**—WIDENING.—Of bridge, near Crediton, for Devon C.C. F. E. Simpson, C.S., 21, West Southernhay, Exeter. Dep. £1 1s.

OCT. 4. —**Bray.** — ELECTRIC WIRING. — For (1) construction of a concrete road, paths, kerbs and sewer; (2) erection of necessary poles and cables and wiring of 68 houses, for U.D.C. E. M. Murphy, 27, Molesworth-st., Dublin. Dep. £1 1s.

OCT. 5.—**Clevedon.**—LAKE.—Stone-faced, concrete seawall, approximately 900 ft. long and incidental works, at Salt House Bay, for U.D.C. Gower Pimm, engineer, 72, Queen-sq., Bristol. Dep. £2 2s.

OCT. 7. — **London.** — GIRDER. — For bridges for Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Co. S. G. S. Young, secretary, 91, Petty France, S.W.1. Charge £1.

OCT. 8. — **Lowdham.** — EXTENSION. — Extension of two small bridges, both situate close to Lowdham Railway Station, for Notts C.C. J. Cracroft Haller, C.S. Dep. £2.

OCT. 10. — **Erith.** — TANKS. — Two cast-iron sewage sludge tanks and steel girders supporting same, at Southern Outfall Works at Crossness, for London C.C. Chief Engineer of the Council, at the Old County Hall, Spring-gdns., S.W.1. Dep. £5.

OCT. 10.—**Glasgow.**—BRIDGE.—Carrying Fulton-st., Anniesland, over L. & N.E.R., for T.C. D. Stenhouse, T.C.

OCT. 10. — **Stewartry of Kirkcudbright.** — BRIDGES. —Construction, in concrete with steel girders, of bridge over the Polmaddy Burn, and another over the Polmaddy Burn, and the removal of the existing bridges, for Northern D.C. of C.C. Blyth & Blyth, civil engineers, 135, George-st., Edinburgh. Dep. £3 3s.

OCT. 14. — **Weymouth and Melcombe Regis.** — BRIDGE.—Steelwork for a two-leaf bascule bridge, for T.C. H. W. FitzSimons, 39, Victoria-st., S.W.1. Dep. £3 3s.

OCTOBER 15.—Siam.—BRIDGES.—Superstructures for steel railway bridges, for Royal State Railways. Sandberg, 40, Grosvenor-gdns., S.W.1.

OCT. 17.—**Waterford.**—WHARF.—Of a deep-water wharf or jetty in River Suir, for Harbour Commissioners. Austin A. Farrell, Secretary. Dep. £5 5s.

ROAD, SEWERAGE, AND WATER WORKS.

SEPT. 26. — **Bridlington.** — SEWERS. — Laying of sewers and construction of reinforced concrete roads on Sands Cottage estate, for Gant & Mudford. F. Vaux, F.R.I.B.A., Danes Moor-Chambers, Quay-rd.

SEPT. 26.—**Burley-in-Wharfedale.**—PAVING.—Sewering, levelling, paving, channelling, metalling and making good of portion of Aireville-terr., for U.D.C. E. J. Wright, S. Dep. £1.

SEPT. 26. — **Carnforth.** — WIDENING. — Also reconstruction of Market-st., for U.D.C. F. Holt, S.

SEPT. 26.—**Dartford.**—MAKING-UP.—19,170 super yds. of Birchwood-rd., Wilmington, for R.D.C. E. and S. Dep. £2 2s.

SEPT. 26. — **Finchley.** — SEWER. — Laying of approximately 190 yds. of 30-in. unreinforced concrete tube soil sewer in Cyprus-gdns., for U.D.C. P. T. Harrison, engineer, 9, The Hawthorns, Regent's Park-rd., Finchley, N.3.

SEPT. 26.—**Manchester.**—PAVING.—Sewering, draining, paving (Lonkey setts), flagging (artificial flags), etc., Barlow-st., Gorton; sewering, draining, paving (concrete), flagging (artificial flags), etc., Danes-rd., Rusholme, from Brighton-gr, for a distance of 60 yds. in a north-westerly direction; sewering, draining, paving (tarmacadam), flagging (artificial flags), etc., Beech-range, Levenshulme, from Albert-rd., for a distance of 116 yds. in a southerly direction; draining, paving (rock asphalt), flagging (artificial flags), etc., Stamford-rd., Rusholme, from Hamilton-rd., to Beresford-rd.; sewering, draining, paving (concrete), etc., passage behind 36-54, Edward-st., and 27-49, Harrison-St., Withington; passage behind 8-22, Levenshulme-rd., 3-5, Knutsford-rd., Ingleside and Belmont, Station-rd., adjacent Ingleside, Station-rd., and 6 and 10, Levenshulme-rd., Gorton; passage behind 136-142, Wilmslow-rd., and St. Cuthbert's Roman Catholic Church, Palatine-rd., Withington; passage behind 21-29, Royle-st., adjacent 29, and Ladybarn Wesleyan Sunday school, Royle-st., Withington, for T.C. P. M. Heath. Dep. £1 1s.

SEPT. 26.—**Oldham.**—KERBING.—Ballasting, kerbing, tarmacadamising and completion of certain road on Greenacres and Barrowshaw housing estates, for C.B. B.E. and S.

SEPT. 26.—**Stainland.**—SEWER.—Provision, laying and jointing of 573 lineal yards of 12-in. pipe sewer together with manholes and other incidental works on Stainland main road, between Adelaide-terr., Stainland, and Sandbed, Sowood, for U.D.C. H. Edge, Moses, S.

SEPT. 26.—**Swallownest.**—IMPROVEMENTS.—Widening and reconstruction of Rotherham and Pleasley and Worksop and Attercliffe main roads, including Great and Swallownest bridges, for West Riding C.C. C.S., Wakefield. Dep. £1.

SEPT. 26. — **Waterloo-with-Seaforth.** — RECONSTRUCTION.—Of portion of Crosby-rd., North, Waterloo which comprises the laying of approximately 10,000 yds. of 2-in. asphalte carpeting and 9-in. concrete foundation, flagged footways and other incidental works, for U.D.C. J. R. Fothergill, E. and S. Dep. £1 1s.

SEPT. 27. — **Barnoldswick.** — MAKING-UP. — Various front and back streets, for U.D.C. W. Ellis, Dep. £1 1s.

SEPT. 27.—**Basford.**—SEWERAGE.—Alterations to sewage disposal works at Newthorpe Outfall Works for R.D.C. Elliott and Brown, Chartered C. Engineers, Burton-bldgs., Parliament-st., Nottingham. Dep. £2 2s.

SEPT. 27.—**London.**—RELAYING.—(a) In wood blocks of roadway; and (b) relaying of asphalte pave at Bethnal Green hospital, Cambridge-rd., London E.2, for Bethnal Green B.G. C. Faulkner Jones, Guardians' Administrative Offices, Bishop's-rd., Bethnal Green, E.2. Dep. £1 1s.

SEPT. 28. — **Birmingham.** — PAVING. — Laying of wood block paving in Steelhouse-lane between Slaney-st. and Loveday-st. on north side, for T.C. H. H. Humphries, City E. and S. Dep. £2.

SEPT. 28.—**Ruislip-Northwood.**—WIDENING.—Also reconstruction of section of Pinner-Rickmansworth-rd., Northwood, for U.D.C. H. R. Metcalfe, C.E. and S. Dep. £1.

SEPT. 29.—**Hertford.**—SEWER.—Laying sewer in Tewin, for R.D.C. J. W. Riggs, surveyor, 21, Trinity-gro., Bengeo. Dep. £2 2s.

SEPT. 29.—**Kingston-upon-Hull** —PAVING.—Granite paving, etc., and alterations to siding, for T.C. H. Bell, City Electrical Engineer and Manager. Dep. £1 1s.

SEPT. 29. — **Liverpool.** — LAY-OUT. — Of Playground in Mason-st., Edge Hill, including excavating, levelling, boundary wall, iron railings and gates, asphalting, etc., for T.C. Land Steward and Surveyor.

OCT. 1. — **Ammanford.** — ROADS. — On housing scheme site, for U.D.C. F. W. Child, S., College-st. Dep. £1 1s.

OCT. 1.—**Coleshill.**—EXTENSION.—Excavation, filling, drainage, fencing and footpath construction, at cemetery. E. W. Townshend, C., Church Hill. Dep. £1 1s.

OCT. 1.—**Haverfordwest.**—MAINS.—Supply, laying and jointing of about 2,500 lineal yds., of 7 in. diameter cast-iron water mains, and for provision of valves, tell-tale, cable and other accessories, for T.C. Thomas & Morgan and Partners, engineers, 23, Gelliwastad-rd., Pontypridd. Dep. £5 5s.

OCT. 3. — **Hendon.** — IMPROVEMENTS. — Kerbing, channelling, road widening and surface water drainage and other works in connection with Bittacy Hill and Mill Hill-rd. scheme, for U.D.C. A. O. Knight, E. and S. Dep. £10.

OCT. 3. — **Portslade-by-Sea.** — RECONSTRUCTION. — Of carriageway, North-st., by means of reinforced concrete, approximate area 3,350 yds. super, for U.D.C. D. V. Howard, surveyor, 17, Station-rd.

OCT. 3. — **Teddington.** — MAKING-UP. — Of Fairfax-rd., for U.D.C. E. Bostock, S. Dep. £2 2s.

OCT. 3.—**Tilbury.**—ROAD.—Reconstruction in reinforced concrete of Chadwell-rd., carriageway from London-Tilbury arterial road to Cross Keys public house, the provision and laying of artificial stone slab paving together with necessary kerbing and surface water sewers, etc., for U.D.C. S. A. Hill-Willis, E. and S. Dep. £3 3s.

OCT. 4.—**Salford.**—PAVING.—Also completing two streets with tar macadam and one passage with stone setts, for T.C. City E.

OCT. 4. — **St. Neots.** — ROADS. — Also footpaths, etc., on housing site, for U.D.C. R. I. Weymouth, E. and S. Dep. £2 2s.

OCT. 4.—**Upper Stour Valley.**—SEWERS.—560 yds. of 30-in. and 2,300 yds. of 27-in. reinforced concrete pipe storm water sewers, with manholes thereon; also 770 yds. of 9-in. cast-iron pipe pumping main, and other incidental works, for Main Sewerage Board. Geo. Plant Deeley, engineer, 13, Church-st., Stourbridge. Dep. £3 3s.

OCT. 5.—**Acton.**—REPAIRS.—For (a) making-up Highfield and Northfields-rd., in tarmacadam; and (b) laying a 15-in. diameter stoneware sewer in Acton-lane, N.W.10, for T.C. B.E. Dep. £3 3s.

OCT. 5.—**Hove.**—MAKING-UP.—Colbourne-rd. and Pembroke-gdns., for T.C. B.S.

OCT. 7. — **Ruislip-Northwood.** — MAKING-UP. — Of Manor-way, for U.D.C. H. R. Metcalfe, E. and S. Dep. £1.

OCT. 8. — **Red Hill.** —WIDENING.—Of Nottingham-Mansfield main road, involving excavation of approximately 12,000 cub. yds. of embankments, for Nottingham C.C. J. Cracroft Haller, C.S. Dep. £2.

OCT. 8.—**Skegness.**—SEWERS.—In Burgh-rd., district, for U.D.C. R. H. Jenkins, E. and S. Dep. £2.

OCT. 24. — **Middlesex.** — MAINS. — Laying and jointing of approximately 5,344 lin. yds. of 48-in. diameter, 987 lin. yds. of 42-in. diameter, and 390 lin. yds. of 12-in. diameter cast-iron, and approximately 127 lin. yds. of 52-in. diameter steel water main, together with connections and all contingent works, from St. Michael's-rd., Willesden, to the Board's Reservoir at Fortis Green, for M.W.B. Chief Engineer's Department (Room 201), Offices of the Board, 173, Rosebery-av., E.C.1. Dep. £10.

—**Hemsworth.**—FENCING.—Fencing, etc., to Melbourne Hotel, Hemsworth. Garside & Pennington, Architects, Pontefract.

Competitions.

(See Competition News 454.)

Auction Sales, Tenders, etc.

SEPT. 26.—**Ascot.**—Knight, Frank & Rutley will sell by direction of Trustess, at the Royal Hotel, Ascot, the remaining portion of the Windlesham Estate comprising a pair of country cottages, timbered building sites in all about 40 acres with possession of the land, on completion. Auctioneers, 20, Hanover Square, London, W. 1.

SEPT. 29.—**Walton-on-Thames.**—Nightingale, Page and Bennett will sell, at the Ashley Park Hotel, Walton-on-Thames, freehold building estate in the Molesley-rd., Hersham, 26 acres. Auctioneers, Eagle-chmbs., Kingston-on-Thames.

SEPT. 29.—**Woolwich.**—Fuller, Horsey, Sons & Cassell will sell, in lots, at the Co-operative Institute Hall, Parsons Hill, Woolwich, second hand building materials. Auctioneers, 11, Billiter-sq., E.C. 3.

* OCT. 3 and 4.—**Loughton, Essex.**—Protheroe & Morris will sell by order of Mr. H. Fairhead, at the Forest Nurseries, Loughton, well-grown nursery stock, fruit trees, flowering trees, roses, etc. Auctioneers, 67 and 68, Cheapside, London, E.C.2.

* OCT. 11.—**Near Evesham.**—Perry & Phillips, in conjunction with Norbury, Smith & Co., will sell (unless previously sold privately) at Rous Lench Court, near Evesham, a Tudor manor house (part dating from 1480 A.D.), full of oak, the whole of the interior and exterior fixtures and fittings, after the sale of the fixtures and fittings the fabric of the mansion will be sold for demolition. Auctioneers, 59, High-st., Bridgnorth, Shropshire.

* OCT. 11.—**Surrey.**—Hampton & Sons will sell by order of executors at St. James's estate rooms, 20, St. James's-sq., S.W.1 (unless previously sold) in two lots: freehold residence and grounds known as "Lime Lodge." Auctioneers, 20, St. James's-sq., S.W.1.

OCT. 12.—**Sutton, Surrey.**—Dixon & Co., will sell at the Sutton Public Hall, Sutton, freehold building land on the Highfields estate in Upland-rd., Sutton, also submit various plots in Carshalton, Banstead, Cheam and District. Auctioneers, Railway Approach, Sutton, Surrey.

* OCT. 19.—**London, W.2.**—Leopold Farmer & Sons in conjunction with Allsop & Co. will sell by order of executrix, in one or more lots, at the London Auction Mart, 155, Queen Victoria-st., E.C.4. Freehold property in Porchester-rd. and Queens-rd., Bayswater, W.2., about ¾ of an acre with vacant possession. Auctioneers, L. F. & Sons, 46, Gresham-st., E.C.2. A. & Co., 15, Soho-sq., W.1.

* NOV. 1.—**Salisbury Plain.**—REPAIRS AND MATERIALS.—Tenders are required by the War Department for a term contract from January 1, 1928, for the following areas, situate in the Southern Command, Salisbury Plain West, Royal Engineer district, Larkhill camp, Netheravon; and buildings and property sotuated outside the 2 mile radius. Commanding Royal Engineer, R.E. Office, Larkhill, Wilts.

EARLY DATE. — Kent.— Knight Frank & Rutley (preliminary announcement) will sell at an early date as a whole or in lots, Freehold Agricultural and Building property known as The Collinette Estate, Brasted, comprising building site and buildings on the estate, in all about 228 acres. Auctioneers, 20, Hanover-sq., London, W.1.

Public Appointments.

* SEPT. 26.—**Walsall.**—Clerk of Works required to superintend the completion of the erection of building extensions at the Electricity Generating station. Town Clerk, Council House, Walsall.

* SEPT 29.—**London, N.7.**—Lecturer on Structura Steelwork and Reinforced Concrete required by the Governors of the Northern Polytechnic. Clerk to the Governors.

OCT. 5.—**Durham.**—Assistant Architect required by the County of Durham Education Dept. County Education Architect, 34, Old Elvet, Durham.

* NO DATE.—**Nigeria.**—SEVEN ASSISTANT ENGINEERS (Reference M. 15093), Six Foremen of Works (Reference M. 15071) required by the Government of Nigeria for road survey and construction work for two tours each of 12 to 18 months' service with possible extension. Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4, Millbank, London, S.W.1.

NO DATE.—**Nigeria.**—FOREMAN OF WORKS (3) required by the Government of Nigeria for the Railway (Capital Works) for a tour of 12–18 months' service in the first instance required by the Government of Nigeria. Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4 Millbank, Westminster, London, S.W.1, quoting M.,15348

NEW BUILDINGS IN LONDON

Bermondsey.—ADDITIONS.—The Bermondsey Borough Council has recommended to the Ministry of Health, the acceptance of the tender of Mr. W. E. Baker, general manager of Works for the Council, to carry out the Central Library additions in Spa-road, S.E.

Camden Town.—BUILDING.—H.M. Office of Works are providing a heating chamber at the Camden Town Employment Exchange, Rochester-place, N.W.

Collier's Wood.—STADIUM.—Seventeen and a half acres of ground has been purchased at Collier's Wood, where a track and stadium is to be built for next season's greyhound racing. Accommodation will be provided for about 100,000 people. Practically all this space will be under cover. The ground will have its own railway station.

Denmark Hill.—BUILDINGS.—As stated in our last issue, Messrs. F. Griggs & Son have secured the contract for the erection of the William Booth Memorial buildings, Denmark Hill, S.E., but the architects for this scheme are Messrs. Gordon & Viner, 97, Queen Victoria-street, and Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, R.A. Quantity surveyors are Messrs. Fleetwood, Eversden & King, of 3, New-court, Lincoln's Inn, W.C. 2.

Finchley. — DWELLINGS. — Mr. P. T. Harrison, engineer to the Finchley Urban District Council, has prepared plans for erection of 50 dwellings in Summers-lane, North Finchley, for the local Council. Tenders are now being invited.

Fulham.—EXCHANGE.—Messrs. J. Crewdson, of Horley, have secured the contract for the erection of the "Fulham" Telephone Exchange for H.M. Office of Works.

Fulham. — SHOWROOMS. — The Fulham Borough Council has decided to invite fresh tenders for the demolition of Nos. 587-91, Fulham-road, and the erection of new showrooms and offices on the site in accordance with the plans, quantities and specification prepared by Mr. H. M. De Colleville, 48, Bedford-row, W.C.1. The scheme is to cost roughly £13,000.

Gresham-street. — BALCONIES. — Messrs. Robert Angell and Curtis, architects, on behalf of Messrs. G. E. Wallis and Sons, Ltd., have submitted an application to the City Corporation for consent to the construction of five projecting balconies at Nos. 93/95, Gresham-street, and Nos. 1/2, Basinghall-street.

Hackney.—ADDITIONS.—Messrs. Bruce Hall Plate Co., Ltd., are to carry out additions to the late Orchard-street School, Milborne-street and Well-street. The plans have been approved by the local Council.

Holloway-road.—CHURCH.—A new church is being erected in Holloway-road, Islington, to the plans of Mr. S. A. S. Yeo, 2, St. John's-street, W.C.1. The builders are Messrs. Hammond, Ltd., of Battersea. The cost of the scheme is £10,000.

Lewisham.—HOUSES.—Twenty houses are to be constructed in Hengrave-road, by Messrs. W. Wilmot, Ltd., builders.

Mitcham.—POST OFFICE.—Messrs. Wilson, Lovatt and Sons, Ltd., of Wolverhampton, are the contractors for the erection of the Mitcham Post Office for H.M. Office of Works. The asphalt work is being carried out by the Ragusa Asphalte Paving Co., and the plumbing work is by Messrs. A. Higginbotham & Sons, of Bradford. The steel-work contract has also been let.

Norbury.—BUILDING.—H.M.O.W. are inviting tenders for the erection of a post office and telephone exchange at Norbury, S.W.

Poplar.—ALTERATIONS, ETC.—Tenders are being invited for structural alterations and decorative work at the operating theatre, and alterations, decorative and sanitary work to three wards, at the St. Andrew's Hospital, Bromley, E.3, for the Poplar Board of Guardians. Mr. H. Heckford, Borough Surveyor of Poplar, has prepared the plans.

Smithfield.—EXTENSIONS.—The last of the buildings of the old Christ's Hospital are now being demolished to make room for the new surgical block of buildings, which are to be erected for St. Bartholomew's Hospital. This work is to cost about £200,000.

Tottenham Court-road.—CLUB.—The purchase of the site for the proposed Y.W.C.A. Central Club has now been completed. It is situated close to the junction of Tottenham Court-road, Charing Cross-road, and Oxford-street. It is intended to begin building as soon as there are sufficient funds. The architect for the scheme is Sir Edwin L. Lutyens, R.A., F.R.I.B.A., of 17, Queen Anne's-gate, S.W.1.

Tottenham.—HALL.—Mr. E. C. P. Monson, F.R.I.B.A., F.S.I., of 120, Moorgate, E.C.2, is the architect for the new "White Hart Inn" and dance hall which is to be erected at Tottenham for the Improved Public House Co. The contract has been secured by Messrs. Fairhead and Sons, Ltd., of Enfield, and the quantities have been supplied by Messrs. Gardiner and Theobald, 96, Gower-street, W.C.1. The building contract is to cost £31,000.

Wembley.—COTTAGES.—Mr. Carter, of Luton, has had his tender provisionally accepted by the Wembley Urban District Council for the erection of 76 cottages on the Christchurch estate, Ealing road.

West Ham.—HOUSING.—The West Ham Town Council proposes to erect a further 196 flats on its Manor-road and Star-lane building sites. It is applying to the Ministry of Health for sanction to borrow £176,115 for the scheme. The Borough Engineer has prepared the plans.

West Kensington. — REBUILDING. — Plans have now been approved by the Fulham Council for the rebuilding of the West Kensington Station, North End-road for the Metropolitan District Railway Co.

Whitechapel. — EXTENSION. — Sir Henry Mallaby-Deeley has given £15,000 to the London Hospital for the purpose of providing a new massage and electrical department.

PROPOSED NEW BUILDINGS & OTHER WORKS*

IN these lists care is taken to ensure the accuracy of the information given but it may occasionally happen that, owing to building owners taking the responsibility of commencing work before plans are finally approved by the local authorities, "proposed" works at the time of publication have been actually commenced Abbreviations: T.C. for Town Council; U.D.C. for Urban District Council; R.D.C. for Rural District Council; E.C. for Education Committee; B.G. for Board of Guardians; B C. for Borough Council; P.C. for Parish Council; M.H. for Ministry of Health; M.T. for Ministry of Transport; C.B. for County-Borough; B.E. for Board of Education; M.A.B. for Metropolitan Asylums Board; and M.W.B. for Metropolitan Water Board.

FOLLOWING is a list of abbreviations:—Borough Surveyor, B.S.; Borough Engineer, B.E.; District Surveyor, D.S.; Clerk, C.; Town Clerk, T.C.; County Engineer, C.E.; County Surveyor, C.S; County Architect, C.A.; Surveyor, S.; Engineer, E.; Borough Architect, B.A.; Architect, A.

BARNSLEY.—The Housing Sub-Committee has inspected land proposed to be purchased from J. V. Horne, at Burton Grange farm, and further considered the application of E.C. for land on this scheme for erection of school.—B.E. submitted amended plans in respect of proposed abattoir, and an amended estimate of the cost amounting to £30,000, and the C.B. recommended that he consult M.H. upon the plans.—B.E. also submitted plans of accommodation for hides and skins and an estimate of the cost amounting to £3,411, the building to be on abattoir site.—The Housing Committee recommended that application be made to M.H. for sanction to borrow £1,740 for four houses at junction of Rowland-rd. and Walton-st. —Housing Committee also recommended that application be made to M.H. for sanction to borrow £1,450 in respect of the erection of two shops on the Ardsley (Kendray) site.

BIDEFORD.—Plans prepared by B.S. for a fire station been adopted.

BLACKBURN.—Permission been given to Electricity Committee to erect sub-station between Snig Brook and Blakey-st.

BRADFORD.—M.H. given formal sanction to C.B. for borrowing £598 for housing site, on Eccleshill.—C.B. also received sanction from M.H. to borrowing £6,254 for houses on Bierley House estate.—Sanction to £84,200 been given by M.H. for erection by Council of additional 200 houses by direct labour at Shirley Manor, Wyke.—Regarding White Abbey Area improvement scheme, M.H. given formal sanction to borrowing of £50,000.—City A., prepared plans which have been approved for provision of women's lavatories at Bankfoot at £245. Tenders to be invited.—C.B. accepted tender by City E., for painting exterior of Kirkgate Market, at £900.—The estimate for Central Improvement area scheme has been reduced from £230,000 to £210,000 and M.H. has been informed accordingly.—Committee been appointed by C.B. to deal with erection of 366 additional houses on Eccleshill site.—Health Committee are considering plans, etc., prepared by City A., for lay-out of Chellow Grange section No. 8.—Application is to be made to M.H. for permission to erect 12 additional houses on Thornton site, and City E. and S. is to submit estimates.—B.E. has approved plans for secondary school for girls on Rolling Hall estate.—Sanction been given to borrowing by T.C. of £1,357 for alterations to buildings in Manor Row for purposes of a school clinic.—City A., is to prepare plans and estimate for erecting a two-storied elementary school on Swaine House estate.—C.B. are to discuss with Sir Alan Cobham the desirability of providing a municipal aerodrome.—Tenders been received for remodelling of school conveniences, and decided to recommend, subject to all necessary approvals, the acceptance of tenders amounting to £4,803 11s. 6d., and instructions been given for applications to be made (*a*) to B.E. for approval, and (*b*) to M.H. for sanction to borrowing money.—Council recommended City A. to provide accommodation on the Westwood estate for 120 male and 120 female patients, with possibilities of an extension to accommodate 160 additional patients.—Application been granted to resident staff at Central Fire Station, for installation of electric lighting for the forthcoming winter in the houses occupied by them, at £178.—Plans passed for houses: A. Dickinson, Harrogate-rd., 4; Briggs & Hellewell, Moore-av., 10; J. E. Keighley, Cyprus-dv., 2; Jesse Priestley, Hawescres., 6; H. Proctor, High Park-dv., 4; A. Dickinson, Vivtoria-av., 10; E. A. Gadie, Lodore-rd., 2; A. Dickinson, Victoria-av., 6; Dickinson & McLean, Lingwood-rd., 4; E. A. Gadie, Lodore-rd., 2; H. Sugden, Son & Co., Ashbourne-gdns., 8.

BRIGHTON.—An ambitious scheme for purchase of large site just behind the sea front for conversion into a public motor park is being brought privately before the T.C.

BROMLEY (KENT).—B.G. propose spending £25,000 in extending workhouse and providing a nurses' home and nursery.

CARDIFF.—Rugby ground on Cardiff Arms Park has been acquired by a greyhound racing syndicate. The ground is to be improved, and when alterations are completed accommodation will be provided for 60,000 people.

CARLISLE.—City Council accepted tender of £1,450 for alterations to the Assize Court Houses in English-st., near railway station. Council are also embarking upon an expenditure of approximately £40,000 for houses at Botcherby and in the Blackwell-rd., district, near the Carlisle racecourse.

CHELMSFORD.—R.D.C. approved town planning scheme for parish of Ingatestone and Fryerning.

CORK.—Question of reconstruction of Victoria Wharf in ferro-concrete been discussed by Cork Harbour Commissioners. It is estimated that the work will involve an expenditure of £2,700.

DERBY.—B.G. decided to get Ministry's sanction for second block of patients' wards, and then to go into the question of additional rooms to be built in administrative block, building of which had already been sanctioned.

DEVON.—Finance Committee recommend:—Resurfacing Bear-st., Barnstaple, £4,280; improvement-Combe Martin-rd., £2,099; Highweek School alteration, £6,100; practical rooms at several schools £3,200; smallpox hospital accommodation: hut for 20 patients, equipment and maintenance, £2,000.

DUDLEY.—T.C. passed plans: C. P. Blewitt, 2 houses, Oakham-rd.; T. Woodhouse & Sons, extensions to bakery, Tower-st.; Bournehills & Withymoor Colliery Co., 3 lock-up shops, Cradley-rd., Netherton.

EAST COWES.—Plans passed by R.D.C.: sub-station, Ferry-rd., for I.W. Electric light and Power Co.

EAST MOLESEY.—At a cost of about £1,600, St. Paul's Church is to be repaired.

EPSOM.—M.H. has sanctioned R.D.C. borrowing £492 for purchase of site, £5,306 for 12 houses at Stoke D'Abernon.

FAIRBURN.—Plans been approved for sports pavilion in Welfare sports ground.

FINCHLEY.—M.H. held an inquiry into Council's application for approval of a preliminary statement of proposals for development in connection with town planning scheme No. 2.

FOLESHILL.—Plans passed by R.D.C.: 2 houses, Longford-rd., W. E. Rogers; 2 houses, Ansty, L. E. Grant; 2 houses and shop, Little Heath-rd., Duggins; 11 houses, Courthouse-gn., W. R. Collis.

FOLKESTONE.—T.C. passed plans:—S. M. Lummus, 2 semi-detached houses, Alder-rd., T. S. Franks, owner. J. L. S. Dahl, 8 lock-up garages, Bouverie-rd., West.

FRIMLEY.—Special Committee is considering schemes for extension of District Cottage Hospital, the estimated cost of which is £13,000.

HENDON.—U.D.C. are to erect fire station. Application for loan is now being made.

HESTON.—Wesleyan Church authorities have secured site in Heston-rd., for church, and plans are to be prepared.—E.C. are to proceed with preparation of plans for school to accommodate 450 scholars.

HONITON.—R.D.C. decided to apply to M.H. for loan for acquiring housing sites at Feniton, Monkton, Talaton and Broadhembury.

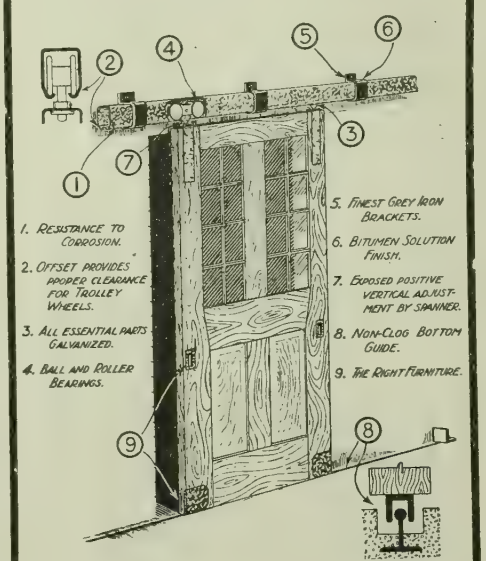
HULL.—Greyound Racing Association are to purchase White City grounds for the purpose of laying out a racing track.

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ISLEWORTH.—Fire station is to be removed to a new site in Twickenham-rd.

KINGSTON.—Plans been completed for enlargement of County Hall at Kingston to about double its present size.

LEEK.—R.D.C. has sanctioned plans for dyeworks and factory on Cheddleton-rd., for Joshua Wardle & Sons, Ltd.

LISKEARD.—R.D.C. accepted tenders for 16 houses.

LLANDULAS.—M.H. held an inquiry into an application for acquisition of land for housing at Llandulas.

LONDON (FULHAM).—B.C. Works Committee recommends B.C. to provide £15,000 towards the cost of North End-rd. improvement by Cedars Hotel.

LONDON (FULHAM).—B.C. recommend that conditions attached to consent of L.C.C. to erection of new public convenience on Eelbrook Common in lieu of the existing convenience at junction of New King's-rd. and Wandsworth Bridge-rd., be agreed to. Application for £7,000 loan towards cost of enlarging North Sheen Cemetery has been approved by M.H.

LONDON (HACKNEY).—B.C. passed plans: Higgins & Thomerson: 2 flats at 22 & 22A, Chatham-pl.; M.A.B., building and covered way at Eastern hospital, Homerton-gr.

LONDON (LAMBETH).—L.C.C. together with M.T. are considering an improvement scheme at Elephant and Castle. Scheme is to cost about £377,000.

LONDON (STOKE NEWINGTON).—M.H. has held an enquiry into application of B.C. for sanction to borrow £29,000 for provision of swimming bath in Albion-rd.—Plans passed:—Francis Dod & Co., lock-up garages and shops on site next to 20, Manor-rd.; M. Steinberger, lock-up garages on a site at corner of Hermitage-rd. and Green-lanes.

LONDON (WOOLWICH).—B.C. received letter from L.C.C. stating that Council are prepared to advance £31,968 for construction of sewers on Section "E" of the Council's housing estate at Eltham.

LOSTWITHIEL.—T.C. agreed that necessary steps be taken to raise loan of £1,600 for Church Meadow housing scheme.—M.H. sanction been received.

MAIDSTONE.—Plans approved by T.C.: Plains-av., 24 houses for W. T. Burrows & Son; Bank-st., bank premises for National Provincial Bank, Ltd.; London-rd., 4 houses for A. E. Palmer.

MARCH.—Plans passed by U.D.C.: Frost, 4 bungalows, Wisbech-rd.; Corpus Christi College, cottage; Norwood farm; G. & W. Means, house, Cromwell-rd.; W. A. Bird, house, New-park.

MARGATE.—T.C. are considering a scheme for laying-out of a greyhound racing track, with a non-residential club at Hartsdown.

NELSON.—T.C. approved plans:—8 houses in Halifax-rd., Russell Bros., Ltd.; alterations at Salem school, Scotland-rd., for trustees; warehouse, Rakes House-rd., W. Blades, and bungalows on the Causeway Foot estate.

NORWICH.—Mr. H. Stewart, A.R.I.B.A., on behalf of the M.H. is to hold an inquiry into the application of City Council for approval of proposals for development in connection with the Norwich Town Planning Scheme.

OXFORD.—Tenders are to be invited by T.C. for 4 pairs of police cottages.—Specification been approved and tenders are to be invited for houses on London-rd., Gipsy-la. and Shotover-rd. frontages.—Plans passed: D. Mealing, 2 houses, Hernes-rd., Summertown; T. H. Kingerlee & Sons, 18 houses, Lincoln-rd., between Abingdon-rd., and Wytham-st.

PLYMOUTH.—A £50,000 scheme is under the consideration of the Harbour Committee for provision of a low-level road skirting the Cattedown and Coxside shore of the Cattewater and connecting with the Barbican by means of a bridge.

PLYMPTON.—Housing Committee are to consider provision of further housing accommodation.

RAWMARSH.—Plans been prepared and tenders invited for cinema and shops in High-st.

ST. ALBANS.—R.D.C. are to build new Council offices at £10,000.

STOCKTON.—T.C. passed plans: pair of semi-detached houses, Imperial-av., R. Blackett & Co., have 6 houses, Gainford-rd., R. W. Russell & Son; 4 houses, Fairfield-rd., C. Wright.

STRETFORD.—U.D.C. approved plans and tenders are to be invited for underground conveniences.—M.H. approved proposals for erection of proposed public baths in Trafford-park.—M.H. also sanctioned borrowing of £3,500 for public sanitary conveniences at Trafford-bar.—Plans passed: Extension, Stretford market, J. Butler; 3 houses, Lime-rd., M. Wheeler; 62 houses, Sutherland-rd., W. R. Rochelle; 4 houses, St. George's-rd., Archer & McAlpin.

SUNDERLAND.—Post Office authorities contemplate spending about £250,000 in providing a new telephone exchange, with 5 sub-stations. Site for Central Exchange has already been acquired and is situated in St. Thomas-st. Several of the sub-station sites have also been purchased.

TAVISTOCK.—M.H. sanctioned erection by R.D.C. of six houses at Princetown.

TEDDINGTON.—New town hall and fire station is to be built for local Council.

TORQUAY.—T.C. are to proceed with new bandstand and rendezvous at £20,000.—T.C. passed plans: additions, pavilion, Petitor-rd., for Torquay Golf Club; electricity sub-station, Sherwell-la., for Corporation.

UXBRIDGE.—Isolation hospital is to be extended at £8,000.

WALTON.—U.D.C. passed plans:—Surrey Standing Joint Committee, alterations and additions to Hersham Police station; W. A. Annett, 6 houses, Annett-rd. Burdett (Walton), Ltd., 3 houses, New Zealand-av. G. R. Carvill, additions, The Playhouse, Bridge-st.

WEMBLEY (MIDDLESEX).—C.C. have given notice of their intention to erect a public elementary school for about 350 children.

WOKING.—U.D.C. are applying for sanction to borrow £4,900 for erection of fire station.

WREXHAM.—R.D.C. accepted tenders from six contractors for 100 houses in four villages. The aggregate amount of the contracts is £40,164. Tenders have also been accepted for construction of streets and sewers, improvements to roads adjacent to housing sites, and wiring for electricity, to total of £5,340.

* See also our List of Contracts, Competitions, etc.

PRICES CURRENT OF MATERIALS.*

Owing to the exceptional circumstances which prevail at the present time, prices of materials should be confirmed by inquiry.

BRICKS, &c.

Per 1,000 Alongside, in River Thames up to London Bridge. £ s. d.

	£	s.	d.
t Stocks	4	5	6
ond Hard Stocks	3	19	6

Per 1,000. Delivered at London Goods Stations.

	£	s.	d.
ttons, at			
King's Cross	2	14	3
grooved for			
Plaster	2	16	3
Bullnose ..	3	8	3
t Stourbridge Fire Brick :—			
½ in.	8	11	0
AZED BRICKS—			
t White			
vory, and			
alt Glazed			
Stretchers ..	21	0	0
aders	20	10	0
oins, Bull-			
nose and 4½ in.			
ts	27	10	0

Second Quality, £1 per 1,000 less than best. Cream 1 buff, £2 extra over white. Other colours. Hard ze, £5 10s. extra over white.

	£	s.	d.
Best Blue Pressed Staffs	9	5	0
Do. Bullnose ..	9	15	0
Blue Wire Cuts	7	5	0
3 in.	10	3	0
D'ble Str'tch'rs	29	10	0
D'ble Headers	26	10	0
One Side and two Ends ..	33	10	0
Two Sides and one End	31	10	0
Splays and Squints	28	0	0

BREEZE CONCRETE SLABS.

Delivered London.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
n. per yd. super	1	11	3 in. per yd. super	2	9
in. „ „	2	4	4 in. „ „ „	3	6

	s.	d.	
ames Ballast	10	6	per yd.
Sand	13	9	„ „
ames Sand	14	6	„ „
st Washed Sand	14	6	„ „
n. Shingle for Ferro-concrete	12	9	„ „
.....	14	0	„ „
n. Broken Brick	11	6	„ „
n Breeze	8	0	„ „

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Best Portland Cement. British Standard Specification. Test £2 13 0 to £2 15 0

6s. alongside at Vauxhall in 8½-ton lots.

rocrete per ton extra on above	0	10	0
per Cement (Waterproof)	4	3	0
uan Cement	8	15	0
ian Cement	5	15	0
n.'s Cement, White	5	15	0
„ Pink	5	10	0
ster, Coarse, Pink	3	0	0
„ White	3	12	6
Fine	5	12	0
pite, Coarse	3	9	0
Finish	3	17	0
y Stone Lime	2	10	9
lk Lime	2	10	9
t Ground Blue Lias Lime	2	13	6
r ..... per cwt.	2	2	6
nite Chippings	1	12	0

TE.—Sacks are charged 1s. 9d. each and credited 6d. if returned in good condition within three onths carr. pd.

rbridge Fireclay in s'cks 37s. 0d. per ton at rly. dp.

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estbourne Park, Paddington, G.W.R., or
uth Lambeth, G.W.R., per ft. cube 2 10

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own Whitbed, in random blocks of 20 ft. average, delivered in railway trucks at Nine Elms, L. & S.W.R., South Lambeth Station, G.W.R., and Westbourne Park, Paddington, G.W.R., per ft. cube 4 4½
. do. delivered on road wagons at above stations, per ft. cube 4 5½
hite basebed, 3d. per ft. cube extra.

TE.—1d. per ft. cube extra for every foot over 20 ft. *average*, and ½d. beyond 30 ft.

ON-WOOD STONE—
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lom blocks from 10 ft. and over P. ft. cb. 17 0
two sides ..... „ 27 0
three or four sides ..... „ 32 0

STONE, BLUE—*Robin Hood Quality.*
delivered at any Goods Station, London.
sawn two sides landings to sizes (under ft. super) ..... Per ft. super 5 6
ubbed two sides, ditto ..... „ 6 0
awn two sides slabs (random sizes) „ 2 3½
o 2½ in. sawn one side slabs dom sizes) ..... „ 1 6¾
to 2 in. ditto, ditto ..... „ 1 4

YORK—
ivered at any Goods Station, London.
ed random blocks ..... Per ft. cube 6 3
sawn two sides landing to sizes (under ft. super) ..... Per ft. super 5 1½
ubbed two sides, ditto ..... „ 6 1½
awn two sides slabs (random sizes) „ 2 10
ditto ditto „ 2 1½
lf-faced random flags .. Per yd. super 9 0

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-Plain, 8s. 6d.; Moulded, 9s. 6d.; Cills, 10s. 0d.

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s.	per stan.	Inches.	per stan.
1	£28 0	3 × 6	£21 0
9	25 0	3 × 11	25 0
8	24 0	2 × 11	25 0
7	23 0	3 × 9	24 0
8	21 0	2½ × 9	23 0
7	20 0	3 × 4½	22 0
7	20 0	3 × 4	22 0

PLANED BOARDS.

1	£27 0	1 × 9	£26 0

PLAIN EDGE FLOORING.

Inches	per sq.	Inches	per sq.
¾	20/-	1¼	31/-
⅞	22/-	1½	34/-
1	25/-		

TONGUED AND GROOVED FLOORING

Inches.	per sq.
1	25/-
1¼	31/-
1½	34/-

MATCHING (BEST).

Inches.	per sq.
⅝	16/6
¾	19/-
1	24/-

BATTENS.

Inches.	s. d.
¾ × 2	2 6 per 100 ft.

SAWN LATHS.

Per bundle	0	2	4

1" AND UP THICK.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Dry Austrian Wainscot, per ft. cube	0	16	0	to	0	18	0
Dry American and/or Japanese Figured Oak, ft. cube	0	15	0	to	—		
Dry American and/or Japanese Plain Oak, ft. cube	0	11	0	to	0	13	0
Dry sq. edged Honduras Mahogany, ft. cube	0	16	0	to	0	18	0
Dry Log cut Honduras Mahogany, ft. cube	0	18	0	to	1	1	0
Dry Cuba Mahogany, ft. cube	1	4	0	to	1	10	0
Dry Teak, ft. cube	0	13	0	to	0	15	0
Dry American Whitewood, ft. cube	0	11	0	to	0	14	0
Best Scotch glue, per cwt.	4	10	0	to	—		
Liquid Glue, per cwt.	4	7	0	to	5	10	0

SLATES.

First quality slates from Bangor or Portmadoc carriage paid in full truck loads to London Rate Station. Per 1,000.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
24 by 12	32	18	4	18 by 10	18	12	11
22 by 12	29	17	11	18 by 9	16	9	2
22 by 11	27	14	2	16 by 10	15	12	6
20 by 12	26	5	0	16 by 8	12	3	9
20 by 10	22	10	0				

TILES.

Delivered at London rate stations in full truckloads of not less than 4 tons. Per 1,000 f.o.r. London.

	£	s.	d.
Best machine-made tiles from Broseley or Staffordshire district	5	12	6
ditto hand-made ditto	5	17	6
Ornamental ditto	6	2	6
Hip and valley tiles (per dozen) { Hand-made	0	9	6
Hip and valley tiles (per dozen) { Machine-made	0	9	0

METALS.

JOISTS, GIRDERS, &c., TO LONDON STATION, PER TON—

	£	s.	d.
R.S. Joists, cut and fitted	12	10	0
Plain Compound Girders	14	10	0
„ „ Stanchions	16	10	0
In Roof Work	19	10	0

MILD STEEL ROUNDS.
To London Station, per ton.

Diameter.	£	s.	d.	Diameter.	£	s.	d.
¼ in.	12	0	0	⅝ in. to ⅞ in.	10	15	0
½ in.	11	0	0	1 in. to 2⅞ in.	10	10	0

WROUGHT-IRON TUBES AND FITTINGS—
(Discount off List for lot of not less than £7 net value delivered direct from Works, 2½ per cent. less above gross discounts, carriage forward, if sent from London Stocks.)

	Tubes.	Fittings Over ½"	Flanges Over ½"
Black Gas	67½%	.. 45%	.. 55%
Galvanised Gas	52½%	.. 35%	.. 45%
Blue Water	62½%	.. 40%	.. 50%
Galvanised Water	46½%	.. 30%	.. 40%
Red Steam	57½%	.. 35%	.. 45%
Galvanised Steam	40 %	.. 25%	.. 35%

C.I. HALF-ROUND GUTTERS—London Prices ex Works

Per yd. in 6 ft. lengths.	Gutters.	Angles and Nozzles.	Stop Ends.
3 in.	1/3½	11¾d.	3¾d.
3½ in.	1/4¾	1/1½	3¾d.
4 in.	1/6	1/3	3¾d.
4½ in.	1/7½	1/4¾	4½d.
5 in.	1/1 ¼	1/6½	5¾d.

O.G. GUTTERS.

3 in.	1/8	1/4½	3¾d.
3½ in.	1/8	1/4½	3¾d.
4 in.	1/9¾	1/4¾	3¾d.
4½ in.	1/11¾	1/7¾	4½d.
5 in.	2/4½	1/10½	5¾d.

RAIN-WATER PIPES, &c.

per yd. in 6 fts.	Pipe.	Bends, stock angles.	Branches, stock angles.
2 in. plain	1/1 ½	1/3	1/9¾
2½ in. „	2/0¾	1/4¾	2/1¾
3 in. „	2/6	1/9	2/7½
3½ in. „	2/11¾	2/0½	3/0½
4 in. „	3/5	2/6½	3/8¾

L.C.C. COATED SOIL PIPES—London-Prices ex Works

	Pipe.	Bends. stock angles.	Branches. stock angles.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
2 in. per yd. in 6 fts. plain	3 3	2 4½	2 10
2½ in. „	3 9	2 7½	3 7
3 in. „	4 6	2 10	4 2½
3½ in. „	4 11½	3 7	4 11½
4 in „	5 5½	4 0½	5 9

L.C.C. COATED DRAIN PIPES—London-Prices ex Works.

	Pipe.	Bends, stock angles.	Branches, stock angles.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
3 in. per yd. in 9ft. lengths	4 4	5 1	8 0½
4 in. „ „	6 2	5 8	10 0
5 in. „ „	7 2	10 10	17 1
6 in. „ „	8 6	13 2	21 9

Gasken for jointing, 38/6 per cwt.

	Per ton in London. £	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
IRON—						
Common bars	13	0	0	to 14	10	0
Staffordshire Crown Bars—						
Good merchant quality	14	5	0	to 15	15	0
Staffordshire Marked Bars	16	5	0	.. 17	5	0
Mild Steel Bars	10	0	0	.. 11	0	0
Steel Bars, Ferro-Concrete quality, basis price	10	0	0	.. 11	0	0
Hoop iron, basis price	12	0	0	.. 13	0	0
„ Galvanised	27	0	0	.. 28	0	0
Soft Steel Sheets, Black—						
Ordinary sizes to 20 g.	13	5	0	.. 14	5	0
„ „ „ 24 g.	14	5	0	.. 15	5	0
„ „ „ 26 g.	16	5	0	.. 17	5	0
Sheets Flat Best Soft Steel, C.R. and C.A. quality—						
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 20 g. ..	15	10	0	.. 16	10	0
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 22 g. and 24 g.....	16	10	0	.. 17	10	0
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 26 g...	18	10	0	.. 20	10	0
No 1 quality £4 per ton extra.						
Flat and Galvanised Corrugated Sheets—						
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. to 9 ft. to 20 g.	18	0	0	.. 19	0	0
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. to 9 ft. to 22 g. and 24 g.	18	10	0	.. 19	10	0
Ordinary sizes 6 ft. to 9 ft. to 26 g.	21	10	0	.. 22	10	0
Sheets Galvanised Flat, Best quality—						
Best Soft Steel Sheets, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 20 g. and thicker	22	0	0	.. 23	0	0
Best Soft Steel Sheets, 22 g. and 24 g.	24	0	0	.. 26	0	0
Best Soft Steel Sheets, 26 g.	25	10	0	.. 26	10	0
Cut Nails, 3 in. to 6 in.	19	0	0			
(Under 3 in. usual trade extras.)						

METAL WINDOWS.—Standard sizes, suitable for complete houses, including all fittings, painting two coats, and delivery to job, average price about 1s. 4d. to 1s. 7d. per foot super.

LEAD, &c.

(Delivered in London.)

	£	s.	d.
LEAD—Sheet, English, 4 lb. and up	30	5	0
Pipe in coils	31	5	0
Soil pipe	33	15	0
Compo Pipe	34	5	0

NOTE.—Country delivery, 20s. per ton extra: lots under 3 cwt. 3s. per cwt. extra, and over 3 cwt. and under 5 cwt., 1s. 6d. per cwt. extra. Cut to size extra. cwt.

Oil lead, ex London area, at Mills ..... per ton 20 5 0

COPPER.

	s.	d.
Seamless Copper tubes (basis)..... per lb.	1	0½
Strong sheet ..... „	1	0
Thin ..... „	1	1
Copper nails ..... „	2	3
Copper wire ..... „	2	4

PLUMBERS' BRASS WORK.
Delivered in London.

NEW RIVER PATTERN SCREW DOWN BIB COCKS FOR IRON.

½ in. ¾ in. 1 in. 1¼ in. 1½ in. 2 in.
29/- 45/- 76/- 153/- 246 - 510/- per doz.

NEW RIVER PATTERN SCREW DOWN STOP COCKS AND UNIONS.

½ in. ¾ in 1 in. 1¼ in. 1½ in. 2 in.
41/6 62/- 92/- 174/- 300/- 588/- per

RIVER PATTERN SCREW DOWN MAIN FERR

½ in. ¾ in. 1 in.
39/6 60/- 116/6 per doz.

CAPS AND SCREWS.

1¼ in. 1½ in. 2 in. 3 in. 3½ in. 4 in.
7/6 10/- 14/- 23/- 37/- 42/- per doz.

DOUBLE NUT BOILER SCREWS.

½ in. ¾ in. 1 in. 1¼ in. 1½ in. 2 in.
7/6 11/- 17/- 29/- 36/- 63/- per doz.

BRASS SLEEVES.

1½ in. 2 in. 3 in. 3½ in. 4 in.
10/- 12/- 20/- 24/- 31 -per doz.

NEW RIVER PATTERN CROYDON BALL VALVES, S.F.

½ in. ¾ in. 1 in. 1¼ in. 1½ in.
35/- 56/- 98/- 162/- 228/- per doz.

DRAWN LEAD P. & S. TRAPS WITH BRASS CLEANING SCREW.

1¼ in. 1½ in. 2 in. 3 in.
8 lbs. P. traps....33/- 41/- 56/- 101/- per doz.
8 lbs. S. traps....35/- 45/- 66/- 126/- „

TIN.—English Ingots, 3/1 per lb. SOLDER.—Plumber' 1/3, Tinmen's 1/6. Blowpipe 1/7 per lb.

PAINTS, &c.

Raw Linseed Oil, in pipes ..... per gallon	0	3	0
„ „ „ in barrels ..... „	0	3	2
„ „ „ in drums ..... „	0	3	4
Boiled „ „ in barrels ..... „	0	3	4
„ „ „ in drums ..... „	0	3	7
Turpentine in barrels ..... „	0	3	9
„ in drums (10 gall.) .... „	0	3	11
Genuine Ground English White Lead, per ton	44	0	0

(In not less than 5 cwt. casks.)

GENUINE WHITE LEAD PAINT—
"Father Thames," "Nine Elms," "Park," "Supremus," "St. Paul's," "Morganswyte," "Polacco," "J." Brand and other best brands (in 14 lb. tins) not less than 5 cwt. lots per ton delivered 63 10 0

Red Lead, Dry (packages extra) .. per ton	36	0	0
Best Linseed Oil Putty ..... per cwt.	0	15	0
Filicol ..... „	0	15	6
Size. XD quality ..... fkn.	0	3	6

(*Continued on p. 486.*)

* The information given on this page has been specially compiled for THE BUILDER and is copyright. Our aim in this list is to give, as far as possible, the *average* prices of materials, not necessarily the highest or lowest. Quality and quantity obviously affect prices—a fact which should be remembered by those who make use of this information.

PRICES CURRENT OF MATERIALS (*contd.*)

GLASS.

ENGLISH SHEET GLASS IN CRATES OF STOCK SIZES.

	Per ft.		Per ft.
15 oz. fourths ..	2¾d.	32 oz. fourths	6¾d.
15 ,, thirds ..	3¾d.	32 ,, thirds	9¼d.
21 ,, fourths ..	4d.	Obscured Sheet, 15 oz.	3⅝d.
21 ,, thirds ..	4¾d.	,, ,, 21 ,,	4⅞d.
26 ,, fourths ..	4½d.	Fluted 15 oz. 6¼d., 21oz.	9d.
26 ,, thirds ..	6¾d.	En'lled 15 oz. 4⅞d., 21oz.	6⅝d.

Extra price according to size and substance for squares cut from stock.

ENGLISH ROLLED PLATE IN CRATES OF STOCK SIZES. Per ft.

¼ Rolled plate	4½d.
⅜ Rough rolled	5¾d.
½ Rough rolled	5⅝d.
Figured Rolled, Baltic, Oceanic, Arctic Stippolyte, and small and large Flemish White	6d.
Ditto, tinted	8¼d.
Rolled Sheet	5¼d.
White Rolled Cathedral	5½d.
Tinted do.	7½d.

Cast plate is same price as rough rolled.

VARNISHES, &c.

		Per Gallon. £ s. d.
Oak Varnish	Outside	0 14 0
Fine ditto	ditto	0 16 0
Fine Copal	ditto	0 18 0
Pale Copal	ditto	1 0 0
Pale Copal Carriage	ditto	1 4 0
Best ditto	ditto	1 12 0
Floor Varnish	Inside	0 18 0
Fine Pale Paper	ditto	0 18 0
Fine Copal Cabinet	ditto	1 2 6
Fine Copal Flatting	ditto	1 6 6
Hard Drying Oak	ditto	0 18 0
Fine Hard Drying Oak	ditto	0 19 0
Fine Copal Varnish	ditto	1 0 0
Pale ditto	ditto	1 2 0
Best ditto	ditto	1 12 0
Best Japan Gold Size		0 12 6
Best Black Japan		0 10 6
Oak and Mahogany Stain (water)		0 12 0
Brunswick Black		0 7 6
Berlin Black		0 14 6
Knotting (patent)		1 5 0
French and Brush Polish		0 17 0
Liquid Dryers in Terebine		0 9 0
Culrass Black Enamel		0 7 0

TRADE NEWS

Change of Address.

From October 3 on, the offices of Messrs. Walter Lawrence and Son will be removed to new premises in Sun-street, Finsbury-square. The new telephone numbers will be London Wall 0963, 4 and 5.

Travelling Exhibit of Radiators.

The travelling exhibit of the National Radiator Co., Ltd., of Hull, fitted with a working installation of the "Ideal" Cookanheat and "Ideal" Classic Radiators, will demonstrate as follows:—September 27, in Bridge-street, Wellington; September 30, Garage-yard, adjoining War Memorial, Burton-on-Trent.

Power Pumps.

An interesting catalogue (344) has been recently issued by Messrs. Tangyes, Ltd., of Birmingham, in which are set out many styles and sizes of their power pumps for use with various liquids, and for all purposes—fire, boiler-feeding, etc. The catalogue, which is in good display and fully illustrated, will gladly be sent upon request to the makers, at Birmingham.

Concrete Exhibits at the Glasgow Exhibition.

The "Winget" stand at the Glasgow Housing Exhibition, which opened in the new Kelvin Hall on September 21, contains some striking exhibits of concrete construction methods. Interesting features are three models of the open drum mixer, by means of which Messrs. Winget (1924) Limited, who celebrate their coming of age during the present year, claim to have solved the problem of the perfect concrete mix. In most other mixers of the open drum type, the mixing process brings the large aggregate to the top and sends the small aggregate to the bottom—the most fruitful source of weak and unsound concrete. This trouble has at length been mastered by the Burn-Lancaster patent drum, which renders it impossible, so we understand, for any separation of the materials to take place in this machine, no matter how long the mixing is allowed to continue. Besides this range of mixers, Messrs. Winget are exhibiting several types of their concrete block and slab-making machines, including the No. 2A pressure machine.

THE SCOTTISH BUILDER

NEW BUILDINGS IN SCOTLAND

Selkirk.—HOSPITAL.—The movement for cottage hospital provision in Selkirk is now proceeding. At the meeting of the General Committee, appointed by the public to carry through the scheme, it was reported that as the result of the appeal the sum of £6,493 16s. had been subscribed

Brechin. — EXTENSION. — The Forfarshire Education Authority has forward plans for the reconstruction of Brechin High School, provision being made for six extra classrooms for domestic science and science and art departments. The cost will be about £18,000. Plans have been passed also by the Dean of Guild Court for an extension to the Boy Scouts' headquarters in Bank-street.

Dundee.—BUILDINGS.—Plans and sections of the following new buildings have been lodged at the office of the City Engineer :— Barrack-street, alterations for Trustees of late Lewis Mackenzie, Messrs. Gauldie & Hardie, architects, 26, Commercial-street; Blackness-avenue, house for the Rev. Provost A. C. Don, Messrs. Thoms & Wilkie, architects, 21, South Tay-street.

Rothesay.—HOUSING.—The Town Council has resolved to pass an order for the compulsory acquisition of 228 acres of land at Columshill-place for the municipal housing scheme, subject to confirmation by the Scottish Board of Health.

Perth. — RESTORATION. — The Restoration Committee of the Ancient Church of St. John's, Perth, has decided to proceed with the restoring of the east part or choir of the church. This part of the work is to cost about £12,660, and the architect, Sir Robert Lorimer, is to proceed with the operations at once.

Glasgow.—HOUSES.—The Corporation have under consideration housing schemes involving over 2,000 dwellings. The Housing Committee recommends the adoption of an improvement scheme, affecting 1,600 houses in t Calton area. The same committee have al agreed that the Director of Housing shou prepare a report on sites suitable for t immediate erection of 1,000 houses. T Dean of Guild Court has approved the folio ing :—

Anniesland Wesleyan Methodist Churc alterations and new building;

Glasgow E.C., steam baths in St. Roll public school, Garngad-road;

Housing Department, bowling green a tennis clubhouse at Baronald-drive, Kelv dale;

Electricity Department, sub-station at La caster Crescent-lane;

Housing Department, four houses Baronald-drive, Kelvindale.

Edinburgh.—CINEMA.—A new company, t Rutland-square Picture House, Ltd., has be registered for the purpose of erecting a p ture house to seat about 2,500 people. A s has been secured at the junction of Cannn street and Torphichen-street, on the west s of Rutland-square. Plans are being prepar by the company's architect.

Galashiels.—HALLS.—A start has been ma with the work of erecting a suite of ha in connection with Galashiels Parish and S Paul's Churches at an estimated cost £6,500. The architect of the scheme is M Jeffrey Waddell, of Glasgow.

Giffnock.—CHURCH.—A parish church being built at Giffnock. The estimated c is £13,500, and seating accommodation provided for 710.

Falkirk.—REBUILDING.—The Falkirk Tow Council has decided to restore to its origin condition the historic steeple which w badly damaged by lightning on June 17 la The scheme is to cost £2,400.

Obituary.

The death has occurred, at 24, Ferryl place, Aberdeen, of Mr. J. Pope, gran merchant, at the age of 74.

BUILDING TRADE WAGES IN SCOTLAND.

THE following are the present rates of wages in the building trade in the principal towns Scotland. Every endeavour is made to ensure accuracy, but we cannot be responsible for erro that may occur :—

	Masons.	Bricklayers.	Carpenters, Joiners.	Plasterers.	Slaters.	Plumbers.	Painters.	Labourers—Masons', Bricklayers', Plasterers'.
Aberdeen	1/8	1/8½	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/7	10½d to 1 1
Airdrie	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	—	1/6½	1 3
Alexandria	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	—	1/2½ to 1 3
Arbroath	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7½	1/7	1/7	1/5½	1/1¼
Ayr	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1 3
Bathgate	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8½	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/2 to 1 3
Blairgowrie	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7½	1/5	1/7	1/4	10d. to 1
Bo'ness	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3
Coatbridge	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	—	1/6½	1/3 to 1/3
Dumbarton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Dumfries	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Dundee	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3
Dunfermline	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Edinburgh	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Falkirk	1/7½	1/7½	1/7	1/8	1/7	1/7	1/6½	1/2½
Fort William	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/2
Galashiels	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Glasgow	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Greenock	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/7	1/0½ to 1/
Hamilton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/3½
Hawick	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7–1/7½	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Halensburgh	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/7	1/3½
Inverness	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/– to 1
Kilmarnock	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Kirkcaldy	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Kirkwall	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/4	1/–
Lanark	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6	1/– to 1
Leith	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Motherwell	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/3½
Perth	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/3
Stirling	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Stirlingshire (Eastern District)	1/8–1/10	1/8–1/10	1/8	1/9	1/7	1/8	1/6½	1/3½
Wishaw	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/7	1/3½

* The information given in this table is copyright. The rates of wages in the various towns in England Wales are given on page 480.

CURRENT PRICES FOR BUILDING WORK IN LONDON*

EXCAVATOR.

		s.	d.
gging and throwing or wheeling and filling carts, and carting away to shoot—6 ft. deep	per yard cube	11	0
d if in clay	,, ,,	1	0
d for every additional depth of 6 ft.	,, ,,	0	6
nking and strutting to trenches	per foot super	0	5
Do. to sides of excavation, including shoring	,, ,,	1	0

CONCRETOR.

rtland cement concrete in foundation 1 to 6	per yard cube	38	0
d if in underpinning in short lengths	,, ,,	7	0
d if in floors 6 in. thick	,, ,,	3	3
d if in beams	,, ,,	3	9
d if aggregate 1 : 2 : 4	,, ,,	10	0
d for hoisting not exceeding 10 ft. beyond the first 10 ft.	,, ,,	2	6

BRICKLAYER.

		£	s.	d.
duced brickwork in lime mortar and Fletton bricks	per rod	32	0	0
ld if in stocks	,,	7	10	0
ld if in Staffordshire blues	,,	22	0	0
ld if in Portland cement and sand	,,	1	10	0

FACINGS.

xtra for facing in English or Flemish bond for every 10s. per 1,000 over the price of the common bricks	per ft. super	0	0	1¼

POINTING.

eat flat struck or weathered joint	,, ,,	0	0	3

ARCHES.

xtra only to the price of ordinary brickwork :—				
ir external in half brick rings	,, ,,	0	0	10
xed in stocks	,, ,,	0	1	9
ubbed and gauged jointed in putty camber or segmental	,, ,,	0	6	0

SUNDRIES.

amp course in double course of slates breaking joint and bedded in Portland cement	,, ,,	0	1	0
tting ordinary register grates and stoves	each	1	0	0
tting kitchener, including forming flues, &c., with all necessary fire bricks	,,	4	15	0

ASPHALTER.

		s.	d.
alf-inch horizontal damp course	per yard super	4	6
hree-quarter-inch vertical damp course	,, ,,	9	6
hree-quarter-inch on flats in two thicknesses	,, ,,	6	3
ngle fillet	per foot run	0	3
irting and fillet 6 in. high	,, ,,	1	2

MASON.

rk stone templates fixed	per foot cube	13	0
rk stone sills fixed	,, ,,	22	0
th stone and all labour fixed	,, ,,	10	6
rtland stone fixed	,, ,,	20	0

SLATER.

lsh 16 in. × 8 in. 3 in. lap, including nails	per square	72	9
Do. 20 in. × 10 in. Do. Do.	,,	80	9
Do. 24 in. × 12 in. Do. Do.	,,	90	0

CARPENTER AND JOINER.

framed in plates	per foot cube	5	0	
Do. joists	,, ,,	5	6	
Do. roofs, floors and partitions	,, ,,	6	0	
Do. trusses	,, ,,	8	6	

		¾″	1″	1¼″	2″
l rough close boarding	per sq.	35/6	40/–	45/–	72/–

		s.	d.
t centering for concrete floor, including struts or hangers	,,	50	0
o. to beams	per ft. sup.	1	0
tres for arches	,,	1	6
ter boards and bearers	,,	1	0

FLOORING.

		¾″	1″	1¼″	1½″
-edges shot	per sq.	—	44/6	53/–	60/6
tongued and grooved	,,	—	49/–	57/6	65/–
matchings	,,	45/–	51/–	—	—
lded skirting, including backings and grounds	per ft. sup.	1/6	1/9	2/0	2/6

SASHES AND FRAMES.

		s.	d.
and-a-half moulded sashes or casements	per foot super	1	10
Do. Do. Do.	,, ,,	2	1
for fitting and fixing	,, ,,	0	3
-cased frames with 1 in. inner and outer linings, 1½ in. pulley stiles tongued to linings, hard wood sills with 2 in. moulded sashes in squares, double hung, double hung with pulleys, lines and weights; average size	,, ,,	3	9

DOORS.

		1½″	1¾″	2″
panel square framed	per ft. sup.	2/1	2/4	2/6
panel Do.	,,	2/5	2/8	2/11
panel moulded both sides	,,	2/8	2/11	3/2
panel Do. Do.	,,	2/11	3/2	3/5

CARPENTER AND JOINER—continued.

FRAMES.

		s.	d.
Deal wrot moulded and rebated	per foot cube	14	0

		1″	1¼″	1½″
Plain deal jamb linings framed	per ft. sup.	1/7	1/8	1/11
Deal shelves and bearers	,,	1/4	1/6	1/9
Add if cross-tongued	,,	2d.	2d.	2d.

STAIRCASES.

		1″	1¼″	1½″	2″	2½″
Deal treads and risers in and including rough brackets		2/1	2/4	2/9	—	—
Deal strings wrot on both sides and framed		1/8	2/–	2/2	2/8	—

		s.	d.
Housings for steps and risers	each	0	11
Deal balusters, 1 in. × 1¼ in.	per ft. run	0	9
Mahogany handrail : average, 3 in. × 3 in.	,, ,,	6	0
Add if ramped	,, ,,	12	0
Add if wreathed	,, ,,	24	0

FIXING ONLY IRONMONGERY (INCLUDING SCREWS).

6 in. barrel bolts	8½d.	Rim locks	2/–
Sash fasteners	11½d.	Mortice locks	4/6
Casement fasteners	1/5	Patent spring hinges and letting into floor and making good	19/–
Casement stays	1/2		
Cupboard locks	1/5		

FOUNDER AND SMITH.

		s.	d.
Rolled steel joists	per cwt.	16	3
Plain compound girders	,,	19	0
Do. stanchions	,,	21	9
In roof work	,,	27	6

RAIN-WATER GOODS.

		3″	4″	5″	6″
Half-round plain rebated joints	ft. run	1/6	1/9	2/–	2/6
Ogee Do. Do.	,,	1/9	2/–	2/6	3/3
Rain-water pipes with ears	,,	1/9	2/7	—	—
Extra for shoes and bends	each	4/4	5/11	—	—
Do. stopped ends	,,	1/11	2/4½	3/7	4/–
Do. nozzles for inlets	,,	2/2	2/7	3/10	4/3

PLUMBER.

		s.	d.
Milled lead and laying in flashings and gutters	per cwt.	43	6
Do. Do. in flats	,,	42	6
Extra labour and solder in coated cesspools	each	6	9
Welf joint	per ft. run	0	6
Soldered seam	,, ,,	1	6
Copper nailing	,, ,,	0	6

		½″	¾″	1″	1½″	2″	4″
Drawn lead waste	per ft. run	1/2	1/9	2/–	3/4	4/–	—
Do. service	,,	1/8	2/2	2/7	3/10	—	—
Do. soil	,,	—	—	—	—	—	6/9
Bends in lead pipe	each	—	—	—	—	3/3	8/2
Soldered stop ends	,,	1/2	1/8	2/1	2/10	3/6	—
Red lead joints	,,	11d.	1/–	1/3	1/11	2/4	4/10
Wiped soldered joints	,,	2/10	3/6	4/–	4/11	6/6	9/9
Lead traps and cleaning screws	,,	—	—	—	14/7	19/6	—
Bib cocks and joints	,,	6/4	9/7	15/4	41/–	—	—
Stop cocks and joints	,,	15/4	17/2	25/8	64/–	—	—

PLASTERER.

		s.	d.
Render, float and set in lime and hair	per yard sup.	2	6
Do. Do. Sirapite	,, ,,	2	9
Do. Do. Keen's	,, ,,	4	0
Add saw lathing	,, ,,	1	7
Add metal lathing	,, ,,	2	6
(Not including hangers or runners, &c., for suspended ceilings.)			
Portland cement screed	,, ,,	2	2
Do. plain face	,, ,,	3	3
Mouldings in plaster	per 1 girth	0	1½
One-and-a-half granolithic pavings	per yard sup.	5	9

GLAZIER.

		s.	d.
21-oz. sheet plain	per foot sup.	0	8½
26-oz. Do.	,, ,,	1	0
Obscured sheet	,, ,,	1	1
¼-in. rolled plate	,, ,,	0	9
¼-in rough rolled or cast plate	,, ,,	0	10½
¼-in wired cast plate	,, ,,	1	4

PAINTER

		s.	d.
Preparing and distempering, 2 coats	per yard sup.	0	9
Knotting and priming	,, ,,	0	7
Plain painting, 1 coat	,, ,,	0	9
Do. 2 coats	,, ,,	1	2
Do. 3 coats	,, ,,	1	9
Do. 4 coats	,, ,,	2	4
Graining	,, ,,	2	3
Varnishing twice	,, ,,	1	9
Sizing	,, ,,	0	3
Flatting	,, ,,	0	7
Enamel	,, ,,	1	1
Wax polishing	per foot sup.	0	6
French polishing	,, ,,	1	2
Preparing for and hanging paper	per piece, 2/– to 4/–		

*These prices apply to *new buildings only*. They cover superintendence by foreman and carry a profit of 10 % on the prime cost without establishment charges. A percentage of 1¼ should be added for Employers' Liability and National Health and Unemployments Acts, and from 1s. 6d. per £100 for Fire Insurance. The whole of the information given on this page is copyright.

NEW COMPANIES

The particulars quoted below have been compiled by Messrs. Jordan & Sons, Ltd., Company Registration Agents, of 116 & 117, Chancery-lane, W.C.2, from the documents available at the Companies' Registry.

Humbys, Ltd. (223,650). Registered August 6. Builders, builders' merchants, and road makers, etc. Nominal capital, £3,000.

W. Pether, Ltd. (223,174). Registered July 12. Builders and decorators, etc. Nominal capital, £1,000.

Transparent Mosaic Co., Ltd. (223,137). Registered July 9. 77, Newman-street, Oxford-street, W. 1. Mosaic manufacturers, makers and designers of, dealers in and contractors for mosaics, electric light and gas-fittings, etc. Nominal capital, £2,000.

Geo. Hotter & Son, Ltd. (223,094). Registered July 8. Builders and contractors. A. F. Hotter, Billingborough, Lincs. Nominal capital, £2,000.

Lea Valley Builders, Ltd. (223,125). Registered July 9. 78/94, High-street, Ponders End, Middlesex.

John Waterford & Son, Ltd. (223,101). Registered July 8. Upper Gornal, Staffs. Manufacturers of and dealers in retorts, fire-bricks, glazed and blue bricks, building bricks, etc. Nominal capital, £10,000.

Harrett's Building Co., Ltd (223,121). Registered July 9. Central Buildings, Glyneath, Glam. Nominal capital, £1,000.

A. H. Roper, Ltd. (223,115). Registered July 9. 3, Addiscombe-road, Croydon. Builder and decorator. Nominal capital, £5,000.

Minton Hollins & Co., Ltd. (223,112). Registered July 8. Shelton Old-road, Stoke-on-Trent. Tile manufacturers. Nominal capital, £60,000.

J. F. Ball (Contractor), Ltd. (222,989). Registered July 4. 2, St. Sepulchre-gate, Doncaster. Builder and contractor. Nominal capital, £2,000.

Fretho, Ltd. (223,072). Registered July 7. 29, Copthall-avenue, E.C. 2. Builders, house decorators, timber merchants, etc. Nominal capital, £100.

Burdett (Walton), Ltd. (223,039). Registered July 6. Building and public works contractors, quarry masters, etc. Nominal capital, £100.

1927 Producers, Ltd. (223,057). Registered July 6. Builders, house decorators, plumbers, manufacturers of and dealers in electric fires, hardware, etc. Nominal capital, £100.

Falkus (Public Works), Ltd. (223,042). Registered July 6. Falbro Works, 23, White Lion-street, Norton Folgate, E. 1. To construct, equip, maintain, or control public works and conveniences, etc. Nominal capital, £1,000.

Middleton Bros. (North Shields), Ltd. (222,740). Registered June 23. Decorators, paperhangers, and wallpaper merchants. Nominal capital, £3,000.

Antill Renovating Service, Ltd. (222,755). Registered June 24. 114, New Oxford-street, W.1. Builders and decorators, renovators, etc. Nominal capital, £100.

James & Co. (Catford), Ltd. (222,737). Registered June 23. 26, Sangley-road, Catford, S.E. 6. Builders' merchants, timber merchants, etc. Nominal capital, £20,000.

Charles E. Jones (Bridgend), Ltd. (222,760). Registered June 24. To carry on the business of builders and contractors, etc. Nominal capital, £2,000.

Henry Trickett & Son, Ltd. (223,373). Registered July 22. Joiners, builders, and contractors, etc. Nominal capital, £5,000.

Allens, Ltd. (223,338). Registered July 21. Builder and building and general contractor. Nominal capital, £7,000.

R. Dickinson & Son, Ltd. (223,402). Registered July 23. Timber and slate merchants. Steppingstone-street, Dudley. Nominal capital, £10,000.

Vron Slate Quarries (1927), Ltd. (223,638). Registered August 5. Nominal capital, £6,000.

PATENTS

APPLICATIONS PUBLISHED.*

266,762.—J. W. Thompson: Concrete building-constructions.

266,763.—J. W. Thompson: Concrete chimney and fireplace constructions.

270,857.—J. Colquhoun: Covering of roofs.

270,863.—Chatwood Safe Co., Ltd., and H. S. Bruckshaw: Reinforcements for safes and strong-rooms.

270,932.—C. Pohlig: Concrete road surface.

270,944.—G. B. Williams: Building constructions.

270,956.—C. E. Holloway: Concrete structures.

270,973.—N. Harrison: Plant for the manufacture of concrete blocks.

271,014.—F. D. Cowieson: Walls.

271,149.—C. J. Millar: Water paint or distemper.

271,159.—W. A. Burns: Reflecting roof-signs.

271,203.—W. Anderson: Means for preserving stone and brick.

271,315.—D. W. Barrie: Wall damp-course and ventilation elements.

272,033.—A. R. Mullenger: Walls for buildings.

272,059.—W. J. Vincent and H. E. R. Vincent: Garages and other buildings having ramps or sloping ways connecting the floors thereof.

272,071.—Benton & Stone, Ltd., and C. E. Milner: Pipe joints.

272,128.—Turner Bros. Asbestos Co., Ltd., and S. Turner: Corrugated roofing and like tiles or sheets.

272,131.—N. Harrison: Machines for moulding plastic substances.

272,136.—N. Harrison: Machines for moulding plastic substances.

272,142.—P. W. Turner: Paints or compositions for protecting substances from the injurious effect of air, water, and other gases or liquids.

271,529.—N. D. Chopra and F. J. Bullen: Manufacture of steel members.

271,530.—N. D. Chopra and F. J. Bullen: Manufacture of rolled steel members.

271,546.—J. B. Een: Machines for cutting corner connections of wooden-plank houses.

271,644.—S. M. Saunders: Hot-water or fluid heating arrangements for dwellings and buildings.

271,709.—J. Millis: Framed structures and connecting-joints for same.

271,745.—J. G. Statter: Laying of pipes.

271,772.—W. Fairley: Window constructions.

272,343.—E. A. Goddard: Folding doors and partitions.

272,345.—E. Pass: Split collars, slip clip branches or split sockets, used in connection with water or gas service.

272,353.—N. T. Stokes: Water taps.

272,358.—J. M. Cesa: Combined house-heating and vacuum-cleaning system.

263,765.—Quartz & Silice: Manufacture of ceramic ware or materials.

272,397.—S. Johannesson: Tunnel linings.

270,356.—T. Rigby: Treatment of slurries in rotary kilns.

270,405.—H. A. Hull: Construction of reinforced concrete posts.

270,422.—F. G. Garrett: Hinges.

270,425.—Victaulic Co., Ltd., and M. Knupffer: Pipe connections.

270,439.—M. Wellman: Surrounds for fireplaces.

270,481.—W. J. Billington and R. Harvie-Gurney: Domestic grates.

270,487.—G. B. Williams: Floor construction.

270,499.—H. Bulbeck. Building-construction.

270,510.—Chatwood Safe Co., Ltd., and H. S. Bruckshaw: Reinforced concrete for safes.

* All these applications are now in the stage in which opposition to the grant of Patents upon them may be made.

TENDERS

Communications for insertion under this heading should be addressed to "The Editor," and must reach him next week not later than Tuesday evening.

* Denotes *accepted*.
† Denotes *provisionally accepted*.
‡ Denotes *recommended for acceptance*.
§ Denotes *accepted subject to modifications*.

ABERLOUR.—Two blocks of four houses each at Allachy-terrace, for the T.C. Mr. Fulton, architect, Buckie :—

Mason—
*W. Cumming, Archiestown.
Carpenters—
*Geddes & Sons, Portessie.
Slater—
*J. M'Adam, Rothes.
Plasterer—
*Ross, Elgin.
Plumber—
*Ross, Elgin.
Painter—
*A. Robertson, Aberlour.

ARMLEY.—Extensions to the Armley and Wortley Liberal Club.

*Wm. Gott and Son.

BEDFORD.—Various repairs and decorative work to the following schools for the Governors of the Harpur Trust. Mr. George P. Allen, F.R.I.B.A., architect and surveyor, 81, High-street :—

Girls' High School—
*W. Laughton, Bedford £125 0 6
Girls' Modern School—
*Emery Smith, Bedford..... 173 12 9

BIRMINGHAM.—412 houses at Hall Green, for the City Council :—

*Henry Boot & Sons, Ltd. £171,690

BRADFORD.—Electric lighting 326 houses on the Eccleshill site, for the C.B. :—

*Taylor & Ashworth, Bradford £1,189 6 0

BRADFORD.—Transformer chamber on the Lee Well estate, in the Bolton-lane district, for the C.B.

*T. Obank & Sons, Ltd.

BRADFORD.—Open-air classrooms at Odsal House, for the C.B. :—

Mason work—
*J. Moulson & Son, Ltd.....£430
Joiner work—
*A. Bairstow 567
Plumber work—
*J. Bywater 168

BRADFORD.—Electric lighting various schools for the C.B. :—

*W. P. Holt & Co., Carlton-street	£536	5	0
Great Horton	296	12	6
Lapage-street	376	0	0
Tyersal	254	15	0
*F. Draycott, Belle Vue Boys' and Girls'.....	166	2	6
Drummond-road	333	16	0
*A. Higginbotham & Sons, Grange-road	280	0	0
*J. Carter, Bradford Moor	292	7	3
Wapping-road	269	7	0
Wyke	354	6	3

BROMLEY.—1,450 yards of 12-in. stoneware sewer; 5,360 yards 9-in. stoneware sewer; 136 yards 10-in. C.I. syphon sewer; 740 yards 8-in. C.I. rising main, with 87 manholes and other incidental works including erection of pumping station, pumps, etc., at West Wickham, for the R.D.C. Mr. L. J. Smith, engineer :—

*W. & C. French, Buckhurst Hill £20,542 11 2

BROMSGROVE.—For extensions to the tramways for the B.G. :—,

*A. Giles & Sons £992

CARLISLE.—Alterations to two entrances to Court Houses, for the City Council :—

*J. & R. Bell, Carlisle £1,450 19 11

CLACTON-ON-SEA.—Sub-station at Little Holland for the U.D.C. :—

Howard & Son	£229	0	0
Canler & Sons	225	0	0
Field & Son	210	0	0
F. W. King	184	10	0
*H. Smith & Sons	170	0	0
A. Evans & Co.	169	10	0

CLAYTON.—Four type "A" houses at Clayton Heights. Messrs. Spencer & Sharp, architects, 7, Bank-chambers, Gt. Horton, Bradford :—

Masons—
*Allan Shepherd & Sons, Clayton.
Joiners—
*R. J. Patchett, Ltd., Clayton Heights.
Slater—
*G. Wilkinson, Bradford.
Plasterers—
*G. Mudd & Sons, Thornton.
Plumber—
*W. Pinder, Clayton.
Painters—
*Queensbury Ind. Soc., Queensbury.

DARTMOUTH.—Improvements and alterations to the Territorial Hall, for the Territorial Association.

*J. W. Gill, Dartmouth.

DEWSBURY.—Water tank and concrete floor to the new infirmary, for the Dewsbury and District General Infirmary Board :—

*S. Macfarlane & Co., Leeds £13,80

HITCHIN.—1,000 yds. of 8 in. and 980 yds. of 6 in. cast-iron water mains for the U.D.C. Mr. J. Davey, engineer :—

*Redriff Public Works Co., Rotherhithe £1,795 13 4

HUDDERSFIELD.—'Bus garage at Bridgefield depot, Leeds-road, for the Corporation. Borough Architect, 26, Ramsden-street :—

Mason's work—*J. Wimpenny & Co.
Concreter's work—*J. Wimpenny & Co.
Joiner's work—*J. Wimpenny & Co.
Plumber's work—*R. A. Singleton.
Slater's work—*J. A. Hills.
Painter's work—*B. Horsfall.
Steelwork—*Heywood & Co., Ltd.
(All of Huddersfield.)

HUDDERSFIELD.—Eight houses on the site off St. Andrew's-road, Turnbridge, for the C.B. Borough Architect, 26, Ramsden-street :—

*Graham, Jessop, Ltd., Huddersfield (42 houses).
*F. Lindley & Co., Huddersfield (24 houses).

ISLE OF WIGHT.—Three pairs of houses at Dubbers, Godshill, for the R.D.C. Mr. R. Jolliffe, architect and surveyor. Quantities by the architect :—

W. Brown, Sandown, I. of W.	£3,180	0	0
J. H. Slater, Newport, I. of W.	2,955	0	0
T. E. W. Phillips, Carisbrooke, I. of W.	2,580	0	0
Sadler & Co., London	2,460	11	4
A. A. Westmore, Blackwater, I. of W.	2,393	12	6
*A. Carpenter & Sons, Shanklin, I. of W.	2,248	0	0
Architect's estimate	2,400	0	0

LONDON.—Sub-station and gatekeeper's cottage at electricity works, for the Fulham B.C. :—

*A. J. Thair.

LONDON.—Electric light installation for the staircases and flats now in course of erection in Wolcott-street, for the St. Pancras B.C. :—

E. S. Russell & Co.	£1,480	0	0
H. G. Toms & Sons	1,147	12	0
Sims & Sims	1,066	0	0
*T. H. Smerdon	997	0	0

(All of London.)

LONDON.—Additions to the Central Library in Spa-road, for the Bermondsey B.C. :—

E. Peddle & Son, Ltd.	£16,576	0	0
Douglass Halse & Co., Ltd.	15,996	0	0
Alan V. Goad	15,678	0	0
H. Wagstaff & Sons	15,596	0	0
Canonbury Construction Co., Ltd.	15,477	0	0
W. Simms	15,443	0	0
E. D. Winn & Co., Ltd.	14,880	0	0
A. E. Symes, Ltd.	14,560	0	0
Galbraith Bros., Ltd.	14,050	0	0
John Garlick (1910), Ltd.	13,995	0	0
H. & J. Taylor	13,995	0	0
‡W. E. Baker (*general manager of works*)	13,343	12	0

(All of London.)

LONDON.—Contracts accepted by H.M. War Office for August.

Building Works and Services : Plymouth and Devonport—periodical services : R. W. Pitcher & Son, Plymouth. Bulford Camp, married soldiers' quarters : A. E. Lailey, Salisbury. Woolwich, Royal Arsenal, glazing work : Mellowes & Co., Ltd., London ; Paragon Glazing Co., London ; W. H. Heywood & Co., Ltd., Huddersfield. Aldershot, erection of R.A.O.C. workshops : Ashford Builders Co., Ltd., London. Okehampton Camp—stables and cookhouse : W. J. Avery, Okehampton. Parkhurst, Isle of Wight—periodical services : F. H. Holdsworth, Shipley. Gosport—periodical services : A. Bagnall & Sons, Ltd., Shipley. Plymouth, Bull Point Barracks—conversion of barrack block into married soldiers' quarters : F. J. Stanbury, Plymouth. Weedon—new storeholders' quarters : Bosworth & Wakeford, Daventry. Weedon—offices for storeholders : F. Jordon, Northampton. Weedon—drill shed : Bosworth & Wakeford, Daventry. Weedon—reconstruction of "D" block stables : W. W. Webster, Guilsborough, Northants. Bury St. Edmund's—alterations to regimental institute : H. J. Barbrook, Bury St. Edmund's. Norwich—sanitary annexes : J. Anderson & Sons, Norwich. Colchester—periodical services : Scofield, Son & Crees, Wivenhoe. Aldershot, Marlborough Lines—sanitary annexes to No. 5 block, M.S. qrs. ; Aldershot—field stores, canteen for ordnance employees : Kemp, Stroud & Co., Aldershot. Aldershot and Sandhurst—internal and external painting : W. Tanner & Sons, Aldershot. Dover (West)—periodical services : C. J. Else & Co., Ltd., Matlock. Catterick Camp—heating and hot water installation at new officers' mess and fire station : Brightside Foundry & Engineering Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne. Catterick Power Station—erection of workshops and offices : J. W. Richardson, Darlington. York—periodical services : T. M. Oxtoby & Sons, York. Glasgow, Maryhill Barracks—external painting : J. Lawrie & Co., Glasgow.

LONDON.—Tenders accepted for August by H.M. Office of Works.

Building Works : "Archway" telephone exchange, N.—felt roofing, etc. : Field & Palmer, Ltd., London. Barnet P.O.—asphalter : Field & Palmer, Ltd., London. Birmingham, "Northern" telephone exchange—steelwork : Wilfrid Robbins, Ltd., Great Bridge. Bodmin wireless station—erection of cottages : J. Williams & Sons, St. Austell. Bridgwater, erection of cottages : C. Bryer & Sons, Ltd., Bridgwater. Clydebank : Glasgow, employment exchange—alterations, etc., T. Henderson, Glasgow. Croydon, Addiscombe telephone exchange—steelwork : G. P. Banbury, Croydon, Croydon (East), station sorting office—artificial stonework : Empire Stone Co., Ltd., London ; Portland stonework : F. J. Barnes, Ltd., London ; Tiler : E. Mathews & Co., London. Dudley employment and telephone exchanges—artificial stonework : Empire Stone Co., Ltd., Birmingham ; asphalting : Ragusa Asphalte Paving Co., Ltd., Birmingham ; plastering : A. Winbow, Dudley ; slating : Ellis, Partridge & Co., Ltd., Leicester ; steelwork : Wilfrid Robbins, Ltd., Great Bridge. Fulham telephone exchange—erection : J. Crewdson, Horley. Gateshead, Windmill Hill employment exchange—adaptation : J. T. Main, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Hadleigh, Rayleigh, Essex, telephone exchange—erection : Falkus Bros., Ltd., London. Hastings P.O., etc.—Portland stonework : United Stone Firms (1926), Ltd., London ; steel rods : The Rom River Co., Ltd., London. Hope Cove coastguard station—repairs, etc. : H. J. Lidstone, Kingsbridge. Lanark P.O.—carpenter, etc. : D. Purdie & Sons, Ltd., Lanark ; painter : J. Paton, Lanark ; plumber : Dunlop & Son, Lanark ; slater, etc. : T. Lithgow & Co., Lanark ; steelwork : Fleming Bros., Glasgow. Lerwick, Fort Charlotte coastguard station—alterations : A. Davidson & Son, Perth. Leven, Leven and Methil employment exchange—erection : A. Brown, East Wemyss. Llandudno Junction, Conway, telephone exchange—artificial stonework, etc. ; Stuart's Granolithic Co., Ltd., London ; asphalte d.c., etc. : T. Faldo & Co., Ltd., Manchester. Manchester, Stores depot—roof felting : D. Anderson & Son, Ltd., Manchester. "Metropolitan" Telephone exchange—W.I. work : T. W. Palmer & Co., Ltd., London. Middleton employment exchange—erection : Robert Taylor, Middleton. Mitcham P.O., etc.—erection : Wilson Lovatt & Sons, Ltd., Wolverhampton ; asphalter : Ragusa Asphalte Paving Co., Ltd., London, W. ; Plumber : A. Higginbotham & Sons, Bradford ; steelwork : Edward Wood & Co., Ltd., Manchester ; stonework : United Stone Firms (1926), Ltd., Bristol. Molesey telephone exchange—artificial stonework : The Plasm Decoration Co., Hampton Court. Nantwich P.O., etc.—Asphalte d.c. work : England, Hughes Bell & Co., Ltd., Warrington. North Finchley, Hillside branch P.O., N.—erection : Harry Neal, Ltd., Northwood ; steelwork : Heenan & Froude, Ltd., London, W. Old Colwyn, Colwyn Bay, telephone exchange—plumber, etc. : A. Higginbotham & Sons, Bradford ; slater : Ellis, Partridge & Co., Ltd., Leicester. Oxshott, Leatherhead, telephone exchange—erection : H. G. & A. Osman, Ltd., Oxshott. Primrose Hill telephone exchange, N.W.—steelwork : Heenan & Froude, Ltd., London, W. Saltash P.O.—granopaving : Brookes, Ltd., Halifax. Sheffield, S.W. district sorting office—asphalter : Limmer & Trinidad Lake Asphalte Co., Ltd., London ; steelwork : Charles Ross & Co., Ltd., Sheffield. Southend-on-Sea (main) telephone exchange—glazier : Williams & Howard, Ltd., Southend-on-Sea. Sutton telephone exchange—artificial stonework : The Plasm Decoration Co. : Hampton Court. Swansea, Docks employment exchange—erection : T. Richards, Swansea. Tavistock telephone repeater station—plumber : W. E. Baker & Co., Tavistock.—*Engineering services* : Chadwick street Board of Education—heating, etc : Cannon & Hefford, London. Preston P.O., etc.—heating, etc. : J. Combe & Son, Ltd., London, S.W. Rampton, Retford, State institution—refrigerating plant : J. & E. Hall, Ltd., Dartford. South Kensington, Imperial College of Science—wiring : Gaillard, Robinson & Co., London, S.W. Teddington, Middlesex, National Physical laboratory—cable, ducts, etc. : The Power Lines Construction Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—*Painting* : W. G. Beaumont & Son, London, E. ; Campbell Bros., Ltd., London ; Campbell, Smith & Co., Ltd., London, W. ; J. Scott Fenn, London, W. H. Hulk, Preston ; J. J. Lowe & Son, Liverpool ; The Mond Staffordshire Refining Co., Ltd., London ; Sellars (London), Ltd., London, W. ; F. Troy & Co., Ltd., London, N.W. ; Waring & Gillow, Ltd., London, W.

MARGATE.—Alterations to the coal store at waterworks pumping station at Wingham, near Canterbury, for the T.C. Mr. E. A. Borg, Borough Surveyor and Water Engineer :—

Osmond Golder, Dover	£207
Drayson & Gregory, Wingham	195
*Operative Builders & Decorators, Ltd., Birchington-on-Sea	199

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MONMOUTH.—Alterations and additions to casual wards at Hill House, for the B.C. Mr. G. H. Davies, L.R.I.B.A., architect, 12, Cross-street, Abergavenny, Mon. Quantities by the architect :—

Wm. Powell & Sons, Hereford	£1,138	0	0
G. Jones, Monmouth	1,070	12	0
J. G. Thomas & Sons, Abergavenny	1,034	0	0
*H. G. Walker, Bream	1,044	17	11

PORTSMOUTH.—Business premises, 13, London-road, for Messrs. Cross & Cross. Mr. A. E. Tutte, architect, Southdown-buildings, Portsmouth :—

Geo. Mitchell	£1,440
W. A. Donn	1,400
Cortes & Hankin	1,395
F. J. Privett	1,230
G. J. Davis & Sons	1,100
Jno. Croad	1,090
John Lay & Co.	1,085
Sam. Salter	1,079
E. & A. Sprigings	994
P. G. & D. B. G., Ltd.	920
*Tanner Bros.	900

PORTSMOUTH.—Proposed maternity hospital and welfare centre in Fratton-road, for the T.C. Mr. R. J. Jenkins, City engineer :—

H. Jones & Son, Southsea	£13,369
E. D. Winn & Co., Ltd., London	12,750
Bunning & Fitton Adams, Ltd., Godalming	11,997
Frank Bevis, Ltd., Portsmouth	11,995
Tanner Brothers, Southsea	11,457
E. & A. Sprigings, Portsmouth	11,285
*Howe & Bishop, Southsea	11,183

PORTSMOUTH.—Alterations and additions to 182, Fratton-road, for Blind Persons' Committee, of the T.C. :—

H. Jones & Son, Southsea	£825
Frank Bevis, Ltd., Portsmouth	820
Howe & Bishop, Southsea	696
E. & A. Sprigings, Portsmouth	625
Portsmouth, Gosport and District Builders' Guild	602
S. Foley, Southsea	589
Leonard Hoad, Portsmouth	577
*Tanner Brothers, Southsea	560

RINGMER.—Alterations and additions to Park House and decorations to the Lodge, for Mr. G. E. Sealy :—

*The Ringmer Building Works.

SHREWSBURY.—Rebuilding 41 and 42, Wyle Cope, for the T.C. Mr. A. W. Ward, borough surveyor :

*Wm. Pace, Shrewsbury.

SOUTHEND.—Laying 2,690 yds. of 60 in. diameter cast-iron pipes in foreshore of estuary of River Thames, together with construction of other works incidental thereto, for the C.B. Messrs. Dodd & Watson, chartered civil engineers, County-chambers, Corporation-street, Birmingham :—

*Howard Farrow, Ltd., Golders Green £42,376

SOUTH OCKENDON.—Sunday school for the trustees of the Congregational Church. Mr. Christopher M. Shiner, architect, High View-avenue, Grays :—

W. E. Walsham, Ltd.	£2,077	0	0
W. J. Maddison, Ltd.	2,000	0	0
Brown Bros.	1,992	0	0
H. W. Wilson	1,941	19	11
Pavitt	1,935	0	0
*Hall Bros.	1,835	0	0

SOWERBY.—50 scullery houses at Beech Wood, for the U.D.C. :—

Masons and bricklayers—
*E. & T. Bower, Ltd., Halifax.
Carpenters and joiners—
*J. Hawkyard & Sons, Ltd., Elland.
Slaters and plasterers—
*Lumb Bros., Ltd., Halifax.
Plumbers and glaziers—
*J. Hainsworth, Bradford.
Painters and decorators—
*Arthur Berry, Sowerby.
Electrician—
*J. Harrison & Co., Halifax.

SWANSEA.—Electric lighting schools, for the C.B. :—

Brynhyfryd—*R. G. Cooper, Cardiff	£420	0	0
Brynmill—*R. G. Cooper, Cardiff	315	0	0
Cadle—*Magneto Rep. & Winding Co., Swansea	140	0	0
Danygraig—*Landray & Chapman, Aberaman	393	0	0
Gendros—*Davies & Co., Swansea	224	0	0
Hafod—*R. G. Cooper, Cardiff	392	12	0
Lonlas—*O. Williams, Briton Ferry	110	10	0
Oystermouth—*T. C. Sprague, Mumbles	215	0	0
Plasmarl—*J. D. Williams, Aberdare	330	4	0
Rutland-street—*Magneto Rep. and Winding Co., Aberaman	190	0	0
St. Thomas—*H. N. Kirk, St. Thomas	480	0	0
Tirdeunaw—*R. G. Cooper, Cardiff	119	0	0
Waunwen—*J. D. Williams, Aberdare	246	12	6
Girls' Intermediate School—*Cole & Day, Killay	353	0	0

STONEHAVEN.—Houses for the T.C. :—

Mason—			
*Wm. Smith & Co.	£628	0	0
Joiners—			
*R. Thomson & Sons	365	0	0
Plasterer—			
*B. A. Valentine	115	15	2
Plumber—			
*H. Bisset	182	5	0
Slater—			
*R. Burness	126	0	0

SWANSEA.—Branch library building at Llansamlet, for the C.B. :—

*Lawford Gower & Son.

SWANSEA.—Wrought-iron railings for Limeslade Bay and junction of Carmarthen-road and Gorse-road, for the C.B. :—

*T. Blackburn & Sons, Preston.

WELLINGBOROUGH.—Alterations and additions to the pumping station at Bushfield, the erection of two workmen's cottages, and alterations to the lime settling pits, etc., for the U.D.C. :—

A. P. Lewis & Son, Burton Latimer..	£2,798
C. Adams & Co., Wellingborough....	2,700
Hicksley Bros., Wellingborough.....	2,629
Childs & Co., Finedon	2,576
R. Marriott, Rushden	2,494
Stevens & Co., Wellingborough.....	2,470
*W. Thomson & Sons, Ltd., Irthlingborough	2,274

WEMBLEY.—40 brick-built and 36 flatted cottages on the Christchurch estate, Ealing-road, for the U.D.C. Engineer and surveyor :—

Brick-built ("A").			
J. B. Edward & Co., Piccadilly	£41,076	0	0
F. G. Bursill, Coventry	37,558	9	2
H. King, Watford	37,540	0	0
A. Carter, Luton	36,621	0	0
Hicks & Reid, Potters Bar....	35,418	0	0
Perry's (Ealing), Ltd., Ealing	35,400	0	0
Building and Public Works Construction, Ltd., Swindon	34,964	0	0
H. E. Skull, Wembley.....	34,944	0	0
A. Cole, Ltd., Luton	33,942	0	0
E. Clarke & Sons, Melton Mowbray	33,416	0	0
Walter Jones & Sons, Ltd., Westminster.....	32,950	0	0
Nissen-Petren Houses, Ltd., Croydon	32,840	0	0
H. Brown, Harrow Weald....	31,904	0	0
†D. Carter, Luton (provisionally accepted)	28,240	0	0
Other Method of Construction ("B").			
Triangular Construction, Ltd., East Molsey	35,784	0	0
Housing Corporation of Great Britain, London	34,880	0	0
J. Wild & Co. (Housing), Ltd., Manchester	32,976	0	0
Universal Housing Company, Ltd., Rickmansworth	32,340	0	0
Monolithic Building Company, Ltd., London	32,240	0	0
British Occident Concrete Construction, Ltd., Cambridge	29,720	0	0
Atholl Steel Houses, Ltd., Glasgow (Cottages only) ..	19,500	0	0

WOKING. — For new fire station on the St. Dunstan's-ground in Church-street, for the U.D.C. :—

*E. & R. Winn & Co., Ltd., London £4,599

WORCESTER.—Secondary school for girls on the Thames House site, for the E.C. :—

W. Jackson, Birmingham	£40,450
Guest, Stourbridge and Worcester	39,500
‡J. A. Brazier, Bromsgrove	39,399
Parson Morrim, Birmingham	39,117

YORK.—Provision and laying of 5,250 lineal yards of 3-in. Mannesman steel tubing and valves, together with spring collection chamber, etc., at Ampleforth College, York. Messrs. Fairbank & Son, engineers, Tudor House, Stoneygate, York. Quantities by the engineers :—

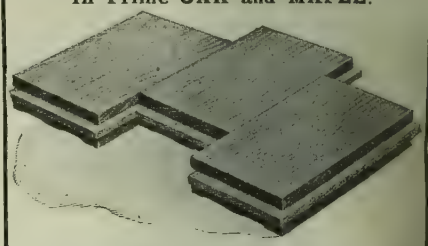
*Parker & Sharp, York.


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A JOURNAL FOR THE ARCHITECT AND CONSTRUCTOR

WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED "THE BRITISH ARCHITECT."

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WHAT IS A CHEAP HOUSE?

IF we are so to impoverish the English language as to link the good old English word "cheap" with nastiness, there is no useful purpose served by seeking an answer to the title question. Nobody of normal healthy temperament deliberately seeks nastiness, and, therefore, nobody of this sort would seek cheapness if we are to enslave ourselves to a phrase. The fact remains, however, that most of us are anxious to find the cheap thing in houses, as in other things, and while we are pleased to receive full value for the shilling, we are delighted to get equal service out of tenpence.

The quest for the cheap house is no recent phenomenon, though the War undoubtedly aggravated an already acute problem. There are, moreover, a number of things in the life of the average small middle-class man directly attributable to the War, and which have fundamentally affected the view from which economy has to be regarded. Cheapness is no firm standard from which costs may be dated, and there are few who would agree upon its interpretation.

The whole issue of the question depends very largely upon the correct demarcation to be made between economies that can most profitably be adjusted out of capital, and those which are essentially the concern of income. In devoting our attention to the middle-class outlook we may be able to define, within certain broad limits, the point at which it is economically sound to disperse a periodical outgoing by means of an immediate capital outlay, and in so doing we may be going a long way towards the end of our quest. The heavy burdens that have been cast upon the middle-class man since the War are too well known to be elaborated. What we are concerned with are the directions in which retrenchment has been exercised to restore the balance, and, in particular, its effect upon the character and standard of the small house.

In what way is the small middle-class house of to-day different from that serving the same class of occupier some fifteen years ago? And, assuming there is a difference, what are the factors which have called forth the change, and have they been served by the change? Generally speaking, we shall probably find that there are more three-bedroomed houses in this class in proportion to those with four bedrooms and over; and that the rooms are, as a rule, slightly smaller than formerly. We shall find that the kitchen unit is less pretentious and more simple in arrangement; and that exteriors are plainer and less elaborate than the style demanded and obtained under another standard of taste or fashion. We find, in fact, that the accommodation called for is very much the same as that which considered opinion has found good for the working man of to-day.

There is little doubt that, to some extent, a certain relationship of habit has been developed out of the mixing of all classes in the ranks of the Army, and that this rapprochement of distinct ways of life has found an architectural expression; but we believe that a more compelling factor has been the domestic servant problem. The need for cutting down expenses, the test of War upon our womenfolk, and a revolt against the restricted liberty of domestic service are distinct influences which have combined both to produce and solve the problem at one and the same time. The more independent young woman of to-day feels no social disgrace in honest household exercises for her own family, and has convinced her mentor that not only can she carry this work out without loss of dignity, but with greater thrift than was the case when an uninterested party had it to do. Where a domestic servant is employed, it is no longer as the outward and visible sign of respectability, but for the useful purpose of relieving the overworked mother of something that would hinder her in her maternal duties. No longer is it done largely for ceremony, but entirely for utility. Often the domestic help, under such circumstances, is a companion, living *en famille*, or comes daily, leaving the house when the work is done. In neither case is there a need for a roomy kitchen, free of sink and unsightly pots and pans, any more than such accommodation is needed where there is no domestic servant at all.

From this follows the planning of the small, compact working kitchen, in which range and sink and dresser and store cupboards are arranged in the most convenient way possible. In other circumstances, a separate scullery was an essential addition to contain most of these fitments. The same problem is at the root of the more limited bedroom accommodation which we have noted; for with the partial elimination of the resident maid the need for her sleeping accommodation is no longer there. These things move towards the cheap house. Other factors arising out of the same problem are less clear in their direction.

There have been many ideas upon labour-saving construction and planning to make easy the path of the busy housewife. These are largely sound in principle, but in the aggregate they tend to mount up the first cost of the house. The man who has to face the choice must consider whether the additional capital outlay will bring back a proportionate yearly saving out of income; and, if so, whether it is more convenient to pay the lump now at once, or defer it by way of periodical payments of, perhaps, greater capital value. It is probable that in a large proportion of cases, the harassed middle-class house-seeker, to whom the acquiring of a dwelling is a relatively prodigious effort, will experience less financial upset if he restricts his capital expenditure to a reasonable minimum and suffers the small increases in his running expenses. For him the small house can be advised with the fewest units compatible with a reasonable foresight as to future needs; the simple house, in plan and external treatment, in materials cheap enough to be deemed not luxurious, and good enough to bring pleasure to his eye and efficiency in service. Equally it must not be forgotten that it must be a saleable proposition, in view of possible movements. Real estate is a poor investment indeed if it is not possible to realise something approaching its believed value. Complications should be avoided, and "gadgets" taboo; and natural convenience should be desired rather than that arrived at with obvious effort.

"How am I to arrive at this perfect dwelling?" asks the house-seeker. It is easier to generalise than to give the direct and useful answer, but we believe that the essentials of the cheap house will be arrived at by the man who is trained to set his ideas on paper; to simplify the science of building by the science of planning; to make a right choice of materials, and direct the right handling of them. Above all, this is the man most competent to apply considerations to the best advantage in each case as it arises. We know that the best builder makes no claim to all these qualities at once, and we have no doubt whatever that the architect has his place in all classes of building, small or great, and in none more clearly than in the production of the really cheap house.

NOTES

Manchester Town Hall Extension Competition.

We add our congratulations to the many Mr. Vincent Harris will have received from his brother architects on his success in this important competition. Mr. Harris's work is based on traditional lines, yet it is thoroughly up to date. His planning is always excellent; his elevational treatment scholarly and invariably distinguished by that sense of proportion which is so essential in good architecture. He has avoided throughout his career anything in the nature of experimental or freak building; hence his work, unlike much modern architecture, is likely to be of interest to future generations. Manchester is fortunate in obtaining Mr. Harris's services. Mancunians may be assured that their new building when erected will be a worthy addition to their City. Amongst Mr. Harris's recent works the following may be mentioned:—Sheffield Memorial Halls; Taunton School War Memorial (won in competition); Messrs. Atkinson's new premises, Old Bond Street; The Western University, in conjunction with Mr. S. K. Greenslade (of which the Prince of Wales recently laid the foundation stone); a house in Grosvenor-square; Pavilions at the British Empire Exhibition; Fire-stations at Glamorgan and Cardiff, and 900 houses for the Watford District Council. Mr. Harris also was the winning architect in the competition for new offices for the Board of Trade, which were to have been erected on the Embankment. Unfortunately this able design was not carried out. He was also placed second in the Royal Hospital School Competition, Holbrook.

The Restorers' Art.

At a time of so much so-called restoration work, we have to regard it with some caution, nor must we conclude too much from it. If it became a paramount object to preserve everything, the country itself would become merely an extension of the Museum habit. Life can only take up a certain amount of activity, and if its activities are too preponderatingly set on preserving the old, it may reach an excess like to the extensive use of oxygen to delay inevitable decease, and we may forget at the same time what is owing to our own creative genius. The records of old achievement are more easy of admiration, sheltered in the twilight of the past, and it demands far less character and appreciation to grow eloquent over these than to foster assurance in our own contribution. What we should not forget is that it is the latter which matters most, that our own life to-day should exalt the witness of beauty and encourage it in every way, and the two outlooks seldom go together. The antiquarian is generally the most impatient of the achievements of his own time, and we know how small is the equipment required to specialise on old masters! The man who has made most opportunities for his contemporaries serves best the State and posterity. This is no more than to say a right outlook will prevent us from having only eyes in the back of our head.

Preserving the Cottages.

There are several most useful provisions in the pamphlet issued by the Council for the Preservation of Rural England, in regard to retaining the character, both in design and materials, of the old cottages when reconstructing or repairing them. Much injury in the past has been done to the beautiful stone cottages in the Cotswolds by the substitution of brick for stone in the repair or reconstruction of chimneys, lacking in any identity with the original character. Another instance is where, the stone mullions of the windows becoming decayed, instead of repairing them they have been replaced by wooden framed lights of purely utilitarian character. It is not impossible to believe that as much of this has happened through want of care as from desire to save expense. When the small farm or holding was absorbed by the larger landowner cottages and farms were divided to increase the accommodation for labourers replacing the small farmer. A long period of neglect has now to be remedied. There are difficulties, no doubt, of



Bridge at Davila, Spain.

From a sketch by Mr. A. C. Fare. A.R.I.B.A.



A Garden Vase in Cast Lead.
(*See page* 497.)

account of the cost, for which other means will perhaps be found, but the retention, or rather the rescue of our village architecture from decay, has become a national issue, and to preserve it, an obligation of good citizenship. If only the same spirit that animates the promoters of this new Council could penetrate to our road authorities, the ancient charm of our country roads might yet be saved from further mutilation and the injury being done to provide for mechanical traction arrested.

The Gainsborough Bi-Centenary.

It would astonish the gifted Gainsborough, whose magnificent landscapes hung in his dark hall and on the stair for years, because no one would buy them, were he able to see the scale of the great commemoration of his art to be held in the Ipswich Museum and Art Gallery in October next. The collection is probably the most important yet brought together, and pictures are being lent by private owners, corporations, and Museum and Art Galleries. Norwich has had already its commemorative exhibition of old Crome and other Suffolk painters, and this one and a yet greater contemporary bids fair to become the most important. English art, incomparable in its way, has suffered during the last half century, owing to cosmopolitan influences overriding the national character, which in painting, as in all art, is so important. It is no popular prejudice to believe we grow best on our own roots, and that nothing can make up for the loss of our own identity expressing itself intuitively and without foreign prepossessions.

G. F. Watts and Modern Art.

The more or less traditional character, as derived from the great masters of Italy, which informed the work of Watts fitted the character of his outlook, always grave and dignified and exalted by a subject matter always significant. And it is interesting to contrast with his approach, the widely differing interpretation in much of the art of to-day. Taking representative examples of the latter, such as the pictures recently acquired for the Tate Gallery by Stanley Spencer, "The Resurrection," and Mrs. Dod Proctor's "Morning," we see a contrast both instructive and significant. It was Aristotle who, in recording the primary attributes of life, gave "thought" as one of the chief of them. In such a view the picture of the "Resurrection" is childish and has no reality of interpretation whatever, and this absence of creative thought limits the resources of the painter to a much more contracted use of his vehicles. If we, for instance, compare it to the "Eve Repentant" by G. F. Watts at the Tate, the greater resource and mastery in the use of his vehicle is obvious when compared with the more conventional handling of the former. And so it is in the case of Mrs. Dod Proctor. And in observing this we understand the primary limitation in much of popular modern art and the reason for it. Painting only takes wings on thought, and the subject matter determines the level, as a noble thought will robe itself in a beautiful expression. Both the artists we have named adequately exhaust the resources of a contracted and very materialistic outlook, and do it very wonderfully. But their limitations are those of an outlook in a darkened room. Their outlook will not—cannot—take them any further. Action cannot rise above the thought which inspires it. Relativity here is axiomatic, not questionable.

Restoration of Lincoln's Inn Fresco.

This, though a word of rather evil omen, owing to the destruction wrought in Victorian days, is yet one to give assurance. It was Goethe who said, "men are to be valued as they know how to value," and in preserving the fine wall painting of a master, so far as this can be accomplished, the statement receives confirmation. For wherever the achievements of noble human activity are found recorded, they should be regarded as a most precious inheritance, a support and inspiration to our own culture. So we are glad to hear of the restoration of the great wall painting in Lincoln's Inn by G. F. Watts. This very exalted piece of wall painting has been gradually fading away, owing to the bad conditions of the London atmosphere. We are told by a contemporary that the painting "has been restored to its original glory." This, however, is an exaggeration of what is possible, but through what has been accomplished, a further extension of life has been given to it. Another interest is given to the great painting that it contains the portraits of a number of the artist's friends, who were his famous contemporaries.



Small Statues in Cast Lead.
(*See page* 497.)

GENERAL NEWS

Professional Announcements.

Mr. William Davidson, F.R.I.B.A., of 4, Melville-street, Edinburgh, and Mr. M. M. Ochterlony, architect, of 18, Melville-street, Edinburgh, have entered into partnership and will carry on under the name of Messrs. Davidson and Ochterlony, architects, at 2, Coates-crescent, Edinburgh.

Mr. H. H. Connybeare, quantity surveyor, of 17, Southampton-street, Bloomsbury, W.C.1, has succeeded to the business of the late Mr. Morgan H. Young, of the same address. Telephone : Holborn 4557.

Mr. W. G. Cruickshank, surveyor, has removed his office to No. 7, Southampton-street, Bloomsbury-square, W.C.1. Telephone : Holborn 1175.

Mr. W. T. Davenport, F.S.I., quantity surveyor, has removed his offices from 32, Victoria-street, S.W.1, to 13, South-square, Gray's Inn, W.C.1. Telephone number, Chancery 7322.

Surveyor's Estate.

Mr. Thomas James Carless (72), of Sheen-road, Richmond, Surrey, left £28,932 (net personalty £20,652).

Engineer's Estate.

Mr. Joseph Mackay, M.I.Mech.E., of West Park, Eltham, and of Bank Chambers, High Holborn, W.C., late Chief Government Marine Surveyor at Bangkok, Siam (personal estate in Great Britain), left £44,300.

Sir R. W. Edis's Estate.

Colonel Sir Robert William Edis, K.B.E., C.B., V.D., of The Old Hall, Great Ormsby, Norfolk, a former president of the Architectural Association, who acted for the late King Edward in various alterations and additions at Sandringham and at York-cottage, and who died on June 23, aged 88, left estate of the gross value of £68,315, with net personalty £65,694.

York Minster: Return of "Great Peter."

After an absence of a year, during which time it has been recast, so that it is now said to be the deepest-toned bell in Great Britain, York Minster's big bell, Great Peter, has returned to York. The bell will be dedicated on October 2.

Broadstairs Church: Design by a Monk-Architect.

It is hoped to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of Broadstairs parish by laying the foundation-stone of the new church of Our Lady of Pradstow. It is understood, says the *Catholic Times*, that the plans will be entrusted to a Belgian Benedictine monk-architect, the designer of the National Basilica of the Sacred Heart which is to be built at Brussels.

University of London, University College.

The session 1927-28 opens at University College on Monday, October 3. Day students of the Bartlett School of Architecture will be received by the Provost, Professors and other members of the staff on Monday and Tuesday, October 3 and 4, from 10 a.m. till 1 p.m. Students of the evening courses in architectural design and of the architecture atelier will assemble on Wednesday, October 5, at 5.45 p.m. A special course of five lectures on "The London Building Acts as Affecting the Practising Architect" will be delivered by Professor R. Elsey Smith on Mondays at 6 p.m. beginning October 24.

Among the public lectures that have been arranged for the first term are the following: "Egyptian Architecture," by Professor Sir Flinders Petrie, F.R.S., on Thursday, October 6, at 2.30 p.m.; "The Equipment of a Mediæval House," by Mr. H. Clifford Smith, Assistant Keeper, Victoria and Albert Museum, on Tuesday, December 6, at 5.15 p.m. Particulars of these and other public lectures may be had on application to the Secretary, University College, London, W.C.1. A stamped addressed envelope should be enclosed

Bi-Centenary of John Wood.

Bath is to celebrate in a few weeks' time the bi-centenary of John Wood, who began his great work of rebuilding and replanning the city in 1727. The Georgian architects of Bath is almost a national monument and many leading architects and others interested in civic architecture and town planning will take part in the celebration. An exhibition of old prints and drawings will be held, and it is hoped that some of Wood's original drawings and plans may be forthcoming. So far as is known no portrait of John Wood exists

Land Drainage.

The Royal Commission on Land Drainage have just returned (says the *Times*) from a highly instructive and interesting inspection of the Dutch systems of drainage which they have carried out at the invitation of the Netherlands Government. The Commissioners examined typical drainage areas and river outfalls, and saw the works of sea defence and land reclamation which are being carried out south of The Hague and on the Zuyder Zee respectively. The Dutch systems of drainage rating and administration were explained to the Commissioners in lectures given by the Dutch experts, and practical examples were pointed out on the ground.



Exterior of a House in Mount Street, Park Lane.

View showing Ornamental Lead Casing to Soil, Vent and Waste Pipes.

(*See page* 498.)

COMPETITION NEWS

Street Improvements, Newport (Mon).

Plans have been prepared by the Newport (Mon) Corporation for proposed improvements at the junction of High-street and Shaftesbury-street, and a premium of 10 guineas is to be offered for the best design for buildings on the Corporation land fronting both thoroughfares.

Manchester Town Hall Extension.

Mr. E. Vincent Harris, of St. James' square, London, has been awarded the £1,0 premium for the best design for an extensio of Manchester Town Hall. The extensio which will accommodate the staffs of t waterworks, education, public health, a electricity committees, and is to make pr vision for a new reference library, lectu hall, and Council chamber, will cost ov £1,000,000. The site, which adjoins t present town hall, is triangular. One fronta will be to Mount-street, another to the M land Hotel, and another to St. Peter's-squa The opportunity will be taken for str widening and for the enlargement of Peter's-square. Sixty-four architects ente for the competition, which closed on Ja ary 8, and from those entrants the assess Messrs. T. R. Milburn, Robert Atkinson Ralph Knott, selected the following six ar tects to submit final designs :—Messrs. Br shaw, Gass and Hope, Bolton; Messrs. C cutt and Hamp, London; Mr. J. B. S. C per, London; Mr. Harry S. Fairhurst, M chester; Mr. E. Vincent Harris, Lond and Mr. E. Berry Webber, London. completion of their designs all these ar tects were entitled to a fee of £500 each.

COMPETITIONS OPEN.

Municipal Buildings and Business Premises, Herne Bay. Premiums: £150, £100 and £50. Professor A. E. Richardson, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., assessor. Apply Clerk to Council, Westminster Bank House, Herne Bay. Deposit of £1 1s. required:	Particulars published in Sep "Builder," in (July 8 Oct
Municipal Buildings, Wimbledon. Premiums: £200, £150 and £75. Mr. H. V. Ashley, F.R.I.B.A., assessor. Apply Mr. Herbert Emerson Smith, LL.B., Town Clerk. Deposit of £2 2s. required:	July 15 Nov



Bayonne.

From a drawing by Mr. A. C. Fare, A.R.I.B.A.

CORRESPONDENCE

[While we are glad to publish letters on professional and other matters of interest to our readers, it must be understood that we do not necessarily endorse the remarks of correspondents, who will oblige us if they will express their views as briefly as possible.]

The Porch of the Temple Church, London.

Sir,—I have to thank Mr. A. R. Powys for his courteous reply and explanation to my letter which appeared in your issue of September 9. It certainly seems extraordinary that the Benchers of the Middle Temple should consult such a reliable authority as the S.P.A.B., and then ignore its decision. I have studied many of Mr. William Weir's restorations, particularly in East Anglia, and I doubt if there is a safer guide to the handling of ancient buildings in Britain at the present.

I could not examine the outer west arch, as it was covered by tarpaulins, but the three shafts of the jambs of the inner west door which were cut out at the end of August were practically perfect. I agree with Mr. Powys that these were not original work, but surely sound work of 1840 date is more valuable than work of to-day.

William Davidson, F.R.I.B.A.

Edinburgh.

Approximate Estimates by Cubing.

Sir,—It does not appear to be sufficiently recognised that there are two distinct stages in this work involving (1) A question of fact; (2) A matter of personal opinion or experience.

The question of fact is a matter of measurement only. "What is the cubic content of the building?" Because it is a question of fact it does not need a Committee of R.I.B.A. to tell us how to set about it. Some computations are at best approximate, and it becomes a question how far accuracy shall be taken. The area of a circle, for example, is πy^2 for π we may take 3.1, 3.14159 or 3.1 etc. to a hundred places of decimals and even then not have computed it exactly. It is much the same with the cubic content of a building. We ascertain it more or less accurately as the occasion and our judgment demand. It has never been the custom to measure in small projections such as cornices, eaves, bargeboards and the like. It is much the same with chimneys, dormers, lanterns on the roof; where they are small they are ignored, where they are important they are measured. According to custom the concrete below footings, for some undefined reason, is never measured.

Projections involving much cost in proportion to size are generally separately estimated for by other means, but they may be measured and included, the price being modified accordingly. (See below.)

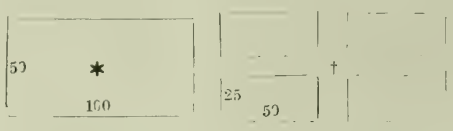
Having ascertained the cubic content "What price per foot cube is to be used?" This is purely a personal judgment. It depends not merely on the nature of the building but on the specification. Let us exaggerate a little in order to understand.

"A" builds a house; its cost works out at exactly 1s. a foot cube. "B" erects a house adjoining, similar in plan and elevation and all detail shown on drawings, but it has four coats of paint instead of three coats like "A." Obviously it must cost more than 1s. a cube foot.

If instead of merely an extra coat of paint we have 1¼ in. floors instead of 1 in. or oak instead of yellow deal, if walls are panelled or plate glass instead of sheet, there is going to be a great sum added to the shilling a foot. It would be quite possible by variation on the specification only to cover work worth 2s. a foot or 1s. a foot, the total cube capacity of the two houses being identical.

Without varying the quality of the work, it is possible to cause an increase in the rate and total cost while at the same time the cube is actually diminished. "C" proposes a simple factory 100 ft. by 50 ft. on plan and one story high. Estimate (1) roofs it in one span, 50 ft. steel trusses are needed. Estimate (2) roofs it in two spans, the 25 ft. trusses are far lighter but they need support from columns and girders down the centre of the building, and while the area of raftering and external covering is practically the same both ways, estimate (2) involves a 100 feet of very expensive central gutter and drainage to the external walls. At ¼ pitch two spans will save 15,000 to 20,000 feet cube and cost more.

If the manufacturer for his trade requires his 5,000 feet of floor space spread over several smaller buildings, each surrounded by brick walls, it is evident that while the total cubic content may be the same yet the cost per foot cube will go up because the division walls or, even more, separate external walls have to be paid for.



*Shows 300 feet run of wall.

†Shows 4 by 150 equals 600 feet of external wall.

We see then that while the cubic content remains unaltered the rate per foot will vary with changes in the specification or by subdividing the voids. The smaller the voids the higher the rate per foot.

Reversing this we may say the larger the voids the lower the rate per foot cube without any change in the nature of the design or the specification. In the case of ordinary small houses the floor area can be increased by about 50 per cent. while the total cost of the building is only increased 25 per cent. Anyone can test this with a set of plans and the priced quantities. Ordinary working drawings for small houses are made on a scale 1 in. equals 8 ft.; the quantities will apply to that. Let us read the same plans with a different scale, say, 1 in. equals 10 ft. we find approximately that gives us an increase of 50 per cent. floor area. If our plan is 6 in. by 8 in., then with the ⅛ in. scale we have 48 by 64 equals 3,072 sq. ft. with the 1/10 scale 60 by 80 equal 4,800 sq. ft., which is rather more than 50 per cent. increase.

Let us compare two rooms, say, 10 by 10 equals 100 sq. ft. and 12 by 12 equals 144 sq. ft., which is near enough 50 per cent. increase for present purpose. The area of flooring material and ceiling material will be increased 50 per cent. (round figures), but the length of wall will be 4 by 10 equals 40, or 4 by 12 equals 48. The run of wall, skirting, cornice will therefore only increase 20 per cent. for 50 per cent. increase of floor area and the number of mitres, no increase. For roof, generally, we may follow the 50 per cent. as with floors but eaves and gutters only need 20 per cent. in the run. Angles, heads and down pipes no increase at all. Many items will not change, bath, w.c., sink, and sanitary fittings and their junctions to water, wastes. Drains increase 20 per cent. with the run and nothing in expensive items like manholes. Doors and fireplaces may have a very slight increase in the larger rooms for æsthetic reasons but it is not likely. In some cases the wider spans may need 11 in. joists instead of 9 in., but on going through the whole bill in detail it will be found that 50 per cent. increase of floor area means only about 25 per cent. extra on total cost, or a much lower rate per foot cube.

Taking a house of 30,000 feet at 1s. 6d. we have £2,250. With same height (no adjustment for roof) extra 50 per cent. floor makes our cube 45,000. Twenty-five per cent. on cost gives us, say, £2,820, or only 1s. 3d. per foot cube, all details being the same.

Again let us state this the reverse way, which represents what often happens in practice. An architect designs a house containing 45,000 cu. ft.; the builder's estimate is £2,820, which is more than the client is willing to spend. He limits the outlay to £2,250, but wants the same arrangements with smaller rooms. It will be no use for the architect to ascertain that the actual tender for the larger house works out at 1s. 3d. and then expect a smaller house at the same rate. As the rooms shrink in size so the rate per foot cube will increase, and by the time the rooms are about two-thirds original size the rate per foot cube will be 1s. 6d.

From these notes two things seem to be specially obvious:—

(a) Extreme accuracy in calculating the cubic content is unnecessary. Small details such as chimneys recommended to be included by R.I.B.A. will at most be only a fraction of 1 per cent. on the total.

(b) The correct rate to apply is vital. If in order to effect a reduction in cost the plan is reduced in scale the price per foot cube will go up. Alterations in shape may reduce cubic content but actually increase the cost of the building. From which it follows that tabular statements of average prices per foot cube are of little value unless at the same time we are acquainted with the nature of the design, the sizes of the rooms, the date of erection and many other items. The extra cost of paint in the specification may have more effect on the estimated cost than cubing in the chimney stacks.

Horace R. Appelbee.

Is "Cube" a Reliable Factor?

Sir,—This matter—together with all methods of approximate estimating—was discussed in detail in articles published in your journal about April, 1926, and these articles have since been reprinted by yourselves under the title of "Approximate Estimating."

Anyone who wants a reply to this query will find in this pamphlet, with reasons for conclusions arrived at and constructive suggestions which, if adopted, would afford better data and sounder methods for approximate estimates.

It is possible that the suggestions embodied in this pamphlet might prove a useful starting point, and that architects, quantity surveyors and contractors might co-operate to thrash out a system which would be of benefit to their respective selves and to the industry at large.

Alan W. Dawson.

THE ROMANCE OF THE MIDDLE AGES

Sir Banister Fletcher, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., on Wednesday last gave the introductory lecture of a course of twenty-four lectures on "Mediæval Architecture" at the Central School of Arts and Crafts, Southampton Row. He dealt first with the nature of the course, which is given under the auspices of the University of London, and explained that he would deal with the study of architectural history on broad lines from a popular point of view and trace its evolution in the different countries of Europe. He referred to architecture as a visible exponent of civilisation uniting and embracing the other arts, and pointed out that all modern design was founded upon old art, although adapted in order to conform to existing conditions. Architecture being the basis of all design a knowledge of it was necessary not only to architects, designers and art students, but practically to the whole community. All who travelled required a knowledge of that subject, since the lands they visited were as a closed book without that knowledge. Moreover, the architectural work of the present day was stimulated and refined by a right study of the best work of the past.

The lecturer illustrated his lecture with lantern slides, of which some twelve hundred will be shown during the course. He showed that mediæval architecture was a continuous evolution from the round-arched or Romanesque period to the pointed-arch or Gothic period, and was the result of forces and tendencies underlying the whole life of mediæval times. Views were shown comparing the architecture of the ancient periods in history.

THE PLACE OF LEAD IN THE ÆSTHETICS OF ARCHITECTURE

BY A SPECIALIST.

An attractive and beautiful frontage, esigned in accordance with the true prinples of art, will make a direct appeal to ersons who know nothing of the excellence, otherwise, of the general planning, or the soundness of the construction. et, important as are æsthetics in architctural design, it is beyond question that n architect who can successfully combine ther excellent qualities with artistic treatent will meet with a greater measure of uccess than will another who lacks the bility to secure the combination of an rtistic frontage and a well-planned and coneniently arranged interior. In fact, it may e stated that the most successful of modern rchitects are they who are able to introuce into their planning the following four ssentials:—Beauty in the design; convenince in the arrangement; solidity in the onstruction; and moderation in the cost.

Lead has been extensively used for decorative purposes in the past, and, after a period f comparative disuse, is now coming into ts own again, as many modern buildings how. Many people who are connected with rchitecture and the construction of buildngs, whilst fully aware of the durability of ead, are still quite unaware of the extent to which it may be made use of as an artistic eature. Yet lead has artistic possibilities s great as those of any other metal, with the added advantage that it is practically indestructible, and that it does not require painting; in fact, the nature of the metal is such that its appearance improves with age. The combined effects of the tmosphere, moisture, and frost, which are o destructive to the ornamental features of tonework and brickwork, do not affect the ich ornamentation of which lead is capable. gain, when the finer ornamental features of asonry or brickwork are impaired or estroyed by force (as the result of a powerul blow, for example), it may be difficult, r well-nigh impossible, to repair or replace iem; but in the case of lead, not only can ny necessary repairs be easily and most uccessfully carried out, but the portions hat have been repaired can be made as ood and as sound as they were before being njured.

No other metal lends itself to artistic reatment as easily, and to the same extent, s does lead; not only can it be cast to any esired pattern, but it can be worked by ols to the various shapes desired, and ornamental features and details may also be worked upon it in much the same manner as repoussé work is carried out in the case of the harder metals, except that with lead it is possible to achieve results that would be difficult to obtain with any of the other metals in general use.

That architects of former times were fully aware that lead lent itself to decorative treatment is proved by the number of ornamental rainwater heads and pipes which, made of lead, are to be seen, still in an excellent state of preservation, and giving satisfactory service on a number of famous and historic buildings. There are still in existence at Hampton Court a number of excellent examples of cast lead rainwater heads, and stacks of rainwater pipes, that have withstood the wear and tear of centuries. The lead heads bear the date 1528. At St. John's College, Cambridge, there are lead heads bearing the date 1599 which continue to give as good service as when they were first fixed, as also do the lead stackpipes to which the heads are connected. During part of the nineteenth century there was a considerable falling off in the amount of cast sheet lead used for making ornamental rainwater heads and stackpipes, storage cisterns, and for other purposes in connection with the construction of various kinds of buildings. The matter is mentioned by Sir Reginald Blomfield in his book, "A Short History of Renaissance Architecture in England, 1500-1800"; the following is an extract from page 282:—"Leadwork is another of the crafts that has perished partly through the callousness of the professional architect"; and "Lead was extensively used in the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries for rainwater heads, stackpipes, cisterns and fountains." In the sixteenth century ornamental cast leadwork, gilded or coloured, was used for enrichments to friezes and ceilings, the castings being fixed to the groundwork by screws, in most cases. However, the callousness of the professional architect concerning the artistic merits and the enduring qualities of leadwork has long since passed, and there is now a welcome and extensive revival in the employment of lead for the purposes already mentioned. A number of famous modern architects have helped to bring about the revival in Great Britain; whilst M. Voillet-le-Duc also employed lead for many serviceable and ornamental purposes in connection with the construction of numerous buildings he designed in France.



Pillar Lamp in Cast Lead.

In former times the component parts of lead heads and stackpipes were joined together by means of solder, and leadwork so joined has stood for a number of centuries, and is still perfectly sound at the joints. At the present time, however, an even better method of joining is in vogue, known as lead-burning, which is really the joining of lead to lead by means of the same metal, and without the use of solder; consequently no trace of a lighter coloured metal is to be seen, lead alone being used throughout.

The surface of cast lead has an appearance which, to many people, is pleasing and attractive. In cases where a smooth surface is preferred, milled sheet lead lends itself equally well to artistic treatment.

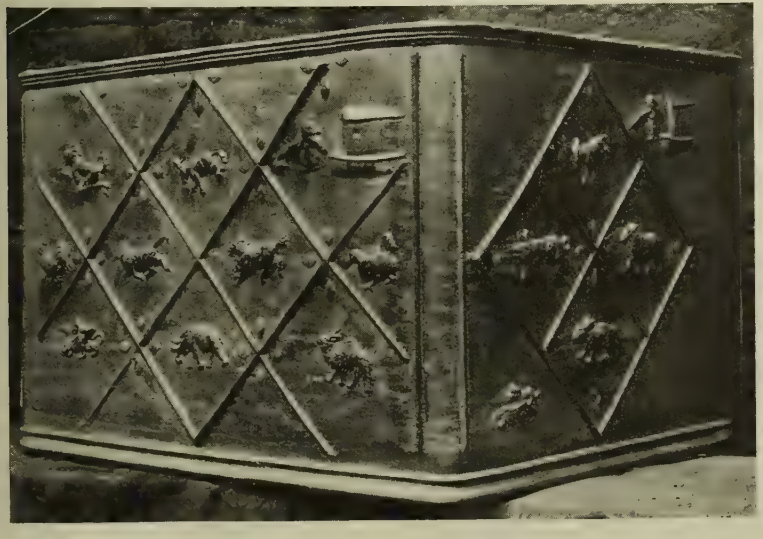
On page 498 a rain-water head with a short length of stackpipe, on which is worked an offset and a suitable end for connecting to a round stackpipe, which, from a certain height, was continued to the ground level in a chase covered by the roughcast of the wall. The 24-inch rule upon the pipe gives an idea of the total length.

Above is a lamp for a stone pillar. The lamp is made of a number of separate pieces of cast lead which have been joined by lead-burning; it is a fine example of the lead-worker's art.

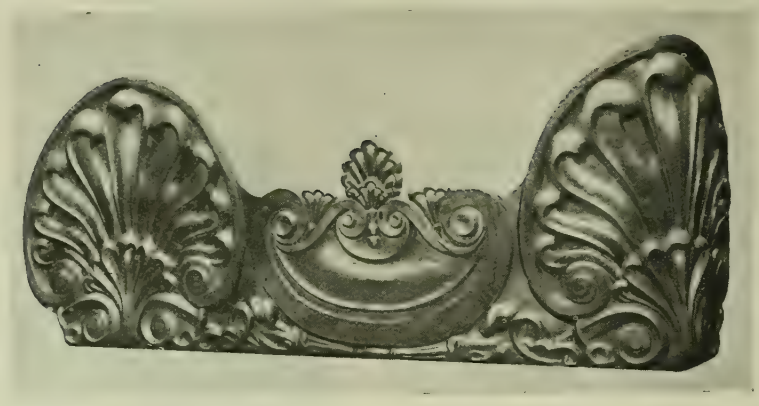
On page 493 is a cast-lead vase which has stood for centuries at a famous old castle. This illustration shows how beautifully the details may be brought out in cast-lead work. A number of these old vases had to be repaired recently, the repairs being of a thorough and lasting nature—an achievement which would have been difficult with vases made of stone or any other material.

On page 493 are two statues of boys, in cast lead, suitable for placing on stone pillars.

In the adjoining columns on this page is a flower box made of cast lead,



A Cast Lead Flower Box.



Lead Frieze for Roof Ornamentation.



Rainwater Head in Cast Lead.

the back and the bottom being burned in. These cast-lead boxes are very suitable for terrace gardens.

Above is shown a cast-lead ornamentation for a frieze roll. Once more attention may be directed to the splendid manner in which the details have been brought out in the casting.

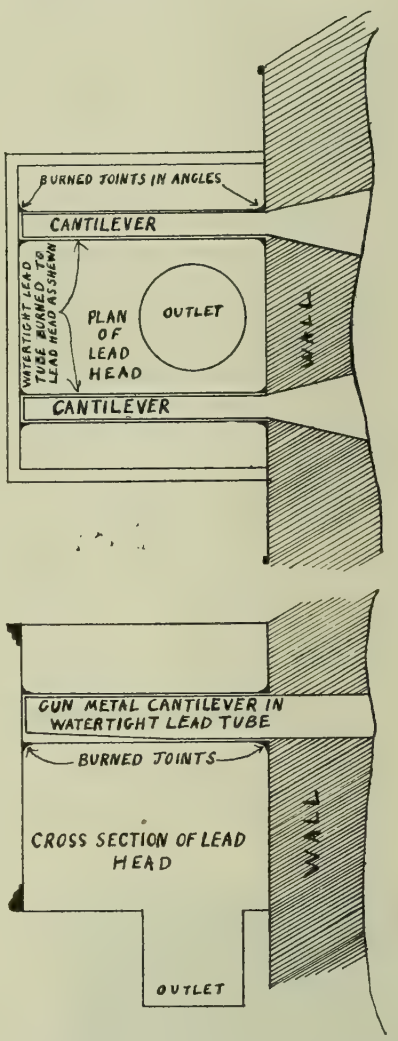
In the rebuilding of Regent-street much leadwork of this kind has been used upon the roofs of a number of the new buildings. By means of cast-lead work an architect may easily arrange so that the pattern of the rain-water heads and stackpipes will harmonise perfectly with the other features of the exterior of his building. Many large lead heads are of considerable weight, and in order that they may be supported with absolute security a method has been introduced by means of which the head is carried upon cantilevers, thereby giving a safety which it would be difficult to obtain by nailing or any other method. The method of fixing is shown on this page.

Many attractive frontages or exteriors which possess considerable artistic merit are rendered somewhat unsightly by a number of pipes being fixed upon them. This is especially the case when soil, waste, and vent pipes are so exposed, as these are of circular shape. Square or rectangular pipes generally harmonise better with the constructional details of exterior brickwork and stonework than do pipes that are circular in section. On several jobs with which the writer has been connected the rain-water pipes have been of square shape and made of cast lead, the soil and waste pipes being of circular drawn-lead pipe. These circular pipes, after being fixed, were covered with an imitation of the square rain-water pipe, the back of the imitation pipes being left out and the sides being turned round at the wall line, about ¾ in. in the direction of the hidden circular pipe, the result being that all the pipes on the exterior of the building appeared to be of square shape.

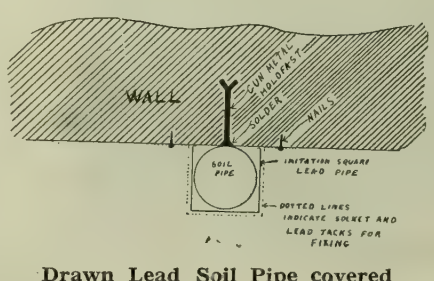
An illustration on this page shows clearly this method of hiding circular pipes.

On page 494 is an illustration of part of the exterior of a house which overlooks Park-lane and Hyde Park. The appearance of the exterior would certainly not have been improved by the appearance of three separate pipes for soil, waste, and vent purposes. A far more pleasing appearance was obtained by fixing the three pipes close together and covering them with a casing made of milled sheet lead. The casing is fixed in lengths, each of which has an imitation socket. As will be seen, the casing has quite an attractive appearance.

The writer expresses his indebtedness to Messrs. Stonor and Saunders, of Paddington, for permission to use the photographs of the rain-water heads, stackpipes, and other cast-lead work.



Plan and Section of a Cast Lead Head supported on Gunmetal Cantilevers.



Drawn Lead Soil Pipe covered with Square Cast-Lead Casing.

THE RECONDITIONING OF ANCIENT BUILDINGS

A scheme for giving voluntary assistanc and expert advice to those about to recon dition rural buildings or cottages under th Housing (Rural Workers) Act, 1926, has bee devised by the Council for the Preservatio of Rural England. It is now under the co sideration of the Royal Institute of Britis Architects. Financial assistance is mainl being applied for under the Act for the im provement of existing accommodation, muc of which has a pronounced architectura character and a traditional value which it i of the greatest importance to retain. It is i connection with the reconstruction of suc buildings that the scheme for making pos sible the assistance of well-qualified archi tects is designed. But as there are case where such assistance is not easily available the council have issued a pamphlet layin down certain general rules for guidance. I is pointed out, for example, that in order t retain the good proportions of many cottages upon which their character and charm largel depend, no attempt should be made to in crease the heights or to alter or raise th roofs. On the question of materials it is ad vised that new materials should be, as fa as possible, similar to those previously em ployed in the old buildings. Where thatche can be obtained, cottages that have onc been thatched should have the covering re newed. In the case of stone buildings, wher it is not possible to obtain stone slates, gree or grey are better than blue slates. In th case of repairing half-timbered cottages, on account of the cost the new work cannu be carried out in the same style as the ol it is advised that it is better to build solid walling than to attempt a superfici imitation by means of applying thin de boards of plaster.

MEETINGS

Saturday, *October* 1.

Institution of Municipal and County En neers.—North-Eastern District meeting Shildon, Durham. 2 p.m.

London Society.—Visit to Westminste The Chapter House—The Chapel of t Pyx—St. Stephen's Hall. 2.15 p.m.

Institution of Municipal and County En neers.—South-Western District. At P mouth. 11 a.m.

Monday-Wednesday, *October* 3-5.

Commercial Gas Association.—Sixtee annual Conference. At Southampton.

Wednesday, *October* 5.

Incorporated Institute of British Dece tors.—Mr. W. H. F. Starkey on "Ni Cellulose Materials." At Painters' H Little Trinity-lane, E.C. 7.30 p.m.

Thursday-Sunday, *October* 6-9.

Town Planning Institute.—Ninth an country meeting. At Winchester.

LEADING CONTENTS

	PAGE
WHAT IS A CHEAP HOUSE?	491
NOTES	492
GENERAL NEWS	494
COMPETITION NEWS	494
CORRESPONDENCE	496
THE PLACE OF LEAD IN THE ÆSTHETICS OF ARCHITECTURE	497
EXHIBITION NOTES	499
ARCHITECTURE OF TO-DAY	504
LONDON BUILDING ACTS AND THEIR APPLICATION: XXIX.	505
ARCHITECTS' AND BUILDERS' INQUIRY BUREAU	505
LEGAL SECTION	506
HEATING AND VENTILATION:—	
THE PROGRESS OF GAS HEATING	507
WARMING OF CHURCHES, PUBLIC BUILDINGS, AND PLACES OF ASSEMBLY	510
EXHAUST STEAM AS A HEATING AGENT	511
ELECTRICITY FOR HEATING AND LIGHTING	513
THE BUILDING TRADE	514
BUILDERS AND THE LEAD PAINT (PROTECTION AGAINST POISONING) ACT, 1926	514
BUILDING CONTRACTS	515

ILLUSTRATIONS

Manchester Town Hall.
Extension and Library Competition.

We illustrate this week a perspective view of the winning design in this competition, for which Mr. E. Vincent Harris, F.R.I.B.A., is the architect. We hope to publish further drawings, together with a criticism of the competition, in our next issue. Further particulars are given under Competition News, page 494.

New Offices, 2, Devonshire-square, E.C.

The site of these premises, which provide office accommodation for the Imperial Continental Gas Association, runs from Devonshire-square on the north-east to Cavendish Court at the rear, on land which in the 17th century belonged to the Earls of Devonshire. In planning the new building the accommodation to be obtained was limited not only by the irregular shape of the site, but also by the close proximity of the underground railway below, and the difficulties raised as to light and air above. The architect was Mr. W. L. Lucas, F.R.I.B.A., and the consulting engineer was Mr. H. B. Hurst, M.Inst.C.E. Messrs. Highfield and Roger Smith were the consulting engineers for the electric light, and Messrs. Stoner & Son were the quantity surveyors.

Messrs. Trollope and Colls were the building contractors, and they executed all the decorations with their own staff from the architect's detail drawings. The facing bricks are from Messrs. Thos. Lawrence & Son's kilns, and Westmoreland green slates cover the roof.

The following were some of the subcontractors:—Powers & Deane Ransomes, Ltd., steelwork; The Kleine Fire-Resisting Floor Co., and Stuarts Granolithic Co.; floors; Bassant & Co., parquet floors; The Heyland Birmingham Rubber Co., rubber floors; Waygood-Otis, lifts; Russell & Co., hot water; R. Crittall & Co., panel heating; Bawlings Bros., electric lighting; Dent & Pellyer, sanitation; H. J. Jenkins & Sons, Fenning & Co., Ltd., and H. C. Tanner, marble work, etc.; S. W. Francis & Co., iron shutters.

The Tricity Restaurant, Savoy-hill, Strand.

This restaurant was carried out for the British Electric Transformer Co., Ltd., and occupies the ground floor and basement of previously existing premises. The area available was so limited that, in order to obtain sufficient accommodation for kitchen service, etc., it was necessary to remove the floor between basement and ground floor in the rear of the building, and to form three floors in this space. The restaurant is entered at street level at the top of Savoy-hill. The entrance vestibule leads into a lounge containing cloak room, telephone room, etc., and off which opens the American bar and ground-floor restaurant. From the last a wide staircase leads to the basement where there is a larger restaurant having a spring floor over much of its area for dancing. The rear of the building is occupied by the kitchens, service department, lavatories, etc.

The cooking is done entirely by means of the "Tricity" cookers; no power other than electricity was installed for this purpose. A large independent boiler in the basement supplies hot water for dish washing and lavatory basins, and provides heat for warming the air in connection with the ventilating scheme.

The whole of the decorations and lighting effects were designed by the architects. The walls and ceilings of the ground floor (excepting the American bar) are coated with "stuc" of a natural stone colour, the ornament being dull grit, except the flower and fruit drops, which are painted in bright colours. The doors are in mahogany, stained very dark brown. The vestibule and lounge are treated similarly, the former having a rough surface gilded dome, illuminated by concealed cornice lighting. The American bar is carried out in a different style, wall panelling, counter and specially designed bar fittings being in oak. The ceiling is barrelled and has low relief plaster decorations and is painted a parchment colour. The staircase to the basement is in teak, with a small amount of gilded ornament.

The walls and ceilings of the basement restaurant are finished in Keene's cement, and painted a warm honey colour. The walls are divided into bays by flat pilasters, each bay having a panel formed with a band of Pompeian red, upon which are applied ornamental pateræ. The caps of pilasters, pateræ and ornament generally are treated in a low tone of gold. The basement is lit entirely by artificial light, an effect of sunlight being obtained by means of a large number of wall lights shaded with yellow silk, no direct lighting being employed. The "Tricity" "Sun Ray" radiators are installed throughout. These give at the same time heat and glowing light.

The architects are Messrs. Imrie and Angell, F. and L.R.I.B.A.

The general contractors were Messrs. F. G. Minter, Ltd., and the following were subcontractors:—G. Jackson & Sons, Ltd., plaster decoration and colour decoration; Francis Morton, Junr., & Co., spring floor; Bassant's Parquet Floor Co., Ltd., strip oak floor; J. P. White, fire-resisting doors; Sturtevant Engineering Co., Ltd., ventilation; Lafontaine Bros., bar and kitchen fittings, etc.; Young & Co., steelwork; Hickman, Ltd, bronze canopy; Samuel Haskins, bronze work; Lightfoot Refrigeration Co., Ltd., refrigeration; H. Pontifex & Sons, Ltd., sanitary fittings; British Electric Transformer Co., Ltd., electrical equipment; H. Carter and Co., Ltd., and Art Pavements and Decorations, Ltd., tiling; F. G. Minter (Decorations), Ltd., upholstery; Boro' Electric Signs, electric signs; James Ritchie & Sons, lifts; Edison Swan Electric Co., Ltd., electrical fittings; British Electric Transformer Co., Ltd., electrical cookers, etc.; Fenning & Co., Ltd., marble floor; Luxfer Prism Syndicate, Ltd., fire-resisting glass; Synchronone Co., Ltd., clocks.

House at Saltwood, near Hythe.

This house, completed in 1926, stands on high ground overlooking the English Channel. The brickwork is of varying colour of purple and grey, with slight emphasis in quoins and diaper work. The owner of the house was a retired clergyman, and this suggested the layout of the garden below the house, which was in the form of a church plan with nave, aisles, transepts, and apsidal chancel. There are five bedrooms on the first floor and two bedrooms and a large studio on the second. The general contractors were Messrs. F. S. Longly & Sons, of Hythe; the only sub-contractors being Messrs. Pither's, of Mortimer-street, W., who carried out the central and domestic heating.

The architects were Messrs. Baillie Scott and Beresford.

EXHIBITION NOTES

Arlington Gallery.

The collection of travel sketches in Australia and elsewhere, by Mrs. J. Thornton Tweddle, exhibited in this gallery, though slight—in execution, show observation, and are of a certain vividness of realisation, and the pastel and oil medium in which they are painted is used skilfully. Such sketches do not call for extended notice, being more the pleasant record of travel than works of art. Some of the best among them are those in which effects of atmosphere are recorded, such as Nos. 14, 37 and 73. There is hardly a hint beyond what the ordinary traveller to such places would see for himself, and the supply of such sketches is inexhaustible. But of their kind we can commend the artist's capacity to get broad effects and to use her materials deftly. Nos 9, 15, 43, 77 and 80 are among the best.

The St. George's Gallery.

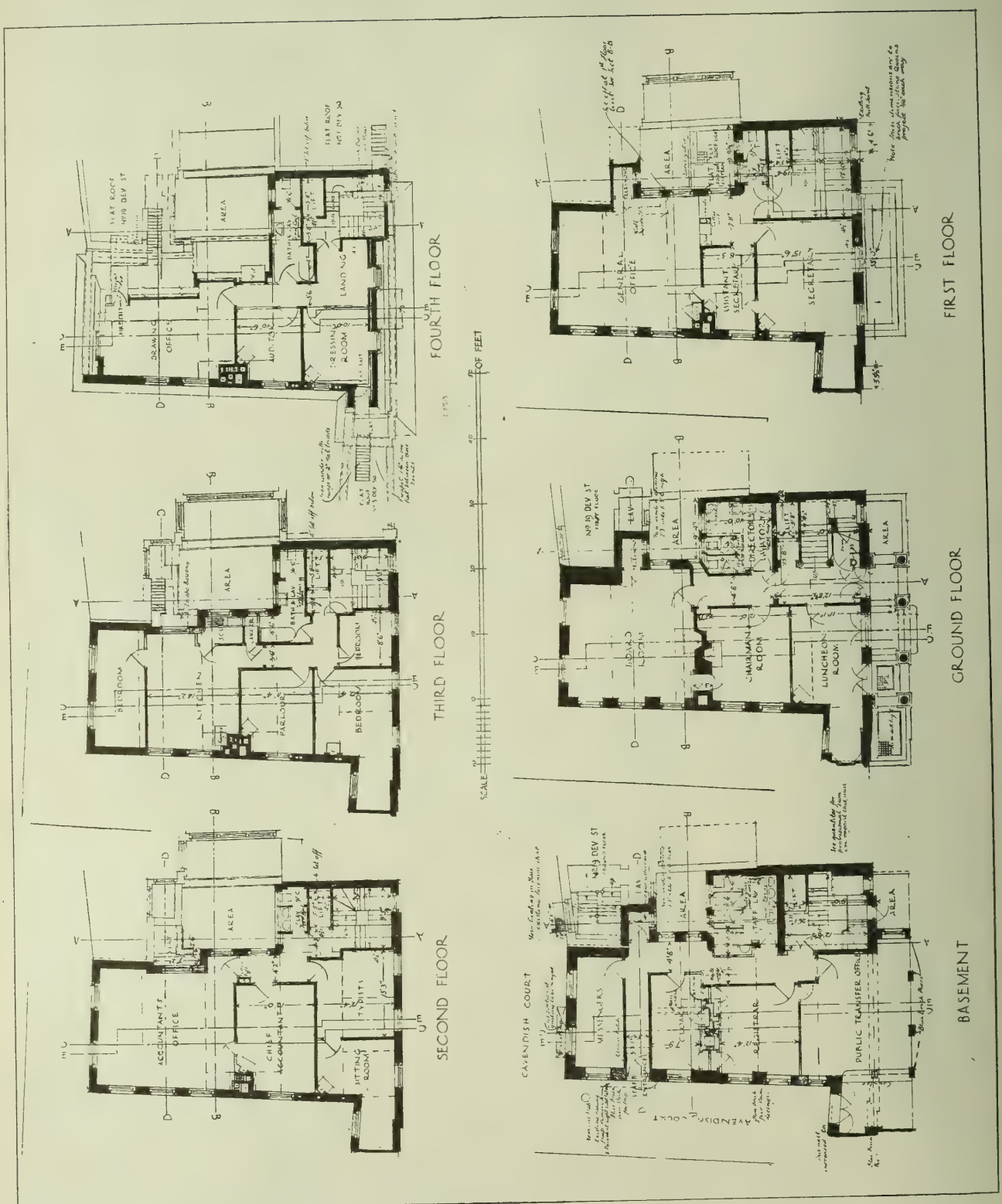
There is a freshness of observation and freedom of treatment in the pictures (water colours) shown by the three artists contributing to this exhibition. Executed in light and cool colour, lyrical rather than dramatic in their point of view, they have a certain withdrawn and intimate character very full of suggestion. Such pictures would well adorn the domestic interior and should be sought after by picture lovers. Nor is it quite fair because these artists approach their work in a temper similar to that of Paul Nash to regard it as derivative only, the truth being that it grows out of the same soil of modern outlook, and is otherwise quite itself. There is some misapprehension in burdening ourselves with the notion that such work is the outcome of "modernity." On the contrary in the singularly real and intuitively guided expression of these artists there is more to associate with the early spring of mediæval art. The three artists concerned, Eric Ravilious, Douglas Percy Bliss, and Edward Bawden, have each their own outlook, and work through the teratment which may best express it. In either case it is all very simple, and the picture is regarded, at no loss to the quality of nature, which should inform a work of art. Nos. 7, 9, 10, among others in various ways attractive, should be noticed. The realism is in the vision of what the artist sees, which is the proper field of craftsmanship, and gives that lyrical quality, where observation and treatment are harmoniously embodied. This is in itself a challenge to those who expect of the artist to record what they see in nature, which the picture postcard will do better for them.

In the water colours by Percy Bliss, there is real beauty. These Irish scenes impress us with a certain intimacy, which charms us into sharing the delight in that which is to the artist so delightful. Nos. 19, 20, 26, 28, 29 are perhaps among the best examples. Given the opportunity we can imagine this artist succeeding well in the larger field of mural decoration, the simple treatment and restrained colour and composition being well suited to it. Mr. Edward Bawden is more unequal, and there is less to commend in the drawings on white paper than in his etchings and design work. The latter "Drawings of Imaginary Architecture," Nos. 63, 65 and 67, are as charming as anything in the exhibition. Full of fancy and of a quaintly conceived richness of detail they are worth careful examination. This artist's work in publicity directions will be recalled.

This very attractive exhibition, full of youth and seriousness, should be of interest to many, and visited by those who can appreciate the charm of drawings showing seriousness and fine feeling for beauty.

New Bournemouth Cinema.

Messrs. Seal and Hardy, of Bournemouth, have been appointed architects for the proposed erection of a cinema by the Provincial Cinematograph Theatres, Ltd., in the Westover-road, close by the Westover Cinema and Ballroom. It is stated that the new building will include a stage adequate to any theatrical production, and will be built to seat 2,500 people. The cost is estimated at £150,000.



New Offices, No. 2, Devonshire Square, E.C.

Mr. W. L. Lucas, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.



Staircase.



Board Room.

New Offices, No. 2, Devonshire Square, E.C. Mr. W. L. Lucas, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.



Chairman's Room.



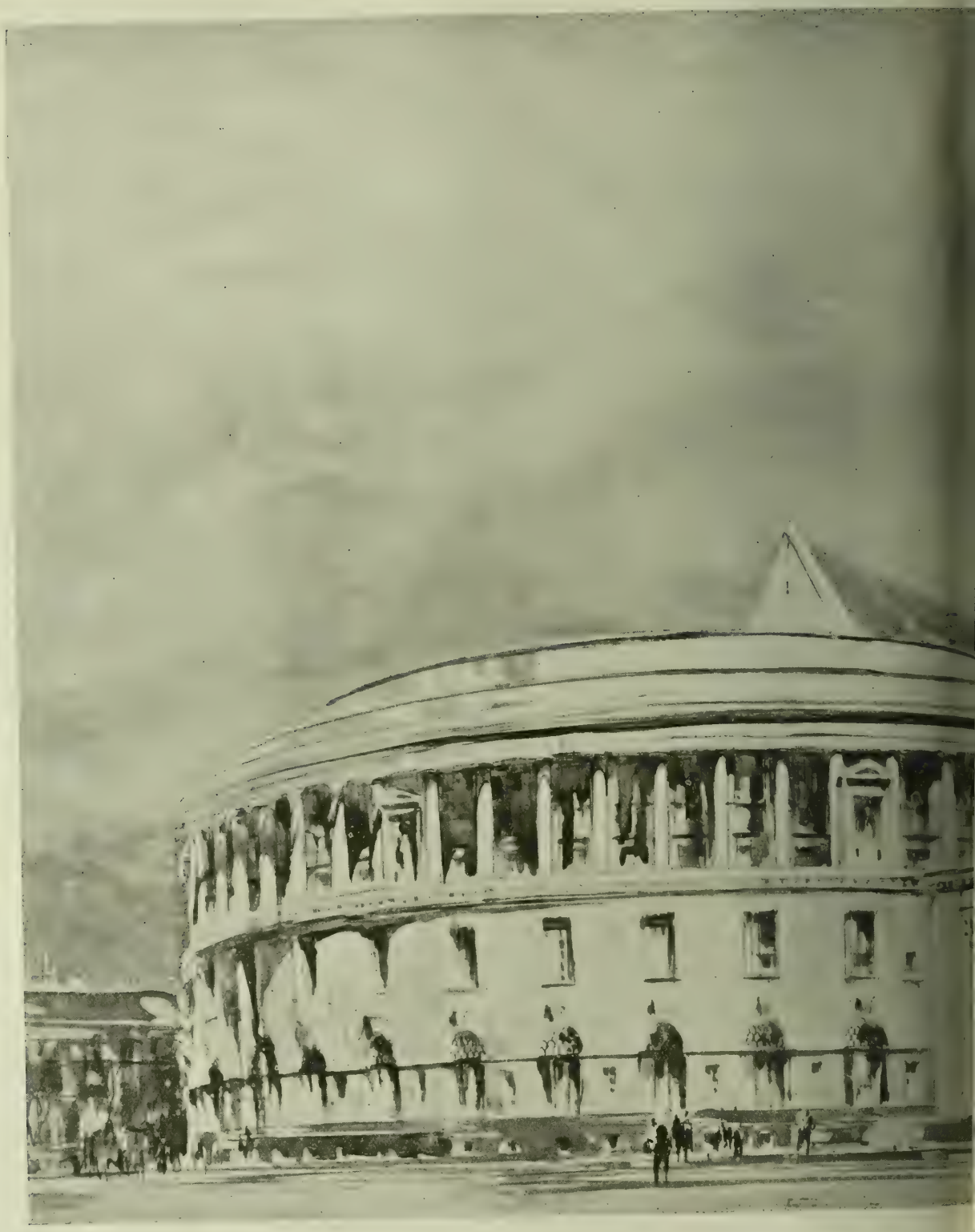
Luncheon Room.

New Offices, No. 2, Devonshire Square, E.C. Mr. W. L. Lucas, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.



New Offices, No. 2, Devonshire Square, E.C.: General View of Exterior.

MR. W. L. LUCAS, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.



Manchester Town Hall Extensio

Mr. E. Vi



Competition : Winning Design.

Architect.



New Offices, No. 2, Devonshire Square, E.C.: Entrance Hall and Corridor.

Mr. W. L. Lucas, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.



The Tricity Restaurant, Savoy Hill, Strand, W.C: Corner of the Lounge.

MESSRS. IMRIE & ANGELL, F. and L.R.I.B.A., Architects.



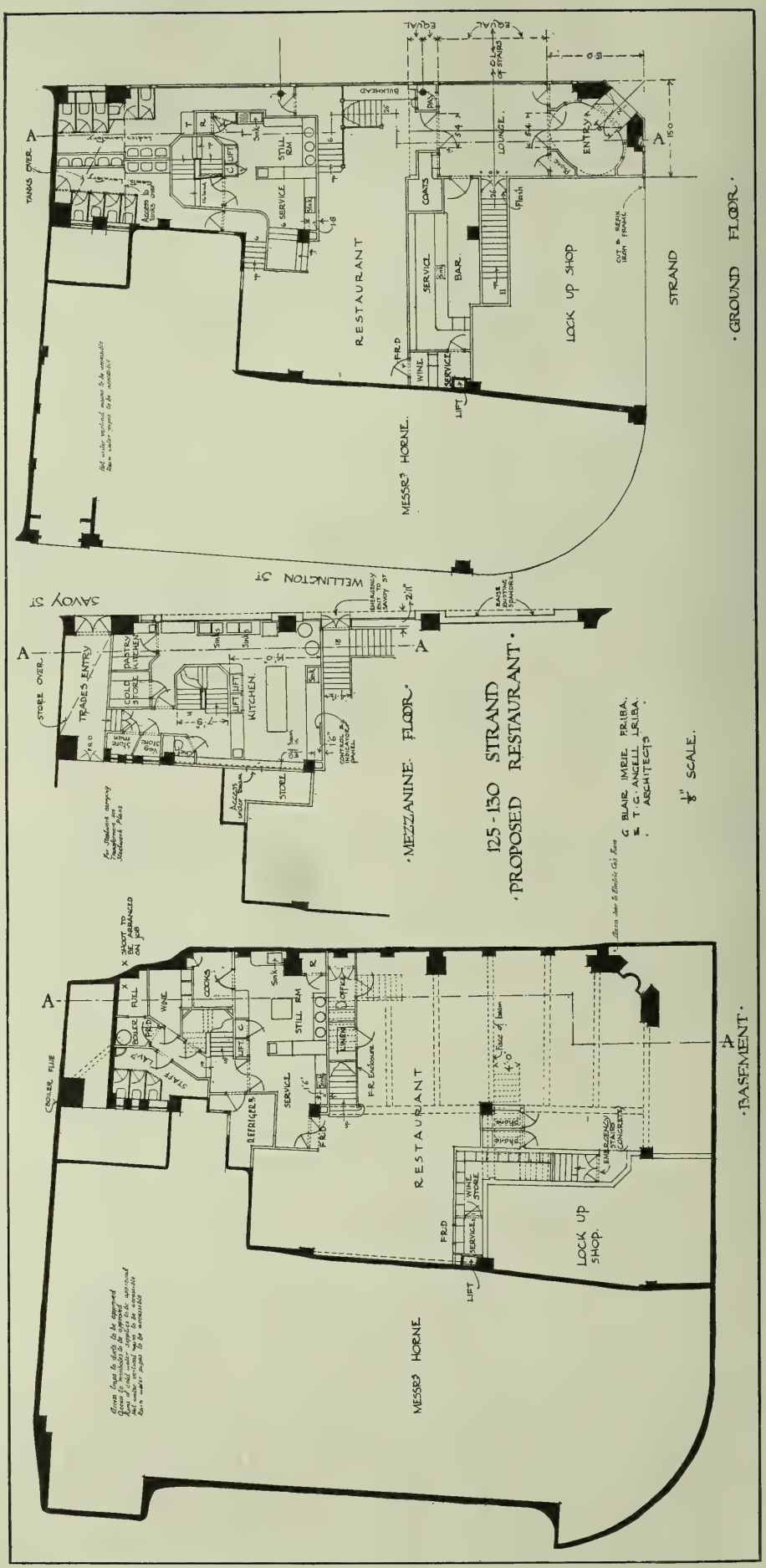
The Tricity Restaurant, Savoy Hill, Strand, W.C.: The Pompeian Restaurant, in Basement.

MESSRS. IMRIE & ANGELL, F. and L.R.I.B.A., Architects.



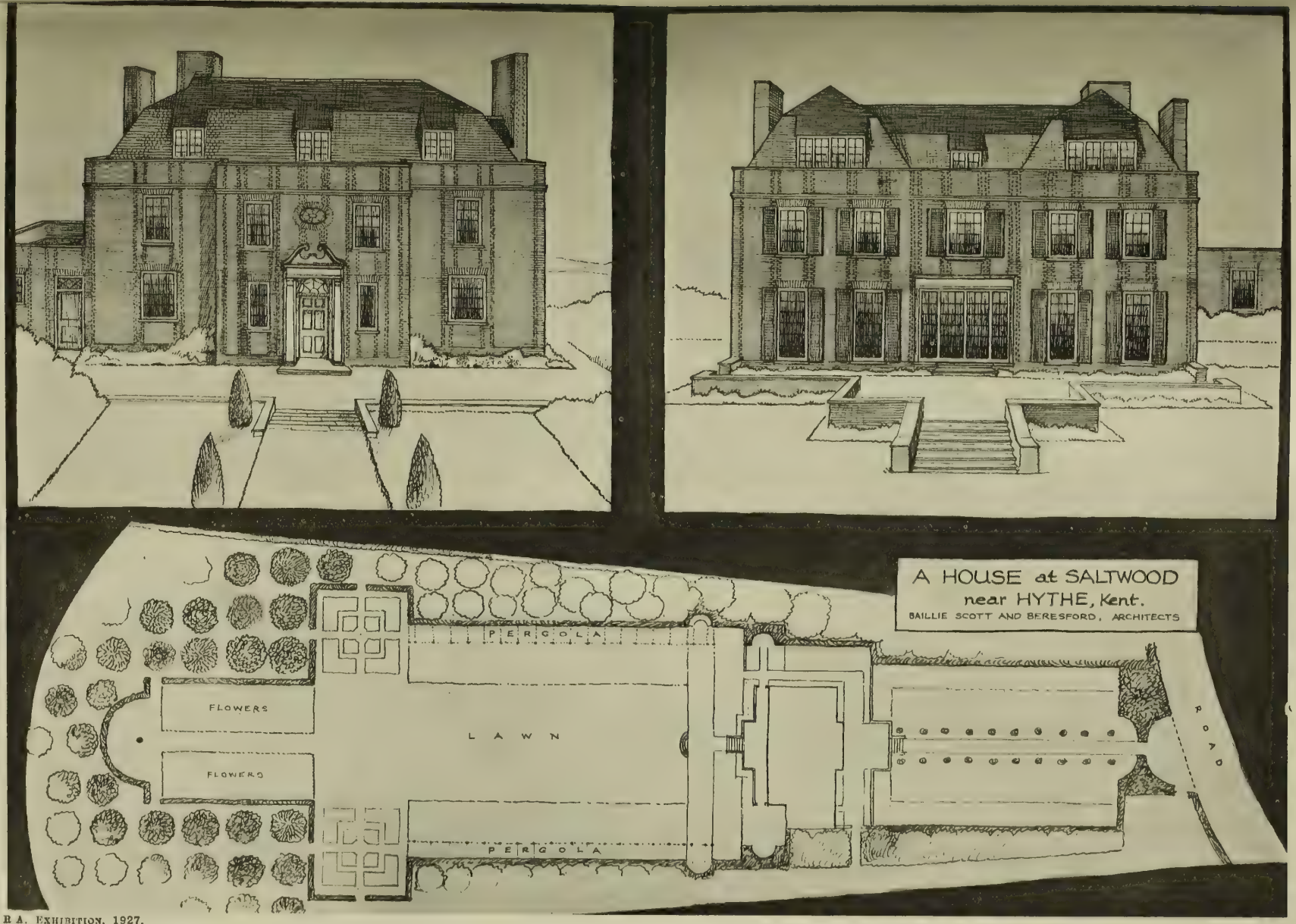


The Tricity Restaurant, Savoy Hill, Strand, W.C.: the Restaurant, Ground Floor.
Messrs. Imrie & Angell, F. and L.R.I.B.A., Architects.



The Tricity Restaurant, Savoy Hill, Strand, W.C.

MESSRS. IMRIE & ANGELL, F. and L.R.I.B.A., Architects.



R.A. Exhibition, 1927.

House at Saltwood, near Hythe.

Messrs. Ba'll'e Scott & Beresford, Architects.

ARCHITECTURE OF TO-DAY

In the course of an address on this subject to the Southend Society of Architects, Mr. Howard Robertson, F.R.I.B.A., S.A.D.G., Principal of the Architectural Association Schools, said the history of architecture was a series of actions and reactions, reflecting social movements and the development of the religious and moral sense. Grecian artistry and purity yielded to Roman magnificence, and to the subordination of the individual in architecture; and then Mediævalism brought a powerful reaction towards independence and energetic individualism. This, in turn, yielded to the intellectual sway of the Renaissance, and then, in turn, the various phases of past history re-echoed themselves in revivals and free movements, passing through the Victorian age of material prosperity and culminating in the chaos of which in another direction the Great War was the expression.

To-day was the period of reorganisation. Architecture strove to-day to free itself from habit, though not from tradition. It strove to develop logically, as tradition was logical, for tradition was the background of evolution. A return to fundamentals, the full utilisation of our mechanical and engineering resources, and the logical solution of each individual building problem were typically present-day aims. The marshalling of resources, the thorough examination of the conditions which we built to meet, required a talent for organisation. The best architects to-day were in the highest sense organisers, for architecture consisted to a large extent in the proper organisation of the materials of building, such as bricks and stone and concrete, and the elements of buildings, such as doors, windows, roofs, wall surfaces, and their assembling for a purpose of practical use and civic beauty.

The architect's biggest task in organising was in town planning, where his elements were buildings and blocks of buildings. Few towns were well organised in their parts; the effort of the town planner was only just beginning. Town planning sprang from necessity, as was shown by the effort to control and plan such cities of apparent chaos as New York. In London, streets like Kingsway had been consciously schemed as part of a general plan. Even our traffic merry-go-rounds represented organisation and logic applied to traffic planning.

In the form of individual buildings, there was a reaction towards order and simplicity. In the reaction against cheap and shoddy ornamentation, the machine had been looked to as an inspiration. The great metal bridges and the metal roofs of vast machinery halls were as expressive in their way as were the vaults of a great Gothic cathedral. This clean and spare architecture of structure had lightness and beauty of form. Architects were learning to use their structure as an element of beauty and not to attempt disguises. Some of the recent factories in France and Germany and this country showed the nobility of bare structures. Even the great Canadian grain silos had an impressive beauty of form. But structure alone was insufficient. Human beings required the element of humanity in their surroundings, something to gladden the heart and eye. That was why decoration and ornament would never die out, and why the cubist experiments of the Continent could not be considered as at all final as an architectural expression.

In France and Germany, and other parts of the Continent, there were being built houses of steel and concrete with metal doors and windows, and an interior finish like that of a modern hospital. The aim was two-fold: To build economically, with standard units; and to provide a maximum of light and air, hygiene and ease of upkeep. These houses did not correspond to English ideals, but they represented an enormous advance, both practically and æsthetically, over the previous poor man's housing.

In England the standard of housing had always been much higher than on the Continent, so the same need for a radical departure had not been felt. But we had still much to learn in economic building, in preparing as much as possible of the house under cover in the shop and yard, and only using labour on the site for rapid assembling. In England we were pre-eminent in housing, and the standard of our public buildings and big office blocks was improving. But our street architecture was often very poor, and commerce was still loth to erect refined and distinguished shops, restaurants and cinemas, largely because the popular taste was not educated to it, and the majority of people still preferred gilt on their gingerbread. The only fundamental remedy was to educate the public taste, and to improve continually the training of architects. The trouble here lay, however, with those so-called architects who had no training in the art of architecture, but who were able to put up buildings—which was one of the grave disadvantages of an unguarded profession.

One of our great architectural opportunities lay with the new arterial roads, which were unfortunately being marred by ramshackle speculative building, instead of being lined with houses considered as a scheme, with broad simple fronts and continuous gardens fit to harmonise with these fine sweeps of boulevard. America did differently, and her suburban architecture was of a finer quality than ours.

(The lecturer showed numerous slides from England, the United States and the Continent, illustrating examples of bad buildings, and showing the cause of the reaction towards modern simplicity, including some of the fine examples of architectural engineering which showed the possibility of modern materials and structure.)

THE CORNHILL SUBSIDENCE

The Corporation of the City of London says the *Times*) met on Thursday, September 22, for the first time since the vacation, under the Presidency of the Lord Mayor.

Mr. H. Dignam Baily, Chairman of the Streets Committee, replying to questions as to the present state of affairs in Cornhill, said that if the restoration of the roadway proceeded at its present rate it was likely that half the roadway would be open to public use in four or five weeks' time. Referring to the accident, he said that Lloyds Bank, in the course of their rebuilding scheme, prepared to take their building a considerable depth below the surface in order to provide basements. They went down as much as 50 ft. The premises of the Commercial Union Assurance Company did not go down so far and had to be underpinned. The roadway was kept up by timbering. That was the position on August 6. The piers underpinning the Commercial Union's building gave way, part of the structure fell, and in its fall the stone, brick, and steel work knocked against the timbering holding up the side of the road, and the earth slid down into the pit. There was a brick sewer under the road, and, being unsupported, it collapsed and added to the confusion. There were various mains—gas and water—which were in a similar condition, and underneath in the cavity were festoons of Post Office and other cables. The City Engineer (Mr. Finch) dammed up the two ends of the sewer and other precautions were taken. The concrete foundations of the roadway held up in a remarkable way. Dangerous structure notices were served on Lloyds Bank and the Commercial Union in the ordinary way after the subsidence. The Town Clerk wrote a letter to say that the Corporation would hold Lloyds Bank entirely responsible for all the damage that was done and would be done, and a similar letter was sent to the Commercial Union. No harm happened to the Royal Exchange, and the steps which had been taken by the contractors to Lloyds Bank had made the roadway temporarily secure. A scheme which Lloyds Bank had made in consultation with their experts provided for the proper restoration of the roadway, and that had been approved by the engineer and the Streets Committee. Throughout the Corporation had taken the view, which they thought the correct one, that Lloyds Bank were entirely responsible for the unfortunate subsidence.

Sir William H. Thomas, intervening, expressed the view that the matter was being carried too far. Litigation was pending and he protested against anything further being said.

Mr. Baily: I am only expressing my opinion that in the end the bank will carry out its responsibilities.

OBITUARY

Mr. M. H. Young, F.S.I.

We regret to record the death, on August 31, at the hospital of St. John and St. Elizabeth, Grove End-road, of Mr. Morgan Henry Young, F.S.I., in his 75th year. Mr. Young was educated at Tonbridge School, and was articled to the late Mr. Sidney Young, well-known quantity surveyor. He was concerned as quantity surveyor for most of the hospital work carried out by his brother, Mr. Keith D. Young, F.R.I.B.A., and his partner the late Henry Hall. Amongst these were the Derbyshire Royal Infirmary; extensive reconstruction and additions to the Middlesex Hospital, including a convalescent home at Clacton-on-Sea; reconstruction and additions to the London Fever Hospital, the Royal Eye Hospital, the Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital, the Hospital for Epilepsy and Paralysis, Chelsea Hospital for Women, and the British Hospital for Mothers and Babies with many others; for the late Sir William Emerson he took out quantities for the Queen Victoria Memorial at Calcutta, besides other works, and he was associated with several other well-known architects. He was for many years an active member of the Court of the Armourers and Brasiers Commpany and thrice served the office of Master: was manager of the Schools of St. Augustine's Kilburn, and Chairman of the Committee of the St. Monica's Home Hospital for Sick Children at Brondesbury.

Traffic Congestion at Exeter.

A scheme for dealing with traffic congestion in the streets of Exeter, involving an expenditure of £350,000, came before the City Council for the third time on Tuesday night. The question was under discussion by the council last week, and when the meeting was adjourned a motion to reject the scheme had been moved, and also an amendment to defer it till next June.

Mr. Vincent Thompson resumed the discussion on Tuesday night on the amendment. He said that the city was not pledged to the expenditure of one farthing, and that at every stage of the execution of the scheme the council would be opportunity for review. He warned the council that the Ministry of Transport were anxious to carry their pet arterial road—the Bath-road—through Exeter to Plymouth, and if the council did not proceed with the proposed scheme, or some similar one, the Ministry would be driven to construct the deviation. That would cost Exeter nothing, but it would also bring in nothing. Mr. F. E. Cottey contended that a vote for the amendment would virtually be a vote in favour of the scheme as it stood.

The amendment was defeated by 36 votes to 23, as was a further amendment that the original resolution should be rescinded and that the scheme should be referred back for consideration and report. Following further discussion, the motion for the rejection of the scheme was carried by 49 votes to eight. The scheme is therefore dropped.

THE LONDON BUILDING ACTS AND THEIR APPLICATION—XXIX

By H. V. MILNES EMERSON, A.R.I.B.A.

PART XIV.—BY-LAWS.

Section 164.—(1) Subject to the provision this Act the Council may make such by-rs not repugnant or contrary to the pro-ions of this Act as they may think ex-dient for the better carrying into effect the jects and powers of this Act with respect the following matters :—

The regulations of the plans, level, width, face and inclination of new streets and for gulating the plans and level of sites for w buildings.

Note.—The by-laws relating to new streets re given when dealing with Part II., Sec-ns 6 to 21 inclusive; Part IV., Sections 32 38 inclusive. Section 49 limits the heights buildings in certain cases in relation to e width of the street. Section 199 relates obstructions in streets. Section 213 relates powers of local authorities with respect the paving of new streets.

The Metropolis Management Act, 1855, Sec-n 105, provides for paving new streets as lows :—In case the owners of the houses eming the greater part of any new street d out or made or hereafter to be laid out made, which is not paved to the satisfac-n of the vestry or district board of the rish. . . . or if the vestry or board deem necessary that the same shall be so paved en and in either of such cases such vestry board shall well and sufficiently pave the me, either throughout the whole breadth of e carriageway and footpaths thereof, or any rt of such part of such breadth, and from me to time keep such pavement in good and fficient repair. The remaining part of the ction deals with the liability of owners to y their share of the cost of making up the ads and footpaths.

The Metropolis Management Amendment t, 1862, gives power under Section 73 to e local authorities to pave, improve and gulate the streets of the Metropolis and an extension of The General Paving Metropolis) Act, 1817, and the Metropolis nagement Act, 1855. Section 77 of the 62 Act is as follows :—Where any vestry . have paved or be about to pave any new eet the owners of the land bounding or utting on such street shall be liable to con-bute to the expenses or estimated expenses paving the same as well as the owners of uses therein. . . . and any such costs or penses, including the cost of paving at the nts of intersection of streets, and all other idental costs and charges shall be appor-ned by the vestry or board, and shall be verable either before the work shall be mmenced, or during its progress, or after completion; and it shall be lawful for the try or district board at their discretion to ept payment of the amount apportioned or ged in respect of each house or premises re instalments spread over a period not eeding 20 years, and any such amount l be recoverable from the present or any re owner of the premises in a summary ner, etc.

The Metropolis Management Act, 1862, endment Act, 1890, Section 1 gives power he local authorities to pave footway and recover the cost of same from the owners he houses or land bounding or abutting on road or street in which such footway is te.

Note.—It will be seen that the local autho-s and not the L.C.C. have the power to rmine how and with what materials the way and footways shall be made. This s that the decision practically rests with Borough Engineer or Road Surveyor, and e is nothing in the various Acts dealing with this matter restricting the making or cost of new roads. Hence it is possible to find in adjoining localities different standards for road making, one reasonable in construction and costs, the other extravagant and costly in construction.

The cost of new roads and paving in London varies from 30s. to 50s. or more per foot run and the payment by the owners to the local authorities can be on demand or by extended payments, the latter generally over a period of five years, although up to 20 years is provided in the Act. It has been felt that the heavy road charges press unduly upon the owners of new property and it has been suggested that when the London Building Act is revised the charge to the owners of property on new roads should not exceed £1 per foot frontage and 10s. per foot return frontage to corner property. Another suggestion in dealing with return frontage is to charge an amount for the return frontage equal to the average frontage of the houses in that street; thus if the average frontage per house is 30 ft. then the return frontage of the corner house would be charged at 30 feet full rate and no more. The method of apportionment cannot be questioned before the magistrate in proceedings to enforce payment of the amount.—Stotesbury *v.* The Vestry of St. Giles', Camberwell, 59, L.T. 473.

Under Section 77 of the 1855 Act existing or ancient highways may become new streets within the meaning of this section. The Vestry of St. Giles', Camberwell *v.* Crystal Palace Co. (1892), 66 L.T. 840.)

The interpretation of the term street will be found under section 250 of the Metropolis Management Act, 1855, and the term new street is defined in Section 112 of the Metropolis Management Amendment Act, 1862, as follows :—"New Street" shall apply to and include all streets hereinafter to be formed or laid out, and a part of any such street, and also all streets, the maintenance of the paving and roadway whereof had not, previously to the passing of this Act, been taken into charge and assumed by the authorities, etc.

ARCHITECTS' & BUILDERS' INQUIRY BUREAU

We are glad to give questions and answers, but cannot accept responsibility for contributed replies, especially on legal matters.

May we appeal to our correspondents to submit their queries on paper of a size easily filed, and written as legibly as possible, or, better still, in typewriting?—Ed.

Growth in Lime.

[Reply to "O. P. Q.," September 23.]

Sir,—If the lime-whited walls vegetate, it is a sign that they are more or less permanently damp, and the cause should be traced and corrected. If this is the porous character of the walling, it would probably be found effective if the lime were scraped off and two coats of white cement wash substituted.

Cureit.

Floor Surface for Printing Works.

[Reply to "New Building," September 23.]

Sir,—A lasting floor is granolithic, laid to a good thickness of at least 1½ in. by a good specialist firm. It is dustless and practically everlasting, and can be swilled down in a way that few other floors will stand.

Old-Fashioned.

Loan for Water Scheme.

Sir,—A local Public Water Supply Committee are desirous of borrowing a sum to carry out a scheme in connection with the construction of a new water reservoir. I am in doubt as to which body is likely to grant them such a loan, so would be glad if you would kindly assist me in the matter with regard to the following queries :—

(a) Would the Ministry of Health grant them a loan for this purpose?

(b) Would the Public Works Commissioners grant the loan?

(c) If neither of the above bodies will grant the loan, to whom should I advise them to apply?

Aqua.

[To give a proper reply to the question asked, it must first be made clear what is the nature of the undertaking. Is the public water supply the property of the local authority, or is it owned by a public or private company? Whichever it is, presumably powers already exist for the undertaking and the construction of a new water reservoir. If it is the local authority that has the powers, then, in general, it can borrow the amount of capital to be spent either by mortgage or by loan under the Public Works Loans Act, 1925, raised by debentures, debenture stock, or annuity certificates, or by stock issued under a private Act or other statutes, and the loan may be obtained at a fixed rate of interest from the Public Works Loan Commissioners under the Act of 1925, repayment being on the annuity system, or the sinking or redemption fund system, over a period of 30 years, sanction of the loan first being obtained from the Ministry of Health. If a company, then it may borrow in such manner as it thinks fit—for instance, by a legal mortgage of any of its property, or by equitable mortgage, as by deposit of title deeds; or again, by a floating charge on the whole undertaking, or by bonds, or promissory notes, or by debenture or debenture stock. It may also borrow by overdrawing its banking account. For such a small amount, no doubt 5 per cent. interest would be charged.—Ed.]

Building Line.

Sir,—On an estate on which I am proposing to build, the building line in the street is determined in an unusual manner. At either end is a completed house, one of which is not fronted parallel with the frontage. The building line is taken as the line joining the frontage of the one house with the corner of the other farthest from the road, so that actually the remainder of this completed house projects in front of the building line. It so happens that it is greatly to our advantage to bring our new building out to a revised line joining the nearer corner of the end house. Is there any likelihood of pressure being brought to bear to allow this? The roads are not yet taken over by the local authority and are being administered by the estate management.

Architect.

Nuisance Caused by Spring: Question of Responsibility.

Sir,—In a London suburb there has been for the last five or six weeks a flow of water from a garden across the public footway (an admitted nuisance). It was at first thought to be caused by a burst water pipe, for which the tenant would be responsible, but it was ascertained that there was no water pipe near that part and that it arose from a spring which (owing to the exceptional rain recently) had broken out on the surface. Who is responsible to remedy the nuisance, and what is the simplest and most effective way?

G.

Elm Boarding.

Sir,—I have recently seen some floors laid with elm boards in very wide widths. They looked exceedingly handsome, but had opened considerably. Is this inevitable with this material, or is it possible to obtain sufficiently seasoned stocks to avoid the trouble?

Longing.

LEGAL SECTION

NOTES ON CURRENT CASES

Liability of Landlords under the Housing Act.

In our issue for December 31 last we briefly noted the case of Morgan *v.* Liverpool Corporation under the above heading, but explained that the case could not be fully considered until a fuller report appeared in the Law Reports. The case has only recently been reported in August (1927, 2 K.B. 131), and we have on former occasions ventured to comment on the delay in reporting cases of such importance. The facts of the case are simple, but they raised some issues upon which agreement could not be arrived at in the Court of Appeal.

The plaintiff was tenant of a house within the Housing Act owned by the defendant Corporation, the standard rent of which was 8s. 0d. a week, but the rent had been increased to 8s. 1d. The plaintiff, when opening the upper portion of a window, had sustained injuries by the breaking of a sash-cord which had caused the window-frame to slip down and it had caught and injured his hand and he had suffered some injury to his eye from the glass which had broken in the fall. He claimed damages and based his claim mainly upon a breach of the covenants implied by Section 1 of the Housing Act, 1925, which now represents Sections 14 and 15 of the Housing Act, 1909. That section provides: "In any contract for letting for habitation a dwelling-house at a rent not exceeding: (*a*) in the case of a house situate in the administrative county of London £40; in the case of a house situate elsewhere £26; there shall, notwithstanding any stipulation to the contrary, be implied a condition that the house is at the commencement of the tenancy, and an undertaking that the house will be kept by the landlord during the tenancy, in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation. . . ."

It was alleged that there had been a breach of a covenant for quiet enjoyment and of the covenants implied by this section. The defendants contended that there had been no breach of the implied covenants, and secondly that notice by the tenant to the landlord of the defect was a condition precedent to the liability of the landlord. We will deal with this last point first, as on that point the Court of Appeal was unanimous and it really disposed of the action.

Two doubtful points have arisen in connection with this question of notice. In the first place, it has been said it has no application under the Housing Act, because by section 1, subsection (2), the landlord has power, on giving 24 hours' notice in writing to the tenant or occupier, to enter the premises and view their state and condition; and secondly, it has been questioned whether notice must be given where the defect is latent. In Fisher *v.* Walters (1926, 2 K.B. 315; *The Builder*, September 24, 1926), a Divisional Court recently held, under the Housing Act, that where the defect was latent notice need not be given. The majority of the Court of Appeal have now decided that notice of the defect to the landlord is necessary, whether the defect is latent or patent, despite the right of entry to view the premises conferred by the Act; thus the case of Fisher *v.* Walters must be taken to have been overruled.

The Master of the Rolls expressed some doubt upon the point whether the fact that the defect was latent would afford an excuse for not giving notice, but considered that this question did not arise in this case, as he doubted whether the defect was latent; but he referred to the decision of the House of Lords in Murphy *v.* Hurley (1922, 1 A.C. 369), where it was pointed out that the repairs of dwelling houses, however frequently required, are still casual and occasional, and that in the case of casual repairs it would throw an unreasonable burden on the landlord if he had to discover them. There is now a definite finding of the Court of Appeal on the two points which have caused doubts in the past, and therefore this is a very important decision to be noted by landlords and tenants.

This decision as to the necessity of notice really concluded the case, but the Court also considered the other points raised in it, although, as Lord Justice Atkin observed, the opinions expressed on those points and upon which the Court as a whole were not agreed, would be little more than *obiter dicta*, and not authoritative. It was argued that this defect did not render the house not reasonably fit for human habitation within section 1 of the Housing Act, 1925.

The Master of the Rolls held that the words "in all respects" contained in the section must be read with the qualification "reasonably fit," and the breaking of a window cord, an incident which must occur in every kind of house, by whatever class it is inhabited, afforded no test or proof by which the house could be held unfit for human habitation.

Lord Justice Atkin held that it was a question of fact, to be determined in each case, but the class of house and the people inhabiting it must be regarded. The test he suggested was that if the state of repair of a house is such that by ordinary user damage may naturally be caused to the occupier, either in respect of personal injury to life or limb or injury to health, then the house is not in all respects fit for human habitation, and, applying this test, he thought the present case fell within it. He also drew attention to the fact that in this case the tenant was prohibited from doing slight repairs himself because of regulations prescribing that nails must not be driven into woodwork.

Lord Justice Lawrence emphatically expressed the opinion that the defective window-cord did not render the house unfit for human habitation under the Housing Act. On this point we therefore find that the majority in the Court of Appeal were of opinion that this defect was not such as not to leave the house in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation within the section.

A further point raised in the case was that as the rent had been increased under the Rent Restriction Acts, section 2, subsection (5), of the Rent Act, 1920, imposed a statutory obligation on the landlord to keep the premises in "good and tenantable repair," which is a higher and more onerous obligation than merely to keep a house fit for human habitation. On this point the Master of the Rolls and Lord Justice Atkin were of opinion that section 2, subsection (5), imposed no such statutory liability as was contended for in this case, whilst Lord Justice Lawrence expressed the contrary opinion but intimated that if the fate of the appeal had depended upon this point he would have desired further time to consider it.

Section 2, subsection (1) (*d*), of the Rent Act, 1920, allows a further addition to be made to rent (1) where the landlord is responsible for the whole of the repairs; or (2) where he is responsible for part only; but in the latter case the amount must be agreed, or be determined by the County Court to be "fair and reasonable," and subsection (5), as the Master of the Rolls pointed out, interprets this subsection by showing what repairs the landlord is "responsible for" and what is intended by reasonable repairs. Subsection (5) is as follows: "For the purposes of this section the expression 'repairs' means any repairs required for the purpose of keeping premises in good and tenantable repair, and any premises in such a state shall be deemed to be in a reasonable state of repair, and the landlord shall be deemed to be responsible for any repairs for which the tenant is under no express liability." By section 5 of the Rent Act, 1923, where a certificate has been obtained from the sanitary authority that the house "is not in a reasonable state of repair," that affords a defence to any claim for increased rent.

The converse, so to speak, of this problem was considered by a Divisional Court in the case Jones *v.* Geen (1925, 1 K.B. 659; *The Builder*, February 27, 1925). There, in the case of a house within the Housing Acts, the landlord had increased the rent by the whole 25 per cent., on the basis that the landlord was responsible for the whole of the repairs and the tenant was claiming back rent paid on this basis. There was an agreement in that case under which the premises were let for the term of one year, the tenant undertaking "to keep and leave the said premises in good and tenantable repair, fair wear and tear excepted," and the Court had to consider the operation of the Housing Acts in connection with this agreement. The Court considered whether the words in the then Housing Acts, "any agreement to the contrary notwithstanding," meant that the agreement should be entirely ignored and only the obligation implied by the statutes be applied, or whether any effect should still be given to the words contained in the agreement, and came to the conclusion that there was a marked difference between the statutory obligation to keep the house "in all respects fit for human habitation" and the contractual obligation to keep it in "good and tenantable repair, fair wear and tear excepted," and thus there were repairs which would fall upon the tenant, and the rent could not be increased on the basis that the landlord was responsible for the whole of the repairs.

The Court, however, in that case recognised that the Housing Acts and the Rent Acts were legislation of very different character aimed at very different evils and applying to houses of very different standard. The majority in the Court of Appeal took the same view, as they held that the Rent Acts were passed *alio intuito*, and did not, as do the Housing Acts, imply terms altering the relation between landlord and tenant.

Wall Paintings in Eton College Chapel.

During the holidays Professor E. W. Tristram, of the Royal College of Arts, Kensington, has carried out a restoration of the obliterated portion of the famous wall paintings in Eton College Chapel. The obliteration was due to the erection of an organ loft in the year 1700, when a section of the wall was covered with oil paint. This paint, says *The Times*, was removed three or four years ago, and the old designs were revealed, but in a very damaged condition. Professor Tristram's work has been extraordinarily successful, and there has been no interference with the remains of the original painting.

The fourth and last of the tapestries illustrating the story of St. George has been hung in the Lower Chapel, and the series is now complete. The tapestry, designed by Lucy Chilston and executed at the Merton Abbey Works, is part of the Eton War Memorial. The first of the series illustrates the education of St. George; the second, his fight with the dragon; the third, his martyrdom and entry into Paradise; and the fourth shows him as Patron of England.

HEATING AND VENTILATION

THE PROGRESS OF GAS HEATING

The issue of *The Builder* dated Septem- 24th, 1926, contained an article, itled "Gas Heating and Smoke Abate- nt," which set out some details regarding gas industry's contribution towards the utron of the smoke problem—the curse of cities and towns. It is pertinent at this e of the year, when we are on the verge the autumn and winter months, to con- er the further progress which has been r is being—made in the campaign for the atement of smoke and by gas heating, the ter viewed not only in the light of its ue towards attaining a more healthful, aner and brighter atmosphere, but also garded as a modern method of warming r homes without drudgery, a function ich is of no less importance than its okelessness, and which it is performing an ever-increasing degree

The smoke abatement cause, which has en strongly advocated by medical men and ner scientists for a number of years, has ade notable progress during the past twelve nths, as it has now attained the dignity being the subject of an Act of Parlia- nt. Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Minister of alth, on July 1st this year broadcast from e Birmingham Studio of the B.B.C. an dress on "Cleaner Cities." He then an- unced that on that day there came into eration a new Act, entitled "The Public alth (Smoke Abatement) Act," which was tended to help to reduce the terrible waste fuel, the destruction of plant life and the iling of materials, which have constantly be washed. He pointed out that the law d been strengthened in several respects garding factory premises, but put great ress upon the fact that the Act does not ake any provision for prohibiting the ission of smoke from the domestic mney, although, according to a Com- ttee which investigated the subject, house- ld fires are responsible for five times as ch smoke as factories. He further men- ned, regarding new houses, that they are eady largely being fitted with non-smoke- oducing apparatus, and that 75 per cent. of those being built by local authorities are fitted with gas cookers.

In October or November next a Smoke Abatement Conference, which will be held in London under Mr. Neville Chamberlain's chairmanship, will be attended by representatives of Metropolitan local authorities and Government Departments. The Conference will be mainly devoted to a consideration of the above-mentioned Anti-Smoke Act, with a view to securing uniformity of administration by public authorities. The question of the prevention or reduction of domestic smoke, which is not yet the subject of legislation, will, however, probably be raised, having regard to the well-known desire of the Ministry of Health that local councils and housing authorities should do all in their power to encourage the use of gas installations, and other forms of smokeless heating in new building schemes which are carried out either by municipal or private enterprise.



1.—New Health Society's Premises: Old Coal Range before conversion.

Mr. L. W. Chubb, Secretary of the Coal Smoke Abatement Society—whose premises are heated by gas fires—at a recent interview with a Press representative on the subject of the Conference, stated that its chief purpose will be to settle the question of what is and what is not "avoidable smoke." He also said: "We must work within the four corners of the new Act first. Later on we shall resume our propaganda for the mitigation of the domestic smoke nuisance. To this end the society proposes to hold meetings and to issue appropriate literature to the public."

The Domestic Chimney.

The fact that the domestic chimney is the greatest culprit as regards the emission of smoke has been realised for some years by those who lead the gas industry. With a view to meeting satisfactorily and economically the modern demand for smokeless cooking, water heating and heating appliances, the leaders of the gas industry have, in conjunction with the gas-stove manufacturers, carried out a great deal of research work, as a result of which scientifically constructed and hygienic apparatus has been—and is now being—installed in hundreds of thousands of houses in all parts of the kingdom. Gas-fired apparatus is also being increasingly installed in factories, and a great number of old-fashioned appliances have been converted for use with gaseous fuel. The new Act will, of course, cause a rapid extension in the latter direction.

Builders and Gas Apparatus.

As some evidence of the movement towards smokeless, labour-saving domestic appliances, it may be pointed out that quite



—New Health Society's Premises; Old Coal Range shown in Fig. 1 converted with modern Gas Fire and Manu-Marble backing.

contrary to the action usually taken in the past, builders are now arranging with local gas undertakings not only to instal a complete piping system throughout the premises which they are erecting, but are also purchasing and installing gas cooking stoves, gas coppers, gas water heaters and "built-in" gas fire mantel registers as integral parts of their houses or flats.

Before setting out some recent interesting installations, including several new features in connection with the use of gas for heating, it may be mentioned that *The Builder* was the first technical journal to draw attention to "built-in" gas fires, fitted to what—for the want of a better name—is known as the economy flue.

First specifically referred to in our issue for September 24th, 1915, and again on July 4th, 1919, the principle has spread by leaps and bounds. As at first applied, it took the form of a fire especially designed to fit against a tiled or other form of backing, with a prepared mantel on a wall which contained a flue 9 in. by 3 in. or 12 in. by 3 in., according to the size of the fire, but in later years it has been constructed in the mantel register form, finally combining gas fire, mantel, and hearth in one piece of apparatus, which may readily be fixed to the wall by two small lugs. Again, in its first form it was only made of small heating capacity, and in one simple plain design, suitable for the small parlours and bedrooms of houses such as those erected by municipalities. The system has been so extensively adopted that the gas-stove makers have now provided a very wide range of sizes and designs of gas-fire mantel registers, some of which are in imitation tiling and quite worthy of installation in good-class houses.

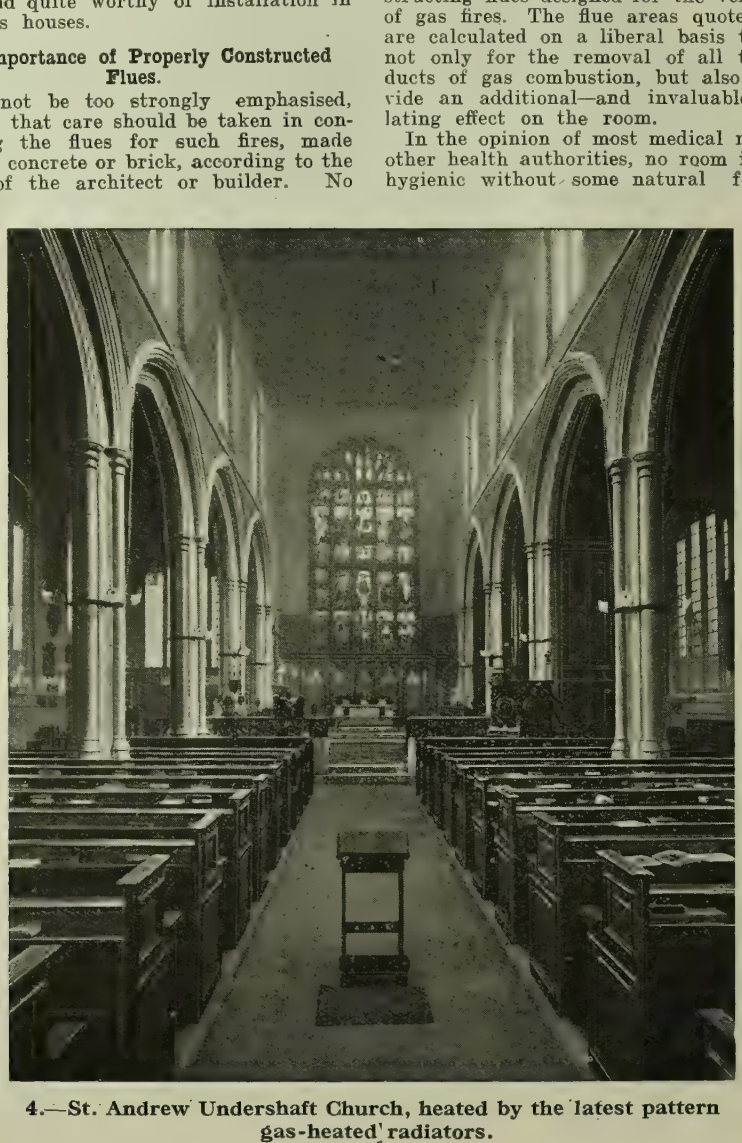
The Importance of Properly Constructed Flues.

It cannot be too strongly emphasised, however, that care should be taken in constructing the flues for such fires, made either in concrete or brick, according to the wishes of the architect or builder. No apology is necessary, therefore, for setting out some recommendations and details regarding the best methods of constructing flues designed for the ventilation of gas fires. The flue areas quoted below are calculated on a liberal basis to allow not only for the removal of all the products of gas combustion, but also to provide an additional—and invaluable—ventilating effect on the room.

In the opinion of most medical men and other health authorities, no room is really hygienic without some natural form of ventilation, which function is satisfactor carried out by a properly constructed g fire flue. "No room without a flu should be the slogan of all those who va the future health of the community, a it would be worse than useless, and inde ironical, to improve the outer atmospn by instituting smokeless forms of heati and other domestic services, whilst consi to construct flues or ventilating shafts the rooms of our houses. An air-bri (instead of a flue) in a bedroom w practically always acts as an intake a rarely—if ever—as an extractor. It is delusion and a snare; and as, moreov it is usually the cause of a draught cold air coming into the room, it is soon or later likely to be stuffed up by t occupant, to the ultimate detriment of h health.



3.—Surgery in Wellington College, Berks, showing gas fire fitted to tiled backing, with pedestal burner for heating water.



4.—St. Andrew Undershaft Church, heated by the latest pattern gas-heated radiators.

Some details and recommendations garding the construction of gas-fire flu including the minimum permissible f areas for each size of gas fire, and t approximate floor areas of the apartme for which they are suitable, are giv below:—

Number of Radiants.	Size of Gas Fire Front.	Minimum *permissible* Flue area.	Approx mate flo area o rooms
5 & 6	8 in.	20 sq. ins.	100 sq.
7 & 8	10 in.	24 „	150 „
9	13 in.	30 „	200 „
10	14 in.	36 „	225 „

The cavity of a hollow wall must not used as a flue for gas fires unless a s able shaft is properly constructed ther If smoothly finished, the size of the for the smallest gas fire need not exc 20 sq. in. in area. All flues for "built- gas fires should discharge into the o air above the ridge of the roof. Each fire must have its own independent which throughout its entire length shall be connected with, or run into, any o flue. The flue may be constructed in ei brick or concrete block; parging is necessary, but the interior should be c fully trowelled.

The gas fire should not discharge i mediately into the flue shaft, but an o ing rather greater than the full widt the fire outlet should be gradually abruptly) gathered over in the same

ner as is done in the case of a coal fire, providing a products-of-combustion chamber above the gas-fire outlet corresponding with the smoke chamber which is always constructed above a coal fire.

Some Examples of Comprehensive Gas Installations.

We give hereunder details of some comprehensive installations of gas-fired apparatus in various parts of the country. These are only examples of many similar installations which could be quoted. In no fewer than 9,219 out of 9,868 new houses already built in Glasgow under local authority or private housing schemes, gas cookers, gas wash coppers, and two gas fires have been installed in each house. The above figures relate to houses already built. A further 6,909 houses are, however, now in course of construction. Gas cookers and wash coppers will be used in 6,865 of these, and some gas fires will also be fixed in each, though at least one solid fuel grate will always be provided. It will thus be seen that of the 16,777 tenants in houses constructed or in course of construction in Glasgow, no fewer than 16,084 (or over 95 per cent.) will use gas for cooking, for heating water for washing purposes (and in many cases for baths), and also for heating rooms which are intermittently occupied.

In Liverpool, where about 9,000 new houses have already been built under housing schemes, and the construction of a further 4,000 is well in hand, gas is being used for cooking in 98 per cent. of the houses, and in over 90 per cent. gas-fired wash coppers are also being installed. Some 12,000 gas fires have already been fixed in the completed houses, and in each of those not yet completed there will be fixed either two or three gas fires, according to the "class" of the house. There will soon be at least 20,000 gas fires in use in houses built under the housing schemes in this city.

The Gorgie Housing Scheme, Edinburgh, when completed, will consist of 510 flats at rentals of from £24 to £28 per annum, excluding taxes. Each building has three floors and contains six or twelve flats. The flats have two or three bedrooms, a living room, a scullery, and a bathroom. Gas fires are being fixed in every bedroom and in each scullery a gas copper and a gas cooker are being fitted.

It is quite impossible to give comprehensive and detailed statistics relating to the many housing schemes which have been completed, or are in course of completion in London. In the area of the largest London gas undertaking, however, the London County Council has in hand schemes involving the construction of some 28,500 houses. About one-third of these houses are already completed and occupied. Gas is to be used for cooking in almost every one of the London County Council houses, and some thousands of gas water heaters and gas fires are being installed ready for the tenants' use.

A few instances of what is being done by private enterprise may also be given. The Foundation Co., Ltd., are erecting approximately 1,500 houses on various estates at Southall, Harrow, Acton and Ealing, and, in addition to having gas supplies run throughout, are installing a gas cooker and two combined gas fire mantel registers in each house ready for the tenant's use. Mr. George Willson, of Halifax, whose architect is Mr. W. A. Ross, A.R.I.B.A., is erecting over 200 houses at Egham, and is equipping each house with lighting fittings, a gas cooker, a gas copper and two gas fire mantel registers. Mr. C. B. Heygate is erecting about 200 houses at Edgware, and is actually installing five or six gas fires, a gas cooker and a coke boiler in every house. Messrs. R. Costain and Son are erecting over 1,200 houses on the Brentwater Estate, Willesden, and are installing a gas copper, water heater and two gas fire mantel registers in each house. Mr. Frank Perry, whose architect is Mr. H. H. R. Ward, is erecting over 250 houses at Kingsbury, and is installing a gas cooker, copper, geyser, and two gas fire mantel registers in each house.

Gas-fired Boilers for Central Heating.

From time to time reference has been made in *The Builder* to the use of gas boilers for central heating plants. A number of such installations continue to be carried out, amongst which may specially be mentioned those for the heating of small suites of offices and such premises as branch banks. The coke-fired boiler is generally found to be the most satisfactory and economical appliance for central heating work in large office premises—such as the head offices of banks, insurance companies, and so on. Wherever fuel storage space is not available, however, or if there is any difficulty in providing the necessary labour for stoking, it has been found that the gas-fired boiler is preferable, despite the fact that the fuel cost is higher for a given service. For heating plants of quite appreciable magnitude, powerful and highly efficient gas-fired boilers are now obtainable made in a number of sizes to meet varying demands. These boilers require little or no attention, as their gas supply is automatically regulated to maintain the temperature required, the consumption of gas being thus reduced as soon as the temperature rises above a pre-determined point.

For the heating of small suites of offices and branch banks gaseous fuel fired boilers are appropriate for the following reasons. The heating equipment required for a branch bank of average size consists of no more than four to six radiators (with a total heating surface of, say, about 80 to 120 square feet) in the public office, and one radiator in the manager's room, the latter being sometimes supplemented by a radiant gas fire. The installation is thus quite a small one. The basement is generally required for the strong room, and for providing lavatory accommodation for the bank staff, and it is difficult, therefore, to set aside sufficient space for the storage of solid fuel. In such establishments there may be no porter or resident caretaker on all-day duty to attend to the firing of the boiler, and the clerical staff cannot be expected to do this work. The small space occupied by gas boilers is also another consideration, and as in business thoroughfares the annual values of the premises are high, all space must be utilised to the best advantage.

One example of gas-fired boiler installations in London may be mentioned. At a branch of Messrs. Lloyd's Bank, Ltd., at Gray's Inn Road, the manager's room and general offices are warmed by a total of five hot water radiators heated by two gas-fired boilers fitted in a corner of the basement. Other similar installations are in use at several of the branches of Barclays Bank, Ltd., and the Westminster Bank, Ltd.

In Birmingham quite a number of small banks have been thus equipped, and a novel feature has been introduced which has proved a valuable addition to the installations. The Birmingham Municipal Banks consist mainly of lock-up premises, the hours of business varying considerably in order to meet the requirements of the depositors. It is considered necessary that each of these banks should be suitably warmed before it is opened to the public, and in the absence of a resident caretaker to light the gas boilers, this necessary action is carried out automatically by what is known as a "Rota" clock, which is fitted to the supply, and allows gas to pass to the boiler or boilers (at each of which a pilot light is always burning) at a pre-arranged time. In this manner one boiler—or a complete battery—may automatically be put into operation in the early morning, thus ensuring that the building is warmed by the time the staff arrives. The boilers are also fitted with an ordinary ½-in. byepass cock, which may be manipulated by hand and can either be turned fully on or only partly on, in accordance with prevailing climatic conditions. In some cases the manager also has a gas fire installed in his room. This is an inexpensive addition, as it is only used when the room is occupied, and then only when the additional heat or added cheerfulness of a gas fire is required.

The staff rooms of these banks are heated by a gas fire which has above its radiant fire-front a grilling oven with a special burner which can be used either to heat the oven or to boil a kettle or other cooking utensil placed on top. With this appliance any member of the staff can, if desired, prepare or warm up a mid-day meal; and water can be boiled and toast made for teas. Incidentally, hot water for washing and cleansing purposes is obtained from a gas-fired water heater.



5.—Vestibule of the Capitol Cinema, Haymarket, showing the "St. Martin" gas-heated radiators.

Fitting Gas Fires to Coal Grates.

The conversion of coal grates by the installation of gas fires against them, may now be regarded as almost a fine art. There are many modern ways of turning the old ugly combination of a coal grate with a gas fire placed in front of it into a thing of

beauty. Adjustable metal back plates or surrounds are now obtainable, finished in either plain or beaten antique copper, pewter or brass, and can be so fitted as completely to cover up existing coal grates; hearth plates to match can also be obtained if required. Other materials are also becoming popular for backings or surrounds. For instance, real marble panels, Urastone, Manu-marble, slabbed tile or built-up tile backings and the composition known as "Stuc." Any one of these may be so selected and installed as completely to harmonise with the scheme of decoration and with the gas fire which is to be fitted.

Perhaps one of the best indications of what may be done in the way of conversions is shown in Figs. 1 and 2, which are photographs of a room in the New Health Society's premises, Mr. Claude W. Ferrier, F.R.I.B.A., architect. Fig. 1 shows an old coal range as it was originally fitted in the kitchen of a large Bloomsbury mansion. Fig. 2, as it now looks, after being converted to gas heating for office purposes. The gas fire is one of a modern type fitted to a Manu-marble backing.

Another more ordinary type of conversion is shown in Fig. 3, which is a photograph of the surgery of the Sanatorium at Wellington College, Berks. In this case the gas fire has been fitted to a tiled backing, entirely masking the opening of the old coal grate. The pedestal boiling burner fitted on the hearth is a most valuable adjunct to such a room.

Flueless Heaters.

As a result of extensive research work, which has been carried out in the laboratories of the principal gas undertakings and gas stove manufacturers, a great improvement has been made in recent years in the construction of flueless gas heaters of the radiator pattern. The most modern type of these stoves has luminous flames, one of which burns separately in each tube or loop of the radiator. In one pattern the bottom is closed and the flames entirely masked; in another, the bottom is open, disclosing a bright metal surface from which the heat is reflected, thus providing a cheery glow. Each of them is fitted with a burner controlled by a Regulo Thermostat. This device automatically (and economically) regulates the gas consumption to a degree which will maintain the radiator at a predetermined temperature. These radiators have a considerable heating capacity; they are of attractive appearance, and are obtainable in various sizes from 4 to 10 loops.

An example which may well be referred to as ancient and modern is Fig. 4, a photograph of St. Andrew Undershaft, St. Mary Axe, London, a beautiful old City church, the Rector of which is the Right Reverend William Willcox Perrin, D.D., D.C.L., Suffragan Bishop of Willesden. This church was built in 1320, rebuilt in 1582, and is one of the seven City churches that escaped the Great Fire. This church is now heated in the modern fashion by the above-mentioned new type of gas radiator, one of which may be seen on each side of the picture.

An Important Advance in Cinema Heating.

We have previously referred to the Plenum heating and ventilating system at the Capitol Cinema, Haymarket, London (Mr. Andrew Mather, L.R.I.B.A., architect), which is operated by gas boilers as the heating agent, with an hourly output of 1½ million B.Th.U.s. The boilers are installed on the roof, thus saving valuable space in the building for other purposes. When the building was erected the Plenum system was designed primarily to heat and ventilate the auditorium, and a number of electric radiators were installed to warm the vestibule, corridors, etc. Early last winter it was decided to experiment with a modified form of the new gas-heated radiator, to meet the requirements of the London County Council authorities, regarding such buildings as cinemas, dance halls and similar places of entertainment, in respect of which they are guardians of the safety and health of the public. The experiment met with complete success, as a result of which a new flueless radiator known as the "St. Martin" has been constructed. It has a special arrangement at the base to ensure that the burner is entirely enclosed, and can only be lit through a special opening provided for the purpose, after which the aperture is automatically sealed by the closing of a covering plate, small coloured glasses in the base of the radiator indicating when the burner is alight. Fig. 5 is a photograph of the vestibule of the Capitol taken by permission of Sir Walter Gibbons. It shows several of the new gas radiators, no less than 65 of which are now installed in the vestibules, tea rooms and corridors of this well-known cinema. The radiators have met with the approval of the London County Council and have given complete satisfaction to the proprietors.

WARMING OF CHURCHES, PUBLIC BUILDINGS, AND PLACES OF ASSEMBLY

BY A HEATING ENGINEER.

WHATEVER advantages may be claimed for hot water in connection with the central heating of dwellings such as villas and the smaller types of buildings generally, it is certain that so far as large places of assembly are concerned, it does not possess any of the outstanding advantages that may be claimed for steam. Whenever the warming of churches, lecture halls, theatres and buildings used for public meetings, concerts and dances, is under consideration, the advantages associated with the use of steam should not be lost sight of.

In England there are a great number of churches and other places of worship that are by no means satisfactorily warmed, in spite of the fact that, in most cases, a low-pressure hot-water heating apparatus has been installed; in many instances an error is made by choosing the wrong type of radiating or heat-losing surface, this often consisting of 3 in. or 4 in. cast-iron pipes run in trenches below the level of the floor, the trenches being covered with cast-iron gratings. It is strange that an apparatus of a type particularly suited for warming a greenhouse should also be thought suitable for the warming of churches and other public buildings, where such vastly different conditions have to be dealt with.

For horticultural work of the ordinary kind, where the heating apparatus is in the care of one of the ordinary workmen—no one being specially employed as a mechanic or stoker—a hot-water apparatus consisting of large pipes has its advantages; the large volume of water contained within the pipes being comparatively slow in heating up, and about equally slow in cooling; consequently, should the fire be either forced or neglected as the result of unskilful stoking, there would be less likelihood of injury to the plants, owing to there being no possibility of a sudden and extensive rise or fall in the temperature.

But for warming churches and large public buildings, large pipes containing a considerable volume of water form one of the most unsatisfactory methods that are available for the purpose; the disadvantages may be stated in the following order:—

1. Churches being occupied, as a rule, on one day only in each week, it is a distinct advantage to be able to warm them quickly. This is a matter of some difficulty when a large quantity of water has to be heated, as the greater part of the heat generated in the firebox of the boiler is almost wholly taken up, for perhaps quite a considerable time, in raising the water to a serviceable temperature. There are numerous installations, the pipes and radiators of which hold many hundreds of gallons of water; the capacity of the boiler being considerable also.

2. Large circulating pipes take up considerable room, and, such being the case, it is generally necessary to run them in trenches in the floor, the trenches being covered by a cast-iron grating. The construction of trenches is a costly business, involving as it does work for the excavator, the bricklayer, and also for the mason, in those buildings where the floors are of stone. Although pipes in trenches are out of the way, they are not in a position favourable to the warming of the building, as much of the heat given off is absorbed by the surrounding masonry and the floor; and, whilst it may be true that this in turn gives heat to the air in the building, yet it is beyond question that to warm a place of assembly by first warming the brickwork and masonry at floor level is an exceptionally slow, indirect, and somewhat expensive method.

In the case of churches, and of large buildings, the floor concrete of the main building is, in the majority of cases, placed directly upon the earth, and, under such conditions, pipes run in trenches are in one of the most favourable positions for dissipating enormous quantities of heat; this, of course, means that, in order that the building may be properly warmed, considerably more radiating or heat-losing surface must be provided when it is placed in trenches than would be necessary if the pipes which provide such surface were run along the floor, and in positions more favourable for raising the temperature of the air within the building. Moreover, pipes in trenches are not in a position where the air has easy access to them; an even more serious drawback is that they are so placed as to render it almost impossible to keep them clean. Attention may be directed to the fact that the amount of heat given off by radiation is relatively small in comparison with the amount absorbed by the air coming into contact with the heated surfaces, consequently it is a distinct advantage if the air inside a building may easily make contact with the heat-losing surfaces of the heating apparatus.

3. Pipes in trenches are quickly covered with a layer of dirt and dust, which is a fairly good insulator, and this considerably hinders the giving off of heat; these dirt-covered pipes are far from being hygienic—much of the dirt having fallen from the soles of boots—and the unpleasant result is that when the apparatus is brought into full service, the peculiar smell due to heated dirt and dust is always noticeable. It would be very unreasonable to suggest that the caretaker should take up and replace the heavy gratings in an endeavour to clean the pipes occasionally; nor is it likely that this would be satisfactorily done if outside workmen were called in for the task; the dirt would probably be swept from the top of the pipes, and would find a permanent resting-place on the floor of the trench beneath them.

4. So slowly is the heating of churches, of quite moderate size, accomplished by hot water installations having pipes of 3 in. or 4 in. diameter, that in a number of cases that have come to the writer's notice, it is necessary to light the boiler fire on the Friday morning if the building is to be satisfactorily warmed for the service on the following Sunday morning. Considerably

radiation is required with hot water
is required with steam to obtain a
ır result; this, of course means that
space is taken up by the pipes and
ıors when hot water is the circulating
ım.
e advantages connected with the use of
ı for warming buildings of the type
r consideration may be enumerated as
vs :—
It is now possible to erect low-pressure
ı, vapour, or vacuum heating installa-
, and to guarantee completely successful
ts with an entire freedom from noise;
is a matter of the very first importance
church, or any building that is used for
c speaking.
According to one authority, steam at
spheric pressure has the enormous heat
city (calculating from 32 deg. Fahr.) of
.7, B.T.U.s, for every pound of water
orated. It is possible to raise steam
quickly, and it then speedily finds its
to the more distant parts of quite exten-
installations. In the case of the very
st installations having long horizontal
of steam and return mains, a vacuum
p may be installed, thereby ensuring
the steam will reach the most outlying
tors almost immediately.
The fact that when the boiler fire falls
the temperature in a steam-heated
ling may also fall rapidly is no dis-
ntage whatever when the building is
ty after being used, as is the case with
es of assembly.
Less radiating or heat-losing surface is
ired with steam, consequently less room
ken up by pipes and radiators; this is a
t advantage, as it will, in most cases,
nit of radiators being placed under the
lows along the outside walls, the pipes
g run above the floor, and thereby
iating the making of expensive trenches.
may be pointed out that 6½ sq. ft. of
t-losing surface that derives its heat
n low-pressure steam, will give out as
h heat as will 10 ft. of similar surface
derives its heat from hot water.
Churches being rather lofty buildings
members of the congregation often ex-
ence down draughts of cold air during
winter. Radiators placed at floor level
be found to have little warming effect
the air at a greater height than 15 ft.,
to remedy this unsatisfactory state
ffairs, the method adopted is to run one
nore pipes along the walls at a height
ear as possible to that mentioned; it is
possible to run these high-level pipes
hat some feature of the building will
r wholly or partly hide them; here,
n, the smaller pipe that may be used
steam is a decided advantage.
ith installations that have a vacuum
p forming part of the system, it is
ble to heat a building several stories
, with steam or vapour generated at a
ure below that of the atmosphere; con-
this with the pressure to which the
parts of an apparatus in a building
milar height would be subjected, sup-
g that hot water was the heating
um.
would be of considerable assistance in
ection with the heating of churches if,
the architect prepared the plans, he
l allow the consulting heating engineer
ork with him. If this were done, it
t be possible to arrange the seating
mmodation so that some of the radiating
at-losing surface could be placed in the
al part of the church.
conclusion, attention may be directed
e fact that modern steam heating in-
ions, having the hot water type of
or with the steam inlet at the top, and
ntlet for condensation (controlled by a
static steam trap) at the bottom, and
ably at the opposite end, offer a more
ive range of temperature control than
sible with hot water installations; this
ly eliminates one of the former objec-
to heating buildings by steam, but it
onfers very decided advantages.

EXHAUST STEAM AS A HEATING AGENT

By A. W. B.

The successful warming of buildings is not only a progressive industry, it is also a progressive science. A highly qualified heating engineer may be asked to design a heating apparatus, and to guarantee that it will give the temperature necessary for special, and sometimes varying, conditions, with a complete absence of draughts. Nor must he overlook such important matters as smoke abatement and the conservation of fuel. There is one branch of steam heating which has not yet received anything approaching the amount of attention it deserves, and that is the heating of buildings by exhaust steam. As a means of distributing heat, steam is deservedly in high favour, but one of the most economical methods of steam heating—that in which exhaust steam is made use of—has, to a large extent, been overlooked.

Throughout Great Britain there are a very large number of factories, workshops, and other buildings, in which, during the winter months, the workers labour under rather unsatisfactory conditions, in that they are not sufficiently warm, and are consequently, to some extent, discontented and unable to give the highest output of which they would otherwise be capable. In many of these same factories, etc., there is sufficient exhaust steam from the engines to furnish the necessary heat for the warming of the buildings, if this escaping steam were properly controlled and used, instead of being discharged into the atmosphere.

The use of exhaust steam as a heating medium may prove to be economical and profitable in quite a number of ways, to a few of which attention may be directed.

In the first place there is the higher labour output brought about because the operatives work under more agreeable conditions. Next, the exhaust steam, which would otherwise be wasted in the atmosphere, is utilised for warming the buildings, and the condensate is not wasted, but is collected and returned to the boiler at a temperature ranging from 150 deg. to 160 deg. F. Three distinct advantages are thus brought about, these being due to a direct gain in the labour output, and to a considerable saving of water, and consequently of heat units and of fuel.

Thirdly, by the installation of a vacuum pump, it is possible to avoid any back-pressure upon the pistons in the engine cylinders.

Lastly, the increased labour output, and the continuous saving of water and of fuel, will in a short time more than counterbalance the expense incurred in installing the exhaust steam heating installation; indeed, one of the most profitable investments that an employer of labour can make is that of installing an exhaust steam heating apparatus, provided that suitable conditions avail. The cost of installing the apparatus has to be made once only, but the higher labour output, the increased profits, and the saving of fuel, result in financial gains that continue year after year.

Connections and Special Fittings.

Heating by exhaust steam calls for the use of the following special fittings and the necessary connections:—(1) A back-pressure valve; this must be connected to the steam exhaust pipe in such a position that the end of the piping which extends from the outlet side of the valve, has free access to the atmosphere. In most cases where buildings are heated by exhaust steam a vacuum pump is employed, and back-pressure upon the engine pistons is prevented entirely; but even without such a pump, a very light weight upon the back-pressure valve is all that is necessary to ensure perfectly satisfactory heating service, consequently only an exceptionally small amount of extra work is thrown upon the engines. A steam operated vacuum pump may be employed; the supply of steam being obtained from the high pressure main, and the exhaust being discharged into the exhaust steam heating main so that it may assist in the warming of the buildings.

(2) An oil separator; this fitting is necessary because of the oil that is carried by the exhaust steam. On no account must oil be allowed to enter the heating system; if the interior surfaces of the radiators are coated with even a very thin film of oil, their efficiency will be greatly reduced. The oil separator must be connected to the steam exhaust pipe, before the said pipe is joined to the heating main; a *gate* valve should be fixed as near as possible to the *inlet* side of the separator, both of these fittings being so placed that when the gate valve is shut for the purpose of cleaning or repairing the separator, the exhaust steam may pass freely through the back-pressure valve and escape into the atmosphere; Fig. 1 will make this clear. The makers of oil separators will furnish the necessary instructions for fixing; Fig. 2 shows one of these fittings connected to an exhaust steam heating main.

(3) A pressure reducing valve; this must be connected directly between the live steam main and the exhaust steam heating main. A by-pass, with stop valve, must also be connected as shown by Fig. 3. A globe pattern stop valve must be inserted in the live steam main as near as possible to the inlet side of the pressure reducing valve, and a gate pattern stop valve must be connected as near as possible to the opposite (outlet) side. When conditions render it necessary, steam, reduced in pressure, will pass from the pressure reducing valve, through the gate valve, and into the exhaust steam heating system, where it will supply heat to the

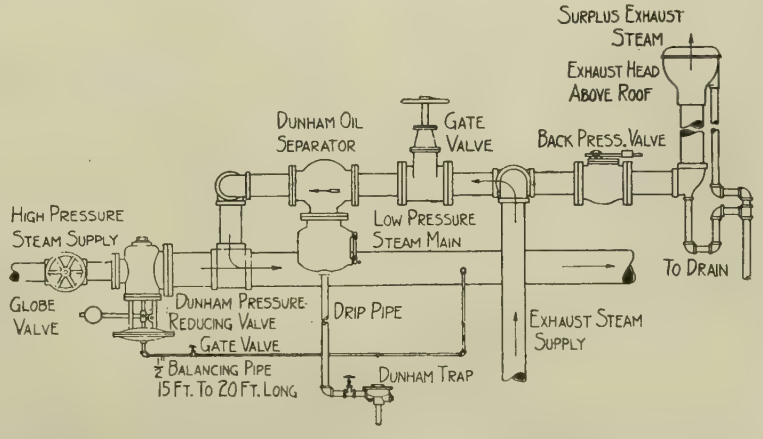


Fig. 1.—Pressure Reducing Valve : Oil separator and back pressure valve connected to exhaust steam heating main.

pipes and radiators. It should be carefully noted that the globe valve and the gate valve are within the by-pass connections: this arrangement makes it possible for live steam to be passed through the by-pass and discharged into the exhaust steam heating main, should it be necessary at any time to close both the large (main) valves in order that the pressure reducing valve may be removed for repairs. When the steam is supplied by a high pressure boiler, a 2-in by-pass will be found sufficient to supply an 8-in. low pressure heating main; a 3-in. by-pass being sufficient in the case of a 10-in. or a 12-in. low pressure main. The size of the by-pass is governed by the pressure carried in the high pressure main, and by the size of the heating main it has to supply.

A safety valve of reliable make should always be connected to the exhaust steam heating main as a safeguard against an excess of pressure accumulating in the heating system should a piece of scale or other foreign matter find a lodgment upon the seating of the pressure reducing valve, and so prevent its closing completely. The safety valve would also afford the necessary relief should too much steam be inadvertently allowed to pass around the by-pass and into the heating system. Attention may be directed to the important fact that the safety valve must be fixed in a position which is clear of all stop valves as indicated by Fig. 3.

The purpose of the pressure reducing valve is to supply steam *automatically* from the high pressure main to the exhaust steam heating main, if at any time the supply of exhaust steam should be wholly or partially cut off or, from any reason, become insufficient to meet the demands of the heating installation.

It would be a mistake to assume that, because a by-pass is advocated, a pressure reducing valve is an appliance that is likely to give frequent trouble, as this will not be the case if one is chosen which is of good design and make. Sometimes steam mains are disconnected for the purpose of making alterations or additions, and if at such times a piece of scale or other solid matter becomes detached and is left in the pipe, it may be carried by the steam into the reducing valve, and eventually find a place of lodgment on one of the seatings. Whenever any foreign matter lodges on the seatings of a pressure reducing valve, that appliance must be taken to pieces before the obstruction can be removed, and at such times the low pressure main may be supplied with steam, if necessary, by means of the by-pass, the safety valve giving warning and relief if at any time the pressure should exceed the normal.

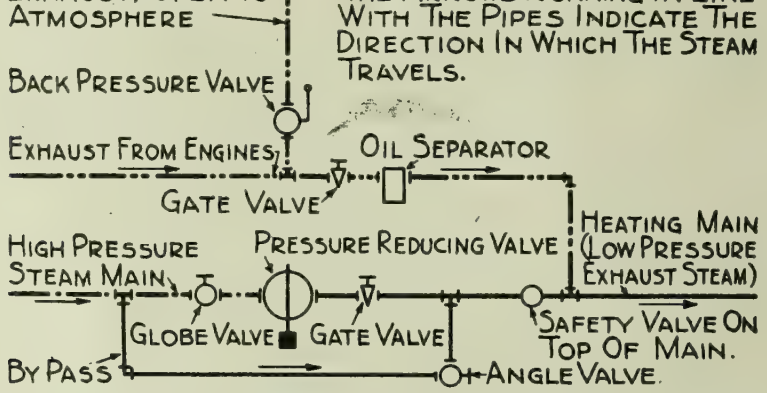


Fig. 3—Heating by Exhaust Steam: Plan showing connection of various fittings, etc.

Principles Governing the Working of a Pressure Reducing Valve.

A pressure reducing valve is a mechanical appliance concerning which there is considerable misconception. Many mechanics who are connected with the heating industry hold the mistaken idea that a pressure reducing valve merely reduces the area of the orifice through which the steam is allowed to pass; if such were the case these special appliances would be quite unnecessary, as the same result could be obtained by inserting in the steam supply main an ordinary stop valve, which could be closed to whatever extent should be considered necessary to achieve a desired result. Another method would be that of reducing the internal diameter of the main to the necessary extent and at the proper point. If either of the foregoing methods were adopted, the reduced area would bring about a great reduction in the quantity of steam that could pass through in a given time, and so long as the end of the piping remained open, and a free outlet was thereby provided, all might be well. But, supposing the piping had a stop valve on the outlet end, what would happen in the course of a few moments, so far as pressure is concern if the valve were closed completely?

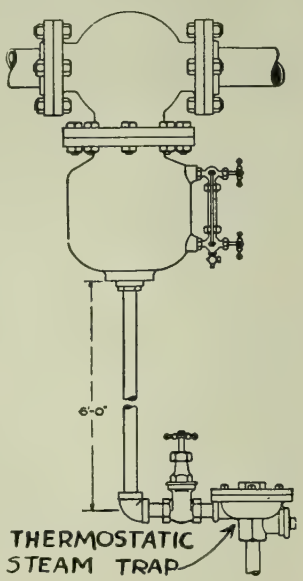


Fig. 2—Oil Separator connected to an exhaust steam heating main.

The sketch Fig. 4 will help to make cl the difference between a reduction in pressure of steam and a reduction in quantity passed through an orifice. In sketch, A represents a 4-in. steam m which is connected directly to the boiler, pressure in which is 100 lb. per square i this being indicated by the gauge E. main A is connected by a ¾-in. pipe another 4-in. main C. On the end of C 1½-in. stop valve H, which, when open to full extent, allows steam to be discha freely, so that a pressure of 10 lb. per sq inch is not exceeded in the main C, as i cated by the pressure gauge F. The re tion in the pressure is brought about cause the reduced quantity of steam w passes from A to C through the ¾-in, necting pipe has a free outlet through open valve H. But what would happen posing the valve were shut down pletely? In the course of a few seconds pressure in C would rise considerably, in a very short time it would be carryi pressure equal to that in the main A. F the foregoing it will be clearly seen tha reduce the opening through which the st may pass does not necessarily mean that pressure is reduced also. Passing a red quantity of steam through a pipe is s thing entirely different from the pressu steam within the pipe when all outlets closed.

Reduction in Pressure—How it is Obtai

Let it be supposed that a pressure ducing valve is set so as to give a pressu 5 lb. per square inch on its outlet (low sure) side; when that pressure is rea the valve cuts off completely the suppl steam from the high pressure main, an long as there is a pressure of 5 lb. square inch on the outlet side, no additi supply of steam can pass through the and enter the heating system.

If the working of the arrangement s by Fig. 5 is studied for a few moments manner in which a pressure reducing does its work will be more clearly u stood. The sketch shows the section o 8-in. high pressure steam main, whi connected by a 3-in. branch to a globe tern stop valve fitted with a long ha Connected to the outlet side of the valve is the 6-in. main of a heating s which is to carry a pressure of 5 lb. square inch only; the pressure in the steam main being 100 lb. per square If a man were stationed at the stop he could, by moving the long handle, the valve and allow steam to pass int 6-in. heating main until the gauge nected therewith registered a pressu 5 lb. per square inch, when, by pushin handle back to its original position, he again close the valve, thereby cutting o supply of steam. When the gauge indi that the pressure in the heating mai fallen slightly, the man would again the valve, once more closing it when a sure of 5 lb. per square inch was registered. This alternate opening closing of the valve would sometimes k man very busy, since the supply of necessary would depend upon the ra with which the radiators lost heat. the pressure gauge were carefully w the lower pressure desired could be factorily maintained in the heating s by opening or closing the stop valve

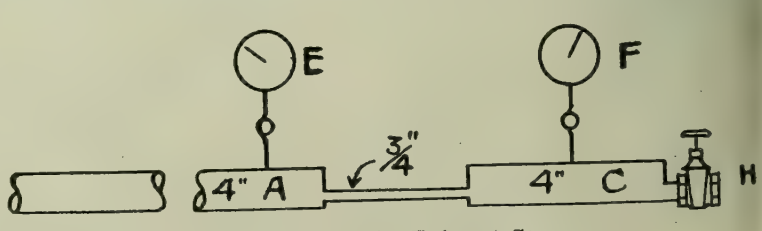


Fig. 4—Heating by Exhaust Steam.

er required. If the stop valve were taken
t, and a pressure reducing valve fixed in
ace thereof, the man would no longer be
cessary, as the pressure reducing valve
uld open and close automatically as the
essure in the heating main fell below, or
creased to, 5 lb. per square inch, conse-
ently the supply of steam from the high
essure main to the heating main would
effectively controlled without human aid.
hen the pressure on the outlet side of a
essure reducing valve reaches that at
ich the valve is set to work, the valve
ses and cuts off the supply of high pres-
re steam, but as soon as the pressure on
e outlet (low pressure) side falls, the
lve opens again, and an additional supply
steam passes through. The valve will
ntinue to open and close in accordance
th the variations of pressure on its outlet
le.

If one or more of the engines which dis-
arge their exhaust steam into the heating
stem are shut down for repairs, thereby
tting off (partly or wholly) the supply of

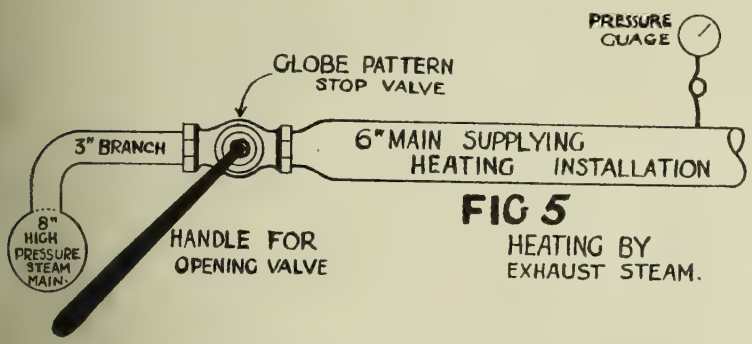


FIG 5
HEATING BY EXHAUST STEAM.

haust steam, the pressure reducing valve
ll automatically allow steam from the high
essure main to pass into the heating
stem so that the deficiency may be made
od.

Pressure reducing valves can be arranged
supply steam to vacuum heating systems.
vacuum heating apparatus is one in which
steam is generated below atmospheric
essure. Heating systems are now erected
which a vacuum is carried in the supply
ins as well as in the return mains. When
nected to heating systems of this type, a
essure reducing valve can be arranged so
t it will supply steam whenever the
uum in the supply mains falls below
nospheric pressure to the extent that has
n decided upon; as soon as the vacuum
been sufficiently reduced the valve will
e, and the supply of steam will be cut off
the time being

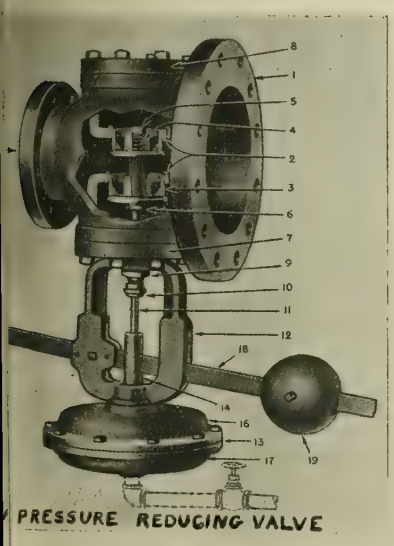


Fig. 6.

ELECTRICITY FOR HEATING AND LIGHTING

The time must come when Electricity will be for everyone, like the waters of the Earth and the winds of Heaven. It must be provided and provided liberally, enabling the people to use it as they wish like the air which they breathe.—ZOLA.

The wealth of epithet and metaphor to which the words "sunshine," "sunny," etc., have given rise in the languages of the world, give an indication of the realisation of the necessity to all forms of life of sunlight. Sunlight enables life: it provides heat, light and energy, without which life cannot go on. Heat and light, however, besides being essential to life, exercise a very great effect on the world's happiness. To study people's faces on a summer's warm day and to compare the cheerfulness and comparative hopefulness found on many faces with the dull inanimation so commonly found in mid-winter, is to realise the value of sunshine. Sluggish faces mean inactive minds, and for this reason, the necessity for adequate and proper heating and lighting in home and office cannot be too greatly emphasised.

Heat may be transmitted from a fire by two methods—radiation or convection. The process of convection is the actual warming of the particles of air, which travel in streams or current through the room; by the method of radiation, however, heat is emitted from the fire, and passes into the room, travelling in straight lines and *without* heating the air through which it passes. Of these two processes, undoubtedly the better is that of radiation. This may be explained by the fact that, as the temperature of the air in a room rises, so does its saturation point—that is, the extent to which it will hold water without condensation taking place—rise accordingly. To satisfy this increasing point of saturation, the heated air absorbs water from any and every source available, including the mucous membrane of the throat and nose, which is left in a dry and parched condition. Such heat gives out no energy, rather does it devitalise or vitiate the atmosphere. It is clear that work that is important—indeed, any work—cannot be accomplished under such conditions, and that a means of heating by radiation is advisable, and electricity is well adapted to this purpose. The progress during recent years of electricity for commercial and domestic use has been very great, and amongst the reasons for this progress may be counted the following:—First, a reasonable price per unit of power; secondly, the quality of the electrical fittings—lamps, radiators, electric cookers, etc., which, in efficiency, beauty and convenience, are irreproachable—and lastly, reliability. These points may well be considered in greater detail.

There has always been an abundant supply of electricity since the early years of its development, due to the immediate recognition of its possibilities. It is, however, to be made clear that there is little likelihood of any considerable lowering of the price of current, which at present compares very favourably with other forms of power, as regards unit cost. The impression that yet greater development and extensions of the field of action will result in a material reduction of the unit cost, is erroneous, since the expense of generating stations, sub-stations, and especially of cables and their laying, is large enough effectually to neutralise any reduction in price that might be expected from the extended use. Any saving in cost must, therefore, come from the other end, that is, in the apparatus in which the current is used, and this, indeed, is what is taking place. Figures that give a comparison of running cost of electrical apparatus with that occasioned by other forms of power, are out of place, but it may be taken that such comparison is not unfavourable.

The third point—that of reliability—is amply proved by the unfailing supply of current that is available wherever the electricity system exists. There are, however, other advantages which are of value, perhaps the most important being the total absence of combustion that prevails in the utilisation of electricity. This constitutes an immense advantage, as it does away with flues, while, in addition, the air of the room is not rarified. We have recently inspected some electric radiators which give off radiant heat and light analogous to sunlight, both in appearance and effect. We speak from experience when we say that these radiators—which are used throughout in a restaurant which we illustrate in this issue—produce a most beneficial and cheering effect almost as though one were walking on a summer's day. Children, always honest in their tastes, bask in its rays, which invigorate, in addition to warming. The radiators render possible the carrying-out in England of the sun-parlour, so popular in America, but unfortunately practically impossible hitherto in this country for reasons which are not deeply hidden. These "sunray" lamps are very definitely medicinal in their effect, but it seems to us that their use should not be looked upon as in the nature of being curative so much as being pleasant. We walk in the sun because we feel happy there and not because our brain has told us that it is time the body drank in ultra-violet rays: it is in the same light that these radiators should be regarded.

This is but one of the many uses to which electricity may be put. It may be used for cooking, refrigeration, cleaning, besides for running plant. Architects and contractors will do well to make intelligent inquiry into its future.

R.I.B.A. Statutory Examinations.

The R.I.B.A. Statutory Examinations for the office of District Surveyor under the London Building Acts, or Building Surveyor under Local Authorities, will be held at the R.I.B.A., London, on October 19, 20 and 21, 1927. Applications for admission to the examinations, accompanied by the fee of £3 3s., must be received at the R.I.B.A. not later than Monday, October 3. Full particulars of the Examinations and application forms can be obtained from the Secretary, R.I.B.A.

Memorial to Warwickshire Freemasons.

A Temple, erected by the Freemasons of the Province of Warwickshire as a memorial to Brethren who fell in the Great War, was opened on Friday last by the Pro. Grand Master, Lord Ampthill. The building provides three self-contained suites of Lodge rooms, and there is a handsome entrance hall and marble staircase. It has been built to the designs of Mr. Rupert Savage, F.R.I.B.A., and Mr. Gilbert Bayes has executed the sculpture on the Portland stone façade.

THE BUILDING TRADE

BUILDERS AND THE LEAD PAINT (PROTECTION AGAINST POISONING) ACT, 1926

Though it is now some nine months since the coming into force of the Lead Paint (Protection against Poisoning) Act, 1926, it is to be feared that a certain number of master-painters and master-builders are yet in ignorance of the requirements of the Act, a supposition only strengthened by the recent convictions and subsequent fining of several decorating and contracting firms in England and Scotland on the grounds of non-compliance with the requirements of the Act. Every person who employs other persons in painting buildings, *whether lead paint is used in the work or not*, will do well to make a careful study of the Act with a view to fulfilling the necessary conditions. The full text of the Act, the Regulation regarding the carrying out of which comes into force on October 1 (to-morrow), was given in the issue of *The Builder* for December 31, 1926.

A report by Sir William Warrender Mackenzie, G.B.E., K.C., to the Home Office on "Draft Regulations for preventing danger from lead paint to persons employed in or in connection with the painting of buildings," has now been issued (price 3d. net) by H.M. Stationery Office, Kingsway, W.C. The following are extracts from the text :—

The disease of lead poisoning is frequently fatal and in its severe form is incapacitating. The chief source of the disease is caused by inhaling dust impregnated with lead. In the painting of buildings, more particularly in house painting, this arises mostly in rubbing down the surface of a lead-painted structure in order to get a fine and smooth surface for re-painting. There is also an element of danger when paint gets into the workman's clothes and is not at once removed; the paint becomes dry, and then is brushed off in the form of dust and is liable to be inhaled. In a less degree there is some risk of lead paint getting into the human system by the operative, who has been in contact with lead paint, eating food with dirty hands, or possibly by absorption through the skin. Regulation 3 (*a*) is framed with the object of eliminating lead dust. It provides that "No painted surface shall be rubbed down or scraped by a dry process." The purpose of this draft Regulation is to place upon the employer the duty of rubbing down a painted surface by a wet process. Hitherto it has not been practicable to rub down wet with ordinary sand paper, as the paper rubs through as soon as it becomes wet. Now, however, a new form of sand paper has been produced in which the paper is water-proof. "Burning off" is not regarded as coming within the terms of Regulation 3. The effect of using a liquid—whether water, spirit or a lubricant—on the painted surface varies according to the nature of that surface. In the case of stone, brick or timber buildings the rubbing down can, generally speaking, be equally effectively done by dry or wet process; but the effect of rubbing down a painted surface of iron or steel work by a wet process is to set up corrosion of the iron or steel, and if oil is used there is a tendency to create a filmy lining on which the new paint will not adhere. It was therefore contended that Regulation 3 (*a*) of the draft Regulations was impracticable in respect to iron and steel surfaces of the nature found in the roofs of railway stations, locomotive sheds, bridges, constructional engineering units, etc. Three classes of employers took exception to the application of a wet process in rubbing down the painted surface of iron and steel work, namely (1) the Railway Companies, (2) the Constructional Engineers, and (3) General Engineers, Shipbuilders and Iron and Steel Manufacturers. The Railway Companies are concerned with iron and steel work in roofs of railway stations and locomotive sheds, bridges, etc.; the Constructional Engineers in girders, columns, roof trusses, etc., for new buildings, and Engineers generally, Shipbuilders and Iron and Steel Manufacturers in maintenance work in their factories, workshops and plants. In his evidence Sir Gerald Bellhouse suggested that an exemption might be introduced in Regulation 3 (*a*), which would exclude the removal of paint from iron and steel by chipping, scraping or brushing with a wire brush, but not rubbing down by sand paper; and expressed the opinion that the health of the worker would not be imperilled by such an amendment. The dust from wire brushing is coarser and less likely to be inhaled than dust arising from rubbing down with dry sand paper. The decision of Sir W. W. Mackenzie upon this point is that—"It appears that when the Regulations now under consideration were originally drafted in 1922 and re-discussed in 1927, the actual position of rubbing down lead-painted surfaces of iron and steel work by dry process was not considered. The evidence adduced at the Inquiry showed the great difficulty, if not impossibility, there was in cleaning and repainting iron and steel construction work in the event of dry rubbing down and scraping being absolutely prohibited. The Geneva Convention excepted from prohibition white lead, etc., where its use was considered necessary for railway stations or industrial establishments by the 'competent authority' after consultation with the employers' and workers' organisations concerned. Although, according to the evidence, there is an element of danger in dry rubbing down of lead-painted iron and steel surfaces with a wire brush under cover, apparently no case of lead poisoning has been directly traced to the operations of rubbing down these surfaces. I think, therefore, at least as a tentative measure, the suggestion made by Sir Gerald Bellhouse should be given effect to, and I recommend that Regulation 3 be amended accordingly." The railway companies did not submit any objections to any of the other Regulations, and did not claim exemption from the Regulations generally with regard to the painting of such buildings as hotels, waiting rooms, etc., or of fencing and railings. Exception was taken on behalf of the Engineering and Allied Employers' National Federation, the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers, and the Shipbuilding Employers' Federation to Regulation 4 (*b*), which provides:—"Five minutes shall be allowed to each such person for washing before each meal time and before leaving work." The main grounds of objection were:—(1) Where maintenance men are regularly employed on painting work it would upset the discipline of the factory if they were to have the right to stop five minutes before the usual stopping time, and the other workmen who have no such right will at once slack off. (2) There is no similar provision in the Vehicle Painting Regulations, and where vehicle painters and maintenance painters are employed in the same factory (as they sometimes are) the proposed Regulation would cause dissatisfaction and unrest. (3) the proposed Regulation will add to the manufacturing cost of the industry. (4) Such a Regulation would be *ultra vires* in that the provision of five minutes is not necessary to prevent danger to persons employed in or in connection with the painting of buildings.

It was contended *contra* that the granting of a period such as five minutes is common throughout the painting industry, and wh painting operatives from the painting indu try are employed in engineering, shipbuildi and iron and steel establishments on paintir work a period of five minutes or other reaso able time is allowed. The decision of S W. W. Mackenzie on this point is:—"T circumstances of the present case are speci and it seems to me best to allow the matt to be dealt by mutual agreement and n by statutory regulation. I, therefore, fi that the case for Regulation 4 (*b*) had n been established and should be omitted fr the Regulations."

It was contended on behalf of the Engine ing and Allied Employers' National Fede tion that machinery, which might be regard as "fixtures," should be excluded from t operation of the Regulations. Mr. Harn submitted that the Bill originally includ "buildings" only, but Parliament extend it to "fixtures," the object being to bri in large machinery which is part of the pr mises, and that to exclude machinery fr the Regulations would tend to defeat t object of the Act. The decision on this po is that "the Regulations should, if possibl avoid questions of legal nicety and difficult but it appears that Parliament by amendme introduced 'fixtures' into the Bill, and would be flying in face of Parliament to fra Regulations excluding machinery from t category of fixtures without cogent reaso and none has been shown." In conclusio Sir W. W. Mackenzie writes:—"Regulatio 1 (*a*) and (*b*) have been recast in order carry out the objects of the Act more effe tively. Several amendments have been ma in some of the Regulations, other than tho already specifically mentioned, mostly of drafting nature. Doubt was expressed as the meaning and effect of 'prescribed' leaf in Regulation 7 (*a*). By virtue of Section of the Interpretation Act, 1889, expressio used in regulations made under an Act Parliament have the same meaning, unle the contrary appears, as in the Act conferri the power to make them (Cf. Reg *v.* Walk (1875), L.R., 10 Q.B., p. 358). The Act 1926 (see Section 8), under which the Reg lations (now under consideration) are mad is to be construed as one with the Factory a Workshop Acts, 1901 to 1920; and und Section 156 (1) of the Factory and Worksh Act, 1901, 'prescribed' means prescribed the time being by the Secretary of Sta 'Prescribed' leaflet in Regulation 7 (means, therefore, a leaflet prescribed by t Secretary of State."

Cotswold Slates for U.S.A.

Over 200,000 Cotswold slates during t past ten months have been packed in cas with Bedford sand, and shipped to New Yo for Lake Michigan, to roof a mansion a other buildings. The casing and packing h been carried through by Mr. W. Cox Ho man, of Stow-on-the-Wold, whose fo slater has for the last six months been on job, superintending the laying. The sla were supplied from the Eyford Hill, Hu mans, and Southdown Quarries.

The Quarrying Industry.

The importation of foreign stone for ro was urged as the cause of lack of orders increasing unemployment in the roadst quarrying industry at the recent meeting London of the Federated Quarry Owners Great Britain. A report was received f the east of Scotland that one quarry closed its stone-crushing plant. At two ot quarries there were large stocks and orders, and dismissals were likely. It stated that in England and Wales the qua ing industry, including chalk, was suffe from foreign importations.

BUILDING CONTRACTS

W. T. CRESWELL, Barrister-at-Law, R.I.B.A., Assoc. (late Fellow) Surveyors' Institution.

Oral Agreements for Building Works.

A goodly number of building works are mmenced without the formality of any reement or contract being previously tered into between the employer and the ilder employed. In some instances which ve come within the writer's experience, ere has not existed even a scrap of paper documents of any kind which might enable e to form an idea of what was originally tended by either or both of the parties. evertheless in most instances it is not diffilt to show that there was in fact an agreent of some sort entered into between them; ther an oral agreement which, however fficult it may be to prove the precise intenns of both parties at the outset, yet neverless may be proved to have existed by rerence to the action and conduct of the pars prior to, and during the continuation the building work. Proof is more easily tablished if some sort of documents can be rought to light and linked together to show e intentions as, for instance, a written nder referring to a written specification or rawing, or a written acceptance of the nder if the essentials to a contract are resent.

Unless, however, the building contract carefully written out and meticulously gned, disputes almost invariably arise as what was intended and included in the ntract. There is a special likelihood of uestions as to the right to payments for extra" works, and as to what is inuded in the term "build" and the term complete."

At such a juncture an architect or surveyor often called on by the employer to adjust atters, but although a builder may be leased to accept this course as a ready means a settlement, he is not bound to recognise he architect's or surveyor's decision as final nd binding.

It is true that the employer has an undisuted right to vary the terms of the agreent during the course of the work accordg to his wishes, but such variation may inolve "revolution," or even a breach of the riginal agreement if not carefully provided or by the contract in writing. In general contract can only be varied, altered, or reinded by both the parties thereto.

Since what is fixed on the land remains the roperty of the employer, or rather that of the wner of the land, if the employer refuses to ay what is reasonably due to the builder, e latter is compelled (if he determines to cover) to seek redress in the Court, when hat is reasonably due will be awarded him. However, the differences arising between mployers and builders are in most instances ore conveniently determined by arbitration, hether the agreement be oral or written. he refusal of the employer to pay the builder ything on account of work done in the sence of any conditions as to interim yments does not entitle the builder to leave work before complete, unless definitely structed by the employer he must first mplete the work before he can sue for each of the contract. This still applies en if there *is* an agreement and that also writing for payment by instalments and employer yet fails to pay promptly. Such lure is not a lawful excuse for non-performe or abandonment of the work, unless *mpt* payment is an express condition of contract. It must further be proved that employer's delay in paying is unjustiable. The builder must be able to show he Court that he has at all times been ing to perform, and that he has, in fact, estly performed his part of the contract so far as he has not been prevented by the ployer from doing so. Therefore in order put himself in the best possible position stablish in Court his claim for what is due him (and damages arising therefrom) he uld complete the work first. If the emer prevents him from doing so, as for instance by employing another builder to complete and refusing to pay, his conduct may be regarded by the Court as a recession of the contract; and as evidence of his intention to abandon, or an incapacity to perform his part of the contract. In the case of a lump sum or entire contract, the builder would be entitled to claim the whole price for the work as a liquidated demand.

The final word is, building work should not be begun until a written contract is entered into between the parties.

DR. BARNARDO'S HOME

Building Trade Appeal.

We have much pleasure in publishing, at the request of Mr. Frederick Higgs, and with the grateful thanks of the whole Committee, the following list of subscriptions received since the date of our last list published on May 13th, 1927, in support of the building trade effort to provide additional buildings to celebrate the Diamond Jubilee of Dr. Barnardo's Homes :—

	£	s.	d.
Amount previously acknowledged ..	605	17	0
The London Brick Co. & Forders, Ltd. ..	50	0	0
Ferguson, G. & Son, Ltd.	25	0	0
Neal, H., Ltd.	25	0	0
Martin Van Straaten & Co...	20	0	0
Higgs, F. & H. F., Ltd. (Joint Collection)..	14	7	0
Lawton, A. (collected per)	13	5	0
Stewart, J. & W., Ltd.	11	14	4
Cement Marketing Co., Ltd.	10	10	0
Grace & Marsh, Ltd...	10	10	0
Prestige & Co., Ltd...	10	10	0
Nibloc Syndicate	10	0	0
Yates, W. T.	10	0	0
Costin, F. & C.	5	5	0
Cakebread Robey & Co., Ltd.	5	5	0
Champion, A. W., & Sons	5	5	0
Edser & Brown, Ltd.	5	5	0
Ingram, F. J. C.	5	5	0
Minute Estate Office	5	5	0
Mullen & Lumsden	5	5	0
Pratt, E.D.	5	5	0
Stevens, T., Ltd.	5	5	0
Whitehead, F. W.	5	5	0
Yates, E. C.	5	5	0
Carshalton Ex-Service Men's Prov. Society	5	0	0
Fairhead & Sons, Ltd.	5	0	0
Galbraith Bros.	5	0	0
Montgomery, J.:	5	0	0

£4 4 0.—Lyne, A., & Sons.

£3 3 0.—Cole, Thos.; King, A. J.; Monk, Albert; Miskin C.; Robinson, A. F., & Co.; Smith, E. H.; Smith, Jas., & Sons.

£2 10 0.—Compton Bros.

£2 2 0.—Andrews, W., & Sons; Bridge & Co; Betts, Slade; Brand, P. E., Ltd.; Cawley & Son; Crossley, T., & Sons; Day, C. F.; Day, G.; Dean & Co.; Everitt & Son, Ltd.; Faulkner, Walter; Fuller & Griffin; Gibson, C. H., Ltd.; Greenwood, G., & Sons; Harrison, J. & Co.; Hammond & Hussey; Harrison & Co.; Hill & Gurr; Hurst, Mr. (Trollope & Colls); Kinnaird, H.; Rutter, T., & Son; Truett & Steel, Ltd.; Vickers, E. A., & Son; Ward, F., & Sons.

£2 0 0.—Moreton, F. J., & Sons.

£1 11 6.—Wade, Archer & Co.

£1 2 9.—Miskin, C., & Son.

£1 1 0.—Attwood, C. F., Ltd.; Baker & Sons; Bull & Esdale; Bragg, H., & Sons, Ltd.; Coombs, A. W.; Christman, E.; Curtis, F. N.; Elliman, J., & Sons; Efficient Transport Co.; Furness, R., & Co., Ltd.; Fuller, F., & Sons; Gurney Bros.; Green, Geo.; Harding, H. D.; Hood Marshall, Ltd.; Higgins, P. H.; Hewett, R., Ltd.; Hyam, J., & Sons; Hunchcliffe Bros.; Harris, N., & Sons; Hawkes, H. P.; Ingram, G. W. S.; Johnson, A. D.; Johns Bros.; Kemp, D. H., & Co.; King, A.; King, W. A., & Co.; Kidd, J.; Little, F. D.; Monckton, H. & Sons; Nunn, C. H. S., Ltd.; Norman, H. W.; Oldby, A., & Sons; Oldman, F. J., & Sons; Peddle, E., & Son, Ltd.; Pady, E.; Peacock, A. E.; Roberts, T. R., & Co; Randall, T.; Rice & Son; Reynolds & Nicholls; Richardson, A. W. T.; Stratton, F. W.; Shurmur, Wm., & Sons, Ltd. Short, E. J.; Sanderson, A., & Sons, Ltd.; Stevens, S. E., & Sons; Smith & Owen; Sheffield, B. W.; Somerford, H., & Son, Ltd.; Sweeting, R., & Son; Smith, E.; Simpson, A. F.; Shapcott, A.; Sanders, A., Ltd.; Taylor, A. G.; Woodham, W.; Willson, W; & Co.; White, F.

£1.—Avis, C. E.; Black, A., & Sons; Coulter, Geo. & Co.; Combes, E.; Lynn, W. F., & Co; Malpress & Co.; Munn, F.; Simmonds, F. A.; Thornhill Joinery & Saw Mills, Ltd.; Weeks, G., & Sons.

10s. 6d.—Almond Herbert; Andrews & Andrews; Brown, T., & Sons; Butler, T.; Bourne, R. W., & Sons; Crossley, H.; Cross, L. M.; Groves & Sons; Horswill H. C., Ltd.; Knighton, H. G.; King & Stannard; Pead, J. W., & Sons; Podger, A.E., & Sons; Swinden & Co.; Treasure, H. T. S.; Weatherill, S. O.

10s.—Antill, S.; Athey, S.; Blaxhill Bros.; Boswell, C. D.; Baughan, T.; Boughton, T.; Bevan, G.; Elgar, Chas., & Sons; Gasson, L.; Goad, A. V.; Glendinning, W. M.; Harman, H.; Hawkes, J.; Lawrence, F. & Sons; Marsh & Sons; Northcott Bros.; National Wallpaper Co.; Nash, E. A.; Palmer, W.; Pearce Bros.; Sawyer, E, & Co.; Silk & Son; Spender, A. C.

5s.—Cole, E. C.; Combes, A.; Clark, P. S.; Crosby Harry; Fowler, Gore & Co.; Field, W. B.; Humphries, S.; Harding & Marks; Hosling, C. S., & Son; Laird, J.; Oldman, A. W.; Pratt, C. P.; Shaw, S.; Smith, Thos.; Tottingham, F. W.; Thrower, H.

2s. 6d.—Bangs & Co.; Hudson & Co.

Total, **£1,074 7s. 7d.**

Our apologies are due for the omission in the last list of the name of the Limmer and Trinidad Lake Asphalte Company, who executed the asphalte work at the Acacia Road headquarters, free of charge.

NEW BUILDINGS IN LONDON

Addiscombe.—HOUSES.—Sixty-four houses are to be erected at Nursery Close and Nursery-avenue, Croydon, by Mr. P. Richardson, of 136, Addiscombe-road.

Canning Town.—STATION.—The reconstruction of the old Thames Ironworks, Canning Town, into a modern shipping station, has now commenced. The directors of S. Instone and Co., Ltd., have leased the site from the L. and N.E.R. Co., and are having extensive alterations and additions made.

Chelsea.—ENLARGEMENT.—The Kensington Borough Council has received a communication from the Managers of the Oratory Central (R.C.) School, Stewart's-grove, Chelsea, forwarding a formal notification of their intention to enlarge the school so as to provide additional accommodation for about 160 children.

Coulsdon. — HOUSES. — Messrs. J. H. Thompson and Sons, Ltd., of Grimsby, are to erect 50 houses in Westleigh-avenue, Coulsdon, for the Coulsdon and Purley Urban District Council. The houses are to cost £21,979.

Croydon.—HOUSES.—Messrs. Thomas & Son, of Bramley-avenue, Coulsdon, are to build 44 houses in Biggin Wood-road, Croydon.

Croydon.—SCHOOL.—Messrs. G. E. Everitt & Sons, Ltd., of Croydon, have secured the contract for the erection of Long-lane school for the local Council. The price for the tender is £13,013.

Croydon. — EXTENSIONS. — The Croydon County Borough has approved the estimate of the Borough Engineer to erect extensions to the Central Library. Tenders are to be invited, and application is to be made to the Ministry of Health for sanction to borrow £18,000, which is the estimated cost of the work.

Hammersmith. — EXTENSION. — Work has started on the extension of Cadby Hall, W., the premises of Messrs. J. Lyons and Co. The site of the new building is in Blythe-road. A large block of premises is to be demolished. Most of the work is being carried out by Messrs. Lyons' own building departments

Kensington.—REBUILDING.—The Kensington Borough Council are proposing to rebuild and enlarge the Central Library in Kensington High-street, and also extend the Town Hall.

Lambeth.—BUILDING.—A new building is to be erected on the north side of Cleaver-street, Lambeth, for H.M. Office of Works. The Lambeth Council has passed the plans.

Lewisham.—HOUSES.—Mr. J. G. Stephenson has submitted plans to the local Council for a further 99 houses on the Downham estate, for the London County Council.

Shepherd's Bush.—EXTENSIONS.—Detailed plans are now being drawn up for the Board of Trade to provide for the alterations and extensions which are to be carried out in the various exhibition halls at the White City.

Shepherd's Bush. — EXCHANGE. — H.M. Office of Works are inviting tenders for the erection of a telephone exchange at Shepherd's Bush, W.12.

Stoke Newington. — BATHS. — The Stoke Newington Borough Council has decided to acquire a site at the corner of Clissold-road and Church-street for a new swimming bath, and not the site in Albion-road. Though the site has been changed, the scheme remains unaltered

Thornton Heath.—CHURCH.—The Vicar of St. Paul's, Thornton Heath, has received the Croydon T.C.'s permission to utilise a site at the corner of Green-lane and St. Oswald's-road for the purpose of the erection of a church and parish hall.

Thornton Heath.—BATHS.—The Croydon Council has decided to proceed with the erection of the Thornton Heath Baths. The Borough Engineer is to prepare the plans and estimates.

RATES OF WAGES IN THE BUILDING TRADE

[Every endeavour is made to ensure accuracy but we cannot be responsible for errors.]

	Masons	Brick-layers.	Car-penters Joiners	Plas-terers.	Slaters.	Plum-bers.	Pain-ters.	Lab-ourers.
Aberdare	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Accrington	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Alfreton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Alnwick	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Altrincham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Ashford (Kent)	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Ashington	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Ashton-under-Lyne	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Aylesbury	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Aylsham	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Banbury	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Barnsley	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Barnstaple	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Barrow-in-Furness	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Barry	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Basingstoke	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Bath	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Bedford	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Berwick	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Bexhill	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Birkenhead	1/10	1/10	1/10	1/11	1/10	1/10	1/9½	1/4½
Birmingham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bishop Auckland	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Blackburn	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Blackpool	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bolton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bournemouth	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Bradford	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bradford-on-Avon	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/3½	1/0½
Braintree	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Brentwood	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Bridgwater	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Bridlington	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2⅝
Brighton	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1⅝
Bristol	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bromsgrove	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Bromyard	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0½
Bungay	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11⅝
Burnley	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Burton-on-Trent	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bury	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Buxton	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Cambridge	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1⅝
Canterbury	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Cardiff	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Carlisle	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Chatham	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Chelmsford	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Cheltenham	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Chester	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Chesterfield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Chorley	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Cirencester	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/1
Clacton	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Colchester	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Coventry	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Cranbrook	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11¾
Crewe	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Cromer	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Darlington	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Deal	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Denbigh	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Derby	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Devizes	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/3½	1/0½
Dewsbury	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Doncaster	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Dorchester	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/3½	1/0½
Dorking	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1¼
Dovercourt	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Driffield	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Droitwich	1/6½	1/6½	1/5½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Dudley	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2⅝
Durham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Eastbourne	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
E. Glam. (Mon. Val.)	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Ely	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Exeter	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/6	1/2½
Exmouth	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Fakenham	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Felixstowe	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Folkestone	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Frome	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Glossop	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/2¼
Gloucester	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/5½	1/2
Godalming	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Goole	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Gosport	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1⅝
Grantham	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Great Yarmouth	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Grimsby	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Guildford	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1¼
Halifax	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Harpenden	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1¼
Harrogate	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Hartlepools	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Harwich	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Hastings	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Hatfield	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Hednesford	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Hereford	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/5	1/1⅝
Herne Bay	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Hertford	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1¼
Hitchin	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Hoddesdon	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Holt	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11⅝
Huddersfield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Hull	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Hunstanton	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Huntingdon	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Isle of Wight	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0½
Ipswich	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Keighley	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Kettering	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Kidderminster	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
King's Lynn	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Lancaster	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Leamington Spa	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Leeds	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	
Leicester	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	
Leighton Buzzard	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	
Lichfield	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	
Lincoln	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	
Littlehampton	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	
Liverpool	1/10	1/10	1/10	1/11	1/10	1/10	1/9½	
Llandudno	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	
Llanelly	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	
London:								
12 m. radius	1/9½	1/9½	1/9½	1/9½	1/9½	1/9½	1/8⅝	
12–15 m. radius	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/8	
Loughborough	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	
Lowestoft	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	
Luton	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	
Macclesfield	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	
Maidstone	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	
Malvern	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	
Manchester	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	
Mansfield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	
Margate	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	
Market Harb'rough	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	
Matlock	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	
Melton Constable	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	
Melton Mowbray	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	
Merthyr Tydfil	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	
Middlesbrough	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	
Newark	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	
Newbury	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	
Newcastle-on-Tyne	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	
Newcastle-ur-Lyme	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	
New Forest	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	
Newmarket	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	
Newport, Mon.	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	
Northampton	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	
Norwich	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	
Nottingham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	
Nuneaton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	
Oakham	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	
Oldham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	
Oxford	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	
Paignton	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	
Peterborough	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	
Plymouth	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/7	
Pontypridd	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	
Portsmouth	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	
Preston	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	
Ramsgate	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	
Reading	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	
Redcar	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	
Redditch	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	
Reigate	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	
Retford	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	
Ripon	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	
Rochdale	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	
Rochester	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	
Rugby	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	
Saffron Walden	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	
St. Albans	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	
St. Helens	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	
Sawbridgeworth	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	
Saxmundham	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	
Scarborough	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	
Sevenoaks	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	
Sheffield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	
Shrewsbury	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	
Sittingbourne	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	
Southampton	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	
Southend-on-Sea	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	
Southport	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	
South Shields	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	
Stevenage	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	
Stockport	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	
Stockton-on-Tees	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	
Stoke-on-Trent	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	
Stourbridge	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	
Stourport	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	
Stowmarket	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	
Stratford-on-Avon	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	
Stroud	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	
Sunderland	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	
Swaffham	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	
Swansea	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	
Swindon	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	
Tamworth	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	
Taunton	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	
Thetford	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	
Torquay	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	
Totnes	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	
Trowbridge	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	
Tunbridge Wells	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	
Uttoxeter	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	
Wakefield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	
Walsall	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	
Wallsend	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	
Warminster	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	
Warrington	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	
Warwick	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	
Wells (Norfolk)	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	
Welwyn. Gar. City	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	
West Bromwich	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	
Weston-sup.-Mare	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	
Weymouth	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	
Whitby	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	
Wigan	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	
Winchester	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	
Windsor	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	
Wisbech	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	
Wolverhampton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	
Woodbridge	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	
Worcester	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	
Worksop	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	
Worthing	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	
Wrexham	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	
Wroxham	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	
Wymondham	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	
York	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	

(For rates of wages in the Building Trade in Scotland see page 522.)

CONTRACTS, COMPETITIONS, &c.

ome contracts still open, but not included in this List, see previous issues Those with an asterisk ertised in this number. Certain conditions beyond those given in the following information are l in some cases, such as that advertisers do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender; air wages clause shall be observed, that no allowance will be made for tenders; and that deposits rned on receipt of a bona-fide tender unless stated to the contrary.

late given at the commencement of each paragraph is the latest date when the tender, or the names of those to submit tenders, may be sent in; the name and address at the end is the person from whom or place uantities, forms of tender, &c., may be obtained.

wing is a list of abbreviations:—Borough Surveyor, B.S.; Borough Engineer, B.E.; District Surveyor, lerk, C.; Town Clerk, T.C.; County Engineer, C.E.; County Surveyor, C.S.; County Architect, C.A.; or, S.; Engineer, E.; Borough Architect, B.A.; Architect, A.

DING, PAINTING, ELECTRIC LIGHTING, HEATING, ETC.

3.—**Acton.**—PAINTING.—For work at public Salisbury-st.: (1) painting and repairs to ; and (2) repairs to roof of second-class g bath, for T.C. B.E. Dep. £1 1s.

3.—**Bedwas and Machen.**—20 non-parlour type on Bryn-y-fran site, Trethomas, Mon., and tion of the necessary road and sewers for U.D.C. eyshon, A.

3. — **Bury St. Edmund's.** — COTTAGES. — locks of cottages, comprising 10 houses, in e-rd., for T.C. R. H. Beaumont, B.S. Dep.

. 3. — **Devonport.** — HOUSES, ROADS and WORK.—Erection of 134 houses and the out of streets and sewer works in connection h at St. Budeaux, near Plymouth, for the rt Dockyard Employees' Housing Associa- d. J. Hammick, L.R.I.B.A., 7, Cornwall-st., h. Dep. £1. (Cheque payable to the Secre- avenport Dockyard Employees' Housing ion. Ltd.)

3.—**Inverurie.**—BUNGALOW.—At Manar, In- D. Matheson, F.R.I.B.A., architect, Ding-

3.—**Kent.**—SCHOOL.—Erection of a new school at Queenborough, for the Kent Educa- mittee. County architect (W. H. Robinson, A., Room 69, Sessions House, Maidstone. 2s. in the form of a cheque payable to the Kent on Committee, and crossed "National Pro- Bank, Ltd."

—**Liverpool.**—PAINTING.—External at Liver- titute, Mount-st., for T.C. Land Steward and

3.—**Meriden.**—HOUSES.—10 parlour and 10 our at Berkswell; four parlour and four non- at Marston-Green; two parlour and two non- Over Whitacre, for R.D.C. H. Pickering, S. 2s.

—**Sleaford.**—FENCING.—Provision and erec- n iron fence along the frontage of the Wilsford site, for R.D.C. E. H. Sills, L.R.I.B.A.

3.—**Sunbury-on-Thames.**—PAINTING.—Also ering and small repairing at 12 houses in .. and 26 houses in Allen-rd., for U.D.C. hing, C.

—**Thornhill.**—PAINTING.—Interior of Thorn- s, Working Men's Club. Secretary.

. — **Birmingham.** — IMPROVEMENTS. — For zzo flooring, and (b) plastering, at Erdington RB.G. C. P. Beech, C., Union Offices. Dep. £2 2s.

. — **Bradford.** — HOUSES. — 366 houses on scheme No. 6, Eccleshill, for T.C. City A.

. — **Brentwood.** — CONVERSION. — Of certain at sewage works, Nag's Head-lane, into a or Brentwood and Billericay Joint Sewage ommittee. G. A. Joslin, architect, 22, High- . £1.

4. — **Cambridge.** — WORKSHOPS AND ADDI- Erection of, to staff's rooms at the Cambridge ary High school for boys. County Architect, Hall, Cambridge.

4.—**Cheltenham.**—DECORATION.—Interior of a housing estate for T.C. B.E.

ER 4.—**Dartford.**—PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.— of, for the Dartford U.D.C. J. James Hurtley, the Council, Council Offices, Dartford. Dep.

.—**Forgue.**—EXTENSION.—New latrines and of playground in Largue school, Forgue, deenshire R.C. W. L. Duncan, architect,

. — **Ireland.** — SCHOOLS. — At Cockill (St. Tirconaill; Sladran (St. Oran's), Tirconaill; enagh (St. Patrick's), Tirconaill; Bunaninver, l. for Commssioners of Public Works. T. secretary, Office of Works, Dublin. Dep.

. — **Leeds.** — SHEDS. — Steam wagon sheds room, etc., at Pottery Field depot, Jack-lane, Jones & Stocks, architects, 56 Prudential- . Dep. £1.

4.—**Liverpool.**—NEW ABATTOIR.—General contract, for the Corporation of Liverpool. eward and Surveyor, Municipal Buildings,

4. — **London.** — INTERNAL PAINTING, , ETC.—At Cornwall House, Stamford-st., the Commissioners of His Majesty's Office of Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, Dep. £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the Com- s).

. — **Newtown.** — ALTERATIONS. — Also and improvements at Poor Law Institution, for B.G. A. S. Hill, architect, Severn-sq. s.

. — **Prestwich.** — HOUSES. — Nine "A 2" k houses on Flashfield estate, for U.D.C. ercy, architect and surveyor. Dep. £1 1s.

— **Prestwich.** — HOUSES. — Ten "B" type, ype and 20 "A 2" type brick houses on state, for U.D.C. M. A. Piercy, architect yor. Dep. £2 2s.

— **Whimple.** — ADDITIONS. — Also altera- repairs, etc., at Council school, for Devon A., 97, Heavitree-rd., Exeter.

— **Carshalton.** — ELECTRIC LIGHTING. — Alterations to electric lighting installation at Queen Mary's Hospital, for M.A.B. T. Cooper, Engineer-in-Chief, Office of Board, Victoria-embankment, E.C.4. Dep. £1 1s.

OCT. 5.—**Drim Island.**—ENLARGING.—Drim Island National School, Co. Galway, for Commissioner of Public Works. T. Cassedy, Secretary, Office of Public Works, Dublin. Dep. £1.

OCT. 5.—**Herne Bay.**—ALTERATIONS.—Also additions to existing hot-water supply apparatus at St. Anne's Home, for M.A.B. Chief Engineer Offices of the Board, Victoria-embankment, E.C.4. Dep. £1.

OCT. 5. — **London.** — ALTERATIONS AND CONVERSIONS. — 1, erection of verandah and balcony and internal alterations at Highwood hospital for children, Brentwood, Essex; 2, conversion of existing building into staff bungalow at Brook fever hospital, Shooters Hill, S.E. 18, for the Metropolitan Asylums Board. Office of the Board, Victoria Embankment, E.C. 4. Dep. £1 in respect of each work.

OCT. 5. — **London.** — EXTERNAL PAINTING. — At the Natural History Museum, Cromwell Road, S.W., for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Office of Works, Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the Commissioners.)

OCT. 5. — **Neath.** — HOUSES. — 50 parlour type, with sewers and road works, on Brynhyfryd-rd., site, for T.C. H. Alex. Clarke, B.E. Dep. £3 3s.

OCT. 5.— **Tottington.** — CONVERSION. — Of closet conversion for U.D.C. Sanitary Inspector.

OCT. 6.—**Dublin.**—RECONSTRUCTION WORK.—At Land Registry, for Commissioners of Public Works. T. Cassedy, secretary, Office of Public Works. Dep. £1.

OCT. 6.—**Dublin.**—LODGE.—For resident pupils at Botanic Gardens for Commissioners of Public Works. T. Cassedy, secretary, Office of Public Works. Dep. £1.

OCT. 6. — **Grimsby.**—ADAPTATION OF PREMISES.— In Cleethorpe-rd., Grimsby, to form an Employment Exchange, for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Office of Works, Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the Commissioners.)

✱OCT. 6. — **London.** — CLEANING, REPAIRING, PAINTING, ETC., to exterior of Guardians' Offices, 283, Tooley-st., London, S.E.1., Parish of Bermondsey. Henry H. Reeve, Clerk, at above offices, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 12 noon, from Oct. 3 to 6. Dep. £5 Bank of England Note.

OCT. 6. — **Manchester.** — ELECTRIC LIGHTING. — Installation at Victoria-av., Municipal school, Blackley, for E.C. P. M. Heath, T.C. Dep. £1 1s.

OCT. 6.—**Warrington.**—HOUSES.—98, on Bewsey estate, for T.C. A. M. Ker, B.E. and S. Dep. £2 2s.

OCT. 6. — **West Ham.** — LODGE. — Porter's lodge at Children's sanatorium, Langdon Hill, Essex, for C.B. B.E. Dep. £1.

OCT 7.—**Acton.** — PAVILION. — Erection of, at the North Acton Playing Fields for the Acton Town Council. Borough Engineer, Municipal Offices, Acton, W.3. Dep. £1 1s., made payable to the Borough Treasurer.

OCT. 7. — **Croydon.** — RECONSTRUCTION. — Also re-decoration of portion of Old Headquarters' Building at the Barracks, Mitcham-rd., for Territorial Army Association. Jarvis & Richards, A.F.R.I.B.A., 60, Tufton-st., S.W.1. Dep. £2 2s.

OCT. 7.—**Godalming.** — TELEPHONE EXCHANGE.— Erection and completion of, at Godalming for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Office of Works. Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the Commissioners.)

OCT. 7. — **Gravesend.** — NEW OUT-PATIENTS' BLOCK.—Erection and completion of to the hospital in Stuart-rd., Gravesend, for the Committee of Management. The Secretary, Gravesend and North Kent Hospital, Gravesend. Dep. £2 2s.

OCT. 7.—**Liverpool.**— EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE.— Erection of, at Liverpool for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Office of Works, Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the Commissioners.)

OCT. 7.— **Pendleton.** — PLASTERING, etc.— Execution of the work of plastering, etc., of Pavilions A, B, C, E, F, G, H, and part of D, of the Salford Union Infirmary, Stott-lane, Pendleton, for the Salford Board of Guardians. E. H. Inchley, Clerk, Poor Law Offices, Eccles New-rd., Salford.

✱OCT. 7. — **Stoke-on-Trent.** — HOUSES. —Erection of 198 on the Stoke Lodge site, Trent Vale, Stoke-on-Trent, for the Sutton Dwelling Trust. Contractors may tender for the whole or portion of the number (but not less than 20 houses). A. R. Scrivener, architect, etc., Howard-pl., Hanley, Stoke-on-Trent. Dep. £2 2s.

OCT. 8. — **Gunthorpe.** — DEMOLITION. — Of existing Gunthorpe Toll bridge, for Notts C.C. J. Cracroft Haller, C.S. Dep. £2.

✱OCT. 8. — **Rochford.** — HOUSES. — Erection of 24 non-parlour type houses in the parish of Eastwood, and 20 non-parlour type in the parish of Thundersley, for the Rochford Rural District Council. A. C. Madge, Surveyor to the Council, at his office, Rayleigh, Essex. Dep. £1 1s. for each scheme.

OCT. 8.—**Spilsby.**—ADDITIONS. To Council Offices, Boston-rd., for R.D.C. J. E. Bolt, S.

OCT. 8.—**Westwell.** — PAINTING. — 72 lengths of 9 ft. iron fence and five gates with two coats black varnish at Westwell Cemetery, for P.C. J. Hopkins, C.

OCT. 10. — **Bristol.** — ELECTRIC LIGHTING. — Of two three-floor transit sheds and of two large silo granaries, at Royal Edward Dock, Avonmouth, for Port Authority. T. A. Peace, Chief Engineer.

OCT. 10. — **Dublin.** — ELECTRIC LIGHTING. — At Pro-Cathedral, Marlborough-st. J. P. Tierney & Co., consulting engineers, 44, Kildare-st.

OCT. 10. — **Erith.** — BRICK AND CONCRETE WORK.—Construction in brickwork and concrete of foundation piers for overhead sludge tanks at the L.C.C.'s Southern Outfall works at Crossness, in the Urban District of Erith. Chief Engineer of the Council, Old County Hall, Spring-gardens, S.W.1. Dep. £2, by cheque or draft to the order of the L.C.C.

OCT. 10.— **Cavan.** — ELECTRIC WIRING.—In Courthouse, for C.C. P. O'Reilly, secretary.

OCT. 10.—**Maidstone.**—NEW SCHOOL BUILDINGS.— Erection of, at Maidstone (Kent) for the Maidstone Grammar School for Boys, for the Kent Education Committee. County Education Architect (Mr. W. H. Robinson, F.R.I.B.A.), Room 69, Sessions House, Maidstone. Dep. £2 2s., payable to the Kent Education Committee and crossed "National Provincial Bank, Ltd."

OCT. 11. — **Belfast.** — PAINTING. — At the infectious diseases hospital, Purdysburn, for C.B. S.

OCT. 11. — **Bootle.** — HOUSES. — 102 in Sefton-rd., Monfa-rd., Menai-rd., and Fernhill-rd., for C.B. B.E. and S. Dep. £2 2s.

OCT. 11. — **Camblesforth.** — ADDITIONS. — Also alterations at Camblesforth Council school, for West Riding E.C. Education Department, County Hall, Wakefield.

OCT. 11. — **Croydon.** — DOMESTIC BUILDINGS AND FLATS. — Erection and completion of two blocks of domestic buildings, each containing 12 self-contained flats, upon a site situate at the rear of late Nos. 14 to 26, Upper Coombe-st., for the County Borough Council of Croydon. Borough Engineer, Town Hall, Croydon. Dep. £3 3s.

OCTOBER 11.—**Dundee.**—HEATING.—Installation at new secondary school, Perth-rd., for E.C. Thomas & Wilkie, F.R.I.B.A., 21, South Tay-st.

✱OCT. 11. — **London.** — INTERNAL PAINTING and CLEANING WORK at Adastral House, Kingsway, for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Office of Works, Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the Commissioners.)

OCT. 11.—**Teddington.**— PAINTING. — External and internal at National Physical Laboratory, Teddington, for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Office of Works. Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the Commissioners.)

OCT. 11. — **West Riding.** — INSTALLATION. — Of, and providing and fixing a low pressure hot water at: (1) Havercroft-w.-Cold Hiendley New school; (2) Hemsworth Four Lane Ends New school, for E.C. Education Department, County Hall, Wakefield.

OCT. 12. — **Crewe.** — EXTENSIONS. — Certain extensions at the Brierley-st. schools, consisting of the erection of two new class rooms, etc., for the Borough of Crewe Education Committee. E. G. Timbrell, F.I.A.A., etc., Borough Architect, Municipal-buildings, Crewe.

OCT. 13. — **Stockport.** — CONVENIENCE. — In Fair ground, Great Portwood-st., for C.B. H. Hamer, B.S.

OCT. 13. — **Whiston.** — ADDITIONS. — Also alterations to Council offices and depot, Delph-lane, for R.D.C. W. Ellis, architect, 9, Hardshaw-st., St. Helens. Dep. £1 1s.

OCT. 14. — **Farnham.** — FENCING. — Provision and erection of boundary and garden fences and gates upon East-st., Hale, and Badshot Lea housing sites, for U.D.C. R. M. Sargent, Building Inspector.

✱OCT. 14.—**Kenilworth.**—ALTERATION and EXTENSION to Kenilworth Post Office, for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Office of Works. Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the Commissioners.)

✱OCT. 14.—**London.**—Cleaning marble and stone surfaces, etc., at Victoria and Albert Museum, for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Office of Works, Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W. Dep. £1 1. (Cheques payable to the Commissioners.)

OCT. 14. — **Wick.** — POLICE STATION. — At Wick, near Bristol, for Gloucestershire C.C. E. S. Sinnott, C.S. Dep. £2 2s.

OCT. 15. — **Richmond (Surrey).** — PROMENADE. — Terrace promenade at Cardigan House estate, Richmond-hill, for T.C. B.E. and S. Dep. £1 1s.

OCT. 15. — **St. Albans.** — COTTAGES. — 35 cottages at Old London-rd., Cotton Mill-lane site for T.C. F. T. Negus, City .E and S. Dep. £1 1s.

✱OCT. 17. — **Clacton.** — TOWN HALL. — Erection of new Town Hall at Clacton-on-Sea, for the U.D.C. Council Offices, Clacton-on-Sea. Dep. £2 2s.

OCT. 17. — **East Wessex.** — REPAIRS AND MATERIALS. —At Bovington with Lulworth, Hilsea and Portsdown Hill, Gosport, Netley and Southampton, Parkhurst, Isle of Wight, Christchurch, Hants, for War Dept. Major R. Hamilton, R.E., for Commanding Royal Engineer, Wessex Area (East). Royal Engineer Office, Milldam Barracks, Portsmouth.

✱OCT. 17.—**King's Langley.**—TELEPHONE EXCHANGE.—Erection of, for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Office of Works, Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the Commissioners.)

OCT. 17. — **Nottingham.** — EXTENSION. — Of Nurses' Home at Bagthorpe Infirmary, Hucknall-rd., for T.C. Starr & Hall, architects, 12, Victoria-st. Dep. £5.

✱OCT. 17.—**London.**—FLATS.—Erection of 9 blocks of buildings at Manor-rd, Canning Town, comprising 196 self-contained flats, in sections, for the County Borough of West Ham. Office of the Borough Engineer, Town Hall, West Ham, E.15. Dep. £2.

✱OCT. 17.—**Cirencester.**—ALTERATIONS and ADDITIONS to the Cirencester Post Office, for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Office of Works, Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the Commissioners.)

OCT. 18. — **London.** — TELEPHONE EXCHANGE. — Erection of, at Shepherd's Bush, for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Office of Works, Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the Commissioners.)

✱OCT. 18. — **London.** — DEMOLITION WORK. —Demolition of the premises, Nos. 587-591, Fulham-rd., Walham Green, and for the erection on the site of new showrooms and offices for the Electricity Dept., for the Fulham Borough Council. H. M. de Colleville, 48, Bedford-row, W.C.1. Dep. £2, with the Borough Treasurer.

OCT. 21. — **Jarrow-on-Tyne.** — POLICE STATION. — Also Court buildings, for Durham C.C. C.S., 48, Old Elvet, Durham.

OCT. 21.— **Woking.** — ALTERATIONS. — Also additions to pavilion at Constitution Hill Recreation ground, for U.D.C. G. J. Wooldridge, S.

OCT. 25. — **Salisbury Plain.** — WORKS AND REPAIRS.—(War Department Contract), Term Contract, from January 1, for the undermentioned stations in the Engineer District. Contract No 1, Bulford Camp. Contract No. 2, Tidworth and Perham Down. Commanding Royal Engineer, Salisbury Plain East District, Royal Engineer Office, Haig-rd., Bulford Camp, Salisbury Plain.

OCT. 28.—**Essex.**—SANATORIUM BUILDINGS.— Erection of various buildings, roads, sewers, heating plant, etc., at Black Notley, for the Public Health and Housing Committee of the Essex County Council. Jno. Stuart, F.R.I.B.A., County Architect, Springfield Old Court, Chelmsford. Dep. £5 5s. to F. H. Owers, F.S.A.A., County Accountant, Duke-str., Chelmsford

✱NOV. 1.—**Oldbury.**—SCHOOLS.—Erection of the first portion of new elementary schools at Bristnallhall-la., Oldbury, and for laying out the playgrounds, and other work in connection with same for the Oldbury Education Committee. Arthur Culwick, Clerk to the Council, Council Offices, Oldbury. Dep. £2 2s.

NOV. 1.—**Salisbury Plain.**—REPAIRS AND MATERIALS.—Tenders are required by the War Department for a term contract from January 1, 1928, for the following areas, situate in the Southern Command, Salisbury Plain West, Royal Engineer district, Larkhill camp, Netheravon; and buildings and property situated outside the 2 mile radius. Commanding Royal Engineer, R.E. Office, Larkhill, Wilts.

—**Chapel-en-le-Frith.** — ALTERATIONS. — To Church of England School, Manchester-rd. C. Flint, L.R.I.B.A., architect and surveyor, Quadrant, Buxton.

—**Haverfordwest.**— FLOORS. — Reinforced concrete floors and sundry work at Roch Castle. D. F. Ingleton, L.R.I.B.A., A. and S., 11, Victoria-place.

—**Ulverston.**—ALTERATIONS.—To lodge and administrative block at High Carley Fever Hospital, for Ulverston Joint Hospital Board. Settle and Brundrit, A.R.I.B.A., architects, County-sq.

MATERIALS, ETC.

OCT. 3. — **Hebburn.** — HIGHWAY MATERIALS, ETC.— For U.D.C. H. Paterson, S.

OCT. 3.—**Burnham-on-Sea.**—HIGHWAY MATERIAL. —For U.D.C. Wm. H. Chowins, S.

OCT. 5. — **Rothwell.** — WATERMAINS. — 464 yds. of 4-in. concrete or bituminous lined C.I. of spun S. and S. pipes, and 500 to 600 yds. of 3-in. C.I. watermains S. and S. pipes, cast vertical, along with faced and ordinary specials, for U.D.C. E. F. Moorhouse, C.

OCT. 8.—**Edinburgh.**—MATERIALS.—Highway and builder's materials, etc., for T.C. A. Grierson, T.C.

OCT. 10. — **Weymouth and Melcombe Regis.** — BUILDERS' MATERIALS, ETC.—For T.C. B.S.

OCT. 17. — **Hertford.** — HIGHWAY MATERIALS. — For T.C. B.E. and S.

ENGINEERING, IRON AND STEEL.

OCT. 3. — **Ipswich.** — EXTENSION. — To Cliff Quay in the Port of Ipswich in reinforced concrete piling and framework, together with railway and crane tracks, roads and relative works, for Harbour Commission. Sir Alexander Gibb & Partners, Queen Anne's Lodge, S.W.1. Dep. £5 5s.

OCT. 3.—**Downes.**—WIDENING.—Of bridge, near Crediton, for Devon C.C. F. E. Simpson, C.S., 21, West Southernhay, Exeter. Dep. £1 1s.

OCT. 4. —**Bray.** — ELECTRIC WIRING. — For (1) construction of a concrete road, paths, kerbs and sewer; (2) erection of necessary poles and cables and wiring of 68 houses, for U.D.C. E. M. Murphy, 27, Molesworth-st., Dublin. Dep. £1 1s.

OCT. 5.—**Clevedon.**—LAKE.—Stone-faced, concrete seawall, approximately 900 ft. long and incidental works, at Salt House Bay, for U.D.C. Gower Pimm, engineer, 72, Queen-sq., Bristol. Dep. £2 2s.

OCT. 7. — **London.** — GIRDER. — For bridges for Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Co. S. G. S. Young, secretary, 91, Petty France, S.W.1. Charge £1.

OCT. 8. — **Lowdham.** — EXTENSION. — Extension of two small bridges, both situate close to Lowdham Railway Station, for Notts C.C. J. Cracroft Haller, C.S. Dep. £2.

OCT. 10. — **Erith.** — TANKS. — Two cast-iron sewage sludge tanks and steel girders supporting same, at Southern Outfall Works at Crossness, for London C.C. Chief Engineer of the Council, at the Old County Hall, Spring-gdns., S.W.1. Dep. £5.

OCT. 10.—**Glasgow.**—BRIDGE.—Carrying Fulton-st., Anniesland, over L. & N.E.R., for T.C. D. Stenhouse, T.C.

OCT. 10.—**Rothwell.**—SEWAGE.—Three settling tanks and eight Bacteria beds, together with humus tanks, sludge lagoons, three pumping stations, and about 3,000 yds. of 18in., 12in., and 4in. cast-iron pumping mains, also two cottages, and other incidental works, for U.D.C. Willcox & Raikes, engineers, 63, Temple-row, Birmingham. Dep. £5 5s.

OCT. 10. — **Stewartry of Kirkcudbright.** — BRIDGES. —Construction, in concrete with steel girders, of bridge over the Deugh Water at Bridgend, and another over the Polmaddy Burn, and the removal of the existing bridges, for Northern D.C. of C.C. Blyth & Blyth, civil engineers, 135, George-st., Edinburgh. Dep. £3 3s.

OCT. 11. — **Atherstone.** — WIDENING. — In reinforced concrete of Coleshill-rd., Canal-bridge and other work, for Warwickshire C.C. D. H. Brown, C.S., 8, Northgate-st. Dep. £2.

OCT. 12. — **Stirling.** — TANK. — Supplying and laying about 500 lin. yds., of 3-in. diameter cast-iron pipes, constructing a concrete tank, and executing relative works in Balmore and Torrance Special Water district, for Western D.C. of C.C. Crouch & Hogg, C.E., 17, Lynedoch-st., Glasgow, C.3. Dep. £1 1s.

OCT. 13. — **Johannesburg.** — BRIDGE. — Structural bridge work, for Worcester Fore Bay Line. Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen-st., S.W.1.

OCT. 13.—**St. Columb Major.**—SEWERAGE.—Laying about 730 yards of 8in. sewer and 40 yds., of 6in. sewer, and constructing sewage outfall works at Trencreek Village, for R.D.C. A. G. Oxland, S., Queens, Fraddon. Dep. £2 2s.

OCT. 14. — **Weymouth and Melcombe Regis.** — BRIDGE.—Steelwork for a two-leaf bascule bridge, for T.C. H. W. FitzSimons, 39, Victoria-st., S.W.1. Dep. £3 3s.

OCT. 15. — **Glasgow.** — BUNKER. — Ferro-concrete coke bunker, at Dawsholm Gas Works, for T.C. D. Stenhouse, T.C. Dep. £5.

OCTOBER 15.—**Siam.**—BRIDGES.—**Superstructures for steel railway bridges, for Royal State Railways. Sandberg, 40, Grosvenor-gdns., S.W.1.**

OCT. 17.—**Waterford.**—WHARF.—Of a deep-water wharf or jetty in River Suir, for Harbour Commissioners. Austin A. Farrell, Secretary. Dep. £5 5s.

OCT. 19. — **Dublin.** — STEELWORK. — 460 tons of steelwork required for renewal and repairs of bridges, for Gt. Southern Rly. J. F. Sides, Chief E., Broadstone Station, Dublin. Dep. £2 2s.

ROAD, SEWERAGE, AND WATER WORKS.

OCT. 3. — **Beeston.** — SEWER. — Laying about 700 yds., of 12-in. pipes, including excavation, manholes, etc., for U.D.C. E. A. Bush, S. Dep. £3 3s.

OCT. 3. — **Bridlington.** — SEWERS. — Laying of sewers and construction of reinforced concrete roads, on Sands Cottage estate, for Gant & Mudford. F. Vaux, F.R.I.B.A., Danes Moor-chambers, Quay-rd.

OCT. 3. — **Hendon.** — IMPROVEMENTS. — Kerbing channelling, road widening and surface water drainage and other works in connection with Bittacy Hill and Mill Hill-rd., scheme, for U.D.C. A. O. Knight, E. and S. Dep. £10.

OCT. 3.—**Mansfield.**—SEWER.—Works in connection with laying of 9in. stoneware pipe sewer and manholes in Big Barn-la., for Corporation. W. Thompson, B.E. and S.

OCT. 3. — **Portslade-by-Sea.** — RECONSTRUCTION. — Of carriageway, North-st., by means of reinforced concrete, approximate area 3,350 yds. super, for U.D.C. D. V. Howard, surveyor, 17, Station-rd.

OCT. 3. — **Teddington.** — MAKING-UP. — Of Fairfax-rd., for U.D.C. E. Bostock, S. Dep. £2 2s.

OCT. 3.—**Tilbury.**—ROAD.—Reconstruction in reinforced concrete of Chadwell-rd., carriageway from London-Tilbury arterial road to Cross Keys public house, the provision and laying of artificial stone slab paving together with necessary kerbing and surface water sewers, etc., for U.D.C. S. A. Hill-Willis, E. and S. Dep. £3 3s.

OCT. 4. — **Kirkcaldy.** — SEWERAGE. — Street and sewerage works, at Woodend site, Cardenden, for D.C. W. Williamson, F.R.I.B.A., architect. Dep. £1 1s.

OCT. 4.—**Salford.**—PAVING.—Also completing two streets with tar macadam and one passage with stone setts, for T.C. City E.

OCT. 4. — **St. Neots.** — ROADS. — Also footpaths, etc., on housing site, for U.D.C. R. I. Weymouth, E. and S. Dep. £2 2s.

OCT. 4. — **Swansea.** — MAKING-UP. — Millwood-st., from Monterey-st., to Clare-st.; Walters-st., from Cecil-st. to Manor-rd.; Back-st., at rear of Sketty-rd., (north side) and Le Breos-av., (east side), for C.B. J. R. Heath, B.E. and S.

OCT. 4.—**Thornaby-on-Tees.**—RECONSTRUCTION.— For (a) reconstruction of 6in. and 9in. sewers, approximate length 1,100ft.; (b) conversion of pan closets and privy ashpits, number 180; (c) reconstruction and enlargement of manholes, etc., flushing shafts, etc., number 23, for T.C. G. H. Connor, B.E. and S. Dep. £2 2s.

OCT. 4.—**Upper Stour Valley.**—SEWERS.—560 yds. of 30-in. and 2,300 yds., of 27-in. reinforced concrete, pipe storm water sewers, with manholes thereon; also 770 yds., of 9-in. cast-iron pipe pumping main, and other incidental works, for Main Sewerage Board. Geo. Plant Deeley, engineer, 13, Church-st., Stourbridge. Dep. £3 3s.

OCT. 5.—**Acton.**—REPAIRS.—For (a) making-up Highfield and Northfields-rd., in tarmacadam; and (b) laying a 15-in. diameter stoneware sewer in Acton-lane, N.W.10, for T.C. B.E. Dep. £3 3s.

OCT. 5.—**Hove.**—MAKING-UP.—Colbourne-rd., and Pembroke-gdns., for T.C. B.S.

OCT. 5. — **Leeds.** — PAVING. — Kerbing, flagging and paving channels, etc., in Regent-st.; kerbing, tar paving footpaths, paving channels and macadamising carriageways, etc., in a number of streets on Wither House housing estate; Kerb, tar paving and flagging footpaths, tar macadamising and paving carriageways in Moor Park-av., Council-st., Harrowby-rd., (part), Kepstorn-rd, (part), Sunnydene, back Sunnydene; Wakefield-av., for T.C. E. W. Cockerlyne, Highways E.

OCT. 5. — **Skipton.** — SEWERS. — Two percolating filters, humus, tank, etc., at Grassington, for R.D.C. A. Rodwell, E. and S. Dep. £2.

OCT. 6.—**Bucks.**—CONSTRUCTION.—Carrying out certain accommodation works on Slough-Colnbrook main-rd., for C.C. E. Winfield, C.S., Lloyds Bank-chambers, Aylesbury. Dep. £10.

OCT. 6. — **Bucks.** — DRAINAGE. — Fencing and surface water drainage works between Loughton Cross-roads and Loughton Village, for C.C. E. Winfield. C.S., Lloyds Bank-chambers, Aylesbury.

OCT. 6.—**Bucks.**—MAKING UP.—Existing surface and surfacing in asphalt the section of approximately 3½ miles in length on London-Ox main-rd., at High Wycombe, for C.C. E. Win C.S., Lloyds Bank-chambers, Aylesbury. Dep.

OCT. 6.— **Rugby.** — CEMETERY. — Cemetery, prising:—85 yds. lin. 6in. sewer and excava 340 yds. lin. 4in. and 6in. land drains, 2,000 yds., tarmacadam road, 1,650 yds., sup. 16ft. gravel r and 1,900 yds. sup. 6ft. gravel paths, including necessary levelling and earthworks, two small veniences, cleaning-out and widening of a stream the construction of cascades and steps and erecti entrance gates and pillars and iron boundary fe for U.D.C. J. H. Sharps E. and S. Dep. £1 1

OCT. 6.—**Southend-on-Sea.**—MAKING-UP.—Of B rd., sec. 1; Burges-ter.; Thorpe Bay-gardens, se Dawlish-drive, sec. 2; and Ilfracombe-rd., sec and incidental works in connection thereto, for R. H. Dyer, B. E. and S. Dep. £1 1s. each.

OCT. 7. — **Ruislip-Northwood.** — MAKING-UP Of Manor-way, for U.D.C. H. R. Metcalfe, E. an Dep. £1.

OCT. 8. — **Red Hill.** —WIDENING.—Of Nottingh Mansfield main road, involving excavation of app mately 12,000 cub. yds., of embankments, for Not ham C.C. J. Cracroft Haller, C.S. Dep. £2.

OCT. 8.—**Skegness.**—SEWERS.—In Burgh-rd., trict, for U.D.C. R. H. Jenkins, E. and S. Dep

OCT. 10. — **Hayes.** — MAKING-UP. —Of Moun for U.D.C. R. S. Davey, E. and S. Dep. £2.

OCT. 10.—**London.**—PAVING.—Bodiam-rd., Br rd., Bridgewood-rd., Drakewood-rd., Grayscro Hawkhurst-rd., Helmsdale-rd., Nettlewood-rd., Kirkstall-gardens, Streatham; and Leacro Balham, for Wandsworth B.C. E. J. Elford, B 215, Balham High-rd., S.W.17.

OCT. 10.—**Whitehaven.**—MAINS.—Provision of p fittings, etc., and laying of 3,730 yds., of 5in. co lined cast-iron water main from the Intake W on Cold Fell to Winscales Reservoir, for R.D.C. Goode, engineer. Dep. £2 2s.

OCT. 10.—**Wood Green.**—IMPROVEMENTS.—To wick-rd., and Leith-rd., for U.D.C. C. H. Cro E. and S. Dep. £1 1s.

OCT. 24. — **Middlesex.** — MAINS. — Laying jointing of approximately 5,344 lin. yds. of diameter, 987 lin. yds., of 42-in. diameter, and 39 yds. of 12-in. diameter cast-iron, and approxima 127 lin. yds. of 52-in. diameter steel water together with connections and all contingent w from St. Michael's-rd., Willesden, to the Bo Reservoir at Fortis Green, for M.W.B. Chief Engin Department (Room 201), Offices of the Board, Rosebery-av., E.C.1. Dep. £10.

Competitions.

(See Competition News p. 494.)

Auction Sales, Tenders, e

OCT. 3 and 4.—**Loughton.**—Protheroe & M will sell by order of Mr. H. Fairhead, at Forest Nurseries, Loughton, well-grown nur stock, fruit trees, flowering trees, roses, etc. tioneers, 67 and 68, Cheapside, London, E.C.2.

OCT. 11.—**Near Evesham.**—Perry & Phil Ltd., in conjunction with Norbury Smith & Co., sell (unless previously sold privately) at Rous L Court, near Evesham, a Tudor manor house dating from 1480 A.D.), full of oak, the whole o interior and exterior fixtures and fittings, after the of the fixtures and fittings the fabric of the ma will be sold for demolition. Auctioneers, 59, High Bridgnorth, Shropshire.

OCT. 11.—**Surrey.**—Hampton & Sons will sell order of executors at St. James's estate rooms, 20 James's-sq., S.W.1 (unless previously sold) in two freehold residence and grounds known as "I Lodge." Auctioneers, 20, St. James's-sq., S.W.1.

OCT. 12. — **Sutton.**— Dixon & Co., will sell the Sutton Public Hall, Sutton, freehold building on the Highfields estate in Upland-rd., Sutton, submit various plots in Carshalton, Banstead, Ch and District. Auctioneers, Railway Approach, Sut Surrey.

OCT. 19.—**London.**—Leopold Farmer & in conjunction with Allsop & Co. will sell by ord executrix, in one or more lots, at the London Au Mart, 155, Queen Victoria-st., E.C.4. Free property in Porchester-rd. and Queens-rd., Bayswa W.2., about ¼ of an acre with vacant posses Auctioneers, L. F. & Sons, 46, Gresham-st., F A. & Co., 15, Soho-sq., W.1.

Public Appointments.

OCT. 5.—**Durham.**—Assistant Architect requir the County of Durham Education Dept. C Education Architect, 34, Old Elvet, Durham.

✱OCT. 10. — **Durham.** — (1) CLERK OF W (2) Assistant Clerk of Works required by the Du County Council. Director of Education, Shire Durham.

✱OCT. 12.—**Bognor.**—Clerk of Works to sup the construction of 30 houses required by the B U.D.C. J. Draper, A.M.Inst.C.E., engineer surveyor, Council Offices, Bognor, endorsed "Cl Works."

✱OCT. 12. — **Exeter.** — GENERAL ASSISTA quired with experience in measuring for re dilapidations and painting, levelling and surv John Bennett, City Architect, Exeter.

✱OCT. 12.—**Wigan.** — ARCHITECTURAL ASSI required in the Borough Engineer's Departmen experience in design and erection of schools, baths, houses, etc. R. B. Donald, M.Ins Borough Engineer, Wigan.

✱OCT. 18. — **India.** — ARCHITECT required North Western State Railway in India on an ment for three years by the High Commissio India. Secretary to the High Commissio India, 42, Grosvenor-gdns., London, S.W.1.

PROPOSED NEW BUILDINGS & OTHER WORKS*

In these lists care is taken to ensure the accuracy of the information given but it may occasionally appen that, owing to building owners taking the responsibility of commencing work before plans are finally pproved by the local authorities, "proposed" works at the time of publication have been actually com-enced Abbreviations: T.C. for Town Council; U.D.C. for Urban District Council; R.D.C. for Rural istrict Council; E.C. for Education Committee; B.G. for Board of Guardians; B C. for Borough Council; .C. for Parish Council; M.H. for Ministry of Health; M.T. for Ministry of Transport; C.B. for County-orough; B.E. for Board of Education; M.A.B. for Metropolitan Asylums Board; and M.W.B. for Metro-olitan Water Board.

Following is a list of abbreviations:—Borough Surveyor, B.S.; Borough Engineer, B.E.; District urveyor, D.S.; Clerk, C.; Town Clerk, T.C.; County Engineer, C.E.; County Surveyor, C.S; County rchitect, C.A.; Surveyor, S.; Engineer, E.; Borough Architect, B.A.; Architect, A.

Ampthill.—M.H. given provisional sanction to .D.C. for building forty houses in the district.

Antrim.—C.C. applied for sanction to borrow £2,500 r carrying out a hot water supply installation at ounty Asylum.

Bangor.—U.D.C. are to seek sanction to following ans:—reconstruction to certain streets in reinforced oncrete, £18,000; purchase of gold pavilion at rnalea and extending course, £4,400; public vatory at Ballyholme, £1,000.

Barking Town.—U.D.C. are proposing to erect vatory accommodation at Vicarage Field at £5,7.—ouncil recommend the approval to scheme No. 1 r construction of sewage works on Ripple Marshes r treatment of sewage of Barking and Ilford and onstruction of sewers in Barking, at a cost of £275,244, f which Barking's proportion is estimated at £143,220, nd application be made to M.H. for approval thereto. —Plans and estimates are to be prepared for erection f convenience at Abbey Playing Field, and tenders re to be invited.—Sanction has been received to orrowing £1,622 for erection of Axe-st., sub-station. —Application is to be made to M.H. for sanction to an of £26,800 in connection with proposal for the videning of Jenkins-la.—Plans passed: Four houses, anner-st., for J. Bauckham; 16 houses and four arages, Lyndhurst-gardens, for H. Samborough.

Bexhill.—T.C. approved plans:—3 bungalows, ooden-drive, J. E. Maynard for H. P. Farnfield; air of semi-detached houses, Mill View, J. E. Maynard or H. P. Farnfield; 6 detached houses, Little Common d., J. E. Maynard, for W. P. Glessing.

Blaydon.—Council approved plans for Alnwick onstruction and Engineering Co., Ltd., for steel-ramed buildings proposed to be erected on behalf of he Northern Bedding Company, Newcastle.

Bradford.—Sites and Works, Sub-committee of he E.C. are to obtain a site for a new school at Chellow range, Allerton.—Corporation also approved erection f new block of buildings, for accommodation of boys ttending the Macmillan School for Defectives at hackley.

Bridge.—R.D.C. passed plans:—Four bungalows or E. A. Smith, Barham; bungalow for Mr. Hayward.

Brighton.—In connection with lay-out of Mouse-oomb-pk., T.C. sanction £2,000 for pavilions.—T.C. eceived letter from East Sussex C.C., forwarding copy f an estimate of further works in connection with the ottingdean Road Sea Defences amounting to £966.—ouncil recommend scheme for provision of tidal athing pool opposite the Chain Pier steps.—W. H. verton has forwarded sketch plans for altering and lapting existing buildings and erecting new buildings n open portion of North Road works site at an esti-ated cost of £30,000, and T.C. resolved that scheme approved and tenders invited.—Chichester Diocesan and and Board of Finance has informed T.C. that mmittee has accepted Corporation's offer to sell to e Board a site for mission hall on the North Mouse-oomb estate.—Griffiths, Sons & Cromwell, Ltd., are illing to erect the 184 houses for the reduced sum of 6,63), and M.H. sanction borrowing of sum.

Burnley.—M.H. provisionally approved proposals T.C. to erect laundry, garage, porter's lodge at Bank all Maternity Hospital. Plans by A. Race, B.E. and , and tenders are to be invited.

Carlisle.—T.C. has received M.H. sanction to rrow £1,500 for fencing of two playing fields.—ew contracts let by Council involve 334 houses. ssrs. Laing are erecting 20 at Blackhall, 120 at e Raffles, and 14 at Botcherby; J. & R. Bell are to ild 64 at the Raffles and 40 at Botcherby, making 4, all two-bedroom houses, and the Border Engineer-g Co., are to erect 76 houses at Botcherby.

Chester.—T.C. recommend that the fence rails Canal bridge at Northgate be renewed at £300.—ief Constable is to confer with City S., and carry alterations to give effect to suggestions of His jesty's Inspector that an office in the cell corridor the prison be provided for use of Matron.—City S., prepared lay-out plans for erection of business mises on Handbridge site, and T.C. resolved that y S., be instructed to invite tenders for the demoli-n of existing buildings upon site.—Electrical gineer to have roof of power house at Queen's Ferry aired at an estimated cost £150.—City S., received M. approval for erection of 26 houses upon Hoole-e estate.—City S., is to invite tenders for 152 houses n land on Eaton-rd., estate.—M.H. approved rowing of £18,538 and £3,150 for works of sewerage Handsbridge district.—Plans passed:—8 houses, Mark's-rd., and Bray-rd., for Henry Vernon & ; 10 houses, King's-cres., off Stock's-la., for Austin.

Coventry.—T.C. recommend that approval be n to proposal for sale of two sites for licensed es at Radford Housing Estate.—Approval been n to erection of additional 26 houses at Radford sing estate at £10,92).—Proposal for a reciprocal and purchase of land at Gulson-rd., re-housing site approved.—Scheme for public conveniences at shill, at £1,58), also been approved.—T.C. oved certain alterations to counters, etc., at ral Collection Office, at £465.—E.C. recommend that certain further land near Edgewick Council school be acquired at £2,0.

Croydon.—C.B. received M.H. approval to borrowing following loans:—£31,000 purchase of Mitcham-rd., housing site; £18,250 erection of nurses' home, Croydon Mental Hospital; £14,375 erection of Council school, Woodside; £8,740 erection of Council school, Cooper-rd., Waddon; £6,965 erection of four shops and flats, South End; £3,200 Norwood-grove—purchase and adaptation of mansion.—Application is to be made for £68,075 for sewer extension work.—In connection with ladies' slipper baths and laundry at Croydon Baths, the B.E., is to prepare plans and obtain tenders for alterations to baths at £3,500.—T.C. received formal sanction of M.H. to borrowing £31,000 for the purchase of land at Mitcham-rd.—Plans passed: Scratchley Bros., 2 lock-up shops, Grange rd.; — Smith, 10 garages, workshop and w.c.'s, St. Saviour's-rd.; O. Rayson, 6 garages, Penrith and Cranbrook-rds.; London and Suburban Land and Building Co., 4 houses, Malden-av.; R. B. Manser, 2 houses, Tavistock-grove; W. S. Evans, hall and clubroom, 29, Pump-pail; S. Jefferies, 17 houses and garages, Ross-rd.; T. Barden, 10 garages, Enmore-rd. and Eunmore-av.; C. H. Elliott, 6 garages, Grecian-crescent; F. Windsor, 6 garages, Lansdowne-rd.; J. Midmer, 4 houses, Norbury-cross; C. Lewin, 10 houses and 9 garages, Epsom and Duppas-rds.

Dagenham.—Three more elementary schools are to be built by Essex E.C.

Derby.—B.E. are to be asked by T.C. to authorise immediate provision of an additional elementary school to accommodate 350 children in Allenton.

Edmonton.—Housing Committee of U.D.C. recommend application to M.H. for approval for subsidy purposes of the proposal to erect 106 "A" type and 42 "B" type houses.

Epsom.—U.D.C. passed plans:—Pair of houses, Albert-rd., for Watters; two pairs of houses in Copse Edge-av., for H. H. & F. Roll; pair of houses, West hill, for A. & F. J. Leather; two pairs of houses in Manor Green-rd., East, for E. Uden & Co.; two houses in The Chase, for W. Taylor.—R.D.C. approved plan for police house at Guildford-rd., for the Surrey Standing Joint Committee. M.H. approved tender by H. H. & F. Roll for 26 cottages for £11,924 and the construction of street works for £292.

Esher.—U.D.C. are to invite tenders for central fire station adjoining Council offices.

Eton.—R.D.C. passed plans:—Langley house in Slough-rd., for Mansell & Stevens, and 150 houses in New-rd., and Meadfield-rd., for Perry Bros.

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47

Fleetwood.—Mr. W. Melville, engineer and surveyor, to Council, preparing plans for road from Poulton-rd., to Rossall-la., which will cost £52,880.

Gateshead.—Gateshead Nursing Association acquired site upon which it is proposed to erect maternity home at £8,000.

Haynes Park.—Beds C.C. are considering purchase of Haynes Park as an institution for mental defectives.

Heston and Isleworth.—U.D.C. passed plans: P. H. Watkins, 4 houses, Great West-rd.; Perry's (Ealing, Ltd., 4) houses, The Crossways; G. Snell, 4 garages, St. Stephen's-rd.; Parkwood Development Co., 8 houses, Parkwood-rd.; Perry's (Ealing) Ltd., 6 houses, The Crossways; G. Harper, factory off St. John's-rd.; W. J. Harris, 6) houses, Spring-grove estate; Building Enterprises Ltd., 34 houses, Spring Grove-cres.; Brewer, Smith & Brewer, 4 houses, Kilmorey-gdns.; H. J. Ladley, 10 houses, Woodlands-rd.; F. Ferris, 4 houses, Jersey-rd.; P. Chase Gardener & Co., 2 houses, Alexandra Gardens estate; C. E. Langer & Co., 22 houses and 44 garages, Beaversfield estate; J. G. Ambrose, 8 houses, Wood-lane.—U.D.C. are to provide accommodation for 900 additional pupils in the local schools.

Ipswich.—Estate Committee of T.C. reported that addition to gift of a portion of Stoke Park, to be known as Bourne Park, Ald. W. F. Paul had intimated that upon the park being formally handed over to the town, he would send a cheque for £4,000 to be expended upon iron fencing round the park, main entrance gates, double and single, park keeper's lodge, sanitary conveniences, swings, and other amusements for children, shelter, etc.

Leatherhead.—U.D.C. are proposing to erect another 25 houses.

Leeds.—Notices are being served by Corporation upon owners of strip of warehouse property near Parish Church, preliminary to its demolition and the driving of a new street through it, linking up with The Calls.

London (Battersea).—B.C. received M.H. sanction to erection in York-rd., of 8th, 9th and 10th blocks of tenements in connection with the Plough-rd. Improvement scheme.

London (Deptford).—B.C. received M.H. formal sanction to borrowing £1,912 for erection of Deptford Health Centre. Plans passed: J. Crewdson, 70, Victoria-st., S.W.1, to build and drain new lecture room at South Eastern Hospital, Avonley-rd.

London (Finsbury).—An additional maternity centre is being provided by B.C. in Leage-st.

London (Lewisham).—B.C. passed plans:—J. H. Pearson, garages, Upper Colfe-rd., and Codrington-hill; W. H. Gaze & Sons, Ltd., school, Brockley-rise.

London (Stepney).—M.H. received B.C. sanction to borrow £3,170 for provision of a public laundry adjacent to the Ratcliffe baths.—Plans passed W. Clarkson & Partners, erection of a building at 2, Gill-st.

Lowestoft.—T.C. instructed B.S. to arrange for outside painting of Isolation Hospital.—Estimate of B.S., to renovate the iron pavilion at Isolation Hospital for accommodation of servants at £2 0, been approved. —Plans passed:—Warnes & Son, 5 houses, Rotterdam-rd.; Metropolitan Asylums Board, alterations, St. Luke's Hospital.

Maldon.—T.C. resolved that B.S. prepare plans for a house to be erected, if possible, in blocks of four on vacant land at end of Cherry Garden-rd.

Manchester.—Boddington's Breweries, Ltd., are proposing to make improvements to "Horse and Jockey" public-house, having frontages to Coral-st., and Heywood-st., Ardwick, Manchester. Plans by G. Westcott, architect, 13, Bridge-st.—Rev. H. A. Wichltuch and members of St. Thomas Church, Lower Crumpsall, are proposing to erect a new rectory. Plans by the diocesan architect, Mr. R. Martin, of Preston & Martins, 9), Deansgate.—Directors of Manchester Race Course proposing to erect sheds. Plans by E. J. Bentley & Sons, 274, Deansgate.—J. H. Maybury & Son, architects, 19, Chapel-walks, are preparing plans for six shops, and houses on site at Whitechurch-road, Burton-road, Withington, for S. & E. Clough, 52, Manchester-road, Chorlton-cum-Hardy.

Mansfield.—T.C. passed plans for C. Blythe, 8 houses, Eakring-rd., and F. Slack, 3 houses, off Sutton-rd.

Nelson.—T.C. are to acquire land at Marsden Park for provision of an open-air school. B.S. is to prepare plans for school.

Newcastle.—Greyhound Racing Association acquired Brough-park for the purpose of laying down an electric hare track. Between £3),000 and £35,000 is to be spent in alterations, and the scheme includes erection of covered-in stands, provision of cloak rooms, extensive refreshment accommodation, and other amenities. It is expected that there will be accommodation for between 6),000 and 70,000 spectators.—Joel Galleries in Newgate-st., are to be extended to the whole island-plot on which it stands. Messrs. J. & Joel Intract has purchased this site, and the whole will be rebuilt in due course.

Northfleet.—Parish Council recommend borrowing of £2),27) for housing.

Nottingham.—Public Libraries and Museum Committee accepted tender for building library which it is proposed to erect at Lord Nelson-st., Sneinton. Same committee also decided to instal the open access system at Carlton-rd., and Hyson-green libraries.

Offaly.—Commissioner for Co. Offaly approved engineer's scheme for operating theatres and other alterations in infirmary buildings at £3,600.

Oldham.—Lee & Wrigley, Ltd., are proposing to erect new mill. Plans by Winder & Taylor, architects and surveyors, 61, Union-st.

Salford.—Plans been approved by City Council for alterations and additions to the offices at Islington Mill, James-st., for H. W. Lee & Co. Plans been prepared in architect's department of Fine Cotton Spinners and Doublers Association, Ltd., 7, St. James-sq., Manchester.

See also our List of Contracts, Competitions, etc.

RAMSBOTTOM.—Surveyor been instructed to prepare plans and estimates for further houses by U.D.C.

SCARBOROUGH.—Plans of cinema in Albemarle-cres., to be built by Londesborough Theatre and Picture House Co., Ltd., been approved. Architects, Gray & Evans, 51, North John-st., Liverpool.

SCARBOROUGH.—Provision of club house on South Cliff Golf Course is receiving the attention of the Property Committee. A sketch of suggested building by B.E., considered and approved generally.

SHEFFIELD.—E.C. recommend City A., to undertake the erection of the nursery school at Denby-st., by direct labour, at £3,750, and also to obtain tenders for erection of proposed new schools at Abbey-la, and Wybourn. The purchase of Bents Green Lodge been completed and plans for adaptation have been submitted to B.E. Sites have been acquired for school on Longley estate. Steps being taken to obtain compulsory order for purchase of site for school at Far-la., Wadsley, and negotiations are in hand for purchase of site for intermediate school in Darnall-Handsworth area. A plan of site suggested by Improvement Surveyor for school near centre of city has been sent to the City Architect for his observations. Sub-Committee of E.C. recommend the City A. to prepare plans for erection, in Earldom-rd., of public elementary school for accommodation of 800 children.

SOUTHEND-ON-SEA.—C.B. passed plans :—4 houses, Elmsleigh-drive, M. Kempen; 6 bungalows and garage, Broadclyst-gardens, F. W. Goldsworthy; 6 houses, St. James-gardens, F. J. Gregory; 16 houses, Brunswick-rd., Purkiss Bros.; 3 houses, Central-av., W. T. Cusdin; 9 houses, Park-la., Southchurch, E. Wingrave; 8 houses, Park-la., G. W. Potter; 6 garages, Kensington-rd., Thorby Bros.; 10 houses, Ambleside-drive, F. J. Goldsworthy; 3 houses, Rylands-rd., A. S. Chalkley; 4 houses, Vaugham-rd., A. Dines.

ST. ALBANS.—City Council decided upon a further housing scheme and a number of houses are to be erected on land on west side of Sandridge-rd.—M.H. sanctioned loan of £6,000 for the purchase of the premises at 36-38, St. Peter's-st.,for municipal offices.—Plans been passed for public offices and caretaker's quarters, in Victoria-st., for St. Albans R.D.C.

STOKE-ON-TRENT.—Corporation decided to acquire sites for erection of 2,000 houses.

SURBITON.—Malden Council been informed that L.C.C. and Surrey C.C. considering plans for reconstruction of the bridge over Beverley Brook, Kingston Vale.

SWANSEA.—C. B. are to ask M.H. to sanction £959 10s. for electric wiring various schools.—B.A., submitted plans for alterations and additions to Cwm school, the estimated cost of which is £5,200, and Council resolved that plans be forwarded to B.E. for approval, and application be made to M.H. for sanction to borrowing of the money.—Land has been leased to Rev. W. J. Bromham for vicarage.—Ground has also been leased to trustees of Carmarthen-rd., Chapel for new chapel.—Borough Estate Agent reported that Health Committee required a larger piece of land for erection of a public convenience, at Gorse-rd., Cwmbwrla.—B.E. has prepared plans and estimates for convenience on the site near the junction of Church-rd., and Llansamlet-rd. The estimated cost is £1,580 17s. 4d., and site £100, and the C.B. resolved that application be made to M.H. for sanction.—Council resolved that scheme submitted by the Chief Engineer for drainage of Treboeth, Trewyddfa and Trewyddfa-Fach at £69,000 be approved, and application be made to M.H. for sanction to borrow the necessary money.—The Swansea Council has agreed to join in with the other local Councils and County Council with regards to a College of Domestic Arts. C.B. has approved Brough Estate Agent report that he obtain from Newton Church Club Committee a piece of land, suitable as a site for a sub-station. Plans passed : 4 houses, Beattie-st., Cwmbwrla, for Rogers & Davies; 3 houses, Pwll-st., Landore, for Mrs. M. A. Dennis; 2 houses, Neath-rd., Peniel Green, for Thos. Rees; 2 houses, Walters-st., Manselton, for Weaver Bros.; warehouse, Carmarthen-rd., for J. O. Watkins; 4 houses, Baglan-st., for A. E. Wright; factory, Station-rd., Cockett, for C. Strutton; 4 houses, Station-rd., Cockett, for Rees Jones; 2 houses, Fern-st., for J. Willis; 2 houses, 311 and 312, Pentregethin-rd., for H. E. Thomas; 19 houses, Grenfell Park estate, for J. R. Banfield & Son.

THAMES DITTON.—Esher and Ditton's U.D.C. have under consideration plans for development of Palace estates, where it is proposed to erect 119 houses.

THIRSK.—Lambert Memorial Hospital prepared scheme for extensions to institution at £800.

TWICKENHAM.—At a cost of £13,000 E.C. is to build a new elementary school at Whitton.

UPPER BELVEDERE.—Royal Arsenal Co-operative Society acquired a plot of adiacent land, upon freehold which a branch is to be built.

UXBRIDGE.—R.D.C. passed plans :—36 bungalows, Uxbridge Manor estate, Hillingdon; 14 houses, Wood End Green estate, Northolt; 2 houses, Swakeleys-drive, Hillingdon.

WALSALL.—B.G. accepted the tender of a Bloxwich firm to erect a residence for Walsall Workhouse medical officer at £1,890.

WARRINGTON.—C.B. received M.H. sanction to borrowing £19,144 for laying of trunk main from Liverpool Aqueducts at Norton to Stockton Heath, and £1,565 for purchase of land near Alder-la., as site for public elementary school.

WEST BROMWICH.—E.C. recommend purchase from Corporation Housing and Town Planning Committee of site on Charlemont housing estate, with a frontage to Willett-rd. and Connor-rd., for school purposes.

WESTMEATH.—County Board of Health is to negotiate loan of £4,000 for repairs to Athlone Hospital, and sewerage at County Home Hospital.

WIGAN.—Corporation decided to carry out by direct labour scheme for 226 houses on Wallfield site, estimated to cost £116,727.

YIEWSLEY.—U.D.C. approved a plan for sports pavilion for Wesleyan Hall.

NEW COMPANIES

THE particulars quoted below have been compiled by Messrs. Jordan & Sons, Ltd., Company Registration Agents, of 116 & 117, Chancery-lane, W.C.2, from the documents available at the Companies' Registry.

MODERN HOMESTEADS, LTD. (223,711). Registered August 10. 346/7, Winchester House, Old Broad-street, E.C. To acquire any land, and to lay out and prepare the same for building purposes, etc. Nominal capital, £10,000.

W. T. CANNING & Co., LTD. (223,749). Registered August 11. 47, Goldhawk-road, Shepherd's Bush, W.12. Builders, decorators, electricians, and contractors, etc. Nominal capital, £2,000.

G. W. BROOME & POOLE, LTD. (223,706). Registered August 10. Builders and contractors. 7a, Prince-street, Madeley, Salop. Nominal capital, £3,100.

HATCHARD & PERCEVAL, LTD. (223,648). Registered August 6. 23, Wedmore-street, Upper Holloway, N.19. General painters and sprayers, coach builders, etc. Nominal capital, £2,000.

LEACH & SON (ILFORD), LTD. (223,654). Registered August 6. Ironfounders, builders' merchants, and wallpaper factors, etc. 8, The Façade, High-road, Goodmayes. Nominal capital, £10,000.

JOHN FRASER (SUTTON), LTD. (223,592). Registered August 2. 137 and 139, High-street, and 2, West-street, Sutton. Ironmongers, builders, builders' merchants, etc. Nominal capital, £35,000.

JOHN WALKER (KINGSWINFORD 1927), LTD. (223,618). Registered August 4. Kingswinford, Staffs. Manufacturers of and dealers in retorts, firebricks, fireclay, and glazed bricks, etc. Nominal capital, £25,000.

J. C. BAILEY & Co., LTD. (223,591). Registered August 2. 25, Tixall-road, Hall Green, Birmingham. Builder and contractor. Nominal capital, £500.

BREESLABS, LTD. (223,261). Registered July 18. 51, Great Queen-street, Kingsway, W.C. 2. Manufacturers of and dealers in breeze slabs, concrete blocks, cements, and all building materials, etc. Nominal capital, £1,510.

FULLER'S EARTH MINING CORPORATION, LTD. (223,196). Registered July 14. Fuller's earth, cement, concrete and builders' requisites, etc. Nominal capital, £2,100.

POOLE & VICKERS, LTD. (223,326). Registered July 20. Spondon, Derby. Getters and workers of, agents for and dealers in sand, gravel, lime, cement and minerals, etc. Nominal capital, £200.

HEAL & JONES, LTD. (223,826). Registered August 15. Plant House, Longfield-avenue, Ealing, W.5. Architects, valuers, estate agents, builders, etc. Nominal capital, £500.

EVAN O. C. HOWELLS, LTD. (223,783). Registered August 13. 81, Raglan-street, Coventry. Builders, builders' merchants, etc. Nominal capital, £5,000.

G. & F. PENN, LTD. (223,728). Registered August 11. Builders, road, pavement, sewer and drain makers and repairers, etc. Nominal capital, £4,000.

NORTHERN CLAY PRODUCTS, LTD. (223,779). Registered August 12. 18, Grainger-street West, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Manufacturers of and dealers in bricks, tiles, etc. Nominal capital, £20,000.

E. HENSHALL & Co., LTD. (223,727). Registered August 11. Copeland-street, Stoke-on-Trent. Builders' merchant. Nominal capital, £1,500.

BECONTREE SHOPS, LTD. (223,556). Registered July 30. 150, Cheapside, E.C.2. Builders, contractors, builders' merchants, etc. Nominal capital, £2,000.

A. E. SYMES, LTD. (223,411). Registered July 25. Albert Works, Carpenters-road, Stratford, E. Builders and contractors, etc. Nominal capital, £25,000.

COTTAM HALL BRICK AND TILE CO., LTD. (223,371). Registered July 22. Nominal capital, £10,000

TRADE NEWS

Artificial Light and Health.

During the past fortnight, the public h been mystified by advertisements and sho cards in electrical dealers' windows, aski the question "Are you a Shemsu-Ra Shemsu-Ra was the cult of Sun-worship Egypt 8,000 years ago, and the present counterpart in the cult of good lighting. T link between Sun-worship and respect for health giving artificial light of the Pe Osram is a strong one, and it is explain and elaborated in a well produced book which the General Electric Co., Ltd., ha just issued entitled "Sun-worship, B 6000—A.D. 1927." It deals in interest fashion with the cult of sun-worship—worship of good light by the ancie Egyptians thousands of years ago. S worshippers are designated "Sun-folk" Sir E. A. Wallis Budge, M.A.Litt. sometime keeper of the Egyptian a Assyrian Antiquities in the British Museu and his account of their devotion to the g of good light is most interesting. The bo let may be obtained from electrical dealers request.

Automatic Control Gas Cookers.

The Radiation "New World" G Cooker, with its "Regulo" automatic he control, direct bottom-flue-outlet, and sin burner in the oven, was introduced Radiation, Limited, in 1923. In the sh space of time which has elapsed, the "N World" Cooker has attained a hi position, indeed, we understand that it used to represent the gas industry wh comparisons between various methods cooking are to be made. A gas oven sho be designed so that the hot stream products which leaves the burners shall n come into immediate contact with the fo to be cooked, as in such an event burni may result. To avoid this happening, gap has to be left between the cooki zone and the wall of the oven. With t burners it is necessary to provide t spaces, one at each side of the oven direc over the burners. With the single burn only one such space is required, and in t "New World" construction, owing to t position of the burner, this space is situat at the back of the oven.

In the present series of "New World Cookers, which are manufactured by all t six Radiation firms, all working parts a standardised and interchangeable, but t exterior designs vary in the individu makes. Several improvements of design reduce labour and increase the efficiency the cooker still further have been int duced. At the same time the range temperatures controlled by the "Regulo has been extended downwards, and an ad tional low temperature cooking zone h been provided at the bottom of the oven

Full information on this subject may obtained from Radiation, Ltd., 164-1 Queen Victoria-street, E.C.4.

All-Copper Ventilators.

Messrs. Ewart & Son, Ltd., of 346-Euston-road, N.W.1, have issued a new of all-copper ventilators, with current redu prices now in force. The list contains n new designs of all-copper ventilators, gives details of approved methods of fixi "First cost is last cost" is the ideal of bu ing construction, and Ewart's all-copper tilator reduces the cost of building main ance, as, we understand, no painting or pair is required.

Electric Lamps.

The Philips Lamps, Ltd., 145, Ch Cross-road, W.C.2, will be glad to forwa all interested, a copy of their new leaflet which contains full particulars of their l marketed in this country. In additic electric lamps for ordinary purposes, the manufactures lamps of every descriptio all industrial purposes.

(Continued on p. 524.)

PRICES CURRENT OF MATERIALS.*

ving to the exceptional circumstances which prevail at the present time, prices of materials should be confirmed by inquiry.]

BRICKS, &c.

1,000 Alongside, in River Thames up to London Bridge. £ s. d.
ocks 4 5 6
Hard Stocks 3 19 6
1,000. Delivered at London Goods Stations.
s, at £ s. d.
's Cross 2 14 3
oved for
er 2 16 3
llnose .. 3 8 3
ourbridge Fire Brick :—
.. .. 8 11 0
D BRICKS—
White
y, and
Glazed
chers .. 21 0 0
rs 20 10 0
Bull-
and 4½ in.
..... 27 10 0
nd Quality, £1 per 1,000 less than best. Cream iff, £2 extra over white. Other colours. Hard £5 10s. extra over white.

£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Best Blue Pressed Staffs	9 5 0	
Do. Bullnose ..	9 15 0	
Blue Wire Cuts	7 5 0	
3 in.	10 3 0	
D'ble Str'tch'rs	29 10 0	
D'ble Headers	26 10 0	
One Side and two Ends ..	30 10 0	
Two Sides and one End	31 10 0	
Splays and Squints	28 0 0	

BREEZE CONCRETE SLABS.

Delivered London.

	s. d.		s. d.
er yd. super	1 11	3 in. per yd. super	2 9
" "	2 4	4 in. " "	3 6

	s. d.	
es Ballast	10 6	per yd.
nd	13 9	" "
es Sand	14 6	" "
Washed Sand	14 6	" "
Shingle for Ferro-crete	12 9	" "
.....	14 0	" "
Broken Brick	11 6	" "
reeze	8 0	" "

delivered 2 miles radius Paddington.

ton delivered in London area in full van loads.
Portland Cement. British ndard Specification. Test £2 13 0 to £2 15 0
alongside at Vauxhall in 80-ton lots.

rete per ton extra on above	0	10	0
Cement (Waterproof)	4	3	0
n Cement	8	15	0
n Cement.....	5	15	0
's Cement, White	5	15	0
" Pink	5	10	0
r, Coarse, Pink	3	0	0
" White	3	12	6
Fine	5	12	0
te, Coarse	3	9	0
Finish	3	17	0
Stone Lime	2	10	9
Lime	2	10	9
Round Blue Lias Lime	2	13	6
..... per cwt.	2	2	6
e Chippings	1	12	0

—Sacks are charged 1s. 9d. each and credited 9d. if returned in good condition within three ths carr. pd.
ridge Fireclay in s'cks 37s. 0d. per ton at rly. dp.

STONE.

STONE.—Delivered in railway trucks at s. d.
bourne Park, Paddington, G.W.R., or
n Lambeth, G.W.R., per ft. cube 2 10
AND STONE.—
rn Whitbed, in random blocks of 20 ft. erage, delivered in railway trucks at ne Elms, L. & S.W.R., South Lambeth tion, G.W.R., and Westbourne Park, ddington, G.W.R., per ft. cube 4 4½
lo. delivered on road wagons at above tions, per ft. cube 4 5½
e basebed, 3d. per ft. cube extra.
.—1d. per ft. cube extra for every foot over ft. *average*, and ½d. beyond 30 ft.
-WOOD STONE—
ered at any Goods Station, London. s. d.
n blocks from 10 ft. and over P. ft. cb. 17 0
ro sides ..... " 27 0
ree or four sides ..... " 32 0
TONE, BLUE—*Robin Hood Quality.*
ivered at any Goods Station, London.
wn two sides landings to sizes (under super) .....Per ft. super 5 6
bed two sides, ditto .... " 6 0
n two sides slabs (random sizes) " 2 3½
2½ in. sawn one side slabs m sizes) ..... " 1 6¾
2 in. ditto, ditto ..... " 1 4
ORK—
red at any Goods Station, London.
random blocks .....Per ft. cube 6 3
wn two sides landing to sizes (under uper) .....Per ft. super 5 1½
bed two sides, ditto .... " 6 1½
n two sides slabs (random sizes) " 2 10
ditto ditto " 2 1½
faced random flags .. Per yd. super 9 0

CAST STONE.

in London area in full-van loads, per ft.
lain, 8s. 6d. ; Moulded, 9s. 6d. ; Cills, 10s. 0d.

WOOD.

GOOD BUILDING DEAL.

per stan.		Inches.		per stan.
..... £28	0	3 × 6		£21 0
..... 25	0	3 × 11		25 0
..... 24	0	2 × 11		25 0
..... 23	0	3 × 9		24 0
..... 21	0	2½ × 9		23 0
..... 20	0	3 × 4½.....		22 0
..... 20	0	3 × 4		22 0

PLANED BOARDS.

..... £27	0	1 × 9	£26 0

PLAIN EDGE FLOORING.

Inches	per sq.	Inches	per sq.
⅜	20/-	1¼	31/-
⅝	22/-	1½	34/-
1	25/-		

TONGUED AND GROOVED FLOORING

Inches.	per sq.	Inches.	per sq.
1	25/-	⅝	16/6
1¼	31/-	¾	19/-
1½	34/-	1	24/-

MATCHING (BEST).

BATTENS.

Inches.	s. d.	
¾ × 2	2 6	per 100 ft.

SAWN LATHS.

Per bundle	0	2	4

1" AND UP THICK.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Dry Austrian Wainscot, per ft. cube	0 16 0 to	0 18 0
Dry American and/or Japanese Figured Oak, ft. cube	0 15 0 to	—
Dry American and/or Japanese Plain Oak, ft. cube	0 11 0 to	0 13 0
Dry sq. edged Honduras Mahogany, ft. cube	0 16 0 to	0 18 0
Dry Log cut Honduras Mahogany, ft. cube	0 18 0 to	1 1 0
Dry Cuba Mahogany, ft. cube	1 4 0 to	1 10 0
Dry Teak, ft. cube	0 13 0 to	0 15 0
Dry American Whitewood, ft. cube	0 11 0 to	0 14 0
Best Scotch glue, per cwt.	4 10 0 to	—
Liquid Glue, per cwt.	4 7 0 to	5 10 0

SLATES.

First quality slates from Bangor or Portmadoc carriage paid in full truck loads to London Rate Station. Per 1,000.

£ s. d.		£ s. d.
24 by 12 .... 32 18 4	18 by 10	18 12 11
22 by 12 .... 29 17 11	18 by 9	16 9 2
22 by 11 .... 27 14 2	16 by 10	15 12 6
20 by 12 .... 26 5 0	16 by 8	12 3 9
20 by 10 .... 22 10 0		

TILES.

Delivered at London rate stations in full truckloads of not less than 4 tons. Per 1,000 f.o.r. London.

Best machine-made tiles from Broseley or Staffordshire district	5 12 6
ditto hand-made ditto	5 17 6
Ornamental ditto	6 2 6
Hip and valley tiles (per dozen) { Hand-made	0 9 6
{ Machine-made	0 9 0

METALS.

JOISTS, GIRDERS, &C., TO LONDON STATION, PER TON—

	£	s.	d.
R.S. Joists, cut and fitted	12	10	0
Plain Compound Girders	14	10	0
" " Stanchions	16	10	0
In Roof Work	19	10	0

MILD STEEL ROUNDS.
To London Station, per ton.

Diameter.	£	s.	d.	Diameter.	£	s.	d.
¼ in.	12	0	0	⅜ in. to ½ in.	10	15	0
⅜ in.	11	0	0	⅝ in. to 2⅞ in.	10	10	0

WROUGHT-IRON TUBES AND FITTINGS—
(Discount off List for lot of not less than £7 net value delivered direct from Works, 2½ per cent. less above gross discounts, carriage forward, if sent from London Stocks.)

	Tubes.	Fittings Over ½"	Flanges Over ½"
Black Gas	67½%	.. 45%	.. 55%
Galvanised Gas	52½%	.. 35%	.. 45%
Blue Water	62½%	.. 40%	.. 50%
Galvanised Water	46½%	.. 30%	.. 40%
Red Steam	57½%	.. 35%	.. 45%
Galvanised Steam	40 %	.. 25%	.. 35%

C.I. HALF-ROUND GUTTTERS—London Prices ex Works

Per yd. in 6 ft. lengths.	Gutters.	Angles and Nozzles.	Stop Ends.
3 in.	1/3½	11½d.	3½d.
3½ in.	1/4½	1/1½	3½d.
4 in.	1/6	1/3	3½d.
4½ in.	1/7½	1/4½	4½d.
5 in.	1/10½	1/6½	5½d.

O.G. GUTTERS.

3 in.	1/8	1/4½	3½d.
3½ in.	1/8	1/4½	3½d.
4 in.	1/9½	1/4½	3½d.
4½ in.	1/11½	1/7½	4½d.
5 in.	2/4½	1/10½	5½d.

RAIN-WATER PIPES, &c.

per yd. in 6 fts.	Pipe.	Bends, stock angles.	Branches, stock angles.
2 in. plain.....	1/10½	1/3	1/9½
2½ in. "	2/0½	1/4½	2/1½
3 in. "	2/6	1/9	2/7½
3½ in. "	2/11½	2/0½	3/0½
4 in. "	3/5	2/6½	3/8½

L.C.C. COATED SOIL PIPES—London Prices ex Works

	Pipe. s. d.	Bends. stock angles. s. d.	Branches. stock angles. s. d.
2 in. per yd. in 6 fts. plain	3 3	2 4½	2 10
2½ in. "	3 9	2 7½	3 7
3 in. "	4 6	2 10	4 2½
3½ in. "	4 11½	3 7	4 11½
4 in "	5 5½	4 0½	5 9

L.C.C. COATED DRAIN PIPES—London Prices ex Works.

	Pipe. s. d.	Bends, stock angles. s. d.	Branches, stock angles. s. d.
3 in. per yd. in 9ft. lengths	4 4	5 1	8 0½
4 in. " "	6 2	5 8	10 0
5 in. " "	7 2	10 10	17 1
6 in. " "	8 6	13 2	21 9

Gasken for jointing, 38/6 per cwt.

	Per ton in London. £ s. d.	£ s. d.
IRON— Common bars	13 0 0 to	14 10 0
Staffordshire Crown Bars— Good merchant quality	14 5 0 to	15 15 0
Staffordshire Marked Bars	16 5 0 ..	17 5 0
Mild Steel Bars	10 0 0 ..	11 0 0
Steel Bars, Ferro-Concrete quality, basis price	10 0 0 ..	11 0 0
Hoop iron, basis price	12 0 0 ..	13 0 0
" Galvanised	27 0 0 ..	28 0 0
Soft Steel Sheets, Black— Ordinary sizes to 20 g.	13 5 0 ..	14 5 0
" " " 24 g.	14 5 0 ..	15 5 0
" " " 26 g.	16 5 0 ..	17 5 0
Sheets Flat Best Soft Steel, C.R. and C.A. quality— Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 20 g. ...	15 10 0 ..	16 10 0
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 22 g. and 24 g.....	16 10 0 ..	17 10 0
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 26 g...	18 10 0 ..	20 10 0
No 1 quality £4 per ton extra.		
Flat and Galvanised Corrugated Sheets— Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. to 9 ft. to 20 g.	18 0 0 ..	19 0 0
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. to 9 ft. to 22 g. and 24 g.	18 10 0 ..	19 10 0
Ordinary sizes 6 ft. to 9 ft. to 26 g.	21 10 0 ..	22 10 0
Sheets Galvanised Flat, Best quality— Best Soft Steel Sheets, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 20 g. and thicker	22 0 0 ..	23 0 0
Best Soft Steel Sheets, 22 g. and 24 g.	24 0 0 ..	26 0 0
Best Soft Steel Sheets, 26 g.	25 10 0 ..	26 10 0
Cut Nails, 3 in. to 6 in.	19 0 0	
(Under 3 in. usual trade extras.)		

METAL WINDOWS.—Standard sizes, suitable for complete houses, including all fittings, painting two coats, and delivery to job, average price about 1s. 4d. to 1s. 7d. per foot super.

LEAD, &c.

(Delivered in London.)	£	s.	d.
LEAD—Sheet, English, 4 lb. and up	29	15	0
Pipe in coils	30	5	0
Soil pipe	33	5	0
Compo Pipe	33	15	0

NOTE.—Country delivery, 20s. per ton extra ; lots under 3 cwt. 3s. per cwt. extra, and over 3 cwt. and under 5 cwt., 1s. 6d. per cwt. extra. Cut to size 25s. cwt. extra.

Oil lead, ex London area, at Mills ..... per ton } 19 15 0

COPPER.

		s.	d.
Seamless Copper tubes (basis).....	per lb.	1	0½
Strong sheet	"	1	0
Thin.....	"	1	1
Copper nails	"	2	3
Copper wire	"	2	4

PLUMBERS' BRASS WORK.
Delivered in London.

NEW RIVER PATTERN SCREW DOWN BIB COCKS FOR IRON.
½ in. ¾ in. 1 in. 1¼ in. 1½ in. 2 in.
29/- 45/- 76/- 153/- 246/- 510/- per doz.

NEW RIVER PATTERN SCREW DOWN STOP COCKS AND UNIONS.
½ in. ¾ in 1 in. 1¼ in. 1½ in. 2 in.
41/6 62/- 92/- 174/- 300/- 588/- per doz.

RIVER PATTERN SCREW DOWN MAIN FERRULES.
½ in. ¾ in. 1 in.
39/6 60/- 116/6 per doz.

CAPS AND SCREWS.
1¼ in. 1½ in. 2 in. 3 in. 3½ in. 4 in.
7/6 10/- 14/- 23/- 30/- 42/- per doz.

DOUBLE NUT BOILER SCREWS.
½ in. ¾ in. 1 in. 1¼ in. 1½ in. 2 in.
7/6 11/- 17/- 29/- 36/- 63/- per doz.

BRASS SLEEVES.
1½ in. 2 in. 3 in. 3½ in. 4 in.
10/- 12/- 20/- 24/- 31/-per doz.

NEW RIVER PATTERN CROYDON BALL VALVES, S.F.
½ in. ¾ in. 1 in. 1¼ in.
35/- 56/- 98/- 162/- 228/- per doz.

DRAWN LEAD P. & S. TRAPS WITH BRASS CLEANING SCREW.
1½ in. 1½ in. 2 in. 3 in.
8 lbs. P. traps....33/- 41/- 56/- 101/- per doz.
8 lbs. S. traps....35/- 45/- 66/- 126/- "

TIN.—English Ingots, 3/1 per lb. SOLDER.—Plumber's 1/3, Tinmen's 1/6. Blowpipe 1/7 per lb.

PAINTS, &c.

Raw Linseed Oil, in pipes	per gallon	0	3 0
" " " in barrels	"	0	3 2
" " " in drums	"	0	3 4
Boiled " " in barrels	"	0	3 4
" " " in drums	"	0	3 7
Turpentine in barrels	"	0	3 9
" in drums (10 gall.)	"	0	3 11
Genuine Ground English White Lead, per ton (In not less than 5 cwt. casks.)		44	0 0

GENUINE WHITE LEAD PAINT—
"Father Thames," "Nine Elms," "Park," "Supremus," "St. Paul's," "Morganswyte," "Polacco," "J." Brand and other best brands (in 14 lb. tins) not less than 5 cwt. lots per ton delivered 63 10 0
Red Lead, Dry (packages extra) .. per ton 36 0 0
Best Linseed Oil Putty ..... per cwt. 0 15 0
Filicol ..... " 0 15 6
Size. XD quality ..... fkn. 0 3 6

(*Continued on p.* 522.)

* The information given on this page has been specially compiled for THE BUILDER and is copyright. Our aim in this list is to give, as far as possible, the *average* prices of materials, not necessarily the highest or lowest. Quality and quantity obviously affect prices—a fact which should be remembered by those who make use of this information.

PRICES CURRENT OF MATERIALS (*contd.*)

GLASS.

ENGLISH SHEET GLASS IN CRATES OF STOCK SIZES.

	Per ft.		Per ft.
15 oz. fourths ..	2½d.	32 oz. fourths	6½d.
15 ,, thirds ..	3½d.	32 ,, thirds	9½d.
21 ,, fourths ..	4d.	Obscured Sheet, 15 oz.	3½d.
21 ,, thirds ..	4½d.	,, ,, 21 ,,	4½d.
26 ,, fourths ..	4½d.	Fluted 15 oz. 6½d., 21oz. 9d.	
26 ,, thirds ..	6½d.	En'lled 15 oz. 4½d., 21oz. 6½d.	

Extra price according to size and substance for squares cut from stock.

ENGLISH ROLLED PLATE IN CRATES OF STOCK SIZES.

	Per ft.
⅛ Rolled plate	4½d.
3/16 Rough rolled	5½d.
¼ Rough rolled	5½d.
Figured Rolled, Baltic, Oceanic, Arctic Stippolyte, and small and large Flemish White	6d.
Ditto, tinted	8½d.
Rolled Sheet	5½d.
White Rolled Cathedral	5½d.
Tinted do.	7½d.

Cast plate is same price as rough rolled.

VARNISHES, &c.

		Per Gallon. £ s. d.
Oak Varnish	de	0 14 0
Fine ditto	ditto	0 16 0
Fine Copal	ditto	0 18 0
Pale Copal	ditto	1 0 0
Pale Copal Carriage	ditto	1 4 0
Best ditto	ditto	1 12 0
Floor Varnish	Inside	0 18 0
Fine Pale Paper	ditto	0 18 0
Fine Copal Cabinet	ditto	1 2 6
Fine Copal Flatting	ditto	1 0 6
Hard Drying Oak	ditto	0 18 0
Fine Hard Drying Oak	ditto	0 19 0
Fine Copal Varnish	ditto	1 0 0
Pale ditto	ditto	1 2 0
Best ditto	ditto	1 12 0
Best Japan Gold Size		0 12 6
Best Black Japan		0 10 6
Oak and Mahogany Stain (water)		0 12 0
Brunswick Black		0 7 6
Berlin Black		0 14 6
Knotting (patent)		1 5 0
French and Brush Polish		0 17 0
Liquid Dryers in Terebine		0 9 0
Culrass Black Enamel		0 7 0

NATIONAL FEDERATION OF HOUSE BUILDERS

Scarborough Conference.

The half-yearly meeting of the National Federation of House Builders was commenced yesterday at Scarborough, under the presidency of Mr. J. W. Comben, of London. The Federation were given a civic welcome by the Mayor of Scarborough, Alderman J. Bielby, J.P., and on his invitation the conference meetings were held in the Town Hall. In the afternoon an important discussion was held on the possibility of building houses to rent. All builders who have been accustomed to that class of business in pre-war times are turning their attention to the possibility of erecting houses in large numbers to be let to tenants. The great point in this consideration is whether the builder can offer an attractive investment to the property owner. If he cannot do so he cannot build to rent. He may be able to erect a comparatively small number of houses which he will have to hold himself, but unless houses can be built to sell to the investor, the problem has not been solved. In addition to the important organisation matters to be discussed this morning (Friday), the conference will discuss other matters. The question of the taxation of unsold ground rents will be before the meeting, and in this connection the Federation may find it necessary to take up a definite attitude. The other matters of building society loans and road-making specifications and costs are also of very great importance to members. A full account of the conference will be given in a future issue of this journal.

Slater and Tiler's Estate.

Mr. Henry Wragg, of 41, Clarence-road, Chesterfield, slater and tiler, who died on June 17, aged 56 years, left estate of the gross value of £49,149, with net personalty £44,405.

Plumber's Estate.

Mr. John Johnston, of Irvine, N.B., plumber and sanitary engineer, left £7,194.

THE SCOTTISH BUILDE

HOUSING PROGRESS IN SCOTLAND

The following figures show the progress that has been made in State-aided housing schemes in Scotland to August 31, 1927:—

	Completed	Under Construction
1919 Act	25,542	8
Private Subsidy Schemes (1919 Additional Powers Act)	2,324	—
Slum Clearance Schemes	5,872	2,925
1923 Act:—		
By Local Authorities ...	3,694	311
By Private Enterprise...	10,703	2,589
1924 Act:—		
By Local Authorities ...	12,557	12,713
By Private Enterprise...	306	172
Demonstration Houses ...	17	—
Steel houses erected on behalf of Government by Scottish National Housing Company	1,852	282
	62,867	19,000

NEW BUILDINGS IN SCOTLAND

West Fife.—Extension.—The Dunfermline and West Fife Hospital Committee have decided that a wooden extension should be built. The cost will be £2700, and the extension will accommodate 16 beds.

Nairn.—Harbour.—By nine votes to six, Nairn Town Council have decided to take the necessary steps to proceed with the new harbour scheme.

Glasgow.—Aerodrome.—The Corporation are considering various sites with regards to the erection of a Municipal Aerodrome. An estimate by an expert o cost of the scheme is in the region of £50

Ayr.—Library.—The Ayr Carnegie Lib Committee have approved the plans fo extension to the Ayr Library.

Dunfermline.—Extension.—The cere of cutting the first sod in connection wit extension of the Dunfermline and West of Hospital extension has been performe Mrs. Andrew Carnegie and Lady Ver Bruce. The plans of the new hospita adopted, provided for 42 beds, but a fu extension could be made later for an tional building cost of about £7,000.

Glasgow.—Housing.—An offer amou to £86,894, for the erection of 228 tene houses at Ruchill, has been recommende acceptance by the Housing Committee of Corporation. The Corporation are also re mended to accept tenders amounting £53,171 for the execution of works in co tion with the erection of the proposed building between Gallowgate and Lo street.

Paisley.—Extension.—The Dean of Court has passed plans presented by the frewshire Education Authority for the tion at the East Public School of new l ings, providing for eight new classrooms accommodation for 400 pupils.

Castlecary.—Bridge.—Work has comm in connection with the construction of a bridge over the Forth and Clyde Can Castlecary, Stirlingshire. The bridge cost £6,205, and the new approach to bridge will cost between £500 and £600. contractors are Sir William Arrol & Co.,

Dundee.—School.—The Dundee Educ Authority have bought a considerable of ground on the Dudhope estate as a si the new north end school.

Obituary.

The death has occurred, at 127, U grove, Aberdeen, of Mr. Charles Gill, bu

BUILDING TRADE WAGES IN SCOTLAN

The following are the present rates of wages in the building trade in the principal tow Scotland. Every endeavour is made to ensure accuracy, but we cannot be responsible for e that may occur:—

	Masons.	Bricklayers.	Carpenters, Joiners.	Plasterers.	Slaters.	Plumbers.	Painters.	Labourers Masons Bricklay Plasterers
Aberdeen	1/8	1/8½	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/7	10½d to
Airdrie	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	—	1/6½	1/3
Alexandria	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	—	1/2½ to
Arbroath	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7½	1/7	1/7	1/5½	1/1
Ayr	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/3
Bathgate	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8½	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/2 to
Blairgowrie	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7½	1/5	1/7	1/4	10d. to
Bo'ness	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3
Coatbridge	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	—	1/6½	1/3
Dumbarton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3
Dumfries	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/
Dundee	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/
Dunfermline	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/
Edinburgh	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/
Falkirk	1/7½	1/7½	1/7	1/8	1/7	1/7	1/6½	1/
Fort William	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/
Galashiels	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/
Glasgow	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/
Greenock	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/7	1/0½ to
Hamilton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/
Hawick	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7–1/7½	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/
Halensburgh	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/7	1/
Inverness	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/- to
Kilmarnock	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/
Kirkcaldy	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/
Kirkwall	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/4	1/
Lanark	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6	1/- to
Leith	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/
Motherwell	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/
Perth	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/
Stirling	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/
Stirlingshire (Eastern District)	1/8–1/10	1/8–1/10	1/8	1/9	1/7	1/8	1/6½	1/
Wishaw	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/7	1

* The information given in this table is copyright. The rates of wages in the various towns in Eng Wales are given on page 516.

CURRENT PRICES FOR BUILDING WORK IN LONDON*

EXCAVATOR.

		s.	d.
Digging and throwing or wheeling and filling carts, and carting away to shoot—6 ft. deep	per yard cube	11	0
Add if in clay	,, ,,	1	0
Add for every additional depth of 6 ft.	,, ,,	0	6
Planking and strutting to trenches	per foot super	0	5
Do. to sides of excavation, including shoring	,, ,,	1	0

CONCRETOR.

Portland cement concrete in foundation 1 to 6	per yard cube	38	0
Add if in underpinning in short lengths	,, ,,	7	0
Add if in floors 6 in. thick	,, ,,	3	3
Add if in beams	,, ,,	3	9
Add if aggregate 1 : 2 : 4	,, ,,	10	0
Add for hoisting not exceeding 10 ft. beyond the first 10 ft.	,, ,,	2	6

BRICKLAYER.

		£	s.	d.
Reduced brickwork in lime mortar and Fletton bricks	per rod	32	0	0
Add if in stocks	,,	7	10	0
Add if in Staffordshire blues	,,	22	0	0
Add if in Portland cement and sand	,,	1	10	0

FACINGS.

Extra for facing in English or Flemish bond for every 10s. per 1,000 over the price of the common bricks	per ft. super	0	0	1¼

POINTING.

Neat flat struck or weathered joint	,, ,,	0	0	3

ARCHES.

Extra only to the price of ordinary brickwork :—				
Fair external in half brick rings	,, ,,	0	0	10
Axed in stocks	,, ,,	0	1	9
Rubbed and gauged jointed in putty camber or segmental	,, ,,	0	6	0

SUNDRIES.

Damp course in double course of slates breaking joint and bedded in Portland cement	,, ,,	0	1	0
Setting ordinary register grates and stoves	each	1	0	0
Setting kitchener, including forming flues, &c., with all necessary fire bricks	,,	4	15	0

ASPHALTER.

		s.	d.
Half-inch horizontal damp course	per yard super	4	6
Three-quarter-inch vertical damp course	,, ,,	9	6
Three-quarter-inch on flats in two thicknesses	,, ,,	6	3
Angle fillet	per foot run	0	3
Skirting and fillet 6 in. high	,, ,,	1	2

MASON.

York stone templates fixed	per foot cube	13	0
York stone sills fixed	,, ,,	22	0
Bath stone and all labour fixed	,, ,,	10	6
Portland stone fixed	,, ,,	20	0

SLATER.

Welsh 16 in. × 8 in. 3 in. lap, including nails	per square	72	9
Do. 20 in. × 10 in. Do. Do.	,,	80	9
Do. 24 in. × 12 in. Do. Do.	,,	90	0

CARPENTER AND JOINER.

Air framed in plates	per foot cube	5	0
Do. joists	,, ,,	5	6
Do. roofs, floors and partitions	,, ,,	6	0
Do. trusses	,, ,,	8	6

		¾″	1″	1¼″	2″
Deal rough close boarding	per sq.	35/6	40/–	45/–	72/–

		s.	d.
Flat centering for concrete floor, including struts or hangers	,,	50	0
Do. to beams	per ft. sup.	1	0
Centres for arches	,,	1	6
Gutter boards and bearers	,,	1	0

FLOORING.

		¾″	1″	1¾″	1½″
Deal-edges shot	per sq.	—	44/6	53/–	60/6
Do. tongued and grooved	,,	—	49/–	57/6	65/–
Do. matchings	,,	45/–	51/–	—	—
Moulded skirting, including backings and grounds	per ft. sup.	1/6	1/9	2/0	2/6

SASHES AND FRAMES.

		s.	d.
One-and-a-half moulded sashes or casements	per foot super	1	10
Do. Do. Do.	,, ,,	2	1
Add for fitting and fixing	,,	0	3
Metal-cased frames with 1 in. inner and outer linings, 1½ in. pulley stiles tongued to linings, hard wood sills with 2 in. moulded sashes in squares, double hung, double hung with pulleys, lines and weights; average size	,, ,,	3	9

DOORS.

		1½″	1¾″	2″
Top-panel square framed	per ft. sup.	2/1	2/4	2/6
Bar-panel Do.	,,	2/5	2/8	2/11
Top-panel moulded both sides	,,	2/8	2/11	3/2
Bar-panel Do. Do.	,,	2/11	3/2	3/5

CARPENTER AND JOINER—continued.

FRAMES.

		s.	d.
Deal wrot moulded and rebated	per foot cube	14	0

		1″	1¼″	1½″
Plain deal jamb linings framed	per ft. sup.	1/7	1/8	1/11
Deal shelves and bearers	,,	1/4	1/6	1/9
Add if cross-tongued	,,	2d.	2d.	2d.

STAIRCASES.

	1″	1¼″	1½″	2″	2½″
Deal treads and risers in and including rough brackets	2/1	2/4	2/9	—	—
Deal strings wrot on both sides and framed	1/8	2/–	2/2	2/8	—

		s.	d.
Housings for steps and risers	each	0	11
Deal balusters, 1 in. × 1¼ in.	per ft. run	0	9
Mahogany handrail : average, 3 in. × 3 in.	,, ,,	6	0
Add if ramped	,, ,,	12	0
Add if wreathed	,, ,,	24	0

FIXING ONLY IRONMONGERY (INCLUDING SCREWS).

6 in. barrel bolts	8½d.	Rim locks	2/–
Sash fasteners	11½d.	Mortice locks	4/6
Casement fasteners	1/5	Patent spring hinges and letting into floor and making good	19/–
Casement stays	1/2		
Cupboard locks	1/5		

FOUNDER AND SMITH.

		s.	d.
Rolled steel joists	per cwt.	16	3
Plain compound girders	,,	19	0
Do. stanchions	,,	21	9
In roof work	,,	27	6

RAIN-WATER GOODS.

		3″	4″	5″	6″
Half-round plain rebated joints	ft. run	1/6	1/9	2/–	2/6
Ogee Do. Do.	,,	1/9	2/–	2/6	3/3
Rain-water pipes with ears	,,	1/9	2/7	—	—
Extra for shoes and bends	each	4/4	5/11	—	—
Do. stopped ends	,,	1/11	2/4½	3/7	4/–
Do. nozzles for inlets	,,	2/2	2/7	3/10	4/3

PLUMBER.

		s.	d.
Milled lead and laying in flashings and gutters	per cwt.	43	0
Do. Do. in flats	,,	42	0
Extra labour and solder in coated cesspools	each	6	9
Welf joint	per ft. run	0	6
Soldered seam	,, ,,	1	6
Copper nailing	,, ,,	0	6

		½″	¾″	1″	1½″	2″	4″
Drawn lead waste	per ft. run	1/2	1/9	2/–	3/4	4/–	—
Do. service	,,	1/8	2/2	2/7	3/10	—	—
Do. soil	,,	—	—	—	—	—	6/9
Bends in lead pipe	each	—	—	—	—	3/3	8/2
Soldered stop ends	,,	1/2	1/8	2/1	2/10	3/6	—
Red lead joints	,,	11d.	1/–	1/3	1/11	2/4	4/10
Wiped soldered joints	,,	2/10	3/6	4/–	4/11	6/6	9/9
Lead traps and cleaning screws	,,	—	—	—	14/7	19/6	—
Bib cocks and joints	,,	6/4	9/7	15/4	41/–	—	—
Stop cocks and joints	,,	15/4	17/2	25/8	64/–	—	—

PLASTERER.

		s.	d.
Render, float and set in lime and hair	per yard sup.	2	6
Do. Do. Sirapite	,, ,,	2	9
Do. Do. Keen's	,, ,,	4	0
Add saw lathing	,, ,,	1	7
Add metal lathing	,, ,,	2	6
(Not including hangers or runners, &c., for suspended ceilings.)			
Portland cement screed	,, ,,	2	2
Do. plain face	,, ,,	3	3
Mouldings in plaster	per 1 girth	0	1½
One-and-a-half granolithic pavings	per yard sup.	5	9

GLAZIER.

		s.	d.
21-oz. sheet plain	per foot sup.	0	8½
26-oz. Do.	,, ,,	1	0
Obscured sheet	,, ,,	1	1
⅛-in. rolled plate	,, ,,	0	9
¼-in rough rolled or cast plate	,, ,,	0	10½
¼-in wired cast plate	,, ,,	1	4

PAINTER

		s.	d.
Preparing and distempering, 2 coats	per yard sup.	0	9
Knotting and priming	,, ,,	0	7
Plain painting, 1 coat	,, ,,	0	9
Do. 2 coats	,, ,,	1	2
Do. 3 coats	,, ,,	1	9
Do. 4 coats	,, ,,	2	4
Graining	,, ,,	2	3
Varnishing twice	,, ,,	1	9
Sizing	,, ,,	0	3
Flatting	,, ,,	0	7
Enamel	,, ,,	1	1
Wax polishing	per foot sup.	0	6
French polishing	,, ,,	1	2
Preparing for and hanging paper	per piece, 2/– to 4/–		

*These prices apply to *new buildings only*. They cover superintendence by foreman and carry a profit of 10 % on the prime cost without establishment charges. A percentage of 1½ should be added for Employers' Liability and National Health and Unemployments Acts, and from 1s. 6d. per £100 for Fire Insurance. The whole of the information given on this page is copyright.

TRADE NEWS

(*Continued from page* 520.)

Boilers and Radiators.

The Travelling Exhibit of National Radiator Company, Ltd., of Hull, fitted with a working installation of the "Ideal" Cookanheat and "Ideal" Classic radiators, will demonstrate on October 3 at Bateman's Park, Matlock. We learn that this firm has recently issued two folders which have been distributed to architects and trade firms. A copy will duly be sent to any firm who have not already received this. One folder relates to the "Ideal" Classic Radiators and sets forth graphically their special features and advantages. These radiators have just been installed in Marlborough House, the new London residence of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. The other folder is intended for the assistance of trade firms in avoiding chimney-flue connections to heating and hot-water supply boilers which are likely to result in unsatisfactory operation of the apparatus.

Open Anthracite or Coke Fires.

The average person loves the open fire, and while he may not have been aware of the reason for this preference, there is no doubt that his liking for radiant heat as given off from the open fire is well founded. With the "Glow-Worm" open fires, the major portion of the heating surface is nearly vertical and this insures a steady flow of radiant heat in a more or less horizontal direction across the room, thereby insuring the ideal conditions of heating, i.e., the feet are warmed and the head is cool. The "Glow-Worm" open fires are designed to stand into any existing fireplace or chimney recess, and the "Hearth" model needs no fixing at all. Both of these fires are provided with a gas lighter, which for a cost of about a ¼d. will light the fire in from five to ten minutes, and obviate the necessity of using wood or paper, rendering unnecessary the removal of dead embers from the grate. The makers, Messrs. O. Bruster & Richardson, 4, Lloyds-avenue, E.C.3, will be pleased to send illustrated leaflets of this fire.

Fireplaces in Stoneware.

A really attractive catalogue, List F.1927, illustrating various styles of their fusion and salt-glazed (Royal Doulton ware) fireplaces in stoneware, has been issued by the Well Fire and Foundry Co., Ltd., of 15, Berners-street, W.1. Stoneware is produced in one single fire of intense heat, and is not to be confused with faience, a material produced by two light firings. With regard to the salt-glazed ware, some fine colour effects are obtained, the beauty of which is enhanced by the fact that no two pieces are ever exactly alike. Glazed fusion stoneware is made in eggshell and antique glazed surfaces and stocked in various colours. In addition to numerous illustrations of styles of fire, the catalogue contains a colour chart which will be found useful. The catalogue will be forwarded upon application to the makers.

Relaying of Piccadilly.

We learn that the Improved Wood Pavement Co., Ltd., of New Bridge-street, have completed their section of Piccadilly (Piccadilly-circus to Piccadilly-place, which is the most important section) in ten days under contract time.

Change of Address.

The Leeds Fireclay Company, Ltd. (Head Office: Wortley, Leeds), after having their London Office in the Strand for many years, have followed the trend west and taken a block of premises at Leeds House, 2, Cavendish-place, Oxford-circus, London, W.1. The offices are now occupied, and there is being fitted up one of the finest showrooms in the City. The display of Leeds Fireclay products will include Burmantofts terra-cotta (the ground floor front is built of this material), glazed bricks and tiles, and sanitary fittings.

TENDERS

Communications for insertion under this heading should be addressed to "The Editor," and must reach him next week not later than Tuesday evening.

* Denotes *accepted.*
† Denotes *provisionally accepted.*
‡ Denotes *recommended for acceptance.*
§ Denotes *accepted subject to modifications.*

ADEL.—Memorial hall in Church-lane, Adel. Messrs. G. Frederick Bowman & Son, architects, Leeds :—

*H. & D. Leslie, Leeds.

AYLESBURY.—Buildings comprising church and schools, on the corner of Harebreaks estate, for the trustees of the Wesleyan Church. Messrs. A. Brocklehurst & Co., F.R.I.B.A., architects, Palatine Bank-buildings, 10, Norfolk-street, Manchester :—

*Cannon Green & Co., Ltd., Aylesbury.

BALROTHERY.—Cottages for the R.D.C. :—

*G. Rankin	£295
*Edward Rankin	286
*Joseph Rooney	£295–330

BARNSLEY.—Alterations and additions to schools' for the E.C. Messrs. Dyson, Cawthorne & Coles' architects, 10, Regent-street :—

Racecommon-road—
Mason—
*Schofield & Son.
Joiner—
*England, Ltd.
Slater—
*Dawber, Townsley & Co., Ltd.
Plumber—
*A. Bray.
Doncaster-road—
Mason—
*Schofield & Son.
Joiner—
*F. Ratcliffe.
Plumber—
*Ed. Broley & Sons.
Grove-street—
Mason—
*H. Medley & Son.
Joiner—
*F Ratcliffe.
Slater—
*Dawber, Townsley & Co., Ltd.
Plumber—
*Ed. Broley & Sons.
Plasterer—
*H. Lockwood.
Painter—
*The Barnsley Decorators.
(All of Barnsley).

BRAY.—Fencing and iron gates at new houses in Vevay, for the U.D.C. :—

Liffey Engineering Works	£2,120
Kennan and Sons	1,995
Smith & Pearson	1,918
City of Dublin Engineering Co.	1,735
*J. T. Doyle, Shankill	1,471

BRIDLINGTON.—Electrical installation, for the T.C. Borough Engineer :—

W. Carr & Son, Bridlington.
Miller & Garness, Hull.
The Service Co., Bridlington.
Casse & Walker, Bradford.
F. Abba & Co., Hull.
Napier & Wheeldon, Hull.
N. Wightman, Hull.
A. Shaw & Sons, Hull.
Eric W. Pratt, Hull.
W. T. Drabble & Co., Bridlington.
E. W. Marsh & Son, Bridlington.
The Humber Elect. Eng. Co., Hull.
A. S. Padgett & Son, Bridlington.
*G. H. Jarvis & Son, Bridlington £127 17 6

BRIGHTON.—Construction of lavatories drainage works and reinforced concrete roadway at the Southwick Power Station, for the C.B. :—

G. Lynn & Sons, Brighton	£4,375
R. Cook & Sons, Ltd., Crawley	4,358
Field & Cox, Ltd., Brighton	4,333
*Limpus & Son, Hove	3,895

BROMLEY.—Administration block at the Isolation hospital, Skym-corner, Bromley Common, Kent, for the West Kent Joint Hospital Board :—

*C. H. H. Kenworthy, Herne Bay .. £17,302

CRANBROOK.—(1) Materials and fittings, and for work to be done in connection with proposed formation of lavatories, bathrooms, etc., and (2) installation of central heating in connection with the tramp wards at Union House for the B.G. Mr. H. J. Benians, architect, Goudhurst, Kent :—

(1)—			
F. Marshall & Son, Cranbrook	£779	0	0
A. Slingsby & Son, Cranbrook	732	0	0
*W. P. Woodgate, High Halden	725	0	0
(2)—			
F. G. Marshall & Son, London	585	10	0
W. P. Woodgate, High Halden	450	0	0
White & Co., Tonbridge	399	16	3
Fredk. Hayden, Ltd., Tunbridge Wells	375	0	0
Buckleys (London), Ltd., London	355	0	0
*Isteed & Read, Rochester	302	10	0

CREWE.—Extensions to the Crewe Mental hospital, for the Management Committee. Mr. James Martin, architect, Westminster Bank-chambers, Nantwich-road. Quantities by the architect:—

*Stephen Heath & Son, Newcastle (Staffs) £12,997 12 1

CROYDON.—Re-pointing of chimney stacks at the Town Hall, for the C.B. :—

*R. C. Cutting & Co., London £155

CROYDON.—Erection of Long-lane school, for t C.B. :—

F. M. Bleach & Co., London	£16,734	15	7
Mullen & Lumsden, Ltd., London	15,750	0	0
Hill & Gurr, Bromley	15,675	0	0
W. Akers & Co., Ltd., London	15,554	0	0
J. E. Billings & Co., Ltd., London	15,510	0	0
J. Smith & Sons (Norwood), Ltd., London	15,251	0	0
E. J. Saunders, Croydon	15,250	0	0
Truett & Steel, Ltd., Thornton Heath	15,219	0	0
Crawley & Co., London	15,116	0	0
E. D. Winn & Co., Ltd., London	15,000	0	0
Perry's (Ealing), Ltd., Ealing	14,589	0	0
J. Crewdson, Horley	14,476	0	0
Wilson Lovatt & Sons, Wolverhampton	14,216	0	0
Grace & Marsh, Ltd., Croydon	14,189	0	0
*G. E. Everitt & Sons, Ltd., Croydon	13,013	0	0

GLASGOW.—Houses at Ruchill, for the T.C. :—

*Atholl Steel Houses, Ltd., 124 houses.
*Kane Brickwood Co., 112 houses.

GREENS NORTON.—Alterations, decorations an minor repairs to Laburnum Cottage, also erection o new loose boxes, for Captain Ainger. Mr. G. P. Allen F.R.I.B.A., architect and surveyor, 81, High-street Bedford :—

W. H. Hefford	£259	2	0
Horace P. Brown	239	17	6
*H. J. Newport	233	18	6

(All of Towcester.)

GRIMSBY.—Quay wall at river head, for th T.C. Mr. H. G. Whyatt, Borough Engineer, 17 Victoria-street :—

*Hewins & Goodhand, Grimsby £875

GRIMSBY.—New school in Armstrong-street, fo the T.C. :—

‡Hewins & Goodhand, Ltd., Grimsby £49,848

HEMEL HEMPSTEAD.—48 houses in blocks of on the Elephant Farm estate, for the Corporation Mr. A. Murray-Smith, architect :—

W. H. Fincham, Chelmsford	£26,244
C. Miskin & Sons, Ltd., St. Albans	26,040
G. P. Whitby, St. Albans	24,160
F. P. Bliss & Son, Bushey	23,744
David Weston & Co., Ltd., London	23,240
Walter Jones & Sons, London	22,840
Jeffs & Bigley, Ltd., Letchworth	22,392
Ralph West, Northampton	22,296
Arthur Cole, Ltd., Luton	22,128
S. E. Moss, Southend-on-Sea	21,240
H. Lacey & Sons, Luton	20,800
Clarke & Tickner, Barry	20,786
W. F. Bailey, Hitchin	20,064
Arthur Carter, Luton	20,064
*Theo Conway, Ltd., Weymouth	19,978

(Subject to approval of M.H.)

HEMEL HEMPSTEAD.—Excavating for and laying sewer 7 in. diameter and approximately 125 yards in length, with all the necessary manholes and work incidental thereto, at Apsley End, King's Langley, for the R.D.C. Messrs. W. H. Radford & Son, engineers, Nottingham :—

J. W. McMillan & Co., Hatfield	£772	7	8
A. J. Edridge, Watford	398	5	0
W. T. Jones, Oxford	378	0	0
W. D. Wells, Hemel Hempstead	369	0	0
Chas. Ball, Letchworth	358	12	8
†Bracey (Roads), Ltd., Watford	334	11	8

HESTON AND ISLEWORTH.—Building exten sions at the Electricity works, for the U.D.C. :—

*A. Good £2,095 4 9

(In lieu of previously accepted tender.)

ILKLEY.—Conveniences in West View-park, for the U.D.C. Mr. A. Skinner, engineer and surveyor:—

Baldwin & Oakley, Leeds.
*Dean & Mennell, Ilkely.
Lee & Lupton, Yeadon.
L. T. Learoyd, Ilkley.
J. S. Bramley, East Ardsley.

IPSWICH.—Houses on the Broke Hall housing site for the T.C. :—

*J. Noller, 20 houses (each)	£475	0	0
*A. S. Green, 10 houses (each)	479	10	0
*R. G. Seaman, 10 houses (each)	482	10	0

ISLEWORTH.—Extensions to the Town Schoo for the Heston and Isleworth U.D.C. :—

Moorman Ward & Co., Isleworth	£7,019	10	10
Leonard Lown & Co., London	6,580	10	0
Milman & Co., Ltd., Ealing	6,480	0	0
H. Pickrill, Wealdstone	6,096	0	0
F. D. Hidden & Co., Brentford	5,980	0	0
Limpus & Son, Kingston	5,976	0	0
R. Emmett, Hounslow	5,761	0	0
T. Hiscock, Ltd., Hounslow	5,677	0	0
Triangular Construction Co., East Molesey	5,670	0	0
G. Challis & Co., Ltd., Brentford	5,605	0	0
Jones & Elliott, Isleworth	5,571	0	0
Stanley Ellis, Ltd., Guildford	5,546	0	0
Building & Public Construction Co., Ltd., Swindon	5,389	0	0
P. F. E. Carter, Hounslow	5,387	10	0
A. J. Thair, Isleworth	5,385	0	0
W. Lacey, Hounslow	5,374	0	0
E. D. Winn & Co., Ltd., London	5,310	0	0
F. G. Cressy, Ltd., Chiswick	5,286	0	0
Thoroughgood Bros. & Son, Surbiton	5,225	0	0
*W. J. Drinkwater & Sons, Feltham	4,900	0	0

E OF WIGHT.—Supplying and laying 3,300 of 3-in. diameter cast-iron water mains from field to Vittlefields, near Carisbrooke, for the . Mr. W. E. Blizard, engineer, Castle-lane, ampton :—

. A. Springer, Portsmouth ..	£2,638 0 0
. Bevis, Ltd., Portsmouth ..	2,160 0 0
Vort & Way, Salisbury	1,977 10 0
. Ambrose, Bath	1,943 19 11
dney & Co., Waterlooville	1,920 0 0
. Osman & Co., Southampton	1,866 19 2
V. Jukes, Newport	1,750 0 0
. Moger, Cowes	1,697 0 0
iddleton & Keene, Ltd., Liss	1,631 13 11

EK.—Alterations and additions at the Town Market-street, for the U.D.C. Mr. W. E. am, engineer and surveyor :—

. Salt, Leek	£841
. Buxton, Ashbourne	817
. Salt, Leek	813
. Godwin & Son, Hanley	776

NDON.—For various works in connection with uildings in course of erection on the Brunton f site, for the Stepney B.C. :—

Asphalte roofing.

rench Asphalte Co.	£1,341 3 1
nternational Asphalte Co.....	983 9 2½
al de Travers Asphalte Co. ..	983 5 5
ngert & Rolfe, Ltd.	943 11 4
ritish Asphalte Co.....	933 11 0
m. Salter Edwards & Co., Ltd.	925 16 4
immer & Trinidad Lake Asphalte Co.	889 1 6
agusa Asphalte Co.	828 2 5

Tiling for shop roofs.

lessrs. Mabey & Johnson	£85 9 10
all & Co., Ltd.....	64 18 1
ohn Williams & Co.	62 0 4
llis, Partridge & Co., Ltd.....	57 7 6
oberts, Adlard & Co.	54 11 4

Slating for mansards.

	20in. x 10in.	16in. x 12in.
Mabey & Johnson	£432 4 3	£394 4 3
Ellis, Partridge & Co., Ltd.....	369 10 3	344 11 9
Hall & Co.....	362 8 4	337 11 2
John Williams & Co.	355 2 6	329 2 6
Ernest Matthews & Co. (J.&W. Henderson, Ltd.)	337 12 6	*306 15 0
Roberts, Adlard & Co.	327 10 11	308 8 5

Plumbing work.

John Blaikie & Sons, Ltd.	£3,508 17 11
W. H. Gascoigne & Co.....	3,353 12 1
Walter Cowen, Ltd.....	2,683 16 0

NDON.—Steel windows for the buildings on the (*a*) Brunton Wharf site, and (*b*) Milk-yard or the Stepney B.C. :—

(A)

. A. Norris & Co.....	£279 13 9
illiams & Williams, Ltd.	186 10 9
est Bromwich Casement & Engineering Co.	182 15 6
hn Thompson Beacon Windows, Ltd.	134 2 6
hn Hill & Sons.....	130 13 0
e Standard Metal Window Co.	116 15 0

(B)

. A. Norris & Co.....	£208 14 0
est Bromwich Casement & Engineering Co.	189 2 3
hn Thompson Beacon Windows, Ltd.	164 10 10
lliams & Williams, Ltd.....	157 10 3
hn Hill & Sons.....	146 15 6
ndard Metal Window Co...	127 4 2

DON.—Alterations to the cloakroom accomon and lavatory arrangements, at Ladywell for the Lewisham B.C. Borough Surveyor :—

lker, Clinging & Co.....	£540
race R. Watt	520
e, Loasby & Co., Ltd.....	505

(All of Lewisham.)

DON.—Filling in the Bight at the junction of t Wall and Marine Parade with material from l, for the T.C. :—

. & A. Saunders, Maldon.....£550

CHESTER.—Additions to the premises of Woodhouse & Co. Mr. W. Newman, architect, son-road, Nottingham :—

k and Concrete work—
ry Green & Sons, Manchester.
s—
ker & Young, Ltd., Manchester.
r—
Vinker, Manchester.
ork—
ster, Walton & Co., Ltd., Manchester.
ing shutters—
rady & Co., Manchester.
nts—
well & Co., Ltd., Brighouse.

CHESTER.—Conversion of premises at the f Oxford-road and Boundary-street, East, er, into business premises for Mr. M. Franks. cDonald, architect, 71, Meadow-street, Moss

ollick, Manchester.

ETHILL.—Public elementary school for Regional E.C. Captain G. D. Taylor, architish-street, Armagh. Quantities by Mr. S. C.

on & Co., Armagh..... £4,640

MONAGHAN.—(*a*) 10 houses on the site of the old workhouse grounds; (*b*) the conversion of existing front buildings into two houses; and (*c*) the erection of a septic tank and other development work in connection with the same, for the U.D.C. :—

Patrick McEntee, Ballybay ..	£4,699 16 10
J. Donnelly & Sons, Enniskillen	4,502 11 8
Henry McAvenchey, Armagh..	4,300 0 0
J. Boyd & Sons, Co. Down....	4,270 0 0
R. Cullen & Sons, Portadown..	3,980 14 0
P. McKenna & Sons, Armagh..	3,810 12 7
James Murphy, Clones.....	3,452 5 0
*Henry McGeough & Sons, Monaghan	3,423 2 0
Chas. Hughes, Co. Armagh ..	3,382 0 0

MONMOUTH.—Public conveniences, for the T.C Mr. W. J. H. Biddle, Borough Surveyor :—

O. Parry	£939
J. Mackie & Son	942
*A. C. Lock	843

(All of Monmouth.)

NELSON.—Secondary school. Mr. S. Wilkinson, F.R.I.B.A., architect, 16, Ribblesdale-place, Preston :—

*Dryland & Preston, Ltd., Littleborough.
Joiner—
*A. Wolstenholme, Bury.
Plumber—
*H. Tattersall, Ltd., Rochdale.
Slaters—
*A. Rushton & Sons, Littleborough.
Plasterers—
*R. Rawlinson & Sons, Burnley.
Painters—
*Nelson Co-operative Society, Ltd., Nelson.

NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME.—Alterations and additions to 12, Iron-market, for the Council. Mr. A. G. Sherwin, architect, Rectory-chambers, Newcastle, Staffs :—

Till & Harding, Ltd., Stone....	£3,493 0 0
Meiklejohn & Son, Stoke-on-Trent	3,480 0 0
Adams (Builders), Ltd., Liverpool	3,470 0 0
G. Ellis, Hanley.....	3,425 0 0
Tompkinson & Bettelley, Longton	3,367 0 0
T. Roberts, Biddulph	3,343 12 0
S. Heath & Son, Newcastle....	3,247 0 0
J. Deakin, Rough Close.....	3,200 0 0
*H. Howlett & Sons, Hanley....	3,150 0 0

NORTH DUBLIN.—Cottages for the R.D.C. :—

*C. Bissett (each).....	£345
*Farmer Bros. (single)	£355-377
*Mangan Bros.	337-341
*W. Lacy	350
*J. Duff	358

NOTTINGHAM.—804 houses and 6 shops on the Bulwell Hall estate, for the T.C. Mr. T. C. Howitt, A.R.I.B.A., architect, 58-59, Long-row.

*A. Goodchild, Nottingham .. £264,834 14 0

NOTTINGHAM.—Covered market on the King Edward-street site, for the T.C. :—

‡F. Evans & Sons, Bulwell £44,600

OAKENGATES.—Pumping station and small mess room, together with foundations for engines and other machinery, at Hilton Bank waterworks, Sheriffhales, for the U.D.C. Messrs. John Taylor & Sons, engineers, Caxton House, Westminster, S.W.1 :—

*Murray & England, Oakengates £1,775 6 0

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PAISLEY.—For works in connection with the housing scheme at Barracks, for the T.C. The Master of Works, Gilmour-street :—

Brickwork—
*J. & J. Crangle.
Carpenter work—
*Cochrane & Keith.
Plumber work—
*Geo. Martin.
Slater work—
*Reenan & Kelso.
Plaster work—
*Malcolm & Co.
Painter work—
*J. & J. McCrorie.
Electric lighting—
*Joseph Bell.
Fencing—
*J. Cassells & Sons.

(All of Paisley.)

POOLE.—Pair of semi-detached houses, adapted in the first instance to be used as temporary accommodation for the Rates Department in Market-street, for the T.C. Mr. E. J. Goodacre, Borough Engineer and Surveyor :—

F. W. Burton & Son, Bournemouth	£1,627 17 0
Bryant & Trowbridge, Christchurch	1,540 0 0
Kingsbury & Sons, Poole	1,530 0 0
J. Francis, Bournemouth	1,487 3 0
Burt & Vick, Poole	1,398 0 0
H. & W. Hawkins, Parkstone..	1,300 8 9
Grant & Rigler, Poole	1,195 0 0
*Newell & Sons, Poole	950 0 0

PORTADOWN.—Repairs, also alterations to Portadown Technical school premises, for the County of Armagh Regional E.C. :—

*Collen Bros., Portadown £620

PORTSMOUTH.—Alterations, etc., London-road, for Messrs. Parkers (Pth), Ltd. Messrs. A. E. Cogswell & Sons, chartered architects and surveyors, Prudential-buildings :—

S. Salter, Southsea	£1,748
Light Bros, Ltd., Portsmouth.....	1,727
John Lay & Co., Portsmouth.....	1,649
F. J. Privett, Southsea	1,567
E. & A. Sprigings, Portsmouth.....	1,497

RAINFORD (Lancs).—96 lineal feet retaining wall, for the Council. Surveyor, engineer :—

*Exors. J. Pilkington, St. Helens £201 5 0

SALFORD.—Public elementary school, for the City Council :—

*Fearnley & Sons, Ltd., Salford £22,000

SOUTHAM.—Sixteen parlour-type houses at Fenny Compton, for the R.D.C. :—

*T. Kench, Eydon £6,800
(Subject to M.H. approval.)

SOUTHAM.—Six parlour type houses at Napton, for the R.D.C. :—

*H. W. Lawrence, Kenilworth..... £2,975

SOUTHAMPTON.—For (1) laying two-coat asphalt in Above Bar-street; (2) laying two-coat asphalt in Northam-road; (3) stormwater draining, kerbing, channelling and paving (reinforced concrete or asphalt) carriageway, Winchester-road (part of); (4) storm water draining, kerbing, channelling and paving (reinforced concrete or asphalt) carriageway, Paynes-road, for the C.B. Borough Engineer :—

(1)

*Limmer & Trinidad Lake Asphalt Co., Ltd., Eastleigh	£1,953 7

(2)

*Limmer & Trinidad Lake Asphalt Co., Ltd., Eastleigh	3,722 16 5

(3)

*J. Douglas, Southampton	1,852 11 3

SOUTHAMPTON.—Reconstruction of part of the Royal Pier, and erection of stores, etc., for the Harbour Board. Mr. E. Cooper Poole, engineer :—

*J. Howard & Co., London £5,371 8 9

STAVELEY.—Reconstruction and widening of the bridge over the River Doe Lea at Norbriggs, on Chesterfield-Worksop main road; and widening adjacent main road for a length of about 180 yards, for the Derbyshire C.C. Mr. J. W. Horton, County Surveyor, St. Mary's-gate, Derby :—

*C. S. Tomlinson, South Normanton .. £4,615

TANFIELD.—Council chambers and offices at Tantobie, for the U.D.C. Mr. J. Heslop, surveyor :—

*T. Soulsby, Chester-le-Street.

TONYREFAIL.—Six parlour and 14 non-parlour type houses at Tynybryn, Tonyrefail, for the Llantrisant and Llantwit Fardre R.D.C. Messrs. Thomas & Morgan & Partners, architects and engineers, 23, Gelliwasted-road, Pontypridd :—

Rosser Bros., Nelson	£7,815
T. Lewis & Sons, Tonyrefail	6,840
E. W. James & Co., Cardiff.....	6,818
T. Jenkins, Blaengarw	6,130
Bright & Addicott, Cardiff	6,118
Rhys J. Rees & Co., Ltd., Treforest ..	6,116
W. A. Jones, Llantwit Major	6,116
Wm. John, Llantrisant	5,920
J. Snell, Abertillery	5,916
Thomas Jenkins, Tonyrefail	5,888
Newcombe & Co. (Cardiff), Ltd.	5,870
S. D. Bevan, Beaufort, Mon.	5,840
B. Roberts, Trealaw	5,704
*D. J. Davies, Blaengarw	5,569

TOTTENHAM.—Erection of the White Hart Inn, Tottenham, including dance hall, garage and fittings, for the Improved Public House Co., Ltd. Mr. F. C. P. Monson, F.R.I.B.A., architect, Finsbury Pavement House, 120, Moorgate, E.C.2. Quantities by Messrs. Gardiner & Theobald, 96, Gower-street, W.C. :—

W. Shurmur & Sons, Ltd.	£33,300
Douglass Halse & Son, Ltd.	32,850
Geo. Parker & Son	32,678
W. H. Lorden & Son, Ltd.	32,589
Rice & Son	32,576
Walter Lawrence & Son, Ltd.	32,300
Moffatt Bros.	31,997
Ashby & Horner	31,972
Rowley Bros., Ltd.	31,890
Albert Monk	31,700
Henry Knight & Son	31,539
*Fairhead & Sons, Ltd.	31,000

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TRURO.—Territorial hall, for the Cornwall Territorial Force Association. Mr. A. J. Cornelius, F.R.I.B.A., architect, Truro :—

*J. Williams, St. Austell £3,701

TWICKENHAM.—Nelson school, for the B.C. :—

D. M. Draisey, Brentford	£16,750	0	0
Buckett & Pead, London	14,399	17	9
Speechley & Smith, Richmond	13,230	0	0
F. D. Hidden & Co., Ltd., Brentford	12,999	0	0
Thomas Hiscock, Ltd., Hounslow	12,700	0	0
F. & A. Baynton, London	12,669	0	0
Goole & Son, Ltd., Richmond	12,584	0	0
Y. J. Lovell & Son, Gerrard's Cross	12,474	0	0
E. D. Winn & Co., Ltd., S.W.1	12,358	0	0
G. Challis & Co., Ltd., Brentford	12,212	0	0
W. H. Gaze & Sons, Ltd., Kingston	12,183	0	0
A. J. Thair, Isleworth	11,956	0	0
W. H. Brown (Leatherhead), Ltd., Kingston	11,670	0	0
‡Thorogood Bros. & Son, Surbiton	11,555	0	0

WALSINGHAM.—Houses and bungalows in the parishes of Fulmodestone, Little Snoring and Field Dalling, for the R.D.C. Mr. W. H. Moffatt, engineer and surveyor :—

R. W. Holmes, Grimsby	£6,300	0
Purdy & Son, Walsingham	6,300	0
J. W. Palmer, Aylsham	5,641	0
A. E. Guest, Ltd., Lewes	5.511	15
Fisher & Sons, Fakenham	5,400	0
Taylor & Son, Dereham	5,213	10
*Robert Claxton, Wells	5,096	0

WARRINGTON—For completion of 86 houses on the Reynolds-st. site for the C.B. :—

*D. Cooper, Warrington £12,603 10

WEST BROMWICH.—12 houses on land in Dudley-street, Swan Village, for the C.B. Mr. A. D. Greatorex, Borough Surveyor :—

*R. Smith & Co., Ltd., Walsall.

WOOD GREEN.—30 houses for the U.D.C. :—

*Rowley Bros.

(Subject to M.H. approval.)

WORKSOP.—Parish hall, for Rev. J. H. Turner, St. Anne's. Mr. R. D. Thompson, architect, L.R.I.B.A. 73, Bridge-street :—

*J. H. and M. E. Ilett, Worksop.

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YORK.—For alterations to (1) Fulford-road Spe school, and (2) Shipton-street school, for the E.C. :—

(1)
*H. E. Turner & Sons, Ltd., York.
(2)
*W. Birch & Sons, Ltd., York.

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JOURNAL FOR THE ARCHITECT AND CONSTRUCTOR

WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED "THE BRITISH ARCHITECT."

L. CXXXIII. No. 4418. OCTOBER 7, 1927.

ADVERTISING ARTS.

ADVERTISING to-day, by no means limited to the selling of goods or services, is still principally directed to that end. But in the production of the subtler forms of advertisement, literature and the arts are now called in aid to point a commercial oral. The publicity expert delves in the sands of Time to fill s bucket; its contents moulded to shape he inverts to form rrets for the sand castle of the moment. Ancient art and erature, as well as modern painting, writing, and design, ve found their way into the ranks of advertising arts. There e persons who are reluctant to admit the right of the arts to ll themselves to the uses of advertisement. They assume at the arts are degraded by such occupation. Yet, curiously ough, it is a recognised practice for an artist to exhibit his cture or his sculpture, and even to announce the exhibition newspapers and by means of posters outside the gallery. ne practice is regarded not only as by no means derogatory to ts and the man, but actually as the recognised method of tting in touch with the public who may buy or look at his ork. What is the Royal Academy Exhibition but advertise-ent of Art?

Among the arts, where does architecture stand in regard to vertisement? Tradition assumes that architecture does t resort to advertisement. Apparently, the indignity of blicity applies personally to the architect or to the body of hitects, not to the actual work of art. For a building stands the public eye for a period considerably longer than the nter's picture hangs in the exhibition gallery; longer than musician's poster stands outside the concert hall to attract public to hear him play. It may be said that an architect his executed designs perpetually on exhibition, and so has stant advertisement. But the public usually has no means scertaining the name of the artist responsible for the building cause of the custom (occasionally not observed) preventing architect, alone among artists, from signing his work.

While architecture holds sternly aloof, at least in theory, n anything resembling advertisement of itself, it does not to regard it as inconsistent to bend itself more and more uently to the uses of advertisement for its patrons. The t of buildings for business firms, banks, shops, even public ildings, have behind their erection strong forces of adver-sement. But architecture, while ready to serve purposes of licity, rightly or wrongly refuses to bring into its own ce and interests one of the most potent forces of the age. ould seem that the only admissible system of advertising chitecture, other than the elementary one of setting up a ssional name-plate, is that of cultivating opportunities cial intercourse in order that a few persons, who may at remote date require the services of an architect, may o mind that they once met a friend of somebody's vas said to have built a bank. To some critics this posi-appears far more derogatory to a respectable profession the literary and artistic allusions to cigarettes in the isement pages of the magazines. Professional announce-may from time to time appear in the Press, but usually the technical Press, which some may think is a closed to the majority of potential clients. The most usual publicity received by the ordinary capable, but un-uished practitioner, is his obituary notice. Meanwhile, pers and magazines supply names of super-decorators to undertake the alterations and additions desired by n who has bought an old house. The man who wishes d himself a labour-saving home in his chosen Eden can find a dozen or more enterprising people who will see the thing through for him with taste and discernment. Meanwhile, the architect is left out. The taste and discernment of this kind of firm is the product of a set of individual, anonymous brains merged greyly into a neutral tint which can be coloured with "period" tones as wished by the owner. There is room for such work, but there is also much that would be more appropriately undertaken by the architect. But he is not called in because advertisement is the prevailing way in which the client can get in touch with the services he requires. Whether this condition of things is a good or bad trait in modern life is beside the point. The fact remains that advertisement in some form enters for good or ill into the give and take of the community as at present constituted, and it is necessary that the art of architecture should at least open its eyes to the fact, whether it acts upon it or not.

That the architect should cry his wares, or send up balloons proclaiming his name and qualifications is in no way implied in the suggestion that the architect should take advertisement into account. It may be that having done so he will continue to shun it; it may be that he will evolve some dignified method of his own for utilising the advertising arts for the benefit of his own art. The problem is complicated by the question of the younger architects. At this time of year training schools are enrolling numbers of new students who in course of time will be duly launched with cargoes of theoretical qualifications. The ship may be run down inadvertently at the outset by some larger craft, or haply taken in tow as a dinghy. But the hazards of the high-seas are great, and the lesser craft may gradually drift into the coves and land-locked bays of unimaginative and routine work. Some, perhaps, attempting adventure in the deeper ocean, find themselves on the rocks. Peradventure an amateur yachtsman falling in with some such craft, and perceiving her seaworthiness, puts her into commission. The career of the architect in any case is one of ridiculous chances, partly because, to the ordinary man, architecture is a dead art, or at least one that might conceivably relate to the new Delhi, but certainly not to his own new bungalow at home.

It is true that there is a tendency for some slight acquaintance with architecture as an abstract art to be regarded as part of the equipment of a man of culture, but such an interest in architecture remains, as a rule, abstract and inactive. The position of the architect differs from that of other professional men. In health matters a man instinctively calls in his doctor; concerning his affairs he calls on his lawyer; but he is not equally conscious of his need for an architect's services when building is in question. Moreover, he may be at a loss to know whom he should consult.

Is the future status of the architectural profession eventually to become a more or less academic one, without direct influence on the homes of the people, the reconditioned mansion of the plutocrat, and the common affairs of building? Is it possible that, to secure and maintain its rightful position in the world of to-day and to-morrow, architecture must perforce adapt itself to existing habits and adopt for itself some definite means of publicity? Already architecture as an art is receiving a measure of publicity as an object of comment and criticism. What of the architect himself? At present it is often only when an architect has attained an eminence in which he is already well known that any "advertisement" is his. Whatever solutions are suggested or attempted the problem of contact between the public and the architect,—in other words the advertising of architecture,—is one that must be faced sooner or later in the present age.

NOTES

Badly Placed Houses.

Those who have been away on holiday-journeys this year, have had many opportunities to note the disastrous effects of new buildings on the appearance of beautiful holiday resorts. We noted one glaring instance on the border land round a beautiful bay, whereon have been built two isolated hideous boxes of houses which form conspicuous landmarks from far and near. Unless local authorities can find some means to stop this sort of thing, many of our most delightful holiday resorts will be spoilt and those who benefit by their beauty will be robbed of both money and pleasure. There is a sloping field of corn a little way back from the shores of one of the most beautiful bays in the country which is now pegged out in small building plots, and the sides of the first timber bungalow to be erected there are laid out complete, ready to be raised into position. These plots have the disadvantage of being very inaccessible to both beach and town, with no proper road approach, and at present no water supply. Whilst we have every sympathy with the desire for cheap houses in pleasant places, we are quite sure that by some sort of arrangement between owners of land and purchasers the provision of small houses might be obtained without the sacrifice of the amenity and beauty which are so essential not only to the world at large, but particularly to the money values to be obtained from our many beautiful holiday resorts.

The Birmingham Civic Society.

It is always a pleasure to see the reports of the Birmingham Civic Society, and in the report just issued we must all find cause for much satisfaction in the record of the Society's successful attempt to prevent the removal of the old almshouses at Erdington. This matter shows how well-conducted and persistent effort may avail when it is met with courtesy and consideration, such as was shown to the Society by the Charity Commissioners. The almshouses are apparently to be saved and certain slight additions made to them to improve their residential value; this is to be done by Mr. C. E. Bateman, of Birmingham, who may be trusted to deal with the buildings in a thoroughly sound and sympathetic way. The attempt to save Stratford House in Moseley Road may yet succeed, owing to the consideration of the Railway Company. The suggestion for the formation of a Civic Museum, the improvements in Pershore Road, the cert ficate for the Garden Guild and the ne decorative vases designed by the Societ add to the good already provided i the reports. We give on the facing pag the garden design above referred to.

The Preservation of Barns and Outbuildings.

In reference to our "Note in our issue of September 2 in which we said: "Th interest aroused by the fun created by the Royal Societ of Arts for the Preservation of Ancien Cottages should not lead us to forge the almost equal importance of the fir barns and outbuildings which, in man cases, are of such noble architectura character," Mr. G. K. Menzies, Secretar of the Royal Society of Arts, writes "My Council are fully alive to the valu of these structures, and in the Regulation for the Fund they have used the words ' in this memorandum the word "cottage must be taken to include other building connected with the life of cottages, suc as barns, farm buildings, mills, etc If no attempt has yet been made t deal with barns it is because although th spirit is willing the pocket is weak The remedy lies with the public, or a all events the part of it which professe to care for beautiful rural architectur If they will only contribute to the Fun we shall have the greatest pleasure i preserving as many barns as they enabl us to save; and in sending their con tributions, they may have the satis faction of knowing that practically ever penny goes to the actual work of pr servation, as the Society is bearing th cost of all overhead expenses." We ar glad to know of the interest the Societ is taking in the matter and we hope th public will assist in a very desirable wor

Dublin Civic Week.

Dublin was fortunate its Civic Week, for whi in England the weather w consistently wet, in Dubl the five major attractio upon which the financial success of t week depended, were all carried out fine weather. Unprecedented crow watched the Military Tattoo on t Lansdowne-road Football Ground, whe the huge new concrete stand was fill to overflowing. The Town-Planni Exhibit was well patronised, and the first time the public had an opp tunity of seeing the work of the Sch of Architecture attached to the Natio University. The School has grea increased in scope since Professor R. Butler was appointed two years ago, a the standard of second year w reached a very creditable level.

Abolishing Road Signs.

We congratulate the Sl Mex Company on their cision to abolish t enamelled-iron road si The enamelled-iron is seldom or never a th of beauty, and when, after exposur the weather, the enamel begins to s



An Old House in Fuenterrabia;
From a Drawing by Mr. A. C. Fare, A.R.I.P.A.



Charity House, Lenham.

off, leaving patches of rusty surface, it becomes positively unsightly. Far too many objectionable signs, enamelled and otherwise, still litter the countryside, and we hope that the public-spirited example of the Company may be widely followed.

Electricity Development.

The publication of the Electricity Commissioners' scheme for the electrical development of London and South-East England on the same day that London was enveloped in fog, may have justified hope that we are passing from a steam age to an electric one, when our railways will be electrified, when factories, warehouses, offices and dwelling houses will be provided with cheap supplies of electricity and when the winter fogs of cities will not have added to them the smoke of the domestic and office fireplaces. The scheme is part of a plan for co-ordinating the electrical service of the country, with the result that the price of electricity, it is stated, will be reduced to an average of 1¼d. a unit. Under the present scheme, which embraces an area of nearly 9,000 square miles, the number of generating stations will be reduced from 135 to 27, and finally to 18. The other stations will be changed into transforming stations. The cost will be £12,300,000, in addition to which the London and Home Counties Joint Electrical Authority will spend £2,000,000 on second transmission lines. To offset this, however, electricity undertakings will be able to save £5,000,000 under the scheme in the five years 1929–34, and the total savings will amount to £1,500,000 a year.

Decorative Motif.

Decorative artists are not lacking in ample material nowadays as *motif* for beautiful and interesting work. Those of our readers who are interested in decorative design will see a charming subject on a wedding gown which is exhibited at Lady Duff Gordon's new dress showrooms. The lines of veil and dress make very pleasing decoration, which is emphasised with some distinction by the ornamental details such as the lines of the necklace.

Commons Preservation.

The public generally will strongly support the appeal of the Commons Preservation Society for the retention of some 4,000 acres, including Witley, Thursley, and Royal Commons for the enjoyment of holiday folk, which would be impossible if this great area of beautiful country is taken over for military purposes. It surely ought to be possible to acquire all necessary military facilities without robbing the public of such valuable assets to the amenities of life.

The Late Henry Lovegrove.

Many readers of *The Builder* will regret to hear, as we do to record, the death of Mr. Henry Lovegrove, F.S.I., F.R.I.B.A., who until recent years was a well-known figure in most of the societies representing architects and surveyors. We give on another page some notes of his career, from which it will be realised that during a long life and practice, he had held many important offices, while until the last he took a keen interest in professional affairs. He was a life-long reader and frequent contributor to our pages of letters and items of interest. Few of his many friends and acquaintances could have failed to appreciate his character, and those who knew him well will not forget his courtly bearing and his kindly nature.



Vases on the West Terrace of Aston Hall, Birmingham.

Designed by the Civic Society and carved by a master and students of the School of Art.
From the Report of the Birmingham Civic Society.

GENERAL NEWS

Professional Announcements.

Mr. D. H. Roberts, L.R.I.B.A., has removed from Park-street to Church-street Chambers, Wombwell, at which address he will be pleased to receive trade catalogues.

Mr. Percy Wilfred Ladmore, chief assistant to the borough surveyor and water engineer of Newport, Monmouthshire, has been appointed borough surveyor and water engineer of Morecambe.

Housing and Health Exhibition, Glasgow.

The Housing and Health Exhibition at present running in the Kelvin Hall, Glasgow, is, it is reported, proving most successful. The display of houses, building materials, furniture, furnishings and domestic appliances has evoked considerable interest. Deputations from numerous housing committees of local authorities throughout Scotland have visited the exhibition and made a close survey of the display of building materials and the latest improvements in household appliances. The exhibition runs until October 15.

Covent Garden Improvement Scheme.

The existing market at Covent Garden is to be modernised and extended, all idea of transferring it to a different site having been abandoned. This fact was announced at the annual meeting, at the Tavistock Hotel, of Beecham Estates and Pills, Ltd., the owners of the market. Sir Arthur du Cros stated that, in view of the opposition to the Bill for the transfer of the market to the site of the Foundling Hospital, Bloomsbury, the company had no alternative but to withdraw it. The board would have preferred from a business point of view and for financial reasons to establish the market in a new and better position. They had now decided to modernise the existing market. There is, as yet, says the *Morning Post*, no scheme drawn up for the improvements, no decision having been reached on any of the details, as a Bill will have to receive the sanction of Parliament before the work can commence.

Thomas à Becket's Cottages, Worthing.

The organising of a fund for the preservation as a local historical monument of the three ancient dwellings known as "Thomas à Becket's Cottages," at West Tarring, near Worthing, will be discussed at a special meeting which the Mayor of Worthing is calling for November 3. These cottages are not so old as their local name indicates, but they are believed to date from the 14th century at the earliest, and are considered exceptionally beautiful examples of their kind. Lately they were offered for sale. The matter was brought to the notice of Mr. G. K. Menzies, secretary of the Royal Society of Arts, who, on behalf of the society, guaranteed to make up any possible deficiency in the purchase money. Then the Mayor of Worthing put forward the suggestion that the cottages should be permanently preserved and maintained as a monument, and it is hoped that this object may be achieved as a result of the coming meeting.

Future of South Africa.

"Town Planning Problems in South and West Africa" was the subject of an address given by Mr. Albert J. Thomson, F.R.I.B.A., of Lagos, West Africa, at the Edinburgh Rotary Club's luncheon in the North British Station Hotel. Mr. Thomson, who has been engaged in town planning work in Africa for the past seven years, speaking of the need for town planning in South Africa, said many new municipalities in that country had been sending representatives over to study town planning in this country and on the Continent, and he was sure that many of the faults of the past would in time gradually be eliminated. Many things were frequently done in the best spirit by municipalities, which, had they been submitted to someone with a knowledge of town planning, might have been altered with advantage.

COMPETITION NEWS

University Buildings, Perth, Western Australia.

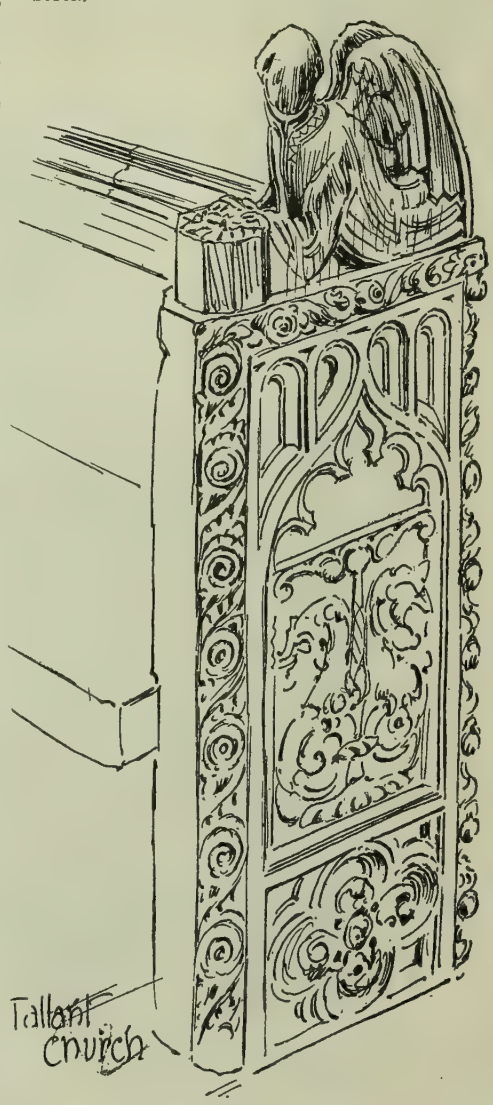
The competition for the new University Buildings, Perth, Western Australia (particulars of which were given in *The Builder* for January 14) has now been decided. The assessors (Professor Leslie Wilkinson, F.R.I.B.A.; Mr. A. R. L. Wright, L.R.I.B.A.; and a member of the University Senate) have awarded the premiums of £300, £200 and £100 as follows:—Messrs. Rodney H. Alsop and Conrad H. Sayce, Melbourne, Australia, 1; Mr. Donald H. McMorran, 34, Butler-avenue, Harrow-on-the-Hill, 2; Messrs. Gummer and Ford, Auckland, New Zealand, 3.

COMPETITIONS OPEN.

Municipal Buildings and Business Premises, Herne Bay. Premiums: £150, £100 and £50. Professor A. E. Richardson, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., assessor. Apply Clerk to Council, Westminster Bank House, Herne Bay. Deposit of £1 1s. required:	Particulars published in Sending "Builder," in date.	July 8 Oct. 10.
Municipal Buildings, Wimbledon. Premiums: £200, £150 and £75. Mr. H. V. Ashley, F.R.I.B.A., assessor. Apply Mr. Herbert Emerson Smith, LL.B., Town Clerk. Deposit of £2 2s. required:		July 15 No v. 30

Deep-water Quay for Cherbourg.

The Cherbourg Chamber of Commerce has decided to spend 28,648,000 francs (£231,000) for the construction of a deep-water quay at which the largest steamers will be able to berth.



A Cornish Bench End.

CORRESPONDENCE

[While we are glad to publish letters on professio and other matters of interest to our readers, it must understood that we do not necessarily endorse the rema of correspondents, who will oblige us if they will exp their views as briefly as possible.]

Hereford Cathedral.

Sir,—My committee requests that y should let your readers know that t society is in no way responsible for the wo now in progress on the central tower of He ford Cathedral. The Society was consulted to this work, but its advice is not being f lowed.

A. R. Powys,
Secretary
The Society for the Protection of Ancien Buildings.

Warming of Churches, Public Buildings a Places of Assembly.

Sir,—With reference to your recent arti on this subject, may I be allowed the opp tunity of expressing a view in favour of h water systems for this class of work? Wh steam has much in its favour under cert applications as a heating medium, for bui ings in which a sensitive control is desira without resort to valve adjustments (to me the variations in outside temperature) ho water systems enable this control to be m readily obtained, within the limits of t boiler-house itself. After the attendant h obtained the necessary experience, a suita adjustment in firing conditions can give qu a wide range in flow and return temperatu to avoid overheating.

If, however, a gas or oil-fired boiler c be adopted, this allows of very close adju ments in this respect and gives the adva tage of quick heating up from cold co ditions. It should also be taken as a poi in favour of hot-water systems under inte mittent periods of working, that there is l liability to corrosion in the boiler and pip than with a system which is not complete filled with water while standing idle.

W. H. Dupen, M.I.H.V.E., F.R.S.A.

MEETINGS

Thursday-Sunday, *October* 6-9.
Town Planning Institute.—Ninth annu country meeting. At Winchester.

Saturday, *October* 8.
Glasgow Architectural Craftsmen's Societ Visit to Extension of University. 3 p.m.
London Society. Visit to Trinity Hou Tower Hill, E.C. 3. 2.30 p.m.
Association of Architects, Surveyors, a Technical Assistants. Visit to Messrs. Sto Court Sand and Ballast Pits at Greenhith

Monday, *October* 10.
Trades Training Schools. Prize Distrib tion. At Carpenters' Hall, London Wa E.C. 3 p.m.

Tuesday, *October* 11.
Institution of Electrical Engineers (Scotti Centre). Inaugural Address by Mr. D. Macleod. At Royal Technical College, Gl gow. 7.30 p.m.
Royal Metal Trades' Pension and Benev lent Society. Seventy-ninth Anniversa Festival. At Hotel Cecil, W.C. 2.

Wednesday, *October* 12.
British Society of Master Glass-Painte Mr. S. L. Brown on "Structure of Lead Related to Stained Glass." At 6, Que square, W.C.1. 5.30 p.m.
L.C.C. Central School of Arts and Craf Sir Banister Fletcher on "Typical Mediæ Cathedral." At Southampton-row, W.C 6 p.m.
The Institution of Welding Enginee Professor F. C. Thompson on "Some Met lurgical Factors which may have an Influe on Welds, particularly of Iron." At Cax Hall, S.W.1. 7.30 p.m.

Friday, *October* 14.
Glasgow Architectural Craftsmen's Soci Mr. W. J. Smith on "Architecture." Royal Technical College. 7.45 p.m.



New Head Office of the Midland Bank, Ltd., Poultry, E.C.

Poultry Frontage. Designed by Sir Edwin Lutyens, R.A.

Sir Edwin Lutyens, R.A., and Messrs. Gotch & Saunders, Joint Architects.

MANCHESTER TOWN HALL EXTENSION, MUNICIPAL OFFICES, AND PUBLIC REFERENCE LIBRARY COMPETITION

On Tuesday, September 27th, the announcement was made that the design of Mr. E. Vincent Harris, of London, had been selected by the assessors as the best submitted in the final competition for the proposed Town Hall Extension and Public Free Reference Library at Manchester. The assessors, Mr. T. R. Milburn, F.R.I.B.A., of Sunderland; Mr. Robert Atkinson, F.R.I.B.A.; and Mr. Ralph Knott, F.R.I.B.A., who were appointed by the President of the R.I.B.A., at the request of the Corporation, had only 64 sets of designs to consider in the first competition, although all architects of British nationality were invited to send in drawings. The smallness of the response may have been due to the nature of the problem and the awkwardness of the site. The land reserved for the erection of the proposed buildings is not far from a right-angle triangle, with a truncated apex on the south side. The base is formed by Lloyd-street and the present Town Hall building, on the north side. On the west side is Mount-street, which runs from Albert-square, in which the Town Hall stands, and passes Lloyd-street approximately at right angles. Peter-street lies on the short south side of the site, with the Midland Hotel extending alongside and overlooking the area. The easterly frontage or hypotenuse is formed by a wide new thoroughfare, to be called West Mosley-street, and by St. Peter's-square, the open space in which stands the Cenotaph to the memory of those who fell in the War. In the south-eastern corner of St. Peter's-square, opposite to the site, is Oxford-street, one of the principal approaches to Manchester from the south, and the street along which a distant view of the proposed new buildings will be best obtainable. For these and other reasons, the St. Peter's-square side of the site is obviously one that is particularly important and one that affords very special opportunities. This side of the site is, however, as already stated, only partly occupied by the square, the remainder of it being in West Mosley-street. The conditions of the competition expressly stated that the southern portion of the site should be reserved for the library building, and that the extension of the Town Hall and the municipal departments should occupy the northern part, adjacent to Lloyd-street and the present Town Hall. Lloyd-street is a quiet thoroughfare, away from the busiest part of the traffic, and just the kind of street in which the main entrance to the Municipal Departments might be placed.

The drawings submitted in the first competition were received, in accordance with the instructions, on January 8th last. From those who sent in designs, the following six firms were selected to take part in the final competition:—

Messrs. Bradshaw Gass and Hope (Bolton); Messrs. Collcutt and Hamp (London); Mr. J. B. S. Cowper (London); Mr. H. S. Fairhurst (Manchester); Mr. E. Vincent Harris (London); Mr. E. Berry Webber (London).

The proposed Town Hall Extension and Municipal Offices were to contain a new Council Chamber to provide seats for about 190 aldermen, councillors and officials, in addition to space for the public, the Press and for a few distinguished visitors. In addition, accommodation had to be provided for the gas, water, electricity, baths, markets, parks, public health, rivers and cleansing committees. Showrooms for the electricity and gas departments and a large apartment for accounts and inquiries were also required. It was stated that a bridge should extend across Lloyd-street for the purpose of providing communication between the Lord Mayor's state apartments in the existing Town Hall and the Council Chamber. In addition to an ante room and the usual retiring rooms, separate access for the public to the council chamber had to be contrived.

From the commencement, it was realised that it would be best for the library building to be self-contained and quite independent of the Town Hall extension, and instructions were given to the competitors accordingly. The accommodation required in the library was as follows:—

Basement and Lower Ground Floor.—Packing room, binding room, print room, newspaper file room, porters' and cleaners' staff room and store, photographic room (including dark room), lecture hall (including lecturers' retiring room), staff rooms, library records room and strong room.

Ground Floor.—Lending library and foreign library. It was suggested that the remainder of this floor should be allocated to a book store. The book store was to have direct connection by book lifts and staircases with the main reading hall, technical and science library, commercial library and music library, etc., above.

First Floor.—The main reading hall (13,600 sq. feet or more), the technical and science library, the commercial library, the music library (including sound-proof trial room), the map room, the printing room, the exhibition room and three study rooms.

Second Floor.—Special collections in two long rooms, rare books and manuscripts committee room (with toilet), and the apartment of the chief librarian, with waiting room.

Third Floor.—Order and cataloguing room, supplies and accounts, clerical room and apartments for the deputy librarian branch superintendent and the library school.

In the conditions for the final competition, it was stated that the drawings were to be sent in not later than the 16th of July last, and that no perspective views would be considered. The following extracts from these conditions will serve to indicate the nature of the final instructions given:—

"The special attention of the competitors is called to the instructions of the first competition that it is the aim of the Corporation to develop the site to its fullest reasonable capacity, which includes the provision of ample additional floor space in one or more floors over and above the schedule accommodation for the Municipal Offices, and an scheme for future possible extension of the departments. The extent of this additional floor space must be left to the discretion of the competitor as may, in his or their judgment, best fit the architectural development of his or their design. It may, however, be pointed out that the Corporation have in mind that such additional space may temporarily be used for commercial purposes. No special provision need be made



or separate entrances or lettings, as it is xpected all additional space will ultimately evert to municipal use."

"If any space above the library is con-idered necessary for architectural treatment should be left for future extension of the ibrary."

"It is desired that the competitors should tate in their estimate their estimate for the ost of the additional floor space and exten-ion of departments based on a price per ube foot, and competitors are reminded that he estimate for the library must be eparate."

"The attention of competitors is also rawn to the clauses in the first competition, hich state that it is anticipated that the eference library will be the first section of he scheme to be built, and should be an ndependent and self-contained entity, whilst orming part of the general scheme."

"It would be desirable to have the show-ooms on the ground floor, if it is possible; ut this suggestion must be secondary to the eneral planning of the departments having view cost and other considerations. It is esirable, however, to have some outside iew windows on to Mount-street or St. eter's-square."

Certain extracts from notes made by the hief librarian were also transmitted to ompetitors for their consideration.

It is to be regretted that the whole of hese particulars were not placed before those ho took part in the first competition. Their sk would have been rendered much simpler, nd when one realises what a competitor in competition of this kind has at stake, one annot help but feel that in fairness to them nd to everyone else concerned, a real effort hould be made to give to each one the fullest ossible information that can be given. In his connection, one cannot well avoid ex-ressing some comment on the evasive and nhelpful replies given to certain very roper questions put in the first competition -"Left to discretion of competitors," etc. tupid questions are usually asked by the nexperienced, but there were other ques-ons that demanded more serious attention. uestion No. 19 was: "How many superficial et of bookshelves should be provided?" The nswer was: "This will be determined by the anning of the department, and competitors ill be expected to show approximately on eir plans the suggested stacks." Then me question No. 20: "How many books ould have to be stored?" and the answer: ee answer No. 19." This was not very lpful; in fact, almost callous, and yet in e final competition the answer that should ve been given months earlier for the first mpetition was stated to be "approximately 0,000 volumes." Yet No. 23 of the condi-ns for the first competition read: "Each mpetitor must give an estimate of the cost his design, including fixed fittings," etc. is, naturally, included the steel bookstacks, ich usually form part of the structure. It to be hoped that in future competitions se responsible for supplying information i the answers to questions will be a little re considerate and imagine themselves in position of those who are endeavouring compete on the right lines.

n examination of the drawings submitted the final competition proves that the ssors have come to the right decision, so as they are concerned. The design of E. Vincent Harris is in every way a terly handling of a difficult problem. He gnised in a way that the majority of the rs did not that the Town Hall exten-and the library building were so widely rent in the nature of the treatment de-ded by their requirements, if these were e met in the best possible way, that it his duty to do what he could to disso-the two buildings and to divorce them ar apart as the limitations of the site d permit. He realised as some of the r competitors also did that the main ing hall should be circular, like the large ing room of the printed books depart-ment at the British Museum and the Library of Congress at Washington. He knew that this decision would affect the whole of his library plan; but, from a purely practical point of view, he may have gone too far when he allowed his decision to induce him to make the entire library building into a rotunda. From a purely architectural and spectacular point of view, this treatment may be ideal, but, after all, buildings are erected to be used rather than to be looked at; and it is for librarians to decide whether it is desirable to have the long galleries and departments curved around a large circular structure, when it is so important to maintain the best possible supervision, at the minimum expense. Possibly, the assessors may have satisfied themselves that this is the case, but it would be interesting to have a definite pronouncement on this point by those best qualified, on account of their experience of library management, to express an opinion. In no respect has the genius of Mr. Harris, as an architect, been more clearly demonstrated than in his conception of the best external treatment of the Town Hall extension, in view of its proximity to the present Gothic Town Hall building, designed by Alfred Waterhouse. His library rotunda is of late Renaissance type, encircled by a circular Doric colonnade, near to the summit of the surrounding wall, but the Town Hall extension is a particularly charming combination of early Renaissance and mediæval characteristics. In this way he bridges the gulf between the two extremes and provides a building that may stand with either without disconsonance. It should, however, be observed that the new buildings do not rely upon one another, in order to produce a combined effect. The Town Hall extension would stand perfectly well, without the library rotunda, and would, in fact, appear infinitely better without it, as the rotunda has had to be kept so near as 17 feet or thereabouts to the municipal building. The library rotunda, moreover, would be seen to even greater advantage if it could only stand so as to close the vista, formed by a street or avenue, just as the Grand Opera House in Paris does at the end of the avenue which bears its name. Manchester has a world-wide reputation as a city with a few good buildings badly placed. The Manchester Corporation could very well employ Mr. Harris to erect this or some similar library building on a site such as that described, and also arrange for him to utilise the whole of this site, for municipal purposes, as it is common knowledge that in the near future it might well be so used. This was the wise policy adopted by the London County Council in their great County Hall, and Manchester might well think to-morrow as London thought yesterday. The interior of the site could easily be left for future development in a manner that it would not be difficult to explain, and the main façades to the four frontages could be erected as it might be found expedient to do so. This would, we venture to think, be a wise and far-sighted policy and one that would assist Manchester to prove that it is sufficiently progressive as to be appreciative of good advice in matters of town planning and that it understands that good buildings, however excellent they may be, must have a suitable situation and setting if they are to be seen to the fullest advantage. In this way, much might be done to remove the reproach from which the city has long suffered. The high-pitched roofs of the municipal building of Mr. Harris accord well with the similar roofs of Alfred Waterhouse's structure, and the spire of the present Town Hall will not break the skyline discordantly. Mr. Harris and some of the other competitors are to be commended for the skilful manner in which they have placed the new council chamber axially with a bridge over Lloyd-street, which is a continuation of the main corridor of the present Town Hall building. In this way, a dignified, stately and convenient approach would be obtained from the Lord Mayor's State Apartments. Convenient, central positions have also been found for the accounts office and the gas department showroom. A place for the electricity department showroom has been reserved on the West Mosley-street side of the site. Mr. Harris is also one of those who has so terminated the north-eastern angle of the site as to make it form the southern side of a small quadrangular open space, opposite to the east entrance to the Town Hall. This is, however, only one of many instances which might be quoted to show how thoughtfully this design has been considered.

The presence of the Gothic design of Alfred Waterhouse has made two of the finalists conclude that either a somewhat similar treatment or mediæval motifs should be introduced in their schemes. Reference is made to the drawings of Messrs. Collcutt and Hamp and those of Messrs. Bradshaw Gass and Hope. The latter firm has ventured to adopt a free treatment with Gothic detail, which, nevertheless, completely breaks away from the old, conventional lines, whilst retaining both good proportion and breadth. In this design, the circular form for the main reading hall was not adopted. Possibly, this may have been due to the difficulties of treatment which it produced, but the long rectangular hall is so inconvenient from the point of view of both readers and librarians that its retention would not be advisable in an apartment of such large dimensions.

Mr. E. Berry Webber, Mr. H. S. Fairhurst, and Mr. J. B. F. Cowper have all produced late Renaissance treatments, in which no serious effort is made to bring the buildings into accord with the Gothic structure of Alfred Waterhouse No approach to the steeply pitched roofs and early Renaissance and Gothic details of the scheme of Mr. Vincent Harris is to be found in their designs. They have all treated the Gothic work of Waterhouse very much as Inigo Jones and Sir Christopher Wren treated the old mediæval Cathedral of St. Paul, which preceded the present structure. Their designs, nevertheless, have been most carefully considered, and the dignified, massive and broad effect of Mr. Fairhurst's drawings is specially noteworthy, but all these designers have more or less sought to bring the two dissimilar buildings into one unified scheme, and this was obviously diametrically opposed to the intention of Mr. Vincent Harris, which was, we venture to think, unquestionably the right one. Apart from these differences, there are points of resemblance between the arrangements of the plans of both Mr. Fairhurst and Mr. Harris; for instance, both place their council chambers on the axis of the main corridor of the present Town Hall, and separated from it only by the connecting bridge of inter-communication across Lloyd-street. Both also contrive the north-east corners of their municipal buildings so as to form the southern side of a small quadrangular open space, at the east end of the present Town Hall. Although the acoustic properties of the council chamber are so important, Mr. J. B. F. Cowper appears to be the only competitor who has taken the trouble to indicate graphically upon his drawings what the acoustic effect would be.

Mr. E. Berry Webber, the designer of the proposed new Art Gallery for Manchester, has also adopted a more or less radial arrangement for the main reading hall of his library, but in his case the apartment has been made elliptical and in this way the curved southern façade of his design, facing the Midland Hotel, has been obtained.

The drawings were exhibited to the public on Monday, October 10th, and on following days. It is to be hoped that at this exhibition not only the report of the assessors, but also those of the competitors will also be exposed for examination. The Manchester City Council do not appear to realise that it is both customary and desirable to exhibit the reports as well as the drawings. We recollect that at the time of the recent competition for the City Art Gallery, it was stated that the reports of the competitors were regarded as confidential and that instructions were given that they should not be exhibited. The reports are as essentially as the drawings part of the material required by the assessors in order to make their award.

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LEADING CONTENTS

	PAGE
ADVERTISING ARTS	527
NOTES	528
GENERAL NEWS	530
COMPETITION NEWS	530
CORRESPONDENCE	530
MEETINGS	530
MANCHESTER TOWN HALL EXTENSION COMPETITION	532
PARTHENON STUDIES : VIII	547
LEAVES FROM A SKETCH BOOK OF 1887	549
SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS	550
BOOK REVIEWS	553
THE BUILDING TRADE	554
THE NATIONAL FEDERATION OF HOUSE BUILDERS	554
THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH	555
CONTRACTS, COMPETITIONS, ETC.	558
PROPOSED NEW BUILDINGS AND OTHER WORKS	560
TENDERS	565

ILLUSTRATIONS

Manchester Town Hall Extension, Municipal Offices, and Public Reference Library.

We published in our last issue a perspective view of this design, which was awarded first place by the assessors in the recent competition. We give this week reproductions of the elevations, plans and sections, together with a special critique on the competition, beginning on page 532.

Mr. E. Vincent Harris, F.R.I.B.A., is the architect.

New Offices of the Midland Bank.

A description of these new premises is given on page 551.

Proposed Head Offices, Hay's Wharf.

This proposal, for formal head offices from part of the warehouses at present existing as Hay's Wharf, has been temporarily suspended while the directors consider the project of an entirely new building. Should the proposal here shown be carried out, the lower stories will be cased with Portland stone and the cement dressings removed from the upper stories, leaving the stuc brickwork plain and unadorned. The window over the cart entrance is that of the new board room.

Mr. H. S. Goodhart-Rendel, F.R.I.B.A., is the architect.

A House at Camberley.

This house, for Mrs. F. Davies, is built of brick, with a tiled roof and floors of oak. The fireplaces are of oak and brick and the interior walls of sand-faced plaster.

The contractors were Wells, King and Co., of Camberley, and the following were sub-contractors :—Thomas Potterton, Balham, heating; Godwin, Woking, steel casements; Mitchell's, purple stock bricks; Swallows, Cranley, tiles.

The architects are Messrs. H. R. and B. Poulter, FF.R.I.B.A.

The Drive Hotel, Eastbourne.

The drawings illustrated were prepared for the Peoples' Refreshment House Association, Ltd., for a site which they have purchased at the foot of the Downs on the outskirts of Eastbourne, where a large housing scheme is being developed. The building is designed principally for the provision of refreshments for the general public and to be used as a club for the surrounding district, a large club room being provided on the first floor and a billiard room on the ground floor for this purpose. The grounds are also being laid out for bowls and tennis, together with spacious tea lawn and terraces. The interior will be carried out in the old Sussex barn treatment, with large oak beams, rough plastered walls, and open brick fireplaces.

The exterior treatment allows for a random stone flint of Sussex greenstone, with Atlas White stucco above, finished with a rough trowelled face, with 2-in. multi-coloured facing bricks to the main portion to give colour and relief to the whole façade. The stacks are in special moulded bricks, being placed symmetrically on either side of the entrance. The roof will be covered with hand-made sand-faced antique tiles, whilst the tile hanging to the gables will be in silver greys.

Mr. Peter D. Stonham, F.R.I.B.A., F.I.San.E., of Eastbourne, is the architect.

Memorial Church, Llanwygm, S. Wales.

This church is built of local stone and is roofed with green Velenhelli slates. The chancel, choir stalls and reredos are in oak. Accommodation is provided for 124 worshippers. The estimated cost of the building, which is to be commenced in May next, is £6,500.

Mr. Edward Rimmer is the architect.

New Premises, Clifton Street, E.C.

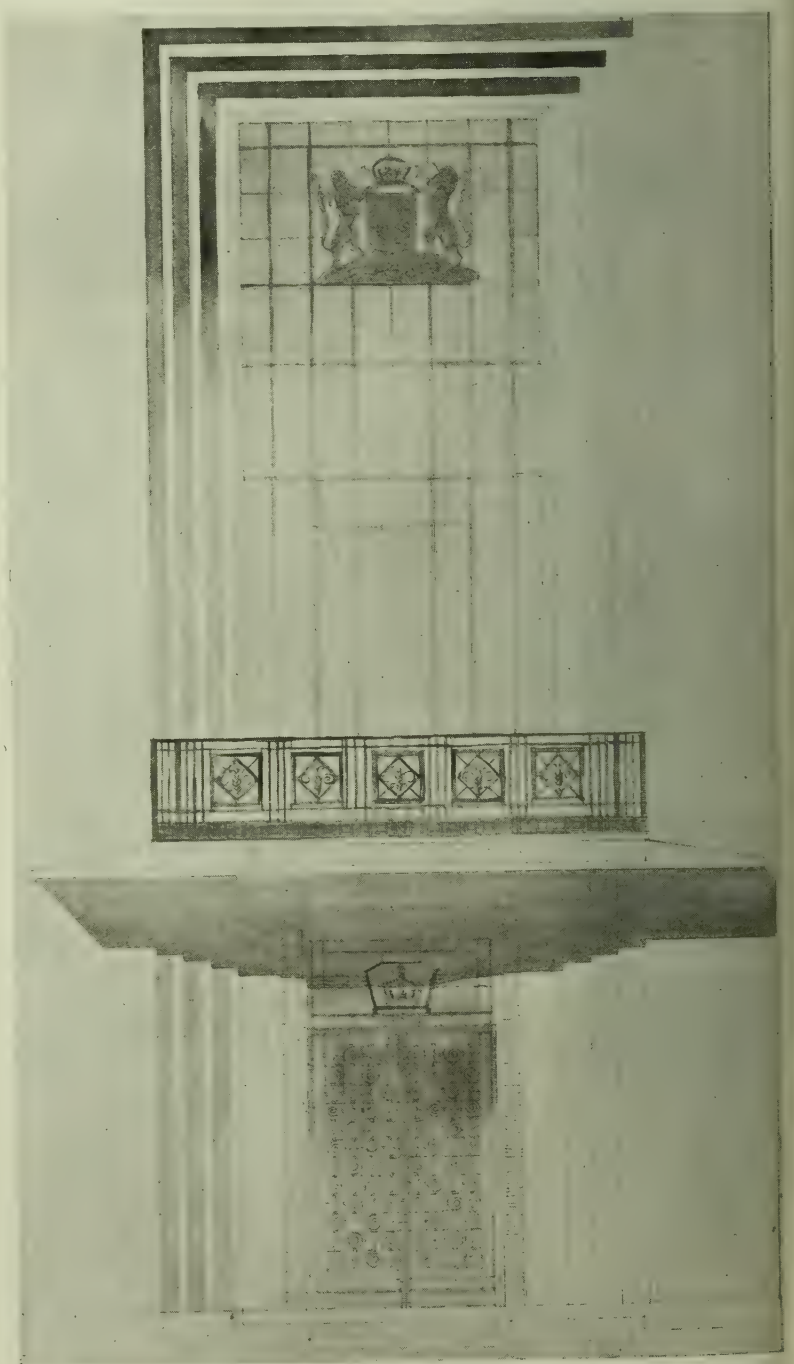
These premises have been designed for a firm of printers for use as offices and works. The front elevation is in artificial stone and brick. The contractors were Messrs. Walter Lawrence and Son, Ltd., and the sub-contractors Powers and Deane Ransomes, Ltd., steelwork; the Patent Impervious Stone Co., Ltd., artificial stone; T. and W. Ide, wrought-iron sashes and glazing; Davis, Bennett and Co., sanitary work; Joseph Stone, handrailing, etc.; Yannedis and Co., ironmongery; International Asphalt Co., asphalt and granolithic floors; John Wright and Co., heating; Waygood-Otis, Ltd., lift.

Mr. F. Lindus Forge, F.R.I.B.A., is the architect.

Flats, Hazelbourne Road, Balham.

This block of residential flats is being erected on a site at Hazelbourne Road, at the junction of Cavendish Road (between Clapham Park and Balham). The buildings will be of fire-proof construction throughout. There will be service balconies at the back, with separate trades' entrances to each suite. An open court faces Hazelbourne Road, entrance to which is from a central gateway. The suites are varied in size, and consist of dining-room, and two or three bedrooms, kitchen, etc., with the latest labour-saving appliances. The material for the principal elevations will be multi-coloured bricks, with stone dressings, cornices, etc. The roofs are to be covered with green slates, capped with red tile ridges.

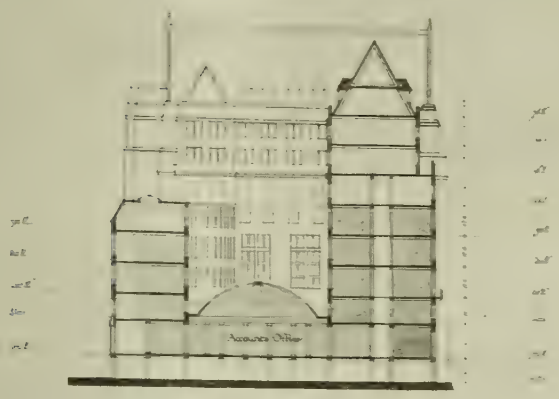
The architect is Mr. W. H. McLachlan, Colliers Building, Balham Hill.



Reinforced Concrete Grand Stand for a Racecourse : Detail of Royal Box

By Mr. H. Kendall. (*See page* 540.)

Amended Scheme—

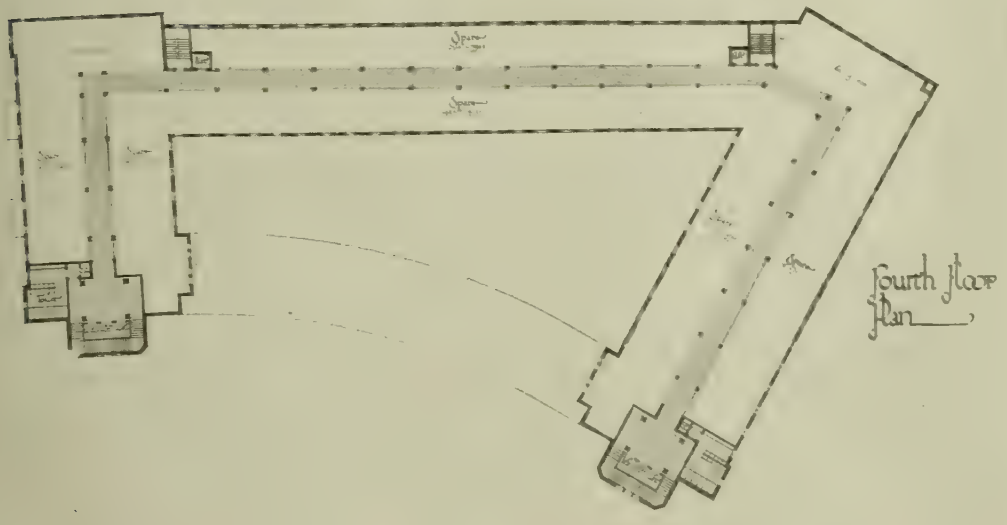


The Cross Section.



Longitudinal Section.

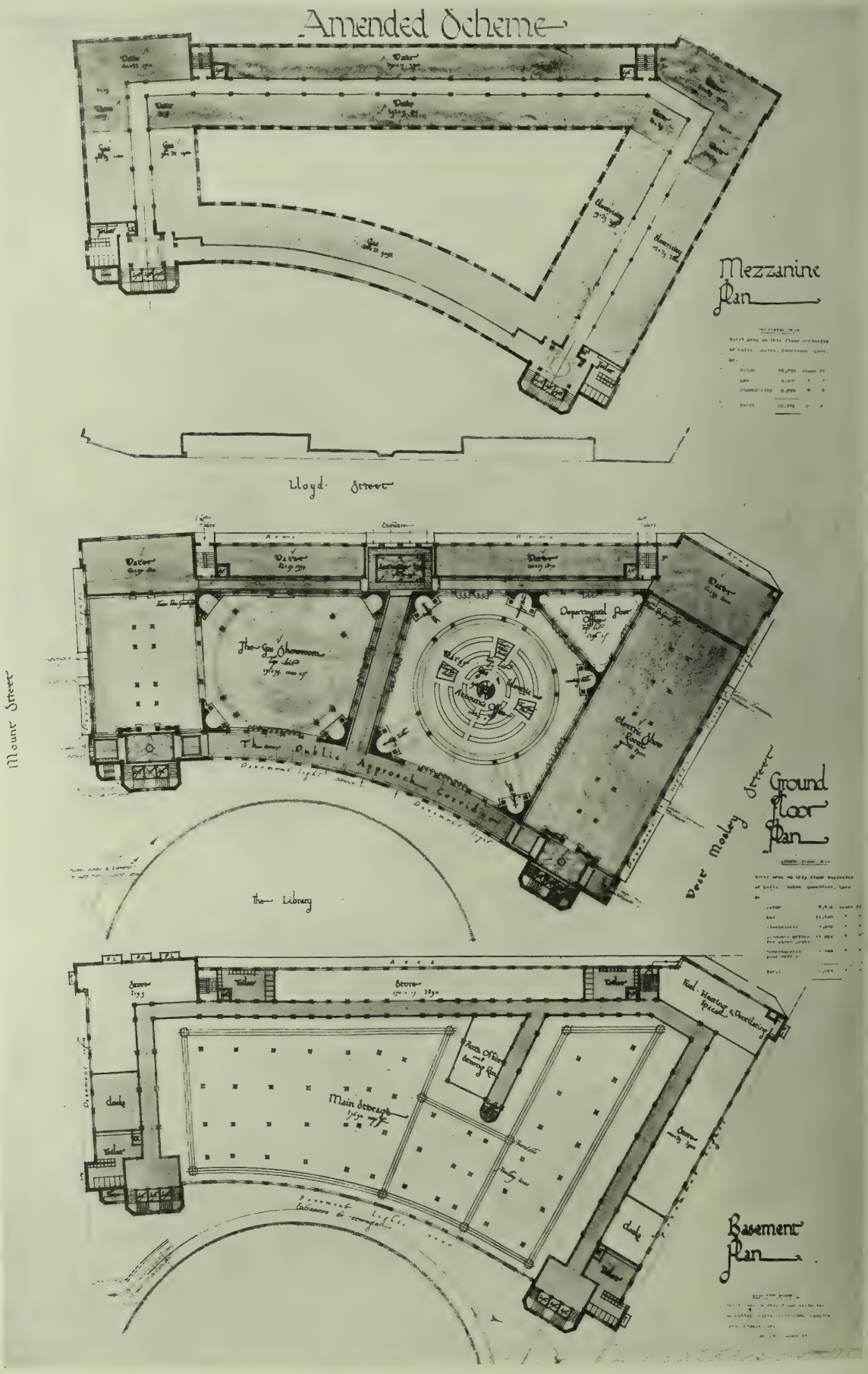
Note 5th. 6th. & 7th. remain unaltered—



Fourth Floor Plan—

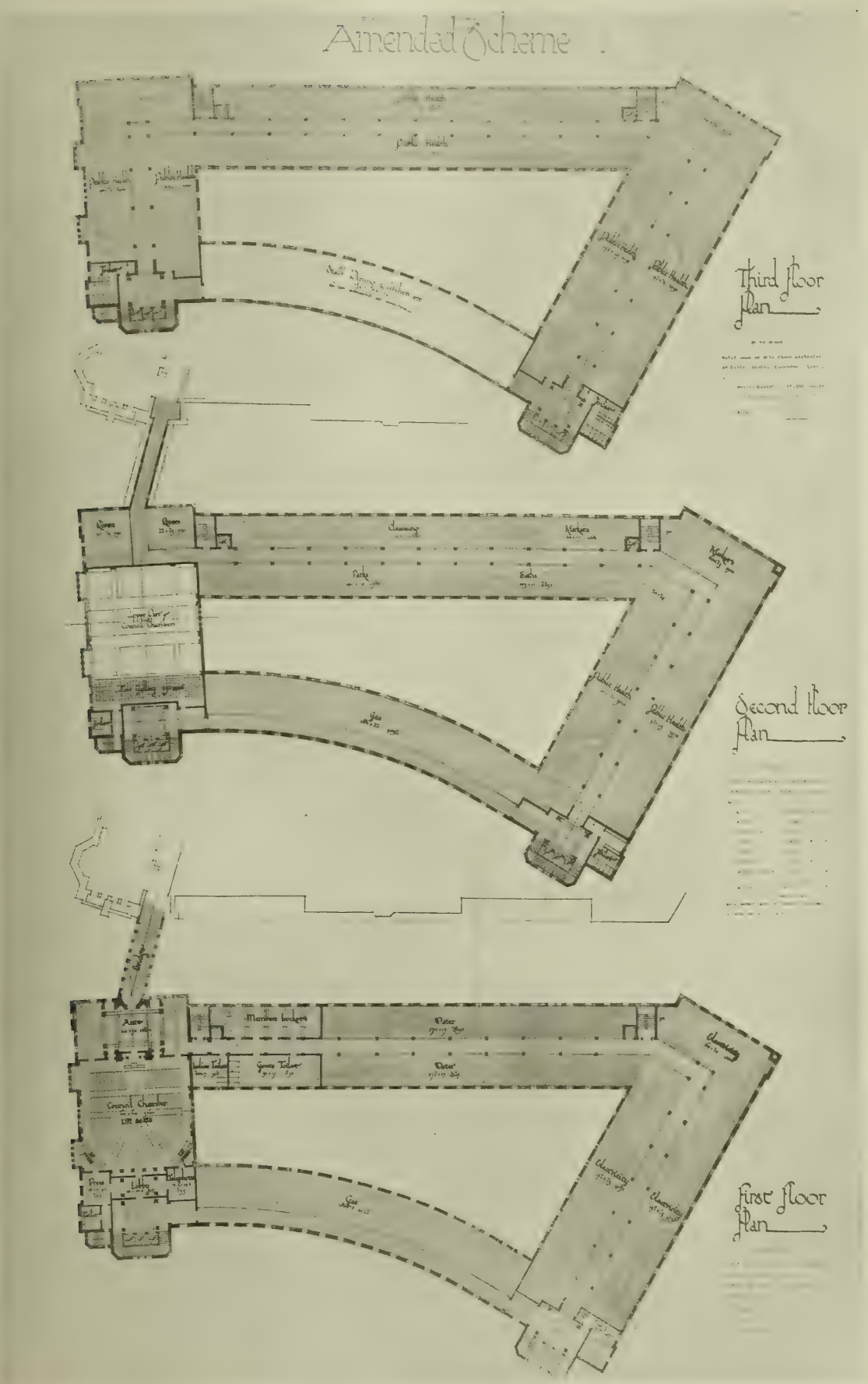
Manchester Town Hall Extension, Municipal Offices and Public Reference Library Competition: Winning Design.

Mr. E. Vincent Harris, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.



Manchester Town Hall Extension, Municipal Offices and Public Reference Library Competition: Winning Design.

Mr. E. Vincent Harris, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.



Manchester Town Hall Extension, Municipal Offices and Public Reference Library Competition: Winning Design.

MR. E. VINCENT HARRIS, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.



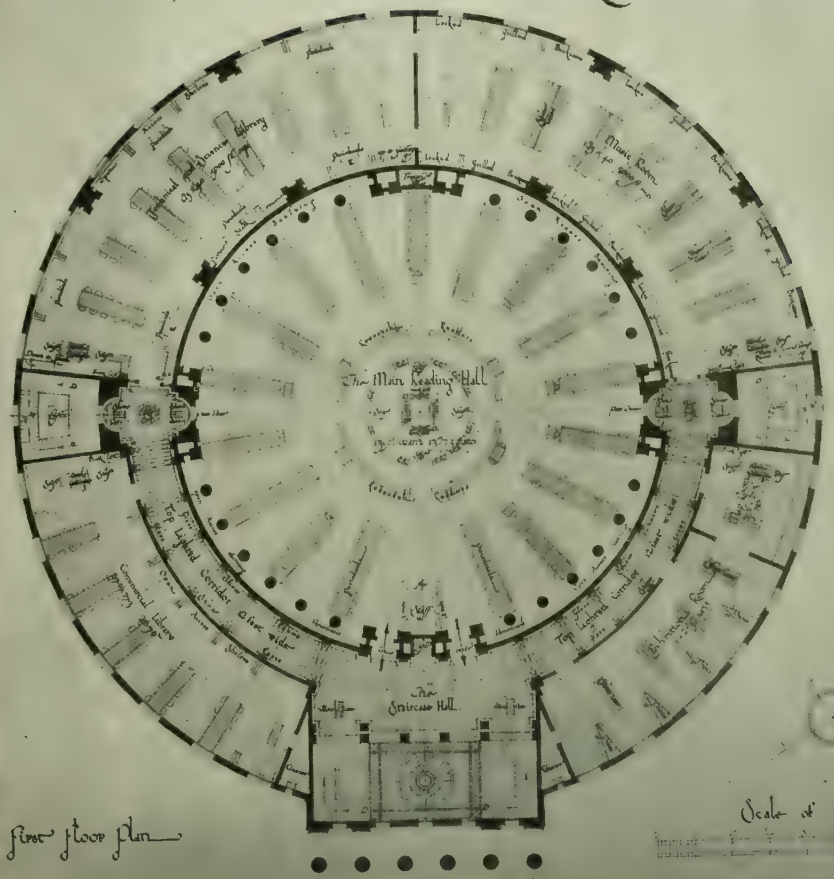
New Head Office of the Midland Bank, Ltd., Poultry, E.C.

View of Banking Hall looking towards the Poultry Entrance.

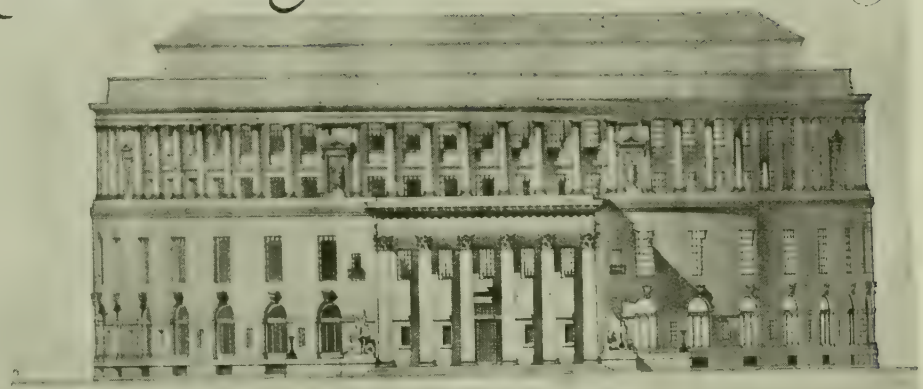
Designed by Sir Edwin Lutyens, R.A.

Sir Edwin Lutyens, R.A., and Messrs. Gotch & Saunders, Joint Architects.

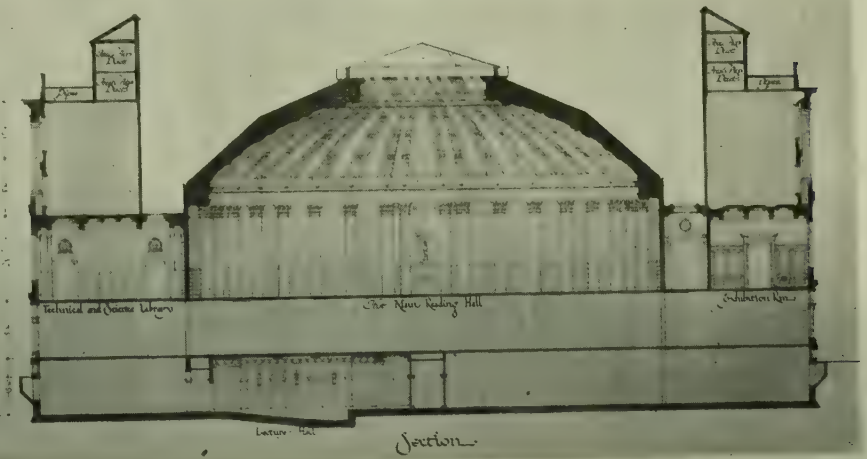
Manchester Reference Library



First floor plan

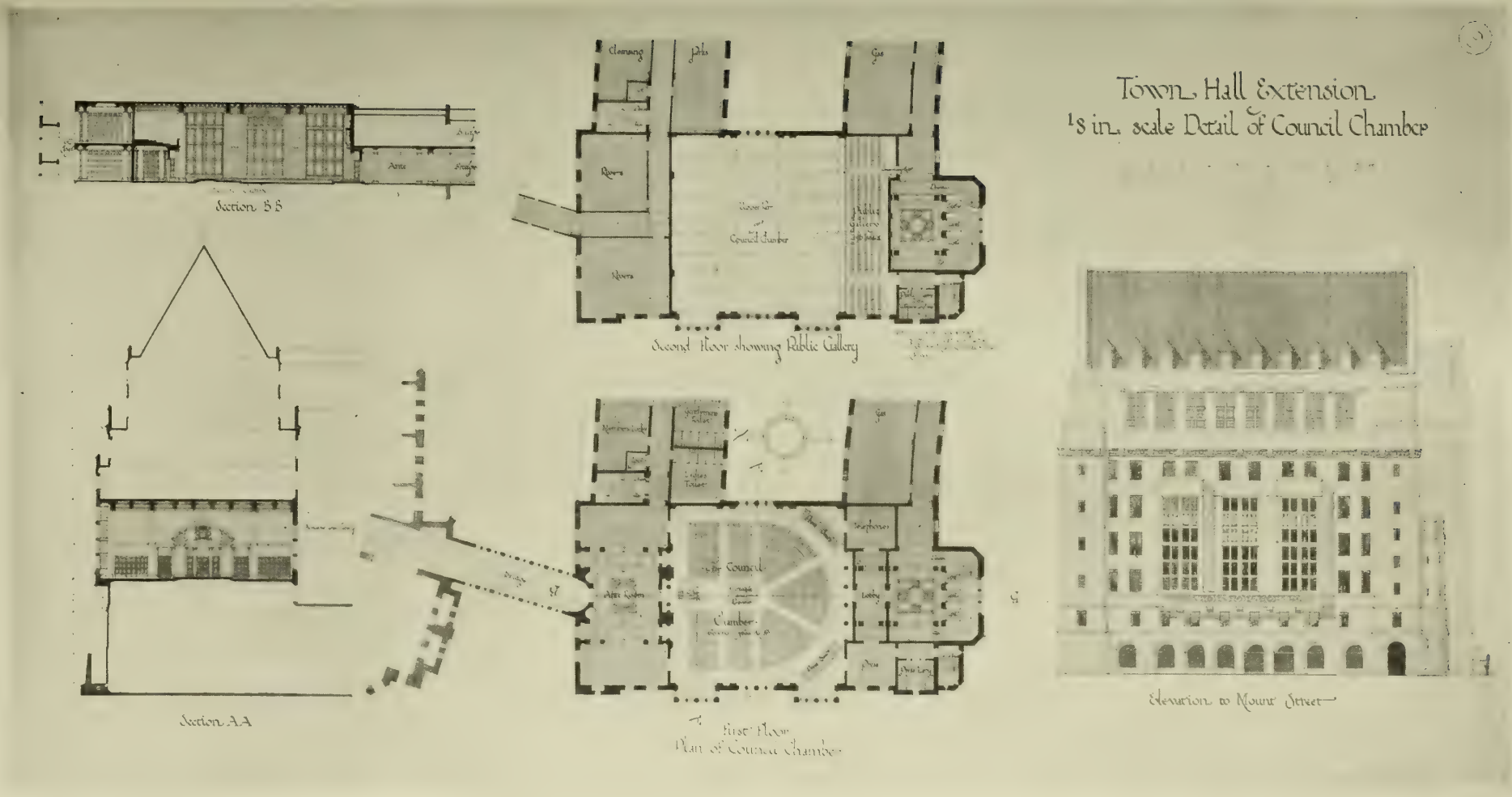


Elevation to St. Peter's Square



Section

Scale of feet



Manchester Town Hall Extension, Municipal Offices and Public Reference Library Competition : Winning Design.

Mr. E. Vincent Harris, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.



New Head Office o
The Banking Hal
Sir Edwin Lutyens, R.A.,



d., Poultry, E.C.
N Lutyens, R.A.
NDERS, Joint Architects.



New Head Office of the Midland Bank, Ltd., Poultry, E.C.

Marble Staircase leading to Safe Deposit.

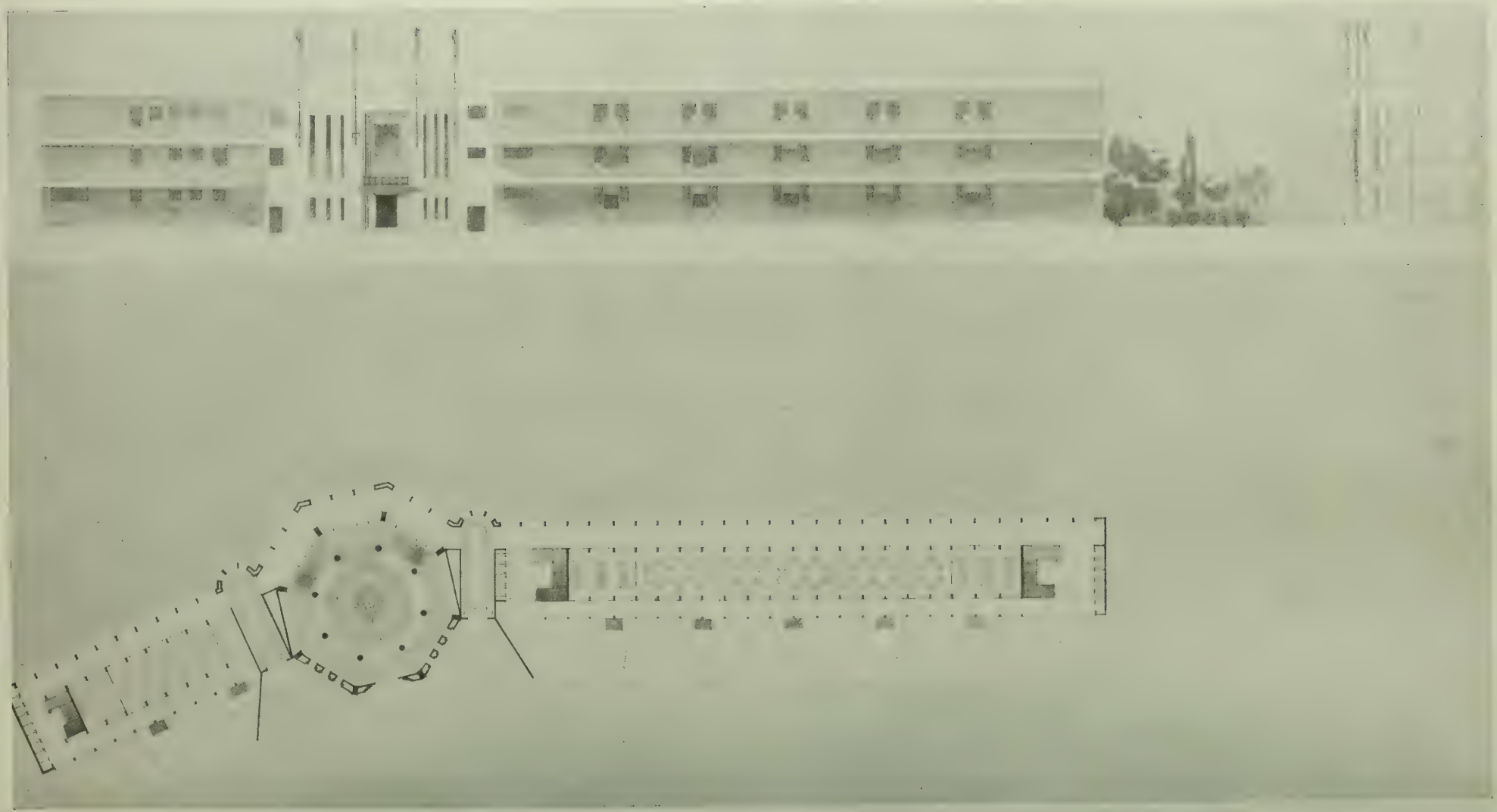
Designed by Sir Edwin Lutyens, R.A.

Sir Edwin Lutyens, R.A., and Messrs. Gotch & Saunders, Joint Architects.



Proposed Head Offices for Hay's Wharf, Southwark.

Mr. H. S. Goodhart-Rendel, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

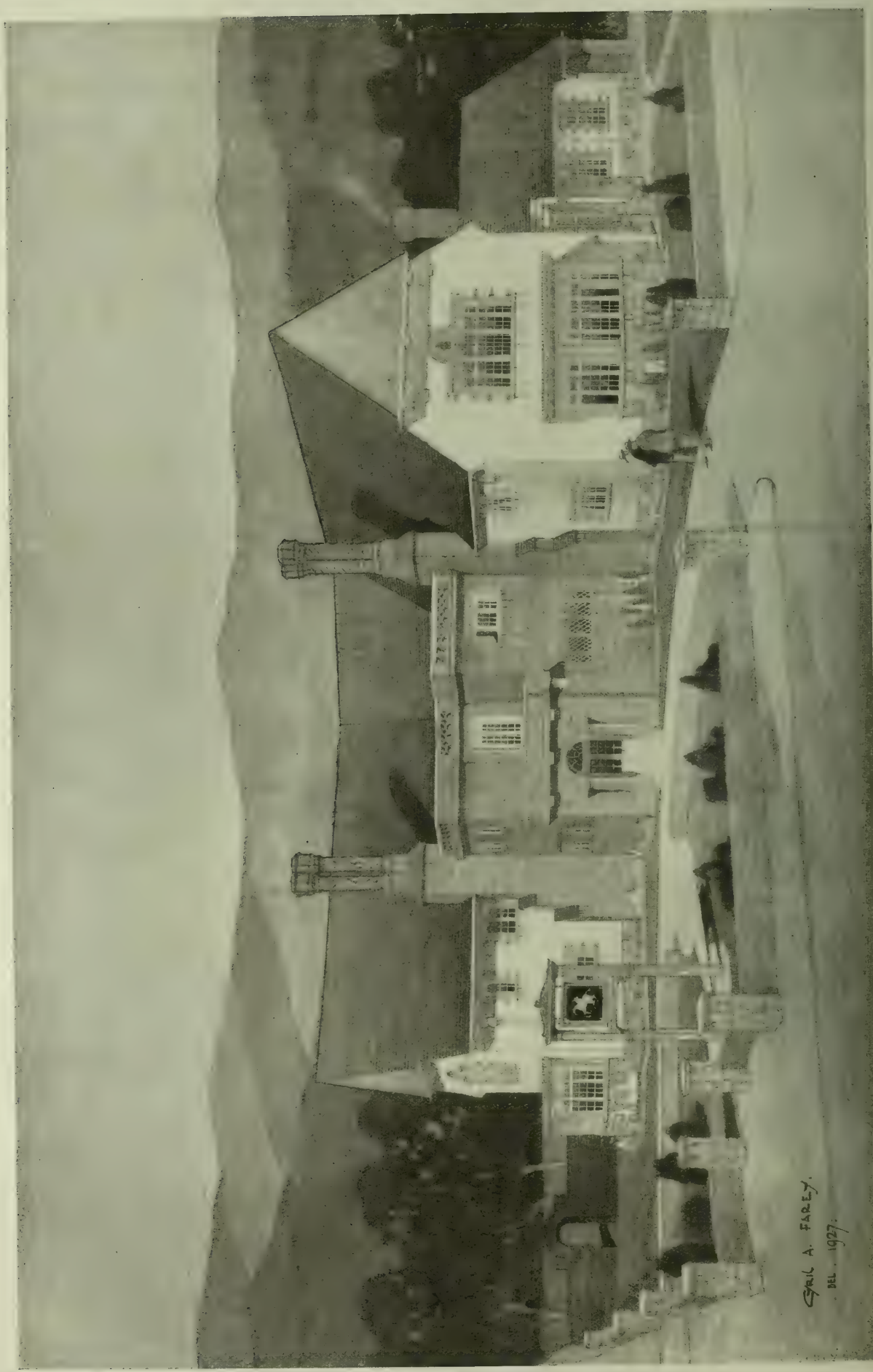


Reinforced Concrete Grand Stand for a Racecourse; Design Placed First.

By Mr. H. Kendall (University College School of Architecture). (*See page* 534.)

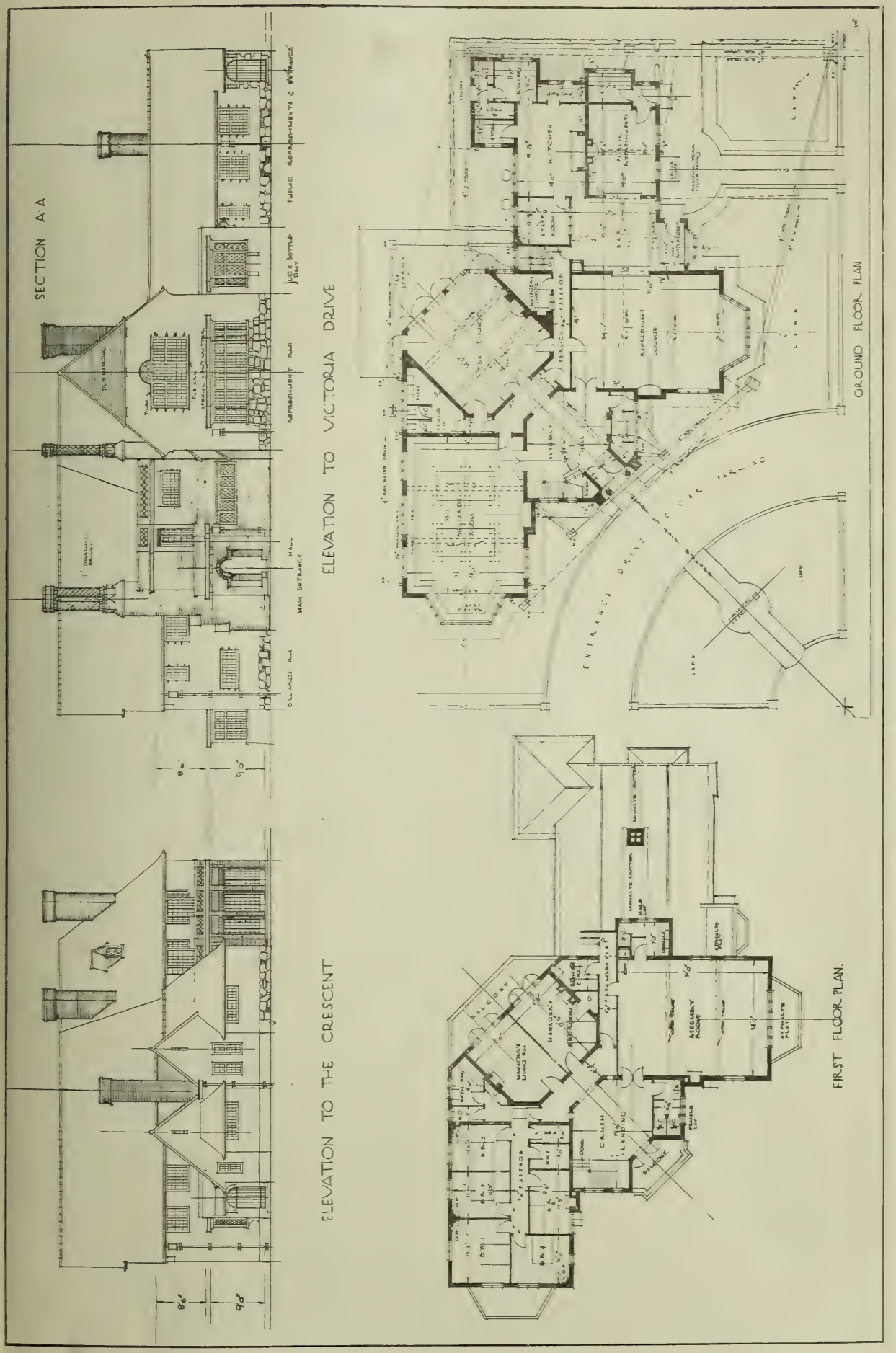
This design was awarded the "Concrete and Constructional Engineering" prize this year at the London University School of Architecture. The assessors were Mr. H. V. Lanchester, F.R.I.B.A., Professor A. E. Richardson, F.R.I.B.A., Mr. C. Lovett Gill, F.R.I.B.A., and Mr. Hector O. Corfiato. The prize is awarded annually for the encouragement of design in concrete.

A House at Camberley Heath. Messrs. F. R. & B. Poulter, FF.R.I.B.A., Architects.



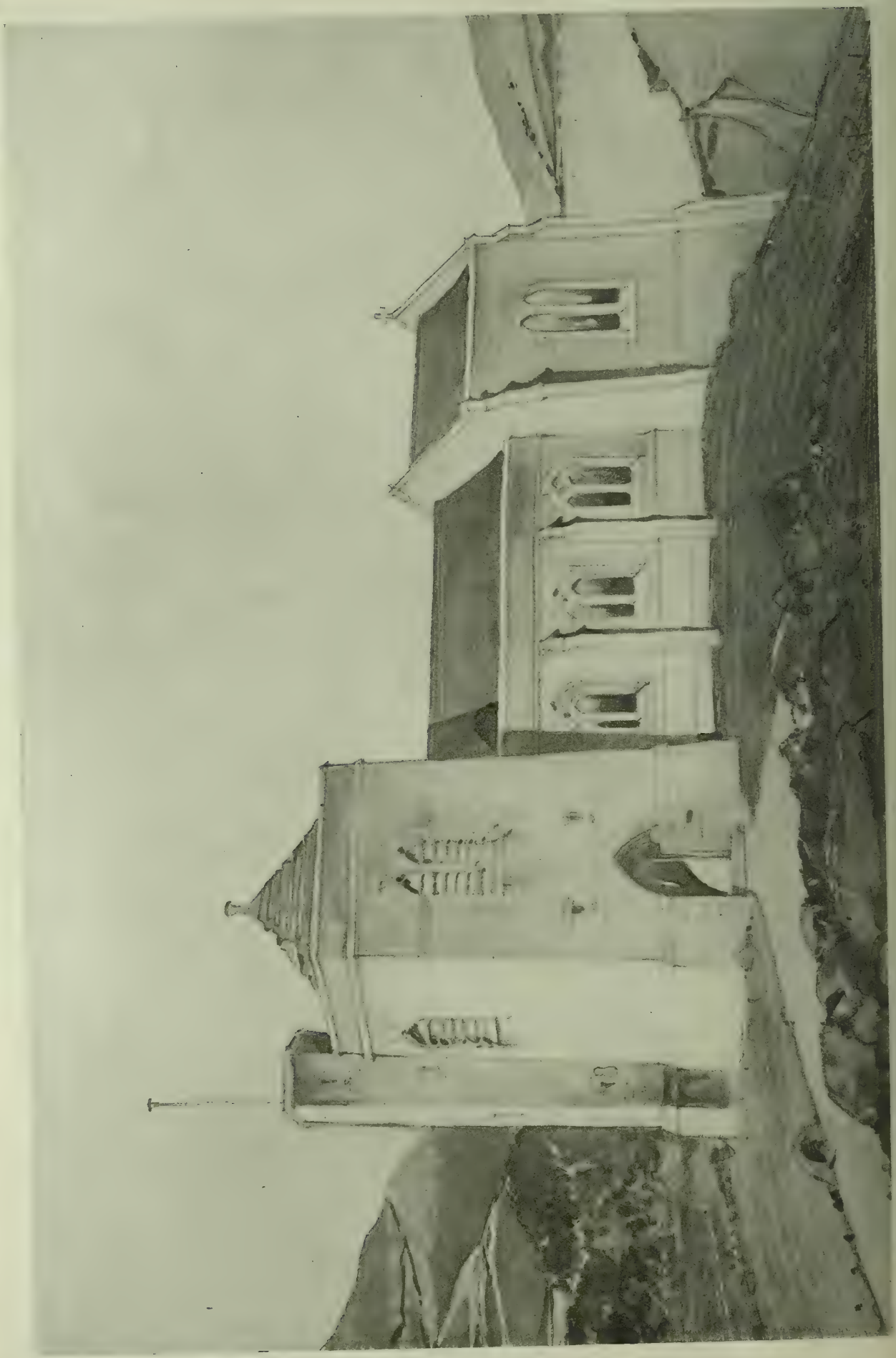
Proposed Hotel, Victoria Drive, Eastbourne.

Mr. Peter D. Stonham, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

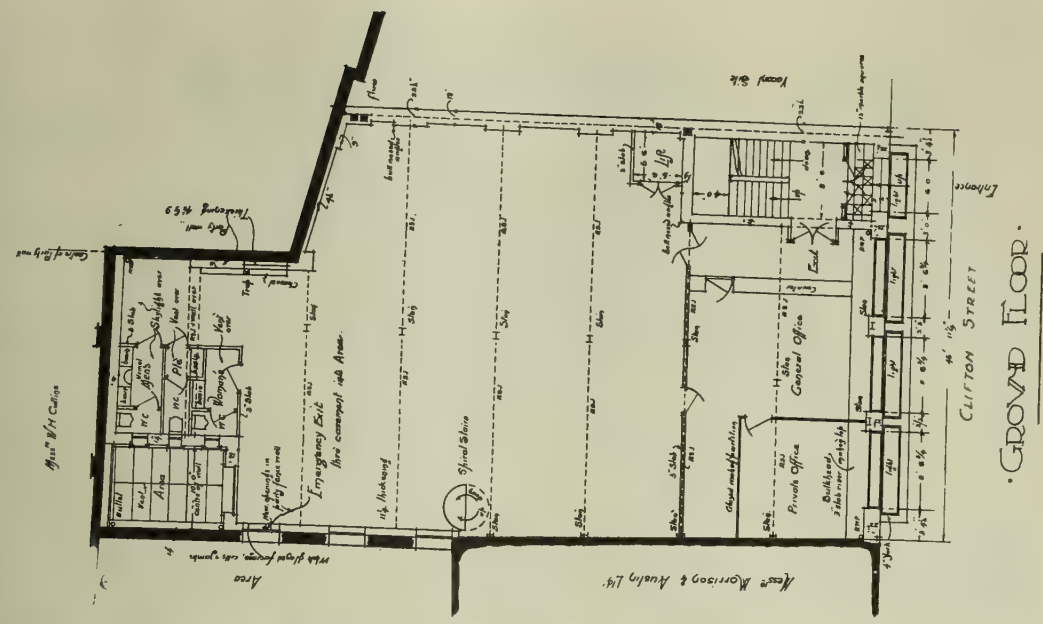


Proposed Hotel, Victoria Drive, Eastbourne.

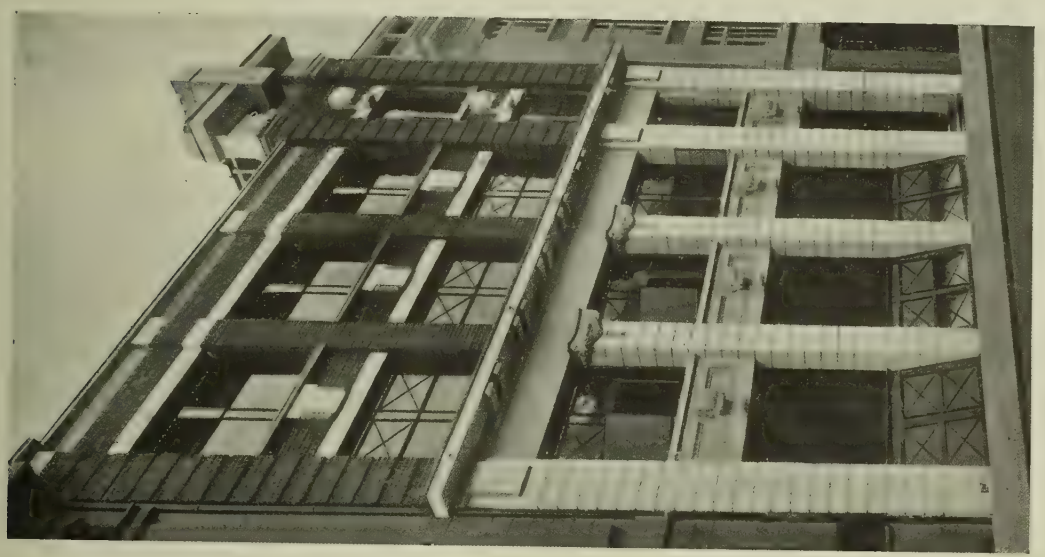
Mr. Peter D. Stonham, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.



New Memorial Church, Llanwyġm, South Wales.
Mr. Edward Rayner, Architect.
Royal Academy Exhibition, 1927.

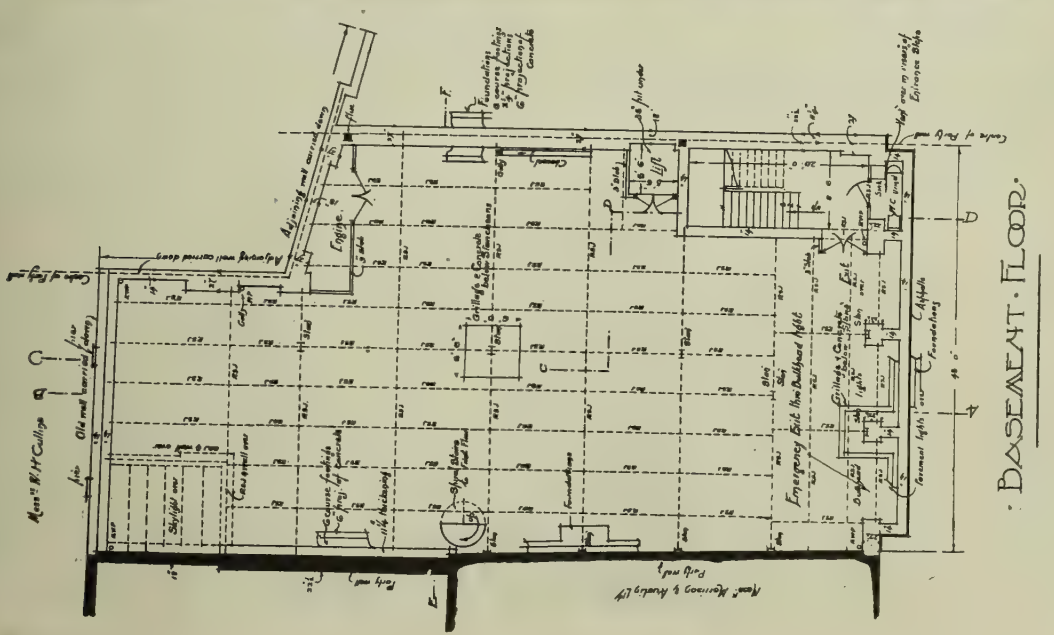


GROUND FLOOR.

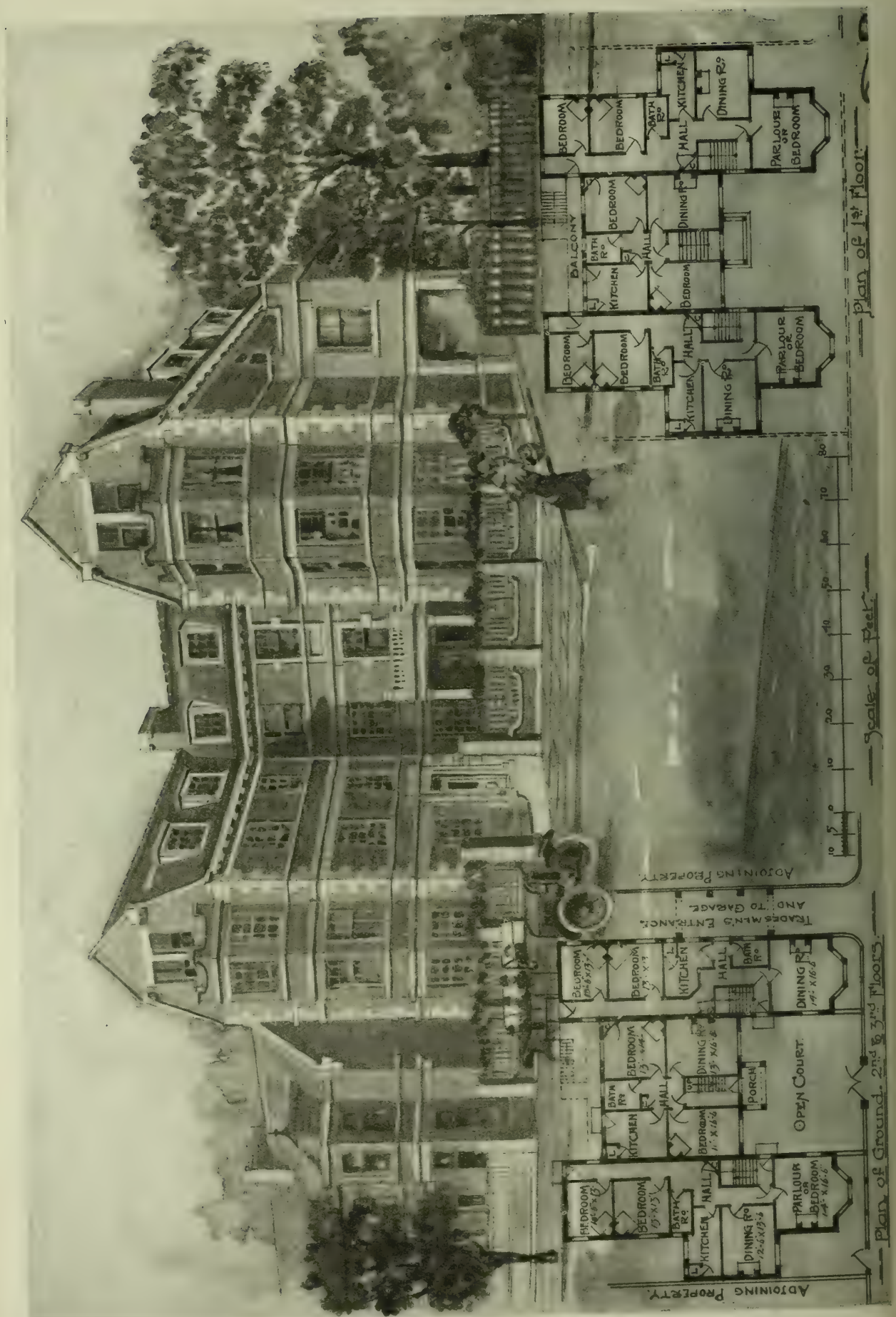


New Premises, Clifton Street, E.C.

Mr. F. Lindus Forge, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.



BASEMENT FLOOR.



Residential Flats, Hazelbourne Road, Balham.

PARTHENON STUDIES.—VIII.

By W. R. LETHABY.

E GREAT SCULPTURES AND EAST PEDIMENT.

heidias and the Sculptures.—Until re-tly it has been accepted as following from ords that the great artist who was re-nsible for the external sculptures was idias. Then, in the time of new theories, bts have been raised and arguments made show that the wonderful works cannot be the craftsman to whom they are tradi-ally attributed. Pheidias, it is said, mainly rked in gold and bronze. He could not e done with his own hands more than the nense gold and ivory statue of the interior. style, as that work shows, was not free n archaism.

According to Dr. Hans Schrader, who has ently written at length on the subject, the est guide for the style of Pheidias is the d and ivory Parthenos, and next to that Demeter identified by Kekulè and a re. "He was rooted in archaism, but tured under Ionic influence, and was a neer. At the Parthenon we may suppose t besides executing the Parthenos he se the other sculptors and put them to rk." Even the design of the pediment ups, however, was not his. Now the very tue of Demeter, taken as a criterion for style of Pheidias, is the figure which, as howed in my last section, is of the same e as the Demeter of the eastern frieze of Parthenon. Consequently it is evidence and not against, the authorship of idias.

The argument to show that the great ivory ge was of a more archaic type than the ernal sculptures is only impressive to those o can believe it. It has been urged, on the ntrary, by other scholars that the column ich supported the ivory arm of the image ast have been *later* than the time of eidias. The reliefs on the shield of the ddess might easily be thought later than e frieze, while the reliefs on the pedestal of image were very like the frieze. Again, existing works which most closely re-mble the Parthenos are the Caryatides of Erechtheum, which, as everyone knows, e a generation later than the Parthenon. e great size and supreme religious purpose the cult image made dignity of pose essen-l, and a traditional type had to be accepted reinterpreted. As before said, I see in considered combination of gilt bronze with ished marble a similarity to the use of ry and gold. The sculptured figures were rned with earrings, bracelets, brooches of nze, and at least one figure had a neck-e, similar to the gold adornments of the y figure. The expression of dignity with thful freshness is common to the image the sculptures.

The treatment of the ivory flesh; arms ghty yet soft and flowing, creases in the s, the feet showing under the skirt; the e and drapery; all seem to be in the style the sculptures. To me, not any difference, kinship and oneness of spirit, are the ious facts.

Mr. Schrader argues that the sculptures mble those of the temple at Olympia, and would assign the pediments of the Par-non to the two sculptors who are said to ve wrought the pediments of the temple Zeus. Paionios had made the model for sculpture of that temple *circa* 475. He de-ged and executed the west pediment of the henon; Alkamenes was responsible for res in the west pediment at Olympia and uted the east pediment of the Parthenon. idias executed his Zeus [at Olympia] 450 B.C. Such is the theory. Years ago I arked of the Parthenon sculptures: "Some her light may be gained by comparison h the recently discovered sculptures of mpia, which, although they are more aic in style, have much in common as positions with the pediments of the Par-on. The relation of the two works is not settled, but undoubtedly one of them derived much from the other." The paraliels are so many and so close that one must have practically imitated the other. In the east pediment at Olympia, central groups were divided off from spectators by chariots, as in the west pediment of the Parthenon; pairs of figures are cut in single blocks in both works, and in both several figures resemble one another in attitude. Groups of Centaurs at Olympia are very similar to metopes at the Parthenon, and there are close likenesses between the metopes of the two temples—compare especially Athena seated on a rock in both sets.

Schrader accounts for these striking resemblances by supposing that the Olympia sculptors went on to Athens, and that the Parthenon sculptures were designed and wrought by them. This practically eliminates Pheidias. Notwithstanding all the general resemblances between the two works, the craftsmanship and character of the two great works are so different that I could not think it possible that this should be the explanation.

To me the sculptures of the Parthenon have their more intimate affinities of style with the acknowledged works of Pheidias—the Parthenos and its pedestal and the Zeus of Olympia with its pedestal—rather than with the marble sculptures of Olympia. The dates of these Olympia sculptures are very uncertain. It is possible that they were earlier than the Parthenon and that Pheidias studied them. It is possible, again, that he actually designed them, for he certainly wrought the great gold and ivory image of Zeus for the temple. It is possible, with all their more archaic look, that the sculptures of Olympia were delayed, and they may have been influenced by the Athenian works. In one way or another, I am inclined to think that Pheidias had something to do with their design. It is the sculptures of the Parthenon which have given a content to the name of Pheidias

Of course, Pheidias or any chief master did not do all or most of the sculpture of the Parthenon with his own hand. Ancient work and most real and right work is a shop product accomplished by a team of workers. I do not suppose that Pheidias wrought the gold and ivory statue wholly with his own hands; probably a dozen people, from a trusted foreman down to apprentices, worked at it. Nor can I believe, as said before, that the several parts of the great whole, the ivory image, metopes, frieze, and pediments, can be sorted out in regard to sequence in time. In a sense, all would have been "designed" by the chief sculptor in the first week of his appointment. How the pediments were to be treated would have been the most exciting problem of all, and the master must have thought it over the very first night when he went to bed. In the execution he would have carried on all concurrently—sketching this, modelling that, working on this, and retouching the other, directing the whole. The actual carving of the frieze was delayed until the slabs were built into the wall, but it had to be designed in advance, so that the slabs could be cut to size. It was essential that the choice marble blocks, as they came out of the quarry, should at once be recognised as suitable for this or that part of the work. It was necessary, too, that the sculptures should be ready as soon as the building was advanced enough to receive them. A pediment was not like a mantelshelf, a place where unknown objects might be set out, but the sculptures were the essence of the thing. That all followed one ordained scheme and were carried on more or less together is confirmed by correspondences among the different parts.

Craftsmanship.—The arts of marble cutting and bronze founding are very different, and we lose much by confounding the several results as "sculpture." Art is a middle thing, half thought, half matter, and each thought must be proper for the kind of body it is to occupy.* One great weakness of modern stone sculpture is its dependence on modelling rather than on cutting. I once heard William Morris say: "Most modern sculptures are only stone models of clay models." In a true work of sculpture a masonry element has to be preserved, there must be adequate substance and self-support, and a certain compactness which comes of cutting the finished work, with due economy of labour, out of a stone block. The technical problem is to get all that may be from a given block while conserving as much as possible of the material.

A large block of marble was a costly thing, and a fine block was too precious to be wasted in the cutting (consider the story of M. Angelo's David). So it is that in the noblest sculpture some evidence of the block from which a figure was born remains in the finished work.

Pheidias would frequently have visited the quarries to see what he could obtain, and he must have made such remarks as these: "I think I could get one of the angle figures out of that stone." "That block doesn't bear out at the corner, but if we push back the left foot a bit we can manage; in fact, it will be better." There was thus reaction between the marble block and the artist's first thought, which itself was conditioned by his total experience in marble working.

The actual cutting was done by a series of approximations; as for a moulding a splay is cut as a preliminary to curved profiles. In the delicate work of the Parthenon frieze, much was made out by little more than incising on the original plane surface and in sinking the ground round about. The metopes, although they are in the highest possible relief, show similar traces of the original blocks, and a flat surface brought up to some of them would touch many points distributed over the whole subject.

In full sculpture the problem must have been much the same in principle, all the parts had to be within a block of simple shape and reasonable size, and many of the points had to lie in planes which might easily be defined in reducing the block by masons' methods.

I suppose the sculptor, having sketched his figure, would then search for a suitable block. Or at times, having a fine block, he would see his figure in it from the first. He would then make a model to scale, adjusting the forms and twisting the limbs so that they would fill out the mass in such a way that every part would be strongly supported. Then, I imagine, some skeleton of rods, or a kind of box, would be built round the model representing the marble block, which was then reduced by simple masons' methods to approximate to the desired figure. Suppose a figure modelled in white plaster is placed in a box which just contains it, and coloured plaster is poured into the void space. We now have a figure contained in a block, and a series of sections would define every point.

In a recent study of the sculptures, Johansen goes too far, it seems to me, in his estimate of the modelling element and in supposing that Pheidias made full-sized models which were copied into marble. He is right so far, that the sculptor had knowledge and appreciation of modelled form obtained in bronze working, but the figures themselves show that they were born of stone. "In these pediment figures," he says, "we can nowhere demonstrate any reminiscence of the marble block." On the contrary, I believe that evidence of the influence of the block is obvious and that appreciation of the fact that the sculptures were hewn out of marble masses in a workmanlike way is necessary to our full enjoyment of them. Further, our understanding of the conditions and the methods of workmanship will furnish some data for the theoretical reconstruction of lost parts. The block form of Figure A of the west gable seems to have been a long triangular prism. Cecrops and his com-

* Pliny speaks of works in the two materials as marble sculpture and statuary. Marble sculpture (cutting) was an older art than the other, and there was a third, modelling.

panion came out of a large square block. The Horses of Helios were hewn from one which was low, their heads rising to a level top surface. Dionysos and two of the "Fates" appear to have been cut out of wedge-shaped blocks. (Figs. 1 and 2.) The

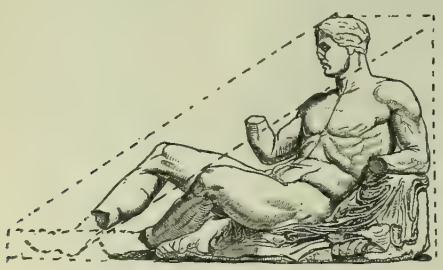


Fig. 1.

first figure of the great three and Eilithyia were obtained in blocks the ends or bases of which were cut at an angle so that the sides inclined. (Fig. 3.)

The wings of Iris, and probably of Nike, were attached by dowels, and so may have been a few other parts (some possibly caused by breakage), but, generally speaking, the sculptures of the Parthenon were each hewn from one block.

Another technical point to observe is the way in which thin pieces of drapery were used to strengthen and support the limbs of the figures. The left arm of the reclining male in west pediment is buttressed by drapery which passes over it in a loop ∩. The arms of Iris in the same pediment seem to have been supported by a long scarf which passed around both arms and touched the back low down with the central loop.

It has been argued that the great sculptures are later than the time of Pheidias, because it is evident that the drill was used in carving them. The drill was also used on the frieze and the metopes.

The Pediments.—Some careful old drawings, until recently attributed to Carrey, one of the artists who worked for the Marquis de Nointel in the East, 1673-75, are essential documents for the study of the sculptures. On reconsideration it has seemed more probable that the drawings were by a Flemish draughtsman, and not by Carrey; the older tradition was to this effect: Stuart (*Athens*, Vol. II, following Montfaucon) speaks of them as by a young Flemish painter. It will be well to name them the Nointel drawings and call the author "Nointel's painter," as is done by Lechat, who points out that they were executed under the direction of the Marquis and might well bear his name. The drawings are little more than outline sketches, yet comparison with what has been preserved shows that they may be trusted for parts represented which have been lost. They must for the most part have been made from the ground level, and this would account for the fact that some of the figures seem somewhat short and extended laterally.

All the sculptures were concerned with Athena, and those of the pediment on the eastern or principal font represented her birth. "Among the Athenians delight in the beauty of the sculptures was accompanied by enthusiastic interest in the subjects. Belief in the sacred legends was still alive. It was as an inspired bard that Pheidias announced the birth of Athena and told [in the west gable] how Poseidon and Athena strove for the possession of the dear native land, and how the goddess with whom the Athenians felt themselves identified was the victor in the noble strife" (Kekulè). Comparison of what is known of these pedimental sculptures with other similar great works, especially those at Olympia, show that each space was entirely filled and that there were overlappings and linkings which bound the several units into one continuous composition and great unity. The figures were not set up like objects ranged on a shelf, but they were close together and adjusted at various angles, they were pushed into the acute lateral angles of the triangular spaces and their heads rose close to, and in some cases partly projected above, the inclined line of the corona.

The general advanced plane of the sculptures was several inches in front of the face of the cornice on which they rested; this is most evident in the existing head of the horse of Selene's chariot (Fig. 4). The nose of the outer horse of the chariot of Helios pro-



Fig 3 (restored).

jected in the same way, so, also, it would appear, did some of the feet of the seated goddesses, and indeed parts of all the most prominent figures. This fullness of the two great sculpture areas is well suggested by the admirable model in the museum, in which little wax figures modelled by Lucas are set in place*. Similar fullness and projection is found in the more archaic pediments of Ægina as restored by Furtwängler at Münich.

Each of the great pedimental groups expressed a single ruling thought and represented one moment in time. In both the groups there is a movement of excitement throughout all the figures. The unifyi agency in the eastern pediment was probab imagined as the shout of Athena: "Fe took hold of them at the sight . . . and t earth on every side rang with the terrib cry. Hyperion's bright son stayed his gallo



Fig. 4 (restored).

ing steeds for a space" (*Homeric Hymn* In the western gable the key of the action to be found in a blast of wind—"Poseidon' breath"—which struck all who were presen and wakened those who slept with a commo thrill.

The moment of time imagined in th eastern pediment was sunrise, and it wa probably the same in the other also, as suggested by the waking figures. Ther would have been folk tales that at the righ instant the wonderful figures stirred in thei places. These were not "architectural deco rations." They were religious and nationa stories.

Eastern Pediment.—The assemblage o great sculptures in this pediment representin the "Birth of Athena"—that is her firs appearance amongst the gods—were disposed in a way which may be suggested thus :—

		THE CENTRAL ACTION		
SUN	SPECTATORS		SPECTATORS	MOO

In the centre of the pediment, as is gener ally agreed, were two chief figures, Zeus en throned, and in front of him what mus have been a superb creation, the fully-arme Athena. With these were probably Hera an Hephaestos, while the other high gods wer on either hand. In several proposed restora tions, including the most recent by Dr. A. B Cook, in his *Zeus*, Hephaestos is placed be hind the throne of Zeus. If, however, torso at Athens belongs to this figure, it was as I believe was first suggested by Watkis Lloyd, probably on the right behind Athena Furtwängler, in his book on Ægina, accepte this arrangement; so more recently ha Lechat, and Collignon was inclined to th same view. By this arrangement the fou chief actors would have appeared in the sam order as on the eastern frieze—Hera, Zeus Athena, Hephaestos. Dr. Cook, in assign ing places to several fragments, suggests tha a wing of considerable size may have be longed to a figure of Nike flying betwee Zeus and Athena, as on a late relief of th subject. The scale of such a figure, how ever, would have been greater than that sug gested by the relief, and Collignon was i doubt as to there having been even a smal scale flying figure. Sauer, he pointed ou thought the fragments of marble wings whic exist could not have belong to such a Nik The support of a large flying figure woul have been a great problem, and I doul whether it existed.

(To be continued.)

* This artist seems to have been the author of the wax bust attributed to Leonardo at Berlin, and here we have works in wax certainly done by him.



Fig. 2.

A New Cinema, Torquay.

The Torquay magistrates have given fo mal approval to the plans of a new cinemat graph theatre to be erected at Hamnt Place, St. Marychurch, by Major A. O. Ell of Homeside, Torquay.

EAVES FROM A SKETCH BOOK OF 1887

his pair of very amusing skits were made y years ago by the well-known architect, J. Tarver (1841-1891), of Craig's Court, tehall, who was intimately associated H. W. Lonsdale, with whom he pub- d a standard book on "Mediæval Cos- es," 1874. Shortly before the battle l about "the Principles of Architectural oration" was fought out at Conduit et, Tarver presided over the Architec- l Association there. The protagonists in fray were John J. Stevenson (1832-1908) Sir George Gilbert Scott, R.A. (1811-), George Edmund Street, R.A. (1824-), the Rt. Hon. A. J. B. Beresford Hope, . (1820-1887), Benjamin Ferrey (1810-), also others took part, including Lord thorpe (then Sir Edmund Beckett, Bart., (1815-1905). Ever ready for disputa- s, the last-named responded to a call the President, Mr. Charles Barry (1823-), by launching a tilt at the Society for Preservation of Ancient Buildings, who, aid, "invented what they call principles run wild upon them and call upon other le to admit them as if they had been onstrated." "For myself," said he, e older I grow the more *unprincipled* I me!" His drastic alterations carried in St. Albans Abbey amply confirm his gard for historic architecture. His own ries amply justify J. J. Stevenson's cisms, designated by Grimthorpe as iggery" calling the S.P.A.B. "copy " for emulating Ruskin's anti-restoration ade twenty-five years previously.

his lively controversy (now almost for- en) continued for years to engage periodi- the attention of the profession, and J. Tarver, full of fun, and as militant as ooked, joined in by deriding the extra- nces of the "anti-scrapists," who no ot sometimes talked nonsense. Moreover, n employed on restoration work, some bers of that party did pretty much the e kind of patching up and replacing t which like methods they loudly pro- d when similar displacements happened e done by someone else. E. J. Mickle- ite, F.S.A. (1843-1906), who repaired Wren's western towers at Westminster Abbey, by using new masonry promiscuously, himself protested quite needlessly against the strictly careful and conservative renovations by G. F. Bodley, R.A. (1827-1909), carried out with Mr. Irvine as Clerk of Works on the west fronts of Peterborough Cathedral.

Tarver's sketches traversed the "do nothing principle" but "shore up" and "patch here and there," or (as he shows by the exterior view) cover in with glass the rotting ruins of mediæval treasures while handling churches as remnants of the past as mere archæological samplers with no consideration of keeping up places of public worship in a sufficient condition for daily use by priest and people.

Twixt now and then these differing parties have grown more reasonably inclined. Gothic taste has been supplanted by iron-framed construction and so-called classic ideals. The extremists of the Tractarian Movement have simmered down and "over restoration" has been moderated save perhaps an occasional case which warrants the outcry on behalf of the public generally. A far more willing support of the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings is manifest, specially its well-directed endeavours to preserve Waterloo Bridge lately.

Nowadays the problem as to old buildings is associated with the devastation of the country side coupled with the weight of taxation hampering the upkeep of country mansions and rural seats. The development of the housing difficulty, too, and growing motor traffic combine by interfering with historic wayside and village architecture. The Press occasionally issues comic sketches of contemporary instances of such incongruous happenings, but few satirical skits appear which compare with Tarver's two clever sketches not hitherto published. Curiously enough, they have all these years been preserved with also equally unique photographs of Lord Grimthorpe's autograph studies for the new west façade of St. Albans Abbey as well as his odd scheme for filling the great rood on the high altar screen. The incongruity of these drafts has, in a sense, been emphasised by housing them in the writer's copy of the splendid monographic folio of drawings of St. Albans Abbey, published by James Neale, F.S.A. (1851-1909), in 1887, showing this magnificent church before its transmogrification. Tarver gave these studies to his friend, Mr. Maurice B. Adams, who obtained the photographs of Lord Grimthorpe's "uprights" from his Clerk of the Works, Mr. Chappell, at the Abbey, when the renovations were in progress.

New Bournemouth Cinema.

We learn that the new cinema to be built in Bournemouth, of which details were given in our issue last week, will be erected from the designs of Mr. W. E. Trent, architect to the Provincial Cinematograph Theatres, Ltd., in collaboration with Messrs. Seal and Hardy, of Bournemouth.

Woodwork in Old Streets.

The following letter on this subject has been addressed to the *Times* by Mr. S. Tugwell, F.R.I.B.A. Referring to the specimens of 18th century woodwork in our streets, he says :—"These examples are quite beyond the province or the aim of the State to reach, but are of great interest and value to preserve. In numerous cases they consist of external doorways of refinement and beauty, usually made of pine and soft wood, whose life is now drawing to its close. In the majority of our towns there exists sufficient public interest, if focused and guided, to preserve many of these examples, and to the growing section of the public who value craftsmanship and beauty, and who seek to retain it in our midst, the following suggestions are addressed—namely, that an address be given before some local society interested in art, and co-operation invited; that a list be compiled of the best local examples of doorways, chimneypieces, staircases, etc., with complete photographic records combining their settings and surroundings, and where possible with measured drawings; that these records be made available in the local libraries and museums for reference; and, when buildings are demolished, representative examples of local work be secured for the local museums."



Leaves from a Sketch Book, 1887. By E. J. Tarver.

SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

Sketching and Measuring Public Buildings in Europe.

The following précis of information received from R.I.B.A. Honorary Corresponding Members with reference to the regulations for sketching and measuring public buildings in the various countries of Europe has been prepared by the Board of Architectural Education. The précis will in future be printed in the R.I.B.A. Kalendar and in the R.I.B.A. Travelling Card for the information of those proceeding abroad.

R.I.B.A. Travelling Card.

France.—A special permit must be obtained from the Direction des Beaux-Arts, Commission des Monuments Historiques, in France. An application for a special permit must be accompanied by a letter from the British Embassy in Paris, to which the R.I.B.A. Travelling Card should be produced.

Austria.—The Federal Monuments Committee, 1, Auerspergstr, Vienna VIII, will render every assistance to holders of the R.I.B.A. Travelling Card by giving letters of introduction to the responsible authorities.

Belgium.—Students should apply for permission to the Town Council of the town in which they wish to pursue their studies.

Sweden.—Public buildings may be sketched and measured without any special permission from the authorities.

Germany.—Students should apply to the British Embassy in Berlin for letters of introduction to the Ministry of Art who grant the necessary permits.

Denmark.—Students should apply for permits to the Department of Public Instruction at Copenhagen.

Switzerland.—Students should apply for permits to the Town Council of the town in which they wish to pursue their studies.

Holland.—Students should apply to the Commission of Care for Monuments, The Hague, which will render every assistance to holders of the R.I.B.A. Travelling Card.

Italy.—(a) The Department of Antiquities and Fine Arts, Rome, grants free passes to students, permitting them to visit, free of charge, institutes of antiquities and arts. In order to obtain this free pass the student must produce a letter certifying that he is a bona-fide student of architecture (this letter is not returned). If it is desired to obtain this pass, application should be made before leaving England.

(b) The student who wishes to sketch, measure, or photograph should obtain a letter of permission from the Director of Monuments in the particular district in which he happens to be working. The British Consul in the district will furnish a letter to transmit to the local director upon production of the R.I.B.A. Travelling Card.

Spain.—Students should apply for permits to the Department of Fine Arts, Madrid, and should state in their applications:

1. The names of the monuments they desire to study.
2. The kind of work they wish to carry out.
3. The number of students in the tour.
4. By whom they are accompanied (where applicable).

Hungary.—There are no formalities, but students are advised to apply for permits from the Commission of Historical Monuments, Budapest.

Students should be prepared to produce other evidence of identity, e.g., their passports.

R.I.B.A. (Archibald Dawnay) Scholarships, 1927-1928.

In accordance with the terms of the will of the late Sir Archibald Dawnay, the R.I.B.A. have awarded one Scholarship of £75 for the academical year 1927-1928 to Mr. G. R. Beveridge of the School of Architecture, the Architectural Association, and one Scholarship of £60 for the academical year 1927-1928 to Mr. W. G. Plant of the School of Architecture, University of Liverpool. Miss C. W. Preston of the School of Architecture, the Architectural Association, who was awarded a Scholarship of £75 for the academical year 1926-1927 has been granted a renewal of her Scholarship for the year 1927-1928.

The Scholarships are intended to foster the advanced study of construction and the improvement generally of constructional methods and materials and their influence on design.

R.I.B.A. Examinations.

Following are the dates of the forthcoming R.I.B.A. examinations :—

Intermediate Examination.

November 11, 12, 14, 15, and 17, 1927 (last day for receiving applications, October 18, 1927).

May 11, 12, 14, 15, and 17, 1928 (last day for receiving applications, April 11, 1928).

Final Examination.

December 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, and 15, 1927 (last day for receiving applications, November 7, 1927).

July 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, and 12, 1928 (last day for receiving applications, June 4, 1928).

Special Examination.

December 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, and 13, 1927 (last day for receiving applications, November 7, 1927).

July 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, and 10, 1928 (last day for receiving applications, June 4, 1928).

Special Examination in Design for former members of the Society of Architects.

December 7, 8, 9, 10, and 12, 1927 (last day for receiving applications, November 7, 1927).

July 4, 5, 6, 7, and 9, 1928 (last day for receiving applications, June 4, 1928).

Special Examination of Licentiates to qualify as Fellows.

November 28, 29, 30, December 1 and 2, 1927 (last day for receiving applications, October 31, 1927).

April 16, 17, 18, 19, and 20, 1928 (last day for receiving applications, March, 16, 1928).

Statutory Examination for the Office of District Surveyor in London, and Building Surveyor under Local Authorities.

October 17, 18, and 19, 1928 (last day for receiving applications, October 1, 1928).

Town-Planning Examination.

June 27, 28, 29, and July 2, 1928 (last d for receiving applications, March 1, 1928)

CARDIFF TECHNICAL COLLEGE.

Department of Architecture and Civic Desi

At the Technical College, Cardiff, scholarships, covering tuition fees and ma tenance grants of £40 per annum for th years, are offered for competition annua As candidates for entry to the Department Architecture and Civic Design are eligible compete, these scholarships are of consid able interest to those contemplating enter the architectural profession. The scholars examination is a competitive one, and is about the same standard as matriculation. the case of candidates for the School of Ar tecture, the subjects are:—1. English. Mathematics, two papers (a) Algebra Arithmetic, (b) Geometry and Mensurat 3. A modern language (French, German Welsh). 4. Physics with Mechanics, Chemistry or Higher Maths. 5. Hist Geography or Elementary Architect Drawing. The Department has now been work for rather more than seven years un the charge of Mr. W. S. Purchon, M A.R.I.B.A., the lecturer in architecture be Mr. R. H. Winder, M.A., A.R.I.B.A., the assistant lecturer, Mr. Lewis John, M A.R.I.B.A. The following local archit assist in the work of the advanced course honorary-lecturers:—Messrs. Percy Thor V.P.R.I.B.A., Ivor Jones, A.R.I.B T. Alwyn Lloyd, F.R.I.B.A., M.T.P H. Teather, F.R.I.B.A., A. L. Thor F.S.I., M.T.P.I., C. S. Thomas, F.R.I.B J. H. Jones, F.R.I.B.A.

Students in the Department also att courses of instruction in the Department Engineering, Technical Chemistry, Mat matics, and the School of Art, all of wh are housed in the same building. This Sch of Architecture is recognised by the R.I.B which grants exemption from its Intermed examination to students who pass successf through the three-years' full-time (d course leading to the Certificate. Indivi students who pass successfully through Diploma Course are exempted from R.I.B.A. Final examination, with the ex tion of the subject of Professional Pract The Course for the Diploma consists of sessions, the former of these being of months' duration only, the intervening months being spent in architects' offices.

There is also an Evening Atelier for ar tects' assistants who cannot attend the courses. The Department is in close to with the South Wales Institute of Archit The External Examiner for the past ses was Professor A. C. Dickie, M.A., F.S A.R.I.B.A.

The School Year commenced on Tues October 4, but intending students are adv to apply at an early date for the particu of the courses of instruction and of the trance and Scholarship Examinations.

Architects', Surveyors' and Auctionee Estates.

Mr. Thomas Blagburn, of Broomfield Hale, Cheshire, surveyor to the Hale U District Council (net personalty £760), £2,046.

Mr. William Harris, of Glencourt, Hi Park, Bargoed, Glamorgan, architect, veyor, and estate agent (net personalty left £2,046.

Mr. Richard Stephenson, Knaresbor formerly of York, auctioneer and valuer £11,371.

Mr. Lucius Hurlock Reichel, of Canon Woodbury Salterton, Devon, former Beara Court, Black Torrington, architec personalty £1,155), left £2,897.

EW OFFICES OF THE MIDLAND BANK, LTD.

The first section of this new building is ring completion and the banking hall, on ground floor, is now open to the public. imately, the new head office building will end from St. Mildred's Court to Grocer's ll Court in Poultry, with a frontage of feet, and through to Princes Street, where will have a frontage of 116 feet. The tion now in occupation covers, roughly, -third of the area comprised in the scheme. e building when completed will contain ten ries and a total floor space of over six es, providing accommodation for a staff 2,400. The elevations are being carried in Portland stone. Above the cornice el the building will set back in two tiers ding up to the shallow domes which are be central and crowning features of each the frontages. The top of each dome is feet above pavement level and 200 feet m the deepest portion of the concrete ndation.

The lowest basement of the building will reserved almost entirely for engineering re- irements, including oil-fired boilers, three ep wells and pumps, water tanks, etc., ap- ratus for purifying and ozonising the air be distributed throughout the building, cuum-cleaning apparatus, electric trans- mers, switchboard room, etc. The second sement is taken up chiefly by strong-rooms, ok-rooms and stores, while that immedi- ely below the ground-level will be used for e deposits and additional strong-rooms. This ter basement contains a long corridor, hted by a circular marble opening imme- ately under the centre of the main light ll, and numerous rooms, carried out in wal- t, for the examination by customers of eds and boxes, and a large safe deposit tered by an 8 ft. circular strong-room door eighing nearly thirty tons.

The ground floor, which will be devoted tirely to general banking business, is being rried out in white marble and green ver- te, the wall filling being in white and veined arble and the shafts of the columns in green frican verdite with white marble bases. The trance lobby and joinery throughout is of ured American walnut. The centre portion the banking hall when completed will be hted by a well covered in with a coved of 80 ft. long and 40 ft. wide. At the west d of the hall there is a marble staircase ading to the safe deposits and strong-rooms the first basement.

The first, second and third floors will be voted to clearing, correspondence and other d office departments. The fourth floor will entually be occupied by the Chairman, naging directors and managerial staff gene- ly, while the fifth will comprise the board om, committee rooms, etc. On the sixth or there will be staff dining-rooms, smoking oms, kitchens, rest rooms, etc. When com- ted the building will be served by thirteen s and five staircases.

The joint architects are Sir Edwin Lutyens, A., and Messrs. Gotch and Saunders, and former is responsible for the design of front elevations, the banking hall with rble staircase, the safe deposit in the base- nt, the board room and the managerial ces.

Messrs. Holland and Hannen and Cubitt, d., are the building managers, and Messrs. e and Son, of Stockwell, the builders, The -contractors are as follows :—B. Goodman, d., demolition and excavation; Stitson, ite and Co., Ltd., plumbing, domestic hot er work and drainage; Redpath Brown Co., Ltd., constructional steelwork; Stur- nt Engineering Co., Ltd., ventilation and uum cleaning installation; Newton-Witter w Automatic Sprinkler Co., Ltd.), fire rant and alarms; F. J. Barns, Ltd., Port- d stone; Chatwood Safe Co., Ltd., strong- ms; Ruston and Hornsby, boilers; British nforced Concrete Engineering Co., design- ing and supplying reinforcement; Docker Brothers, Ltd., finishing of floors; Comyn Ching and Co., Ltd., "Dunham" system of steam heating; Becco Engineering and Chemical Co., Ltd., water plant; Higgins and Griffiths, Ltd., electric installation for lighting and general; H. T. Jenkins and Sons, Ltd., of Torquay, marble work; Henry Hope and Sons, Ltd., steel and bronze windows; A. and S. Wheater (London), Ltd., and J. Jackson and Sons, Ltd., plastering; Express Lift Co., Ltd., lifts (major portion); Medway's Safety Lift Co., Ltd., book lift; A. and P. Stevens, Ltd., lorry lift; May Construction Co., Ltd., "Cabot" quilt ceilings; W. Nicholson and Son (Leeds), Ltd., internal joinery; J. Whitehead and Sons, Ltd., marble structural work; H. Martyn and Co., Ltd., tapestry in board room and entrance gates; Benham and Sons, Ltd., kitchen plant; C. Smith and Co., ironmongery; Pilkington Asphalt Co., asphalt; Le Grand, Sutcliffe and Gell, artesian wells and pumping plant; J. Hall and Sons (London and Bristol), Ltd., glazing; London Spray and Brush Painting Co., painting; Luxfer Co., copper light glazing; Turk System Drying Co., Ltd., drying out of strong-rooms.

THE GENIUS OF THE ENGLISH CATHEDRAL

On Wednesday evening, October 5th, Sir Banister Fletcher, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., delivered a lecture on the origin and design of the cathedral, which was gradually evolved from earlier building types through successive periods and was enlarged and enriched as the ritual needs and devotional spirit grew. The plan, he said, may have been evolved from several sources in remote pagan days. Sometimes an ancient temple, such as that of Athena, Syracuse, was adapted, the side columns being removed or walled up as occasion served. Many believed that the Roman basilica, or law court and exchange, served as a model, for its plan, with colonnaded aisles and semi-circular "apse" at the end, closely resembled the earliest basilican churches. Some again believed that the small "scholae," for discussions among the learned, as at Pompeii, or the atria of Roman villas, were adapted to the purposes of worship when the Christians could build edifices for themselves. At all events, such early Christian "basilican churches" were the first stage of a continually changing process of plan development which could be traced in the Romanesque plans of St. Gall and the early churches of Western Europe, and culminated in the great structures erected in the Mediæval period and now regarded as triumphs of English architecture—our cathedrals.

The speaker gave a description of the chief features of the cathedrals of Western Europe, more especially of France—where the transepts are short and the east ends encircled with chapels to form a "chevet"—and of England, where double transepts, as at Salisbury, are peculiar features, aisles were usually single on each side of the nave, and green "closes" formed the rustic setting. Internally, he said, a typical cathedral was of three stages; an arcade, opening on the aisle; a triforium, sometimes called a "blind story," usually opening merely into the aisle roof; and a "clear-story," with windows high up above the aisle roof, lighting the middle of the church direct. In England, the triforium was originally as high as the clear-story, as in Norman buildings, but afterwards the aisle was heightened, as at Westminster Abbey, and eventually the triforium shrunk into insignificance.

The lecture on Wednesday next will deal with Gothic constructive principles.

OBITUARY

MR. HENRY LOVEGROVE, A.R.I.B.A., F.S.I.

It is with deep regret we record the death, on October 3rd, of Mr. Henry Lovegrove. He was nearly 82, and was only in bed for five days before he died. Mr. Lovegrove's long and distinguished service to architecture commenced in 1870, when he set up in practice as architect and surveyor, while in 1875 he was elected Associate of the R.I.B.A. He had previously studied drawing in the Taylor Gallery at Oxford. He became a Fellow of the Surveyors' Institution in 1887, in which year he was elected district surveyor of buildings of South Islington and Shoreditch. Prior to his retirement from the profession, he was hon. treasurer, hon. secretary, and finally president of the District Surveyors' Association, while in 1867 he was elected a member of the Architectural Association, of which he eventually became vice-president. Until the time of his death he was one of the three senior members. He had been for some years a member of the London Society, on whose council he served, as he did also on that of the Architects' Benevolent Society. He devoted a great part of his time to Masonic activities, and in April, 1896, he was appointed Grand Sword Bearer of England, and in 1909 P.Asst. Grand Supt. of Works. In 1925 he celebrated his Masonic Jubilee. Among his architectural works were chapels at Edmonton, Rhondda and St. Austell, schools at Exmouth, Mildenhall, Lakenheath, Combs and Stubbings, many factories and private houses; he had also a large practice as a quantity surveyor at one time. He was author of "Practical Architecture," and had read papers before many societies. Mr. Lovegrove's death will come as a great loss not to the profession only, but to his great circle of friends. He will be remembered as an architect, but even more, perhaps, for his endearing and kindly qualities, of which so many have had proof. A service will be held to-day (Friday) at 11 a.m. at Beckenham Parish Church.

MR. HENRY WARD, A.R.I.B.A.

We regret to record the death, at the age of 73, of Mr. Henry Ward, A.R.I.B.A. Mr. Ward began to study art and architecture at the age of 15, in the office of a well-known London architect. Thence he pursued his studies in Paris for some time, and eventually returned to London. Never enjoying really robust health, he first came to Hastings for that reason, about 50 years ago. It was while he was at Hastings on holiday that Mr. Ward began his association with Mr. Vernon, a local architect, whom he was eventually to succeed. He entered Mr. Vernon's office to help him for a fortnight, and remained there as a valued assistant. After a very short time he achieved a success which established his reputation in the town. He won the competition for the Hastings Municipal Buildings, which were constructed to his designs in 1881. The work brought the youthful architect recognition in his election as an Associate of the Royal Institute of British Architects—an honour conferred in those days only after some practical success. Mr. Ward succeeded Mr. Vernon as principal of the business, which he had carried on for the last 40 years. He designed many large buildings and churches, in addition to innumerable houses, throughout the south of England.

Local Land Charges.

The Stationary Rules and Orders (1927, No. 869/L.33) referring to the Land Charges, England, Act, and dated September 22, 1927, have now been issued (price 3d. net) on behalf of the Ministry of Health by the H.M. Stationery Office, Kingsway, W.C.2. The Revised Rules, which revoke the Local Land Charges Rules, 1925, will not materially affect the general form of the register of local land charges.

THE USES OF ELECTRICITY

A luncheon was given at the Hotel Cecil on Monday by the London Area Committee of the British Electrical Development Association to open the Association's winter campaign of educational advertising. Mr. A. F. Harrison, the chairman, said that 40 gatherings of the kind were being held throughout the country.

Sir James Devonshire, president of the association, and a member of the Central Electricity Board, said that the success of the campaign conducted last year for encouraging better lighting in the home was shown by the establishment of a "record" in the number of new customers. During the coming winter efforts would be made to educate the householder in the wider and more effective use of electricity for all domestic purposes. Speaking generally, the electricity undertakings of this country had reached a high pitch of technical excellence. The best of them compared favourably with anything in the world, and many of the new power plants being built and planned would be the last word in efficiency, and would embody striking inventions of recent years in converting the heat energy of coal into electric power in the most economical way. Commercially these supply undertakings were not so advanced as they might be, but there had arisen from the work of the association a great change in recent years. The new idea was that the duty to the public of this great work of national utility never really ended. It should not only provide a reasonably cheap supply, but should teach people of every class how best to use electricity with economy for all purposes and help them to get their buildings wired or acquire apparatus and maintain it in order for them. Already many supply undertakings were doing this. Under the new organisation of the electricity supply local undertakings would, in many cases, be relieved of the task of generating, but they were left with the far bigger and more responsible duty of retailing electric power on modern business lines and educating the people in its proper use. He was convinced that a positive and forward commercial attitude in the whole business could not to-day fail to justify itself.

Mr. Frank Hodges, who is also a member of the Central Electricity Board, said that British electrical development must be as high as that of any other country in the world. If it was possible by combined effort to bring the cost of electricity at the switchboard down to points equal to the lowest known throughout the world—not too great an ambition, he hoped—it was for those engaged in the distribution of electricity to see that the media through which it passed to the public were both cheap and efficient. At present, we were behind other countries in the consumption of electricity per head of the population. It was a fallacy to suppose that the colossal development of electricity and its application to industry and agriculture would bring disaster to such basic industries as coal and gas. Italy, which had developed hydro-electrical power, now used more coal than ever before. In these conditions ancillary industries were stimulated, and there was a demand for fuel. If electricity were developed as it should be in this country, and the costs of manufacturing and industrial processes came down, such a stimulus would be given to industrial development that there need be no fear of that basic industry languishing. The like was true of the gas industry. Gas and electricity ought not to be rivals, cutting each other's throat. There was ample room for development, and if they went along on some co-operative principle with fair lines of demarcation, there was no reason why they should not both develop adequately.

A Contractor's Estate.

Mr. Jesse William Chessum, contractor, of Cathedral House, Paternoster-row, E.C., who died on August 30, left £105,653.

ARCHITECTS' & BUILDERS' INQUIRY BUREAU

We are glad to give questions and answers, but cannot accept responsibility for contributed replies, especially on legal matters.

May we appeal to our correspondents to submit their queries on paper of a size easily filed, and written as legibly as possible, or, better still, in typewriting!—Ed.

Road Construction.

Sir,—I am much obliged to your correspondents who have replied to my letter which you published in your issue of August 26, and would, in reply, further explain that the vendor's agent is "making up" the road, but the local authority has laid the kerbing. The cost of "making up" the road above the natural level to the height shown in my sketch, together with the cost of material, labour, and cartage for filling in that space from the fence to the kerb (13 ft. by 2 ft.) will be considerably more than if the natural level had been carried right across the road. The chief point, however, is: should the local authority have laid the kerb to the height they have done, with the gullies 2 ft. above the footpath, or should they not have laid it to suit the level of the low side footpath, and compelled the road to be brought down to suit it? The length of the portion of the road where these conditions obtain is about 200 yds., six plots being affected. (Perhaps I should mention that the vendor's agent is not an engineer, surveyor, or contractor.)

Drysite.

Building Line.

[Reply to "Architect," September 30.]

Sir,—The building line in the street referred to comes within Section 3 of the Public Health (Buildings in Streets) Act, 1888, under which it is not lawful in any urban district (or in a rural district having like powers) to erect or bring forward any house or building in any street, or any part of such house or building, beyond the front main wall of the house or building on either side thereof in the same street without the written consent of the authority. Now, the words "house on either side thereof" mean a house within some near distance, or within some degree of proximity; and in considering what is the front main wall, the local authority must take all the circumstances into consideration. The building must be looked at as a whole; and two buildings are not necessarily in the same street because one faces the same street, or a continuation of the same street, as the other.

From the above it will be gathered that the building line is generally fixed by the first building erected in the street. The Act of 1888 only gives a local authority the power to enforce observance of this building line by a new building subsequently erected, and being near to, in the street; and it will be noticed that it is a discretionary power. "Architect" may, therefore, on representing all the facts to the local authority, obtain its consent to the concession desired. It does seem, from the particulars given, that the building line might be the one proposed, provided that the "nearer owner of the end house" will not bring it too near the centre of the road. What part of the front main wall of each of the buildings now erected is to be taken is one for the local authority to determine; and there does not appear to be any legal ruling on this matter. The fact that the roads are not yet "taken over" does not affect the question.

Law.

Concrete Blocks for Roadmaking.

Sir,—I should like to obtain information with regard to concrete or composition blocks being used in London or district for the purpose of roadmaking. If any reader could give me information regarding their manufacture and ingredients I should be obliged.

A. U.

Cleaning Aberdeen Granite.

Sir,—Can any of your readers tell me of an inexpensive and simple method of cleaning old polished Aberdeen granite which has been exposed to the weather for some 20 o years? It is, of course, essential that t materials used do not damage the polish surface.

Granite.

Elm Boarding.

[Reply to "Longing," September 30.]

Sir,—Elm is liable to excessive shrinkag and it is difficult to find any stocks seasoned as to be immune. Undertake sometimes hold good stocks of this timb and if some of this can be got hold of, it likely to be good stuff for the purpose me tioned. I agree with your correspondent th it makes very fine flooring as far as appea ance goes, and in wide boards shows a ve complete and handsome figure.

Z. Z.

BRITISH COMMERCIAL GA ASSOCIATION CONFER- ENCE AT SOUTHAMPTO

The 16th annual conference of this associ tion was held from Monday to Wednesda of this week at Southampton. The Presider Sir Russell Bencraft, was unable to be pr sent, but his presidential address was re on his behalf, at the inaugural dinner, he on board R.M.S. *Majestic*, under the chai manship of Col. E. K. Perkins, C.B.E., M. The address contained the following points:

The Minister of Health had piloted to th Statute Book during the past year a Smok Abatement Act, which, if it did little mor had at least drawn general attention to national problem, the solution of which la very largely in our hands. When we remem bered the depressing apathy towards th question only a few years ago, it was mos gratifying to discover two Cabinet Ministe within ten days thinking it worth whil to speak emphatically upon the pressing nee for smoke abatement. It was a very happ privilege that they could make the new house that were springing up, especially the house of the working-classes, smokeless, clean an easier to run by putting gas within the reac of all. It was the best insurance agains future slums, and a great contribution t the housing problem. It was a service t public health, not only in reducing smok and admitting more sunlight to towns, bu in reducing the fatiguing drudgery and end ing the unhealthy conditions of all wh worked and lived in British homes. It wa more even than that. The Minister o Health gave his cordial support last yea to the formation of an admirable body calle the Council for the Preservation of Rur England. It was a great and urgent wor to preserve the beauty of the countryside But five-sixths of the population lived i towns. Could they not reasonably call them selves a Council for the Restoration of Beaut to Urban England? Truly, if smoke went dirt would go: if dirt went, slums would g and if sunlight came in, as it would, th "ugliness of an industrial age" was a phras that would lose its meaning. The Goverr ment proposed to introduce a Factory Bi next session, designed to raise the standar of the more backward factories to the lev which had already been reached by the mo progressive. How far had that standard a vanced? The rate of progress would depen on what they and others could contribu to factory hygiene. It was not without pu pose that they had devoted much researc to the contribution they could make in pr viding gas as an industrial fuel, for wat heating and canteens, for lighting and so o It was at once a human and a commerci argument for gas that where it had becon the fuel of industry, the working conditio had been vastly improved. Hot, heav labour in stoking, clinkering and removir ashes had been ended. Cleanliness had t placed dirt. And, on the other side, g cooking had made possible the factory ca teen. But for the service they had been al to render in those directions, the standar set by the new Factory Bill would be mu lower than in fact they were going to be.

BOOK REVIEWS

Architecture of the Renaissance in France. By W. H. WARD, M.A., R.I.B.A. New Edition, edited and revised, where necessary, by SIR JOHN W. SIMPSON, M.A., P.P.R.I.B.A. 2 vols. (Batsfords.) Illustrated. 21s. each vol. or 2 guineas the set.

fifteen years that have elapsed since t appeared have enhanced rather than ished the value of the late Mr. W. H. 's history of Renaissance architecture ance. Scarcely any special revision was ed for the new edition, partly because new material has come to light since uthor's thorough and accurate study e subject, and also because he had y revised the book shortly before ath. Sir John Simpson makes this clear preface, in which he disclaims, there- a reviser's full share in the recently volumes. It is fortunate, however, that alterations or amplifications as were l after the author's death should have handled by a friend associated with him original preparation of the work, and moreover, whose name is so well ned. The foreign type in which the new n is set produces a feeling of unarity, but would seem to account for the two slight errors noticed. The literary y of the book loses none of its appeal e reader, and the orderly arrangement s reference both easy and pleasant, which always the case with a scholarly history Additional illustrations appear in the dition.

tory is the record of a one-time present n retrospect, often, therefore, in a truer rtion than at close quarters. We our- live in a period of history; therefore, istorical record and detailed examination hitecture and its allied arts and sciences period of political, social, literary and ific change such as that covered by the 1495 to 1830, is both a useful and an alling study, tending towards a better of proportion. The architectural history ance from the end of the fifteenth to iddle of the nineteenth century shows a ion compounded of a consciousness of internal needs, and a susceptibility to influences from without. It was a on in many respects parallel to that in English architecture stands to-day. e was conscious of a new-found national ice and independence; yet she was aneously aware, too, of the possible of wider intercourse, made possible by ed transport conditions, with neighbour s. In her case, as with England to-day, nd peace, trade and travel, contributed uota of points of contact.

in. the architecture of France, when val times were passed, was "mainly and peaceful . . . to house the Royal . . . the nobility, . . . and the middle enriched by the newly established y. The *chateau* and *hotel* would standard, not the church or the It would be the product of inl genius, and freed from the preion of a single structural problem." er, town-planning, civic architecture, design, decoration, theatres, scenery, as occasional monuments and churches, cluded in the purview of the French t then, as they are in that of the t to-day. The equipment of the archi- student then followed in a more field much the same lines as archi- education to-day, though in France architect might have to prepare him- to face religious persecution, or the of Medici queens. In our own time inating motives of building are unly commercial and industrial interests; "housing of peaceful citizens"—the ssion, as Mr. Ward pointed out, of cture proper"—takes up a considerre of attention, and a small but sig- proportion of civic and memorial architecture occurs. A further indication of the similarities between England to-day and France in the Renaissance period is found in the tendency to borrow motifs from foreign sources, ancient and modern, in default of an actual and vigorous native "style." It is no doubt more difficult for the Englishman to keep a grip on the merits of older English forms at the present time, owing to the violence of the Victorian reaction, than it was for the Frenchman to graft his new "foreign" notions on to the stock of his national style, which had so recently fallen into decay. Even the architects under the French Empire had enough national spirit left in them to cope with the "outbreak of sphinxes and pylons" after the Egyptian campaign. It is vitally important to modern English architecture, however, that the best characteristics of national English building should not be lost to sight, in the search for novelty, whether culled from Crete or Chicago. To study anew Mr. Ward's book should help to maintain a just balance between national and international characteristics in architecture. For in the history of Renaissance architecture in France, the processes of assimiliation and creation are seen co-operating to meet fresh problems in an age of change and expansion.

The Painter's Methods and Materials. By PROFESSOR A. P. LAURIE, M.A. (Seeley, Service & Co.)

This is a book by the Professor of Painting at the Royal Academy, a well-known authority on a subject of much importance to painters. Its usefulness can hardly be overrated at a time when studio traditions so little remain, and when the artist has to depend so much on his own resources. While the knowledge acquired through books has to be tested and confirmed by experience, we have in this volume the results of that experience in science and artistry. Professor Laurie, in pursuing the scientific method, in his inquiry into the painter's methods, enables us to learn the reasons of things, such as why one treatment is better than another, one vehicle more safe to employ. The volume includes information extending to a record of the written evidence about early painting and methods—the priming of panels and canvas, pigments, their choice and reliability, the behaviour of white light, methods of fresco, tempera and oil painting, &c.,—with citations from the most reliable sources of the experience of contemporary artists who have practised in the different materials.

On the optical properties of pigments we learn why they are permanent, and it is explained how that white light is in reality composed of different coloured lights, white light being a complex of waves of different wave lengths, and that each wave is refracted at a different angle according to its wave length, producing the different coloured sensations we name red, orange, yellow, green, blue and violet. All colours are, in fact, contained in white light. The author is interesting also on the subject of studio traditions, and claims to have produced sufficient evidence to show that in the fifteenth century, and for some time later, there must have been in existence studio traditions for a correct use of a combined oil and tempera technique. The later method, he would tell us, of solid lights and transparent shadows, so much influencing the technique of the modern painter, has lost grip of fundamental optical principles. The excessive use of linseed oil, and the better practice of reducing the amount by placing on blotting paper for the absorption of the oil beforehand, is explained. It appears to the author as still a matter of debate as to which oil is best for painting, but there can be no doubt that a stiff palette is much better than a sloppy one.

A point of practical interest to the painter is how best to counteract the sinking of the colour during the progress of the picture, whether there are not other means than white of egg, or glazing with the section of a raw potato. G. F. Watts, whose pictures are an example of fine impasto, worked with a stiff palette.

On the question of preference between gesso and oil, as a ground on which to paint, there will be difference of opinion, though in either case it is a matter of fundamental importance. There is no mention by the author of one form of ground which has certainly proved itself of sound character, though we have no knowledge of the scientific explanation, if any, for its use, and that is the mixing of flour paste and zinc white, which is then painted on stiffly over either a gesso or oil ground. Vasari, referring to the use of flour, writes, "When canvas became the fashion, gesso being likely to crack in ceiling, they made a ground of flour (farina), white lead and nut oil, after the canvas had been smoothed by size." Some general conclusions noted by the writer are that linseed oil yellows and darkens with time, and that pigments become more translucent for the same reason. Pigments in tempera are brighter than those in oil. Transparent pigments suffer more degradation in oil than opaque pigments. On the question of the most permanent white, the writer would suggest that this is to be found in the white gesso ground, though there are difficulties in making use of this which will be apparent to any painter. There must usually be a stage in a picture when the conscious subordination to methods is superseded by more imperative requirements; the artist has not only to follow precedents but to make them. This calls for new resources difficult of tabulation in text-books. But it is a nice question to adjust what is due to traditional practice on one side, and to invention and adventure on the other, but the adventure is only justified as the extension of knowledge, not the ignorance of it. It is true the discovery of the artist's needs of realisation transcend all conscious method, and thought and feeling have both to re-think themselves. This is not to deprecate the sound building up of a tradition of practice, such as is adumbrated in this excellent book, but to keep in mind that results lie in advance of all this, and are often a discovery to the artist himself. It is the least part of art that can be learned.

There are useful hints for the painter, such as how to remove mastic varnish which has a tendency to bloom, owing, we believe, to the varnish not being properly warmed before use—this can be done by friction. The difficulty in making use of wood panels lies in their tendency to warp, expand and contract—a difficulty increased in the case of a large panel. It would be instructive to learn from the author what he would recommend; whether five plywood, ledged behind, offers a secure background for a gesso ground. In the author's list of colours cadmium yellow is given as the most doubtful, and in regard to the difficulty of a bright permanent yellow we are told that Holbein made use of gold leaf and yellow ochre to obtain a high point of light in yellow. A method, adopted also by painters to-day, is that of laying-in the picture in terra verte as a good foundation for over-painting. This has a long tradition behind it. The laying-in of the picture in monochrome in the first instance and completing the after-colouring in over-glaze painting was the method adopted, we believe, by Sir J. Reynolds in many of his portraits. But there are more ways than one to Rome, and the way should always be open for further experiment and adventure. None the less we learn from this volume the importance to the student of following the ways of precedent and long experience, and of profiting by all that the past has so laboriously placed at his disposal, and which is so well brought together in this book. When compelled later by the law of his own expression to create new methods, he will thus be sure of his path.

Engineering Abstracts. Published by the Institution of Civil Engineers.

This publication, composed of extracts by eminent engineers from current periodical literature published outside the United Kingdom of engineering and applied science, is one which every progressive engineer should obtain and read. It describes what foreign engineers are doing, what problems they are being faced with, and how they are tackling them. A comprehensive index both of names and subjects is appended.

THE BUILDING TRADE

THE NATIONAL FEDERATION OF HOUSE BUILDERS

The Half-Yearly Meeting and Conference of the National Federation of Housebuilders was held on Thursday and Friday, September 29th and 30th, in the Council Chamber of the Town Hall at Scarborough, where delegates from all over the country attended. The Mayor of Scarborough (Alderman John Bielby, J.P.), in the giving of a civic welcome to the Conference, stated that the Scarborough Corporation had had to tackle the problem of providing municipal houses, but they ran into very grave difficulties when they commenced to build houses by direct labour in 1919. Fifty-six houses were built under this system, when they had to call a halt owing to cost. The Council realised they were only responsible for the penny rate, but they did not see any sense in building houses at a cost of £1,200 each. He would not enter into detail as to where the blame rested, but some blamed the small labour output received. The speaker mentioned that the country had nearly reached the million mark of houses built since the war, and although this was satisfactory it had been done at a very heavy cost to the nation. He also expressed the opinion that subsidisation was unsatisfactory, and the sooner it was withdrawn the better.

Mr. J. W. Comben (London), the President, responded, and thanked the Corporation of Scarborough for placing their Council Chamber at the Federation's disposal. The private housebuilder, he said, regarded municipalities somewhat as partners in the building trade, but he did not know how they liked their new position of landlords. There were Corporations, he believed, who were not appreciating this new role. The housing position of the country, however, was so unsatisfactory that the Federation welcomed any effort by municipalities in solving what was undoubtedly one of the most urgent of our national problems—that of providing houses for the less well paid workers at rents in accordance with their pockets.

Mr. G. Anstee Perks (Long Eaton), Vice-President of the Federation, seconded the response, and said he hoped the time would come even within a few years when the lowering of prices would allow private enterprise again to enter into its former field of providing practically all the houses the country needed.

The Conference then commenced on the subject of "Housing After the Subsidy—Can Houses be Built to Rent?" the President opening the discussion. He pointed out that the Federation was meeting at a critical period in the history of building, for there was not only a reduction in subsidy, but also a reduced selling figure on the houses on which the subsidy could be obtained. Both municipalities and private enterprise were pausing to see what course the building industry was able to take in the near future. Though nearly a million houses had been erected since the war, there was still a cry from hundreds and thousands of worthy citizens for better and healthier housing conditions. The speakers expressed a personal opinion that until the Rent Restriction Acts were removed, the confidence of the investor restored, and the unfair municipal competition in subsidised houses of the villa type withdrawn, there seemed little prospect of private enterprise building houses to let. Municipalities should confine their energies to the type of house intended for the very poor, and not burden the taxpayer with a heavy debt for years to come on the type of house that private enterprise was willing and able to supply. The Federation existed to encourage building houses by private enterprise for purchase by owner occupiers. At the present time they were erecting and selling two out of every three houses being built. The year ended March 31st last was the most progressive year in the history of the country's housing, the enormous total of 217,622 houses being completed. These figures were divided up as follows:—

Houses built in local authorities schemes	74,093
Houses built by private enterprise under subsidy	79,686
Houses built by private enterprise without State assistance	63,850
	217,629

The private builder, therefore, it could be concluded, last year erected 143,000 houses on his own initiative, and of these 122,296 were small houses for the working classes and of the small villa type. The figures represented twice as many as the pre-war private enterprise average. He thought the general figures were a fair division of the labour and duty in housing the people. Because of high prices and limitation of rents, no one but the State could build houses to let, and these at an enormous loss, for the national cost of housing subsidies during the current year would be £9,340,000, not including administrative expenses. Turning to the loan side of housing, the President said that he thought local authorities were beginning to develop the loan clauses of the Small Dwellings Acquisition Acts and Housing Acts. He could not quite account for the fact that local authorities were operating more under the former than the latter; but this might well be that the Small Dwellings Acquisition Act laid down a maximum loaning figure of £1,200 as against £1,500 under the Housing Acts, the effect of this being to keep loan facilities more in respect to smaller houses.

Referring to town planning, the speaker said that, though every movement which would improve the health and comfort of housing must be welcomed, he thought that a word of warning was necessary with regard to the density of houses per acre. This formed an outstanding feature in modern town-planning, and, according to reports, 78 per cent. of the land included in schemes was limited for development at 12 houses to the acre. It was realised that towns of the future should be laid out scientifically and not be allowed to grow haphazardly; but in view of the need at the present time for working-class cottages to be let at an "all-in" rent of, say, 10s. per week, he thought that a density of 12 to the acre would be an impossible ideal, and that 16 or 20 would be a reasonable density. Local authorities had shown by their activities during the last four years that cheap houses for the working classes could not be built at so sparse a density.

Mr. T. R. Day (Manchester) said he thought it could never be expected that any investor would purchase houses with doubtful security, and for this reason he was not contemplating building to rent again. The fact that no one knew what would happen in the future with regard to prices also mitigated against letting schemes.

Mr. A. J. Belton (Sheffield) said too much capital would have been tied up in building to rent, and pointed out that cost of labour which was not likely to fall was one of the chief obstructions. He foresaw little falling in costs.

Mrs. Willson (Halifax), the only member of the Federation, said she sorry for the tone the discussion had t If at the present time it was impo to build to let, she also felt it wa possible for anyone to buy houses. either case someone would have to t some money. She was sure that the culty was found in the unfair compe from corporations. In the majori cases an extra subsidy was obtained the rates, a facility that private prise could not receive. If private prise was presented with the same ties as corporations, the private b would be building houses to let at th sent time.

Mr. A. Waddington (Sheffield) said could be built to let; but in order this could be so, the conditions which exist would have to be definitely It was better for all subsidies to b celled than that there should be pre an unequal and insidious subsidy i form of help from the rates enjoy corporations.

The discussion was adjourned unti Friday morning

An informal dinner, at which the of Scarborough was present, was he the Grand Hotel on Thursday evening.

Discussion on the former day's s was resumed on Friday morning, a the motion of Mr. J. H. B. Dixon, President (Birmingham), seconded by A. J. Belton (Sheffield), the foll resolution was unanimously passed:—

"This meeting of the National F tion of House Builders urges the Mi of Health to consider what steps c taken to put into effect the clause emb in the Ministry Circular 755, dated ary 1, 1927, that 'in schemes by the Authority themselves the Local Auth should avoid as far as possible the tion of the larger and more expensive of house, and should devote themselv the provision of a type of house whi most readily capable with the aid o subsidy available of being let at within the means of the less well workers,' and further in particul take action in strongly advising Authorities to ensure that such hous let to the actual class of tenant for they are intended to provide."

Mr. F. J. C. Ingram (London) then duced a paper on the "Taxation of U Ground Rents," to which the Conf gave a hearty reception.

The Assistant Secretary, Mr. W Dudley (London) opened a discussio "Building Society Loans." The w recent years by building societies, he was deserving of highest praise, as the educated the public to solve their h problem by the one satisfactory and lent method of owner-occupiership, ar also weaned the public from the vi renting as the only alternative in pro proper accommodation. He thought ever, there were one or two matters needed a little ventilation and urged ing societies, if possible, to use a rea amount of elasticity in respect to se and advances. If building societies maintain the owner-occupier systen continue the vast business they ha sacted during recent years, it would b sary to tap the potential market w people with small deposits might bu own houses. Reference was made to a of guarantee policies issued by in companies so that 90 per cent. a might be made. This system, howe tailed more initial outlay, as a purch to pay a premium of 10 per cent amount representing the difference the 90 per cent. and an ordinary

ety advance. Where such a guarantee in existence it was regrettable that a chaser was made to pay out on an amount resented by the difference between a 66 two-thirds and the 90 per cent. advance. suggested that the treating of a 75 per t. advance should be adopted as being patible with the small risk taken. Obration was also made on the method emred over repayment periods by the fact t the longer the period, the less was the ance. A system whereby a 90 per cent. ance could be obtained over a 20-year iod would be of very material assistance sustaining the principle of owner-occupier-p, and together would not make for inicient financial security.

Mr. A. J. Belton (Sheffield) stated that le he agreed that such assistance was essary, it was a fact that building socis were lessening their facilities, and he sonally looked upon the matter with some rm The question should be watched in interest of the country's housing gener-.

Mrs. Willson (Halifax) agreed that it was st difficult at the present time to obtain itable terms from building societies, and gested that house builders should turn ir attention to taking full advantage of powers conferred on local authorities der the Small Dwellings Acquisition Act, developing this side of mortgage repayents. prospective purchasers would be more nomically and conveniently served.

After discussion on rating and assessments, vote of thanks was proposed by Mr. C. G. Ward (Nottingham) to the Corporation of arborough for the use of the Council hamber, which was seconded by Mr. A. ord (Birmingham).

The Conference closed with a vote of anks to the President, proposed by Mr. . E. Savage (Nottingham), and seconded Mr. A. B. Cutler (London).

THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH

The eighth Annual Report of the Ministry of Health, which has recently been issued, differs from its predecessors in three particulars. First, it includes by way of introduction a retrospect of the principal changes in the organisation and development of services within the purview of the Ministry since the Ministry of Health was first established by the Ministry of Health Act, 1919. Secondly, the order in which services fall under the main head of Public Health has been substantially changed, and thirdly, reports by the General Inspectors on the administration of the Poor Law are included, which it is stated is a revival of a former practice. The scope of this Report is too wide to allow us to attempt any notice of it in detail, but we first turn to the question of House Production. In the introductory retrospect we find it stated that in the five years before the war the average annual increase in the number of houses was 61,000; we here get a unit for the purposes of comparison as to progress, but an actual comparison, year by year, cannot be made until the year 1924, for as regards houses erected without State assistance detailed figures are not available for the years 1920-23, and the number is only estimated in one figure, viz., 53,800.

Taking the period 1924-1927, the figures are as under:—

	With State assistance.	Without State assistance.	Total.
1924 ...	18,664	67,546	86,210
1925 ...	67,669	69,220	136,889
1926 ...	106,987	66,439	173,426
1927 ...	153,779	63,850	217,629

It will be seen from these figures that the number of houses erected without State assistance in each of the above years has remained fairly uniform, and not very much in excess of the average for the five years before the war. It is State aid which has enabled the shortage of houses gradually to be overtaken, and which, in 1927, practically produced some 151,000 houses above the pre-war rate of supply. The Report in this introductory section states that this effort has cost the Exchequer nearly £54 millions, but that over £42 millions of this has been paid under the Act of 1919. In the current year (1927-8) housing subsidies amount to £9,340,000, and account for nearly half of the whole expenditure for which provision is made in the estimates of the Ministry of Health.

Turning now to the body of the Report, we find that the number of houses built since the Armistice is: (1) With State assistance, 545,000; (2) without State assistance, including 30,000 which it is estimated were erected from the Armistice to October, 1922, 321,000, making a total of 866,000 houses. It is important, however, to note that of the 321,000 houses built without State assistance, approximately 231,000 were not of more than £26 rateable value, or £35 rateable value in the Metropolitan Police District. It is often alleged that provision of houses of lower values has been neglected, and that the figures relate to houses of high value not intended for any but the wealthy classes, so the above figures contravert this allegation. The next table of special interest is that which relates to the proportion of houses shown to have been built in the four years in the above table erected respectively by private enterprise and by local authorities:—

	Houses built by Private Enterprise.		Houses built by Local Authorities with State assistance.	Total
	With State assistance	Without State assistance.		
1923-4	4,311	67,546	14,353	86,210
1924-5	47,045	69,220	20,624	136,889
1925-6	62,769	66,439	44,218	173,426
1926-7	79,686	63,850	74,093	217,629

From this table we can add to the observation we made in reference to the first table that it is private enterprise which, without State aid, produces at the present time about 2,850 more houses than were produced on the average in the yearly pre-war period.

We will now turn to the table relating to payments of Exchequer subsidy. Since the war these payments have been:—

Under the Housing Town Planning Act, 1919	£42,398,960
Under the Housing (Additional Powers) Act, 1919	£9,493,155
Under the Housing Act, 1923 ...	£1,490,572
Under the Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1924 ...	£565,004
Demonstration Houses	£26,000
Grants towards cottages for tuberculous ex-Service men	£20,000
Total	£53,993,691

During the year under review the total amount of subsidy paid was as under:—

Under the Housing, etc., Act, 1919	£6,938,178
Under the Housing Act, 1923...	£948,254
Under the Housing Act, 1924...	£474,436
Demonstration Houses	£12,000
Grants towards Cottages for tuberculosis ex-Service men	£3,080
Total	£8,375,948

The estimates for the year 1927-8 show an increase upon the above figure of £853,000. These commitments will continue, as is well known, for periods of 20

OMPARISON OF PRICES OF BUILDING MATERIALS ON SEPTEMBER 1st, 1927, WITH CURRENT PRICES.

Materials.	Sept. 1, 1927. £ s. d.	October 1, 1927. £ s. d.	Rise. %	Fall. %
cks—				
Best Stocks	4 5 6	4 5 6	— ...	—
Flettons	2 14 3	2 14 3	— ...	—
Glazed	21 0 0	21 0 0	— ...	—
ames Ballast	0 10 6	0 10 6	— ...	—
ames Sand	0 14 6	0 14 6	— ...	—
ngle (¾ in.)	0 12 9	0 12 9	— ...	—
tland Cement	2 13 0	2 13 0	— ...	—
und Blue Lias Lime	2 13 6	2 13 6	— ...	—
y Stone Lime	3 0 9	3 0 9	— ...	—
h Stone	0 2 9½	0 2 9½	— ...	—
tland Stone	0 4 4½	0 4 4½	— ...	—
d Sound Building Timber—				
in. × 11 in.	28 0 0	28 0 0	— ...	—
in. × 11 in.	25 0 0	25 0 0	— ...	—
in. × 11 in.	25 0 0	25 0 0	— ...	—
in. × 9 in.	24 0 0	24 0 0	— ...	—
in. × 7 in.	20 0 0	20 0 0	— ...	—
in. × 4 in.	22 0 0	22 0 0	— ...	—
es—				
in. × 12 in.	37 12 6	37 12 6	— ...	—
in. × 12 in.	24 0 0	24 0 0	— ...	—
in. × 10 in.	25 12 6	25 12 6	— ...	—
in. × 10 in.	17 12 6	17 12 6	— ...	—
in. × 8 in.	13 15 0	13 15 0	— ...	—
Joists	12 10 0	12 10 0	— ...	—
—				
mmon Bars	13 0 0	13 0 0	— ...	—
ld Steel Bars	10 0 0	10 0 0	— ...	—
Bars	10 0 0	10 0 0	— ...	—
Nails	19 0 0	19 0 0	— ...	—
Lead	31 5 0	28 15 0	— ...	8 00
—				
oz. Sheet	0 0 2¾	0 0 2¾	— ...	—
oz. Sheet	0 0 4	0 0 4	— ...	—
oz. Sheet	0 0 4½	0 0 4½	— ...	—
Linseed Oil	0 3 3	0 3 1	— ...	5.13
ntine	0 3 9	0 3 7	— ...	4.44
d English White Lead	45 0 0	42 15 0	— ...	5.00
Lead Paint	64 10 0	62 5 0	— ...	3.10
Lead	37 0 0	35 0 0	— ...	5.4

and 40 years in respect of houses completed before October 1st this year, but in respect of houses erected after that date some relief will be effected by the draft Order made under Section 5 of the Housing Act, 1924, on December 11th, 1926, which reduces the Exchequer grants of £6 for 20 years in respect of houses not subject to the special conditions as to rents, etc., prescribed by Sect. 3 of the Act of 1924, to £4. The grant of £9 for 40 years in respect of houses subject to the special conditions and situated in a non-agricultural parish, to £7 10s., and the £12 10s. for 40 years in respect of houses subject to the special conditions and situated in an agricultural parish to £11. Therefore, from October 1st next there will be a reduction in the subsidy per house built after that date, but, of course, the actual annual amount paid in subsidies will depend upon the number of subsidised houses which may be erected.

From the tables we have given above it is apparent that the houses built without subsidy have been those erected by private enterprise, and that the number so erected has remained fairly stationary at a little above the level of the average of the five years preceding the war; and it is also shown that the commitments in subsidies amounts at present to an annual sum of between £8 and £9 millions. These commitments, although on a less scale, are being continued for further periods of 20 and 40 years, and thus housing is subsidised for years to come at the cost of the taxpayer, though little is thought of this direct contribution to what is intended to be the housing of the working classes. A subsidy of about £20 millions for eight months to the mining industry aroused the public attention, but the housing subsidies pass almost unnoticed.

It must be a serious question how the problem of housing can ever return to normal conditions—that is to say, how the needs of the population can be satisfied either by private enterprise, or by the local authorities building houses out of loans which can be paid off out of the rents received, leaving those rents on an economic basis. The above figures show that private enterprise unassisted is still alive and providing more houses than the pre-war level, and between one-third and one-fourth of the houses erected in the year 1926-7, and we think it must be apparent that it is to private enterprise that the nation must look to relieve it from the present situation. What has been done to stimulate private enterprise? The 1924 Act by itself distinctly prejudiced it, and the subsequent Acts have left it only on an equality with other agencies. The Rent Restriction Acts, although not affecting houses now being built, have seriously shaken the public confidence in investment in house property, much of which is held to this day under restrictions grievous to be borne, and no indication has yet been given when those shackles will be removed. It is recognised under the present economic system of this country that no subsidised industry can be a sound industry, and that if it can only continue under such conditions it must be closed down, and steps should certainly be taken to place housing once again on a sound economic basis. To secure this we think the figures given in this Report conclusively show that private enterprise must be looked to, and that private enterprise, far from being repressed by war legislation still continued, should be offered every possible encouragement to embark capital and labour on house property. With apologies for this digression we return to the Report.

As regards houses in agricultural parishes, it is stated that general statistics are not available, but under the Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1924, which provided for an additional subsidy for houses subject to special conditions, schemes had been submitted by 250 local authorities in respect of 10,194 houses, of which 4,313 had been completed at March 31st, 1927.

A table of interest is that which shows the quarterly average price of houses included in contracts, let by, or in, direct labour schemes of, local authorities:—

	Non-Parlour Houses. £	Parlour Houses. £
1924-5.—Quarter ended—		
June, 1924	413	461
September ...	424	497
December ...	441	507
March	438	491
1925-6—		
June	439	491
September ...	443	504
December ...	444	497
March	442	492
1926-7—		
June	435	497
September ...	443	501
December ...	448	513
March	425	490

Loans by Local Authorities.

Apart from subsidies there is the assistance towards house building afforded by local authorities by way of loans and guarantees, as to which the Report affords the following information. The increased extent to which advantage has been taken of this form of assistance is shown in the following table:—

1923-4	£3,227,496
1924-5	£8,296,299
1926-7	£14,287,495

During the year guarantees were given to building societies by 63 local authorities for repayment of advances in respect of 3,474 houses.

Labour and Materials.

As regards the supply of labour, it is satisfactory to note that the Report states that returns received from the local authorities show that the total number of building trade apprentices taken on in connection with contracts under local authorities' housing schemes from the date of the inception of the Building Industry Committee's scheme, February 3rd, 1925, amounted on January 31st, 1927, to 20,252, as against 8,264 on January 31st, 1926. In general, the Report states, there has been no difficulty in obtaining supplies of materials for the erection of working-class cottages by local authorities, and there has been no necessity for the Building Materials Supply Committee to meet recently.

Unhealthy Areas.

Next to creation of new houses comes the question of unhealthy areas, and the Report states that between 1919 and March 31st, 1927, 78 local authorities submitted 104 schemes for the improvement of insanitary areas, and of these schemes 85, involving the demolition of 11,227 houses and other buildings, had been confirmed by March 31st, 1926.

Under the Housing Act, 1925, Parts I. and II., 2,287 Closing Orders were made: 443 were determined after houses were made fit, and 678 houses were demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders.

These annual reports contain a mass of information of interest, but in the present notice we have been unable to touch upon but a few subjects, and we must close it with a reference to by-laws in relation to new streets and buildings, a subject which has recently been considered at some length in our columns.

By-Laws.

In the last Report of the Ministry it was shown that since the beginning of 1923 up to the commencement of the year 1926 some 700 local authorities had undertaken a revision of their by-laws, and a hope was expressed that in the Report of this year it would be possible to state that few, if any, districts would remain where modern methods of constructing buildings and laying out streets would be obstructed or penalised by by-laws. The present Report states that this hope has been fulfilled; the number of series of new by-laws confirmed in t calendar year 1926 was 380, and in the fi quarter of this year 66 have been confirme and almost all the by-laws thus confirm take the place of more restrictive by-la On March 31st, 48 series were known to in the printer's hands or on deposit f public inspection, and thus but 27 loc authorities were left with this work u completed, and most of these 27 authorit had proposals in advanced stages.

This process of revision was pointed o to be one of the advantages attending t by-law system in the Report of the Depa mental Committee on Building By-laws, an as we showed in our recent articles, t Committee recommended all control shoul so far as possible, take the form of by-law The process of revision may be said to ha been taken seriously in hand since the ye 1912, and the present Report of the Minist points out that some modification may required, in the light of recent experienc in the by-laws revised between 1912 and th circular issued by the Ministry in 192 since more than 1,100 local authorities ha brought their by-laws up-to-date since th issue of this last circular. The Minist therefore hope, in the course of the comi year, to examine the series made betwe 1912 and 1922, and to communicate wit the local authorities where definite improv ments appear desirable.

Repeal of Local Acts.

The co-ordination of the by-law syste necessitates the repeal and amendment local Acts, and the Report gives particula of the progress made in this direction, an the results may be summarised in the fo lowing passage from the Report. "Ther are now apparently not more than six area in which provisions of Local Acts hav been kept in force which are likely t interfere with modern methods of buildin or the making of by-laws of a modern type. From a paragraph under the heading "By laws," it appears the statement, however, ap plies to districts outside London.

ELECTRICAL CONTRACTING INDUSTR

Variation of Wages.

In accordance with the National Wage Agreements entered into by the Nation Federated Electrical Association and Electr cal Trades Union under dates August 7, 192 and September 22, 1921, it has been decide that the variation in cost of living justifi a 28½ per cent. reduction in the basic rat of wages (April, 1921), and that the ne hourly reductions and rates of pay applicab to the respective grades of the agreement a as follows :—

	Basic Rate.	Present Rate.	Reduction from present Rate.	New Rate.
Grade A ...	2/6	... 1/9¾	... ¼d.	... 1/9½
Grade B ...	2/3	... 1/7½	... ¼d.	... 1/7¼
Grade C ...	2/1	... 1/6¼	... ¼d.	... 1/6
Grade D ...	1/11	... 1/4¾	... ¼d	... 1/4½

* This rate includes a travelling allowance. No furt allowances to be paid except as provided by Rule 9 the London Rules dated February, 1920.

The above rates will come into effect the second pay day in October, 1927, for t period covered by that pay day, and v remain current up to and including the per covered by the first pay day in Februa 1928.

Electricity Scheme: System of Supply London and S.E. England.

The Central Electricity Board have iss their plans for the transformation of system of electricity supply for London South-East England. Fourteen counties included in the scheme, which in the cou of a few years will reduce the 152 generat stations in the area to 18 capital stati only, the others being used as converting distributing centres. The scheme, it understood, will be largely completed 1933-34, and the capital expenditure invol is estimated at £12,344,000.

RATES OF WAGES IN THE BUILDING TRADE

[Every endeavour is made to ensure accuracy but we cannot be responsible for errors.]

	Masons	Bricklayers.	Carpenters Joiners	Plasterers.	Slaters.	Plumbers.	Painters.	Labourers.
rdare	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
ington	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
eton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
vick	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
ncham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
ord (Kent)	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
ngton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
on-under-Lyne	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
sbury	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
ham	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
bury	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
nsley	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
nstaple	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
ow-in-Furness	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
y	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
ngstoke	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
a	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
ford	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
vick	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
hill	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
enhead	1/10	1/10	1/10	1/11	1/10	1/10	1/9½	1/4½
ningham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¾
op Auckland	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¾
kburn	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¾
kpool	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
on	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
rnemouth	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
rford	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
dford-on-Avon	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
intree	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
ntwood	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
lgwater	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
llington	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2¾
ghton	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
tol	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
msgrove	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
myard	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0½
ngay	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11¾
nley	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
ton-on-Trent	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
y	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
kton	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
nbridge	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
terbury	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
diff	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
lisle	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
atham	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
elmsford	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
eltenham	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
ester	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
esterfield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
orley	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
encester	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/1
cton	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
chester	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
ventry	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
nbrook	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11¾
we	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
mer	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
lington	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
l	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
bigh	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
by	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
izes	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/3½	1/0½
rsbury	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¾
caster	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¾
chester	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/3½	1/0½
ding	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
ercourt	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
field	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
twich	1/6½	1/6½	1/5½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
ley	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2¾
nam	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
bourne	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
lam.(Mon.Val.)	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
er	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/6	1/2½
outh	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
nham	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
stowe	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
estone	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
ne	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
nop	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/2¼
cester	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/5½	1/2
lming	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
e	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
ort	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
tham	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Yarmouth	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
sby	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¼
ford	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
ax	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¼
enden	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
gate	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¼
epools	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¼
bich	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
ings	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
ld	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
sford	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
ord	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/5	1/5½	1/1¾
Bay	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
ord	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
n	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
sdon	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11¾
rsfield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¼
	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
anton	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
ngdon	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Wight	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0½
h	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
ey	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
ing	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
minster	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Lynn	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
ter	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
ngton Spa	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½

	Masons	Bricklayers.	Carpenters Joiners	Plasterers.	Slaters	Plumbers.	Painters.	Labourers.
Leeds	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Leicester	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Leighton Buzzard	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Lichfield	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Lincoln	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Littlehampton	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Liverpool	1/10	1/10	1/10	1/11	1/10	1/10	1/9½	1/4½
Llandudno	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Llanelly	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
London:								
12 m. radius	1/9½	1/9½	1/9½	1/9½	1/9½	1/9½	1/9½	1/8½
12–15 m. radius	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/8	1/4
Loughborough	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Lowestoft	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Luton	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Macclesfield	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Maidstone	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Malvern	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Manchester	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Mansfield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Margate	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Market Harb'rough	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Matlock	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Melton Constable	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11¾
Melton Mowbray	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Merthyr Tydfil	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Middlesbrough	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Newark	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Newbury	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Newcastle-on-Tyne	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Newcastle-ur-Lyme	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
New Forest	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Newmarket	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Newport, Mon.	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Northampton	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Norwich	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Nottingham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3
Nuneaton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Oakham	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Oldham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Oxford	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Paignton	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Peterborough	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Plymouth	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/7	1/3½
Pontypridd	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Portsmouth	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Preston	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Ramsgate	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Reading	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Redcar	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Redditch	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Reigate	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Retford	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Ripon	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Rochdale	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Rochester	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Rugby	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Saffron Walden	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11¾
St. Albans	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
St. Helens	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Sawbridgeworth	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Saxmundham	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0½
Scarborough	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2¾
Sevenoaks	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Sheffield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Shrewsbury	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Sittingbourne	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Southampton	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Southend-on-Sea	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Southport	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
South Shields	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Stevenage	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Stockport	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Stockton-on-Tees	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Stoke-on-Trent	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Stourbridge	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Stourport	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Stowmarket	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Stratford-on-Avon	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Stroud	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5	1/1½
Sunderland	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Swaffham	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11¾
Swansea	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Swindon	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/5	1/1½
Tamworth	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2¾
Taunton	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Thetford	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Torquay	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Totnes	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/4½	1/1
Trowbridge	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/3½	1/0½
Tunbridge Wells	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Uttoxeter	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Wakefield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Walsall	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2¾
Wallsend	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Warminster	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Warrington	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Warwick	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Wells (Norfolk)	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11¾
Welwyn. Gar. City	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
West Bromwich	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Weston-sup.-Mare	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Weymouth	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/1
Whitby	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Wigan	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Winchester	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Windsor	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Wisbech	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Wolverhampton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Woodbridge	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Worcester	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Worksop	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Worthing	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Wrexham	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Wroxham	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11¾
Wymondham	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0½
York	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½

(For rates of wages in the Building Trade in Scotland see page 563.)

CONTRACTS, COMPETITIONS, &c.

For some contracts still open, but not included in this List, see previous issues Those with an asterisk are advertised in this number. Certain conditions beyond those given in the following information are imposed in some cases, such as that advertisers do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender; that a fair wages clause shall be observed, that no allowance will be made for tenders; and that deposits are returned on receipt of a bona-fide tender unless stated to the contrary.

The date given at the commencement of each paragraph is the latest date when the tender, or the names of those willing to submit tenders, may be sent in; the name and address at the end is the person from whom or plac where quantities, forms of tender, &c., may be obtained.

Following is a list of abbreviations:—Borough Surveyor, B.S.; Borough Engineer, B.E.; District Surveyor, D.S.; Clerk, C.; Town Clerk, T.C.; County Engineer, C.E.; County Surveyor, C.S.; County Architect, C.A.; Surveyor, S.; Engineer, E.; Borough Architect, B.A.; Architect, A.

BUILDING, PAINTING, ELECTRIC LIGHTING, HEATING ETC.

OCT. 10. — **Aberbargoed.** — REDECORATING. —Also sundry other works at Aberbargoed workmen's institute, for Committee. O. P. Bevan, architect, Station-rd., Bargoed.

OCT. 10. — **Bristol.** — ELECTRIC LIGHTING. — Of two three-floor transit sheds and of two large silo granaries, at Royal Edward Dock, Avonmouth,for Port Authority. T. A. Peace, Chief Engineer.

OCT. 10.— **Cavan.** — ELECTRIC WIRING.—In Courthouse, for C.C. P. O'Reilly, secretary.

OCT. 10. — **Dublin.** — ELECTRIC LIGHTING. — At Pro-Cathedral, Marlborough-st. J. P. Tierney & Co., consulting engineers, 44, Kildare-st.

OCT. 10. — **Dublin.** — PAINTING. —Renovation of premises, Chatham-row, for C.B. City Architect.

OCT. 10. — **Erith.** — BRICK AND CONCRETE WORK.—Construction in brickwork and concrete of foundation piers for overhead sludge tanks at the L.C.C.'s Southern Outfall works at Crossness, in the Urban District of Erith. Chief Engineer of the Council, Old County Hall, Spring-gardens, S.W.1. Dep. £2, by cheque or draft to the order of the L.C.C.

OCT. 10.—**Great Ousoburn.**—COTTAGES.—8, at Marton-cum-Grafton, for R.D.C. H. C. Paine, District Surveyor, Green Hammerton, York.

OCT. 10.— **Kinnitty.** — HOUSE. — On lands of Castletown, near Kinnitty, Co. Offaly, for Irish Land Commission. J. T. Drennan, secretary, Upper Merrion-st., Dublin. Dep. £1.

OCT. 10.—**Maidstone.**—NEW SCHOOL BUILDINGS.— Erection of, at Maidstone (Kent) for the Maidstone Grammar School for Boys, for the Kent Education Committee. County Education Architect (Mr. W. H. Robinson, F.R.I.B.A.), Room 69, Sessions House, Maidstone. Dep. £2 2s., payable to the Kent Education Committee and crossed "National Provincial Bank, Ltd."

OCT. 10.— **Sheffield.** — SCHOOL. — Council school, Manor Oaks-rd., Wybourn estate, for T.C. W. Geo. Davies, F.R.I.B.A., City A. Dep. £2.

OCT. 10. — **Wakefield.** — CLEANING. — Also painting a portion of interior of Union House, for B.G. H. D. Gowers, C., 47, Kirkgate.

OCT. 11.—**Abertridwr.**—ALTERATIONS to Windsor Colliery Workmen's hall and institute. At the architect's office, 30, Charles-st., Cardiff.

OCT. 11. — **Belfast.** — PAINTING. — At the infectious diseases hospital, Purdysburn, for C.B. S.

OCT. 11. — **Bootle.** — HOUSES. — 102 in Sefton-rd., Monfa-rd., Menai-rd., and Fernhill-rd., for C.B. B.E. and S. Dep. £2 2s.

OCT. 11. — **Camblesforth.** — ADDITIONS. — Also alterations at Camblesforth Council school, for West Riding E.C. Education Department, County Hall, Wakefield.

OCT. 11. — **Carlisle.** — ELECTRICAL INSTALLATION. — 334 houses at Blackwell, Raffles and Botcherby estates, for T.C. P. Dalton, A.R.I.B.A., City E. and S., 18, Fisher-st.

OCT. 11. — **Croydon.** — DOMESTIC BUILDINGS AND FLATS. — Erection and completion of two blocks of domestic buildings, each containing 12 self-contained flats, upon a site situate at the rear of late Nos. 14 to 26, Upper Coombe-st., for the County Borough Council of Croydon. Borough Engineer, Town Hall, Croydon. Dep. £3 3s.

OCTOBER 11.—**Dundee.**—HEATING.—Installation at new secondary school, Perth-rd., for E.C. Thomas & Wilkie, F.R.I.B.A., 21, South Tay-st.

OCT. 11. — **London.** — INTERNAL PAINTING and CLEANING WORK at Adastral House, Kingsway, for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Office of Works, Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the Commissioners.)

OCT. 11. — **North Shields.** — OFFICES. — At Albert Edward Dock, for Tyne Improvement Commission. Marshall & Tweedy, 54, Grey-st., Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Dep. £1 1s.

OCT. 11. — **St. Helens.** — EXTENSION. — To Borough Treasurer's department at Town Hall, for C.B. A. W. Bradley, M.Inst.C.E., Borough and Water E. Dep. £1.

OCT. 11.—**Teddington.**— PAINTING. — External and internal at National Physical Laboratory, Teddington, for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Office of Works. Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the Commissioners.)

OCT. 11. — **West Riding.** — INSTALLATION. — Of, and providing and fixing a low pressure hot water at: (1) Havercroft-w.-Cold Hiendley New school; (2) Hemsworth Four Lane Ends New school, for E.C. Education Department, County Hall, Wakefield.

OCT. 12. — **Boston.** — HOUSES. — Brothertoft, 2 pairs; Fishtoft, 2 pairs; Old Leake, 1 pair; Wrangle, 1 pair; Skirbeck, 2 pairs, for R.D.C. A. Barton, E. and S., Market-place.

OCT. 12. — **Crewe.** — EXTENSIONS. — Certain extensions at the Brierley-st., schools, consisting of the erection of two new class rooms, etc., for the Borough of Crewe Education Committee. E. G. Timbrell, F.I.A.A., etc., Borough Architect, Municipal-buildings, Crewe.

OCT. 12. — **Doncaster.** — GARAGE. — Demolition of old buildings and erection of garage, etc., at Rossington Rectory, for R.D.C. W. R. Crabtree, surveyor.

OCT. 12. — **London.** — PAINTING. — Internal, at Central Library, Mare-st., and branch libraries at Clapton, Dalston and Homerton, for Hackney B.C. F. Lawrenson, Actong Borough E. and S. Dep. £1 1s.

OCT. 13. — **Berryden.** — TOWER. — Reinforced concrete water tower, for Northern Co-operative Society, Ltd. Tawse & Allan, architects, 10, Bon Accord-sq., Aberdeen.

OCT. 13. — **Brighton.** — SEATINGS. — Removal of two existing boilers and seatings, the construction of new brick seatings, flues, &c., at North-rd. baths, for C.B. A. B. Cathcart, Waterworks Engineer, 12, Bond-st. Dep. £2 2s.

OCT. 13. — **Chester.** — COTTAGES. — Six firemen's cottages, fire superintendent's house, with shop underneath, to include the demolition of existing property adjoining the fire station, for T.C. Chas. Greenwood, C.E. and S. Dep. £1 1s.

OCT. 13.—**Dordon.**—CLUB.—Concert room, etc., at Dordon working men's club, 217, Long-st. Marston & Linford, architects, of 36, Market-st., Tamworth.

OCT. 13.—**Glasgow.**—GATES.—Iron railings and gates at Possil housing scheme, for T.C. D. Stenhouse, T.C.

OCT. 13. — **Glasgow.** — PAINTING. — 330 houses at Possil housing estate, for T.C. D. Stenhouse, T.C.

OCT. 13.—**Preston.**—SUB-STATION.—Electricity substation at Preston, for Blackpool and Preston T.C's. J. A. Robertson, Consulting Engineer, 20, Brazennose-st., Manchester. Dep. £2 2s.

OCT. 13. — **Stockport.** — CONVENIENCE. — In Fair ground, Great Portwood-st., for C.B. H. Hamer, B.S.

OCT. 13. — **Tranent.** — HOUSES. — Alteration and reconstruction of police station and erection of constables' houses, for East Lothian C.C. Dick, Peddie & Walker Todd, architects, 8, Albyn-place, Edinburgh.

OCT. 13. — **Whiston.** — ADDITIONS. — Also alterations to Council offices and depot, Delph-lane, for R.D.C. W. Ellis, architect, 9, Hardshaw-st., St. Helens. Dep. £1 1s.

OCT. 14. — **Calcutta.** — WALL. — Boundary wall, including gates, etc., at Pulta pumping station, for T.C. B. V. Ramiah, secretary.

OCT. 14. — **Cardiff.** — SHOP. — Carpenter's shop at Parks Depot, Fairoak-rd., for T.C. G. H. Whitaker, City A.

OCT. 14. — **Farnham.** — FENCING. — Provision and erection of boundary and garden fences and gates upon East-st., Hale, and Badshot Lea housing sites, for U.D.C. R. M. Sargent, Building Inspector.

OCT. 14.—**Kenilworth.**—ALTERATION and EXTENSION. To Kenilwort Post Office, for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Office of Works. Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the Commissioners.)

OCT. 14.—**London.**—CLEANING—Marble and stone surfaces, etc., at Victoria and Albert Museum, for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Office of Works, Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W. Dep. £1 1. (Cheques payable to the Commissioners.)

OCT. 14. — **Wick.** — POLICE STATION. — At Wick, near Bristol, for Gloucestershire C.C. E. S. Sinnott, C.S. Dep. £2 2s.

OCT. 15. — **Richmond (Surrey).** — PROMENADE. — Terrace promenade at Cardigan House estate, Richmond-hill, for T.C. B.E. and S. Dep. £1 1s.

OCT. 15. — **St. Albans.** — COTTAGES. — 35 cottages at Old London-rd., Cotton Mill-lane site for T.C. F. T. Negus. City .E and S. Dep. £1 1s.

OCT. 17.—**Chester.**—WARDS.—2 new admission wards to male and female acute blocks and 4 new verandahs at annexe building, Upton mental hospital, for Chester C.C. F. Anstead Browne, F.R.I.B.A., C.A., Newgate-st., Chester.

OCT.17.—**Cirencester.**—ALTERATIONS and ADDITIONS to the Cirencester Post Office, for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Office of Works, Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the Commissioners)

OCT. 17. — **Clacton.** — TOWN HALL. — Erection of new Town Hall at Clacton-on-Sea, for the U.D.C. Council Offices, Clacton-on-Sea. Dep. £2 2s.

OCT. 17. — **East Wessex.** — REPAIRS AND MATERIALS. —At Bovington with Lulworth, Hilsea and Portsdown Hill, Gosport, Netley and Southampton, Parkhurst, Isle of Wight, Christchurch, Hants, for War Dept. Major R. Hamilton, R.E., for Commanding Royal Engineer, Wessex Area (East). Royal Engineer Office, Milldam Barracks, Portsmouth.

OCT. 17.—**Esher and the Dittons.**—FIRE STATION.— New fire station on site adjoining Council offices, Portsmouth-rd., Esher, for U.D.C. S.

OCT. 17.—**King's Langley.**—TELEPHONE EXCHANGE.—Erection of, for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Office of Works, Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W.1. , Dep. £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the Commissioners.)

OCT. 17.—**London.**—FLATS.—Erection of 9 blocks of buildings at Manor-rd., Canning Town, comprising 196 self-contained flats, in sections, for the County Borough of West Ham. Office of the Borough Engineer, Town Hall, West Ham. E.15. Dep. £2.

OCT. 17. — **London.** — RECONSTRUCTION.—Of St. Martin's-le-Grand conveniences for men and women, St. Martin's-le-Grand, for City Corporation. City Engineer. Dep. £2 2s.

OCT. 17. — **Nottingham.** — EXTENSION. — O Nurses' Home at Bagthorpe Infirmary, Hucknall-rd. for T.C. Starr & Hall, architects, 12, Victoria-st Dep. £5.

OCT. 17. — **Oulton.** — ALTERATIONS. — Also adapta tions at Oulton Hall, for West Riding C.C. Wes Riding Architect.

OCT. 17.—**Wallasey.**—EXTENSIONS.—To generatin station at Poulton, for C.B. B.E. and S. Dep. £2 2

OCT. 17. — **York.** — HOUSES.— 12, in Howe Hill-rd Poppleton-rd., for T.C. F. W. Spurr, City E. Dep £2 2s.

OCT. 18. — **Dublin.** — ROOFING. — Roofing, flooring and joinery works at blocks J and K of the Custo House, for Commissioners of Public Works. T Cassedy, secretary, Office of Public Works. Dep. £1

OCT. 18. — **East Grinstead.** — HOUSE. — Construc tion of new boiler house at institution laundry, a 98, Railway-approach, for B.G. Alan Huggett, C 36, High-st.

OCT. 18. — **London.** — TELEPHONE EXCHANGE. — Erection of, at Shepherd's Bush, for the Commissione of His Majesty's Office of Works, Contracts Branc King Charles-st., London, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1 (Cheques payable to the Commissioners.)

OCT. 18. — **London.** — DEMOLITION WOR —Demolition of the premises, Nos. 587-591, Fulha rd., Walham Green, and for the erection on the si of new showrooms and offices for the Electricit Dept., for the Fulham Borough Council. H. M. C Colleville, 48, Bedford-row, W.C.1. Dep. £2, wit the Borough Treasurer.

OCT. 20. — **Dublin.** — BUILDINGS. — At Parkgat st., for Lucan Dairy Co. Secretary, 23 and 24, Par gate-st.

OCT. 20. — **Totnes.** — COTTAGES.— Eight, on Chap Field, South Brent, for R.D.C. W. F. Tollit, architec 6, Bridgetown.

OCT. 21. — **Jarrow-on-Tyne.** — POLICE STATION. Also Court buildings, for Durham C.C. C.S., Old Elvet, Durham.

✱OCT. 21.—**Liverpool.**—PAINTING.—External a internal at H.M. Custom House, Canning-pl., for t Commissioners of His Majesty's Works, Contrac Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1 (Cheques payable to the Commissioners.)

OCT. 21. — **Stourbridge.** — HOUSES. — 18 no parlour, three-bedroom, on Grange estate, for T. F. Woodward, B.S. and A. Dep. £2 2s.

✱OCT. 21.—**Surrey.**—TELEPHONE EXCHANGE. Erection of at Thames Ditton for the Commissioners His Majesty's Office of Works, Contracts Branch, Ki Charles Street, London, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s. (Cheq payable to the Commissioners.)

OCT. 21.— **Woking.** — ALTERATIONS. — A additions to pavilion at Constitution Hill Recreati ground, for U.D.C. G. J. Wooldridge, S.

OCT. 24. — **Birmingham.** — HEATING. — For installation of heating and hot water services; and installation of electric lighting at new night nurs home in course of erection at Monyhull Colony, Kin Heath, for B.G. Noel W. Greenway, Consulti Engineer, Lloyds Bank-chambers, New-st. De £2 2s.

OCT. 24.—**Rugby.**—COTTAGES.—12 in Anstey-r Brinklow, for R.D.C. J. E. Weeks, S. and A. De £2 2s.

OCT. 24. — **Wakefield.** — PAINTING. — Interior Stanley Hall at mental hospital, for West Riding C. W. E. H. Burton, Architect and Engineer.

OCT. 25. — **Durham.** — ADDITIONS. — For Butte knowle Council school, additions and alteration West Herrington Council school, additional clas rooms, for C.C. F. Willey, F.R.I.B.A., 34, Old Elvet, Durham.

✱OCT. 25.—**Kent.**—TELEPHONE EXCHANGE.—Er tion of, at Borough Green for the Commissioners of Majesty's Office of Works, Contracts Branch, Ki Charles Street, Westminster, S.W.1. Dep. £1 (Cheques payable to the Commissioners.)

OCT. 25.—**Salisbury Plain.** — WORKS A REPAIRS.—(War Department Contract), Term Co tract, from January 1, for the undermentioned st tions in the Engineer District. Contract No Bulford Camp. Contract No. 2, Tidworth and Perha Down. Commanding Royal Engineer, Salisbu Plain East District, Royal Engineer Office, Haig-r Bulford Camp, Salisbury Plain.

✱OCT. 26.—**Lincs.**—NEW POST OFFICE AND TE PHONE EXCHANGE.—Erection of ,at Skegness for Commissioners of His Majesty's Office of Wor Contracts Branch, King Charles Street, London, S.W Dep. £1 1s. (Cheque payable to the Commissioner

OCT. 26.—**Woking.**—COTTAGES.—5 pairs of cotta at Westfield, for U.D.C. G. J. Wooldridge, S.

✱OCT. 28.—**Birmingham** —COVERED STORAGE. GARAGE, ETC.—Erection of, at the Post Office Sto Depot, Fordrough-lane, Birmingham, for the C missioners of His Majesty's Office of Works, Contra Branch, King Charles Street, London, S.W.1. D £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the Commissioners.)

OCT. 28.—**Essex.**—SANATORIUM BUILDINGS Erection of various buildings, roads, sewers, heat plant, etc., at Black Notley, for the Public Health Housing Committee of the Essex County Cou Jno. Stuart, F.R.I.B.A., County Architect, Spr field Old Court, Chelmsford. Dep. £5 5s. to F. Owers, F.S.A.A., County Accountant, Duke-Chelmsford

✱OCT. 29.—**Durham.**—SCHOOL.—Erection and c pletion of West Auckland new Council school for Durham Education Committee. F. Willey, F.R.I.B 34, Old Elvet, Durham.

NOV. 1.— **Oldbury.**— SCHOOLS.— Erection of first portion of new elementary schools at Bristnall la., Oldbury, and for laying out the playgrounds, other work in connection with same for the Oldb Education Committee. Arthur Culwick, Clerk to Council, Council Offices, Oldbury. Dep. £2 2s.

NOV. 1.—**Salisbury Plain.**—REPAIRS AND TERIALS.—Tenders are required by the War Dep ment for a term contract from January 1, 1928, for following areas, situate in the Southern Comm Salisbury Plain West, Royal Engineer district, L

amp, Netheravon: and buildings and property ted outside the 2 mile radius. Commanding Royal neer, R.E. Office, Larkhill, Wilts.
oughborough. — PAINTING. — Exterior of aker's lodges and other works at Nanpantan Blackbrook reservoirs, for T.C. A. H. Walker, rworks Engineer. Dep. £1 1s.
—Torquay.—ADDITIONS AND ALTERATIONS.—To lands school for the Corporation of Torquay rd Widdows, architect, St. James' Chambers, . Dep. £3 3s.

MATERIALS, ETC.

. 10. — **Bristol.** — BUILDERS' MATERIALS. — ort Authorities. T. A. Peace, Engineer, Chief eer's Office, Avonmouth Dock.
. 10. — **Weymouth and Melcombe Regis.** — ERS' MATERIALS, ETC.—For T.C. B.S.
. 17. — **Hertford.** — HIGHWAY MATERIALS. — .C. B.E. and S.
. 18.—**Glasgow.**—BUILDERS' and PLUMBERS' RIALS.—For P.C. M. A. Reynard, Clerk, 266, e-st., Glasgow, C.1.

GINEERING, IRON AND STEEL.

. 10. — **Erith.** — TANKS. — Two cast-iron e sludge tanks and steel girders supporting same, uthern Outfall Works at Crossness, for London Chief Engineer of the Council, at the Old County Spring-gdns., S.W.1. Dep. £5.
. 10.—**Glasgow.**—BRIDGE.—Carrying Fulton-st., sland, over L. & N.E.R., for T.C. D. Sten- . T.C.
. 10.—**Rothwell.**—SEWAGE.–Three settling tanks ght Bacteria beds, together with humus tanks, lagoons, three pumping stations, and about yds. of 18in., 12in., and 4in. cast-iron pumping , also two cottages, and other incidental works, D.C. Willcox & Raikes, engineers, 63, Temple- Birmingham. Dep. £5 5s.
. 10. — **Stewartry of Kirkcudbright.** — BRIDGES. struction, in concrete with steel girders, of over the Deugh Water at Bridgend, and another he Polmaddy Burn, and the removal of the g bridges, for Northern D.C. of C.C. Blyth & civil engineers, 135, George-st., Edinburgh. 3 3s.
. 11. — **Atherstone.** — WIDENING. — In re- ed concrete of Coleshill-rd., Canal-bridge and work, for Warwickshire C.C. D. H. Brown, S, Northgate-st. Dep. £2.
. 12. — **Stirling.** — TANK. — Supplying and about 500 lin. yds., of 3-in. diameter cast-iron constructing a concrete tank, and executing ve works in Balmore and Torrance Special Water ct, for Western D.C. of C.C. Crouch & Hogg, 17. Lynedoch-st., Glasgow, C.3. Dep. £1 1s.
. 13. — **Johannesburg.** — BRIDGE. — Structural work, for Worcester Fore Bay Line. Depart- of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen-st., S.W.1.
. 13.—**St. Columb Major.**—SEWERAGE.—Laying 730 yards of 8in. sewer and 40 yds., of 6in. and constructing sewage outfall works at eek Village, for R.D.C. A. G. Oxland, S., s, Fraddon. Dep. £2 2s.
. 14. — **London.** — STEELWORK. — For bridges, ith Indian Railway Co., Ltd. Robert White & rs, consulting engineers, 3, Victoria-st. S.W.1.
14. — **Weymouth and Melcombe Regis.** — s.—Steelwork for a two-leaf bascule bridge, . H. W. FitzSimons, 39, Victoria-st., S.W.1. 3 3s.
15. — **Glasgow.** — BUNKER. — Ferro-concrete unker, at Dawsholm Gas Works, for T.C. D. use, T.C. Dep. £5.
15. — **Rochdale.** — TANK. — Covered concrete torage tank of about 21,000 gallons capacity, on, laying and jointing of about 1,250 yds., of -in. and 3-in. water pipes, provision of about s., of lead piping, and execution of plumber's Institution estate, Dearnley, for B.G. Frank st. consulting engineer, 17, Victoria-st., S.W.1, 3s.
BER 15.—**Siam.**—BRIDGES.—**Superstructures l railway bridges, for Royal State Railways. g, 40, Grosvenor-gdns., S.W.1.**
17.—**Waterford.**—WHARF.—Of a deep-water r jetty in River Suir, for Harbour Commiss- Austin A. Farrell, Secretary. Dep. £5 5s.
. — **West Lancashire.** — SEWAGE. — Laying oximately 5,976 yds., of 9-in. and 2,574 yds., h sewers, with necessary manholes together nstruction of sewage disposal works; also works comprising detritus tanks, screening storm water tanks, settling tanks, humus rcolating filter beds and pumping plant, for H. B. Ward, Chartered Civil Engineer, e-chambers, 15, Lord-st., Liverpool. Dep.
9. — **Dublin.** — STEELWORK. — 460 tons of required for renewal and repairs of bridges, outhern Rly. J. F. Sides, Chief E., Broad- tion, Dublin. Dep. £2 2s.
9. — **Chapel-en-le-Frith.** — SEWERAGE. — age disposal works, together with laying of 0 lin. yds., of 6-in. sewer, complete with and other appurtenant works, at Doves r R.D.C. Brady & Partington, Chartered neers, Market-st. Dep. £5.
9. — **Machynlleth.** — RECONSTRUCTION. — nd jointing of 5-in. and 4-in. water mains, with provision of necessary fittings, and for tion of the existing dam at Council's re- Esgaireira, Llanwrin, for U.D.C. H. B. artered Civil Engineer, Commerce-chambers, t., Liverpool. Dep. £3 3s.
, 1928.—**New Zealand.** — DEVIATION. — on of Wellington-Tawa flat deviation, a-New Plymouth Railway, for Public Works llington. Commissioner for New Zealand, d, London, W.C.2.

ROAD, SEWERAGE, AND WATER WORKS.

OCT. 10. — **Blean.** — IMPROVEMENTS. — Road improvement works on Whitstable-Faversham-rd., Whitstable-cum-Seasalter, near Whitstable, including laying of 520 yds., run of 9-in. stoneware pipe storm water drain, providing and laying 1,000 yds., of concrete kerb, widening of road, construction of footpaths and resurfacing 4,500 yds., sup. with grouted granite, and other incidental works, for R.D.C. F. A. Ward, S. and E.

OCT. 10. — **Gateshead.** — PAVING. — Holyoake-gdns. from back Old Durham-rd. to Salkeld-st., for C.B. F. H. Patterson, B.E.

OCT. 10.—**Guildford.**—SEWERS.—Concrete roads and sewers on Aldershot-rd. site, for T.C. J. W. Hipwood, B.S.

OCT. 10. — **Hayes.** — MAKING-UP. —Of Mount-rd., for U.D.C. R. S. Davey, E. and S. Dep. £2.

OCT. 10.—**London.**—PAVING.—Bodiam-rd., Braeside-rd., Bridgewood-rd., Drakewood-rd., Grayscroft-rd., Hawkhurst-rd., Helmsdale-rd., Nettlewood-rd., and Kirkstall-gardens, Streatham; and Leacroft-av., Balham, for Wandsworth B.C. E. J. Elford, B.E., 215, Balham High-rd., S.W.17.

OCT. 10. — **Manchester.** — SURFACING. — With tarred macadam and concrete Annesley-rd., on Moston (Broadway) housing estate, for T.C. City E. Dep. £1 1s.

OCT. 10. — **Southampton.** — MAKING-UP. — Knighton-rd., Woolston, for C.B. B.E. Dep. £1 1s.

OCT. 10. — **Southampton.** — MAKING-UP. — Bullar-rd. and part of Cobden-av., parts of Cobden-av., and Mousehole-la., for C.B. B.E. Dep. £1 1s. each.

OCT. 10.—**Whitehaven.**—MAINS.—Provision of pipes fittings, etc., and laying of 3,730 yds., of 5in. concrete lined cast-iron water main from the Intake Works on Cold Fell to Winscales Reservoir, for R.D.C. W. J. Goode, engineer. Dep. £2 2s.

OCT. 10.—**Wood Green.**—IMPROVEMENTS.—To Berwick-rd., and Leith-rd., for U.D.C. C. H. Croxford, E. and S. Dep. £1 1s.

OCT. 11. — **Barnes.** — MAKING-UP. — Of Sheen Common-drive, for U.D.C. F. P. Kindell, E. and S.

OCT. 11. — **London.** — MAKING-UP. — Also paving Fulmead-st., between Bagley's-lane and Imperial-rd., including laying of about 80 yds. of 9-in. stoneware pipe sewer and manholes, for Fulham B.C. A. F. Holden, M.I.C.E., B.S.

OCT. 11. — **Scunthorpe and Frodingham.**— MAKING-UP.—Several streets and 10-ft. roads in Cottage Beck area, for U.D.C. W. Farrar, E. and S. Dep. £1.

OCT. 12. — **Hendon.** — SEWERS. — Improvement works at Church-lane, Harrow Weald, comprising about 430 yds., 12-in. stoneware pipe sewer, 470 yds., of 6-in. by 12-in. granite kerb, 1,550 yds. super tarmacadam surfacing, for R.D.C. H. W. Rackham, E. and S. Dep. £1 1s.

OCT. 12. — **Wallasey.** — RECONSTRUCTION. — In reinforced concrete of Broadway-av., from Claremont-rd. to Belvidere-rd., for T.C. B.E. and S.

OCT. 14. — **Doncaster.** — DEEPENING. — Also cleaning ditch between the River Idle and the culvert under L.N.E. Railway at Bawtry, at about 100 yds., north of the Bawtry sewage works, for R.D.C. Mr. Crabtree, surveyor.

OCT. 14. — **London.** — CEMETERY. — Laying of soil and surface water drains and construction of roads, paths, etc., in connection with new cemetery at Gunnersbury-lane, Chiswick, for Kensington B.C. B.E. and S.

OCT. 15. — **Crompton.** — RECONSTRUCTION. — Of Milnrow-rd., for U.D.C. F. T. Jones, S. and E.

OCT. 17. — **East Barnet.** — ROADS. — On Welbeck housing estate, for U.D.C. Henry York, E. and S. Dep. £1 1s.

OCT. 19. — **Chorleywood.** — SEWER. — Laying about 218 yds., of 6-in. stoneware pipe in a sewer from Cedars-av., Rickmansworth, to bottom of Shepherds-way, on the Cedars estate, including construction of manholes and flushing tank, etc. Alternative tenders are also requested for extending this sewer an additional length of 422 yds., for U.D.C. A. P. I. Cotterell & Son, engineers, 54, Victoria-st., Westminster. Dep. £2 2s.

OCT. 19. — **Prescot.** — ROAD. — Construction of road from Garden-walk to Railway station, for U.D.C. F. A. Gregson, E. and S. Dep. £3 3s.

OCT. 22. — **Ilfracombe.** — IMPROVEMENTS. — Road improvements in connection with the "Devon Million" scheme, for U.D.C. E. and S.

OCT. 24. — **Middlesex.** — MAINS. — Laying and jointing of approximately 5,344 lin. yds., of 48-in. diameter 987 lin. yds., of 42-in. diameter, and 390 lin. yds. of 12-in. diameter cast-iron, and approximately 127 lin. yds. of 52-in. diameter steel water main, together with connections and all contingent works, from St. Michael's-rd., Willesden, to the Board's Reservoir at Fortis Green, for M.W.B. Chief Engineer's Department (Room 201), Offices of the Board, 173, Rosebery-av., E.C.1. Dep. £10.

ESTIMATING ON RIGHT LINES

Everyone whose business it is to quote for building work should master the principles upon which estimating is based. These principles are clearly explained and illustrated in

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Competitions.

(*See Competition News p.* 530.)

Auction Sales, Tenders, etc.

★OCT. 11.–**London.**—Herring, Son & Daw will sell (unless previously disposed of privately) at the Mart, 155, Queen Victoria-st., E.C.4. Freehold building land at Warley Mount estate, Essex. Auctioneers, 100c, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.4.

OCT. 11.—**Near Evesham.**—Perry & Phillips, Ltd., in conjunction with Norbury, Smith & Co., will sell (unless previously sold privately) at Rous Lench Court, near Evesham, a Tudor manor house (part dating from 1480 A.D.), full of oak, the whole of the interior and exterior fixtures and fittings, after the sale of the fixtures and fittings the fabric of the mansion will be sold for demolition. Auctioneers, 59, High-st., Bridgnorth, Shropshire.

OCT. 11.—**Surrey.**—Hampton & Sons will sell by order of executors at St. James's estate rooms, 20. St. James's-sq., S.W.1 (unless previously sold) in two lots freehold residence and grounds known as "Lime Lodge." Auctioneers, 20, St. James's-sq., S.W.1.

OCT. 11.—**Waltham Abbey.**—Blake, Son & Williams will sell by direction of the Executors of H. W. Bentley, deceased, at the Cock Hotel, Waltham Abbey, main-rd. freehold business premises, Nos. 37, 39 and 43, Sun-st. Also on Oct. 12, at same address, builders' and contractors'stock, machinery and plant. Auctioneers, 49, Chancery-la., W.C.2.

OCT. 12. — **Sutton.**— Dixon & Co., will sell at the Sutton Public Hall, Sutton, freehold building land on the Highfields estate in Upland-rd., Sutton, also submit various plots in Carshalton, Banstead, Cheam and District. Auctioneers, Railway Approach, Sutton, Surrey.

★OCT. 17.—**Chipstead.**—Hooker & Rogers will sell without reserve, on the site, "Elmore," Chipstead, close to "White Hart" and the village, valuable timber and building materials arising from the demolition of the above mansion. Auctioneers, 4, High-st., Croydon and Railway Approach, Sanderstead.

OCT. 19.—**London.**—Leopold Farmer & Sons in conjunction with Allsop & Co. will sell by order of executrix, in one or more lots, at the London Auction Mart, 155, Queen Victoria-st., E.C.4. Freehold property in Porchester-rd. and Queens-rd., Bayswater W.2., about ¾ of an acre with vacant possession. Auctioneers, L. F. & Sons, 46, Gresham-st., E.C.2. A. & Co., 15, Soho-sq., W.1.

★OCT. 19 and 20.—**Birmingham.**—Cecil Cariss & Co. will sell by direction of W. Harvey Gibbs, Esq., who is relinquising the building trade, King's Heath, Birmingham, builders and contractors' plant, machinery, valuable joinery timber, stock and effects. Auctioneers 20, High-st., King's Heath, and 55, Temple-row, Birmingham.

★OCT. 20.—**London.**—Herbert Muskett & Co. will sell at the London Auction Mart, 155, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4. freehold shop site at Wood Green, also South West Factory, 28-30, Balham-hill, with land for extension. Auctioneers, 27, Maddox-st., W.

Public Appointments.

OCT. 10. — **Durham.** — (1) CLERK OF WORKS, (2) Assistant Clerk of Works required by the Durham County Council. Director of Education, Shire Hall, Durham.

OCT. 12.—**Bognor.**—Clerk of Works to supervise the construction of 30 houses required by the Bognor U.D.C. J. Draper, A.M.Inst.C.E., engineer and surveyor, Council Offices, Bognor, endorsed "Clerk of Works."

OCT. 12. — **Exeter.** — GENERAL ASSISTANT required with experience in measuring for repairs, dilapidations and painting, levelling and surveying. John Bennett, City Architect, Exeter.

OCT. 12.—**Wigan.** — ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT required in the Borough Engineer's Department with experience in design and erection of schools, public baths, houses, etc. R. B. Donald, M.Inst.C.E., Borough Engineer, Wigan.

OCT. 18.—**India.** — ARCHITECT required on the North Western State Railway in India on an agreement for three years by the High Commissioner for India. Secretary to the High Commissioner for India, 42, Grosvenor-gdns., London, S.W.1.

★—**Singapore.**—Engineering draughtsman required for Singapore. Secretary, W.B.5, Air Ministry, London, W.C.2.

PROPOSED NEW BUILDINGS & OTHER WORKS*

In these lists care is taken to ensure the accuracy of the information given but it may occasionally happen that, owing to building owners taking the responsibility of commencing work before plans are finally approved by the local authorities, "proposed" works at the time of publication have been actually commenced Abbreviations: T.C. for Town Council; U.D.C. for Urban District Council; R.D.C. for Rural District Council; E.C. for Education Committee; B.G. for Board of Guardians; B C. for Borough Council; P.C. for Parish Council; M.H. for Ministry of Health; M.T. for Ministry of Transport; C.B. for County-Borough; B.E. for Board of Education; M.A.B. for Metropolitan Asylums Board; and M.W.B. for Metropolitan Water Board.

Following is a list of abbreviations:— Borough Surveyor, B.S.; Borough Engineer, B.E.; District Surveyor, D.S.; Clerk, C.; Town Clerk, T.C.; County Engineer, C.E.; County Surveyor, C.S; County Architect, C.A.; Surveyor, S.; Engineer, E.; Borough Architect, B.A.; Architect, A.

Aylesbury.—T.C. decided to apply for sanction to a further loan of £38,063 for electricity works.

Bangor.—County Down Regional Education Committee proposes to erect a new central elementary school at £40,000.

Barnet.—B.G. decided to carry out large additions to workhouse, at £36,000. Application is to be made for sanction to borrow.

Bath.—T.C. approved plans for improvements to provision market. Surveyor of Corporate property is to prepare a specification, and obtain tenders for carrying out certain internal painting, etc.

Becontree.—Rev. Canon Palmer has received a letter from B.E. approving proposal for a Roman Catholic school at Becontree.

Beddington.—U.D.C. passed plans: — Ploughla., pair of houses near Garden-close, for F. Liley; The Chase, 56 houses, for T. Markwick & Co.; Garden-close, 8 houses, for W. Martin; London-rd., factory building at 190, for Hackbridge Cable Co., Ltd.; Demesne-rd., 4 houses in pairs, for H. J. Newman; Blenheim-gardens, pair of houses, 21 and 23, for Baldwin & Sons (Croydon), Ltd.; Ferrers-av., 10 houses for Austin & Routledge.

Billingham.—U.D.C. approved plans for extension of works at Haverton-hill, by British Oxygen Co., Ltd.

Birmingham.—Buildings at Bennetts-hill are being demolished. Modern building is to be erected for Sun Fire and Life Assurance Co., Ltd. Plans by Cook & Twist, FF.R.I.B.A., architects. Queen's-buildings Paradise-st.—Corporation intend to sanction erection of certain special buildings, namely: — 7 lock-up garages, 5 dwelling houses and shops combined and 3 lock-up shops with 2 flats over in Robin Hood-la., at the corner of Etwall-rd., Hall Green.—E.C. proposes to erect at a cost of £10,000 an open-air school at Erdington.

Bolton.—Funds are being raised by members of the Tonge Moor Wesleyan Church, for schools at £10,000.

Boston.—U.D.C. decided to erect more houses.

Brentwood.—Essex Lunatic Asylum Committee are to spend £1,120 for a cowshed at the Mental Hospital.

Brighton.—T.C. are to make application to M.H. for sanction to borrow £6,600 for re-building 163, Western-rd.—B.E. submitted plans of proposed alterations to boiler house, and for new chimney at Patcham works at £7,050, and Council resolved that plans be approved and tenders invited. Plans passed:—5 houses, Princes-terr., J. W. Holloway; 6 houses, Stanmer-villas, W. J. Head; 4 houses and 8 garages, Bavant-rd., G. White; amended elevation, 11, King's-rd., Automobile association; 5 houses, Osborne-rd., A. G. Lower; 5 houses, Hartington-rd., G. & W. Denyer; 4 houses, Roedale-rd., E. Weir; rebuilding, 13-15 Old Steine and St. James's-st., J. Lyons & Co., Ltd.; 6 houses, Stanmer-rd., W. J. Head; 5 houses, Upper Roedale-rd., J. Morley; flats, Whippingham-rd., W. Trott.

Bristol.—T.C. approved recommendation to transfer Castle Green Works Department to a less valuable and more central site in Brunswick-sq., which is to be purchased for £2,750. To adapt the property to the needs of the committee will entail expenditure of £850.—The Council also recommends granting lease of 26, College Green to Mr. Barder, provided he spends £5,000 on the erection of new buildings.—A scheme to build a new church, estimated to cost £5,000, is being promoted by members of St. George's Baptist Church.—Housing Committee has let additional land on Sea Mills estate to Cowlin & Son, for erection of two more blocks of garages.

Burnley.—A site for additional Central school has been secured at Lockyer-av.—It is proposed to erect Grammar school at £50,000.

Cardiff.—Revised plans for new school in Lealand-rd., Cathays, been approved by T.C. The scheme will cost about £70,000.

Cheadle (Ches.).—Surveyor has been instructed to prepare plans for sanitary conveniences in High-st.

Chelmsford.—T.C. passed plans: Two pairs of houses, Chancellor-av., for W. J. Aldred; house and a pair of houses in Lady-lane, for H. Love & Son; pair of houses in Manor-rd., for H. Stubbings; pair of houses in Van Dieman's-rd., for W. Campen; five houses in Mildmay-rd., for W. Fincham & Son; house and a pair of houses in Rainsford-lane, for J. C. Pryke.

Cheltenham.—Bendall & Sons, 8 houses, Keynsham-rd.

Chippenham.—T.C. decided to make an order for compulsory purchase of housing site of 5¾ acres at Woodlands.

Clay-Cross.—E.C. decided to erect secondary school at Tipton Hall-gdns.

Clowne.—R.D.C. are to build 30 more houses.

Conisborough.—West Riding E.C. approved tenders for new Middle school at £18,690.

Corringham.—Essex E.C. are to purchase land for Council school.

Coulsdon and Purley.—U.D.C. is to make application to M.H. for sanction to £23,100 for erection of 50 houses in Westleigh-av.—M.H. given formal sanction to borrowing £23,100 for 50 houses at Westleigh-av., Coulsdon.—Ministry have also sanctioned borrowing of £9,346 for erection of a fire station and firemen's quarters in Brighton-rd., Purley.—Offices and Public Buildings Committee are to consider question of providing a mortuary in conjunction with the Council Offices scheme.—Council accepted offer of Mitchley Wood Estate Co., of 10 acres of land adjoining Sanderstead Village Recreation ground.—Ten acres of land immediately at the rear of the three acres of land in Farleigh-rd., are to be acquired for housing purposes.—Plans passed:—Lawes, Cherry & Co., 1 detached and 6 semi-detached houses, Brancaster-lane, Purley; E. C. Astington, 6 semi-detached houses, Farleigh-rd., 34 semi-detached houses, proposed road off Farleigh-rd., Selsdon; R. D. Taylor, 10 detached houses and garages, Woodcrest-rd., Purley; R. Costain & Sons, Ltd., 12 cottages, Foxearth-rd., Croham Heights; H. C. Doddrell, pair semi-detached houses, Coulsdon Rise, Coulsdon; H. M. Doring, 2 detached houses, Howard-rd., Coulsdon; H. J. Salter, 2 pair semi-detached houses, St. Andrew's-rd., Coulsdon; H. J. Frowing, 3 houses, Brancaster-lane, Purley; J. G. Cooper, 2 semi-detached houses, Vincent-rd., Couldson; H. C. Doddrell, 6 detached houses, Clifton-rd., Coulsdon; Chester & Hopkins, 2 pairs houses, Clifton-rd., Coulsdon; A. T. Bate, 2 detached houses, Green-lane, Purley; D. King, 10 semi-detached houses, Rickman Hill, Coulsdon.

Coventry.—Plans passed by T.C.:—4 houses, Southleigh-av., for H. Clarke & Son; 2 houses with shops, Barker's Butts-la., for E. Coleman; extensions to motor omnibus shed, Keppel-st., for C. Corporation Tramways and Motor Omnibus Department; 7 houses, Eastleigh-av., and house, Stoneleigh-av., for Philpot Bros.; 10 houses, Paxton-rd., for C. E. Needham; 5 garages, Little Park-st., for E. Harris & Son; 4 houses, Milton-st., for W. Harvey.

Dagenham.— A sum of £1,700 is to be spent on purchase of site for erection of the 9th school for Essex E.C.

Dewsbury.—B.E approval of plans for a new open air school has been received by E.C. The school, which will accommodate 100 children, is estimated to cost about £3,500, and will be built on high gr Moorlands-rd.

Doncaster.—Tenders amounting to £2,17 accepted by West Riding E.C. for erection of Ed (Doncaster) Junior Mining Centre.

Eastbourne.—Corporation are preparing p Turkish baths at Devonshire-pk.

East Barnet.—U.D.C. is to apply to M £1,110 for housing.

East Ham.—B.C. recommend that plans a mates submitted by B.E., amounting to £ lavatory accommodation in Barking-rd., re ground, be approved, and the convenience be in the south-eastern corner of the park.—B.E. mitted plans for erection of double-tenement on plot No. 4 Flanders site, and B.C. recomme plans be approved.

Eastwood.—At a cost of £2,550 two ad classrooms are to be erected at Council sch Essex E.C.

Edmonton.—U.D.C. instructed Mr. G. M. New act in development of site in Church-st., adjoin Cambridge Arterial-rd., and immediately the Cemetery.—Engineer is to submit plans fo tional dressing-room accommodation at open-air

Fletton.—A meeting has been held at Ge Baptist Church, in connection with the launch scheme for erection of a church.

Godalming.—Town Bridge is to be widene cost of £5,163.

Golborne.—Plans been approved by U.D church and Presbytery, off High-st., for Clarke. Barker & Higson, architects, 15, W Bolton.—Plans for Catholic church been ap Church will seat 500 people.

Gorleston.—Essex E.C. recommend sick w East Anglican School for Blind and Deaf Chil £2,000.

Grays.—Essex E.C. are to acquire by a com order a site for a new school.

Greetland.—Council received authority M.H. to borrow £2,570 for expenditure on alt of Clay House.

Guildford.—A proposal for erection of 24 houses and 80 more flats has been recom to T.C.—R.D.C. received M.H. sanction to the ing of £4,000 for purchase of Millmead House fo public offices.

Hailsham.—R.D.C. approved plans: Pair detached houses, Hailsham-rd., Heathfield, fo D. I. Hills; six houses at Gingers Green, monceux; eight houses at Sandy Cross, Hea for R.D.C.

Halstead.—R.D.C. agreed upon sites for 30 to be built.

Hastings.—T.C. decided to carry out slum cle scheme in Old Town.

Hatfield.—R.D.C. are to make applicat M.H. for £5,300 for 12 houses at Little Heath.

Hayes.—U.D.C. recommend borrowing sub M.H. approval £700 for central heating and rep Town Hall.—Plans passed:— Field & Field, and flats in Station-rd.; Mackenzie & Son Sandow-rd., revised drainage and road plan houses; B. Elcock, 6 houses in Cromwell-rd

Hebburn.—Plans have been approved by for new R.C. school to accommodate 350 infa also for adapting the existing school premi accommodate 360 boys and 362 girls.

Heston-Isleworth.—M.H. are considering application to borrow £9,000 for baths and a l at Isleworth.

Hexham.—B.G. approved report of Mr. H ington, architect, for alteration at sanatoriu purpose of adapting it as a children's home at £

Hursley.—R.D.C. passed plans:—2 hous Lake-wood-rd., Chandler's Ford, for W. C. Dim house Hursley-rd., Chandler's Ford, for C. F. Wri

Ilford.—T.C. passed plans:—A. Smith, 6 and garages, 34/44, Somersby-gardens; W. worth & Co., 12 houses, 136/158, Auckla S.A.S. Yeo, rebuilding of "The Plough" P.H., la.; Brand & White, 6 bungalows, Nos. 1/11, combe-gardens; A. P. Griggs, 13 houses, 2/12 gardens, and 103/115, The Drive.

Kingsbury.—Council accepted tender of £11, 25 houses at Elthorne-rd.

Kingston.—It is proposed to erect a sch Latchmere-rd.

Leicester.—Highways Committee are a City Council to apply for permission to borrow for widening of Narborough-rd., and Fosse-rd., railway bridges.

Leyton.—T.C. recommend acceptance of E. offer of land for houses in Beaumont-rd., fo subject to the approval of the M.H.

London (Wimbledon).—B.C. passed plans:— Whitehead & Co., 2 detached houses, Devas-rd. & J. S. Thomson, pair of semi-detached houses in side; J. S. Brocklesby, 2 houses in Bathga H. Wakeford & Son, 14 houses and 13 gar Melbury-gardens; A. J. Cripps & Co., wareho stores at Wandle Bank.

London (Norbury).—A church to be cal Oswald's, is to be erected at Green-la.

Loughton.—Structural alterations to co are to be carried out by Essex E.C. at Helton F

Luton.—T.C. passed plans:—W. D. Dyer, 2 Marlborough-rd.; A. Turner, 10 houses, Cuten S.W. Johnson, 3 houses, Dunstable-rd.

Macclesfield.—M.H. approved Dickens-l for Poynton housing estate.

Maidstone.—T.C. passed plans:—Plains- houses for W. T. Burrows & Son; Bank-s premises for National Provincial Bank, Ltd.: rd., 4 houses for A. E. Palmar.

Malden.—Essex E.C. are to re-cover Grammar school at £107.

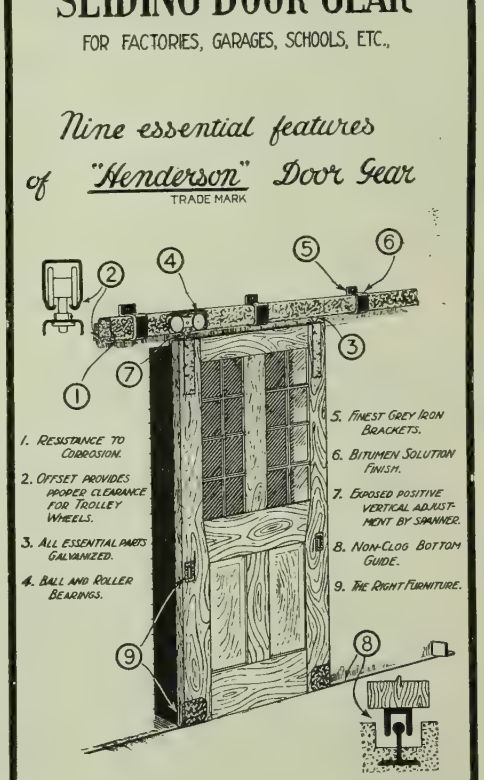
Maltby.—New special subjects block i built at Maltby Hall school at £4,963, for Wes E.C.

Middlesbrough.—T.C. are considering a st that Middlesbrough should possess its own a aerodrome.—B.G. approved scheme of impr at Holgate hospital at £14,100.

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* See also our List of Contracts, Competitions, etc.

EWCASTLE.—City Council received sanction from H. for loans £15,000 for housing; £27,750 for dwell- s at Two Ball Lonnen; £2,767 and £765 for adapt- on of Shotley Bridge Colony as an institution for ntally defective; and £955 for provision of addi- al lavatory accommodation at Barrasford sana- ium.—A fund has been inaugurated to raise 0,000 for alterations and extensions to Royal toria Infirmary.—M.H. sanctioned £46,000, for sing.

EWBIGGIN.—Northumberland E.C. is seeking ction from B.E. to erect Central Council school, at ,000.

ORTHAMPTON.—Plans passed by C.B.:—Northamp- R.D.C., shop and house, Weedon-rd; H. W. er, 3 houses, Forfar-st.; H. Holloway, 2 houses, rence-av.; W. J. Richardson & Son, house and p, Beech-av.

OTTINGHAM.—Committee been appointed by greation of St. John's Church to consider a posed memorial to the late Mr. Edwin Mellor.

RMSKIRK.—Liverpool Consistory Court granted a ulty for reconstruction of organ at Ormskirk Parish rch. Other faculties granted were for alterations St. Peter's church, Newton-in-Makerfield; St. lip's, Southport; St. Luke the Evangelist, Walton- the-Hill; and St. Anne's, Cazneau-st.

EASLAKE.—Lord Ashcombe has given a site and residents and the rector (Sir Paget Bowman) e promised £800 for a new parsonage.

AWTENSTALL.—T.C. directed preparation by B.S., lans of proposed new bandstand in Whitaker-pk.

EIGATE.—T.C. passed plans: W. Farmer, block our cottages, Observatory-rd., Redhill, for T. & H. ckriell; C. Franklin, four houses, Cul-de-sac No. 2, St. Alban's-rd., for Mrs. D. Franklin.

OMFORD.—A sum of £100 is to be spent on addi- al accommodation at the Royal Liberty School for Essex E.C. A sports pavilion is also to be built he school for £510.

OWSLEY.—Duke of Rutland has offered to provide age hall.

RUGBY.—R.D.C. passed plans: Three houses in wland-st., and two in York-st., for F. Bell; two ses, Eatlands-rd., for Mrs. T. Reynolds.

ALFORD.—City Council appointed C. Swain, of Exchange-st., Manchester, to be architect and antity surveyor in connection with proposed erection ew tram car and omnibus depots at Eccles New-rd., aste.

SCARBOROUGH.—T.C. passed plans:—Grey & Evans, ture Theatre, Albemarle-crescent, for Londes- rough Theatre & Picture House Co., Ltd.

SIDMOUTH.—Tenders are to be invited for new ema, for Mr. A. W. Ellis on the site of Castle house. ans by R. W. Simpson, L.R.I.B.A.

SILVER END.—Additional land has been recom- nded for purchase by Essex E.C. for proposed new ouncil school.

SLOUGH.—Plans passed by U.D.C.: J. A. Simons, o houses, Burlington-av.; A. Moss, eight shops d houses, High-st.; Sir John Herschel, three rages, Observatory House, Windsor-rd.

SPENBOROUGH.—Council approved plans of junior d mixed school at Cleckheaton, at £12,763.

SPILSBY.—R.D.C. received M.H. formal sanction to rrowing £1,675, for four houses at Firsby.

SUNDERLAND.—Approval been given by B.E. to heme of E.C. for building of a new elementary and new central school on site recently purchased off wcastle-rd. The new schools are intended to accom- date 1,000 junior and 960 senior pupils. The mated cost of central school is £24,250, and of the nentary school between £37,500 and £40,000. lding Committee approved plans for church of Mary Magdalene in Rutland-st. The church will vide seating accommodation for about 400 persons, l a vicarage will be built at rear of church.

ODMORDEN.—Mr. J. E. Stott, 3, Bridge-st., is pre- ng plans for new Christian Scientists Church.

OTTENHAM. — U.D.C. passed plans: — Garages, ibridge-rd., A. T. Rowley; warehouse and exten- s, Ferry-la., H. Lebus, Ltd.; ; five houses, The nue, F. J. Lawes; 2 shops, Lordship-la., Williams s.; 4 houses, Higham-rd., G. W. Jackson; 5 ses, Bruce-gr., F. Hawes.

YNEMOUTH.—T.C. passed plans:—Additional tary out-offices, Tynemouth Infirmary, by W. kdale, for Governors of Infirmary; 2 semi-detached es, Mast-lane, Cullercoats, by J. R. Wallace, for D. Burton, Ltd.; 8 semi-detached houses, Hough- av., by F. R. N. Haswell & Son, for J. & J. Robi- ; 2 semi-detached houses at corner of the crescent Kingsway, Kenners Dene estate, by A. K. Tasker, T. D. Burton, Ltd.

XBRIDGE.—M.H. sanctioned £8,000 for extensions Xbridge Isolation hospital.

NGE.—Fencing at Council school to cost £255 recommended by Essex E.C.

TON.—Plans been approved for additonal accom- tion at St. Patrick's school, for Rev. F. Morrissey. been prepared by T. Price & Sons, architects, st., Liverpool. The scheme is to cost £10,000 to 00.

OKING.—Plans passed by Council:—H. Pallant, of semi-detached houses, Hermitage-rd., St. s; A. E. Jones, four shops and houses, Rose- crescent, facing Kingfield-rd.

OLVERHAMPTON.—T.C. passed plans:—J. Ray- & Sons, 2 pairs houses, Fowler-st.; G. H. , 2 pairs houses, Springfield-rd.; F. W. Jones.

OOD GREEN.—U.D.C. resolved that, subject to sanction, the Council definitely proceed with ig instalment No. 4, consisting of 30 houses.

RCESTER.—City Council recommended purchase 51 sq. yds., of land for housing purposes in May- ld.

EXHAM.—R.D.C. accepted tenders from six ctors for 100 houses in Rhos, Ruabon, Gwersyllt ossett. The scheme will cost £40,164 10s.

RMOUTH.—General Purposes Committee are to le more accommodation on North Denes site 0; F. R. B. Haward to be architect and prepare

RK.—City Council decided to erect another 110 on Tang Hall housing estate.

TRADE NEWS

Concrete Mixers.

Messrs. Ransomes & Rapier, Ltd., of Waterside Ironworks, Ipswich, have issued a folder in which are described concisely their tilting drum and rotary drum types of "Ransome" concrete mixers. These types of mixer—electric, petrol, paraffin, or steam-driven—are, we believe, most efficient in use, and capable of being run at a low cost. We learn also that a substantial reduction in the prices of all models has been effected.

An Asbestos Dividend.

The directors of Bell's United Asbestos Co., Ltd., have declared an interim dividend on the old ordinary shares Nos. 1 to 140,000 and Nos. 200,001 to 353,532 of 1s. per share, being 5 per cent. (actual), less income-tax, on account of the current year. The dividend will be paid on the 17th inst. to shareholders on the register on October 3, and the ordinary share transfer books are closed to the 15th.

Automatic Lifts.

We are informed as follows regarding the new "Truelevel" control gear which Messrs. Smith, Major & Stevens, Ltd., proprietors of the "S.M.S." elevators, have fitted to their lifts:—This new gear ensures that the lift stops accurately at floor level. It performs this duty automatically and irrespective of the skill of the attendant (if any) or weight of load. Now that efficient and economical stopping gears are available, it is reasonable to suppose that in the near future every lift will stop level with the alighting floor, and that the much-used warning, "mind the step, please," will pass into the limbo of unnecessary remarks.

Lorries for Contractors.

For more than three years, we learn, the Dennis 30-cwt. chassis has been in production. Thoroughly tested by severe treatment both in this country and overseas, it is known for a thoroughly dependable vehicle. Its carrying capacity classes it as the "happy medium" between a heavy lorry and what might be described as an over-grown private car chassis; it possesses the speed and easy riding of the latter combined with the rugged durability of the former. The ever-increasing demand for this machine has steadily raised the rate of production; this in turn has necessitated greater manufacturing facilities, and reduced, accordingly, the cost. In consequence, the chassis can now be sold at a very much lower price, and this is broadcast in the firm's announcement in our advertisement pages.

A Handbook on Cars.

The current issue of the *Autocar* (dated October 7) contains the Annual Buyers' Guide, a feature which is always appreciated in view of the approaching motor exhibition at Olympia. This guide is intended to help purchasers in their selection of a new car, and it gives alphabetically arranged tables of all the cars, both British and imported, that will be on the British market for 1928, with full specification, principal measurements, annual tax, and weight of every car, together with the prices of chassis, open tourer, and saloon models.

Constructional Steelwork.

We are given to understand that Messrs. Archibald Dawnay & Sons, Ltd., of Battersea, have now purchased the extensive structural engineering works and equipment of Sir William Arrol & Co. (Swansea), Ltd., at King's Docks, Swansea. The acquirement of these works, in addition to those already existing at Battersea, Welwyn Garden City, Cardiff, and Norwich, will enable them very greatly to increase their capacity for the rapid fabrication of all classes of constructional steelwork for buildings of every description, factories, office blocks, mill buildings, hangars, cinemas, theatres, bridgework, warehouses, dock shed, power houses, etc.

NEW BUILDINGS IN LONDON

Bermondsey.—Mission.—A medical mission is to be built on a site at the rear of 44, Grange-road, abutting upon Crimscott-street. The plans have been prepared by Mr. H. G. Cherry, F.R.I.B.A., 7, Buckingham-street, W.C.2, and the work is for the London County Council.

Camberwell.—Extensions.—Messrs. Glover, Webb & Liversidge are enlarging their coach-building and painting shops in Old Kent-road. Messrs. Young & Co., of 6, Queen Anne's-gate, Westminster, are supplying the constructional steelwork. Mr. Reginald Lone, A.R.I.B.A., 63, Lincoln's Inn-fields, is the architect.

Eltham.—Houses.—Messrs. Eley and Allen, of 83, Powis-street, Woolwich, are the architects for the 51 houses that are to be erected on a new road between Southwood-road and Sidcup-road, Eltham.

Gray's Inn.—Library.—A site is being cleared in South-square for the Gray's Inn Library extension, which will cost about £40,000. The new building is being designed by Sir Edwin Cooper, of 3, Verulam-buildings, W.C.1.

Lambeth.—Buildings.—For the proposed new buildings which are to be erected in York-road, S.E.1, for the General Lying-in Hospital, the committee are appealing for £30,000, which is the estimated cost of the work. The plans have been prepared by the hospital's own architect. No building contract has yet been let.

London.—Generating Stations.—In connection with the report issued by the Central Electrical board for the electricity supply of South-East England and the whole of London, the board have selected for enlargement the following London generating stations:—Barking, Brimsdown (Middlesex), Deptford East, Deptford West, Hackney, Grove-road (Marylebone), Stepney, Willesden, Bow, Bankside (Southwark) and West Ham.

Merton.—Exchange.—The Merton and Morden Urban District Council have received a letter from the London Telephone Service stating it is intended to open an additional exchange in the Merton district.

North Woolwich.—Rebuilding.—A scheme is now being considered by the Woolwich Council for the rebuilding of the North Woolwich Library.

Plumstead.—Museum.—On a vacant site at the rear of the Plumstead Library, the Woolwich Borough Council are to erect a nature study museum, and also lay out the ground as a botanical and nature study garden.

Reigate.—Houses.—The tender of Messrs. Arthur Cole, Ltd., of Luton, has been accepted by the Reigate Town Council for the erection of 26 parlour-type houses in Smokelane. The plans for the houses have been prepared by Mr. F. T. Clayton, Borough Surveyor. The accepted tender is estimated at £14,310.

Westbourne-grove.—Hall.—An appeal is being made by the Westbourne Park Church for funds to erect a building in memory of the late Dr. John Clifford. A site for the memorial is available on land which adjoins the church, and it is proposed to erect a building which will provide a lecture hall and class-rooms for religious and educational work.

Woolwich. — Houses. — The Woolwich Borough Council are to erect 256 houses on the Eltham housing estate.

Building Contracts.

With regard to the article on this subject which appeared on page 515 of last week's issue, the word in the fourth paragraph in inverted commas should be "novation" not "revolution," and in the third line of column 2 the word "recession" is a misprint for "recission."

PRICES CURRENT OF MATERIALS.*

[Owing to the exceptional circumstances which prevail at the present time, prices of materials should be confirmed by inquiry.]

BRICKS, &c.

Per 1,000 Alongside, in River Thames up to London Bridge. £ s. d.

Best Stocks 4 5 6
Second Hard Stocks 3 19 6

Per 1,000. Delivered at London Goods Stations.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Flettons, at King's Cross	2 14 3	Best Blue Pressed Staffs	9 5 0
Do. grooved for Plaster	2 16 3	Do. Bullnose ..	9 15 0
Do. Bullnose ..	3 8 3	Blue Wire Cuts	7 5 0
Best Stourbridge Fire Brick :— 2½ in.	8 11 0	3 in.	10 3 0
Glazed Bricks— Best White Ivory, and Salt Glazed Stretchers ..	21 0 0	D'ble Str'tch'rs	29 10 0
		D'ble Headers	26 10 0
		One Side and two Ends ..	30 10 0
Headers	20 10 0	Two Sides and one End	31 10 0
Quoins, Bull-nose and 4½ in.		Splays and Squints	28 0 0
Flats	27 10 0		

Second Quality, £1 per 1,000 less than best. Cream and buff, £2 extra over white. Other colours. Hard Glaze, £5 10s. extra over white.

BREEZE CONCRETE SLABS.

Delivered London.

	s. d.		s. d.
2 in. per yd. super	1 11	3 in. per yd. super	2 9
2½ in. „ „	2 4	4 in. „ „	3 6

	s. d.	
Thames Ballast	10 6	per yd.
Pit Sand	13 9	„ „
Thames Sand	14 6	„ „
Best Washed Sand	14 6	„ „
¾ in. Shingle for Ferro-Concrete	12 9	„ „
½ in.	14 0	„ „
⅜ in. Broken Brick	11 6	„ „
Pan Breeze	8 0	„ „

delivered 2 miles radius Paddington.

Per ton delivered in London area in full van loads.

Best Portland Cement. British Standard Specification. Test £2 13 0 to £2 15 0 46s. alongside at Vauxhall in 80-ton lots.

Ferrocrete per ton extra on above	0 10 0
Super Cement (Waterproof)	4 3 0
Roman Cement	8 15 0
Parian Cement	5 15 0
Keene's Cement, White	5 15 0
„ „ Pink	5 10 0
Plaster, Coarse, Pink	3 0 0
„ „ White	3 12 6
„ Fine	5 12 0
Sirapite, Coarse	3 9 0
„ Finish	3 17 0
Grey Stone Lime	2 10 9
Chalk Lime	2 10 9
Best Ground Blue Lias Lime	2 13 6
Hair ..... per cwt.	2 2 6
Granite Chippings	1 12 0

Note.—Sacks are charged 1s. 9d. each and credited 1s. 6d. if returned in good condition within three months carr. pd.

Stourbridge Fireclay in s'cks 37s. 0d. per ton at rly. dp

STONE.

	s. d.
Bath Stone.—Delivered in railway trucks at Westbourne Park, Paddington, G.W.R., or South Lambeth, G.W.R., per ft. cube	2 10
Portland Stone.— Brown Whitbed, in random blocks of 20 ft. average, delivered in railway trucks at Nine Elms, L. & S.W.R., South Lambeth Station, G.W.R., and Westbourne Park, Paddington, G.W.R., per ft. cube	4 4½
Do. do. delivered on road wagons at above stations, per ft. cube	4 5½
White basebed, 3d. per ft. cube extra.	
Note.—1d. per ft. cube extra for every foot over 20 ft. *average*, and ½d. beyond 30 ft.	
Hopton-Wood Stone— Delivered at any Goods Station, London.	s. d.
Random blocks from 10 ft. and over P. ft. cb.	17 0
Sawn two sides ..... „	27 0
Sawn three or four sides ..... „	32 0
York Stone, Blue—*Robin Hood Quality.* Delivered at any Goods Station, London.	
6 in. sawn two sides landings to sizes (under 30 ft. super) .....Per ft. super	5 6
6 in. rubbed two sides, ditto .... „	6 0
3 in. sawn two sides slabs (random sizes) „	2 3½
2 in. to 2½ in. sawn one side slabs (random sizes) ..... „	1 6¾
1½ in. to 2 in. ditto, ditto ..... „	1 4
Hard York— Delivered at any Goods Station, London.	
Scappled random blocks .....Per ft. cube	6 3
6 in. sawn two sides landing to sizes (under 40 ft. super) .....Per ft. super	5 1½
6 in. rubbed two sides, ditto .... „	6 1½
4 in. sawn two sides slabs (random sizes) „	2 10
3 in. ditto ditto „	2 1½
2 in. self-faced random flags .. Per yd. super	9 0

CAST STONE.

Delivered in London area in full-van loads, per ft. cube :—Plain, 8s. 6d. ; Moulded, 9s. 6d. ; Cills, 10s. 0d.

WOOD.

GOOD BUILDING DEAL.

Inches.	per stan.	Inches.	per stan.
4 × 11	£28 0	3 × 6	£21 0
4 × 9	25 0	3 × 11	25 0
4 × 8	24 0	2 × 11	25 0
4 × 7	23 0	3 × 9	24 0
3 × 8	21 0	2½ × 9	23 0
3 × 7	20 0	3 × 4½	22 0
2½ × 7	20 0	3 × 4	22 0

PLANED BOARDS.

1 × 11	£27 0	1 × 9	26 0

PLAIN EDGE FLOORING.

Inches	per sq.	Inches	per sq.
⅝	20/-	1¼	31/-
⅞	22/-	1½	34/-
1	25/-		

TONGUED AND GROOVED FLOORING

Inches.	per sq.	Inches.	per sq.
1	25/-	⅝	16/6
1¼	31/-	¾	19/-
1½	34/-	1	24/-

MATCHING (BEST).

BATTENS.

Inches.	s. d.
¾ × 2	2 6 per 100 ft.

SAWN LATHS.

Per bundle 0 2 4

1″ AND UP THICK.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Dry Austrian Wainscot, per ft. cube	0 16 0	to 0 18 0
Dry American and/or Japanese Figured Oak, ft. cube	0 15 0	to —
Dry American and/or Japanese Plain Oak, ft. cube	0 11 0	to 0 13 0
Dry sq. edged Honduras Mahogany, ft. cube	0 16 0	to 0 18 0
Dry Log cut Honduras Mahogany, ft. cube	0 18 0	to 1 1 0
Dry Cuba Mahogany, ft. cube	1 4 0	to 1 10 0
Dry Teak, ft. cube	0 13 0	to 0 15 0
Dry American Whitewood, ft. cube	0 11 0	to 0 14 0
Best Scotch glue, per cwt.	4 10 0	to —
Liquid Glue, per cwt.	4 7 0	to 5 10 0

SLATES.

First quality slates from Bangor or Portmadoc carriage paid in full truck loads to London Rate Station. Per 1,000.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
24 by 12	32 18 4	18 by 10	18 12 11
22 by 12	29 17 11	18 by 9	16 9 2
22 by 11	27 14 2	16 by 10	15 12 6
20 by 12	26 5 0	16 by 8	12 3 9
20 by 10	22 10 0		

TILES.

Delivered at London rate stations in full truckloads of not less than 4 tons. Per 1,000 f.o.r. London.

Best machine-made tiles from Broseley or Staffordshire district	5 12 6
ditto hand-made ditto	5 17 6
Ornamental ditto	6 2 6
Hip and valley tiles (per dozen) { Hand-made	0 9 6
Machine-made	0 9 0

METALS.

Joists, Girders, &c., to London Station, per Ton—	£ s. d.
R.S. Joists, cut and fitted	12 10 0
Plain Compound Girders	14 10 0
„ Stanchions	16 10 0
In Roof Work	19 10 0

MILD STEEL ROUNDS.

To London Station, per ton.

Diameter.	£ s. d.	Diameter.	£ s. d.
¼ in.	12 0 0	⅝ in. to ½ in.	10 15 0
¾ in.	11 0 0	⅝ in. to 2½ in.	10 10 0

Wrought-Iron Tubes and Fittings— (Discount off List for lot of not less than £7 net value delivered direct from Works, 2½ per cent. less above gross discounts, carriage forward, if sent from London Stocks.)

	Tubes.	Fittings Over ½″	Flanges Over ½″
Black Gas	67½%	.. 45%	.. 55%
Galvanised Gas	52½%	.. 35%	.. 45%
Blue Water	62½%	.. 40%	.. 50%
Galvanised Water	46½%	.. 30%	.. 40%
Red Steam	57½%	.. 35%	.. 45%
Galvanised Steam	40 %	.. 25%	.. 35%

C.I. Half-Round Guttters—London Prices ex Works

Per yd. in 6 ft. lengths.	Gutters.	Angles and Nozzles.	Stop Ends.
3 in.	1/3¼	11¾d.	3¾d.
3½ in.	1/4¾	1/1½	3¾d.
4 in.	1/6	1/3	3¾d.
4½ in.	1/7½	1/4¾	4½d.
5 in.	1/10½	1/6½	5¾d.

O.G. Gutters.

3 in.	1/8	1/4½	3¾d.
3½ in.	1/8	1/4½	3¾d.
4 in.	1/9¾	1/4¾	3¾d.
4½ in.	1/11¾	1/7¾	4¾d.
5 in.	2/4¾	1/10¼	5¾d.

RAIN-WATER PIPES, &c.

per yd. in 6 fts.	Pipe.	Bends, stock angles.	Branches, stock angles.
2 in. plain.....	1/10½	1/3	1/9¾
2½ in. „	2/0¾	1/4¾	2/1¾
3 in. „	2/6	1/9	2/7½
3½ in. „	2/11¾	2/0½	3/0½
4 in. „	3/5	2/6½	3/8¼

L.C.C. Coated Soil Pipes—London-Prices ex Works

	Pipe. s. d.	Bends, stock angles. s. d.	Branches, stock angles. s. d.
2 in. per yd. in 6 fts. plain	3 3	2 4½	2 10
2½ in. „	3 9	2 7½	3 7
3 in. „	4 6	2 10	4 2½
3½ in. „	4 11½	3 7	4 11½
4 in. „	5 5½	4 0½	5 9

L.C.C. Coated Drain Pipes—London-Prices ex Works.

	Pipe. s. d.	Bends, stock angles. s. d.	Branches, stock angles. s. d.
3 in. per yd. in 9ft. lengths	4 4	5 1	8 0½
4 in. „ „	6 2	5 8	10 0
5 in. „ „	7 2	10 10	17 1
6 in. „ „	8 6	13 2	21 9

Gasken for jointing, 38/6 per cwt.

	Per ton in London. £ s. d.	£ s. d.
Iron— Common bars	13 0 0	to 14 10 0
Staffordshire Crown Bars— Good merchant quality	14 5 0	to 15 15 0
Staffordshire Marked Bars	16 5 0	.. 17 5
Mild Steel Bars	10 0 0	.. 11 0
Steel Bars, Ferro-Concrete quality, basis price	10 0 0	.. 11 0
Hoop iron, basis price	12 0 0	.. 13 0
„ Galvanised	27 0 0	.. 28 0
Soft Steel Sheets, Black— Ordinary sizes to 20 g.	13 5 0	.. 14 5
„ „ „ 24 g.	14 5 0	.. 15 5
„ „ „ 26 g.	16 5 0	.. 17 5
Sheets Flat Best Soft Steel, C.R. and C.A. quality— Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 20 g. ..	15 10 0	.. 16 10
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 22 g. and 24 g.....	16 10 0	.. 17 10
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 26 g...	18 10 0	.. 20 10
No 1 quality £4 per ton extra.		
Flat and Galvanised Corrugated Sheets— Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. to 9 ft. to 20 g.	18 0 0	.. 19 0
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. to 9 ft. to 22 g. and 24 g.	18 10 0	.. 19 10
Ordinary sizes 6 ft. to 9 ft. to 26 g.	21 10 0	.. 22 10
Sheets Galvanised Flat, Best quality— Best Soft Steel Sheets, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 20 g. and thicker	22 0 0	.. 23 0
Best Soft Steel Sheets, 22 g. and 24 g.	24 0 0	.. 26 0
Best Soft Steel Sheets, 26 g.	25 10 0	.. 26 10
Cut Nails, 3 in. to 6 in.	19 0 0	
(Under 3 in. usual trade extras.)		

Metal Windows.—Standard sizes, suitable for complete houses, including all fittings, painting two coats, and delivery to job, average price about 1s. 4d. to 1s. 7d. per foot super.

LEAD, &c.

(Delivered in London.)	£ s.
Lead—Sheet, English, 4 lb. and up	28 15
Pipe in coils	29 5
Soil pipe	32 5
Compo Pipe	32 15

Note.—Country delivery, 20s. per ton extra : lots under 3 cwt. 3s. per cwt. extra, and over 3 cwt. and under 1 cwt., 1s. 6d. per cwt. extra. Cut to size 25s. cwt. extra.

Oil lead, ex London area, at Mills ..... per ton } 18 15 0

COPPER.

	s. d.
Seamless Copper tubes (basis)..... per lb.	1 0
Strong sheet ..... „	1 0
Thin..... „	1 1
Copper nails ..... „	2 3
Copper wire ..... „	2 4

PLUMBERS' BRASS WORK.

Delivered in London.

New River Pattern Screw Down Bib Cocks for Iron.

½ in. ¾ in. 1 in. 1¼ in. 1½ in. 2 in.
29/- 45/- 76/- 153/- 246/- 510/- per doz.

New River Pattern Screw Down Stop Cocks and Unions.

½ in. ¾ in 1 in. 1¼ in. 1½ in. 2 in.
41/6 62/- 92/- 174/- 300/- 588/- per doz.

River Pattern Screw Down Main Ferrules

½ in. ¾ in. 1 in. /
39/6 60/- 116/6 per doz.

Caps and Screws.

1¼ in. 1½ in. 2 in. 3 in. 3½ in. 4 in.
7/6 10/- 14/- 23/- 30/- 42/- per doz.

Double Nut Boiler Screws.

½ in. ¾ in. 1 in. 1¼ in. 1½ in. 2 in.
7/6 11/- 17/- 29/- 36/- 63/- per doz.

Brass Sleeves.

1½ in. 2 in. 3 in. 3½ in. 4 in.
10/- 12/- 20/- 24/- 31/-per doz.

New River Pattern Croydon Ball Valves, S.F.

½ in. ¾ in. 1 in. 1¼ in. 1½ in.
35/- 56/- 98/- 162/- 228/- per doz.

Drawn Lead P. & S. Traps with Brass Cleaning Screw.

1½ in. 1½ in. 2 in. 3 in.
8 lbs. P. traps....33/- 41/- 56/- 101/- per doz.
8 lbs. S. traps....35/- 45/- 66/- 126/- „

Tin.—English Ingots, 3/1 per lb. Solder.—Plumber 1/3, Tinmen's 1/6. Blowpipe 1/7 per lb.

PAINTS, &c.

Raw Linseed Oil, in pipes	per gallon	0 2 1
„ „ „ in barrels	„	0 3
„ „ „ in drums	„	0 3
Boiled „ „ in barrels	„	0 3
„ „ „ in drums	„	0 3
Turpentine in barrels	„	0 3
„ in drums (10 gall.)	„	0 3
Genuine Ground English White Lead, per ton (In not less than 5 cwt. casks.)		42 15
Genuine White Lead Paint— "Father Thames," "Nine Elms," "Park," "Supremus," "St. Paul's," "Morganswyte," "Polacco," "J." Brand and other best brands (in 14 lb. tins) not less than 5 cwt. lots per ton delivered		62 5
Red Lead, Dry (packages extra) ..	per ton	35 0
Best Linseed Oil Putty	per cwt.	0 15
Filicol	„	0 15
Size. XD quality	fkn.	0 3

(Continued on p. 563.)

* The information given on this page has been specially compiled for The Builder and is copyright. Our aim in this list is to give, as far as possible, the *average* prices of materials, not necessarily the highest or lowest. Quality and quantity obviously affect prices—a fact which should be remembered by those who make use of this information.

ES CURRENT OF MATERIALS *(contd.)*

GLASS.

LISH SHEET GLASS IN CRATES OF STOCK SIZES.

	Per ft.		Per ft.
fourths ..	2¾d.	32 oz. fourths	6¾d.
thirds ..	3¼d.	32 „ thirds	9¼d.
fourths ..	4d.	Obscured Sheet, 15 oz.	3⅝d.
thirds ..	4¾d.	„ „ 21 „	4⅝d.
fourths ..	4½d.	Fluted 15 oz. 6½d., 21oz. 9d.	
thirds ..	6⅜d.	En'lled 15 oz. 4⅞d., 21oz. 6⅝d.	

price according to size and substance for squares from stock.

LISH ROLLED PLATE IN CRATES OF STOCK SIZES.

	Per ft.
lled plate	4½d.
ugh rolled	5⅜d.
ugh rolled	5⅝d.
gured Rolled, Baltic, Oceanic, Arctic Stippolyte, and small and large Flemish White	6d.
Ditto, tinted	8¾d.
lled Sheet	5¼d.
hite Rolled Cathedral	5⅜d.
nted do.	7½d.

Cast plate is same price as rough rolled.

VARNISHES, &c.

		Per Gallon £ s. d
Varnish		0 14 0
ditto	ditto	0 16 0
Copal	ditto	0 18 0
Copal	ditto	1 0 0
Copal Carriage	ditto	1 4 0
ditto	ditto	1 12 0
Varnish	Inside	0 18 0
Pale Paper	ditto	0 18 0
Copal Cabinet	ditto	1 2 6
Copal Flatting	ditto	1 0 6
Drying Oak	ditto	0 18 0
Hard Drying Oak	ditto	0 19 0
Copal Varnish	ditto	1 0 0
ditto	ditto	1 2 0
ditto	ditto	1 12 0
Japan Gold Size		0 12 6
Black Japan		0 10 6
and Mahogany Stain (water)		0 12 0
swick Black		0 7 6
n Black		0 14 6
ting (patent)		1 5 0
ch and Brush Polish		0 17 0
id Dryers in Terebine		0 9 0
ss Black Enamel		0 7 0

RITISH STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS FOR PAINTS ND PAINTING MATERIALS

he British Engineering Standards Associa- has just issued British Standard Specifi- ons for ready mixed linseed oil paint (oil si), green, black and red oxide of iron, pone oil paste for paints, red oxide of iron aste (class 1, natural or mixed oxides) aints and (class 2, oxide of iron base) for ts. They contain clauses regulating the osition together with standard reception . for the purchase of these materials to- er with appendices giving methods of ing out the tests.

ese specifications have been prepared at request of the paint manufacturers by a mittee representative of both the buying manufacturing interests, and as in the of all British Standard Specifications, will be reviewed as experience of their ing or progress in the industry renders cessary, and revised issues will be pub- d from time to time. Amongst other fications in hand which will be pub- i as completed are the following :—Purple es of Iron, Paste Driers, Japan Gold Size, e. Ultramarine Blue, Umber, Sienna, Setting Red Lead, Black Oxide of Iron, Oil Pastes, Indian Reds, Brunswick rome Greens.

pies of these six new specifications (Nos. 95. 297-299-1927) can be obtained from B.E.S.A. Publications Department, 28, ria-street, London, S.W.1, price 2s. 2d. post free.

The Site of Nottingham Goose Fair.

spite of strenuous opposition the Not- m City Council has approved a scheme e erection of a new covered market, at t of nearly £48,000. This will mean moval not only of stalls from the exist- larket Square, but of the historic Goose which dates back for more than seven ies.

THE SCOTTISH BUILDER

SCOTTISH ARCHITECTURAL CRAFTSMEN'S SOCIETY

Mr. James Leitch, president of the Architectural Craftsmen's Society, delivered his presidential address, "John Ruskin on Beauty," at the opening meeting for the session in the Royal Technical College, Glasgow. Mr. Leitch dealt with the subject under the headings, beauty in general, beauty in architecture, what is and what is not ornament in architecture, the right place for ornament, proportion, and abstraction, colour in architecture, and the importance of the roof. The address was based upon John Ruskin's views on beauty. A series of lectures will be given during the winter on architectural subjects.

NEW BUILDINGS IN SCOTLAND

Dundee.—BUILDINGS.—Plans and sections of the following new buildings have been lodged at the Office of the City Engineer :—Arthurstone-terrace—cinema for Mr. J. Bell. Messrs. Allan & Friskin, architects, 26, Castle-street; Clepington-road—factory for the North British Linoleum Co., Ltd.; Ellengowan-drive—garages for Messrs. J. & E. Shepherd, Mr. W. B. D. Keith, architect, 10, Whitehall-street.

Dundee.—SCHOOL.—The Housing Committee are to grant a site for a new school at Craigiebank to the E.C.

Glasgow.—REPAIRS.—The Glasgow Corporation Sub-Committee on Churches and Halls recommend that repairs be carried out to Parkhead Public Hall. It is understood that the scheme will cost at least £1,500.

Aberdeen.—ELECTRICAL WORK.—The Electricity Committee of the Aberdeen Town Council have recommended the Council to apply to the Electricity Commissioners for additional powers to borrow a sum of £191,000 to cover the installation during the next three years of electrical main service

Pitlochry.—HOUSES.—The Perthshire Highland District Committee approved the recommendation that six more houses be built in Pitlochry.

Clydebank.—WAR MEMORIAL.—The Clydebank War Memorial Committee has agreed to recommend to the Town Council that the memorial should take the form of an installation in the tower of the municipal buildings of a clock and chimes.

Dumbarton.—HOUSING.—The Dumbarton County Council have agreed to take immediate steps for compulsory acquiring ground at Dillichip, Bonhill, and at Millburn and the football ground, Renton, for the purpose of providing additional houses.

Seton Castle, Haddington.

At a recent meeting of the Western District Committee at Haddington, it was stated that the ancient castle of Seton, which has been taken over as an ancient monument, constituted a road danger. A suggestion was made that the projection should be taken down and rebuilt, but Lord Polwarth said it would hardly do to rebuild an ancient monument. Mr. Hugh Miller, West Fortune, said that the safety of the public should come first. A sub-committee was appointed to consider several dangerous corners on the mid road between Prestonpans and Ballencrieff.

Eastbourne Church Destroyed.

All Saints' Church, Eastbourne, has been almost destroyed by a fire. The damage is estimated at £40,000. The tower at the east end of the church was saved. All Saints' Church was consecrated in 1879, and was built of stone in the Gothic style.

BUILDING TRADE WAGES IN SCOTLAND.*

THE following are the present rates of wages in the building trade in the principal towns of Scotland. Every endeavour is made to ensure accuracy, but we cannot be responsible for errors that may occur :—

	Masons.	Bricklayers.	Carpenters, Joiners.	Plasterers.	Slaters.	Plumbers.	Painters.	Labourers—Masons', Bricklayers', Plasterers'.
Aberdeen	1/8	1/8½	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/7	10½d to 1/1
Airdrie	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	—	1/6½	1/3
Alexandria	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	—	—	1/2½ to 1/3½
Arbroath	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7½	1/7	1/7	1/5½	1/1½
Ayr	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/3
Bathgate	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8½	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/2 to 1/3
Blairgowrie	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7½	1/5	1/7	1/4	10d. to 1/-
Bo'ness	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3
Coatbridge	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	—	1/6½	1/3½
Dumbarton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Dumfries	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Dundee	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3
Dunfermline	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Edinburgh	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Falkirk	1/7½	1/7½	1/7	1/8	1/7	1/7	1/6½	1/2½
Fort William	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/2
Galashiels	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Glasgow	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Greenock	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/7	1/0½ to 1/3½
Hamilton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/3½
Hawick	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7-1/7½	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Halensburgh	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/7	1/3½
Inverness	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/- to 1/2
Kilmarnock	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Kirkcaldy	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Kirkwall	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/4	1/-
Lanark	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6	1/- to 1/2
Leith	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Motherwell	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/3½
Perth	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/3
Stirling	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Stirlingshire (Eastern District)	1/8-1/10	1/8-1/10	1/8	1/9	1/7	1/8	1/6½	1/3½
Wishaw	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/7	1/3½

* The information given in this table is copyright. The rates of wages in the various towns in England and Wales are given on page 557.

CURRENT PRICES FOR BUILDING WORK IN LONDON*

EXCAVATOR.

		s.	d.
Digging and throwing or wheeling and filling carts, and carting away to shoot—6 ft. deep	per yard cube	11	0
Add if in clay	,, ,,	1	0
Add for every additional depth of 6 ft.	,, ,,	0	6
Planking and strutting to trenches	per foot super	0	5
Do. to sides of excavation, including shoring	,, ,,	1	0

CONCRETOR.

Portland cement concrete in foundation 1 to 6	per yard cube	38	0
Add if in underpinning in short lengths	,, ,,	7	0
Add if in floors 6 in. thick	,, ,,	3	3
Add if in beams	,, ,,	3	9
Add if aggregate 1 : 2 : 4	,, ,,	10	0
Add for hoisting not exceeding 10 ft. beyond the first 10 ft.	,, ,,	2	6

BRICKLAYER.

		£	s.	d.
Reduced brickwork in lime mortar and Fletton bricks	per rod	32	0	0
Add if in stocks	,,	7	10	0
Add if in Staffordshire blues	,,	22	0	0
Add if in Portland cement and sand	,,	1	10	0

FACINGS.

Extra for facing in English or Flemish bond for every 10s. per 1,000 over the price of the common bricks	per ft. super	0	0	1¼

POINTING.

Neat flat struck or weathered joint	,, ,,	0	0	3

ARCHES.

Extra only to the price of ordinary brickwork :—				
Fair external in half brick rings	,, ,,	0	0	10
Axed in stocks	,, ,,	0	1	9
Rubbed and gauged jointed in putty camber or segmental	,, ,,	0	6	0

SUNDRIES.

Damp course in double course of slates breaking joint and bedded in Portland cement	,, ,,	0	1	0
Setting ordinary register grates and stoves	each	1	0	0
Setting kitchener, including forming flues, &c., with all necessary fire bricks	,,	4	15	0

ASPHALTER.

		s.	d.
Half-inch horizontal damp course	per yard super	4	6
Three-quarter-inch vertical damp course	,, ,,	9	6
Three-quarter-inch on flats in two thicknesses	,, ,,	6	3
Angle fillet	per foot run	0	3
Skirting and fillet 6 in. high	,, ,,	1	2

MASON.

York stone templates fixed	per foot cube	13	0
York stone sills fixed	,, ,,	22	0
Bath stone and all labour fixed	,, ,,	10	6
Portland stone fixed	,, ,,	20	0

SLATER.

Welsh 16 in. × 8 in. 3 in. lap, including nails	per square	72	9
Do. 20 in. × 10 in. Do. Do.	,,	80	9
Do. 24 in. × 12 in. Do. Do.	,,	90	0

CARPENTER AND JOINER.

Fir framed in plates	per foot cube	5	0	
Do. joists	,, ,,	5	6	
Do. roofs, floors and partitions	,, ,,	6	0	
Do. trusses	,, ,,	8	6	
	¾″	1″	1¼″	2″
Deal rough close boarding per sq.	35/6	40/–	45/–	72/–

		s.	d.
Flat centering for concrete floor, including struts or hangers	,,	50	0
Do. to beams	per ft. sup.	1	0
Centres for arches	,,	1	6
Gutter boards and bearers	,,	1	0

FLOORING.

	¾″	1″	1¼″	1½″
Deal-edges shot per sq.	—	44/6	53/–	60/6
Do. tongued and grooved ,,	—	49/–	57/6	65/–
Do. matchings ,,	45/–	51/–	—	—
Moulded skirting, including backings and grounds per ft. sup.	1/6	1/9	2/0	2/6

SASHES AND FRAMES.

		s.	d.
One-and-a-half moulded sashes or casements	per foot super	1	10
Two Do. Do. Do.	,, ,,	2	1
Add for fitting and fixing	,, ,,	0	3
Deal-cased frames with 1 in. inner and outer linings, 1½ in. pulley stiles tongued to linings, hard wood sills with 2 in. moulded sashes in squares, double hung, double hung with pulleys, lines and weights; average size	,, ,,	3	9

DOORS.

	1½″	1¾″	2″
Two-panel square framed per ft. sup.	2/1	2/4	2/6
Four-panel Do. ,,	2/5	2/8	2/11
Two-panel moulded both sides ,,	2/8	2/11	3/2
Four-panel Do. Do. ,,	2/11	3/2	3/5

CARPENTER AND JOINER—continued.

FRAMES.

	1″	1½″
Deal wrot moulded and rebated per foot cube		
Plain deal jamb linings framed per ft. sup.	1/7	1/8
Deal shelves and bearers ,,	1/4	1/6
Add if cross-tongued ,,	2d.	2d.

STAIRCASES.

	1″	1¼″	1½″	2″
Deal treads and risers in and including rough brackets	2/1	2/4	2/9	—
Deal strings wrot on both sides and framed	1/8	2/–	2/2	2/8

Housings for steps and risers	each
Deal balusters, 1 in. × 1¼ in.	per ft. run
Mahogany handrail: average, 3 in. × 3 in.	,, ,,
Add if ramped	,, ,,
Add if wreathed	,, ,,

FIXING ONLY IRONMONGERY (INCLUDING SCREWS).

6 in. barrel bolts	8½d.	Rim locks	
Sash fasteners	11½d.	Mortice locks	
Casement fasteners	1/5	Patent spring hinges and letting into floor and	
Casement stays	1/2	making good	
Cupboard locks	1/5		

FOUNDER AND SMITH.

Rolled steel joists	per cwt.
Plain compound girders	,,
Do. stanchions	,,
In roof work	,,

RAIN-WATER GOODS.

	3″	4″	5″
Half-round plain rebated joints ft. run	1/6	1/9	2/–
Ogee Do. Do. ,,	1/9	2/–	2/6
Rain-water pipes with ears ,,	1/9	2/7	—
Extra for shoes and bends each	4/4	5/11	—
Do. stopped ends ,,	1/11	2/4½	3/7
Do. nozzles for inlets ,,	2/2	2/7	3/10

PLUMBER.

Milled lead and laying in flashings and gutters					per cwt.
Do. Do. in flats					,,
Extra labour and solder in coated cesspools					each
Welf joint					per ft. run
Soldered seam					,, ,,
Copper nailing					,, ,,
	½″	¾″	1″	1½″	2″
Drawn lead waste per ft. run	1/2	1/9	2/–	3/4	4/–
Do. service ,,	1/8	2/2	2/7	3/10	—
Do. soil ,,	—	—	—	—	—
Bends in lead pipe each	—	—	—	—	3/3
Soldered stop ends ,,	1/2	1/8	2/1	2/10	3/6
Red lead joints ,,	11d.	1/–	1/3	1/11	2/4
Wiped soldered joints ,,	2/10	3/6	4/–	4/11	6/6
Lead traps and cleaning screws ,,	—	—	—	14/7	19/6
Bib cocks and joints ,,	6/4	9/7	15/4	41/–	—
Stop cocks and joints ,,	15/4	17/2	25/8	64/–	—

PLASTERER.

Render, float and set in lime and hair	per yard sup.	
Do. Do. Sirapite	,,	,,
Do. Do. Keen's	,,	,,
Add saw lathing	,,	,,
Add metal lathing	,,	,,
(Not including hangers or runners, &c., for suspended ceilings.)		
Portland cement screed	,,	,,
Do. plain face	,,	,,
Mouldings in plaster	per 1 girth	
One-and-a-half granolithic pavings	per yard sup.	

GLAZIER.

21-oz. sheet plain	per foot sup.	
26-oz. Do.	,,	,,
Obscured sheet	,,	,,
⅛-in. rolled plate	,,	,,
¼-in rough rolled or cast plate	,,	,,
¼-in wired cast plate	,,	,,

PAINTER

Preparing and distempering, 2 coats	per yard sup	
Knotting and priming	,,	,,
Plain painting, 1 coat	,,	,,
Do. 2 coats	,,	,,
Do. 3 coats	,,	,,
Do. 4 coats	,,	,,
Graining	,,	,,
Varnishing twice	,,	,,
Sizing	,,	,,
Flatting	,,	,,
Enamel	,,	,,
Wax polishing	per foot sup	
French polishing	,,	,,
Preparing for and hanging paper	per piece, 2/	

*These prices apply to *new buildings only*. They cover superintendence by foreman and carry a profit of 10 % on the prime cost without establishment charges. A percentage of 1½ should be added for Employers' Liability and National Health and Unemployments Acts and from 1s. 6d. per £100 for Fire Insurance. The whole of the information given on this page is copyright.

PATENTS

APPLICATIONS PUBLISHED.*

250,246.—Soc. Anon. des Chaux et Ciments de Lafarge et du Teil. Manufacture of cement.

250,608.—E. A. Renger and H. Siegrist: Woodworking-machine driven by electric motor.

262,046.—G. R. Sutton: Manufacture of pipes from fibrous cement sheeting.

263,083.—Mannesmannrohren-Werke: Pipe with hooping-rings.

263,134.—Scheidhauer and Giessing Akt.-Ges: Process of manufacturing refractory acid-proof and other ceramically-bonded products.

263,865.—J. Girlot: Building-blocks.

265,603.—F. Sepulchre: Method of construction or lay-out of industrial, commercial, metallurgical and similar buildings.

265,997.—E. Rateau: Construction of houses.

268,756.—E. C. Eckel: Cement, and process of making same.

267,604.—W. Taylor: Water closets.

267,605.—W. Taylor: Combined water-closet bowl and tank.

267,642.—R. Illemann: Concrete pipes.

267,688.—E. W. Hunt: Road-surface markings.

267,767.—C. P. Masson: Supports for pillars.

267,772.—J. S. Mayell: System of wall construction for buildings.

267,817.—W. O. Carey: Pipes for subsoil drainage.

269,160.—Soc. Anon Immobiliere des Rues de Courcelles and Demours: Sliding flexible doors for motor garages and the like shelters.

270,520.—Carborundum Co., Ltd.: Kilns.

270,542.—Harris & Sheldon, Ltd., and L. C. Mears: Display stands.

270,557.—T. Davies: Combined capping and facia moulding for roof gables.

270,567.—J. A. Law: Gratings, particularly for flooring, roofing.

270,582.—Bemis Industries (Inc.), and A. F. Bemis: Wall construction.

270,585.—A. Beckett: Method for repairing slate roofing.

270,607.—A. R. Wells: Means of attaching wall-boards to walls and ceilings.

270,621.—C. M. Gibbs, W. C. Howes, and C. Crofts: Window fasteners.

272,575.—J. Wild and T. Packmere: Building-construction.

272,582.—W. H. W. Idris: Coloured materials suitable for use in the manufacture of hard tennis courts and the like.

272,609.—W. G. Shipwright: Flooring-construction.

273,374.—C. Bailey: Machines for moulding concrete blocks.

273,399.—A. W. Manton and C. G. Price: Tunnel linings.

273,415.—T. Shepherd: Glazed-tile fireplaces.

273,425.—A. Lover: Firegrates.

273,448.—Whittaker & Co., Ltd., and N. Whittaker: Brick-making machines.

273,477.—British Dyestuffs Corporation, Ltd., J. Baddiley, A. Shepherdson and A. Davidson: Colouring of cement, concrete.

273,510.—A. E. Troiel: Plastic wall construction.

273,537.—J. Elbo: Use and application of cork material for floors.

273,540.—A. R. Miller: Devices for preventing the rattling of window sashes.

273,588.—A. Gawthorpe and W. Oxer: Angle bead for plastered walls.

274,133.—F. H. Royce: Pipe connection.

274,149.—J. B. Atkinson, A. Mitchell and J. W. Smith: Windows and window sashes.

274,209.—Erith's Engineering Co., Ltd., and W. J. H. Diplock: Apparatus for the drying of timber.

274,221.—Sutcliffe, Speakman & Co., Ltd.: Gripping-device for loading or piling bricks.

274,236.—J. W. Goddard and A. Priestall: Woodworking machines.

* All these applications are now in the stage in which opposition to the grant of Patents upon them may be made.

TENDERS

Communications for insertion under this heading should be addressed to "The Editor," and must reach him next week not later than Tuesday evening.

* Denotes *accepted*.
† Denotes *provisionally accepted*.
‡ Denotes *recommended for acceptance*.
§ Denotes *accepted subject to modifications*.

ADDLESTONE.—For the erection of 50 houses on the site adjoining Courland, Addlestone, for the Chertsey U.D.C.:—
*Rutherford & Woolford, of Surbiton £21,585

AYLSHAM.—Erection of cottages, for the R.D.C. Mr. E. R. Larner, surveyor, 24, King's-road, East Dereham:—
Four houses, Erpingham—
†H. C. Tofts, Hingham £1,430
Four houses, Oulton—
†H. C. Tofts, Hingham 1,430
Two houses, Wickmere—
†H. C. Tofts, Hingham 790
Two houses, Stratton-Strawless—
†W. J. Clarke, Hevingham 790
(Subject to M. H. approval.)

BARNET.—2 houses in Leicester-road, for the East Barnet U.D.C.:—
*J. H. Thompson & Sons, Ltd. £1,110

BATH.—Pair of semi-detached cottages at Cotford, mental hospital, Taunton, for the T.C.:—
*P. E. Strong, North Petherton..£740 10 0

BLACKPOOL.—Alterations, St. John's Church schools. Mr. Halstead Best, architect and surveyor, 8, Clifton-street:—
*J. & R. Fenton, Ltd., Blackpool.

BOURNE.—24 dwellings, for the U.D.C.:—Mr. W. S. Green, Borough Surveyor:—
*C. P. Unwin, Sheffield £10,610

BRADFORD.—Reconstruction of burnt-out warehouse property in Manor-row. Mr. P. Turner, architect, Darley-street:—
Mason—
*Jeptha Thornton & Sons, Thackley.
Joiners—
*Arnold Thornton, Bradford.

BRIGHTON.—Cart shed at Waterhall farm, for the C.B.:—
Packham, Sons & Palmer, ... £205 0 0
Gander & Sons, Hurstpierpoint 188 0 0
*W. R. Saunders, Brighton 174 10 0

BRISTOL.—Ten parlour type, and 24 non-parlour type houses on the Fishponds estate, for the T.C.:—
*A. J. Miller, Knowle £13,436

CHESHAM.—100 houses, for the U.D.C.:—
*Friend & Bradshaw, Newcastle.

CHORLEY.—Branch premises in Steeley-lane, for the Chorley Co-operative Society, Ltd.:—
*T. W. Hall & Son, Chorley.

COULSDON.—59 houses in Westleigh-avenue, Coulsdon, for the Coulsdon and Purley U.D.C.:—
F. Goodchild, London £31,000 0 0
D. Winn & Co., Ltd., London 29,329 6 0
Green & Sons, Portslade 28,560 0 0
J. W. Trudgett, Colchester 28,490 0 0
F. & A. Bayntun, London 26,739 0 0
Sir Wm. Prescott & Son, Ltd., London 26,343 0 0
Thorogood Bros. & Son, Surbiton 26,098 0 0
R. Mansell, Croydon 25,750 0 0
J. W. Ellingham, Dartford 25,338 0 0
H. Bacon & Sons, Coulsdon 24,777 0 0
Perry's (Ealing), Ltd., London 24,248 0 0
David Weston & Sons, London 24,000 0 0
C. H. Gibson, Ltd., Croydon .. 23,778 0 0
W. Cottage, Coulsdon 23,354 0 0
Chester & Hopkins, Thornton Heath 23,175 0 0
A. Cole, Ltd., Luton 22,856 0 0
Nissen-Petren Houses, Ltd., London 22,900 0 0
Walter Jones & Sons, Ltd., London 21,988 0 0
*J. H. Thompson & Sons, Ltd. Grimsby 21,979 0 0

COULSDON AND PURLEY.—Repairs to the premises, 7, Lower-road, 52, 54 and 56, Lansdowne-road, The Lodge, Purley Downs-road, and 3, Downs View, Godstone-road., for the U.D.C.:—
*W. Whiffen £173 14 6

FINEDON.—Shop for the Co-operative Society, Ltd.:—
F. S. Barlow, Kettering £482 10 0
J. Capps & Keatch, Kettering .. 365 0 0
Hackney Bros., Wellingboro 320 0 0
Smith & Bunning, Kettering.... 315 0 0
J. Buse, Finedon 300 0 0
A. P. Lewis & Son, Isham 297 0 0
*Childs & Co., Finedon 287 0 0

GLASSHOUGHTON.—New Magnet hotel, for Messrs. John Smiths, Tadcaster Brewery, Ltd. Messrs. Garside & Pennington, architects. Pontefract:—
*L. J. Gallagher.

GUILDFORD.—12 houses at Merrow, for the R.D.C.:—
*Guildford and District Guild of Builders, Ltd. £5,585

GUILDFORD.—Public conveniences at (*a*) Stoek Recreation ground, and (*b*) the sports ground, for the T.C.:—
(*a*)
*W. Chambers, Guildford £177 16 0
(*b*)
*W. Chambers, Guildford 922 19 11

HATFIELD.—12 houses at Little Heath, for the R.D.C.:—
*Bennett Bros., Letchworth £5,184

HAYES.—Heating to Town Hall, for the U.D.C.:—
*Plenium Heating Co. £312

LEEDS.—Transformer chambers, for the T.C.:—
*W. Rogers & Co., Ltd. (St. Ann's street) £1,663 0 0
*W. H. Hylton (Street-land) .. 453 19 0

LEEDS.—Extensions to the Harehills branch of the Yorkshire Penny Bank:—
*Wm. Nicholson & Son (Leeds), Ltd.

LLANHARAN, GLAM.—Installation of low-pressure hot water central heating apparatus, accelerated system, at the Dolau School, for the Glamorgan C.C. Mr. D. Pugh Jones, F.R.I.B.A., County Architect, County Hall, Cardiff:—
*G. N. Haden & Sons, Ltd., Trowbridge £740

LONDON.—Houses and garages at Tufnell Park:—
*S. G. Goulding.

LONDON.—Repairs to the glass roof of the Limehouse generating station, for the Stepney B.C.:—
British Challenge Glazing Co., London £125 10 0
*Vigor & Co. (Poplar), Ltd., London 112 0 0

LONDON.—For the erection of 78 houses on the Charlton-park site, for the Greenwich B.C.:—
*Thomas & Edge ..... each £476
And 18 on the Pound-park site.
*A. G. Shorter, of Greenwich .....each £442

LYTHAM.—Bank premises, for the Union Bank of Manchester, Ltd. Mr. F. Harrison, architect, 17, Agnew-street:—
*Keenan & Yates, Ltd., St. Annes-on-Sea.

MANCHESTER.—Public baths at Chorlton-cum-Hardy, for the T.C. Mr. Henry Price, F.R.I.B.A.:—
*C. H. Normanton & Sons, Ltd., Chorlton-on-Medlock.

MANCHESTER. — Bakery at Lincoln-grove, Chorlton-on-Medlock, for Messrs. R. Sharracks & Sons, Ltd. Messrs. J. H. Andrews & Butterworth, architects, L.R.I.B.A., 19, Brazennose-street:—
Builders' work—
*Billings & Co., Chorlton-on-Medlock.
Steelwork—
*Jos. Webb & Sons, Ltd., Bury.

NOTTINGHAM.—Six shops on Woollaton Park estate, and 10 shops on Colwick-road estate, for the T.C. Mr. T. C. Howitt, A.R.I.B.A., architect, 58-59, Long-row:—
*H. R. Hofton & Sons, Beeston.

OLDHAM.—Extensions to Mount Pleasant school, for the Trustees. Mr. A. J. Howcroft, architect, Priory-buildings:—
General contractors—
*Whitworth, Whittaker & Co., Ltd., Oldham.
Masons—
*F. J. Whitehead, Oldham.
Joiners—
*W. Lees, Ltd., Oldham.
Plumbing, painting and glazing—
*Tattersalls, Limited, Rochdale.
Plasterer—
*E. Glynn, Oldham.
Slating—
*J. Jackson, Oldham.

PLYMOUTH.—External painting of certain schools, for the E.C.:—
*R. Langworthy & Son, Morice Town school.
*H. Tothill & Son, Laird Green school.
*A. J. Osborne, High School for Boys.
*Harris & Son, Palace Court school.
*A. Doidge & Son, 18, Princess-square premises.
(All of Plymouth.)

PONTEFRACT.—Extensions to Messrs. Wilkinson's furniture factory at Mill Dam. Messrs. Hustler & Taylor, architects, Ropergate, Pontefract:—
*Wm. Horner.

PRESTON.—450 houses on the Callon estate, for the C.B.: Mr. W. Platt, Borough Engineer and Surveyor,:—
*Pius A. Baines & Son, Preston (148) £56,918 0 0
*Friend & Bradshaw, Newcastle-on-Tyne (155) 57,800 0 0
*R. Barton & Sons, Formby (147) 54,562 10 0
(Subject M.H. approval.)

PRESTWICH.—62 houses on the Langfold estate, and a further 9 houses on the Flashfield estate, for the U.D.C. Mr. M. A. Piercy, architect and surveyor:—
*L. O. Jurgens, Manchester.

ROCHDALE.—Super cinema and café at the corner of West Rake and Drake-street, for the Roach Dale Amusements, Ltd. Messrs. Butterworth & Duncan, architects, 2, Baillie-street:—
*R. & T. Howarth, Rochdale.

REIGATE.—13 pairs of parlour houses in Smokelane, for the T.C. Mr. Fred. T. Clayton, Borough Surveyor :—

Williams & Cornwall, Oxted ..	£21,040	14	4
Geo. Arthur & Sons, Dorking ..	19,884	0	0
G. F. Mackriell, Redhill	18.358	0	0
J. Crewdson, Horley	18,149	0	0
P. W. Gladstone & Co., Ltd., Brighton	17,869	0	0
Harry Nash, Sutton	17,704	2	0
B. Mansell, Croydon	17,448	0	0
Thorogood Bros. & Son, Surbiton	17.372	0	0
Atkinson & Potter Bros., Reigate	17,354	0	0
The Downs Estates, Ltd., Banstead	17,250	0	0
H. E. Kemp & Co., Lewisham	17,228	17	7
Pink & Oram, South Merstham	17.041	10	0
J. H. Thompson & Sons, Ltd., Grimsby	17,024	0	0
Walter Cottage, Coulsdon ..	16,326	0	0
Southern Counties Building Co., Ltd., Chatham	15,412	0	0
F. J. Saunders, Croydon	15,308	19	0
Theo. Conway, Ltd., Weymouth	14,997	0	0
Petren Houses, Ltd., London	14,835	12	0
Davies & Lewis, Tredegar, Mon.	14,527	0	0
Walter Jones & Sons, Ltd., London	14,348	0	0
*Arthur Cole, Ltd., Luton	14,310	0	0

SCARBOROUGH.—Golf club house, for the North Cliff Golf Club. Mr. Harry W. Smith, Borough Engineer and Surveyor :—

*Hugh Proctor & Son, Scarborough.

SCARBOROUGH.—Public garage and 10 shops in St. Thomas-street. Mr. P. Robinson, F.R.I.B.A., architect, 51, Great George-street, Leeds :—

F. W. Plaxton, Scarborough	£4,859	3	5
W. Thompson & Son, Leeds	4,859	0	0
Jackson & Oates, Goole	4.685	0	5
Wm. Birch & Sons, Yorks ...	4,560	0	0
L. Harpham, Leeds	4,546	15	2
A. W. Sinclair, Scarborough ..	4,389	11	3
W. T. Petch, Scarborough ..	4,414	0	10
J. Bastiman, Scarborough	4,288	11	0
T. B. Jewsey & Sons, Scarborough	4,275	12	0
Ernest Hunter, Scarborough ..	4,143	18	8
Jaram & Sons, Scarborough	3,994	0	0
*T. Wilcox, Scarborough	3,744	16	9

SHEFFIELD.—Erection of new central fire station, Division-street, for the T.C. Mr. G. Davies, F.R.I.B.A., City Architect :—

*Abbot & Bannister, Ltd., Sheffield £36,270

SHOEBURYNESS.—New mixed department for 320 scholars and a cookery and handicraft centre at Shoeburyness, Richmond-avenue school, for the Essex E.C. :—

*Hosking & Son, Leigh £10,443

SKERTON.—School, for St. Lukes Church Trustees. Messrs. Austin & Paley, architects, Castle-hill, Lancaster :—

*A. C. Thoms, Lancaster.

SLEAFORD.—Alterations at Mr. W. H. Fuller's farm, Heckington Fen, for the R.D.C. Mr. N. D. Preston, surveyor, Northgate :—

*E. W. Scoggins, Heckington.

STAINES.—Painting, etc., at 94 houses, for the R.D.C. :—

*F. Harrison, Southall £385 6 6

STAINES.—14 houses on a site at Bedfont, for the R.D.C. :—

*A. E. Blackwell, Erith £5,992
Surveyor's estimate £6,400.

TROWBRIDGE.—New offices in Stallard-street, for the Wiltshire Working Men's Conservative Benefit Society. Messrs. Lauder & Tanner, AA.R.I.B.A., architects, 22, Surrey-street, Strand, W.C.2 :—

*E. Lingey & Son, Trowbridge..... £14,549

WARRINGTON.—Alterations to be made at the rear of Mr. J. E. White's shop in Sankey-street, for the C.B. :—

*T. F. Wallington, Warrington.

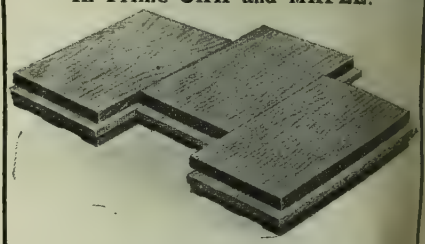
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THE BUILDER

A JOURNAL FOR THE ARCHITECT AND CONSTRUCTOR

WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED "THE BRITISH ARCHITECT."

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CITY DEVELOPMENT AND PRESERVATION.

THE visit of the Town Planning Institute to the cities of Winchester and Southampton for this year's "country meeting" focuses attention on three urgent problems—first, the exercise of control on necessary and inevitable industrial growth; secondly, he problem of communications by sea, rail and road; and, hirdly, the urgent question of the preservation of features of atural beauty or architectural importance.

Winchester, with its venerable origin, wrapped up in the raditional history of England from the earliest times, its amous school and its cathedral of unique beauty, stands for ll those things which the majority of Englishmen would wish t all costs to preserve. And the city has, up to the present ime, suffered far less than most ancient centres of population rom the devastating influence of industrial development; it s also fortunate in having among its chief citizens men who ppreciate the treasures handed down to them by their fore-athers, and who devote their knowledge and ability to preserving he amenities and character of their city.

Southampton, on the other hand, seems to be less fortunate, nd the requirements of commerce have already greatly changed he character of the city, though much has been done of recent ears which is worthy of special commendation. It does not eem to be so well appreciated that, to be effective, town planning nust comprise a survey of and result in a definite source of evelopment for all the factors of expansion and growth, and ot be confined to one part of a city.

The various sections of industrial and commercial activity, uch as the great docks, are, without doubt, triumphs of the kilful use of natural advantages, and every factor which can dd to their efficiency and convenience has been considered. ew developments, new docks, new railway sidings, and new oads are now being considered, but we have considerable oubts as to whether the direct and indirect effect of this xpansion on the district as a whole has been considered with qual attention.

Yet this district is one of the most beautiful in England, nd we feel that if the danger of haphazard industrial growth ere fully realised the weight of public opinion would be fficient to ensure the same measure of protection to the spoiled countryside with its small towns and villages, as is w being applied to the somewhat similar problem in East ent and other districts.

If we consider only the probable results of any considerable dition to Southampton Docks—perfectly reasonable and sirable as this is in the national interest—we see that this st entail a need for new communications and housing, new erial roads, additional railways and sidings, and a large dition to the built-up areas that accommodate an increased mber of workers of all classes. Will these houses stretch like tentacles, as they do in places, in the direction of inland towns and villages? Will the main roads passing ough Winchester and elsewhere become so congested that demand for increased width will become insistent? Will se increased traffic and transport facilities encourage the elopment of industrial areas and thus complete the devasta-n of a whole district?

hese are some of the questions which must occur to those took part in the visits and excursions of the meeting, and as no doubt in order to focus attention on this problem that Town Planning Institute selected Winchester as a centre organised excursions and visits to the various parts of the district in place of the more usual series of papers and discussions.

In Winchester we see chiefly the problem of preservation, not merely the comparatively simple course of the actual preservation of existing buildings, but the more subtle business of conserving the essential character of a historic city, both in the old buildings (by preventing as far as possible their mutilation) and by ensuring that new buildings shall conform to a certain standard and be in harmony with 'ocal traditions and character.

This is an aim which it is not at all easy to realise, and which eventually rests on the rather insecure basis of public opinion; but the excellent housing scheme recently carried out by the Corporation at Stanmore affords a reasonable ground for anticipation that the need for control is realised and that it is accepted as a desirable thing by the majority of the citizens.

At Southampton and in its immediate district the problem is chiefly that ot expansion and development: the need is for a clearer realisation that in such a case it is equally important to apply the principles of foresight and experience to the co-ordination of various factors into a logical and well-ordered scheme, somewhat loosely called "Town Planning," to both land and sea over a sufficiently large area to ensure that the maximum of efficiency is secured without destroying the natural beauties of the countryside or the individual charm of smaller towns and villages.

That this is not an impossibility has been demonstrated by the growing importance attached to the larger view of "town planning" by the big industrial centres in the North, where in many districts local authorities have combined to study their problems by the method of regional surveys, reports and joint town planning committees. That it is a sound business proposition is now generally recognised, and that it is an urgent need for a district of such unlimited possibilities as Southampton, both for the best and the worst development, will, we think, be admitted.

The happy results which have followed the previous country meetings of the Town Planning Institute lead us to hope that, even if the course we have suggested is not immediately contemplated by the County of Southampton (or Hampshire), those in authority may seriously consider whether the moment is not opportune for a detailed and comprehensive survey of the joint problems of preservation and development for the whole region.

The meeting of the Institute was an exceptionally interesting and successful one, and will be remembered by those who took part, not only because ot the fine weather which prevailed, but because of the welcome the members received both at Winchester and Southampton. The chars-a-banc excursion on Sunday to some parts of the New Forest afforded an opportunity of seeing Beaulieu Manor House, where the members were received by Lord Montagu, and of the church and abbey remains, but time did not permit of a visit to the interesting churches in the New Forest, some sketches of which we give on pages 568-9, and in our report of the conference. It will be observed that no special conference meeting was held at which set papers were read, but this did not interfere with the interchange of opinion between the members themselves and between the members and prominent citizens of both Winchester and Southampton, which must always be productive of good where expert advice is needed, and where leading citizens are glad to have it. Most of our towns and cities need such advice, at the present time, and it is fortunate that a belief in this need is rapidly gaining ground.

NOTES

Restoration.

The many criticisms which have been directed against modern restoration of old buildings are recalled by the interesting notes on Oxford by Sir Charles Mallet in *The Times*. He says, "If Sir Gilbert Scott was accused of being overbold in restoration, Mr. Butterfield exceeded all competitors in his readiness to substitute new colours and new methods for the style and standards of the past. . . . In 1861 the venerable college of Merton carried resolutions agreeing to the entire demolition, if need be, of Mob Quadrangle and of the lovely old library above it in order that Mr. Butterfield might have more space for his designs."

Changing Values.

Butterfield's chapel at Balliol has been called a poem in stone. His Keble College was declared in the *Spectator* (1876) to be one of the most beautiful structures of modern England. The *World* wrote of its "unspeakable ugliness" and we are all aware that work is not always fairly or adequately judged during the period when it is created, but assuredly the Gothic revival owed little of its quality to Butterfield. Sir Charles awards well-merited appreciation to the work of Basil Champneys, Bodley and Garner and T. G. Jackson, and we think it is timely and helpful appreciation, for we are too apt to take all our benefits for granted and the work of our best men is often very unfairly belittled and forgotten. Oxford is fortunate in the carrying forward of the style and tradition of its beautiful old buildings by modern architects, such as those above named. It is impossible to over-estimate the value to Oxford of the distinguished services which have been rendered to the city by certain architects. We have sometimes wondered how far association and environment account for the things we do. It is, perhaps, possible to think that at a later time and with different influences, the work of Butterfield might have been such as to command a greater esteem. In conversation with him one could never be in doubt that he was enthusiastic and sincere.



Bramshaw Church.

Collapsing Buildings.

The collapse of buildings on newly opened sites has caused much uneasiness and will, doubtless, lead to increased vigilance. Meantime the following report in *The Times* of what transpired at the last meeting of the London County Council may be read with interest: "Mr. J. D. Gilbert asked the chairman of the Building Acts Committee whether he could make any statement as to the collapse of buildings in Cornhill and Beak Street; were the Council's officers consulted in any way; whether the Council had any power or authority with regard to the reconstruction of old buildings, and, if so, did it give consent in the cases cited and had the committee taken any steps to prevent further accidents of such a nature? Mr. R. I. Tasker replied that the Council's officers were preparing a report, which would be submitted in due course. The Council's officers were not consulted. The Council had power only in cases where relaxations from the London Building Acts were desired. The district surveyor was the statutory officer for securing compliances with the building laws. The consent of the Council was not required as regards foundations in either case. The question of prevention would be dealt with in the report being prepared."



By permission of Messrs. B. T. Batsford.

Ightham Mote.

From the West Kent Joint Regional Planning Report, 1927. (*See page* 571.)



Beaulieu Church.



Burley Church.

Ordnance Surveys.

The visit last week of the Town-Planning Institute to the Ordnance Survey Office at Southampton afforded an opportunity of seeing something of the important and useful work carried out by the Department. The whole process of map-making was described and some of the actual work was seen in operation, which made the visit of special interest and value. There never was a time when the usefulness of accurate and easily read maps was more obvious, not only to the users of motor-cars, but to town and municipal authorities, and the maps which are now produced appear to meet all requirements, though we believe a map on the scale of three inches to the mile would be welcome to town planners and others. It may be of interest to mention that Great Britain is the only country in the world whose antiquities are systematically marked on the Government maps. Since the eighteenth century, when theOrdnance Survey was founded, sites and objects of archæological interest have been systematically marked on the maps produced by the Department. From time to time special publications dealing with archæology have been issued. This work is still proceeding; fresh discoveries are instantly being recorded; descriptions of antiquities are corrected in the light of modern research; and an important series of monographs on archæological objects is being published.

Ancient Lights.

Many architects will be interested in reading an able article on "Easements," more particularly Light and Air, by Mr. W. E. Watson, which appears in the current issue of the R.I.B.A. Journal. The writer emphasises several points of importance. One is with regard to a special purpose for which light may be required, as in the fineness of a watchmaker or an artist. Mr. Watson summarises the present state of law in stating that "consideration may be given to a claim for more than the ordinary amount of light, provided it has been enjoyed for upwards of twenty years, and provided further that the owner of the servient tenement had knowledge of this extraordinary user." The burden of proof that the servient owner had such knowledge rests, of course, upon the dominant owner who claims relief. Evidence must also be available as to the exact sizes and position of the windows in a dominant tenement after the same has been pulled down and rebuilt. Measured drawings attested by careful surveyors afford more accurate proofs than photographs. Plans certified by a District Surveyor are of little efficacy, since the Building Act empowers him to certify only the extent of buildings, not the positions of windows in them.

Cheap Cottages and Bungalows.

The public is certainly awakening to the reality of the danger which is invading the beauty of our countryside, and we find an echo of the fact in the excellent paper by Mr. E. C. Cholmondeley at the Church Congress last week, in which he referred to the wide inroads being made into the amenities of the country by displeasing building operations. He said "The kindly face of the old countryside was being pimpled with a disfiguring rash of regrettable architecture—bungalows and 'bijou' residences. The charabanc and the secondary school were suburbanising large tracts of rural England." The misfortune is, of course, that we have begun our salvation crusade too late. Some delightful parts of the country are already almost completely spoiled, and the irony of it, to the really good designer of houses and the well-equipped town-planner, is that it is to a great extent unnecessary. If we must have cottages in prominent positions in the suburbs and in and about charming old villages, we might at least have them so designed as not to be veritable eyesores. But we could name instances in which well-meant and gratuitous advice has been completely ignored.



Detail of Fresco, the Great Hall, Lincoln's Inn.
By G. F. Watts.

New Forest Churches.

We give on this and the opposite page and also on pages 585-587 some sketches of New Forest churches by Mr. T. Raffles Davison, which are of topical interest in view of the recent Winchester Conference of the Town Planning Institute, a report of which is given in this issue. These old churches are happily very much better known to-day than they were a few years ago, though they are not so frequently visted by those who pass through the New Forest as their interest and charm really merit.

The Trades' Training School.

The valuable work done by the Trades' Training Schools, Great Tichfield Street, was referred to in the speeches made at the presentation of prizes to students at the Carpenters' Hall last Monday, a report of which we publish on page 591. Sir Robert Blair delivered an address on technical training in London, and Sir Banister Fletcher, director of the Schools, made some well-timed observations, especially in regard to the use of machinery. "The machine," said Sir Banister, "was the product of human intelligence and was not itself intelligent; so when adaptability to special detail was required, they must always have resort to handwork, which was directed by the intelligent brain of the actual worker. Thus handwork would always continue hand in hand with machine work, and they would have always to maintain and train the skilled hand."

GENERAL NEWS

Professional Announcements.

Mr. T. Lawrence Dale, F.R.I.B.A., has changed his London address to 20, Sackville-street, Piccadilly, W.1.

Mr. Martin S. Briggs, H.M.I., F.R.I.B.A., has removed to The Orchard, High-street, Mill Hill, N.W.7.

Mr. William T. Davenport, chartered surveyor, has removed to 13, South-square, Grays Inn, W.C.1.

A Surveyor's Estate.

Mr. John Campbell Barrett, of 194, Eccles Old-road, Pendleton, Lancs, estate agent and building surveyor, left £14,480.

Royal Sanitary Institute: 1928 Congress.

The thirty-ninth Congress and Health Exhibition of the Royal Sanitary Institute will be held at Plymouth from July 16 to 21, 1928, under the presidency of Viscount Astor.

R.I.B.A. New Session.

The inaugural meeting, which will be opened by the President's Address, will be held at 9, Conduit-street, W.1, at 8.30 p.m. on Monday, November 7. The Medal for the year 1926, which was awarded to Mr. Hubert Lidbetter, A.R.I.B.A., for Friends' House, Euston-road, will be presented to Mr. Lidbetter.

Roman Discoveries at Lancaster.

A silver coin, with a laureated head of Nero, inscribed "Nero, Cæsar," pieces of pottery, and traces of a camp fire, have been found by Professor Newstead, the Chester archæologist, during excavations with Professor Brood, of Liverpool University near the grounds of Lancaster Vicarage.

Incorporated Association of Architects and Surveyors

This association's new headquarters at 1, Wilbraham-place, Belgravia, S.W.1, will be opened at 11 a.m. on Saturday, October 22. We have received a copy of a souvenir giving a brief history of the Association since its inception, together with illustrations of its new home.

Mr. Robert Busby's Estate.

Mr. Robert Alfred Busby, of Knott End, Court Hey, Broad Green, Liverpool, architect, left estate of the gross value of £17,195

Norwich War Memorial.

The unveiling of a memorial to men who fell in the war took place at Norwich on Sunday. The memorial, designed by Sir Edwin Lutyens, is situated in the market-place, just in front of the 15th-century Guildhall.

Haywood and Tunstall War Memorial Hospital.

The foundation-stone of the new Haywood and Tunstall War Memorial Hospital, Stanfields, Burslem, was laid on October 1 by H.R.H. Prince Henry, K.G. The estimated cost of the buildings is £35,000. Messrs. Ford & Slater, F.R.I.B.A., Burslem, and Messrs Wood & Goldstraw, A.R.I.B.A., Tunstall, are the joint architects.

Ancient Monuments in Wales.

The work of restoration which has for some time been carried out by the Office of Works on three of the ancient monuments of North Wales—Ewloe Castle, Flint Castle, and Basingwerk Abbey—has now been completed, and the buildings will be formally opened to the public on October 20. Lord Peel, the First Commissioner of Works, will be present at the opening ceremonies, as well as the Archbishop of Wales and the Lord Lieutenant of Flintshire. Addresses will be given on the origin and history of the castles and the abbey by Mr. C. R. Peers, Chief Inspector of Ancient Monuments for the Office of Works, and the Inspector for Wales.

Contractor's Estate.

Mr. James Byrom, of Heaton-grove, Manchester-road, Bury, builder and contractor, Mayor of the town in 1899-1900, has left £126,951, net personalty £100,095.

Coventry War Memorial.

Lord Haig on Saturday unveiled the war memorial erected in the Memorial Park, which belongs to the City of Coventry. The monument consists of a tower of Portland stone, 100 ft. high, and has perpendicular features suggestive of rising clusters of broken columns. At the top is an electric lamp, and the base contains a Chamber of Silence, which is to be the keeping-place of the roll of honour, bearing the names of the 2,587 men of Coventry who fell in the Great War. The memorial was designed by the late Mr. T. F. Tickner, a Coventry architect, and has been erected under the supervision of his successors, Messrs. T. R. J. Meakin and Son.

Roman Pavement Found at Dorchester.

A Roman tesselated pavement has been found at Dorchester during excavations at the Dorchester Foundry. The men engaged in the work had excavated to a depth of nearly 6 ft., when a small portion of the pavement was brought to light. The work was then proceeded with carefully until several feet of the pavement was exposed, and it was seen to be a very fine mosaic of ornate pattern. There are six different colours in the pavement, including yellow, which is rarely found in such pavements. The pavement is apparently the forecourt or floor of a Roman villa.

Leplay House Christmas Tour.

The Committee of the Leplay House Educational Tours Association announce that during the coming Christmas vacation there will be a visit to Sicily to study the history of the island, mainly through its architecture, under the leadership of Mr. Stanley Ramsey, F.R.I.B.A.; also, a Regional Survey Meeting will be held at the College des Ecossais, Montpellier, by invitation of Professor P. Geddes. The studies are under the direction of Mr. George Morris, B.Sc. Full particulars may be obtained on application to Miss Margaret Tatton, F.R.G.S., Leplay House, 65, Belgrave-road, Westminster, S.W.1.

COMPETITION NEWS

University of Western Australia, Perth.

We gave in our last issue a brief announcement of the result of this competition. We have since received a copy of the assessors' report, together with the full awards, which are as follows :—

First Premium : Rodney H. Alsop and Conrad H. Sayce, Henty House, Little Collins-street, Melbourne, Victoria.

Second Premium : Donald H. McMorran, 34, Butler-avenue, Harrow-on-the-Hill, England.

Third Premium: Gummer & Ford, Auckland, New Zealand.

Placed Fourth : E. Summerhayes & Son, Colonial Mutual Chambers, Perth, W.A.

Placed Fifth : Hugh A. McQueen, Westminster House, 122, Longmarket-street, Cape Town, South Africa.

Placed Sixth : S. Woods Hill, 45, East 55 Street, New York City, U.S.A.; S. G. Garrett, 258, Swanson-street, Melbourne, Victoria; J. Gould King, 139, Wellington-street, Kew, Victoria.

Commended (in numerical order) :—

R. Keith Harris, 17, Bligh-street, Sydney, N.S.W.; B. J. Waterhouse, c/o Waterhouse & Lake, 17, Bligh-street, Sydney, N.S.W.; Leonard F. Herbert, 8a, Castlereagh-street, Sydney, N.S.W.; S. James Hurd, Sydney, N.S.W.: E. D. Wilson, Sydney, N.S.W.: C. L. Cummings and P. A. Jenkin, Royal Automobile Club Building, 94, Queen-street, Melbourne, Victoria; K. Anselm Odlin "Coo-in-noo," Kissing Pt.-road, Turramurra Sydney, N.S.W.; W. G. Bennett and W. Leighton, c/o Eales & Cohen, Prince's Chambers, 23, William-street,, Perth, W.A.; Jo Crust, "Sledmere," Silex-road, Mosma Sydney, N.S.W.. Oran A. Jenkins, 68, Po street, San Francisco, California, U.S.A and W. Hughston Craig, 56, Main-street, B Hill, Melbourne, Victoria.

Fifty-two designs were submitted. T assessors (Messrs. Athel J. H. Saw, Les Wilkinson, and A. R. L. Wright) in the report commend particularly the winne "ideas as to the general lay-out, the tow the loggia, the great hall, the empnasis the senate chamber above the great gate, t admirable adaptation to site conditions, a the general atmosphere he proposes to create

The Salterio International Competition at Como.

The Salterio Competition, which ha already been mentioned in our columns, wa judged recently, and the premiums ar medals were given out by the Crown Prin of Italy, who was at Como for the celebr tions. Although confined to designs for t (*cravatte*) the competition was a very i portant one, bringing large premiums money and four gold medals, and was sponded to throughout the world. The ju when they assembled at Como under t presidency of Senator Corrado Ricci, la Director of Fine Arts for Italy, with t Hon. Guido Marangoni, Director of the E hibition of Decorative Arts at Monza, Don Margherita Sarfatti, and several of the gre leaders in the silk industry at Como, such Salterio, Ravasi, and Tondani, with Profess Durieux, Director of the "Ecole des Bea Arts" of Lyons, to represent France, Gerevich of the Hungarian Academy Hungary, Professor Hoffman for Austr and V. Selwyn Brinton, F.R.S.A., for Gre Britain and the Dominions, found 7,000 signs waiting their decision. In these t Italians, of course, claimed the largest plac but France was very fully represented in signs from the Lyons "atelier." Aust came next with Hungary, and England wi the Dominions had a not large but go group of designs. The first premium 20,000 lire went to the Italian desig Gualdo Porro, and was unquestionably t best, but the second (10,000 lire), gained the Lyons School, came close behind it, wh the third, a beautiful design based on r butterflies, was perhaps more suitable for larger fabric, such as shawls, and the fou went to Frau Trussa, of Austria.

England gained two prizes of 1,000 l each, one going to Miss Edith Ashby, of t Fulham Art School, S.W., and the other Charles Humphry; but it may be mention here that at least two prizes were lost to Dominions—that from Canada being especia admired by the jury—because the design had overlooked the regulation, clearly sta in the rules, that each series must consist six different designs, and instead had peated one design, varying the colours.

Strode Park Estate.

The winner of the three prize building s in this competition is Mr. C. K. Shephe King's Court, 115, Colmore-row, Birmingha

Town Hall Extensions, Accrington.

The R.I.B.A. have nominated Mr. Herl J. Rowse, A.R.I.B.A., of Liverpool, assessor in a competition for proposed ext sions to Accrington Town Hall.

Manchester Town Hall Extension.

Manchester City Council, according to *Daily Telegraph*, has decided to postpone consideration of the million-pound town extension scheme, for which plans by Mr Vincent Harris, F.R.I.B.A., have been cepted. This decision will probably lea several years' delay in starting the work.

HE REGIONAL PLANNING OF WEST KENT*

VE have already had the opportunity of lying, under the guidance of Professor ercrombie, the problems of East Kent, and comes the regional report on the West t area from the experienced hand of W. R. Davidge. If it might have been gined possible to make comparisons be- en the two, a perusal of this later report clusively indicates that such a course is of the question. The two areas, separated a belt which, we presume, may be re- ded as "Central Kent," present few nts of similarity. The problem in East t largely turned on the conflicting claims he seaside resorts and the impending in- trial development. In West Kent the peting elements, if they may be so termed, the suburban development of London with complementary requirements and the de- nds of this productive agricultural area. s true that towards the north several im- tant industries are established, but these affect a relatively small portion of the ion dealt with.

n view of the evidence that Kent is the liest settled portion of England, and that proximity to the Continent has always de it the starting-point for each new phase English history, Mr. Davidge naturally ns the subject with an historical review ching on the evidences of occupation by leolithic and Neolithic man continuing on ough the ages of bronze and iron to Roman es, following on with notes on the Saxon, rman, mediæval and later activities. These es are accompanied by an interesting map wing the more important sites and build- s from the historic standpoint, together h a few views of representative buildings. e story of the old roadways finds a place this section.

The geological formation of the region, h its strongly defined features, is hardly interesting. Right across east and west runs the chalk escarpment of the north downs with the range of greens and hills to the south of it. Northward the chalk slopes gradually down to the Thames valley largely overlaid by tertiary beds. Southward the weald clays rise gradually to the broad sandstone ridge which forms the watershed between Kent and Sussex. It is worth noting that though the Romans carried their roads across the weald, subsequently much of this clay land became impassable and neglected, as witness the paucity of mediæval villages located there.

We may not linger over these preliminary studies, but must follow the author into those having a more direct interest for the regional and town-planner. After a review of the agricultural and industrial activities the report takes up the question of residential development. In the north-west this, where contiguous to the county of London, is suburban in character, and as the recent electrification of the railways is encouraging the extension of London in this area, it is here the need for detailed town-planning will be most urgently felt. Farther out the influence of London is still apparent in the growth of towns and villages possessing a good railway service. Housing schemes have been energetically promoted, and all the houses have been occupied without appreciably reducing the ratio of overcrowded dwellings, so that it is clear that further housing will be needed, and the author takes the opportunity of this need to point out the objectionable characteristics of "ribbon development" as compared with "group development." The first is destructive of the amenities of the main roads; it is uneconomic in services and in the long run an inconvenient mode of planning. The only reason for its adoption is that it utilises an existing road and thus evades saddling the cost of road-making on the property. It is pointed out that concessions have been made minimising this cost, but it is an open question as to whether something further ought not to be done to discourage building along main roads in the manner that is so generally reprobated.

For an area so largely rural, West Kent is unusually well provided with public services; large districts are sewered. The statutory areas of the public water undertakings cover the whole district—electricity more than two-thirds and gas almost the whole. Of course, it is not to be inferred that it has been practicable to carry supplies to the more thinly populated parts.

As might be expected at the present time, the question of traffic and roads takes an important place in the report. The main volume of traffic is to and from London, but there is also an important route running from Maidstone to Redhill. The proposals in this report include a new road for this traffic and another east and west route linking up Redhill with Tonbridge and Ashford. The radials from London are already receiving attention, and the more important suggestions for these take the form of by-passes at Godstone, Bromley, Sevenoaks, Tonbridge, and Maidstone. New roads from Erith to Greenhithe and from Wrotham to Lamberhurst are among those indicated.

Space will not permit us to do more than refer to the proposals for preserving and extending such amenities as the commons and playgrounds, woodlands and viewpoints, together with the maintenance of the interesting characteristics of the numerous old villages, and in this connection the opinion of the author on the control over the design for new buildings deserves the attention of all who have at heart the future of the rural character of our countryside.

*By W. R. Davidge, F.R.I.B.A., F.S.I., Assoc. InstC.E. Published by Vacher & Sons, Ltd.

New Railway Station, Johannesburg.

Plans have been prepared for the construction of a new central railway station in Johannesburg. The structure, which is to cost £350,000, will consist of a large central hall built in concrete after the Roman style, 200 ft. by 100 ft., with a dome-shaped waiting-room on the lower floor level. There will be space for parking motor vehicles.-





permission of Messrs. B. T. Batsford.

At Tonbridge. **At Penshurst.**

From the West Kent Joint Regional Planning Report, 1927.

WATTS'S "LAW GIVERS"

By THOMAS WILSON, Deputy Keeper of Westminster Hall.

The Honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn possess a range of buildings which in richness and variety of their architectural styles cover a period of over three and a half centuries. The Old Hall dates from 1489; the Gate House leading into Chancery-lane was finished thirty years later, and was built by one of the fellows of the Society who, besides being a great builder, seems to have been a versatile and remarkable man, since he fought for Henry VII. at Bosworth, was made Chancellor of the Exchequer for life, then became a Member of the House of Commons and was elected to the Speakership in 1485.

The New Hall, more directly our present concern, is a 19th century block of buildings which has importance as an example of the Gothic Revival. Designed by Philip Hardwick in 1843, it comprises the Hall, Benchers' Rooms and Library—the Hall being 120 ft. long by 45 ft. wide, and its architectural importance is further enhanced by the great fresco which G. F. Watts painted on the north wall and presented to the Benchers in 1859. The painting is signed and is a work of important historical significance in the tragic chapter of modern wall decoration. Since it must be easily the largest panel in England done in true fresco, the question of its condition and permanence must be a point of great interest both to painters and architects.

The years immediately following the Napoleonic wars were, as regards both architecture and painting, a period of mediocre production. Constable had prophesied in 1830 that English art would be dead in twenty years, and Dyce asserted in 1840 "that we have only artists of the highest sort, painters of pictures, and the lowest, those who make patterns," and the patterns, on all hands, were voted indescribably bad.

Mural painting shared in this common declension and debasement. There were, of course, the wall painters in oil, James Barry, Hilton and Haydn, but for their output there was little or no demand, and Hilton, perhaps the best of them, in the last years of his life had to confess that he had not had a single commission. But even this period had its signs of promise. Revival was in the air, both in painting and architecture, and if many more hopes and aspirations were born than achievements registered, still, seeds for future growth were sown.

The desire for a renaissance of wall painting in fresco persisted, and in 1840 there came an opportunity for a revival of the art on a grand scale in connection with the decoration of the new Houses of Parliament which had just started building. The twenty years which followed, 1840-1860, were years of feverish activity compared with the apathy of the past. One of the most successful pioneers of the revival, which was the direct outcome of the Fine Art Commission of 1840, was G. F. Watts, then a young artist in his early twenties. In public and open competitions two prizes had fallen to his brush, and though he was never selected for any considerable portion of the decorations ultimately carried out, he had established himself as a painter possessing the vision necessary for large wall spaces. His cartoon "Caractacus led in triumph through the streets of Rome," was awarded £100, and his second attempt, "Alfred the Great resisting the landing of the Danes," gained a premium, and still hangs in the large Committee Room in the House of Commons.

Such successes standing to the credit of a young painter of thirty was no mean achievement, but his initial attempt on a great wall space was yet to come, and it came ten years later at Lincoln's Inn. He seems to have never relinquished his early passion for large spaces, and one of the dreams throughout his whole artistic life was to be given the chance to work on the scale of the great masters of Italian fresco. He dreamed of a great Temple or House of Life, with stately walls on which to paint a series of decorations illustrating the mysteries of Life and Death. The opportunity never came and the dream faded, but midway he seized at least this one chance and offered the Benchers of Lincoln's Inn to paint in their New Hall a great fresco, 45 ft. high and 40 ft. wide. Watts's selection of true fresco for his colossal work, a method in which the colour is applied, section by section, during each day's work to the newly laid plaster ground, shows that he was one of the first of the modern painters to practise and attempt a revival of this ancient technique. Dyce also in his panels in the Queen's Robing Rooms at Westminster was at this time struggling with the many difficulties inherent in true fresco, and during the seven years while both Watts and Dyce worked on their respective panels, they had to meet and succeeded in partly conquering the difficult problems of what was to them a new technique in painting, and a process amounting to a rediscovery of a forgotten and long neglected art. If it is asked, why select a process which in its nature has so many inherent difficulties and one so subject to risks from atmospheric deterioration and decay, the reply is that any artist conversant with the great achievements of the fresco painters of the past, either in the primitive period or the later works of the masters of the Italian renaissance, could have no hesitation in selecting fresco as against oil on canvas. The permanent liquidity of colour and the exquisite "airy lightness and brightness" which ancient fresco painters achieved has been the envy and despair of all modern painters. To rediscover the "lost" secrets of their process has been the aim of European artists for the last sixty years to the present hour.

It was undoubtedly for this reason that Watts decided to paint the Lincoln's Inn panel in buon-fresco. Oil, it is true, is the most convenient medium so far placed at the disposal of the artist, but its history goes back no more than some 500 years, whereas some of the loveliest works, both of the east and the west, are far older, and their freshness and brilliance seem undiminished to-day. If we consider scale of colours this is greater in fresco. The darks and shadows of oil are certainly richer, but for brightness and luminosity fresco far surpasses it, and some will think, this more than compensates. As Dyce said, "in fresco if an artist is tolerably good colourist the air comes itself by the drying of the colours." In oi the pigment fades, the oil darkens.

Both Watts and Dyce knew the gre Italian schools of fresco, and Watts co menced his work in a spirit of noble emul tion of the great fresco-masters of the pas Both painters had to begin with the alphab of a new method and learn a difficult a trying technique, in the mastery of whi they of course made many mistakes. The work remains, however, as a splendid mon ment of an initial effort to rediscover a lo art.

Other painters, like Cope, Ward, Herbe and Maclise, who started on the same pat were almost driven to despair, and soug refuge in the "water glass" medium, which most of their final works were com pleted. Watts and Dyce held on to tru fresco and Watts's Lincoln's Inn "La Givers," after all the vicissitudes of th numerous attempts at its preservation an restoration, remains a master work of th revival, and one which the painter held be one of his very best efforts. To the en of his life he believed in fresco as a mea of raising English art to monument grandeur. He spent a great deal of time his early frescoes, and the medium infl enced his painting throughout his life; t large manner—a distinctive architectur quality and a structural conception of form are all due to his early concern with t wall, as are, perhaps, some faults in h later works.

Before passing to a consideration of condition prior to the present attempt at preservation, some remarks may be made "The Law Givers" as a work of art. So critics have asserted Watts's independence the schools as shown in this work, and a in his youthful and vigorous mural pa which is in oil and now hangs in the Pala of Westminster. On the contrary, it is on necessary to give the most casual conside tion to the matter to see that in both wor he was directly under the dominion of t great masters of the Italian Renaissan especially Michael Angelo and Raphael. "The Law Givers" does not directly ch lenge comparison with Raphael's "Sch



Detail of Fresco, the Great Hall, Lincoln's Inn: "Edward I" (Sir Charles T. Newt

[By G. F. Watts.



Detail of Fresco, the Great Hall, Lincoln's Inn; Charlemagne.

By G. F. Watts.

Athens," at any rate it is impossible to vent Raphael's panel immediately leap- into view when we see for the first time Lincoln's Inn panel, and the West- ster canvas is full of the gaiety of ur of the Venetian school, in fact, it was ally painted in Italy, and bears all the es of its origin. There is little intrusion he panel at Lincoln's Inn of Watts's later e when he became the "great cosmic t," when design and destiny too often ed to struggle for supremacy, destiny infrequently smothering design. Where work fails, perhaps, is in the power of n, but it has, as a compensation, an idual magnificence in the draughtsman- and drawing of the figures of the ous "Law Givers" when these are ed as detached units, and the work con- a series of admirable contemporary raits which have been neglected by ex- ors and critics of Watts's work.

e seventy years which have elapsed Watts completed "The Law Givers" period sufficient to allow of reasonable ctions being made as regards the anence of true fresco as Watts used the ss. Permanence has rightly been ed for the method. Experience, how- has shown that it has dangers of its Unequal durability of specific colours es simplification upon the palette; the ion and preparation of the lime need are that experience alone can give, and n more important than the pigments The process has, indeed, rarely been in its purity. Secco over-painting and ing up have, to a greater or less extent, the rule. There are two main objec- to the process, as hitherto practised, repel modern painters; the difficulty king alterations, and the time-limit which the work can be safely ed. Corrections and alterations involve tting out and destruction of previous which is itself no light objection. ver, in the English climate, there are al limits—from May to August—for orking in buon-fresco.

s hardly too much to say the steady oration of the panel shows that every one of the dangers mentioned has been actively in operation since Watts himself repaired the painting eleven years after he had finished it. The work began to show signs of decay at such an early a period and so badly as to induce the painter to write despairingly in the first decade of its history: "I hear it is beginning to decay, and I suppose it will go the way of all frescoes in England and speedily crumble away," and from this it is clear that there was something radically and fundamentally unsound, not in the process, but in the details of its practice, largely due, perhaps, to inexperience, and in some smaller degree to the temperament of the painter. In fresco the cartoon has to play an important function, both in the design and the actual painting. Here there was no cartoon, and the work suffered accordingly. The very defects of certain gifts and qualities which Watts possessed as a wall painter, his capacity for improvisation and a touch of individual magnificence in his draughtsmanship, all these were a temptation and a danger when exercised on so large a painting in true fresco. I can only repeat what I have written elsewhere when treating with this subject, that certain portions of the fresco have remained quite sound to this day, where, as all fresco should, the painting was done in a direct and rapid method and left, but where a secco has been resorted to, the colour has crumbled to powder, and great portions of the work could easily be blown off, rendering cleaning by either wet or dry processes impossible. The work was not painted rapidly and continuously, but at periods spread over a number of years from 1852 to 1859. This may account for the variation in texture of the plaster ground, which in some parts is dense and unabsorbent, and in others rough and open and therefore particularly liable to catch both dirt and acid impurities. Every further experience in dealing with pure fresco seems to indicate that painters using this medium need to be even more particular with the quality of their plaster than of the pigments they use. Here, though Watts was perhaps more familiar with the true methods of fresco than any of his contemporaries, it is evident experience was lacking in the prime importance attaching to the plaster, and he did not realise the absolute necessity that each component part of the painting must be of equal value as regards the ingredients used, and, that to paint over partially exhausted plaster is to court disaster. The poor adhesion of great masses of the colour was due to this cause—deficiency of the setting power of the lime—a defect which in the course of time the impurities of the atmosphere slowly reveals, rendering the colour friable and pulverulent and reducing it in many cases to a fine powder.

This was further accentuated by the fact that the painting was done with a freedom unusual in a work of such a size. Both in oils and fresco, Watts's practice was to work directly, and he seldom worked out his design from full-sized cartoons and usually used numbers of separate small studios, and in this case he appears to have drawn with great freedom and verve directly on to the plaster. The surface, therefore, necessarily shows many alterations, some cut out, others overpainted in strong secco, all of which tended to weaken the binding qualities of the plaster and the permanence of the paint when attacked by the impurities of the atmosphere. It is still true, as Professor Church wrote in 1891, that nearly all the figures and draperies which were painted in the simple, direct, rapid and straightforward manner, which the method of true fresco demands, are quite sound.

The condition of the fresco when it passed into my hands two months ago, showed the panel to be in a deplorable state, and it was evident that if something was not done its final and rapid dissolution could only be a matter of a few years. Drastic measures were therefore justifiable if it were to be saved. In selecting wax as the preservative, it was felt that if the choice lay between the preservation of the painting as an encaustic, and its steady and total destruction as a pure fresco, there could be no hesitation. By the application of mechanical means it has been possible to treat in one operation the whole surface, and so save all the friable and pulverulent colour by ingathering it into wax as a fixative. The surface is now so hard that it is possible to scrub it with the hardest hog-bristle brush and do no damage, and if the key of colour has been reduced it has been at least consistently lowered throughout, and the work has possibly gained a certain richness and volume in the process. At any rate, it has been saved, and with proper attention in the future, Watts's despairing cry that "it will speedily crumble away" may be frustrated and the panel saved for posterity for an indefinite period.

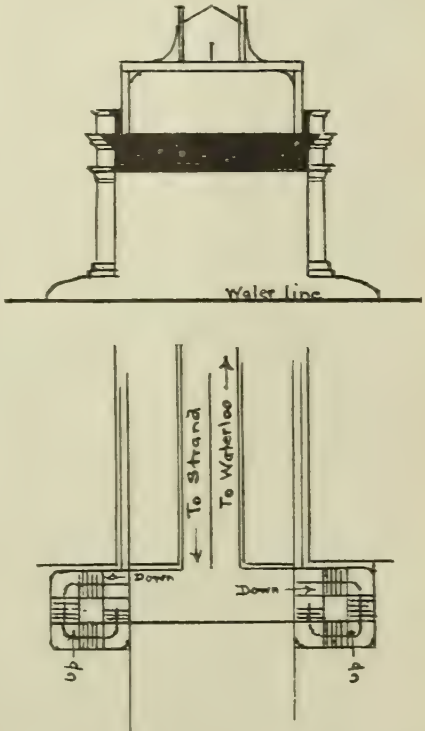
Mr. Harold Speed has watched the work of preservation from the painter's technical point of view as an enthusiastic lover of Watts's work, and has done the necessary repairs; and I have had invaluable help from the patient work of my assistants, Messrs. McLeod, Hampton, and Hardiman.

CORRESPONDENCE

[While we are glad to publish letters on professional and other matters of interest to our readers, it must be understood that we do not necessarily endorse the remarks of correspondents, who will oblige us if they will express their views as briefly as possible.]

Waterloo Bridge.

Sir,—I enclose a rough sketch suggesting a way of treating Waterloo Bridge which would obviate the necessity of any alteration to the main structure. The idea is to carry a roadway for foot passengers above the bridge, with stairways, and possibly lifts on either side at each end, leaving the whole of the bridge for vehicular traffic. This would give a roadway of more than 40 feet and



should be sufficient for the amount of traffic to be dealt with.

The steel structure would be as light in construction as is compatible with the strength required, and if painted in varied colours—"camouflaged," in fact—would not be very noticeable against the solid stonework below. I give the idea for what it is worth; it may suggest a better alternative to some of your readers.

R. W. Knightley Goddard.

LEADING CONTENTS

	PAGE
CITY DEVELOPMENT AND PRESERVATION	567
NOTES	568
GENERAL NEWS	570
COMPETITION NEWS	570
THE REGIONAL PLANNING OF WEST KENT...	571
WATTS'S LAW GIVERS	572
CORRESPONDENCE	573
PARTHENON STUDIES : VIII	583
SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS	584
TOWN-PLANNING INSTITUTE	585
THE LONDON BUILDING ACTS AND THEIR APPLICATION : XXIX	588
ARCHITECTS' AND BUILDERS' INQUIRY BUREAU	589
THE BUILDING TRADE	590
POINTS IN CONNECTION WITH THE LAW OF LANDLORD AND TENANT : I	590
THE TRADES TRAINING SCHOOLS	591
CONTRACTS, COMPETITIONS, ETC.	594
PROPOSED NEW BUILDINGS AND OTHER WORKS	596
TRADE NEWS	597
THE SCOTTISH BUILDER	599
TENDERS	601

ILLUSTRATIONS

Watts's "Law Givers."

We illustrate, by means of a double-page inset and other photographs, the large fresco on the north wall of the Great Hall, Lincoln's Inn, W.C., painted by G. F. Watts. The fresco, having lately fallen into decay, has been restored by Mr. Thomas Wilson, Deputy Keeper of Westminster Hall and Clerk of Works to the House of Commons, from whose pen an article appears on page 572.

N.P. Branch Bank, Leatherhead.

These premises are now in course of erection on an important site at Leatherhead The building is a half-timbered structure, with concrete floors. The interiors of the principal rooms are panelled. The builders are the Ringmer Building Co., and the architects Messrs. F. C. R. Palmer and W. F. C. Holden, FF.R.I.B.A., Surveyor and Assistant Surveyor respectively to the Bank.

New Baths at Bermondsey.

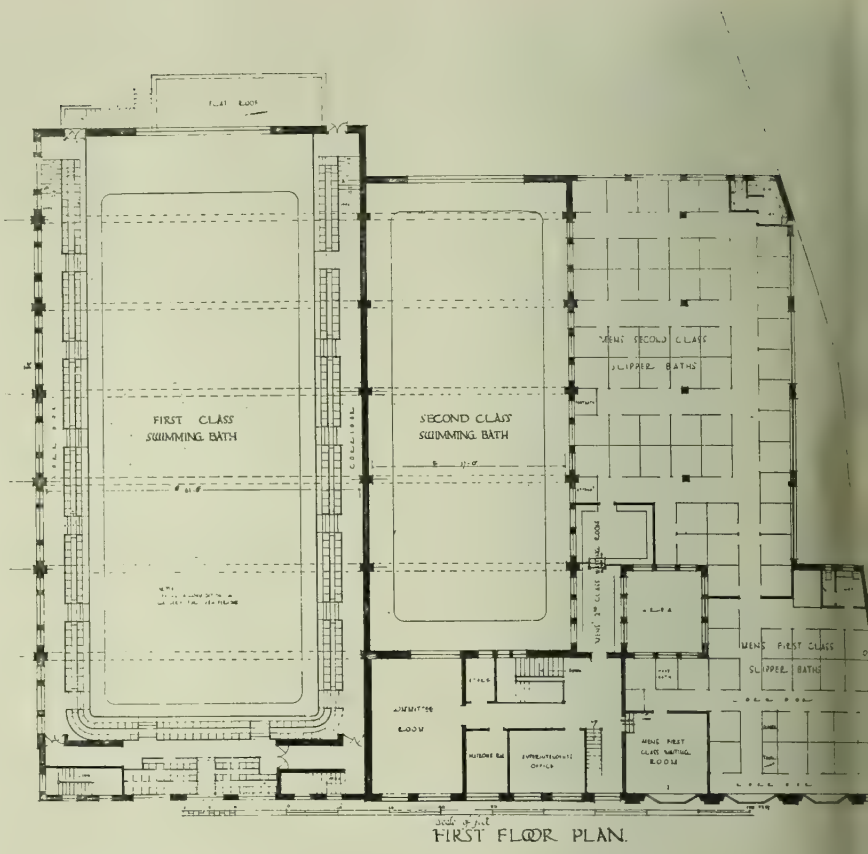
The plans of the new public baths for the Bermondsey Borough Council were prepared by Mr. R. J. Angel, A.R.I.B.A., M.Inst.C.E., when he was Borough Surveyor of Bermondsey. The accommodation provides for a first-class and second-class swimming bath, slipper baths for men and women, a Turkish and Russian bath, a public laundry, a laundry for establishment purposes, and residences for the Superintendent and Chief Engineer. T first-class swimming bath is 100 ft. long 39 ft. wide. The depth of the water is 8 at a distance of 15 ft. from the deep end, 3 ft. 6 in. for a continuous length of 10 ft the shallow end, with a uniform slope to deepest point. The water is 9 in. below floor level. The bath is of reinforced c crete, lined with asphalt and faced w glazed bricks. The shallow depth is at entrance end of the bath. A storage tank constructed under the first-class swimm bath in reinforced concrete, and the wate raised to the bath by a centrifugal pu The dressing-boxes are arranged along b sides, and made collapsible for adding sp for galas and public meetings. There i gallery on three sides, and lavatory accomm dation for both sexes, and a foot and sho bath near the entrance.

To enable the officials readily to pass fr one end of the bath to the other during sw ming contests a passage has been arranged the side behind the boxes. A club-room arranged off the bath-hall. On the grou floor there is a wide entrance doorway, r the pay-box; also one direct from the st for use during public meetings. A refre ment room is provided in the basement.

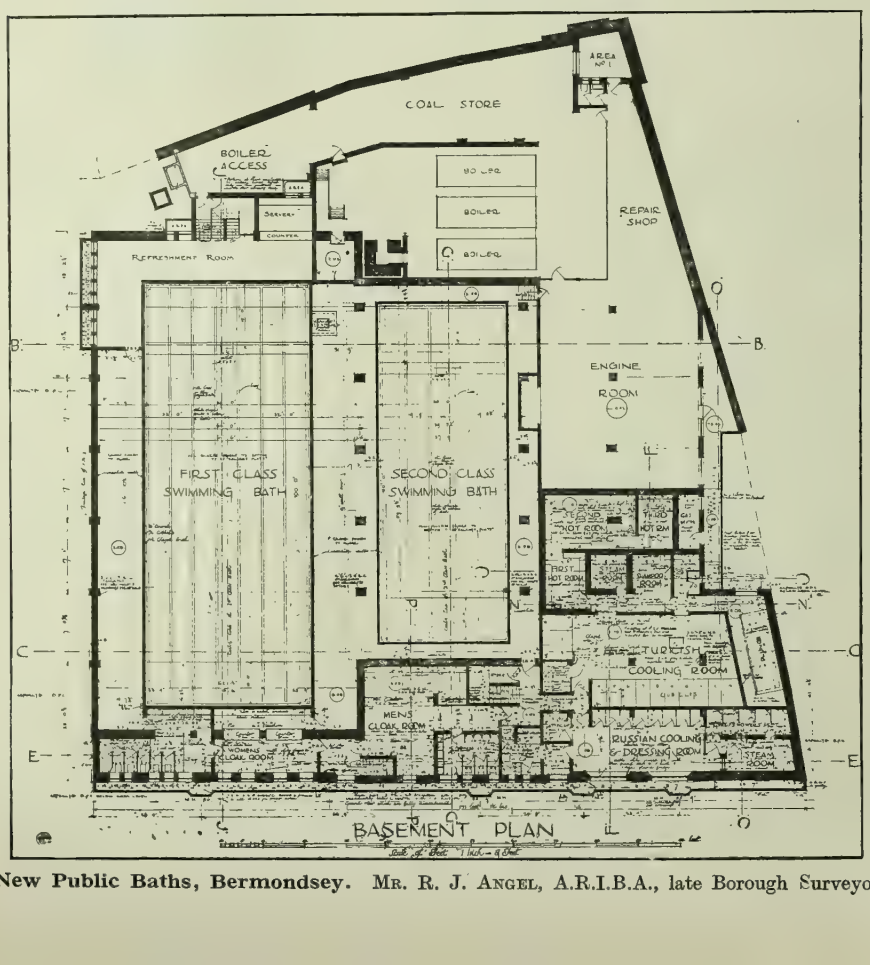
The roof is of reinforced concrete, 62 span and 43 ft. high above the footw around the bath, supported on main reinfor ribs. There are no ties or ironwork in swimming hall. It is believed that for c bined height and span this is the lar concrete span yet erected, the stresses which were calculated by Mr. B. L. Hu M.Inst.C.E., M.I.Mech.E. The ventilatio by roof ventilators, assisted by electric f and the hall heated by pipes and radiat As the hall will be used in the winter public meetings, there is a cinematogr operator's room, and a movable floor cover the bath.

The second-class swimming bath will 80 ft. long by 30 ft. wide. The depth of water is 6 ft. at a distance of 15 ft. from deep end and 3 ft. for a continuous lengt 10 ft. at the shallow end, with a unif slope to the deepest point. The dress boxes are fixed, and arranged along sides. The roof is similar to the first-c but 39 ft. span, and 31 ft. high.

The women's slipper baths are on



FIRST FLOOR PLAN.



BASEMENT PLAN

New Public Baths, Bermondsey. Mr. R. J. Angel, A.R.I.B.A., late Borough Surveyor.

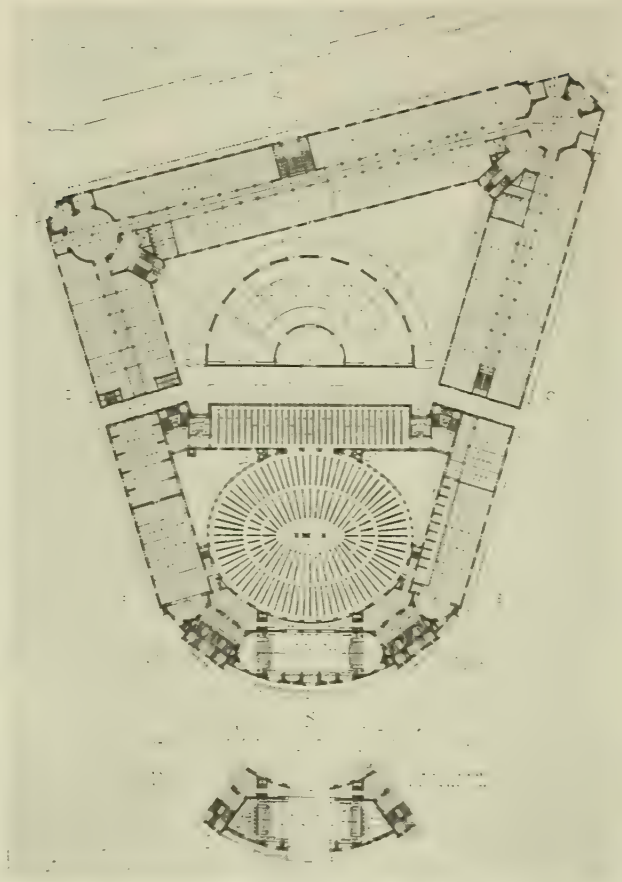
nd floor, with waiting-room accommoda-. The men's slipper baths are on the floor, also with ample waiting accom-iation. The whole establishment (with the eption of the laundry) will be worked from pay-box. On the first floor there will be mittee rooms and superintendent's office. he men's and women's cloakrooms for use ng public meetings are in the basement. he Turkish and Russian baths are in the ement, and consist of a large waiting-room, m rooms, shampoo room, with plunge and wer bath, dressing boxes, and a separate ng room with cubicles. The walls of the mming baths are lined throughout with u-marble. The public laundry is ap-ached from Woodlands-place, and has a et-office and waiting-room and lavatory mmodation. The laundry has the usual hing-troughs and drying-horses, together n mechanical washers and hydro-extractors. ironing-room adjoins the laundry. The blishment laundry is on the ground floor. basement contains accommodation for ers, plant, and coal-bunkers, also room for ing the temporary floor and chairs.

he consulting engineer for the reinforced crete was Mr. B. L. Hurst, M.Inst.C.E.; engineering equipment, Mr. W. M. Binny, I.I.C.E.; and for illumination, Mr. Leon ter. The quantity surveyors were Messrs. rge Corderoy & Co.

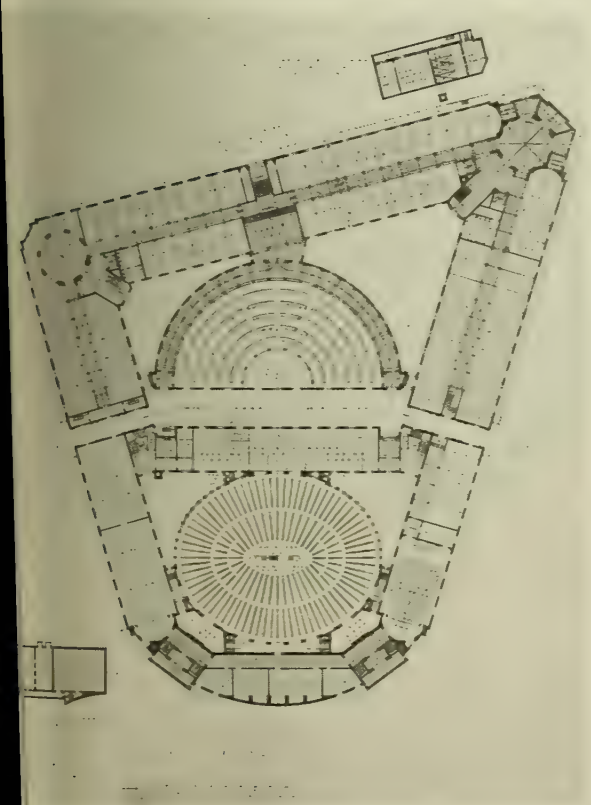
he contractors for the first section (public ndry) were Messrs. William Moss & Sons, d., the contract for the remainder, and major, portion of the work having been dertaken by the Borough Council, by irect labour," under the direction of Mr. E. Baker, the General Manager of Works. is included the swimming baths, slipper hs. Turkish baths, etc. The whole of the nforced concrete and steel bending was ne by this department.

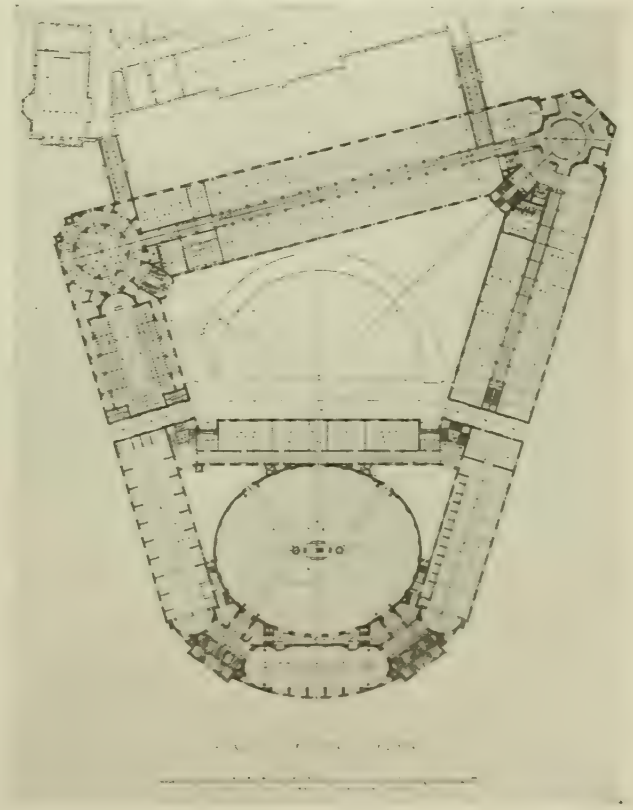
Following is a list of the sub-contractors :—The Indented Bar and Concrete Engineer-Co., Ltd., reinforced concrete specialist igners; Shaws' Glazed Brick Co., Darwen, rmola glazed terra-cotta, to the front ele-ion, also glazed bricks; Ragusa Asphalte ving Co., Ltd., asphalt to roofs and damp-of courses; Marbello, Ltd., Marbello parti-tions to slipper baths, and Terrazzo floors; Manu-Marble Co., Manu-marble wall linings, and floor tiles; Paragon Glazing Co., and J. H. Walker, Ltd., West Bromwich, patent glazing and lantern lights; Carter & Co., porcelain baths, urinals, and lavatory fittings; United Strip and Bar Mills, Ltd., Sheffield,

(*Continued on page* 582.)

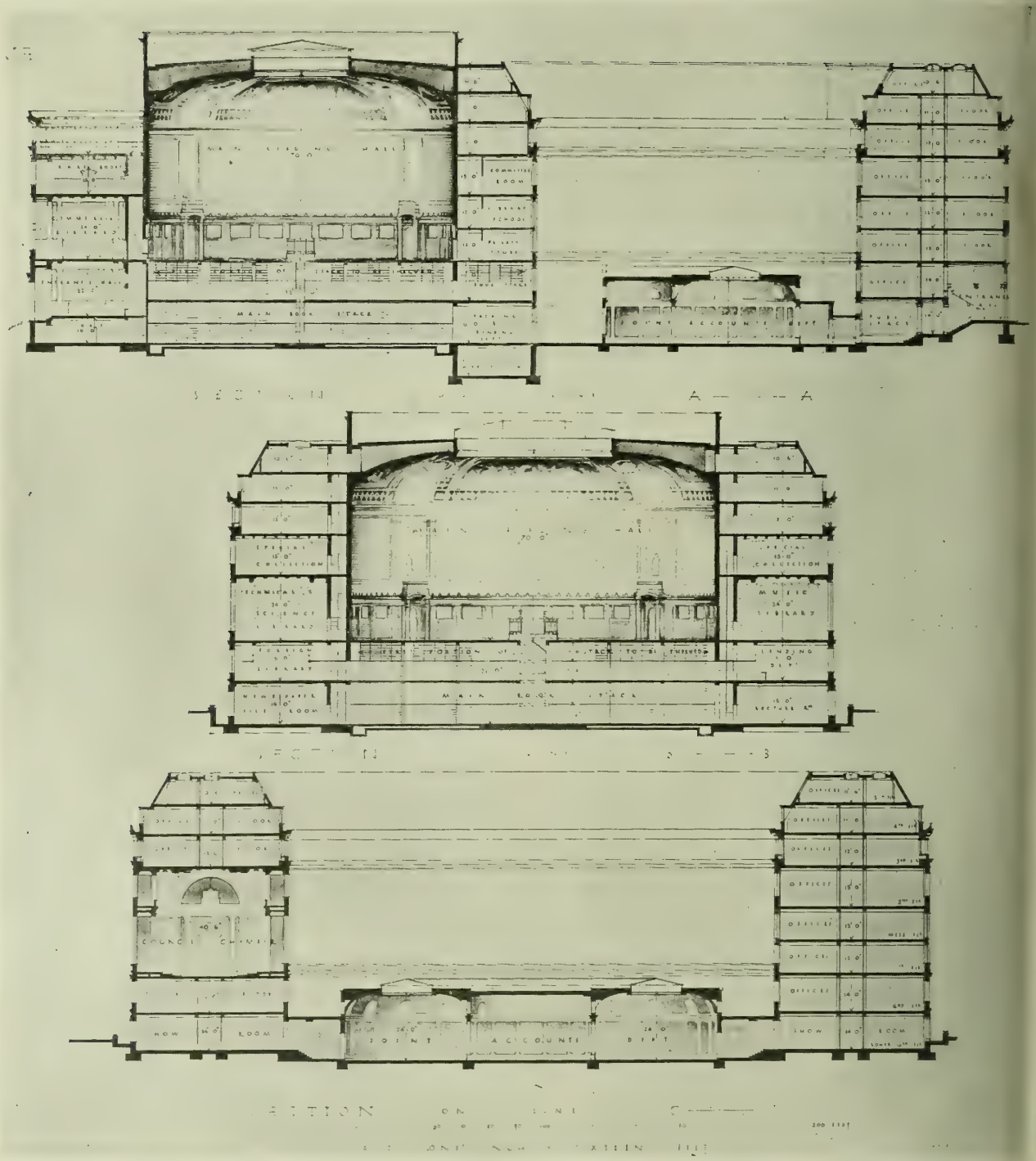


Manchester Town Hall Competition.
Design submitted by Mr. E. Berry Webber, A.R.I.B.A.



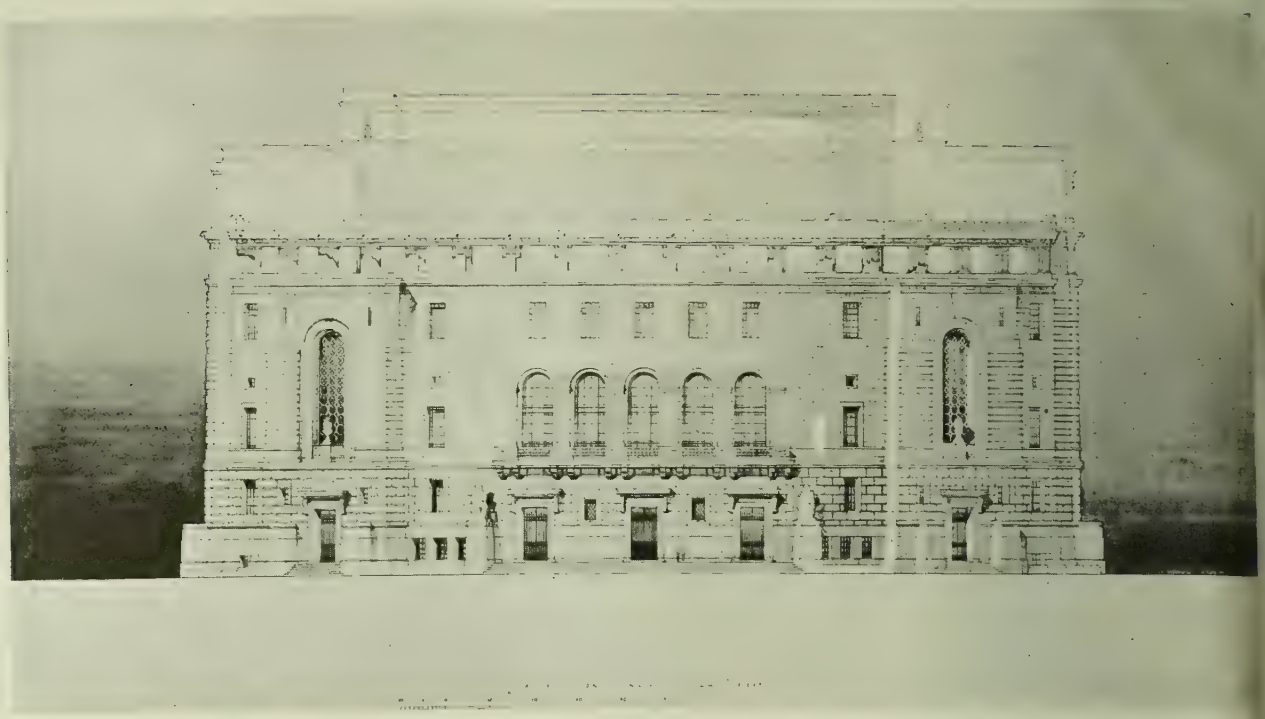


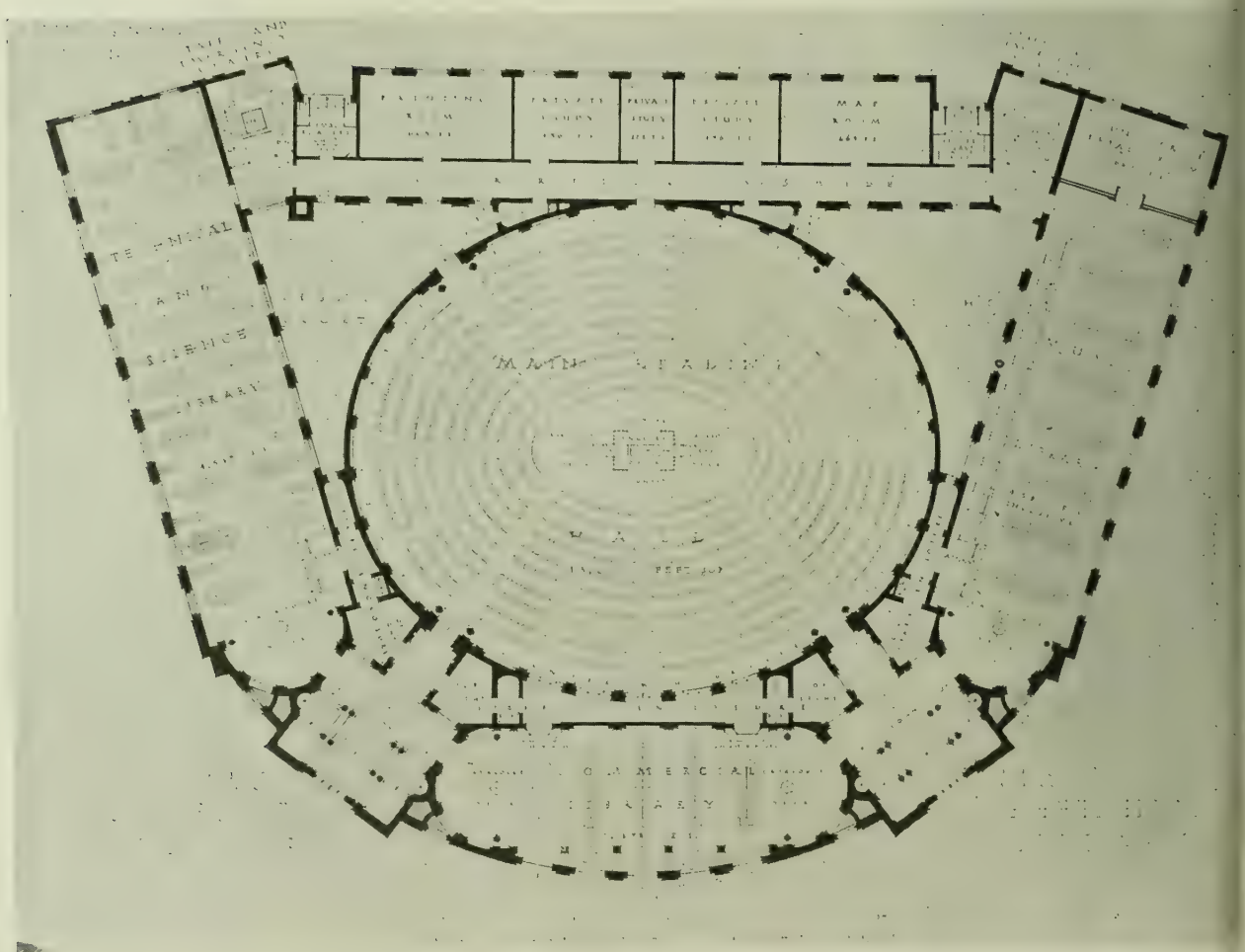
Manchester Town Hall Competition, Design submitted by Mr. E. Berry Webber, A.R.I.B.A.



Manchester Town Hall Extension, Municipal Offices and Public Reference Library Competition.

Design submitted by Mr. E. Berry Webber, A.R.I.B.A.





Manchester Town Hall Extension, Municipal Offices and Public Reference Library Competition.

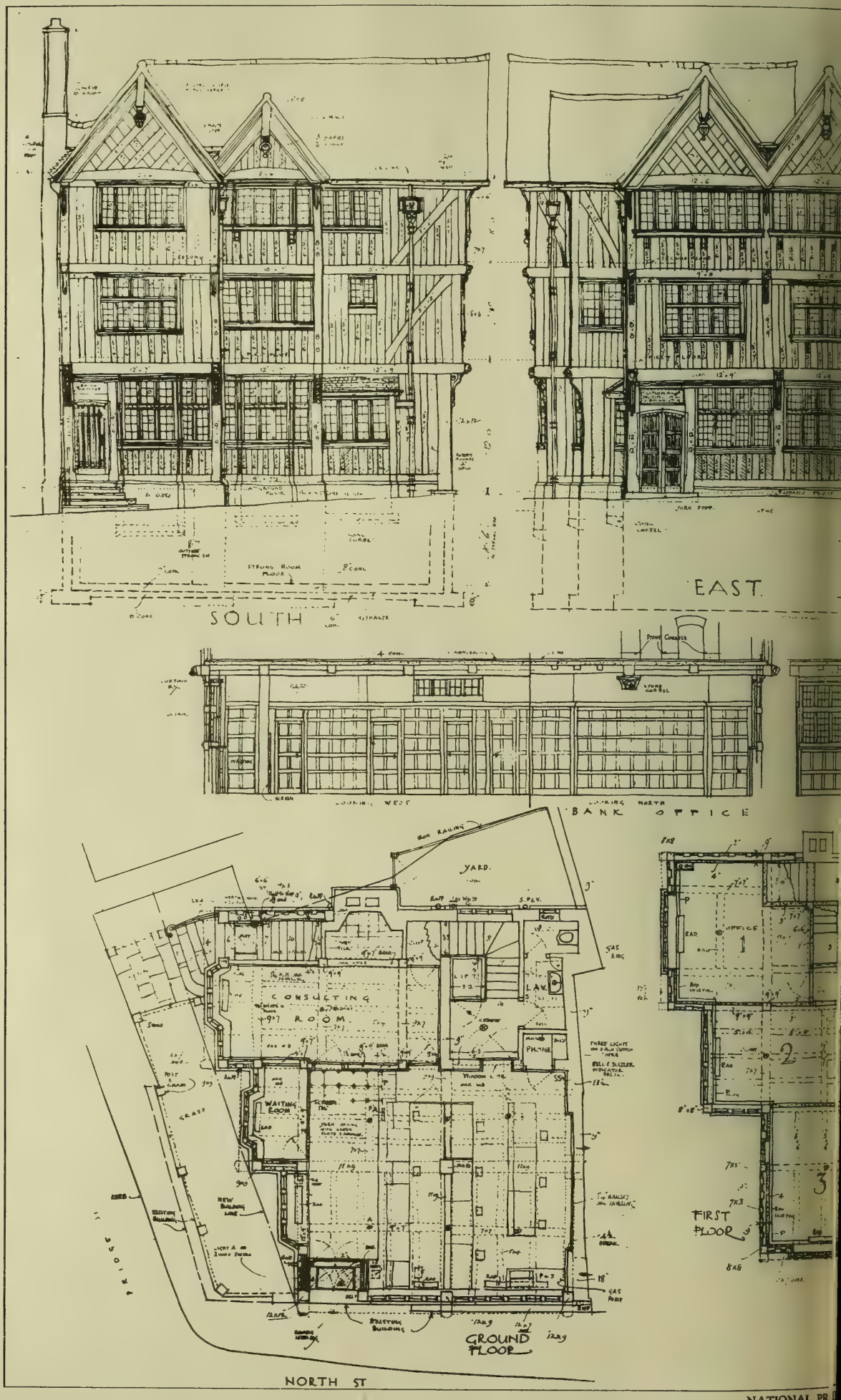
Design submitted by Mr. E. Berry Webber, A.R.I.B.A.



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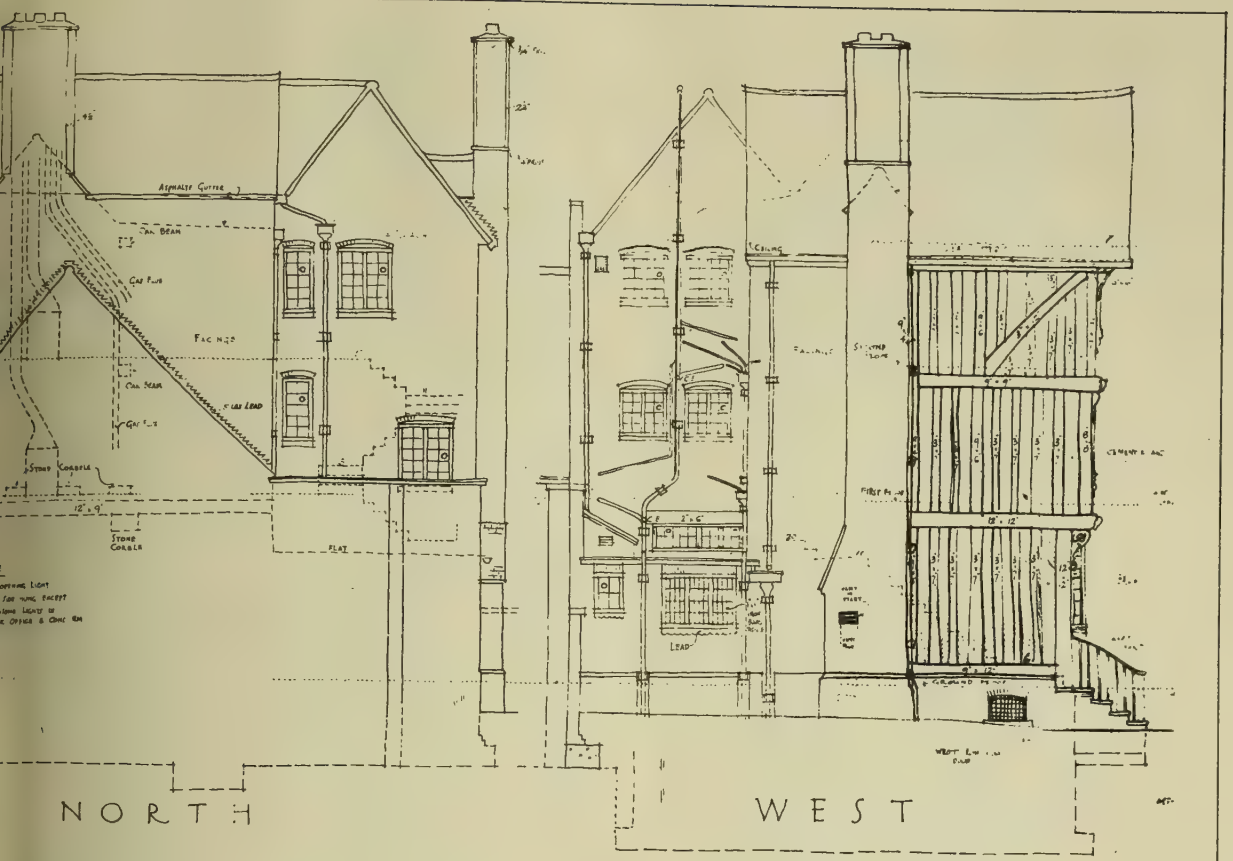
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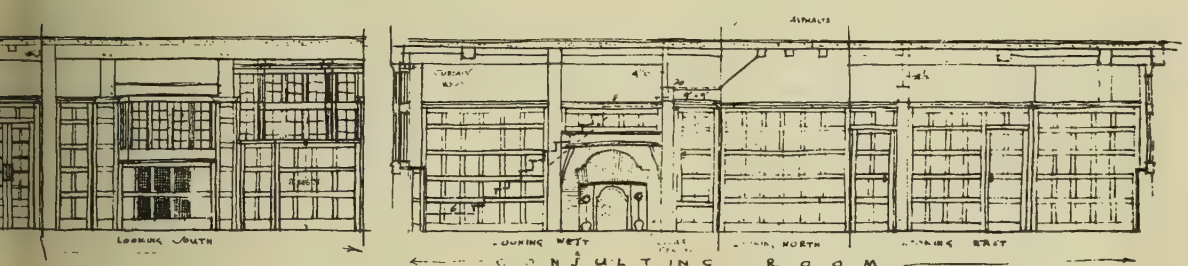


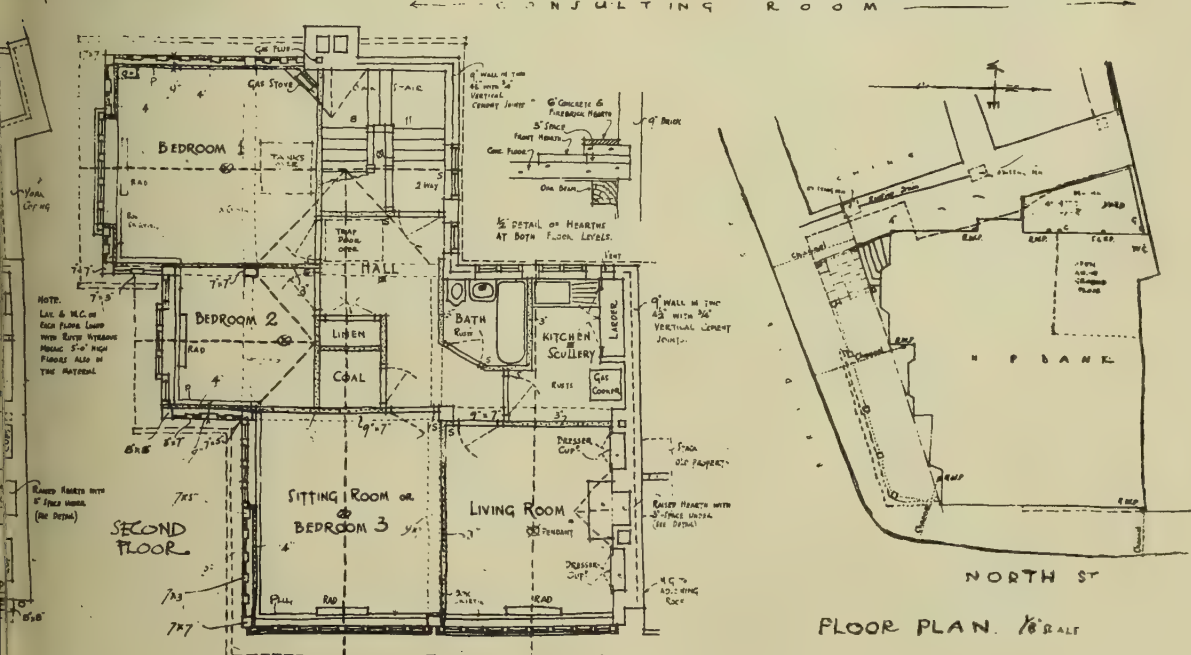


NATIONAL PR

Mr. F. C. R. Palmer, F.R.I.B.A., Mr. W. F.







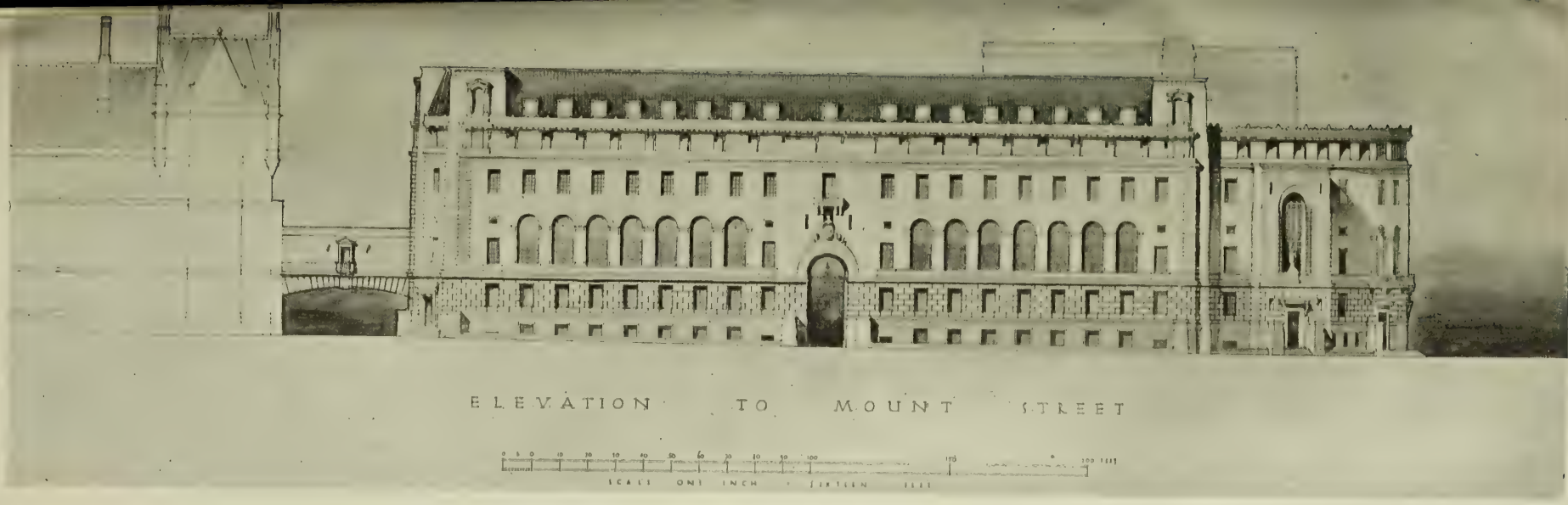
FLOOR PLAN. ⅛" SCALE

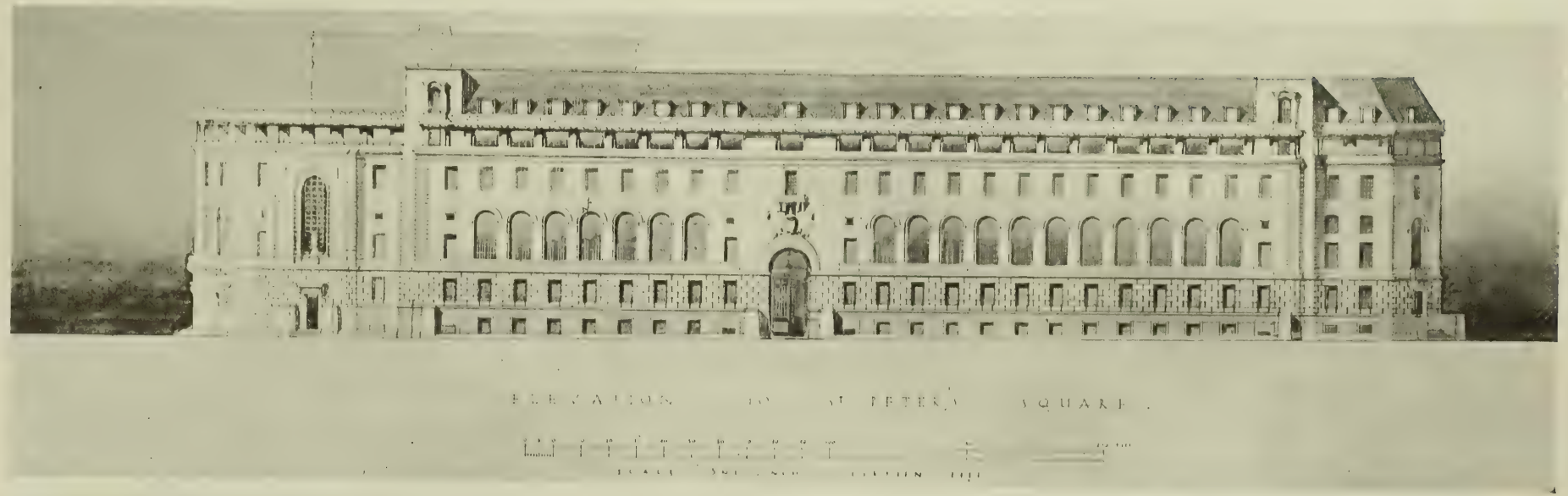
F.C.R. PALMER F.R.I.B.A.
ARCHITECT N P I
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EAD: NEW PREMISES.

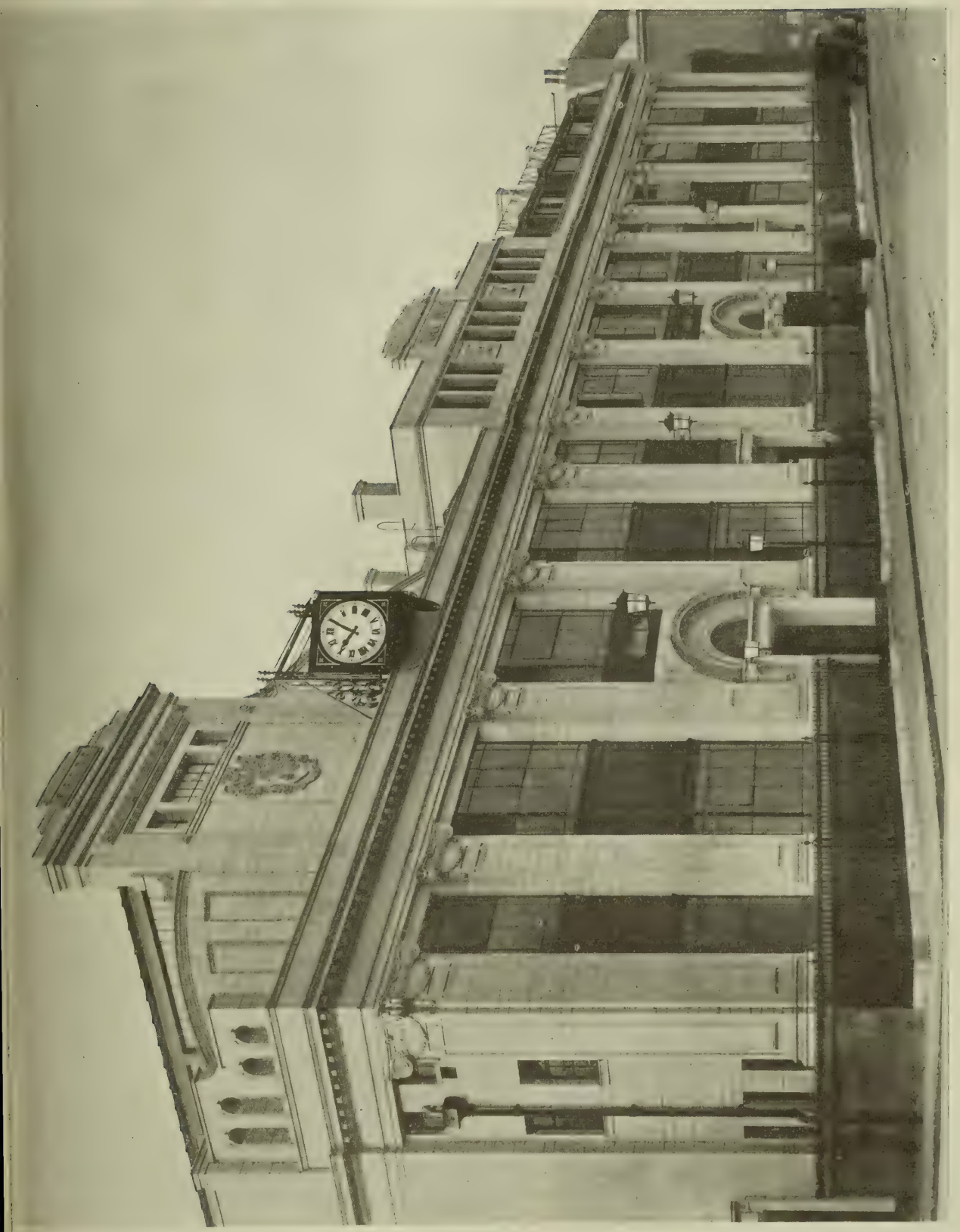
yor and Assistant Surveyor to the Bank respectively.





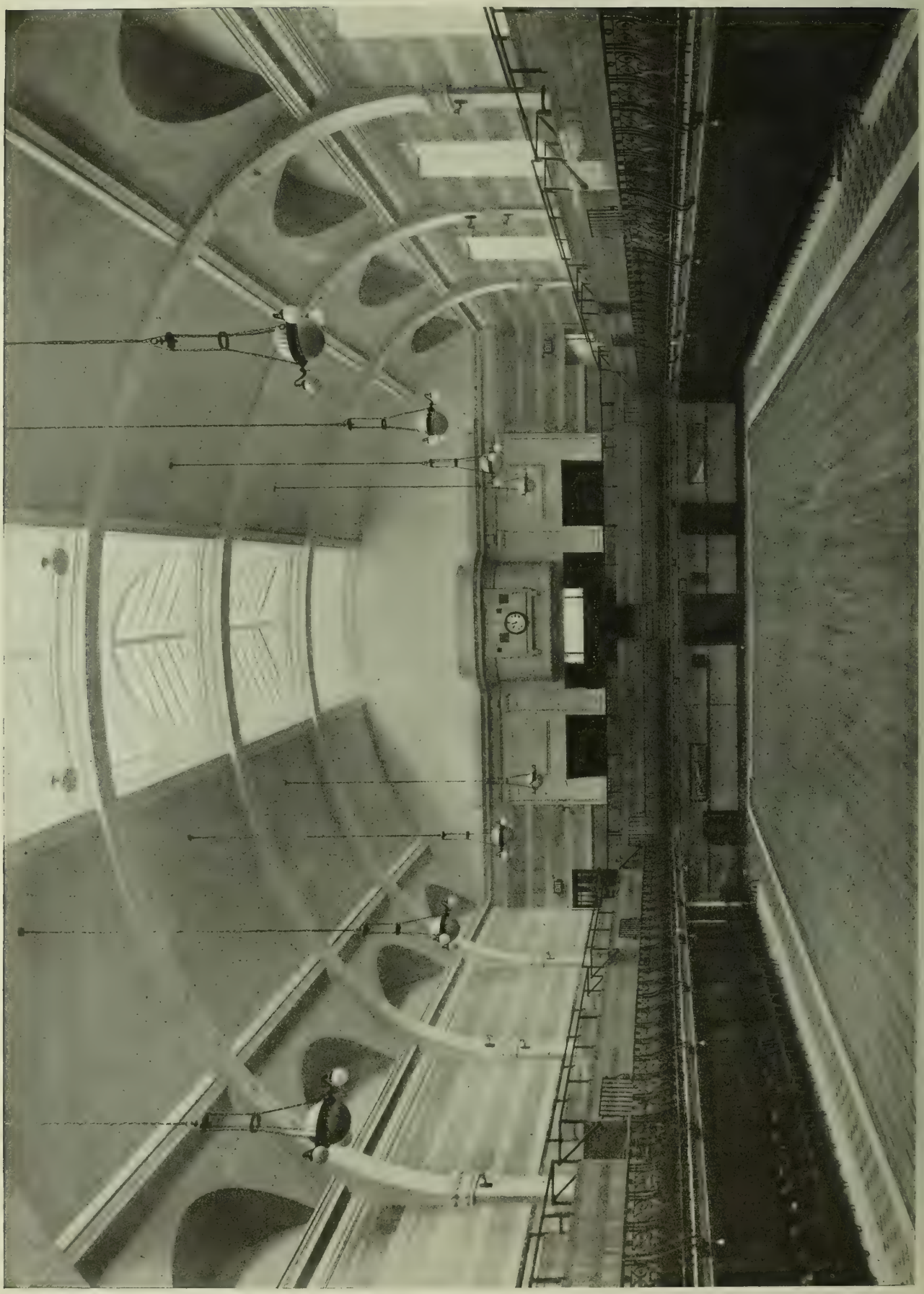
Manchester Town Hall Extension, Municipal Offices and Public Reference Library Competition.

Design submitted by Mr. E. Berry Webber, A.R.I.B.A.



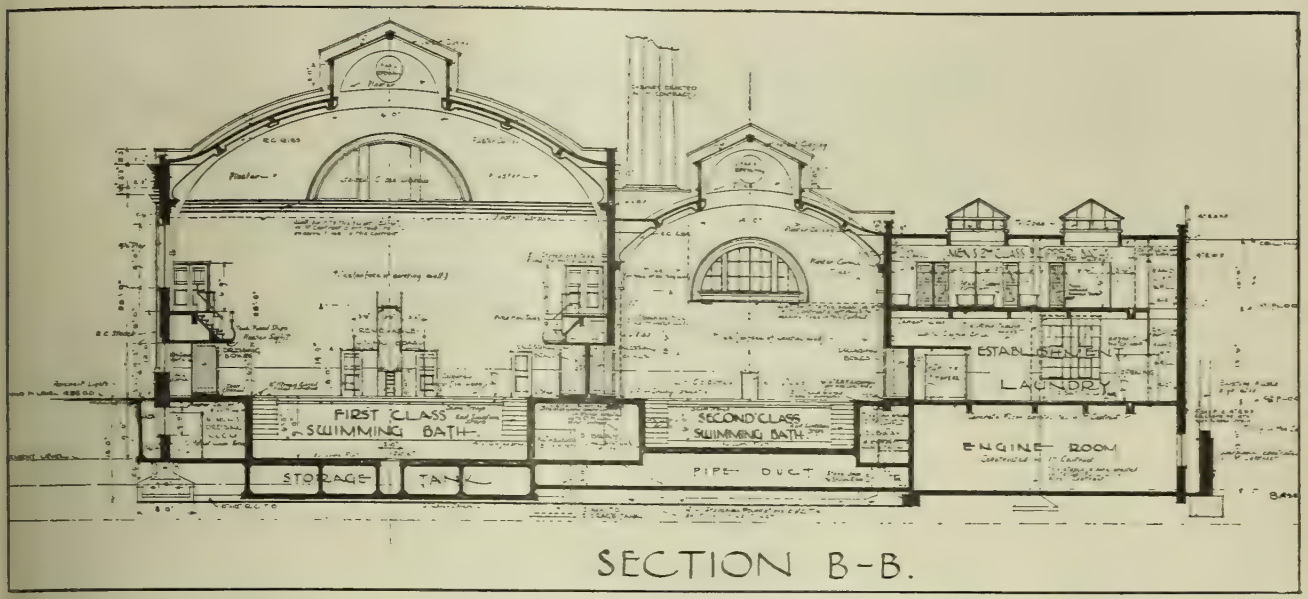
New Public Baths, Bermondsey: General View of Principal Frontage.

Mr. R. J. Angel, A.R.I.B.A., late Borough Surveyor.

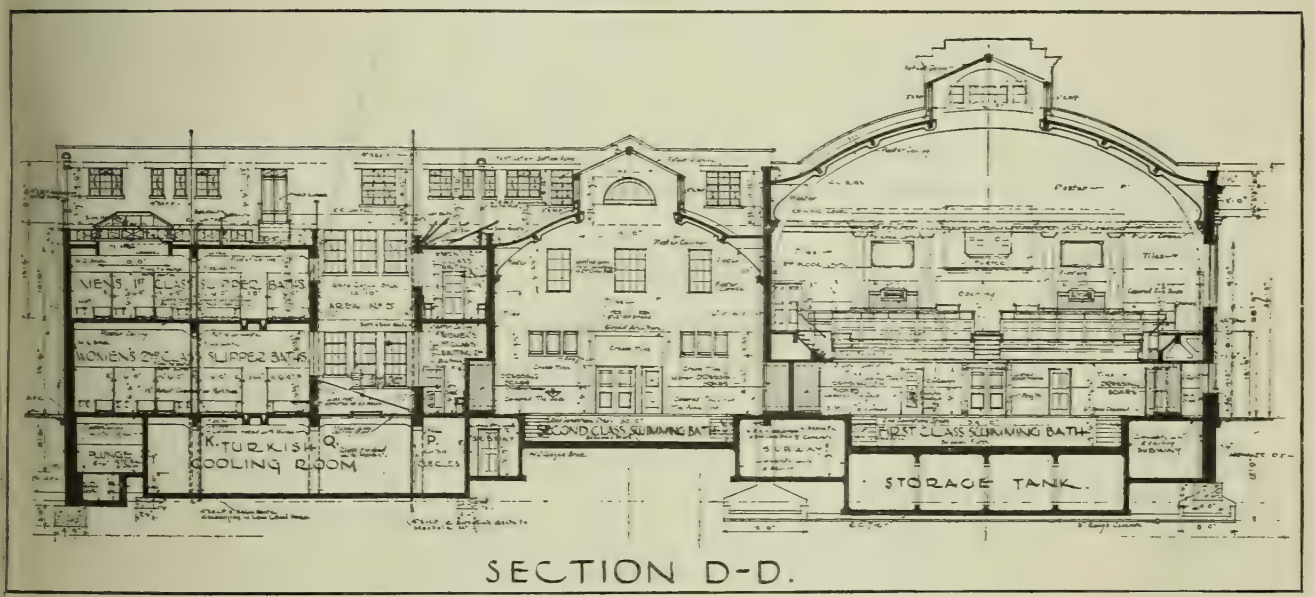


New Public Baths, Bermondsey: Interior of First-class Swimming Bath.

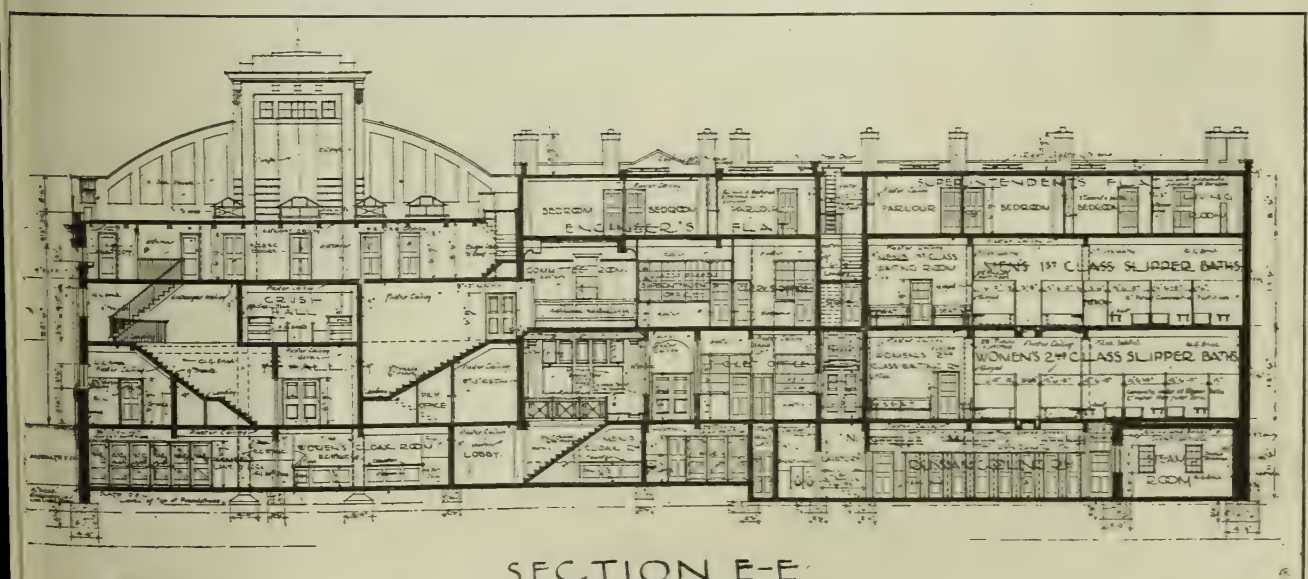
Mr. R. J. Angel, A.R.I.B.A., late Borough Surveyor



SECTION B-B.



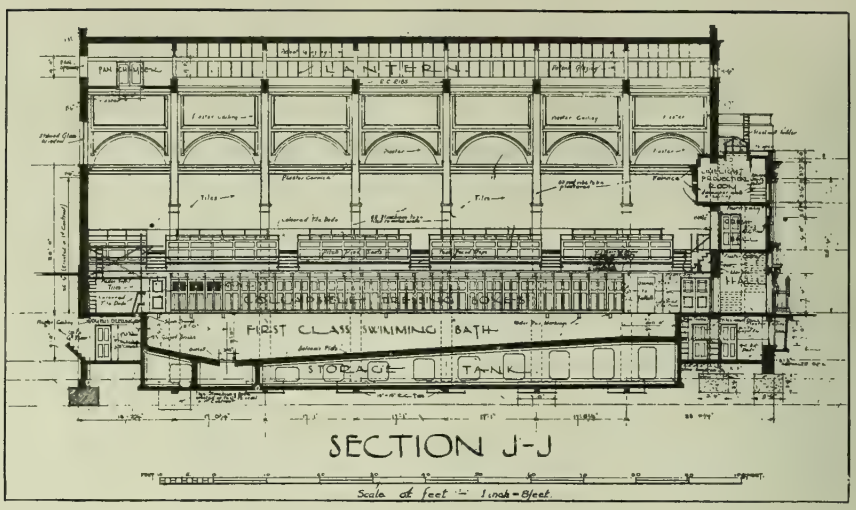
SECTION D-D.

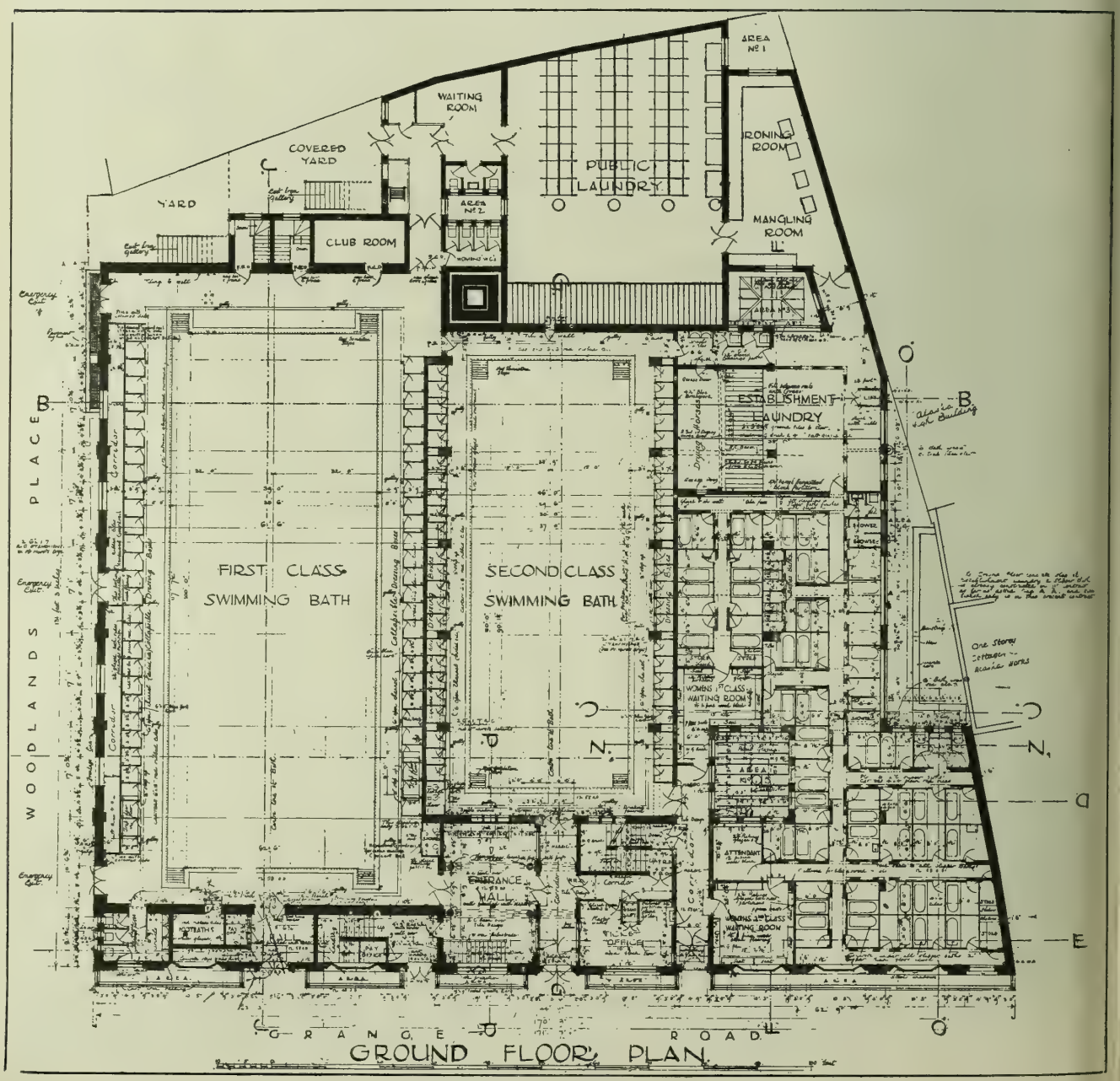


SECTION E-E.

New Public Baths, Bermondsey.

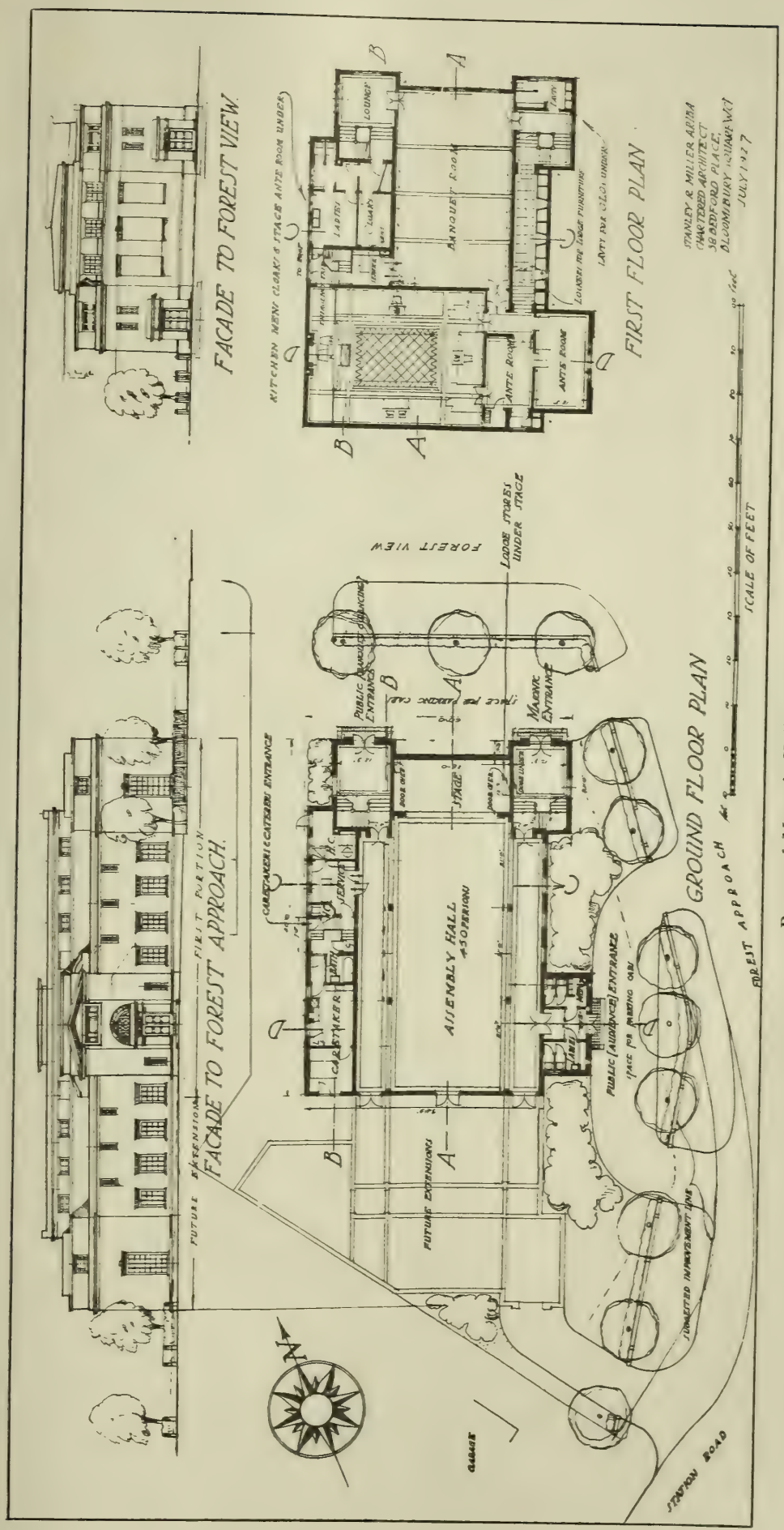
Mr. R. J. Angel, A.R.I.B.A., late Borough Surveyor.





New Public Baths, Bermondsey.

Mr. R. J. Angel, A.R.I.B.A., late Borough Surveyor.



Proposed Masonic Hall, Chingford.

Mr. Stanley R. Miller, A.R.I.B.A., Architect.

ILLUSTRATIONS

(*Continued from page* 575.)

steelwork and rods to ferro-concrete arched roofs; The Morris-Singer Co., Westminster, and Crittall Manufacturing Co., Ltd., steel casements; William Morris & Co., stained glass; A. Lyon & Co., clocks (electrically synchronised) and telephones (intercommunication); South Metropolitan Gas Co., hot air apparatus to Turkish baths; Ransomes, Sims & Jefferies, Ipswich; Lancashire boilers; Fretwell Heating Co., Ltd., engineering installation, including steam, hot and cold water services, heating and ventilation, main generating set, and all pumping machinery; Thomas Bradford & Co., laundry equipment in the public laundry; Messrs. Rhodes & Westlake, laundry equipment in the establishment laundry; Messrs. Pulsometer Engineering Co., circulating pumps and steam-operated pump to drainage system; Messrs. Sturtevant Engineering Co., Ltd., vacuum cleaning plant.

The contract for the electrical installation was undertaken by the Borough Council's Electrical Department, under the control of Mr. W. E. J. Heenan, M.I.E.E., Borough Electrical Engineer. The following firms supplied materials for the electrical equipment:—The St. Helens Cable Co. and Rubber Co., Ltd., Slough, cab tyre sheathed cables; The Wholesale Fittings Co., Ltd., Kartret Switchgear Co., Ltd., Sutton Surrey, General Electric Co., Ingram & Kemp, Birmingham, electricity cables, accessories, switches, etc.; The Silicate Paint Co., Charlton, paints.

Manchester Town Hall Extension Competition.

We illustrate this week the design submitted in this competition by Mr. E. Berry Webber, A.R.I.B.A. It is the result of an endeavour to plan the two main portions of the scheme as one harmonious whole, at the same time allowing the reference library to be distinctly cut off, and easy of erection by itself. The Town Hall extension is planned round a large courtyard which separates it from the library. In this courtyard is placed the Joint Accounts Department, designed as a one-story semi-circular building capable of being isolated as desired. An access road is shown dividing the main portion of the scheme, and tapping the service quarters. The new Council Chamber has been planned at the junction of Lloyd-street and Mount-street, directly connected to the State apartments in the old Town Hall by means of a bridge.

The central feature of the Reference Library is the large elliptical reading hall on the first floor, round which are grouped the lesser reading rooms, arranged so that they may be used independently. The staff enclosure has been so placed that it commands all the public entrances and exits to the whole suite of reading rooms, and is in direct communication, by stairs and lifts, with the main book-stack under.

Externally, an attempt has been made to echo the "scale" rather than the "style" of the existing Town Hall, by carrying through the main horizontal sub-divisions and roof line, of the Gothic façade, and a simple treatment in the Florentine manner has been adopted as being the least discordant. The street façades have been treated throughout their length and punctuated on the sides by the large entrances to the courtyard, separating the two main portions of the scheme. On the south front the design has been allowed to become somewhat more monumental, thus expressing the individuality of the library portion. The great elliptical reading room has been allowed to express itself externally, and the curve of the façade follows this, thus regulating the awkward angles and the conflicting lines of the site at this end.

Chingford Masonic Hall.

The plans for this building, prepared by Mr. Stanley R. Miller, A.R.I.B.A., have been approved by the Urban District Council, and are now before the Essex County Council for the purpose of obtaining a music, dancing, and stage-play licence, and have been accepted under the town-planning scheme. The proposal is for a building which, notwithstanding a Masonic appearance, shall, with the exception of the Temple, be equally suitable for non-Masonic purposes, and while not involving the expenditure of more than £9,000 (excluding purchase of land and furnishing) at present, will be capable of extension as time or circumstances may require.

The Temple is 40 ft. by 30 ft., and is designed solely for Masonic purposes for which it will be consecrated. It will accommodate 170 Brethren. The Masonic east end is raised three steps, of which fact advantage is taken to give additional height to the kitchen below. Communicating with the ante-rooms and served by both the public and Masonic staircase is the Banquet Room, 44 ft. by 26 ft., capable of seating 170 diners. The Assembly Hall is 62 ft. by 42 ft. For banquets it will seat 250 diners, and for concerts and similar purposes, 450 persons

ARCHITECTURE OF ANCIENT GREECE AND ROME

"The influence of the past upon the present is part of the nature of things in which we live and move. . . . Progress in every department is attained only by making good use of the experience of the past." These words, from the early pages of the *Architecture of Ancient Greece*,* suggest the reason for the position held by so well-known a work as that by the late Messrs. Anderson and Spiers, quite apart from its eminent literary standing. The interaction between past and present operates in both directions. It is due to the effect of present-day research that so much of the past is now not merely an unseen influence, but something that can be critically examined. Its various manifestations may be handled, analysed and probed until the mind of to-day can reconstruct with marvellous accuracy even trivial details of thousands of years ago. However much modern art may desire to demonstrate its freedom and independence, it is as impossible for it to free itself completely from the past as it is for an oak to claim freedom from the parent tree from which the acorn fell. Reversions to particular phases of past architecture may occur, with the avowed intention of attempting thereby some measure of "originality"; or the tenacity with which "traditional" lines are followed in other cases may, according to the way in which they are used, either maintain a just balance, or act as a drag upon progress. "In what way to use tradition is the problem of modern architecture." In any case, acquaintance with the history of the building arts of the past, particularly of the two great world-moving nations of Greece and Rome, is as essential to-day as ever, for a right equipment for architectural practice and appreciation.

It is not, therefore, surprising that Messrs. Batsford have seen fit to reissue so important a work on ancient architecture. That the book now appears as two separate volumes is a natural consequence, firstly, of the increased matter and illustrations, and secondly because the task of revision has been undertaken by two scholars, specialists respectively in Greek and Roman archæology, attached, the one to the American Academy at Athens, the other to the British School at Rome. Each has brought to bear upon his allotted section his own first-hand knowledge as well as the illumination supplied by research in other directions. But care has been taken not to obtrude new personality into the volumes so definitely associated with the names of the original joint authors. The successful accomplishment of this difficult aspect of the undertaking is perhaps more evident in the volume on Greece, because Mr. Dinsmoor was in the position of having to re-write large parts of the book to bring it up to date, owing to excavations prosecuted since the work originally appeared. Particularly is this the case in regard to the early Cretan civilisations. The Roman volume shows, naturally, rather less entirely fresh matter. The point of view of the reviser, Dr. Ashby, is indicated in his preface, and it is less in respect of new facts than in respect of new approaches to facts that the new edition of this part is distinguished. Both occupy important places in the well-produced "Historical Architecture" series. The illustrations, from photographs, maps, plans, paintings and drawings, provide abundant means whereby the eye can assist the mind in acquiring such knowledge of the architectural past as may promote the progress, beauty and practical efficiency of the architectural present. Only by the acquisition of knowledge of all kinds can the student and practitioner to-day build rightly for the present and the future. "The architect's retrospect . . . ranges over the larger traditions of all architectural history, choosing the good and refusing the bad." It was the intention of those upon whom devolved the task of revision and enlargement, as well as of the original authors themselves, to help to contribute towards the materialisation of a visioned future when "out of this selective use will come, in the fullness of time, a living art as noble as Greek, more cosmopolitan than Roman, and perfectly characteristic of the age we live in."

* "The Architecture of Ancient Greece" and "The Architecture of Ancient Rome." By Anderson and Spiers. Revised and re-written respectively by W. B. Dinsmoor and T. Ashby. (London: B. T. Batsford.) Illustrated. 21s. each vol.



Exbury Church.

MEETINGS

Friday, *October* 14.

Glasgow Architectural Craftsmen's Society. Mr. W. J. Smith on "Architecture." At Royal Technical College. 7.45 p.m.

Saturday, *October* 15.

Association of Architects, Surveyors, and Technical Assistants. Visit to Messrs. British Challenge Glazing Co.'s Works, Marshgate-lane, Stratford. 2.30 p.m.

Monday, *October* 17.

Surveyors' Institution (Lancashire and Cheshire Branch). Mr. R. G. Baxter on "Sewage Disposal for Small Districts." At Manchester. 5.30 p.m.

Wednesday, *October* 19.

London Society. Visit to Reservoirs at Hampton. 2.30 p.m.

L.C.C. Central School of Arts and Crafts. Sir Banister Fletcher on "Italian Architecture." At Southampton-row, W.C.1. 6 p.m.

Southend-on-Sea and District Society of Architects. Mr. L. Freeborn on "East Anglian Brickwork." At School of Arts and Crafts, Southend. 8 p.m.

Thursday, *October* 20.

Institution of Electrical Engineers. Inaugural address by Mr. Archibald Page, President. At Savoy-place, Victoria Embankment. 5.30 p.m.

Society of Antiquaries. Ordinary Meeting. At 8.30 p.m.

Northern Polytechnic Institute. Mr. W. M. Keesey on "Draughtsmanship." At Holloway-road, N.7. 7 p.m.

Friday, *October* 21.

London Society. Visit to Walpole's "Gothic Castle," Strawberry Hill. 3 p.m.

PARTHENON STUDIES.—VIII.

By W. R. LETHABY.

E GREAT SCULPTURES AND EAST PEDIMENT

ntinued from last week's issue, page 548.)

n the extreme angles of the pediment re the rising sun and setting moon. These ups of Helios and Selene with their teams horses seem a little dry and empty in the oration. The vase paintings, however, w that the chariot-drivers would have d long rods or goads. On a vase in the seum, added in 1920, Helios leans for- d with arms outstretched, reins in one d, and a long driving rod in the other, this must represent very nearly what Parthenon sculpture was like. The reins not go directly to the hands of the er, but passed down to the collars of the ses. The horses were sharply checked, as wn by their jaws and creases where their ds join the necks. Helios, on the vase nting just mentioned, has a scarf or shawl his shoulders with free ends flying out ind: this suggests how the scarf of Selene t have been disposed (Fig. 5). Compare



Fig. 5 (restored).

the Krater E466 in the Museum and coins f yracuse.

Selene's horses were being turned outwards e angle of the pediment. Her arms were ded and thrown free of her sides, so must have been supported by the ends he scarf or mantle turned round them flying back on the wind (Fig. 5). At eMuseum the figure of Selene is placed close to the head of one of her horses, this is so also in the illustrated guide. nsiderable interval, however, is neces- if we are to imagine the existence of rs' bodies sunk in the sea. Such an eral is shown by Sauer in his survey of races on the cornice—it would have been ied by reins and a driving-rod. Along dge of the mane of the horse's head in Iuseum are several drilled holes; can have contained feathers similar to those are on the heads of the horses of un on the Blacas vase in the British m, or were there little gilt bronze balls shining like drops of water? This s head is set up in the Museum hardly parallel to the front as it must have been, gg by the cutting where the inclined e passed it.

heads only of the horses and the upper of the figures of the drivers are set on the plane of the cornice to represent rts rising from and setting into the . Such sections of figures were adapted the methods of painting. As used in medium, one example had been the of a saying — "more quickly [done] Butes," because Butes had been repre- only by his head.

now generally agreed that the reclin- d who faces Helios is Dionysos (Fig. 1). non says: "Dionysos without doubt"; r. Cook is of the same opinion. In *ures of the Parthenon* it is explained he name Theseus was given to this when the whole subject of the pedi- was thought not to represent the birth goddess—"though not happy it is probable that it will be permanently attached to the statue." Permanently is a long time! In the row of metopes beneath this pediment Dionysos occupied the second as here he has the second place; on the frieze also he was the second of the gods. A number of parallels in sculpture and painting exist which confirm the identification with Dionysos. A vase painting given in Miss Harrison's *Athens* (p. 261) looks as if it had been done with a memory of the sculpture. Here we have a similar youthful type, general attitude and position of arms, the rock and its covering, and even shoes on the feet. A drilled hole on the ankle shows that the statue had bronze shoes. The head of this figure is the only one which is still attached to a body. It is much weathered on the outside, but at the back the character of the original work may be inferred; the ear is there, and the hair was wrought into sharp little locks. Dr. Cook sets a bronze wreath on the head of this figure. There do not, however, seem to have been any rivet holes for fixing such an addition of metal to the head; if there were I should suggest that bronze curls might have been attached at the back.

The next pair of figures are of goddesses seated, one with her arm on the shoulder of the other (Fig. 6). The turn of their necks shows that they were conversing. It is agreed that these are Demeter and Persephone, and the restoration by Mr. Guy Dickens of a later but very similar group from Lycosura makes this quite certain. There is some question as to the order of the two; the place nearer the centre seems the natural one for the mother. The left arm of this figure was raised, and I suggest that the hand held a long torch for support. Among the fragments illustrated in *Sculptures of the Parthenon* is one of a female hand holding part of a round ribbed object which seems to resemble the torch represented on the E. frieze as carried by Demeter.

Next to these and nearer the centre is an erect female figure in the attitude of one startled (Fig. 3). In my former attempt to describe the E. pediment (1908), I made a restoration of this figure and suggested that she was Eilithyia, a discarded identification of the past. Dr. Cook agrees. The only alternative name possible would seem to be Hebe: all that we are told in the Museum *Guide*, 1925, is that "the graceful figure of a young woman has generally been called Iris: but the action is that of a person starting aside in alarm, so the name must be considered uncertain." In regard to the placing of this figure I would point out that a vertical plane surface at the back of the flying mantle must show where it came into contact with the face of the pediment. This plane is not parallel to the front of the pedestal as now set up, but at an angle of 20 to 30 degrees to it. The figure should be turned by so much towards the centre of the pediment. A sculpture of a startled woman at Ny Carlsberg seems to be much of a copy of this figure from the E. pediment. This figure grouped closely with Demeter and Persephone as is best shown in Pars' careful drawing of the E. pediment in the British Museum. Sauer leaves an interval which does not seem to agree with the indications on his own plan. We pass now to the other existing figures once on the right-hand side of this pediment.

In 1903 I made some suggestions for the restoration of the great triad of figures usually known as the Fates (Fig. 5). I pointed out the close resemblance of the second and third figures (Fig. 2) to those of Aphrodite and her companion on the eastern frieze, and concluded that "the frieze figures are adapted from the great statues." This resemblance is so marked that it amounts to a leading fact which must be taken into account in explaining the pair of figures both in the pediment and on the frieze. This point has already been partly discussed in the description of the frieze. Notice the crossed feet of the reclining figure in both cases; those of the great statue can be well seen from behind.

Another fact forgotten, if not new, is the observation that the reclining figure had a metal necklace, the holes for attaching which remain. This, with the bracelets which she also wore, the deeply girt zone which can hardly be other than the Cestus of Venus, and the luxurious, soft raiment which has slipped down from her shoulder, all show that she can be no other than Aphrodite, as some scholars long ago thought. Collignon (1912) identified this figure and her companion as Aphrodite and Dione "without doubt."

Lechat takes the identification with Dione and her daughter for granted, and says of the reclining figure: "This miracle of poise between carelessness and sovereign grandeur" can be no other than Aphrodite. Furtwängler allowed that it was Aphrodite, but argued that she appeared here as one of the Fates. Such a double meaning does not seem like the direct method of sculpture; and would it not be inappropriate to let even Aphrodite,



Fig. 6 (restored).

if figuring as one of the Fates, have so much jewellery?

In the Museum *Guide*, 1925, the identification with the Fates is still maintained, and an illustration is given in which "an attempt has been made to restore the reclining Fate with distaff and spindle."

This restoration was suggested by Furtwängler, who wrote: "The left hand of this figure was raised, and held loosely a bronze attribute in the form of a staff, as is shown by a hole in the drapery on the left hip. . . . The missing attribute was without doubt the distaff and her right hand drew the thread. They are the three *Moirae*, the daughters of Night. The Fates were always supposed to be present at a birth. The *Moirae* were not conceived as ugly; indeed in Athens Aphrodite was accounted the eldest; in poetry they are called the fair-armed daughters of the Night." This quotation is taken from the volume on sculpture written in association with Urlichs in 1898. In the later edition of 1911, revised after Furtwängler's death, Urlichs says: "The figure on the left has been separated from the others, and on the assumption that Olympian gods must all be present at the birth of Athena, preference has been given to the identification of the other two figures as Aphrodite resting on the lap of Peitho or of her mother Dione; the goddess of Persuasion [Peitho] was honoured with her in a common cult. . . . The third figure has been called Hestia."

My view was and is that the hand of the extended left arm of the reclining figure received support from the bunch of drapery on the thigh; the first figure of the west pediment had the arm supported in like manner. Compare a vase painting of Aphrodite

reclining and draped, Reinach 1, 405; and in the Salting collection at South Kensington a Tanagra terra-cotta of the goddess. I cannot believe in the distaff theory; for one reason of many the beautiful lady is represented as just awaking from sleep.

Dr. Cook accepts the identification with the three Fates, but he gives the distaff to the first one, not the third. In his restoration the arm of the reclining figure seems to be unsupported, and the head is not made to rest, as traces show that it actually did, on the shoulder of the middle figure. Professor Beazley, too, in the last word on Greek sculpture, 1927, speaks of the reclining figure as "the nightward Moira." On the other hand, Charles Picard, in the most recent French history of Greek sculpture, names the three figures Hestia, Dione, and Aphrodite.

The starting point of the theory that the three figures were the Fates was furnished by a late relief on a circular well-head which represents the birth of Athena, and probably imitates in some degree the central group of the Parthenon. The only figures of the relief besides Zeus, Athena, Nike, and Hephaistos, are the three Fates. Two of these, however, are standing, and they in no way resemble the sculptures of the Parthenon. As the relief is carved on a circular object, the group of the Fates is exactly opposite to the Birth of Athena, and cannot be seen with it. The prominence of the Fates on the puteal counterbalancing Athena's birth may be significant for the meaning of this work of the Roman age — something like the glory and decay of Athens might be intended. It seems to me most improbable that any suggestion that their great goddess was subject to the Fates would have been a chief element in the sculptures of the national temple erected in her honour as goddess of Victory. Nor can I think it probable that Aphrodite would have appeared, as Furtwängler claimed, as one of the Fates where she was wanted as a great goddess in her own right. Again, it would be impossible to defend — except by supposing poverty of invention—the fact that she and her close companion were imitated in the eastern frieze, where the figures certainly represented Aphrodite with another goddess and not two of the three Fates. The great group of three has also been called the three Graces, and this seems to me much more likely than the Fates: in that case the companion of Aphrodite on the frieze could be a Grace; Charis was represented by Pheidias on the base of the great Zeus at Olympia.

In considering the whole evidence regarding both the E. pediment and the E. frieze, I am drawn to the conclusion that Aphrodite and her mother Dione were the goddesses represented by the reclining figure and her companion. For the first figure of the great triad of goddesses in the pediment, the most general identification, other than a Fate, has been to name her Hestia, as was first done by Leake in 1821 (Fig. 5.) If we break away from the Fates this interpretation is the most probable. The noble figure is separate and leans away from the other two, although from the way in which the "plans" of the two figures conform to a similar curved line it is likely that they were very close together. By her right side, towards which the body leans, is a space which would take an altar or a hearth.

The middle figure of the triad, as I showed in 1908, and as had been noticed by Watkiss Lloyd, drew up her mantle to her shoulder with her right hand. A part of the back of this figure is roughly hacked away as if to give room for the left arm of the first figure (Hestia), which may have been turned upward with a raised hand.

Through all these tedious arguments recollect for simple final impression the enthroned Zeus, and in front of him a shining figure of Athena: these in the middle, while on either hand are spectator gods and then the chariots of the sun and moon in the angles. Imagine further the bronze accessories, the bright colour, the glitter, and the gold of it all.

SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

Institution of Civil Engineers.

The Council of the Institution of Civil Engineers have recently made the following awards:—

The Howard Quinquennial Prize to Professor W. E. Dalby, M.A., B.Sc., F.R.S., M.Inst.C.E., in recognition of his researches on the strength and structure of iron and steel.

The Indian Premium to Mr. A. W. Stonebridge, M.Inst.C.E.

For selected engineering Papers published during session 1926-27:—

A Telford Gold Medal to Sir E. Owen Williams, K.B.E., B.Sc., M.Inst.C.E. (London); Telford Premiums to Messrs. E. H. Salmon, D.Sc., M.Inst.C.E. (London); R. S. Cole, M.A., Assoc.M.Inst.C.E. (India); H. Mawson, D.Sc., Assoc.M.Inst.C.E. (Liverpool); and A. H. Douglas, M.C., B.A., B.A.I., Assoc.M.Inst.C.E. (London); and a Crampton Prize to Mr. D. McLellan, M.Inst.C.E. (Glasgow).

For papers read at students' meetings in London or by students before meetings of Local Associations during the same session:—

The James Forrest Medal, the James Prescott Joule Medal, and a Miller Prize to Mr. R. F. Legget, B.Eng., Stud.Inst.C.E. (Liverpool); and Miller Prizes to Messrs. A. H. D. Markwick, B.Sc., Stud.Inst.C.E. (Ferrybridge); F. C. Jordan, B.Sc., B.Sc.Tech., Stud.Inst.C.E. (London); L. G. B. Rock, Stud.Inst.C.E. (London); C. J. Chaplin, B.Sc., Stud.Inst.C.E. (Wakefield); and F. V. Cornish, B.Sc., Stud.Inst.C.E. (Tankerton).

Iron and Steel Institute.

The Council of the Iron and Steel Institute has recently awarded the Carnegie Gold Medal for the year 1925 to Mr. A. L. Curtis, Westmoor Laboratory, Chatteris, in recognition of his research work on steel moulding sand, etc.

Department of Architecture, Technical College, Cardiff.

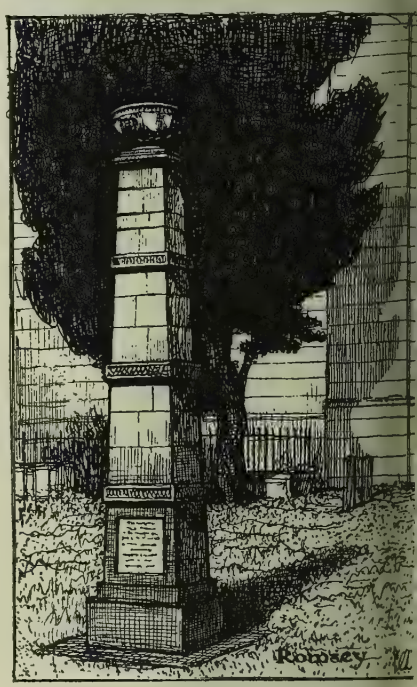
A scholarship covering tuition fees and a maintenance grant of £40 per annum for three years at the Department of Architecture at the Technical College, Cardiff, has been awarded to Mr. W. J. Davies, of Nantymoel, Glamorgan. These scholarships, which are open to residents and non-residents of Cardiff, are awarded annually on the results of an examination of about the same standard as matriculation in the following subjects:—English, mathematics, a modern language, physics with mechanics or chemistry, higher mathematics and history or geography or elementary architectural drawing. Candidates must satisfy the Head of the Department of Architecture as to their ability in elementary drawing.

Further particulars concerning these scholarships will be supplied on application to Mr. W. S. Purchon, M.A., A.R.I.B.A. (Head of Department of Architecture), the Technical College, Cardiff.

The "Tricity" New Showrooms.

The new electrical showrooms at Wellington House, Strand, W.C., of the British Electrical Transformer Company were formally opened on Wednesday, October 5, by the chairman of the company (Mr. A. F. Berry). These showrooms are the work of Messrs. Imrie and Angell, F. and L.R.I.B.A., and have been designed for the purpose of displaying the "Tricity" Sunray radiators. The showrooms are entered through an oak-panelled corridor having a semi-circular gilded ceiling illuminated by concealed light from the top of the panelling. This corridor leads into a vestibule whose walls are divided into bays by brilliant blue-green pilasters, each bay being panelled, the walls and ceilings are a warm honey-yellow colour, the caps a bases of the pilasters and other ornam being treated in a low tone of gold on background of rich red. An arched openi (facing the entrance) hung with brillia orange curtains, leads into a large ro devoted to the display of "Tricity" cooke heavy restaurant apparatus, etc. On the l of the vestibule an opening leads to a ser of compartments designed to repres corners or portions of rooms, where are d played various designs of Sunray radiat and flame fires.

The first of these rooms is a dining-roo The walls are divided into panels with bla and gold mouldings, the panels bei papered with a red leather paper, occasion panels being filled in with applied deco tive flower pictures. The curtains are old gold satin, and the floor is covered wi a plain golden fawn pile carpet. The ro is furnished with antique mahogany furn ture. The adjoining compartment represe on one side a portion of a bedroom, and the other a bathroom. Next is corner of a drawing-room treated in a mo or less traditional Georgian manner wi large panels, a moulded wood cornice and open fireplace in the angle. The l room of the series is a sun parlour. He are shown the various forms of Sunr radiators made by the British Electric Tra former Co., emitting rays that both look a feel like natural sunlight at its best. A no feature of each room is an indicator, whic shows in pence per hour the cost of runnin the apparatus.



Monument at Romsey Abbey.

(Visited by the Town Planning Institute l week.)

Inscription.

This column was erected
by a young architect
of this Town
in commemoration
of the Victorious Battle of
Waterloo,
in which British valour
was Triumphant
and secured
to the Contending Powers
of Europe
Tranquility and Peace.
June 18th, 1815.

THE TOWN-PLANNING INSTITUTE

h Annual Country Meeting, Winchester.

HE Ninth Annual Country Meeting of Town-Planning Institute was held from ber 6 to 9, at Winchester, under the idency of Mr. G. Montagu Harris, E. The Conference was a highly suc- ful and enjoyable one, due both to the weather and also to the excellent arrange- s made for the members' comfort and sure.

ie company assembled at Winchester on rsday evening, and on

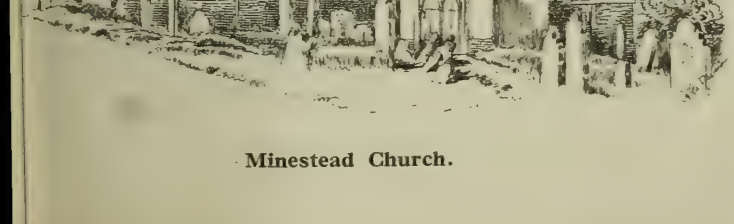
Friday, October 7.

left by motor chars-a-banc on a visit to hampton. Arriving there, a most inter- g and instructive morning was spent ecting the various sections of the Ord- e Survey Department, where, by the ness of the Director-General, Lt.-Col. . C. Cooke, D.S.O., the whole process of ey map-making was explained. This was wed by a luncheon, held at the South- tern Hotel. The President occupied the r, and the guests included :—The Rt. . Lord Montagu of Beaulieu, K.C.I.E.; E. K. Perkins, M.P.; Principal Vickers; rman H. J. Blakeway; Alderman P. V. yer, Mayor of Southampton; Lt.-Col. S. C. Cooke, D.S.O.; Ronald Shepherd, ; G. L. Pepler, F.S.I.; Alderman J. S. ey; Edward Willis, M.Inst.C.E.; W. T. ne; Alderman Rhodes; F. L. Thompson, I.; A. H. Schofield; Dr. Raymond in, F.R.I.B.A.; Reginald Bruce, I.B.A.; T. Peirson Frank, M.Inst.C.E.; P. Cart de Lafontaine, A.R.I.B.A.; J. A. evear, P.A.S.I.; F. M. Elgood, O.B.E., I.B.A.; Barry Parker, F.R.I.B.A.; Her- Collins, A.R.I.B.A.; S. C. Foulkes, I.B.A.; B. F. Brueton, A.R.I.B.A.; Theodore Chambers, K.B.E.; H. S. er, A.R.I.B.A.; T. Alwyn Lloyd, I.B.A.; Bryant Hall, U.S.A.; W. R. dge, F.R.I.B.A.; Professor S. D. Ads- M.A.; R. F. Gutteridge; and A. R. r (Secretary).

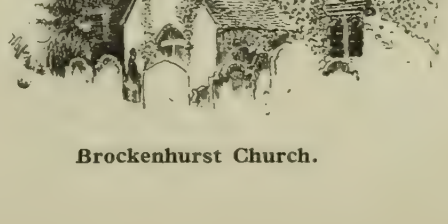
e loyal toasts honoured, Mr. G. L. Pepler, ., in proposing the toast of "South- ton," said that the city's strategic situa- in respect to transport and its relative mity to London gave it every advantage field for industry, and it enjoyed a rich ge in its history, its parks, and in one e handsomest road approaches of any in England. These were some of the tages the city enjoyed. What was it to make of the opportunities afforded? ience clearly showed that things would rt themselves out aright if left to them- or to the mercy of varied and often ting interests. On the contrary, if un- inated and uncontrolled, they tended, ally to destroy more than they created. Happily, however, they needed no longer be so left, because Parliament had given local authorities the power and duty to direct development by means of town-planning schemes. It seemed, therefore, that if the city desired to preserve the good it held and to make full use of its advantages, the only possible course was first to survey the ground, take careful stock of what it possessed, of its possibilities, its present handicaps, of the needs of industry and of its people. Next, in consultation with its neighbours and the principal interests, such as those owning the docks and the railways, those supplying electric power, landowners, etc., there should be decided a policy of development for the city, and then a Town Plan laid down to guide development in such a way that that policy might gradually be realised. An additional stimulus, he remarked, to the making of surveys and plans was afforded by the fact that this was the home of the Ordnance Survey Department, which produced the finest maps in the world, which they had that day inspected with the greatest possible interest. Town Planning (which was essentially team work) had made great strides in this country, and there were now nearly 600 areas being planned by about 380 local authorities, the majority of whom did not come within the compulsory provisions of the Act. In addition, some 45 main Joint Town-Planning Committees had been established, covering about seven million acres of land. These Joint Committees, disregarding local boundaries, were dealing with social, geologic, economic, etc., facts, so that each part of each region might function to the best advantage, in the interests of the whole unit. As far as he knew, Southampton had not yet taken any part in all this activity, although not distant neighbours had done so, and the City, for which a scheme was required by 1929, had probably more to gain from town and regional planning than had almost any other place in the country.

The Mayor, replying, said the toast was one that was very dear to the heart not only of himself but of every colleague of his on the Borough Council. They were proud of their town, and loved it. As had been so rightly observed, they had the finest road approach to their town that could be found in any part of the British Empire, but little reference had been made to the approach by water, and he challenged the representative of any other town or city of the Empire to name a more magnificent scene than presented itself from the decks of any ship as it entered the Port in daylight. They were fortunately situated in Southampton, inasmuch as Nature had planned the directions in which their town could extend. They were limited by the water on the one side, and their town was simply extending up and up, and out and out, towards London, Portsmouth, and Bournemouth. They had a wonderful avenue and parks, and also a beautiful common, which was about 365 acres in extent. That, in itself, was a wonderful health valve for the town. There were one or two congested districts, where it was impossible to put any more parks, because commerce had stepped in and prevented it. He could assure them that his colleagues were not unaware of the possibilities of improving the town by fresh avenues, or roads, cut through from point to point. They had not yet adopted a town-planning scheme in the sense that Mr. Pepler had mentioned, but he knew that the matter was receiving consideration.

The only other toast, that of "Transport," was proposed, in the unavoidable absence of Lord Apsley, D.S.O., M.P., by Mr. Edward Willis, M.Inst.C.E. (senior vice-president). In connection with town planning, he said, transport was an essential factor, and it was the life-blood of any civilised community. If they looked back to the years 1914-18, there were many who said that transport eventually settled the war. He looked forward to the early introduction of a scheme wherein proper and efficient town planning and a co-ordination of transport would be placed before the townspeople of Southampton, and receive their unanimous approval. As the Mayor and Mr. Pepler had observed, the town of Southampton was especially fortunate in its two exits—its exit by sea, and its exit by road—and he could even remember that from the last time he visited the town, which was over 42 years ago. He did see, however, that there was really room for town planning in that town. He had known of cases where small areas of property had been acquired, and the amenities of the whole area had been ruined by factories. That was going on. It was only by town planning that there was any prospect of preventing that. Southampton was really a place where regional planning could be brought into operation, because transport from a centre, which should be a live one in the history of the nation, was most necessary. It was one of the principal ports of the Empire, and it would be much better if facilities of transport by rail, sea, river and road, with the prospect of aerial transport to follow, were properly co-ordinated. All of the big cities of this country, in his opinion, would be connected by aerial transport within the next 25 years, and at many of them there would be aerodromes; but without co-ordination, the sympathy, and the clear vision and foresight that were absolutely necessary in town planning, the results would not be all that they should be, particularly as they should be for the benefit of the country. In associating the name of Lord Montagu of Beaulieu with the toast, he would like to



Minestead Church.



Brockenhurst Church.



Former Church at Lyndhurst.

emphasise the great amount of attention and assistance his lordship had given to the transport question, especially to road transport. Lord Montagu had been associated with road transport since the inception of the Town-Planning Act, when the Road Board came into operation, and he had always been to the forefront in helping to forward anything that was for the good of the transport of the country.

Lord Montagu, in his reply to the toast, said he was going to say, first of all, how sorry he was that his friend Major Gilbert Szlumper was not able to be there that day, and also his friend Lord Apsley. He was going to have said a few complimentary words to Major Szlumper about the enterprise of the Southern Railway, which he thought they all acknowledged, in creating facilities of transport not only in Southampton but in a remarkable way in regard to the suburban service in South London. As the proposer of the toast had said so well, there was a very intimate connection between transport and town planning. In fact, if they went back to the earliest days, he supposed one might say that even when the early man lived in a cave he had to have some road leading to it. In that sense a road was an earlier human institution than even the most primitive of huts, but now a road was essential to any good town-planning scheme. As experts, he appealed to them to think in the future of the possibility of never putting up large congregations of human dwellings along the lines of roads which were likely to become main roads. It was quite clear if they thought ahead that the great main arteries of traffic were going to be like the great railway lines, in constant use night and day, and apparently used by heavier vehicles than were being used to-day. His idea was that they should make what they called the satellite towns outside great cities adjacent to but not on main roads. Another point he wished to put to them was to contrive, if possible, to build their residential streets away from the constant traffic and noise of the ordinary streets. There was another point which he would just like to bring to their notice. In London, and other big cities, the greatest difficulty in working properly had become the difficulty of moving about. The congestion of London, and even of far smaller cities, owing to the increase of traffic, was known to everyone, and he had come to the conclusion—he believed some of them would agree with him—that their cities were growing too big. If the present system was not altered in London, for instance, people would be forced to shop in the suburbs, their factories and various other businesses would be forced out from the central parts of those cities, and in his opinion it was a very good thing that that should happen. If they kept on increasing the facilities of transport into those great cities, the latter would expand and expand until eventually they would choke themselves. He would, therefore, rather see in the future a group of smaller suburbs surrounding a big city than see that big city increase either upwards or outwards.

At the conclusion of the luncheon proceedings, the party inspected the docks, at the kind invitation of the directors of the Southern Railway, where amongst other shipping the great "Leviathan" was watched entering port. The return journey to Winchester was then made, and the day's activities were concluded with a very cheery smoking concert, held in the Guildhall, by kind invitation of the Mayor and Mayoress, Councillor and Mrs. F. Webb-Manley, to whom, at the close of the evening, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded by the President and members.

Saturday, October 8.

In the morning of this day the party met at the Royal Hotel, after which visits were paid to various places of interest in the city, including the Cathedral, Winchester College (whose Memorial Cloisters, the work of Sir Herbert Baker, A.R.A., were published in *The Builder* for July 1), and the Castle. In the afternoon the large housing scheme of the Winchester Corporation at Stanmore, designed by Mr. W. Curtis Green, A.R.A., F.R.I.B.A., was inspected, and a visit paid also to St. Cross. In the late afternoon a council meeting was held at the Guildhall.

Dinner at the Winchester Guildhall.

On Saturday evening the President, Mr. Montagu Harris, with Mrs. Harris, welcomed a large number of Winchester guests at the annual dinner, served in the banqueting hall of the Winchester Guildhall, and a company of about eighty sat down to dinner. The setting was an attractive one, as the room contains many interesting pictures, amongst the most famous being Lely's portrait of King Charles (the personal gift of the King to the City in the days of its prosperity), and the portrait of the Defender of Basing.

The guests included :—The Rt. Worshipful the Mayor of Winchester (Councillor F. Webb-Manley) and the Mayoress (Mrs. Manley), the Very Rev. W. H. Hutton, D.D., D.C.L. (Dean of Winchester), Canon A. G. Robinson and Mrs. Robinson, Alderman J. S. Furley (Chairman of the Winchester Town-Planning Advisory Committee) and Mrs. Furley, Alderman W. H. Forder (Chairman of the Winchester Corporation Housing Committee) and Mrs. Forder, who had kindly provided tea for the Institute when they visited the Stanmore Housing Estate during the afternoon, Alderman H. D. Johnson and Mrs. Johnson, Sir Charles and Lady Close, Mr. Henry White (Clerk of the Hursley Council who are co-operating in the Regional Town-Planning scheme of 51,557 acres) and

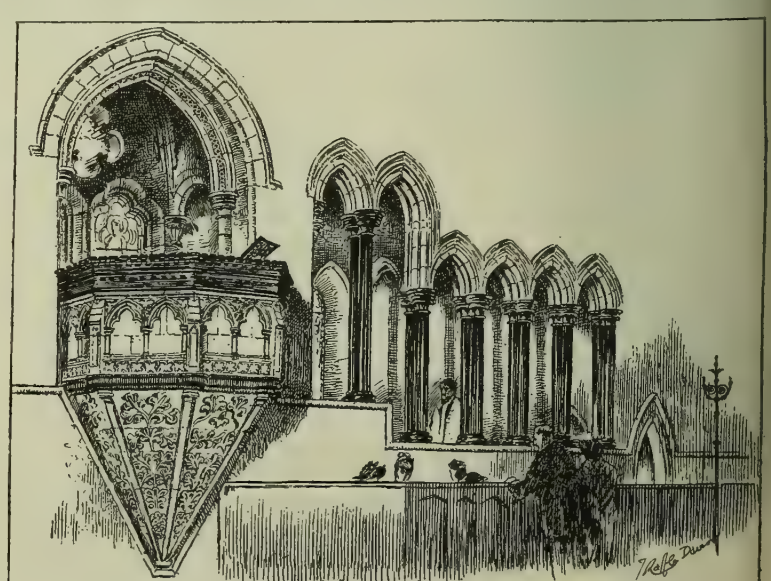


Lyndhurst.

Mrs. White, and Mr. Thomas Holt, O.I
(Town Clerk of Winchester) and Mrs. H

The Past Presidents, Vice-Presidents, other members of the Institute were pres

The President first gave the toast of Majesty the King, which was drunk musical honours. Rising again, the Presi proposed the toast, "Winchester." T was, he said, no new Winchester, and did not want a new Winchester; the Winchester was good enough for them, all its ancient glories and traditions. he would refer for a moment or two to s points on which the history of Winche and town-planning questions came into tact. It seemed to him that there scarcely a city in the world whose hist was more clearly written upon its face t the city of Winchester. If they looked upon the very origin of time—at any upon the origin of their race — what simple and beautiful monument could find than St. Catherines Hill, well known them at school as "Hills"? And he glad to observe that the custom which fallen into disuse in his time, of the sc processing periodically up "Hill," had been started afresh. He remembered well shock it was to him in his boyhood to the white gash which the new Great West Railway cut across the front of "Hil Time had softened that, and no longer the eye offended by the white streak th and one was happy to think that that wou



The Old Pulpit in Beaulieu Church.

monument of old time was now preserved ng to the fact that it was now scheduled ler the Historical Monuments Act. It ld be unthinkable that "Hills" should covered with villas or shops or anything hat kind, and one was delighted to feel t there at any rate was preserved one of most ancient physical records of their ient history. Referring to what had been e to preserve the many other treasures of nchester, the speaker said that happily y knew that the Town Council and the yor had been enlightened enough to take ry step it had been possible for them to e to preserve all the great treasures they received from the past. They had passed ir resolution to make a town-planning eme which they could now do for historic as, and that scheme to preserve the char- er of the built-up area of Winchester had eived the sanction of the Ministry of alti. Therefore he said that the vandalisa- n crimes of the eighteenth century they ght confidently hope might never be re- ted, and the action the Town Council had en to preserve their treasures was one they ed might be copied by every city in the ntry which could do the same thing. But nchester had not been so selfish as only take in its own borders, they had looked side and had realised what they could do regional planning in order to care for the ure development of the land surrounding city. Although he did not propose to go this in detail, he would refer to the py spirit in which they had been met by other authorities, the two rural district ncils concerned, who had come into the eme. That one was glad to see, for one not see it so often as could be wished— trust and confidence which there was be- en the various authorities as regarded this ortant question. That was a spirit which most highly to be commended, and that was one which they hoped would be ed in other parts of the country, where e existed a certain amount of jealousy ween various authorities which one was emely sorry to see—not only with regard regional planning and rural district coun- but one knew also with regard to the le town-planning scheme. The town ncil there had the strong support of those t bodies which owned so much land and uch of interest in antiquities—the Cathe- authorities and the College.

he Mayor (Councillor F. Webb Manley) it was Grant Allen, he believed, who responsible for writing that Hampshire the original nucleus of the British ire, and that from there sprang every- g that was connected with the great power he wide-flung Dominions of the King. refore, Hampshire being the centre, the eus, Winchester, as its capital, was still centre of the British Empire. And they had dignity with them, even if they no er had riches, wealth and power, and he lved that all residents in Winchester were d of their old city, and were only too ed that organisations such as the Town- ning Institute, who were interested in tiquities and beauties, should visit them.

Ie Very Rev. the Dean of Winchester Hutton) said he was very much relieved ear that the Institute had not come to hester to tell them what to do, or to plan something more. As to Winchester's past, it was a glorious past. He thought it was the finest city in the Empire, the most historical, and it had done more for the Empire than almost any other.

Mr. T. Peirson Frank, M.Inst.C.E., Liverpool, next proposed "Success to Town Planning." The success of town planning, he said, was, of course, the aim and object and interest of members of that Institute. They had had an excellent object lesson, he said, in and around the city, of what they would like preserved, and what ought to be preserved, and he thought Winchester would have been bound to have adopted a town-planning scheme, not only for the city, but also for the region, because they had the preservation or protection of its magnificent architectural and artistic features. It would be a very great pity, indeed, if advantage were not taken of those powers which the Council now had of enforcing certain elements of town-planning legislation. They had seen in and around Winchester magnificent boulevards, but they were not so wide as they might be. He hoped Alderman Furley, when he was considering the question, would give particular consideration to means for transport. Winchester was situated very near a large seaport. He (the speaker) happened to have the honour of serving what was the largest seaport, and the traffic there was enormous, and if Southampton was going to grow as they had been assured it was, then they were going to be faced with a difficulty which had not yet become apparent. They might think the traffic conditions that day were serious, but personally he did not think they were one-tenth so serious of what they were going to be. In connection with by-pass roads, he could mention something of the enormous traffic they had to carry. They had over eleven million tons of traffic on one road at the present time out of Liverpool, and, further than that, they had commenced out of loans a roads programme for the Liverpool and East Lancashire roads, estimated to cost over £3,000,000. They had recently commenced the Liverpool portion. It had been put to him by a member of one of the Government staffs that this was a sound economic proposition, despite the figure, because the cost of upkeep of the present existing road between Liverpool and Manchester was so enormous. He believed they would find a ring road an economic feature. Town planning, in which they were all interested, was, he believed, founded on legislation which was the most beneficent Parliament had inaugurated in recent years.

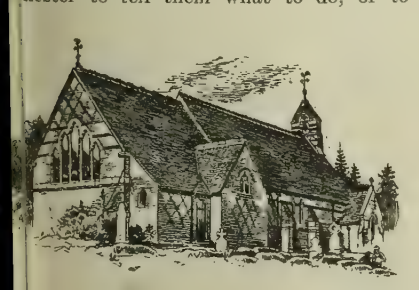
Alderman J. S. Furley, chairman of the Winchester Regional Town-Planning Advisory Committee, in responding, said that all he heard about town-planning schemes was this: "You will be extremely lucky if you get it done in your lifetime." He trusted that might not be the case at Winchester. He thanked the Institute for coming to Winchester, and making it their centre this year. He could assure them it had been a great gain and a great pleasure to Winchester. He supposed he could not tell them anything about town planning, but he could tell them, possibly, a little about the conditions of Winchester, which might vary in some degree from what the experience of the Institute was. He did not mean to say that Winchester was unique among English towns, but it had a great many peculiar features of its own. Taking first the built-up area, what was the problem? They had interesting and beautiful buildings, and interesting and beautiful streets. Would they believe it that, one by one, many of the interesting features in Winchester streets had been frittered away? Past ages had been guilty of many pieces of mischief. He had had to point out at College some of the losses they had suffered from the ignorance of the past, and not many years ago a range of interesting fifteenth-century timbered buildings in Winchester disappeared. He was aware that town planning would not enable them to preserve all ancient buildings which still remained private property, and until such were scheduled under the Act they could not prevent their destruction, but they were promised power, in that they would be able to prevent alterations to old buildings, and still more, to prevent buildings being put up side by side with them of a totally unsuitable character. The Institute had been to Southampton, and on the morrow they were to go further into the Forest, and they would agree that they were here in a uniquely beautiful country; but what was happening to it? They all knew something of the rambling habit of building; how they got strung out along the roads long lines of houses; and it was no exaggeration to suppose that in 20 years time, if one started two miles from Winchester, one would probably find a continuous line of houses strung out all the way to Southampton. That meant a completely different configuration of a town. Instead of being circular or compact, it would be strung out in a long line along the roads, and let them think of all the evils that meant. How were they going to drain such towns? how supply them with water? and how supply education? He spoke feelingly on the latter point, as chairman of an Elementary Education Committee. This was where town planning should come in. He was not afraid of the bungalow. He thought the bungalow, being a low building in proportion to its length, was quite capable of being a beautiful building.

Mr. G. L. Pepler, F.S.I., Past President, said that was the first occasion when they had met with their new president, Mr. Montagu Harris, in the chair, and he felt the Institute would like to take the opportunity of drinking his health. It had been, he said, a particular pleasure to come to Winchester, as their President was an Old Wykehamist, and so saturated with Winchester tradition.

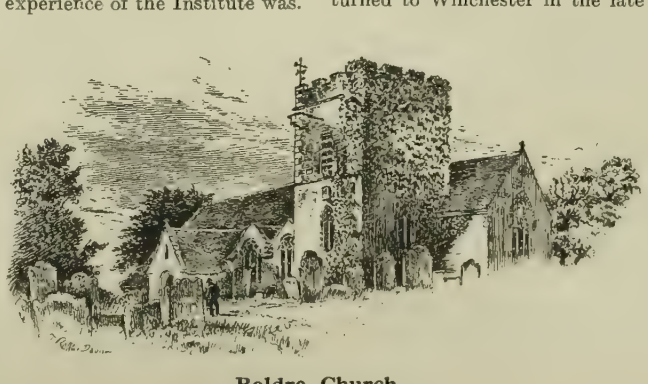
The President responded, and the proceedings terminated.

Sunday, October 9.

The Conference was concluded on this day with a char-à-banc tour through the New Forest. Romsey, Lyndhurst, Beaulieu (by kind invitation of Lord Montagu of Beaulieu), Lymington and Brockenhurst were amongst the places visited, the ruins of the Cistercian monastery and the church at Beaulieu occasioning much interest. Lunch and tea were taken at Lyndhurst, and the party re turned to Winchester in the late afternoon.



Emery Down Church.
W. Butterfield, Architect.



Boldre Church.

THE LONDON BUILDING ACTS AND THEIR APPLICATION—XXX

By H. V. MILNES EMERSON, A.R.I.B.A.

BY-LAWS—(*continued*).

Foundations and Sites of Buildings.

No house, building, or other erection shall be erected upon any site, or portion of any site, which shall have been filled up or covered with any material impregnated or mixed with any fæcal, animal or vegetable matter, or which shall have been filled up or covered with dust or slop or other refuse, or in or upon which any such matter or refuse shall have been deposited; unless or until such matter or refuse shall have been properly removed by excavation or otherwise from such site. Any holes caused by such excavation must, if not used for a basement or cellar, be filled in with hard brick or dry rubbish or concrete, or other suitable material, to be approved by the District Surveyor.

The site of every house or building shall be covered with a layer of good concrete, at least 6 in. thick, and smoothed on the upper surface.

The foundations of the walls of every house or building shall be formed of a bed of good concrete, not less than 9 in. thick, and projecting at least 4 in. on each side of the lowest course of footings of such walls. If the site be upon a natural bed of gravel, concrete may be omitted from the foundations of the walls with the approval of the District Surveyor.

The concrete must be composed of clean gravel, broken hard brick, properly burnt ballast, or other hard material, to be approved by the District Surveyor, well mixed with freshly burnt lime or cement in the proportions of one of lime to six, and one of cement to eight, of the other material.

Note.—The definition of foundation is given in Section 5, subsection 9, as follows:—The expression "foundation," applied to a wall having footings, means the solid ground or artificially formed support on which the footings of the wall rest, but in the case of a wall carried by a bressummer means such bressummer.

Section 65, dealing with chimney shafts, is the only case where the District Surveyor can insist upon the foundations being made to his satisfaction. The foundations to all other buildings come under the foregoing by-law, and providing the terms of this by-law are carried out, the District Surveyor cannot enforce other conditions. For instance, assuming the foundation is of firm earth, not hard clay, gravel, etc., or even to have been filled up with hard material, but sufficiently strong to carry the weight of the structure with safety, the District Surveyor cannot compel you to go down to what he considers a firmer or better foundation, as subsection 1 of the First Schedule only states that the walls and footings are to rest on the solid ground or upon concrete, or upon other solid substructure. If experience proves you right in your calculations that the foundation was sound, well and good; but if the foundation proved otherwise, and the structure began to settle, then the District Surveyor could, if he considered it advisable, serve a dangerous structure notice and have the walls underpinned to his satisfaction. It is, of course, essential that all foundations should be capable of carrying the structure with safety, but providing they fulfil this condition, such foundation will comply with the by-law and the Act.

It will be noticed that the aggregate of the concrete must be to the approval of the District Surveyor, but the strength or fitness of the lime or cement is not mentioned. Perhaps the standard specifications will be adopted in the new Building Act, when it arrives. The District Surveyor has also the power to sanction the omission of concrete to foundation upon a natural bed of gravel, but where a concrete bed is used he cannot enforce a greater thickness than 9 in.

Description and Quality of the Substances of Walls.

The external walls of every house, building, or other erection shall, except in the case of concrete buildings, be constructed of good, hard, sound, well-burnt bricks or of stone.

Similar bricks shall be used in the portions of party and cross walls below the surface or level of the ground and above the roof, including the chimney stacks. Cutters or malms may be used in arches over recesses and openings in, or for facings of, external walls.

Note.—Under this by-law hard bricks are to be used in external walls, etc., but any underburnt or soft brick can be used for internal walls.

It is a question if the sand lime brick can, under this by-law, be used for external walls even if covered with rough cast. Under the First Schedule walls are to be built of bricks not less than 8½ in. long, and the District Surveyor thus has the power of restricting the use of bats.

The walls must be built in horizontal courses with good mortar or good cement, the mortar composed of freshly burnt lime and clean sharp sand or grit, without earthy matter, in the proportions of one of lime to three of sand or grit.

The cement to be used must be Portland cement or other cement of equal quality to be approved by the District Surveyor, mixed with clean, sharp sand or grit in the proportions of one of cement to four of sand or grit. Burnt ballast or broken brick may be substituted for sand or grit, provided such material be properly mixed with lime in a mortar mill.

Note.—The word grit covers a multitude of sins in modern house construction, the builders seeming to have an idea that any material comes under this term, but most District Surveyors will allow a certain amount of loamy grit to be used with a given quantity of clean sand, its use tending to make the mortar fat and easier to work. A mortar composed of very clean sharp sand is often not so good, especially when used in hot weather.

The walls are evidently considered of more importance than concrete in foundations, as the cement used in walls is to be approved by the District Surveyor.

Every wall of a house or building shall have a dampcourse composed of materials impervious to moisture, to be approved by the District Surveyor at a level of not less than 6 in. below the level of the lowest floor. Every external wall . . . which abuts against the earth shall be protected by materials impervious to moisture to the satisfaction of the District Surveyor.

Note.—The power given to the District Surveyor to approve materials used in dampcourses prevented the use of tarred felt when this article was placed upon the market. Pliable dampcourse composed of canvas and bitumen of reputable make can be used, and is probably better than the old slate dampcourse, the slates being often broken in laying.

Whenever concrete is used in the construction of walls, the concrete shall be composed of Portland cement and of clean Thames or pit ballast or gravel, or broken brick or stone, or furnace clinkers, with clean sand, in the proportion of one of cement, two or sand, and three of coarse material to pass a 2 in. ring, to be mixed by measure with clean water.

The walls to be carried up regularly and in parallel frames of equal height, and the surface of the concrete filled in the fram be left rough to form key for next fram concrete.

Note.—The thicknesses of concrete are given in the first schedule of the Act must be one-third greater than walls bui brick, stone, or other hard and incombus substances laid in horizontal beds or cou If the concrete is made into regular sh blocks bedded in mortar or cement then thickness of the wall would be as for b

Concrete party-walls and chimney-st carried above the roofs of buildings mus rendered externally with Portland cen The thickness of the cement coat is not g and can therefore be simply a skinning

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ENFRANCHISEMENT O COPYHOLD

The title of this work on its cover, "Har Copyholds," may cause surprise to that inv able person, "the man in the street," as he have heard of the convulsion that has t place in the "Law of Property" by the pas of six new Statutes, and may have been told copyholds are abolished and manorial ri extinguished. In these days the "old c changeth" very rapidly, but not quite so ra as that, for as the author states in his pre the Law of Property Act, 1922, "save manorial incidents which have any real v until the same are extinguished either by a ment or compulsorily" within a period of years, and even then allows a further five y during which the compensation for the man incidents can be ascertained. This referenc the Property Act, 1922, instead of to the solidating Act of 1925, requires some explana which will also be found in the pages of volume, for the consolidating Acts having re to the ultimate extinction of manorial ri did not repeal the Property Acts, 1922 and 1 so far as they relate to copyholds, and t Acts as well as the Copyhold Act, 1894, still to be consulted.

From what we have said it is apparent those concerned with copyholds and man rights have still to consult special statutes reference to the "Enfranchisement of Copyh and the Extinguishment of Manorial Incide the title of this work on the title page, and it be a great convenience to them to have relevant Statutes and Orders collected in handy volume of some 340 pages, apart from vast mass of legislation contained in the solidating Statutes, which have been the sub of many treatises which in that bulk have ha refer also to the Statutes which remain u pealed by those Acts.

The author appears to us to have perfor the task he set himself with thoroughness, the work contains an introduction, the te the Acts with notes, the Orders, and has a t of Statutes, a table of cases and an in Part V of the Property Act, 1922, enfranc copyholds (see section 128), but the follo manorial incidents are reserved from the op tion of that section, but are to be extingui on payment of compensation under Par (see section 138), (*a*) quit, chief, and similar rents or payments; (*b*) fines, re heriots and dues, including stewards' (*c*) forfeitures, other than forfeitures for conveyance of an estate of freehold, an alienation without license; (*d*) and right to timber. The subject is one of complication, but this volume so far a have been able to examine it appears to with it thoroughly and comprehensively an lucidly as the subject permits, and we thi will find a place in the libraries of all who to deal with the funeral rites of manors.

* "The Enfranchisement of Copyholds and the guishment of Manorial Incidents (under the Pr Acts, 1922 and 1924). By G. E. Hart, Sc (Honours), Steward of the Manors of Barkham, Net and Tarring Cameis, Sussex, etc. (London: Butte & Co.) 1926. 21s. net.

ARCHITECTS' & BUILDERS' INQUIRY BUREAU

We are glad to give questions and answers, but cannot accept responsibility for contributed replies, especially on legal matters.

May we appeal to our correspondents to submit their queries on paper of a size easily filed, and written as widely as possible, or, better still, in typewriting?—Ed.

Nuisance Caused by Spring: Question of Responsibility.

[Reply to "G," September 30.]

Sir,—If the spring can be proved to be on, or issue from, the garden referred to, then the responsibility for the nuisance rests, in my case, with the occupier of the garden. The spring, it is stated, flows across the public footway; therefore it is a public nuisance, which may be remedied by (a) indictment, (b) information, or (c) abatement. In this case the local authority should serve a notice on the occupier, requiring the abatement of the nuisance. Under the Public Health Acts, an authority, it is bound to do this—if satisfied a nuisance exists; also, if the nuisance is not abated by the occupier, to do what is necessary itself; recovering from the occupier the cost of so doing.

It is not easy to suggest the best way of carrying out the work required without definite information as to the nature of the subsoil. In most instances, however, the water can be collected up by means of a system of sub-soil drainage, and if required for use, conveyed to, and stored in, an underground tank, or diverted to catch-pits and led to a ditch or natural watercourse. If the latter does not exist, or is too far away, then, with a suitable subsoil, as, for instance, chalk, it may be disposed of in the chalk by means of soakaways

Subsoil.

Road Construction.

[Reply to "Drysite," October 7.]

Sir,—The cost of making-up a road is nearly more where the level has to be made up appreciably to a higher level than where the bottoming is laid direct on the natural ground level. In laying out an estate, it is always desirable to settle the road level as near the average natural level as gradients and outfall of drainage will permit, and it is perfectly obvious that in the case quoted the 50 yds. of road adversely affected have had to conform to the average conditions. Sometimes it is impossible to dispose of surface drainage by clinging to the natural ground, and no doubt this is a case in point. It would be impossible to give a complete answer without having the whole of the conditions before us, but your correspondent may find the complete answer by considering these extraneous conditions in addition to those ruling the particular stretch of road in which he is interested.

Surely.

Concrete Blocks for Road-Making.

[Reply to "A. U.," October 7.]

Sir,—I was shown a system of concrete block road-making on a London housing site not long ago. It was of German origin, and, I thought, very economical and efficient. The blocks were circular, about 1 ft. thick, with small gusset blocks to fill in between the circles. The blocks were cast with holes running obliquely through them in such a way that when the blocks were laid on the ground in position, steel reinforcing rods could be driven in to interlace the whole together. The speed of laying was considerable, and a perfectly true surface obtainable.

If your correspondent is interested, I could give him have the name of the architects of the scheme, who, I feel sure, would give him authority to examine it. I am not in any way interested in the system.

Architect

Breeze Slab Work.

Sir,—Can you give me the price of breeze-slab laying at piecework per yard, builder of railings supplying all material?

W. F. B.

LABOUR AND "WEALTH"

The Labour Party at the recent Conference made a great parade of the discovery of a substitute for the capital levy in a surtax on unearned incomes of over £500 a year, in other words, an increase in income-tax on unearned incomes. Perhaps the most extraordinary feature of the debate was the ignorance, displayed by the mover of the resolution, of the results which would follow from it if ever it should be put into practice. He is reported as having said: "Income-tax at present came from earned and from unearned income. The former source was the worker, the Civil servant, the clerk; the latter was represented by the owners of securities, the drawers of rent, of interest on mortgages and investments; people of whom it might be said that their wealth came to them in their sleep without any necessity for work or personal exertion."

It is only surprising that any person who claimed to be awake could make such a statement. The drawer of rent is not necessarily a person who has used no personal exertion; he is very often a builder who, from small beginnings and care and forethought, has built houses and gradually attained some return for his labour. The Civil servant is not an apathetic member of the Labour Party but a man who, apart from any State aid, has been intent on raising his family and has accumulated a little capital by hard saving.

Then what is unearned income? Are the reserves built up by insurance and other companies to be placed in this category with the savings of the thrifty working or other person?

The eighty-five or one hundred million pounds thus extracted from the thrifty is to be devoted, according to the resolution, to the development of the social services and to the redemption of the Debt. The social services take first place in the resolution. In times of distress a Debt may prove less irksome than the finding of capital sums, and if industry is to be fostered, capital is required for that far more than for "social services," which may mean mere palliatives for a time of depression.

Capital and industrial peace are the crying needs of the moment in order to re-establish the nation on a sound economic basis, yet both are the constant subject for attack by the Labour Party, and it is somewhat significant that the schemes put forward by a "Labour" party never contain any suggestions for *making* money or capital, but are always directed to *taking* it from someone else.

This country provides more benefits to the working classes than any other country in the world, and immense sums are involved in the provision of these social services which relieve the working man from such provision for his family as amongst other classes has to be provided out of their personal savings. When wages are discussed the provision of these services out of taxation year by year is entirely lost sight of, and the social services increase hand in hand with wages.

The sums so dispensed are a burden on industry and indirectly prevent the increase in wages which otherwise could be provided, and this country is handicapped as regards other competitive countries. No one would wish to go backward, but in the abstract, and with the tendency of the present times, it may be questioned whether an excess of social services is not sapping the self-dependence of the nation, and whether, if the sums so spent had been available for a general increase in wages, leaving the working man to provide out of the increased wage some of the essentials for his family life, prices would not have been lower and the country more self-supporting and the spirit of self-dependence not so stifled.

It is a favourite argument with the Labour Party that high wages promote prosperity, but this argument seems lost sight of when it is proposed to reduce the spending power of persons with but £500 a year.

The social services do not stand alone; there are besides the enormous contributors to charitable societies and organisations, the loss of which would be severely felt should a Party come into power holding the views on capital now expressed by the Labour Party, who, with a steadily dwindling reserve of capital, would at last be driven even to curtail the social expenditure, and besides, leave the nation open to attack, from lack of capital with which to defend itself, in a national emergency such as the Great War.

L.C.C. HAMMERSMITH SCHOOL OF ARTS & CRAFTS

The advantage of training in drawing and craftsmanship generally, as an extension to ordinary education, cannot but effect a vast improvement on the average life of future generations, and at this important school we see it to be very intelligently given. In training the young to observe and record accurately, and by not mixing it up with the different order of faculty that goes to the making of an artist, the training given has all the more certain value, and for this reason the work of this school is of considerable importance. The exhibition bears witness to the generally good level of the work produced, and is in some ways an advance on last year's exhibition. There is less tendency to exploit the mannerisms of passing fashion, and more attempt to keep within the sensible limits of good drawing and design. This is all to the good, and sustains the belief in the value of the training to the ordinary life, and witnesses to the intelligence of the direction. There is really very little which calls for separate mention where the average is all so good, and one is almost bewildered by the amount of the work shown, which precludes reference to many single examples. We may note, however, among the water colours in the Junior Art Course (3rd year) the considerable skill shown; those by May Worth and P. Dimond being among the most successful. In the Junior Art Course (1st year), by day students, the water colours of feathers and flowers are very pleasant. The exhibition includes examples from many classes, among them drawing, painting, design and decoration, caligraphy, modelling, furniture, fashion and commercial drawing, etc. The drawing by S. J. Stokes of a sideboard and chairs in the furniture class has considerable merit. There is much to encourage the belief that a generation is growing up better trained to observe and record, and disciplined in character. This is of more importance to the ordinary life than any claims made for the encouragement of art. Art happens; if a nature of outstanding character develops out of such training, this is not the essence but the exception, though very much to be valued. It is an exception to the rule that the proper aim of these schools is to develop a higher average of attainment in the ordinary life. Much credit is due to the Principal and his assistants for so satisfactory a record, not the least part of which is an agreeable, happy atmosphere which pervades the work of the school.

Frauds on Builders.

Pleading "guilty" at Bishop Auckland recently to a series of frauds on building contractors in Durham, Northumberland and Lancashire, William John Westwood Dent, aged 51, South Shields, was sent to prison for six months with hard labour. Prosecuting on behalf of Messrs. J. Moore & Sons, building contractors, Shildon, Mr. W. H. Hope, of Sunderland, said that Dent sent out cards describing himself as a "Retained Building and Quantity Surveyor and Estimating Specialist." His plan of procedure was to represent that he had been retained to prepare bills of quantities for the erection of buildings, and he promised to send on quantities on payment of a deposit of £3 3s. Subsequently Dent wrote saying that he had been in financial difficulties and had used the money for his own use.

THE BUILDING TRADE

POINTS IN CONNECTION WITH THE LAW OF LANDLORD AND TENANT—I.

We have had occasion to notice from time to time the number of cases that still come before the Courts raising difficult points in connection with what might appear to be ordinary transactions between landlords and tenants, quite apart from the special complications introduced by such statutes as the Rent Restriction Acts or recent legislation, and in the following articles we propose to consider some of the questions which arise out of tenancy agreements in the light of decisions delivered in the Courts during about the last twenty years. For a comprehensive survey of the law of landlord and tenant a reference to some very old cases is necessary, but in these articles we intend so far as possible to limit our observations to points recently decided, and also to avoid subjects which have lately been treated upon in our columns.

When a man enters into a tenancy agreement or lease, there are many points which he has to consider. Firstly, there is the length of the term; secondly, the methods by which the term can either be prolonged or determined; thirdly, the liabilities he will be under during that term; fourthly, his rights during the term; and under these four headings it will be found that many complicated questions have to be considered.

What is usually considered the simplest form of tenancy is that by the year or from year to year, but possibly as many questions have arisen under such tenancies as under longer agreements or leases.

Tenancies may be described as of five kinds—(1) tenancies for parts of a year, (2) tenancies from year to year, (3) tenancies for terms of years under agreements or leases, (4) tenancies on sufferance, and (5) tenancies at will; but it will be hardly necessary to refer to classes 4 and 5 except incidentally, so we will commence with

Tenancies for Parts of a Year.

A tenancy may be weekly, monthly, quarterly, or half-yearly, but it appears that in each case it is well that the character of the tenancy or its duration should be expressly mentioned, for the mere fact that notice may be given within the year—that is, that the tenancy may be determined by a three months' or six months' notice—will not suffice to stamp a letting, where the rent is calculated by reference to the year, with the character of being a tenancy for less than a year. There are dicta in old cases contrary to this, but the decision of the Court of Appeal in the case King v. Eversfield (1897, 2 Q.B. 475) disposed of them. In that case under a written agreement dated October 22, 1886, certain land used as a market garden was let from September 29, 1886, "at the rent of £19 12s. a year, payable quarterly on the four usual quarter days," and it was agreed that the said tenancy might be determined "by either party giving to the other three calendar months' notice to quit, or of his intention of quitting, as the case may be, on any day of the year." On October 14th, 1896, the landlord gave the tenant notice to quit.

The question in the case arose in this way. The tenant claimed compensation for improvements under the Market Gardeners Compensation Act, 1895, and that Act applied only to lettings " . . . for a term of years . . . or from year to year," so the Court of Appeal had to determine whether this letting was a letting from year to year or for a term less than a year. The old cases we have mentioned above were cited to the Court, but the Court held that this tenancy agreement imported a tenancy from year to year, and the provision for the determination of the term did not cut this down to a quarterly tenancy, and the decision of the Court of Appeal in In re Threlfell (16 Ch. Div. 274) was relied upon, in which it was laid down that the parties to a tenancy from year to year are prohibited by no law or principle from agreeing that the tenancy may be determined on whatever notice they like to agree to.

In a later case, Lewis v. Baker (1906, 2 K.B. 599), by an agreement of tenancy, premises were let at a yearly rent of £70 "until such tenancy shall be determined as hereinafter mentioned," it being provided that it should be lawful for either party "to determine the tenancy by giving to the other of them three calendar months' notice in writing for that purpose," and the Court of Appeal held that the agreement created a yearly tenancy terminable by three months' notice, expiring with any year of the tenancy, and not a tenancy for an indefinite term, terminable by a three months' notice, expiring at any time.

In Dixon v. Bradford and District Railway Servants' Coal Supply Society (1904, 1 K.B. 444), where premises were let at an annual rent, "three months' notice on either side to terminate this agreement," a clause that the tenants should pay the rates and taxes was taken into consideration by a Divisional Court as pointing to a yearly tenancy.

From what we have said it is apparent that, when it is desired to create a tenancy for a period of less than one year, it is not advisable to specify the rent at the yearly rate, relying upon the length of notice specified to determine the term, but that the term for which it is intended the premises shall be held should be specified in the agreement, viz., a "weekly," "monthly," "quarterly" tenancy, and so on.

Notices to Quit.

This leads us to consider the character of the notice required to determine weekly and monthly tenancies. In the past there has been some doubt upon this subject, but recent cases have done much to settle such doubts. In Queen's Club Gardens Estate, Ltd., v. Bignell (1924, 1 K.B. 117; The Builder, June 20, 1924), by an agreement dated January 13, 1912, that being a Saturday, the upper part of certain premises were let "for the term of a weekly tenancy from January 13, 1912, at the yearly rent of £24 14s, payable by equal weekly payments of 9s. 6d. in advance." In passing we may point out that, although in this case there is a reference to the annual sum the rent would amount to, the agreement is specific that the tenancy is to be a "weekly tenancy." There were complications in the case, as the tenant was an employee, and also points under the Rent Restriction Acts were raised; but, shorn of these points, one of the questions decided by a Divisional Court was whether a notice to quit contained in a letter dated Friday, October 6, 1922, in the following terms, was valid:—"The Estate Company hereby give you the requisite week's notice for the termination of your tenancy one week from Monday next, on or before which date they will require vacant possession."

The Court considered the requisites for a good notice—firstly, what length of notice to quit a landlord must give to the tenant to quit in a weekly tenancy, and, secondly, when the notice must expire—and after referring to the uncertainty of the law on these questions as illustrated by cases ci in the text-books, held that in the case a weekly tenancy the notice must be week's notice, which must expire at end of a current week. Thus the notice this case was good as regards the len of time, but bad in that it did not exp at the end of a week.

In this case the Court had to consi the judgments delivered by another D sional Court in the case Simmons v. Cr ley (1922, 2 K.B. 95; The Builder, May 1922), which turned upon a monthly ancy, in which it had been held that that was required was a reasonable not and that a notice was not rendered reasonable from the fact that it expi on a different day from that on which tenancy began. The facts of that case w somewhat unusual, as it was a mont tenancy, commencing on the first of month and, the landlord being under impression that six months' notice was quired, gave a notice on March 15 to exp September 29. The Court, in Queen's Cl Gardens v. Bignell, very carefully c sidered this decision, and all the cases the point, and differed from the decis in a considered judgment. They fou that the judgments in Simmons v. Cross were founded on two Irish decisions, whi in their opinion, did not entirely supp the conclusions drawn from them, a although being only a Court of concurr jurisdiction, the Court could not overr that decision, yet it may be observed was not binding upon them as it rela to a monthly tenancy, whereas they w considering a weekly tenancy.

The case of a monthly tenancy, howev again came before a Divisional Court Precious v. Reedie (1924, 2 K.B. 149; T Builder, June 20, 1924). In that case tenancy had commenced on the first of month, and on September 5, 19 the tenant had received by post notice to quit dated September 1 in following terms:—"I hereby give you month's notice to quit, as I require house for occupation." The Court, foll ing the decision in Queen's Club Gard Estate v. Bignell, held that this notice ceived on September 5 was invalid, as a monthly tenancy the period of notice to quit must correspond with length of the tenancy, and must determ at the end of a periodic month from commencement of the tenancy. In this c the Court expressed the opinion that this respect no distinction could be dra between a weekly and a monthly tenar

The exact position as regards the auth ties is, therefore, as follows:—There is unchallenged decision of a Divisional Co as regards weekly tenancies (Queen's C Gardens Estate v. Bignell), but regards monthly tenancies some di gence of opinion between two D sional Courts (Simmons v. Cross and Precious v. Reedie), but in all th cases it was accepted by members of Courts that weekly and monthly tenan must in the above respects stand on same basis; so practically two Divisi Courts have differed from the decision Simmons v. Crossley. Until there is a cision of the Court of Appeal on question as regards monthly tenancies th is this degree of divergence in opinion tween two Courts of concurrent juris tion, but, having regard to the weight authority and the character of the ca we think it may be said definitely that point is decided and that the rule is rectly laid down as regards weekly te cies in Queen's Club Gardens Es v. Bignell, and as regards monthly te cies in Precious v. Reedie. There are o questions in connection with these no which we must defer to our next artic

THE TRADES' TRAINING SCHOOLS

Presentation of Prizes.

There was a very full attendance on nday evening last at the Carpenters' Hall, en Sir Robert Blair, M.A., LL.D., pre- ted the prizes to students of the Trades' ining Schools, and distributed the cer- cates, medals, etc., gained in the Carpen- s' Company's examination in carpentry. . F. Adams Smith, F.R.I.B.A., Master the Carpenters' Company, occupied the ir, and among those present were following :—Sir Banister Fletcher, R.I.B.A., Sir Percy Shepherd, Sir John vridi, Sir Harry Foster, Sir George mpton, R.A., Sir W. Goscombe John, A., Prof. R. Elsey Smith, F.R.I.B.A., E. Guy Dawber, A.R.A., Col. A. Preston, Col. Stanley Bird, and ssrs. F. Sutton, Walter Jacob, C. Robertson, P. Preston, W. Herbert ans, E. T. Pullein, W. J. Minn, J. rris Browne, H. Westbury Preston, J. tton Freeman, Charles Newson, L. W. istowe, C. A. Hindley, W. N. Watson, G. Montgomery, Arthur Beaford, Sydney ck, A. F. Mott, Horace Bird, J. Oliver reet, W. T. Plume, C. L. Hartwell, George rlby, Arthur Keen, F.R.I.B.A., Herbert . Wills, F.R.I.B.A., F. Halliburton Smith, R.I.B.A., G. J. Newson, F. W. Robson d W. Grellier, F.R.I.B.A.

Mr. Frederick Sutton, J.P., chairman of e Schools Committee, in the course of his nnual report, said that the number of udents for the new session enrolled to the esent date was 376, a good beginning. The tal number of students enrolled last session as 448, an increase of 26 on the previous ar. Attendances were most satisfactory. wo spacious and lofty rooms had been added their accommodation at Great Titchfield- reet to relieve the overcrowded condition the premises. The alterations had been rried out under the superintendence of Sir nister Fletcher. The speaker referred in mpathetic terms to the death last Novem- r of Mr. J. Dudley Forsyth, who was an per Warden of the Glaziers' Company, and a number of years had had charge of the aziers' class at the schools.

Sir Banister Fletcher, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., S.I., Director of the Schools, then read his ort on the Session 1926-27, in the course which he said the session was most success- , and the classes full to overflowing, so t, as in previous years, they had to resort waiting lists. Attendances for the session ched a total of 15,698, giving an average of .35 per evening, which was very satisfac- y. These figures showed the continued gress made notwithstanding the unsettled es, and the Worshipful Company of Car- ters, together with the Associated City panies, had every reason to feel proud their schools. The judging of the nerous exhibits of students' work took e on May 11 last, and the judges were h impressed with the high standard of k, some of which could be seen by the trations included in the annual report.

aving tendered his thanks to all who had perated in the work of the schools, the ker said the objects that the Carpenters' pany had in view in starting these schools ears ago were being abundantly realised y year. It was then resolved by the t that the resources of the Company ld be largely devoted to the technical ation of craftsmen belonging, not only he craft of carpentry, but also to the ling trades generally. This magnanimous prise was of national importance, as the pany had carried on those training ols at their own expense for all those years out taking a penny of public money in f the continuous cost. As time went on, City Companies expressed their wish to erate in maintaining classes in connection their crafts, and the Wheelwrights. ters, Tylers and Bricklayers, Glaziers, urers and Braziers, and Pewterers Com- s now carried on classes in the schools and had thus helped in the great work of technical education.

Their students were to be found not only in positions of trust and importance in Great Britain, but also in all parts of the Empire, so that the Carpenters' Company could take justifiable pride in the results of the work initiated so many years ago and efficiently carried out without a break ever since. While they carried on this work in their schools they always hoped that the old system of apprenticeship would never die out, for, in his opinion, it was the only sound way of learning a craft, especially when supplemented as it could be there in the schools.

Many of their students worked in machine shops during the day and supplemented this by hand-work in the schools in the evening, and thus obtained a twofold and intensive training for their future careers. These were eminently the days of machinery, not only machinery in building but also machinery at sea, machinery on the road, machinery triumphant in the air, and now we were even promised a mechanised army. They did not wish to belittle the use of machinery; they should, however, do well to remember that all machinery was itself the outcome of the free and independent initiative of the human brain directing the manipulations of the machine which was a substitute for the human hand. The machine was the product of human intelligence and was not itself intelligent, so when adaptability to special detail was required they must always have resort to hand-work which was directed by the intelligent brain of the actual worker. Thus hand-work will always continue hand in hand with machine work, and they must always maintain and train the skilled hand. This was the line along which Britain had held her place in the world. Those schools offered the opportunity to all their students to escape from the limiting influence of merely working the machines which others had invented; they gave the chance of practising original hand-work and it was from hand-working that all machines were developed — the machine was made in order to do rapidly, intensively, and accurately that which the hand did slowly, gradually, and sometimes even inaccurately. It was in the matter of accuracy, efficiency, and imagination that the character of the individual worker came in. Here again was the opportunity held out by those schools. The schools invited each student to develop his own character, to work along his own lines, and to put his character into his work. This it was that distinguished the hand-worker of olden times—no two bits of work might be alike and they might not even match, but they were the expression of the worker's character, and for this human reason they remained infinitely more alive than any machine-made products, however perfect in execution. They continued through all the ages to make the appeal of man to men. He calculated that some 12,000 individual students had passed through the schools since their foundation, and the Company could congratulate themselves that in their endeavours to improve technical education in this country they had reached such a large number of actual workmen.

In "a word to the students" the speaker said they had unique opportunities of improving themselves in their craft — a generous committee ready to provide all necessary plant and equipment, and instructors—while beyond all this they enjoyed an atmosphere of comradeship in endeavour which stimulated the mind and even strengthened the hand for work. If they wanted to get the greatest possible good from the schools they must resolve not to miss one single night when their class was open, for time was all too short and regularity of attendance was essential if the full benefit of the schools was to be secured. The old saw was still true that nothing succeeded like success, but success in these strenuous days only came to those who worked hard and were ready to seize the opportunities that offered themselves, and no really qualified craftsman was likely to be out of work.

Sir Robert Blair, having presented the prizes, delivered an address, in the course of which he referred to the valuable work which Mr. Sutton had done and was still doing for the schools. England was a country in which a great deal was done by voluntary service, and in their chairman of the Schools Committee they had voluntary service at its very highest point. During a recent inspection of the schools in the company of Mr. Sutton, he continued, he noticed an entire absence of machinery. It was very interesting for the craftsman to reflect that in spite of all that had been done to make machinery predominant in a mechanical age, craftsmanship still continued, and craftsmen could do without machinery. Another thing he noted in connection with the schools was that only five-eighths of the students came from the London County Council area. It said much for the schools that three students out of every eight came from the outer areas of London—from as far away as Gravesend and Harrow—and were willing to face the difficulties of travelling to the schools as well as the inconvenience of inclement weather. Each student was allowed to do individual work and must, he thought, get a good deal of gratification out of doing the thing which he wanted to do; the student did not so much work out the instructions of his master as the thoughts in his own mind, and it must be a tremendous inspiration to the student to work thus in close association with a great professional expert. Sir Banister Fletcher, in his report, had said that the schools were carrying on at their own expense. This meant that they got no assistance from the Board of Education, nor from the L.C.C. The Schools were established in 1893, and it was a matter of legitimate pride to the Carpenters' Company and the associated City Companies that they maintained themselves in a state of financial independance without any resources but their own. Having referred to the many colleges founded by the City Companies, the speaker said that seventy-five years ago this country began to get alarmed about industrial supremacy, and the cry was, "Give us a technical university." There were no means at that time of doing so. At that time the Government hardly knew what to do, and the City Companies got together and formed the City and Guilds of London Institute, and in 1881 laid the foundation of the first technical college. This was the Finsbury Technical College, which, with the Central Engineering College, gave England what had been needed for many years—a technical university. There was, indeed, a great record of work on the part of the City Companies in technical, secondary and university education. Having observed that there were 200,000 students of the type of those of the Trades' Training Schools at work in London at the evening schools, the speaker said that apprenticeship had more or less broken down, and they were trying to replace the old apprenticeship system by the help of technical education. The Trades Training Schools were financially independent, but they were not independent of the ideas that had come down during six centuries through the Carpenters' Company and associated bodies—ideas that had been modified by various events from age to age and by the stream of workmen who had come here from other countries. The many branches of the whole system of education were, indeed, interdependent.

Mr. Hindley, proposing a vote of thanks to Sir Robert, said the craftsmen could certainly do without machinery, but it was quite certain that machinery could not do without craftsmen, and that was one of the reasons why we must have technical schools.

The motion was seconded by Mr. H Westbury Preston, and carried with acclamation.

Mr. H. Greville Montgomery suitably pro-

posed a vote of thanks to the Chairman of the meeting, which was seconded by the Master of the Plasterers' Company, and carried.

Several interesting specimens of work by students of the Schools were on exhibition during the evening in the entrance hall of the building, and were examined with a good deal of interest at the close of the meeting.

NEW BUILDINGS IN LONDON

Bayswater.—School.—Subject to the approval of the Board of Education and to the modifications indicated by the Council's architect, the London County Council has passed the plans submitted by the managers of Bayswater Jewish school.

Clapham.—School.—The tender submitted by Messrs. A. E. Symes, Ltd., of Carpenters-road, Stratford, E.15, amounting to £35,706, has been accepted by the London County Council, for the erection of the new secondary school at South Lodge, Clapham. The plans have been prepared by Mr. G. Topham Forrest, F.R.I.B.A.

Dagenham.—Cinema.—Mr. Stanley Beard, of Baker-street, has prepared the plans for the new cinema which is being erected on the Dagenham estate. The building contract has been secured by Mr. H. Kent, of Beacon-road, S.E.

Dulwich. — Nurses' Home. — Tenders are being invited by the Southwark Board of Guardians for the erection of a nurses' home to contain 45 rooms, and also demonstration and lecture-rooms, general linen store, sewing-room, etc., at the Southwark Hospital, East Dulwich-grove. Messrs. A. Saxon Snell & Phillips, 9, Bentinck-street, Manchester-square, W.1, are the architects.

Finsbury-square.—Houses.—Messrs. Walter Lawrence & Sons, Ltd., have obtained the contract for the erection of the Royal London House, Finsbury-square, E.C. Mr. J. J. Joass, F.R.I.B.A., is the architect, and the quantities have been supplied by Mr. E. R. Babbs, F.S.I., of 40, St. James's-place, S.W.1. The price of the accepted tender is £371,731.

Golden-square.—Rebuilding.—Mr. S. Gordon, F.R.I.B.A., has designed the plans for the rebuilding of 37 and 38, Golden-square, 4-7, Upper James-street, and 34-38, Beak-street, W.1.

Golders Green.—Cinema.—The new cinema that is to be erected at the junction of Golders Green-road and Ambrose-avenue, Golders Green, will have seating accommodation for over 2,000 people. Mr. W. J. King, of 5, Great James-street, Bedford-row, W.C.1, is the architect. The building contract has not yet been let.

Greenwich.—School.—The London County Council has approved the finished drawings submitted by the managers of Our Lady of Grace R.C. school for a proposed new school.

Hackney.—Dwellings.—Ninety-two tenements are to be erected on a site at Shore estate, South Hackney, together with roads. The work is to be carried out by Messrs. Rowley Bros., Ltd., of Tottenham, at £39,890, for the London County Council.

Hackney.—Post Office.—A new post office and telephone exchange is to be erected at Hackney for H.M.O.W. The plans have been prepared by the Architects' Department of the H.M.O.W., and tenders are now being invited.

Hammersmith.—Cinema.—We understand that on a site at the corner of King's-street and St. Peter's-square, a scheme is being proposed for a new cinema. Messrs. Morton & Waters, of 310, King's-street, Hammersmith, are connected with the scheme.

Hereford-gardens. — Premises. — Messrs. Boodle, Hatfield & Co., of 53, Davies-street, W.1, have submitted plans which have been approved, to the Westminster City Council, for the erection of a building in Hereford-gardens, abutting upon Oxford-street, Park-street, and North-row.

Kingsway.—Rebuilding.—Messrs. Emden, Egan & Co., architects, 7, Garrick-street, W.C. 2, have prepared plans for the rebuilding of St. Clement Danes Vestry Hall for the St. Clement's Press, Ltd.

North Woolwich.—Baths.—New slipper baths are to be erected in Fernhill-street, North Woolwich, for the local council. Mr. J Sutcliffe, Borough Engineer and Surveyor to the Woolwich B.C., has prepared the plans.

Plaistow. — Extensions. — Messrs. Saxon Snell & Phillips, of 9, Bentinck-street, Manchester-square, W.1, are the architects for the extensions to St. Mary's Hospital, Plaistow. The contract for the scheme has been secured by Messrs. W. J. Maddison, Ltd., of Minories, E.C.1. The work is estimated to cost about £12,502.

Richmond.—Ice Rink.—An ice skating rink is to be built on the bank of the Thames, near Richmond Bridge. Mr. Sydney Clough, of 444, Strand, is the architect who has been commissioned to prepare the plans.

Rosebery-avenue.—Conversion.—The Sadler's Wells Theatre, in Rosebery-avenue, E.C., is to be converted. Messrs. Frank Matcham & Co., 9, Warwick-court, Holborn, are the architects for the scheme. The building contract has not yet been let.

St. Pancras. — Rebuilding. — The London County Council has the plans submitted by the managers of St. Aloysius R.C. School for the rebuilding of the school, which will provide accommodation for 312 boys.

Streatham Hill.—Cinema.—A new cinema is to be built on a prominent site at Streatham Hill. Accommodation will be provided for 3,500. The architects are Messrs. Sprague & Barton, 60, Haymarket, S.W.1. The quantities are now being prepared.

Woolwich.—School.—The London County Council has sanctioned the plans submitted by the promoters of the new R.C. school at Eltham, subject to the approval of the Board of Education.

Correction.

Mr. B. Yates, builder, of Fleet-street Saw Mills, St. Annes-on-Sea, is the accepted contractor for bank premises at Lytham, and not Messrs. Keenan & Yates, Ltd., as stated in our last issue.

BOOK REVIEW

Manufacture and Uses of Concrete Products and Cast Stone. By H. L. Childe. (London: Concrete Publications, Ltd.) Price 5s. net.

This attractively got up and handy volume of 256 pages and 160 illustrations has been written, we understand, in response to a widespread demand for a practical work covering all phases of the manufacture and use of pre-cast concrete goods, and there can be no doubt the demand has been adequately met. The volume deals comprehensively and in simple language with the subject, and will, no doubt, supply a want not only to architects and builders using pre-cast concrete and those engaged as specialists in the industry, but to those builders who make concrete goods a sideline. The essentials of selection of materials, grading and proportioning, mixing, curing, etc., are fully covered. All the generally used methods of surface treatment (and many new ones) are described and illustrated in colour and half-tone, and the methods of making coloured concrete are explained. Various surface textures are illustrated, and the methods of obtaining them described. The design and manufacture of moulds for all types of concrete products and all shapes of cast stone are dealt with at length, and descriptions of the best and simplest moulds for each type of product being illustrated by more than 50 working drawings and illustrations of moulds in wood, plaster, sand, glue, concrete, etc. Working drawings are given of moulds for columns, cornice posts, paving flags, kerb and channel, blocks and slabs, bricks, ridge and valley tiles, steps, sills, lintels, edging, balustrade, sundials, birdbaths, lettered panels, ornamental work, etc. Suitable proportions of cement and aggregate are given for all products.

THE NORTHERN POLY TECHNIC: SESSION 1927-2

We have lately received the prospectus fo the 1927-28 session of this School, whose d partment of architecture, surveying an building is under the control of Mr. T. Bennett, F.R.I.B.A., Hon.F.I.O.B., Ho F.I.B.D. There are three sections of th department—the senior day school, the juni day school, and lastly the evening schoo The senior day school is intended f students of either sex over 16 years of a about to enter the professions of architectur surveying, or the higher branches of th building industry. Prospective students the School of Architecture will be require to pass the School entrance examination produce evidence of having passed an a proved public examination before being a mitted. The Three Year Course of th School of Architecture is "recognised" b the Royal Institute of British Architect Students obtaining a first or second cla pass in the school examination are exempte from the R.I.B.A. Intermediate Examinatio The Junior Day School provides a thorou course of training for boys over 13 years age who propose to enter any of the craf connected with building, and enables them t acquire technical knowledge and skill as wel as to continue their ordinary education. Th Evening School provides facilities in eleme tary classes for those who have commence their career in offices or works, and in a vanced classes for those who have alread attended for the full day course or who hav otherwise acquired the groundwork of the training.

Full particulars of the courses are contain in the prospectus, which is obtainable, po free, from the Secretary, Holloway, N.7.

STRUCTURAL SCIENCE I MEDIÆVAL TIMES

Lecturing at the Central School of Arts an Crafts, on Wednesday, Sir Banister Fletche F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., gave a graphic descri tion, illustrated by lantern views and model of the structural principles of Gothic cath drals, more especially in regard to the vaulting; their buttresses, to resist th thrust of such vaults; and their flying bu tresses to bring the pressures of the hig vaults down across intervening roofs to th outer edge of the buildings. These feature originally purely scientific in their purpos came to be designed in such a way as combine æsthetic values with the constru tive ones, and had thus thrown a mantle elaborate vaulting and framework over the mediæval churches. The weight of a buil ing was now, instead of being distribute over solid walls as in earlier periods, conce trated on isolated supports, thus leaving fr spaces for vast coloured windows. Only sm units of rough stone were now usually obtai able, in contrast with the large blocks Egyptian and Greek architecture, and th evolved a totally different method of co struction. Building thus became an expe mental science of effectively balancing sm stones on one another, producing a new pri ciple of lateral thrust and counter-thru The old Roman building stood solid on t ground; the Gothic structure soared light into the air with vaulted roofs borne aloft a great height by piers and buttresses.

The lecturer explained the evolution vaulting types, from the continuous bar vault like that of a tube railway tunn through the cross-vault to the type char teristic of mediæval work with "ribs" the intersection of the surfaces for grea strength, which deepened as time went leaving panels between which could be c structed very thin and light. He gave so interesting views of English and Fre cathedrals, including some shown looking wards, so that the vaulting could be m clearly understood.

The lecture on Wednesday, October 19, begin the study of Mediæval Architecture Italy.

RATES OF WAGES IN THE BUILDING TRADE

[Every endeavour is made to ensure accuracy but we cannot be responsible for errors.]

	Masons	Bricklayers.	Carpenters Joiners	Plasterers.	Slaters.	Plumbers.	Painters.	Labourers.
dare	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
ngton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
ton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
ick	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
ncham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
ord (Kent)	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
ngton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
on-under-Lyne	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
sbury	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
nam	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
bury	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
sley	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
staple	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
ow-in-Furness	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
y	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
ngstoke	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
ord	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
ick	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
ill	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
enhead	1/10	1/10	1/10	1/11	1/10	1/10	1/9½	1/4½
ingham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
op Auckland	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
kburn	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
kpool	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
on	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
rnemouth	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
lford	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
lford-on-Avon	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/3½	1/0½
ntree	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
twood	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
gwater	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
lington	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2¾
hton	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
tol	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
nsgrove	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
nyard	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0½
gay	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11¾
ley	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
on-on-Trent	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
y	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
ton	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
bridge	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
terbury	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
liff	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
isle	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
ham	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
msford	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
tenham	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
ter	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
terfield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
ley	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¾
ester	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/1
on	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1¼
ester	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
ntry	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
brook	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11¾	1/0½
e	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
er	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
ngton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
igh	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
y	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
es	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/3½	1/0½
bury	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
aster	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
nester	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/3½	1/0½
ng	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1¼
rcourt	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
eld	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
wich	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
y	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2¾
um	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
ourne	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
am.(Mon.Val.)	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
er	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/6	1/2½
uth	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
ham	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
towe	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
tone	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
p	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/2¼
ester	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/5½	1/2
ming	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
rt	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1¾
nam	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Yarmouth	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
y	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
ord	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
x	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
nden	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
gate	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
pools	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¾
h	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
gs	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
d	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
sford	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
rd	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/5	1/5	1/1¾
Bay	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
rd	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
b	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
don	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11¾	1/0½
sfield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
nton	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
gdon	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Wight	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0½
	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
ly	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
ng	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
minster	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Lynn	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
er	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
gton Spa	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½

	Masons	Bricklayers.	Carpenters Joiners	Plasterers.	Slaters	Plumbers.	Painters.	Labourers.
Leeds	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Leicester	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Leighton Buzzard	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Lichfield	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Lincoln	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Littlehampton	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Liverpool	1/10	1/10	1/10	1/11	1/10	1/10	1/9½	1/4½
Llandudno	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Llanelly	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
London:								
12 m. radius	1/9½	1/9½	1/9½	1/9½	1/9½	1/9½	1/8½	1/4½
12–15 m. radius	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/8	1/4
Loughborough	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Lowestoft	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Luton	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Macclesfield	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2¾
Maidstone	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Malvern	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2½
Manchester	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Mansfield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3
Margate	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0
Market Harb'rough	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Matlock	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2½
Melton Constable	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11¾
Melton Mowbray	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Merthyr Tydfil	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Middlesbrough	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¾
Newark	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Newbury	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Newcastle-on-Tyne	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Newcastle-ur-Lyme	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
New Forest	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Newmarket	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Newport, Mon.	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Northampton	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Norwich	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Nottingham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3
Nuneaton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Oakham	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Oldham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Oxford	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Paignton	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Peterborough	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Plymouth	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Pontypridd	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Portsmouth	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Preston	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Ramsgate	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Reading	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Redcar	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Redditch	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Reigate	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1¼
Retford	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Ripon	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Rochdale	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Rochester	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Rugby	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Saffron Walden	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11¾
St. Albans	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
St. Helens	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Sawbridgeworth	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Saxmundham	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0½
Scarborough	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2¾
Sevenoaks	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Sheffield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Shrewsbury	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Sittingbourne	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Southampton	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Southend-on-Sea	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Southport	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
South Shields	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Stevenage	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Stockport	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Stockton-on-Tees	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Stoke-on-Trent	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Stourbridge	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Stourport	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Stowmarket	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Stratford-on-Avon	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Stroud	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5	1/1¼
Sunderland	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Swaffham	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11¾
Swansea	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Swindon	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/5	1/1½
Tamworth	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2¾
Taunton	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Thetford	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Torquay	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Totnes	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/4½	1/1
Trowbridge	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/3½	1/0½
Tunbridge Wells	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Uttoxeter	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Wakefield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Walsall	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2¾
Wallsend	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Warminster	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Warrington	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Warwick	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Wells (Norfolk)	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11¾
Welwyn. Gar. City	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
West Bromwich	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Weston-sup.-Mare	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Weymouth	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/1
Whitby	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Wigan	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Winchester	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Windsor	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1¾
Wisbech	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Wolverhampton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Woodbridge	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Worcester	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Worksop	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Worthing	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Wrexham	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Wroxham	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11¾
Wymondham	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0½
York	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½

(For rates of wages in the Building Trade in Scotland see page 599.)

CONTRACTS, COMPETITIONS, &c.

For some contracts still open, but not included in this List, see previous issues Those with an asterisk are advertised in this number. Certain conditions beyond those given in the following information are imposed in some cases, such as that advertisers do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender; that a fair wages clause shall be observed, that no allowance will be made for tenders; and that deposits are returned on receipt of a bona-fide tender unless stated to the contrary.

The date given at the commencement of each paragraph is the latest date when the tender, or the names of those willing to submit tenders, may be sent in; the name and address at the end is the person from whom or place where quantities, forms of tender, &c., may be obtained.

Following is a list of abbreviations:—Borough Surveyor, B.S.; Borough Engineer, B.E.; District Surveyor, D.S.; Clerk, C.; Town Clerk, T.C.; County Engineer, C.E.; County Surveyor, C.S.; County Architect, C.A.; Surveyor, S.; Engineer, E.; Borough Architect, B.A.; Architect, A.

BUILDING, PAINTING, ELECTRIC LIGHTING, HEATING ETC.

OCT. 17.—**Bridlington.**—REBUILDING.—Half Moon hotel, for John Smith's Tadcaster Brewery Co., Ltd. F. Vaux, architect, Danesmoor-chambers, 29, Quay-rd. Dep. £2 2s.

OCT. 17.—**Chester.**—WARDS.—2 new admission wards to male and female acute blocks and 4 new verandahs at annexe building, Upton mental hospital, for Chester C.C. F. Anstead Browne, F.R.I.B.A., C.A., Newgate-st., Chester.

OCT. 17.—**Cirencester.**—ALTERATIONS and ADDITIONS to the Cirencester Post Office, for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Office of Works, Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the Commissioners.)

OCT. 17. — **Clacton.** — TOWN HALL. — Erection of new Town Hall at Clacton-on-Sea, for the U.D.C. Council Offices, Clacton-on-Sea. Dep. £2 2s.

OCT. 17.—**Dublin.**—CHAPEL.—Chapel and class rooms at Belvedere College, Dublin, for Rev. M. Quinlan, S.J., Rector. Jones & Kelly, architects, 17, South Frederick-st. Dep. £5 5s.

OCT. 17. — **East Wessex.** — REPAIRS AND MATERIALS. —At Bovington with Lulworth, Hilsea and Portsdown Hill, Gosport, Netley and Southampton, Parkhurst, Isle of Wight, Christchurch, Hants, for War Dept. Major R. Hamilton, R.E., for Commanding Royal Engineer, Wessex Area (East). Royal Engineer Office, Milldam Barracks, Portsmouth.

OCT. 17.—**Esher and the Dittons.**—FIRE STATION.—New fire station on site adjoining Council offices, Portsmouth-rd., Esher, for U.D.C. S.

OCT. 17. — **Gillingham.** — SHOPS. — Two shop premises, High-st. J. L. Redfern, B.E.

OCT. 17. — **Kilbaha.** — REPAIRS. — To the National school at Kilbaha, Carrigaholt, Co. Clare, for National Education Commissioners. Apply to Commissioners.

OCT. 17.—**King's Langley.**—TELEPHONE EXCHANGE.—Erection of, for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Office of Works, Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the Commissioners.)

OCT. 17.—**London.**—FLATS.—Erection of 9 blocks of buildings at Manor-rd., Canning Town, comprising 196 self-contained flats, in sections, for the County Borough of West Ham. Office of the Borough Engineer, Town Hall, West Ham, E.15. Dep. £2.

OCT. 17. — **London.** — RECONSTRUCTION.—Of St. Martin's-le-Grand conveniences for men and women, St. Martin's-le-Grand, for City Corporation. City Engineer. Dep. £2 2s.

OCT. 17. — **Newport (I. of W.).** — EXCHANGE. — Corn exchange, offices and lavatories at new market site, South-st., for T.C. E. A. Slater, B.S.

OCT. 17. — **Nottingham.** — EXTENSION. — Of Nurses' Home at Bagthorpe Infirmary, Hucknall-rd., for T.C. Starr & Hall, architects, 12, Victoria-st. Dep. £5.

OCT. 17. — **Oulton.** — ALTERATIONS. — Also adaptations at Oulton Hall, for West Riding C.C. West Riding Architect.

OCT. 17.—**Plymouth.**—REPAIRS.—To premises at 2 & 3, North-st., and 23, St. John's-rd., for T.C. R. J. Fittall, T.C.

OCT. 17. — **Plymouth.** — ROOFING. — Steel roofing for cart shed at Prince Rock Depot, for C.B. Mr. J. Wibberley, B.E. and S. Dep. £1 1s.

OCT. 17.—**Romford.**—HEATING.—Connect three huts at the Romford Union Institution to the main central heating system of institution, for B.G. Harrington & Evans, architects, Western-chambers, South-st.

OCT. 17.—**Sheffield.**—ALTERATIONS.—To offices, Sheaf-st., for T.C. S. E. Fedden, General Manager and Engineer, Commercial-st. Dep. £1 1s.

OCT. 17. — **Sheffield.** — BUILDING. — Transformer sub-station at rear of Rotherham House, Exchange-st., for T.C. S. E. Fedden, General manager and engineer, Dep. £1 1s.

OCT. 17.—**Stornoway.**—ELECTRIC LIGHTING.—Also central heating and ventilation installations in reconstruction of municipal buildings and library, for T.C. John G. Chisholm, architect and surveyor, 15, Union-st., Inverness.

OCT. 17.—**Wakefield.**—EXTENSION.—To Wakefield technical college, for E.C. Louis Ives, City S. Dep. £1 1s.

OCT. 17.—**Wallasey.**—EXTENSIONS.—To generating station at Poulton, for C.B. B.E. and S. Dep. £2 2s.

OCT. 17. — **York.** — HOUSES.— 12, in Howe Hill-rd., Poppleton-rd., for T.C. F. W. Spurr, City E. Dep. £2 2s.

OCT. 18.—**Bacup.**—CONVENIENCES.—Two public conveniences for Corporation. F. W. Moyley, B.E.

OCT. 18.—**Belfast.**—CONVENIENCE.—In men's department, for B.G. Young & Mackenzie, chartered architects, Belfast.

OCT. 18.—**Belfast.**—ELECTRIC LIGHTING.—Installation of electric lighting system in main dining hall, kitchen, etc., for B.G. W. Pleasance, 44, Wellington-pl.

OCT. 18. — **Belfast.** — RAILINGS. — Iron railings, gates and grilles at new museum and art gallery, Botanic-gardens park, Belfast, for C.B. R. Meyer, T.C.

OCT. 18. — **Dublin.** — ROOFING. — Roofing, flooring and joinery works at blocks J and K of the Custom House, for Commissioners of Public Works. T. Cassedy, secretary, Office of Public Works. Dep. £1..

OCT. 18. — **Durham.** — PAINTING. — Also renovating following Council schools, viz.: Ryton, Stargate, Chopwell West, Marley Hill Colliery, Rowlands Gill, Greenside, Whickham, and Winlaton (outside only), for County E.C. District Education Office, Lloyds Bank-chambers, Blaydon-on-Tyne.

OCT. 18. — **East Grinstead.** — HOUSE. — Construction of new boiler house at institution laundry, at 98, Railway-approach, for B.G. Alan Huggett, C., 36, High-st.

OCT. 18. — **London.** — TELEPHONE EXCHANGE. — Erection of, at Shepherd's Bush, for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Office of Works, Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the Commissioners.)

OCT. 18. — **London.** — DEMOLITION WORK. —Demolition of the premises, Nos. 587-591, Fulham-rd., Walham Green, and for the erection on the site of new showrooms and offices for the Electricity Dept., for the Fulham Borough Council. H. M. de Colleville, 48, Bedford-row, W.C.1. Dep. £2, with the Borough Treasurer.

✱OCT. 18.—**London.**—NURSES' HOME.—Erection of to contain 45 rooms, and also demonstration and lecture rooms, general linen store, sewing room, etc., at the Southwark hospital, East Dulwich-gr., S.E., for the Guardians of the Southwark Union. A. Saxon Snell & Phillips, 9, Bentinck-st., Manchester-sq., W.1, on October 14, 15 17 and 18, between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. (1 p.m. on the 15th). Dep. £5.

OCT. 18. — **Stockton-on-Tees.** — PAINTING. — Also renovation of the Haverton Hill, High Clarence, Trimdon Grange, Stillington and Preston-on-Tees Council Schools, for Durham County E.C. M. Anderson, district clerk, Education Office, 23, Dovecot-st.

OCT. 19. — **Erith.** — HOUSES. — 76 non-parlour type and 50 parlour type houses, all including drainage, pavings and fencing complete, at Manor-rd., for U.D.C. H. Hind, E. and S. Dep. £2 2s.

OCT. 19.— **Par.** — IMPROVEMENTS. — At Torfrey, Golant, Par Station, for Major-General Sir F. C. Poole. C. W. Parkkes Lees, Incorporated Architect, Fowey, Cornwall.

OCT. 19.—**Rochdale.**—ELECTRIC LIGHTING.—Also power installations to 192, houses on Castleton housing estate, for C.B. B.S.

OCT. 19. — **Sheffield.** — HOUSES. — 135 on Longley estate, for T.C. W. Geo. Davies, F.R.I.B.A., City A. Dep. £2.

OCT. 19.—**Swinton.**—CONVERSION.—Of privies to water closets in Queen-st., and side streets, William-st., Piccadilly-rd., and Wentworth-rd., Swinton, for U.D.C. E. Adams, sanitary inspector. Dep. £1 1s.

OCT. 20.—**Belfast.**—HEATING.—(a) Heating; (b) plumbing; and (c) electric lighting of New Library, Shankill-rd., for C.B. T. W. Henry, F.R.I.B.A., 16, Donegall-sq. South.

✱OCT. 20.—**Crewe.**—HOUSES.—Erection of 90 houses, semi-detached, under two contracts, one of 56 and the other 34, for the Municipal Housing Committee of the Crewe Corporation. E. G. Timbrell, F.I.A.A., etc., Architect to the Committee, Municipal Buildings, Crewe. Dep. £2 2s.

OCT. 20.—**Devonport.**—DECORATING.—At parochial offices and Relieving Officer's house, Second-av., Camel's Head, for P.C. A. Gard., C., The Register Office, Devonport.

OCT. 20. — **Dublin.** — BUILDINGS. — At Parkgate-st., for Lucan Dairy Co. Secretary, 23 and 24, Parkgate-st.

OCT. 20.—**Edinburgh.**—WALLS.—Boundary walls and gateway at St. Margaret-pk., Corstorphine, for T.C. E. J. MacRae, A.R.I.B.A., City A.

OCT. 20. — **Renfrewshire.** — ADDITIONS. — To Barrhead High school, for E.C. J. Hamilton Pullar, Executive Officer, 16, Glasgow-rd., Paisley. Dep. £1.

OCT. 20. — **Torry.** — HALL. — Assembly hall in Victoria-rd., for the Christian Brethren. J. A. O. Allan, F.R.I.B.A., 25, Union-terr., Aberdeen.

OCT. 20. — **Totnes.** — COTTAGES.— Eight, on Chapel Field, South Brent, for R.D.C. W. F. Tollit, architect, 6, Bridgetown.

✱OCT. 21.—**Acton.**—LAUNDRY AND MANUAL TRAINING CENTRE.—Erection of (a) Laundry and Cookery Centre, Belmont Park School, Acton; (b) Manual Training Centre, Southfield-rd., School, Acton, for the Borough Education Committee. Borough Engineer, Education Department, Municipal Offices, Acton, W.3. Deposit, £1 1s.

OCT. 21. — **Flint.** — REPAIRS. — General repairs and improvements at police station, for Flints C.C. R. G. Whitley, C.A. and S., Mold.

OCT. 21. — **Jarrow-on-Tyne.** — POLICE STATION. — Also Court buildings, for Durham C.C. C.S., 48, Old Elvet, Durham.

OCT. 21. — **Liverpool.** — PAINTING.—External and internal, at H.M. Custom House, Canning-pl., for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Works, Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the Commissioners.)

OCT. 21. — **Stourbridge.** — HOUSES. — 18 non-parlour, three-bedroom, on Grange estate, for T.C. F. Woodward, B.S. and A. Dep. £2 2s.

OCT. 21.—**Thames Ditton.**—TELEPHONE EXCHAN —Erection of, at Thames Ditton for the Commissio of His Majesty's Office of Works, Contracts Bran King Charles Street, London, S.W.1. Dep. £1 (Cheque payable to the Commissioners.)

OCT. 21.— **Woking.** — ALTERATIONS. — A additions to pavilion at Constitution Hill Recreat ground, for U.D.C. G. J. Wooldridge, S.

OCT. 22.—**Cork.**—HEATING.—Installing low press heating system at St. Marie's of the Isle, Cork, exist National schools and new extension. O'Flynn O'Connor, architects, 60, South Mall. Dep. £1 1s.

OCT. 24. — **Birmingham.** — HEATING. — For installation of heating and hot water services; and installation of electric lighting at new night nur home in course of erection at Monyhull Colony, Ki Heath, for B.G. Noel W. Greenway, Consult Engineer, Lloyds Bank-chambers, New-st. D £2 2s.

OCT. 24.—**Burnley.**—DEMOLITION.—Of circular br chimney stack at Yorkshire-st., storeyard, for T B.E.

OCT. 24.—**Edinburgh.**—GLAZIER WORK.—For male sanatorium at Bangour mental hospital, Edinburgh District Board of Control J. D. Gibs S., 60, Frederick-st.

OCT. 24.—**Kirkcaldy.**—REPAINTING.—For (a) Wemyss, Glebe-pk., 44 houses; (b) Cardenden, greggie-pk., 58 houses; (c) Cardenden, Dundon pk., 52 houses; (d) Glencraig, Garry-pk., 60 hous (e) Thornton, Strathore-rd., 26 houses; (f) roadm houses at Cadham, Markinch and Star, 6 houses, D.C. G. B. Deas, architect, Central-chambers.

OCT. 24.—**Rugby.**—COTTAGES.—12 in Anstey Brinklow, for R.D.C. J. E. Weeks, S. and A. £2 2s.

OCT. 24. — **Wakefield.** — PAINTING. — Interior Stanley Hall at mental hospital, for West Riding C W. E. H. Burton, Architect and Engineer.

OCT. 24. — **Wallasey.** — CONVENIENCES. — Tr shelter and public conveniences at Rake-lane, C.B. B.E. and S. Dep. £1 1s.

OCT. 25. — **Bishop Auckland.** — ELECTRIC LIG —At Helmington-row Isolation hospital, for Auckla Shildon and Willington Joint Hospital Board. Adams, C.

OCT. 25. — **Durham.** — ADDITIONS. — For Butt knowle Council school, additions and alteratio West Herrington Council school, additional cla rooms, for C.C. F. Willey, F.R.I.B.A., 34, Elvet, Durham.

OCT. 25.—**Kent.**—TELEPHONE EXCHANGE. — E tion of, at Borough Green for the Commissioners of Majesty's Office of Works, Contracts Branch, K Charles Street, Westminster, S.W.1. Dep. £1 (Cheques payable to the Commissioners.)

OCT. 25. — **Maldon.** — DWELLINGS. — Six hou Tiptree-rd., Great Braxted, for R.D.C. Wm. mond, S.

OCT. 25. — **Salisbury Plain.** — WORKS REPAIRS.—(War Department Contract), Term C tract, from January 1, for the undermentioned tions in the Engineer District. Contract No Bulford Camp. Contract No. 2, Tidworth and Perh Down. Commanding Royal Engineer, Salisb Plain East District, Royal Engineer Office, Haig- Bulford Camp, Salisbury Plain.

OCT. 25. — **Soughton.** — ADDITIONS. — Also alte tions at Council school, for Flints E.C. R. G. Whit C.A. and S., Mold. Dep. £2 2s.

OCT. 25.—**Watford.**—PUBLIC LIBRARY.—Erection on a site in Hampstead-rd., Watford, for the Corp tion. Borough Engineer, Municipal Offices, Watf Dep. £3 3s. to the Borough Treasurer.

OCT. 26. — **Crookhill.** — BUILDING. — Gene building works at Crookhill Hall Receiving Ho near Conisborough, for West Riding E.C. W Riding Architect, County Hall, Wakefield.

OCT. 26.—**Dewsbury.**—SCHOOL.—Open-air school Moorlands, for E.C. H. Dearden, A.R.I.B.A., Dep. £1.

OCT. 26.—**Skegness.**—NEW POST OFFICE AND TE PHONE EXCHANGE.—Erection of, at Skegness for Commissioners of His Majesty's Office of Wo Contracts Branch, King Charles Street, London, S. Dep. £1 1s. (Cheque payable to the Commissione

OCT. 26.—**Woking.**—COTTAGES.—5 pairs of cott at Westfield, for U.D.C. G. J. Wooldridge, S.

OCT. 27.—**Devon.**—HOUSES.—Copplestone, Bare Pair of roadmen's houses, and same at Musbury. C.C. C.A., 97, Heavitree-rd., Exeter.

OCT. 27.—**East Dereham.**—ADDITIONS.—Also alte tions at police station, for Norfolk C.C. S. H. War C.S., Norwich. Dep. £1 1s.

OCT. 27. — **Ireland.** — IMPROVEMENTS. — C Guard stations at Causeway, Co. Kerry, and at D more, Co. Galway; and for reconstruction of a buil for the Civic Guard at Castletowngeoghan, Co. W meath, for Commissioners of Public Works. Secret Office of Public Works, Dublin.

OCT. 28.—**Birmingham.**—COVERED STORAGE, GARAGE, ETC.—Erection of, at the Post Office St Depot, Fordrough-lane, Birmingham, for the missioners of His Majesty's Office of Works, Contr Branch, King Charles Street, London, S.W.1. £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the Commissioners.)

OCT. 28. — **Darfield.** — CONVERSIONS. — Into w closets of 71 privies in Snape Hill-rd., College-t Hill-st. and Havelock-st., for U.D.C. S. E. W head, S.

OCT. 28.—**Essex.**—SANATORIUM BUILDING Erection of various buildings, roads, sewers, hea plant, etc., at Black Notley, for the Public Health Housing Committee of the Essex County Cou Jno. Stuart, F.R.I.B.A., County Architect, Sp field Old Court, Chelmsford. Dep. £5 5s. to F Owers, F.S.A.A., County Accountant, Duke Chelmsford

OCT. 29.—**Alnwick.**—TORCHING.—Inside of roof to Northumberland Hall, for U.D.C. G. Taylor, S.

OCT. 29.—**Durham.**—SCHOOL.—Erection and pletion of West Auckland new Council school for Durham Education Committee. F. Willey, F.R.I. 34, Old Elvet, Durham.

Oct. 29.—**Durham.**—School.—Elementary schoo
Ryton-on-Tyne, to accommodate 544 scholars, for
urham C.C. F. Willey, F.R.I.B.A., 34, Old Elvet,
urham.
Oct. 29.—**Runcorn.**—Houses.—20 non-parlour type,
Kingsway, Frodsham, for R.D.C. J. L. Beckett,
and S. Dep. £2 2s.
Oct. 31.—**Acton.**—Centres.—Laundry and cookery
ntre, Beaumont Park school; and manual training
ntre, Southfield-rd., school, for E.C. B.E. Dep
1 1s.
Oct. 31.—**Goring.**—Cottages.—8 cottages for
.D.C. G. E. B. Rogers, C., 9, Cross-st., Reading.
ep. £1 1s.
Oct. 31. — **Sheerness.** — Houses. — 45 parlour
pe and 20 non-parlour type houses, for U.D.C.
P. Puddicombe, E. and S. Dep. £2 2s.
✱Nov. 1.—**London.**—Post Office and Tele-
one Exchange.—Erection of, at Hackney, E., for
e Commissioners of His Majesty's Office of Works.
ntracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W.1..
eposit, £1 1s. (cheques payable to the Commissioners)
Nov. 1.— **Oldbury.**— Schools.— Erection of the
st portion of new elementary schools at Bristnallhall-
. Oldbury, and for laying out the playgrounds, and
her work in connection with same for the Oldbury
ducation Committee. Arthur Culwick, Clerk to the
ouncil, Council Offices, Oldbury. Dep. £2 2s.
Nov. 1.—**Salisbury Plain.**—Repairs and Ma-
erials.—Tenders are required by the War Depart-
ent for a term contract from January 1, 1928, for the
llowing areas, situate in the Southern Command-
alisbury Plain West, Royal Engineer district, Lark,
ll camp. Netheravon; and buildings and property
tuated outside the 2 mile radius. Commanding Royal
ngineer, R.E. Office, Larkhill, Wilts.
Nov. 3. — **London.** — Additions. — Erection
additional accommodation for the Nursing, Medica
nd Domestic Staffs at the Highgate hospital, Dart-
outh Park-hill, N.19, for the Guardians of the Parish
St. Pancras. B. Chapman, Clerk to the Guardians,
uardians' Office, Town Hall, Pancras-rd., N.W.1.
ep. £5.
Nov. 7.—**Queenborough.**—Club.—In North-rd.,
ueenboro'. S. A. Dunn, architect, 33, Gordon-av.
Nov. 8.—**Cardiff.**—Shelter.—Public shelter, with
vatory accommodation, at Ely or Maindy recreation
rounds, for T.C. G. H. Whitaker, City E.
✱Nov. 10.— **London.**— Houses.— Erection of 12
ouble-tenement houses on the Flanders site. High-
. South, East Ham, for the Borough Council. Borough
ngineer, Town Hall, East Ham, E.6. Dep. £2.
Nov. 21. — **Southend-on-Sea.** — Wall. — Shelter
out 78 ft. long by 14 ft. wide, comprising retaining
all, pile foundations and promenade roof, etc., at
igh Cliffs, Cliff-parade, Leigh-on-Sea, for C.B.
H. Dyer, B.E. and S. Dep. £2.
✱No Date.—**Norbury.**—Shops with Dwellings
er.—Erection of block of seven, at Norbury.
Morris & Sons, Ltd., 57, Charing Cross, near Admir-
y Arch. S.W.1.
—**Ormskirk.** — Additions. — Also alterations to
ammar school, for Lancashire E.C. Stephen
lkinson, F.R.I.B.A., C.A., 16, Ribblesdale-pl.,
eston. Dep. £2.
—**Stainforth.** — Wall. — Wall, palisading and
rance gates at the cemetery, for P.C. H. Smith,
rk, Stainforth.
— **St. Machar.** — Repairs. — To St. Machar
thedral and manse. A. Marshall Mackenzie & Son,
hitects, 173A, Union-st.

MATERIALS, ETC.

Oct. 17. — **Hertford.** — Highway Materials. —
T.C. B.E. and S.
Oct. 17. — **Plymouth.** — Pipes. — 6,000 yds.
. cast-iron pipes, for C.B. F. Howarth, Water
gineer.
Oct. 18.—**Glasgow.**—Builders' and Plumbers'
terials.—For P.C. M. A. Reynard, Clerk, 266,
orge-st., Glasgow, C.1.
Oct. 19.—**Argyll.**—Paints, etc.—For Argyll and
e district mental hospital, Lochgilphead. Medical
perintendent.
Oct. 26. — **Tadcaster.** — Sand. — For R.D.C.
. A. Bromet, C.
—**Dove Holes.**—Stores.—General stores for Co-
rative Society, Dove Holes. G. Garlick & Son,
al Buildings, Buxton.
—**Margate.** — Granite. — 350 tons of 2-in. broken
nite, 1,530 ft. run of 12-in by 6-in. Norway granite
anel, for T.C. E. A. Borg, B.S., 13, Grosvenor-pl.

NGINEERING, IRON AND STEEL.

ct. 17. — **Newent.** — Bridge. — Reinforced
ncrete bridge over Ford at Ketford, near Dymock,
., for R.D.C. G. R. Millard, S. Dep. £2 2s.
ct. 17.—**Waterford.**—Wharf.—Of a deep-water
arf or jetty in River Suir, for Harbour Commiss-
rs. Austin A. Farrell, Secretary. Dep. £5 5s.
ct. 17. — **West Lancashire.** — Sewage. — Laying
pproximately 5,976 yds., of 9-in. and 2,574 yds.,
2-inch sewers, with necessary manholes, together
h construction of sewage disposal works; also
posal works comprising detritus tanks, screening
mber, storm water tanks, settling tanks, humus
ks, percolating filter beds and pumping plant, for
.C. H. B. Ward, Chartered Civil Engineer,
mmerce-chambers, 15, Lord-st., Liverpool. Dep.
.
ct. 19. — **Dublin.** — Steelwork. — 460 tons of
elwork required for renewal and repairs of bridges,
ath, Southern Rly. J. F. Sides, Chief E., Broad-
ne Station, Dublin. Dep. £2 2s.
ct. 20.—**London.**—Girder.—237 tons of steel
rs, etc., for G.W.R. F. R. E. Davis, secretary,
addington Station, W.2. Dep. £2 2s.
ct. 24.—**Alnwick.**—Footbridges.—Four timber
idges near Edlingham and Lemmington, for
C. J. T. Robsonk, Highway S., 11, Narrowgate.
ct. 29. — **Chapel-en-le-Frith.** — Sewerage. —
nd sewage disposal works, together with laying of about 500 lin. yds., of 6-in. sewer, complete with manholes and other appurtenant works, at Doves Holes, for R.D.C. Brady & Partington, Chartered Civil Engineers, Market-st. Dep. £5.

Oct. 29. — **Machynlleth.** — Reconstruction. — Laying and jointing of 5-in. and 4-in. water mains, together with provision of necessary fittings, and for reconstruction of the existing dam at Council's reservoir at Esgaireira, Llanwrin, for U.D.C. H. B. Ward, Chartered Civil Engineer, Commerce-chambers, 15, Lord-st., Liverpool. Dep. £3 3s.

Oct. 31.—**Weymouth and Melcombe Regis.**—Reconstruction.—Of a two-leaf bascule bridge, including foundations in the harbour supporting stone-faced reinforced concrete walls, parapets, control house, etc., temporary footbridge, roadway widenings on reinforced concrete piles and platform, for T.C. H. W. FitzSimons, 39, Victoria-st., Westminster, S.W.1, engineer. Dep. £3 3s.

Nov. 7.—**Braintree.**—Extensions.—To sewage disposal works comprising additional screening chamber, detritus and sedimentation tanks, new sludge beds and humus tanks, alterations to No. 4 dosing chambers and filters, etc., for U.D.C. Sands & Walker, engineers, Milton-chambers, Nottingham. Dep. £2 2s.

Nov. 8.—**Earby.**—Reservoir.—Construction of an impounding reservoir at Bawhead, for U.D.C. E.J. Silcock, consulting engineer, 25, Victoria-st., Westminster, S.W.1. Dep. £5.

Nov. 21.—**Hornsey.**—Reservoir.—Covered service reservoir in mass and reinforced concrete at Bishops Wood, for M.W.B. G. F. Stringer, C., 173, Rosebery-av., E.C.1. Dep. £10.

Feb. 21, 1928.—**New Zealand.** — Deviation. — Construction of Wellington-Tawa flat deviation, Wellington-New Plymouth Railway, for Public Works Dept., Wellington. Commissioner for New Zealand, 415, Strand, London, W.C.2.

ROAD, SEWERAGE, AND WATER WORKS.

Oct. 17.—**Ayr.**— (**Northern district**).—Road.—Construction of a by-pass road at Beith, for C.C. Rod McDonald, S., District Office, Kilwinning.

Oct. 17. — **Cambridge.** — Sewers. — Roads and sewers on Coldham's-lane housing estate, for T.C. G. W. Teasdale, B.E. and S. Dep. £2.

Oct. 17. — **East Barnet.** — Road s. — On Welbeck housing estate, for U.D.C. Henry York, E. and S. Dep. £1 1s.

Oct. 17.—**Farnworth.**—Sewering.—Also levelling, paving, metalling, flagging, channelling and otherwise making good Campbell-st., Bloomfield-rd., Mill-st., for U.D.C. F. Ashton, S. Dep. £2 2s.

Oct. 17.—**Lanark (Middle Ward).**—Roads.—Road construction work, etc., in connection with housing schemes at Waterloo, near Wishaw, and Caldercruix, for C.C. P. C. Smith, Housing and Town Planning Department, District Offices, Hamilton.

Oct. 17. — **Wakefield.** — Making-up. — Cambridge-st. (part of), for Corporation. City S.

Oct. 18. — **London.** — Paving. — Also forming roadway and footways of Arthurdon-rd., Brockley, for Lewisham B.C. B.S.

Oct. 18.—**Maltby.**—Draining.—Site and erection of boarding round the same, for Greyhound Racing Track Co. John E. Whitehead, architect, 34, Goddard Hall-rd., Sheffield.

Oct. 18.—**Reigate.**—Sewer.—700 yds., of surface water sewer in Cockshot Main-rd., for T.C. F.T. Clayton, E. and S.

Oct. 19. — **Birkenhead.** — Road. — Also sewering, making and completing of portion of Sidney-terr., for Corporation. R. W. Johnston, B.E. and S. Dep. 10s.

Oct. 19. — **Blackburn.** — Making-up. — Gainsborough-av., for T.C. H. M. Webb, Borough and Water E.

Oct. 19. — **Chorleywood.** — Sewer. — Laying about 218 yds., of 6-in. stoneware pipe in a sewer from Cedars-av., Rickmansworth, to bottom of Shepherds-way, on the Cedars estate, including construction of manholes and flushing tank, etc. Alternative tenders are also requested for extending this sewer an additional length of 422 yds., for U.D.C. A. P. I. Cotterell & Son, engineers, 54, Victoria-st., Westminster. Dep. £2 2s.

Oct. 19. — **Prescot.** — Road. — Construction of road from Garden-walk to Railway station, for U.D.C. F. A. Gregson, E. and S. Dep. £3 3s.

Oct. 19. — **Rochdale.** — Road. — High-level roadway and coal store at Corporation Gas-works, Dane-st., for C.B. B.S. Dep. £2 2s.

Oct. 19.—**Sligo.**—Piping.—350 yds., of best salt glazed 12 ins. stoneware sewer piping, for T.C. John Shea, T.C.

Oct. 22.—**Ilkeston.**—Sewers.—Laying of sewers and construction of 300 lin. yds., of new roads on Southern housing estate, for T.C. B.S. Dep. £1 1s.

Oct. 22. — **Ilfracombe.** — Improvements. — Road improvements in connection with the "Devon Million" scheme, for U.D.C. E. and S.

Oct. 22. — **Penistone.** — Widening. — Of Barnsley and Shepley-lane Head main road at Cawthorne, for West Riding C.C. Surveyor, County Hall, Wakefield. Dep. £1.

Oct. 22. — **Settle.** — Widening. — Of Keighley and Kendal main road at its junction with Lancaster and Richmond main road, North of Ingleton for West Riding C.C. West Rding Surveyor, County Hall, Wakefield. Dep. £1.

Oct. 24.—**Finchley.**—Improvements.—To Ballardsla, by Essex House estate, for U.D.C. P.T. Harrison, engineer, 9, The Hawthorns, Regents Park-rd., Finchley, N.3. Dep. £1.

Oct. 24. — **Middlesex.** — Mains. — Laying and jointing of approximately 5,344 lin. yds., of 48-in. diameter 987 lin. yds., of 42-in. diameter, and 390 lin. yds., of 12-in. diameter cast-iron, and approximately 127 lin. yds. of 52-in. diameter steel water main, together with connections and all contingent works, from St. Michael's-rd., Willesden, to the Board's Reservoir at Fortis Green, for M.W.B. Chief Engineer's Department (Room 201), Offices of the Board, 173 Rosebery-av., E.C.1. Dep. £10.

Oct. 24.—**Tipton.**—Road s.—Construction of roads and sewers from Upper Church-la., to Bridge-rd., and on Cotterill's farm estate, for U.D.C. E. and S. Dep. £2 2s.

Oct 25.—**Hertford.**—Kerb.—For 1,165 lin. yds., of kerbing, etc., to the footpath on Ware-rd., for T.C. B.S. Dep. £2 2s.

Oct. 26.—**Saxmundham.**—Sewers.—Main sewers, sewage purification plant and accessories, for U.D.C. Fredk. J. Commin, Consulting Engineer (Sewage), 5, Victoria-st., Westminster, S.W.1. Dep. £2 2s.

Oct. 27. — **Coulsdon and Purley.** — Making-up. — Of Dale-rd., Purley, for U.D.C. G. A. Ballard, S. Dep. £1 1s.

Oct. 28. — **Coulsdon and Purley.** — Road. — Road improvement works to Woodplace-lane, Coulsdon, for U.D.C. G. A. Ballard, S. Dep. £1 1s.

Oct. 29.—**Tunbridge Wells.**—Making-up.—Westwood-rd., Rusthall, for T.C. W. H. Maxwell, B. and Water E.

Nov. 14.—**Glasgow.**—Sewer.—About 2 miles long, and varying from 6 ft. to 7 ft. in diameter, mostly in tunnel, extending from a point on the main drainage outfall sewer near Shieldhall-rd. to Corkerhill-rd., at a point near the Canal Railway Bridge, on a route via Tweedsmuir-rd., and Cardonald place-rd., for T.C. City E. Dep. £5 5s.

Competitions.

(See Competition News p. 570.)

Auction Sales, Tenders, etc.

Oct. 17. — **Chipstead.**—Hooker & Rogers will sell without reserve, on the site, "Elmore," Chipstead, close to "White Hart" and the village, valuable timber and building materials arising from the demolition of the above mansion. Auctioneers, 4, High-st., Croydon and Railway Approach, Sanderstead.

Oct. 19.—**London.**—Leopold Farmer & Son, in conjunction with Allsop & Co. will sell by order of executrix, in one or more lots, at the London Auction Mart, 155, Queen Victoria-st., E.C.4. Freehold property in Porchester-rd. and Queens-rd., Bayswater W.2., about ¼ of an acre with vacant possession. Auctioneers, L. F. & Sons, 46, Gresham-st., E.C.2. A. & Co., 15, Soho-sq., W.1.

Oct. 19.—**Preston.**—Alfred Dobell & Co. will sell, without reserve (By order of R.E. Smalley, Esq., Receiver and Manager of Messrs. H. & G. Curwen Ltd., Preston) on the premises of H. & G. Curwen, Ltd., Leighton-st., Preston, stock of seasoned hardwoods and softwoods. Auctioneers, Liverpool.

Oct. 19 and 20.—**Birmingham.**— Cecil Cariss & Co. will sell by direction of W. Harvey Gibbs, Esq., who is relinquising the building trade, King's Heath, Birmingham, builders and contractors' plant, machinery, valuable joinery timber, stock and effects. Auctioneers 20, High-st., King's Heath, and 55, Temple-row, Birmingham.

Oct. 20. — **London.** — Herbert Muskett & Co. will sell at the London Auction Mart, 155, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4. freehold shop site at Wood Green, also South West Factory, 28-30, Balham-hill, with land for extension. Auctioneers, 27, Maddox-st., W.

✱Oct. 25. — **Wembley.** — F. H. Clark, in conjunction with Hubert F. Finn-Keeley will sell without reserve at the Empire Exhibition, timber and building materials, show-cases, counters and fittings. Auctioneers, F. H. C., Exhibition Grounds, Wembley, H.F.F.-K. Lyminge, Folkestone.

Public Appointments.

Oct. 14.—**Brighton.**—Clerk of Works required to superintend reconstruction of Brighton Aquarium. Borough Engineer, Town Hall, Brighton.

Oct. 17. —**Crewe.** —Clerk of Works required for the extensions to the Memorial hospital. P. Timperley, Westminster Buildings, Mill-st., Crewe.

Oct. 18. — **India.** — Architect required on the North Western State Railway in India on an agreement for three years by the High Commissioner for India. Secretary to the High Commissioner for India, 42, Grosvenor-gdns., London, S.W.1.

Oct. 18.—**London, S.W.**—Veryard & Yates will sell at 255, Clapham-rd., S.W., large quantity of building material, including 50 tiled stoves and iron mantels. Auctioneers, 365, Norwood-rd., S.E.27.

Oct. 24.—**Nuneaton.**—Assistant required in the Borough Engineer's Department by the Borough of Nuneaton. R. C. Moon, A.M.Inst.C.E., Borough Engineer and Surveyor, Municipal Offices, Nuneaton, endorsed "Assistant."

Oct. 24.—**Sheffield.**—Architectural Assistant (temporary) required in the City Architect's Dept., by Sheffield City Council. W. G. Davies, F.R.I.B.A., City Architect.

✱Oct. 25.—**Surrey.**—Assistant required in the Building Surveyor's Department of the Godstone R.D.C. Christopher Phillips, Clerk to the Council, Council Offices, Oxted, Surrey.

Oct. 26.—**Barnet.**—Temporary Architectural Assistant required in the Engineer's Surveyors' department by the Barnet U.D.C. Clerk to the Council, Old Court House, Wood Street, Barnet, endorsed "Architectural Assistant."

✱Oct. 31.—**South Africa.**—Lecturer in Furniture Trades, Grade I, required in the Technical College, East London, South Africa. The Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa, South Africa House, Trafalgar-sq., W.C.2.

✱Oct. 31.—**South Africa.**—Lecturer in Building Trades, Grade II, required at the Technical College, East London, South Africa. Office of the High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa, South Africa House, Trafalgar-sq., W.C.2.

PROPOSED NEW BUILDINGS & OTHER WORKS*

In these lists care is taken to ensure the accuracy of the information given, but it may occasionally happen that, owing to building owners taking the responsibility of commencing work before plans are finally approved by the local authorities, "proposed" works at the time of publication have been actually commenced Abbreviations: T.C. for Town Council; U.D.C. for Urban District Council; R.D.C. for Rural District Council; E.C. for Education Committee; B.G. for Board of Guardians; B C. for Borough Council; P.C. for Parish Council; M.H. for Ministry of Health; M.T. for Ministry of Transport; C.B. for County-Borough; B.E. for Board of Education; M.A.B. for Metropolitan Asylums Board; and M.W.B. for Metropolitan Water Board.

Following is a list of abbreviations:—Borough Surveyor, B.S.; Borough Engineer, B.E.; District Surveyor, D.S.; Clerk, C.; Town Clerk, T.C.; County Engineer, C.E.; County Surveyor, C.S; County Architect, C.A.; Surveyor, S.; Engineer, E.; Borough Architect, B.A.; Architect, A.

Antrim.—C.C. applied to Ministry of Home Affairs for Northern Ireland for consent to borrowing £2,500 for carrying out hot-water supply installation at County asylum.

Ashton.—U.D.C. passed plans for 4 houses in Townfield-av., for Mrs. E. Watson.

Barnet.—Plans of an extensive scheme for development of fields between High Barnet railway station and Barnet Vale, including the old horse fair field, have been approved by the justices of the Hertfordshire Quarter Sessions in connection with application to divert public footpath from top of Barnet Hill to St. Mark's Church. — U.D.C. are to invite tenders for a further 20 houses on Bell's Hill site.

Becontree.—L.C.C. recommend that, subject to consent of M.H., a site in Rectory-rd., be sold to County of Essex Territorial Army Association for extension of their drill hall.

Belturbet.—Town Surveyor of U.D.C. submitted draft plans of the proposed new town hall.

Bexhill.—Plans passed by T.C.: 3 bungalows, Cooden-dr., by J. E. Maynard, for H. P. Farnfield; 6 detached houses, Little Common-rd., by J. E. Maynard, for W. P. Glessing.

Bideford.—Plans have been adopted for fire station at £600.

Birkenhead.—Corporation agreed to sell portion of Bidston housing estate to Birkenhead and District Co-operative Society for shops and houses.

Birmingham.—T.C. intend to sanction erection of certain special building, namely: sports pavilion for Old Dixonians Rugby football club, in Ridgacre-la., Quinton.—Cinema with accommodation for 1,750 persons, is to be built at Taunton-rd., Balsall Heath. H. G. Bradley, architect, 10A, Temple-row.

Blackpool.—Tenders are to be obtained by T.C. for painting and decorating and other work required at the Hawes Side Police Station.—Electric light is to be installed at Talbot-road Police station, and tenders are to be invited.—T.C. resolved that the question of certain painting and decorating work required at Fire Station cottages in Albert-rd. and Charnley-rd. be referred to the Visitation of Stations Sub-Committee.—Tramway Manager submitted design of proposed tram passenger shelter at St. Stephen's-av., which the the Highways Committee, it was reported, had already approved, and this has been approved, and the Tramway Manager is to obtain tenders — Cleansing Superintendent submitted plan, prepared by B.S., and estimate of cost in connection with proposed erection of new conveniences and cabmen's shelter near Waterloo Road railway station, and Council has also resolved that Cleansing Superintendent be instructed to submit an amended plan. —Council are favourable to construction of a suitable bridge over the Ribble.—Tramway Manager recommends that depot at Red Bank-rd. be extended.—B.S. is to prepare a plan and estimate of cost of construction of additional lavatory accommodation at Norbreck Tram Station.—Plans passed: New street, Links-rd., J. R. Fielding; 19 houses, Hemingway, Slater & Parkinson; 10 houses, Wilson-sq., P. Wood; 2 houses, Malvern-av., A. Nuttall; 2 houses, Newton-drive, A. Wilson & Son; 8 houses, Westcliffe-drive estate, and 2 bungalows, Bank-av., J. England & Son; 4 houses, Grosvenor-rd., T. Foster; 2 bungalows, Selby-av., Kay & Fisher; 14 houses, Stoke-av., Wilson, Ltd.; 4 houses, Fleetwood-rd., Fielden & Dawson; 2 houses, Highfield-av., Abson Bros.; 4 houses, Sandgate, H. Henson; 8 houses, Hemingway, Slater & Parkinson; 4 houses, Cavendish-av., B. Snape; 3 houses, Lomond-av., T. W. Graham; 6 houses, Ryson-av., Hollas & Nutter; 2 houses, Courtfield-av., L.M. & S. Railway Co.; 4 houses, Fenber-av., Ashworth & Hardman; Council School, Condor-grove, Blackpool Corporation; 2 bungalows, Seattle-av., T. Brierley; 2 bungalows, Marton-drive, W. Gudgeon; cricket and sports pavilion, Newton-drive, B.E.C.

Bolton.—A stadium is to be provided by the Greyhound Racing and General Entertainments, Ltd. Site is of 16 acres in Salford-la., Hulton. Plans by H. C. Haworth, 9, Wood-st. Estimated cost, £75,000. —T.C. passed plans: 28 houses, Park-rd. and Stanley-rd. for W. Andrew.

Bournemouth.—T.C. passed plans: 3 houses, Bentley-rd., H. Masters; 3 houses (corner) Castlemain-av., S. Adams, 4 houses, Edgehill-rd., S. Harris, 4 lock-up garages, Stanfield-rd., S. Harris; 9 houses, Comber-rd., H. Masters.

Bradford.—General Purposes Committee are considering site for erection of Central motor garage.—M.H. sanctioned £11,335 for new premises for the Margaret McMillan Boys' school.—Sites, Works and Finance Sub-Committee are to obtain Chellow Grange housing site for school.—Chairman of Library Committee is to confer with Bath Committee with reference to suggestion that a site be reserved on Chellow Grange housing site for joint branch library and baths building. —Offer of executors of T. M. Woodhead is to be accepted by T.C. to sell to the Corporation 500 sq. yds. of land situate at Forster-sq., Commercial-st. and Bolton-rd., together with warehouse and office buildings thereon, required for purpose of tramway offices —Application is to be made to M.H. for sanction to appropriation of land purchased for Longlands Insanitary Area Clearance Scheme for purpose of erecting tenements for rehousing persons displaced in consequence of White Abbey Area improvement scheme.—Sub-Committee decided to recommend that no objection be offered to proposal of Managers of St. Mary's R.C. School to apply to B.E. for permission to provide a public elementary school to accommodate 350 infants and juniors on site at Ashfield, Fagley-rd., Eccleshill.—T.C. received sanction of Electricity Commission to borrowing £180,000 in respect of extension of generating plant at Valley-rd. power station. —T.C. has arranged for concreting of presshouse basement floor at £1,000.—Engine House: instructions been given for engine house floor at Sewerage Works to be covered with composition or other durable material at £180.

Brampton.—Surveyor of R.D.C. submitted plans, which were approved, for auction mart premises at How Mill, sent in by Taylor Scott, architect, on behalf of a local company.

Brecon.—Public hall is to be built. Architect, J. J. Price, Council Offices, Hay, Breconshire.

Bridlington.—W. S. Walker, Son & Field, architects, 77, Lowgate, Hull, are preparing plans for Emanuel Church and parochial hall at £10,000.

Burnley.—T.C. recommend purchase of 3¾ acres of land on Rosehill estate. Probably a new elementary school will be built.

Carlisle.—Highways Committee is proposing to widen Eden-bridge at £60,000.

Castlebar.—Local Government Department sanctioned £2,400 for repairs of court-houses in Castlebar, Ballinrobe and Ballina.

Chertsey.—Plans passed by U.D.C.: 2 villas at Pyrcroft-rd., for A. Hale; 4 houses at the Wey Manor estate for Wey Manor Development Co.

Cheshunt.—U.D.C. are considering housing scheme at Waltham Cross and recommend that steps be taken to enter into negotiations with Waltham Abbey and Cheshunt Gas Co., to acquire land adjoining housing site at Waltham Cross, with object of continuing the housing scheme by extension of Central-av. to Marshla.

Chesterfield.—Compulsory acquisition of part of Hasland Hall estate for housing purposes has been confirmed by M.H.—Purchase of land on north-west side of Racecourse-rd., and the westerly side of Whittington-hill in Newbridge-la., and that between Brockwell-la. and Hawksley-av., for housing purposes is to be considered. Plan for 7 houses on land at junction of Dunston-rd. and Racecourse-rd., been approved.

Chester-le-Street.—Plans been prepared by A. H. Fennell, architect, for dance hall and extensions to Empire Theatre at £10,000.

Cork.—Work has begun on new premises for Cork Public library. Premises are situated on Grand-parade, and contract cost is £18,871.

Coventry.—Syndicate has secured site at Lythalls-lane, Foleshill, where they propose to construct an up-to-date greyhound racing track. Plans by Whiteman & Payne, LL.R.I.B.A., architects, 9, Priory-row.

Croydon.—M.H. given sanction to borrowing £4,500 for purchase and adaptation of conveniences, fencing and provision of paths and seats at Norwood-gr.—Chimney stacks at Town Hall are to be repointed at £155.

Dartford.—U.D.C. passed plans for 16 pairs semi-bungalows, Firmin-rd. and Gainsborough-av., for W. J. Brise.

Dudley.—Plans for cinema to be built on a site in High-st., submitted by W. E. Trent, on behalf of P.C.T. Circuit, been approved.

Eastbourne.—The surveyor submitted to T.C. plan of lay-out of 100 houses at Victoria-dr.

Edmonton.—U.D.C. passed plans: 8 houses in Bury-st., by J. Wicken; 18 houses in Farvesham-av. and Park-av., by J. Neilson; 25 houses in College-gdns., by A. F. Whitlock.

Ely (Glam).—Willmott & Smith, 4, Park-pl., Cardiff, are architects for cinema to be built at Ely.

Felixstowe.—F. H. Potter, 16 houses, Love-rd.

Folkestone.—T.C. resolved that, application be made to M.H. for sanction to £9,900 for 23 additional houses on Canterbury-rd. housing site.—Tenders are to be invited for painting inside of Town Hall.

Grays.—A. E. Abrahams, 25, Shaftesbury-av., W.1, proposes to rebuild Empire Palace. Clifford Aish, 22, Bedford-st., Strand, W.C.2, architect.

Halifax.—T.C. proposed to erect new electricity sub-station in Rolls Head-rd., £1,055. Electricity Commissioners sanctioned borrowing of £3,178 for an electric sub-station, at Brearley.

Hendon.—London University has asked Hendon Council to find a site for an observatory.

Hornsey. T.C. sanctioned plans: 12 houses in Eastern-rd., Muswell-hill, by W. B. Collins; 12 houses at Page's-hill, Muswell-hill, by Ellyatt & Co., Colney Hatch-la; 3 houses at Lanchester-rd., by Smerdon Bros., of Dartmouth Park-rd.

Kendall.—Factory for Somerville Bros., contractors, Carby Hall & Sons, Leeds.

Kingsbury.—District Council approved plans: 24 houses in Honeypot-la. for H. R. Ward; 122 on Wakeman's-hill estate, for R. & J. Pritchard; 4 at The Highlands for J. Alwyn; 3 shops, junction Reeves-av. with Church-la., for H. Higinbotham; 20 hou at Limesdale-gdns., for A. W. Curton, Ltd.

Kingston-on-Thames.—Licensing justices proved plans for internal alterations to the Old Cro Church-st., on behalf of Hodgson's Kingston Brew Co.

Leatherhead.—U.D.C. are to erect 24 more hous

Leeds.—Messrs. Stanley Wright & Clay are purchase from T.C. land off Stonegate-rd. for sh Braithwaite & Jackman, architects for extension wholesale meat market and abattoir, recomme additional foundations at £500, and T.C. has approv —Alterations to balconies of swimming baths Cookridge-st. and Meanwood-rd., are to be carr out by the City Engineer.—T.C. resolved that 469 yards of land, with buildings, situate at north-e corner of Albion-st. and Guildford-st., be purcha in connection with widening of streets between V toria-sq. and Vicar-la, at £32,500.—Lloyds Bank, L have ask T.C to proceed with work of re-building ba premises in Lowerhead-row in connection with sche for widening of streets between Victoria-sq. Vicar-la., and Council resolved that Kitson, Par & Ledgard be appointed architects, with power invite tenders for the work.—Further 14 houses to be erected on Meanwood Housing estate.—Coun approved sale by Improvements Committee to Reddyhoff & Sons, of land in Scott Hall-rd., erection of houses and shops.—Sanction been receiv from M.H. to borrowing of £100,000 for extension water mains, £42,000 for erection of houses on Yo rd. and Selby-rd. housing estate.—Application is be made to M.H. for sanction to borrowing £1,4 for provision of two recreation huts with the necessa foundations and drainage, the construction of a porte room and alteration of main entrance gates at Killi beck Sanatorium.—Plans passed: T. Robinson, semi-detached houses, Mount Pleasant-av., Harehil la.; Purdy & Son, 2 houses, The Oval, Killingbec E. A. Outhwaite, 2 houses, The Oval, Killingbec W. Jowitt, 2 houses, Rookwood-av., York-rd.; Booth, 32 semi-detached houses, Parkside esta Dewsbury-rd., Leeds Picture Houses, Ltd., extensi of operating room at Cinema Theatre, Town-s Beeston; J. Prior & Son, 2 houses, Wensley-r Chapel Allerton; A. Gibbs & Son, 6 houses, Pa Spring-gdns., Bramley; Crawshaw & Haigh, 2 house Ring-rd., Farnley; R. Battersby & Sons, 8 hous R oundhay Mount, Gledhow.—City E. is to prep sketch plans, with estimate, for proposed public was house and district baths at Carr Crofts, Armley.

Leicester.—A project is afoot to build a ne cinema on site at junction of Mayfield-rd., with Londo rd.

Limavady.—R.D.C. approved details of applicati for sanction from the Ministry of loan for erecti of 73 labourers' cottages.

London (Bermondsey).—L.C.C. sanctioned £3,7 to B.C. for housing.

London.—C.C. have sanctioned expenditure following works: Brixton, L.C.C. school of buildi provision of timber store and concreted area for bri laying, £425; Whitechapel and St. George's, Castle-st. annexe of the L.C.C. Shoreditch techni institute, interior painting and cleaning, £285.

London (Greenwich).—B.C. is to build an infa welfare centre.

London (Hackney).—B.C. passed plans for Roberts & Co., Ltd., to build factory at Lewis Berge premises, Morning-la.

London (Lewisham).—Housing Committee of B. recommend council to proceed with erection of ad tional houses to complete Grove-park housing site.

London (Putney).—L.C.C. recommend that es mate of £13,450 in respect of widening of Beverl bridge and Kingston-rd. be approved.

London (Walworth).—Browning Hall, Walwor is to be reconstructed at £50,000.

London (Wapping).—L.C.C. recommend that s in Choppin's-court be sold to Mann, Crossman Paulin, Ltd.

London (Westminster).—City Council recomme £1,325 for painting and repairs to highways depots.

London (Whitechapel).—L.C.C. sanctioned £4 for painting interior of Lowood (P.D.) school.

London (Woolwich).—B.C. recommend enlar ment and extension of the libraries as follows: Wo wich Central library: (a) extension of lending libr in front of building, taking in the space at pres occupied by reading room, and providing a read room and magazine room on south side, with separ entrance from Market-st.; (b) construction of a juver library on first floor of building, in place of librari quarters, with separate entrance from William-st.; s extension of Eltham Public library.—L.C.C. have sa tioned loan for construction of 360 houses which are be erected by John Laing & Son, Ltd. B.C. rec mend that, subject to B.E. approving plans Council do grant permission to Messrs. Holdswo Bros. to erect the additional premises on Council's l in White Hart-rd.—Council loan of £160,200 for furt 360 concrete houses on the Council's housing estate Eltham. Application is to be made to M.H. for sa tion to erection by direct labour of approximately houses on sections "C" and "D" of Council's est at Eltham.—Plans passed: G. Downs, 16 houses, to 438, Footscray-rd., Eltham; W. Childs, 2 hou Park View-rd., Eltham; W. R. Hindmarsh (on be of Well Hall ex-Service Men's Club) club, Briset and Shooters Hill By-Pass, Eltham; J. G. & F. Francombe, 8 houses, Cadwallon-rd., Eltham; J. Davis, Ltd., 26 houses, Footscray-rd., Eltha P. G. Newton (on behalf of W. J. Green) shop w domestic quarters, Avery Hill-rd., Eltham; A. E greaves, (on behalf of Wade, Archer & Co., L Eltham-rd., Eltham.

Ludpenden.—St. Mary's Church School is to remodelled at £3,000.

Lymm.—U.D.C. approved plans for another houses on Fairfield-rd. site, and application to be m to M.H. for sanction to borrowing £4,531 for t provision.

Manchester.—Plans approved by Corporation 54 houses, Lathom estate, for A. Hartley & So

* See also our List of Contracts, Competitions, etc.

houses, Blackley Housing estate, 1,144, Ladybarn sing estate, 2. 6, Kingsway housing estate and 264, nage housing estate, for Corporation.—Baths and hhouses Committee approved plans for swimming s in Levenshulme.—Committee also accepted er for swimming baths at Chorlton-cum-Hardy. itect is to prepare plans for washhouses at Moss and Cheetham Hill.—Messrs. A. Hartley & Son, nom estate, Withington, have had plans prepared 54 houses on School-gro., Fairholme-rd., Ashdene-Brookleigh-rd. and Hatherley-rd., Withington. itects, Mellor, Speakman & Hall, 1, Cooper-st.

ARGATE.—T.C. passed plans: Wood & Co. rgate), Ltd., 12 houses, Dane Valley estate; B. Wilkins, four shops and flats, Dane Valley te.

EATH.—Government approved the Meath Board Health's proposal to erect 42 labourers' cottages.

ERTON.—Merton and Morden U.D.C. received formal sanction to borrowing of £100,000 for ing purposes.—Clerk reported result of negotia- with regard to purchase of proposed refuse ructor site at Garth-rd., and the vendors agreed to pt £2,130.

IDDLESBROUGH. — Subject to approval of M.H. Housing Committee, decided to sell to Middles-gh and District Church Extension Committee, in Ellerson-av.

ONAGHAN.—A new Masonic hall is being erected Newbliss.

EWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME.—10 houses, Hill Farm te, for E. Risson; 10 houses, Howard-pl., for Hill n estate, G. Scott & Sons; 6 houses, Hill Farm te, T. Hughes.

ORTHAMPTON.—B.E. submitted plans for pro- n of open air swimming bath, by utilising the ent site, at Kingsthorpe, at £3,400, and C.B. mmend that scheme be adopted, and application e to M.H.—C.B. recommend erection of 6 pavilions 300, and application be made to M.H. for sanction produced plans of proposed layout of area within Borough, which provides for approximately 460 es, and Council resolved that, layout be generally oved.—Plans passed: 3 houses, Forfar-st., H. W. er; 2 houses, 133 & 135 Clarence-av., Hy. Hollo- ; 4 houses, Ardington-rd., Northampton Co- ative Society, Ltd.

DHAM.—Plans passed by T.C. for Froggatt & vorth, 10 houses, The Street.

RLEY.—U.D.C. are to acquire an estate off Burras- upon which they propose to erect 40 additional es.

ONTEFRACT.—Plans been approved for adaptation ing's School as a Public Elementary school to mmodate 500 children, and B.S. is to prepare fications.

YMOUTH.—B.S. is to renew slating roof of ises at Armada-st. electric sub-station.—B.S. eported that the owner is prepared to give Cor- ion a portion of vacant site adjoining the women's ry in Phœnix-st., and the Council resolved B.S. submit plan and estimate for providing r lavatory.—A Committee visited Embankment- connection with suggestion to provide a lavatory .S. is to prepare plans for a lavatory for men and n on a site.—M.H. sanctioned borrowing of for provision of public sanitary convenience rket-place.—A committee has considered a list s for suggested additional lavatories in various t of the borough.—C.B. approved site of allot- ground at "Parkside," to south of Royal Navy- orth Prospect, for erection of houses.—B. E. ed preliminary sketch plans for improvements premises of Milton school, and Council resolved pplication be made to B.E. and M.H. for sanc- a loan of £2,170.—B.S. is to carry out the work 17 fencing of Stonehall site.—W. H. May, ct, has asked to be allowed to plan the pro- alterations at Mount-st., school, which Council pproved.—Plan submitted for a church and school by the Trustees of the United Methodist on site at North Prospect has been approved. submitted plan and modified scheme at £51,700, king a section of proposed low level road at own.—B.S. has prepared plans for extending ence for men and women in George-st.— received M.H. sanction to £5,770 for 6 houses hops, at North Prospect.—Plans passed:— & Sons, 4 lock-up shops, Eggbuckland-rd.; of Ebrington-st., Wesleyan Chapel, caretaker's North-st.; J. Rendle, 12 houses, Coleridge- evonport Liberal Association, club premises, 69, Chapel-st.; F. Worden, 4 houses, Penny- ; J. Rendle, 11 houses, Salcombe-rd.; & Renny, 6 houses, Fleet-st.; F. A. & A. 5 houses, Jephson-rd.

ON.—The Municipal Buildings Committee nd scheme for erection of offices adjoining Offices in Birley-st., to provide accommodation ough Surveyor and for Motor Tax Department. d cost of this scheme is £7,5.0.—Health ee resolve that improvement scheme for ., etc., unhealthy area, plans, particulars mates be adopted.—M.H forwarded formal to borrowing £618, for the erection of work- nd mortuary at Chestnuts Sanatorium.— Committee received M.H. formal sanction to g of £3,28 for repairs to north bank of River ar Walton bridge.—Plans passed: McGreevy n, warehouse and garage, Ribbleton-pl.; roft, 2 houses, Ribbleton-av.; Dilworth & ages, Winckley-sq.; P. Abbott, 2 houses, parade; D. Ainsworth, 16 houses, Dodgson- letcher-rd.; R. Briggs, 6 houses, Bloomfield- avelock-st.; B. Crabtree, 46 houses, Low- escent.

G.—T.C. passed plans: Pair of cottages, ebster, in Southcote Farm-rd.; warehouse, & Palmers, Ltd.; factory, Huntley, Boorne ens, Ltd., in Church-st., Reading; two pairs R. Haddock, Church-rd., Tilehurst; three houses, by A. Francis, in Norcot-rd.; four garages, B. C. Hadley, in Mundesley-st.; five garages, W. R. Smith, in Addington-rd.; five pairs of houses, W. R. Smith, in Kidmore-rd.

ROCHDALE.—John Kenyon, Ltd., Cloughfield Brewery, near Waterfott, are proposing to make improvements to Park Hotel, Manchester-rd. Plans are being prepared by S. Taylor, 78, Manchester-rd, Burnley.—M.H. approved acceptance by Corporation of tender for 192 houses at Castleton.—A site been obtained off Shawfield-lane, Norden, for Council school to accommodate 396 scholars. A new senior school is to be erected at Wardle.—Tenders are to be invited shortly for cinema to be erected for Rochdale Amusements, Ltd. Architects are Butterworth & Duncan, 2, Baillie-st.

ROMILEY (CHES.).—Mr. A. Winstanley, 11, Gt. Ducie-st., Manchester, is architect for new cinema which is to be erected.

ROTHERHAM.—T.C. proposed that land be purchased at Herringthorpe for additional houses, playing fields, elementary school, etc. Council further recommended that 1,000 houses be erected on proposed site at Herringthorpe.—Library Committee recommend the Corporation to give statutory powers to erect buildings for purposes other than that of a public library in conjunction with new Central Library to be provided on St. George's Hall site in Effingham-st.

SALFORD.—Instructions have been issued to B.E. to prepare plans and elevations for library at junction of Langworthy-rd. and Liverpool-st., Pendleton.—Directions been given for plans of proposed school to be erected in Tootal-rd., Weaste.

SCARBOROUGH.—Corporation decided to adopt scheme for provision of medicinal baths, utilising Londesborough Lodge.

SHEFFIELD.—Plans passed by T.C.: 7 houses, Little Norton-la., for J. H. Dyson; 3 houses, shops and store, Prince of Wales-rd., for Gadd, Hall & Gadd; 4 houses and garages, Abbey-la., for J. L. Conway; 5 houses and garages, Brooklands-cres., for T. Pye; 4 houses, Tapton Bank, for L. J. Samuel; 4 houses, Henworth-rd., for H. J. Taylor; 10 houses, Ansell and Edale-rds., for J. Ramsden, 12 houses, Laird-rd., for T. Pye; 3 houses and garages, Whirlowdale-rd., and Hartington-av., for W. Plant; 7 houses and garages, Archibald, Sandford-gv. and Rupert-rds., for C. S. Smith; house and 9 garages, Endcliffe Vale-cres. and Everton-rd., for A. Habershon; 4 houses and shops, Greystones-av., and Bingham Park-cres., for W. Malthouse, Ltd.; 41 houses and 16 bungalows Ridgeway-rd. estate, for Estates Committee.—, T.C. decided to erect by direct labour, Police station in Hammerton-rd., Walkley.—Estates Committee recommend further land on Ridgeway-rd. scheme be appropriated for housing with view to erection by direct labour of 10 houses for sale, 31 non-parlour and 16 bungalows.—T.C. received formal sanctions of M.H. to borrowing of £1,450 for purchase of land for unhealthy area scheme No. 3 (Duke-st., etc.); £22,818 for 4 houses, etc., and £45,845 for 138 houses (Wybourn estate scheme No. 3).

SIDMOUTH.—Cinema is to be built on site of municipal offices, R. W. Sampson, Sidmouth, is architect.

SKEGNESS.—Foreshore Committee have had plans prepared by surveyor for a building on north side of Tower Esplanade. Proposed erection is designed for provision of shelter for 1, 00 persons.

STAINES.—Site in High-st., been acquired for picture theatre of over 2,000 seating capacity. Gale & Power, High-st., are concerned in project.

STOKE-ON-TRENT.—Rebuilding of Alexandra Picture-palace, Longton, will commence shortly. Architects are Wood & Goldstraw, AA.R.I.B.A., Tunstall.

STRETFORD.—U.D.C. approved work for internal re-organisation at the Stretford library and resolved that £250 be spent.—Council also approved position at corner of Sixth-st. and Third-av., for erection of a convenience.—Plans passed: 2 combined shops and houses and lock-up shop, Rye Bank-rd., and Warwick-rd. South, for W. R. Rochell; 31 houses, King's-rd. and Warwick-rd. South, for J. G. Whitelegge.

SUTTON.—U.D.C. are to proceed with provision of 24 houses on land belonging to Council at Ridge-rd., Plans approved: 7 houses Woodside-rd, for Thorn & Son; 46 houses, Hillview-rd., for Osborne Smith.

WAKEFIELD.—Management of Horbury Industrial Co-operative Society, Ltd., proposed to erect a modern cinema.—Kitson, Parish & Ledgard, architects, of Leeds, have prepared plans for hotel.—Kilkenny Bros. are to erect seven houses in Oakleigh-av.

WALTHAMSTOW.—U.D.C. passed plans:—Hall, adjoining Baptist Church, Orford-rd., A. G. Barton; 9 houses and 4 garages, Nelson-rd., South Essex Property Co.; 7 garages, Woodside Park-av., J. Stokes & Son; 18 houses and 2 shops, Wadham-rd., H. Hawthorne; 24 houses, Ha'e End-rd., E. Wire.

WELLING.—Rialto Cinema (Welling), Ltd., are to erect a cinema in Park View-rd., with seating capacity for 800. J. H. Mason, 45, Lovell-av., is architect.

WEST HAM.—A greyhound racing track is to be constructed on 21 acres of land adjoining Beckton-rd. and Prince Regent's-la., West Ham. Site is Custom House sports ground and whippet racing track, and a large area adjoining it. Site been taken by East London Greyhound Racecourse, Ltd.

WILLESDEN.—U.D.C. instructed engineer to prepare plans for Neasden housing scheme.

A Bascular Bridge at Hull.

A new bascular bridge across the River Hull, to replace the existing North Bridge, is to form part of a large scheme of street improvement at Hull, and the Corporation Bridges Committee has accepted the tender of Widnes Foundry (1925), Ltd., amounting to £86,100, for its construction. The improvement scheme includes the acquisition of property and a diversion of road which is estimated to cost £300,000.

TRADE NEWS

Glass for all Purposes.

Messrs. James Clark & Sons, Ltd., of Blackfriars-road, S.E. 1, Bournemouth and Canterbury, have issued a most interesting catalogue describing and illustrating some of the styles of glass manufactured by them. The catalogue will be gladly sent upon application.

Change of Address.

We learn that the Valk Roofing Tiles, Ltd., have left St. Helen's-place and have moved to "Faxfield House," 28, Watling-street, London, E.C. 4. Telephone: City 0089.

Travelling Exhibit of Radiators.

The travelling exhibit of the National Radiator Co., Ltd., of Hull, fitted with a working installation of the "Ideal" Cookanheat and "Ideal" Classic Radiators, will demonstrate on October 17, 18, and 19, at the open space, bottom of Cambridge-road, St. John's-road, Huddersfield.

Hydrated Lime.

A party of the Swindon and District Building Trades Employers' Association visited the works of Thorold's Pure Lime and Hydrate Co., Ltd., at Ogbourne St. George on September 20. The party, conducted by Mr. J. E. Thorold, the Chairman of the Company, started by visiting the chalk face, where they saw the process of quarrying the chalk, which is then sent down to the works in skips. It is here stacked on flues to be dried, and taken as required to be loaded into kilns. The kilns in use at these works are fired by producer gas, which means that the chalk is burned into lime by a purely gas flame—no fuel over touches the chalk or lime at any stage of the process, and consequently the lime is perfectly pure—which result can never be obtained from kilns where the raw material and the fuel are burned together. After burning, which is done at a temperature of over 1,100 degrees Centigrade, the lime is cooled and taken to the hydrating shop. Here it is mixed with a scientifically determined quantity of water and vigorously stirred by a mechanical stirrer. Extreme heat is generated and the quicklime is converted into slaked lime or hydrate in the form of a very fine and pure white powder. But even then the process is not complete—for in case there should by chance be any particles which in any way have escaped complete slaking, the hydrate is taken by mchanical conveyors to a "lime dresser," which consists of a rotary screen of extremely fine mesh. All the hydrate has to pass this screen before it passes through into bins from which it is bagged ready for sale.

New Public Baths, Bermondsey.

The slipper baths, men's and women's, on the ground and first floor of these Baths are, we learn, formed with 1½ in. partitions, manufactured by Marbello, Limited, of Birmingham. They are composed of reinforced slabs, faced with this company's "Marmola," in this instance in a pale green colour. The material, however, can, we understand, be produced in almost any shade. A considerable saving in floor space is effected by the use of these slabs, which are 1½ in. thick. The flooring to the whole of these baths, also the promenade, etc., to the swimming baths, Russian baths, corridors, waiting rooms, etc., are in black and white patent "Durus Tiles," and manufactured and fixed complete by Marbello, Limited. They are laid in 8 in. square tiles, alternatively black and white. Those to the swimming baths, promenade, and surround to the Turkish plunge in rubbed tiles, the remainder are in plain surface tiles.

Imported Iron and Steel Wire, etc.: Board of Trade Announcement.

The Standing Committee (General Merchandise) appointed by the Board of Trade have reported on their inquiry as to whether imported iron and steel wire, wire nails, and wire staples should be required to bear an indication of origin. The reports will shortly be obtainable from the Stationery Office.

PRICES CURRENT OF MATERIALS.*

[Owing to the exceptional circumstances which prevail at the present time, prices of materials should be confirmed by inquiry.]

BRICKS, &c.

Per 1,000 Alongside, in River Thames up to London Bridge. £ s. d.

Best Stocks 4 5 6
Second Hard Stocks 3 19 6

Per 1,000. Delivered at London Goods Stations.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Flettons, at King's Cross	2 14 3	Best Blue Pressed Staffs	9 5 0
Do. grooved for Plaster	2 16 3	Do. Bullnose ..	9 15 0
Do. Bullnose ..	3 8 3	Blue Wire Cuts	7 5 0
Best Stourbridge Fire Brick :— 2½ in.	8 11 0	3 in.	10 3 0
Glazed Bricks— Best White Ivory, and Salt Glazed Stretchers ..	21 0 0	D'ble Str'tch'rs	29 10 0
		D'ble Headers	26 10 0
		One Side and two Ends ..	30 10 0
Headers	20 10 0	Two Sides and one End	31 10 0
Quoins, Bull-nose and 4½ in. Flats	27 10 0	Splays and Squints	28 0 0

Second Quality, £1 per 1,000 less than best. Cream and buff, £2 extra over white. Other colours. Hard Glaze, £5 10s. extra over white.

BREEZE CONCRETE SLABS.

Delivered London.

	s. d.		s. d.
2 in. per yd. super	1 11	3 in. per yd. super	2 9
2½ in. „ „	2 4	4 in. „ „	3 6

	s. d.	
Thames Ballast	10 6	per yd.
Pit Sand	13 9	„ „
Thames Sand	14 6	„ „
Best Washed Sand	14 6	„ „
¾ in. Shingle for Ferro-Concrete	12 9	„ „
½ in.	14 0	„ „
¾ in. Broken Brick	11 6	„ „
Pan Breeze	8 0	„ „

delivered 2 miles radius Paddington.

Per ton delivered in London area in full van loads.

Best Portland Cement. British Standard Specification. Test £2 13 0 to £2 15 0 46s. alongside at Vauxhall in 80-ton lots.

Ferrocrete per ton extra on above	0	10	0
Super Cement (Waterproof)	4	3	0
Roman Cement	8	15	0
Parian Cement	5	15	0
Keene's Cement, White	5	15	0
„ „ Pink	5	10	0
Plaster, Coarse, Pink	3	0	0
„ „ White	3	12	6
„ Fine	5	12	0
Sirapite, Coarse	3	9	0
„ Finish	3	17	0
Grey Stone Lime	2	10	9
Chalk Lime	2	10	9
Best Ground Blue Lias Lime	2	13	6
Hair ..... per cwt.	2	2	6
Granite Chippings	1	12	0

Note.—Sacks are charged 1s. 9d. each and credited 1s. 6d. if returned in good condition within three months carr. pd.

Stourbridge Fireclay in s'cks 37s. 0d. per ton at rly. dp

STONE.

	s. d.
Bath Stone.—Delivered in railway trucks at Westbourne Park, Paddington, G.W.R., or South Lambeth, G.W.R., per ft. cube	2 10
Portland Stone.— Brown Whitbed, in random blocks of 20 ft. average, delivered in railway trucks at Nine Elms, L. & S.W.R., South Lambeth Station, G.W.R., and Westbourne Park, Paddington, G.W.R., per ft. cube	4 4½
Do. do. delivered on road wagons at above stations, per ft. cube	4 5½
White basebed, 3d. per ft. cube extra.	
Note.—1d. per ft. cube extra for every foot over 20 ft. *average*, and ½d. beyond 30 ft.	
Hopton-Wood Stone— Delivered at any Goods Station, London.	s. d.
Random blocks from 10 ft. and over P. ft. cb.	17 0
Sawn two sides ..... „	27 0
Sawn three or four sides ..... „	32 0
York Stone, Blue—*Robin Hood Quality.* Delivered at any Goods Station, London.	
6 in. sawn two sides landings to sizes (under 30 ft. super) .....Per ft. super	5 6
6 in. rubbed two sides, ditto .... „	6 0
3 in. sawn two sides slabs (random sizes) „	2 3½
2 in. to 2½ in. sawn one side slabs (random sizes) ..... „	1 6¾
1½ in. to 2 in. ditto, ditto ..... „	1 4
Hard York— Delivered at any Goods Station, London.	
Scappled random blocks .....Per ft. cube	6 3
6 in. sawn two sides landing to sizes (under 40 ft. super) .....Per ft. super	5 1½
6 in. rubbed two sides, ditto .... „	6 1½
4 in. sawn two sides slabs (random sizes) „	2 10
3 in. ditto ditto „	2 1½
2 in. self-faced random flags .. Per yd. super	9 0

CAST STONE.

Delivered in London area in full-van loads, per ft. cube :—Plain, 8s. 6d. ; Moulded, 9s. 6d. ; Cills, 10s. 0d.

WOOD.

GOOD BUILDING DEAL.

Inches.	per stan.	Inches.	per stan.
4 × 11	£28 0	3 × 6	£21 0
4 × 9	25 0	3 × 11	25 0
4 × 8	24 0	2 × 11	25 0
4 × 7	23 0	3 × 9	24 0
3 × 8	21 0	2½ × 9	23 0
3 × 7	20 0	3 × 4½	22 0
2½ × 7	20 0	3 × 4	22 0

PLANED BOARDS.

1 × 11	£27 0	1 × 9	26

PLAIN EDGE FLOORING.

Inches	per sq.	Inches	per sq.
⅝	20/-	1¼	31/-
⅞	22/-	1½	34/-
1	25/-		

TONGUED AND GROOVED FLOORING

Inches.	per sq.	Inches.	per sq.
1	25/-	⅝	16/6
1¼	31/-	¾	19/-
1½	34/-	1	24/-

MATCHING (BEST).

BATTENS.

Inches.	s. d.
¾ × 2	2 6 per 100 ft.

SAWN LATHS.

Per bundle 0 2 4

1″ AND UP THICK.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Dry Austrian Wainscot, per ft. cube	0 16 0 to	0 18 0
Dry American and/or Japanese Figured Oak, ft. cube	0 15 0 to	—
Dry American and/or Japanese Plain Oak, ft. cube	0 11 0 to	0 13 0
Dry sq. edged Honduras Mahogany, ft. cube	0 16 0 to	0 18 0
Dry Log cut Honduras Mahogany, ft. cube	0 18 0 to	1 1 0
Dry Cuba Mahogany, ft. cube	1 4 0 to	1 10 0
Dry Teak, ft. cube	0 13 0 to	0 15 0
Dry American Whitewood, ft. cube	0 11 0 to	0 14 0
Best Scotch glue, per cwt.	4 10 0 to	—
Liquid Glue, per cwt.	4 7 0 to	5 10 0

SLATES.

First quality slates from Bangor or Portmadoc carriage paid in full truck loads to London Rate Station. Per 1,000.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
24 by 12	32 18 4	18 by 10	18 12 11
22 by 12	29 17 11	18 by 9	16 9 2
22 by 11	27 14 2	16 by 10	15 12 6
20 by 12	26 5 0	16 by 8	12 3 9
20 by 10	22 10 0		

TILES.

Delivered at London rate stations in full truckloads of not less than 4 tons. Per 1,000 f.o.r. London.

Best machine-made tiles from Broseley or Staffordshire district	5 12 6
ditto hand-made ditto	5 17 6
Ornamental ditto	6 2 6
Hip and valley tiles (per dozen) { Hand-made	0 9 6
{ Machine-made	0 9 0

METALS.

Joists, Girders, &c., to London Station, per Ton—	£ s. d.
R.S. Joists, cut and fitted	12 10 0
Plain Compound Girders	14 10 0
„ Stanchions	16 10 0
In Roof Work	19 10 0

MILD STEEL ROUNDS.

To London Station, per ton.

Diameter.	£ s. d.	Diameter.	£ s. d.
½ in.	12 0 0	⅝ in. to ½ in.	10 15 0
⅜ in.	11 0 0	⅝ in. to 2½ in.	10 10 0

Wrought-Iron Tubes and Fittings— (Discount off List for lot of not less than £7 net value delivered direct from Works, 2½ per cent. less above gross discounts, carriage forward, if sent from London Stocks.)

	Tubes.	Fittings Over ½″	Flanges Over ½″
Black Gas	67½%	.. 45%	.. 55%
Galvanised Gas	52½%	.. 35%	.. 45%
Blue Water	62½%	.. 40%	.. 50%
Galvanised Water	46½%	.. 30%	.. 40%
Red Steam	57½%	.. 35%	.. 45%
Galvanised Steam	40 %	.. 25%	.. 35%

C.I. Half-Round Guttters—London Prices ex Works

Per yd. in 6 ft. lengths.	Gutters.	Angles and Nozzles.	Stop Ends.
3 in.	1/3½	11½d.	3½d.
3½ in.	1/4½	1/1½	3½d.
4 in.	1/6	1/3	3½d.
4½ in.	1/7½	1/4½	4½d.
5 in.	1/10½	1/6½	5½d.

O.G. Gutters.

3 in.	1/8	1/4½	3½d.
3½ in.	1/8	1/4½	3½d.
4 in.	1/9½	1/4½	3½d.
4½ in.	1/11½	1/7½	4½d.
5 in.	2/4½	1/10½	5½d.

RAIN-WATER PIPES, &c.

per yd. in 6 fts.	Pipe.	Bends, stock angles.	Branches, stock angles.
2 in. plain.....	1/10½	1/3	1/9½
2½ in. „	2/0½	1/4½	2/1½
3 in. „	2/6	1/9	2/7½
3½ in. „	2/11½	2/0½	3/0½
4 in. „	3/5	2/6½	3/8½

L.C.C. Coated Soil Pipes—London Prices ex Works

	Pipe.	Bends, stock angles.		Branches, stock angles.	
	s. d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
2 in. per yd. in 6 fts. plain	3 3	2	4½	2	10
2½ in. „	3 9	2	7½	3	7
3 in. „	4 6	2	10	4	2½
3½ in. „	4 11½	3	7	4	11½
4 in „	5 5½	4	0½	5	9

L.C.C. Coated Drain Pipes—London Prices ex Works.

	Pipe.	Bends, stock angles.		Branches, stock angles.	
	s. d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
3 in. per yd. in 9ft. lengths	4 4	5	1	8	0½
4 in. „ „	6 2	5	8	10	0
5 in. „ „	7 2	10	10	17	1
6 in. „ „	8 6	13	2	21	9

Gasken for jointing, 38/6 per cwt.

	Per ton in London. £ s. d.	£ s. d.
Iron— Common bars.....	13 0 0 to	14 10 0
Staffordshire Crown Bars— Good merchant quality	14 5 0 to	15 15 0
Staffordshire Marked Bars.....	16 5 0 ..	17
Mild Steel Bars	10 0 0 ..	11
Steel Bars, Ferro-Concrete quality, basis price	10 0 0 ..	11
Hoop iron, basis price	12 0 0 ..	13
„ Galvanised	27 0 0 ..	28
Soft Steel Sheets, Black— Ordinary sizes to 20 g.	13 5 0 ..	14
„ „ „ 24 g.	14 5 0 ..	15
„ „ „ 26 g.	16 5 0 ..	17
Sheets Flat Best Soft Steel, C.R. and C.A. quality— Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 20 g..	15 10 0 ..	16 10
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 22 g. and 24 g.....	16 10 0 ..	17 10
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 26 g...	18 10 0 ..	20 10
No 1 quality £4 per ton extra.		
Flat and Galvanised Corrugated Sheets— Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. to 9 ft. to 20 g.	18 0 0 ..	19
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. to 9 ft. to 22 g. and 24 g.	18 10 0 ..	19 10
Ordinary sizes 6 ft. to 9 ft. to 26 g.	21 10 0 ..	22 10
Sheets Galvanised Flat, Best quality— Best Soft Steel Sheets, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 20 g. and thicker	22 0 0 ..	23
Best Soft Steel Sheets, 22 g. and 24 g.	24 0 0 ..	26
Best Soft Steel Sheets, 26 g.	25 10 0 ..	26 10
Cut Nails, 3 in. to 6 in.	19 0 0	
(Under 3 in. usual trade extras.)		

Metal Windows.—Standard sizes, suitable for complete houses, including all fittings, painting coats, and delivery to job, average price about 1s. 4d. to 1s. 7d. per foot super.

LEAD, &c.

(Delivered in London.)

	£ s.
Lead—Sheet, English, 4 lb. and up	28 15
Pipe in coils	29 5
Soil pipe	32 5
Compo Pipe	32 15

Note.—Country delivery, 20s. per ton extra : lots under 3 cwt. 3s. per cwt. extra, and over 3 cwt. and under cwt., 1s. 6d. per cwt. extra. Cut to size 25s. cwt. extra.

Oil lead, ex London area, at Mills ..... per ton } 18 15 0

COPPER.

	s.
Seamless Copper tubes (basis)..... per lb.	1
Strong sheet ..... „	1
Thin..... „	1
Copper nails ..... „	2
Copper wire ..... „	2

PLUMBERS' BRASS WORK.

Delivered in London.

New River Pattern Screw Down Bib Cocks Iron.

½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.
29/-	45/-	76/-	153/-	246/-	510/- per doz

New River Pattern Screw Down Stop Cocks Unions.

½ in.	¾ in	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.
41/6	62/-	92/-	174/-	300/-	588/- per d

River Pattern Screw Down Main Ferrul

½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.
39/6	60/-	116/6 per doz.

Caps and Screws.

1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	3 in.	3½ in.	4 in.
7/6	10/-	14/-	23/-	30/-	42/- per do

Double Nut Boiler Screws.

½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.
7/6	11/-	17/-	29/-	36/-	63/- per do

Brass Sleeves.

1¼ in.	2 in.	3 in.	3½ in.	4 in.
10/-	12/-	20/-	24/-	31/-per doz.

New River Pattern Croydon Ball Valves,

½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.
35/-	56/-	98/-	162/-	228/- per doz.

Drawn Lead P. & S. Traps with Brass Cleanout Screw.

1½ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	3 in.
8 lbs. P. traps....	33/-	41/-	56/-	101/- per
8 lbs. S. traps....	35/-	45/-	66/-	126/- „

Tin.—English Ingots, 3/1 per lb. Solder.—Plumbers' 1/3, Tinmen's 1/6. Blowpipe 1/7 per lb.

PAINTS, &c.

Raw Linseed Oil, in pipes ..... per gallon	0
„ „ „ in barrels ..... „	0
„ „ „ in drums ..... „	0
Boiled „ „ in barrels ..... „	0
„ „ „ in drums ..... „	0
Turpentine in barrels ..... „	0
„ in drums (10 gall.) .... „	0
Genuine Ground English White Lead, per ton (In not less than 5 cwt. casks.)	42 1
Genuine White Lead Paint— "Father Thames," "Nine Elms," "Park," "Supremus," "St. Paul's," "Morganswyte," "Polacco," "J." Brand and other best brands (in 14 lb. tins) not less than 5 cwt. lots per ton delivered	62
Red Lead, Dry (packages extra) .. per ton	35
Best Linseed Oil Putty ..... per cwt.	0
Filicol ..... „	0
Size. XD quality ..... fkn.	0

(*Continued on p. 599.*)

* The information given on this page has been specially compiled for The Builder and is copyright. Our aim in this list is to give, as far as possible, the *average* prices of materials, not necessarily the highest or lowest. Quality and quantity obviously affect prices—a fact which should be remembered by those who make use of this information.

ICES CURRENT OF MATERIALS (*contd.*)

GLASS.

GLISH SHEET GLASS IN CRATES OF STOCK SIZES.

Per ft.		Per ft.
oz. fourths .. 2¾d.	32 oz. fourths	6¾d.
„ thirds .. 3¾d.	32 „ thirds	9¼d.
„ fourths .. 4d.	Obscured Sheet, 15 oz.	3⅜d.
„ thirds .. 4¾d.	„ „ 21 „	4⅞d.
„ fourths .. 4¼d.	Fluted 15 oz. 6¼d., 21oz. 9d.	
„ thirds .. 6¾d.	En'lled 15 oz. 4⅞d., 21oz. 6⅝d.	

tra price according to size and substance for squares ut from stock.

GLISH ROLLED PLATE IN CRATES OF STOCK SIZES.

	Per ft.
Rolled plate	4¼d.
Rough rolled	5⅜d.
Rough rolled	5⅞d.
Figured Rolled, Baltic, Oceanic, Arctic Stippolyte, and small and large Flemish White	6d.
Ditto, tinted	8¼d.
Rolled Sheet	5¼d.
White Rolled Cathedral	5¼d.
Tinted do.	7¼d.

Cast plate is same price as rough rolled.

VARNISHES, &c.

		Per Gallon. £ s. d.
k Varnish	Inside	0 14 0
ne ditto	ditto	0 16 0
ne Copal	ditto	0 18 0
le Copal	ditto	1 0 0
le Copal Carriage	ditto	1 4 0
st ditto	ditto	1 12 0
oor Varnish	Inside	0 18 0
ne Pale Paper	ditto	0 18 0
ne Copal Cabinet	ditto	1 2 6
ne Copal Flatting	ditto	1 0 6
rd Drying Oak	ditto	0 18 0
ne Hard Drying Oak	ditto	0 19 0
ne Copal Varnish	ditto	1 0 0
le ditto	ditto	1 2 0
st ditto	ditto	1 12 0
st Japan Gold Size		0 12 6
st Black Japan		0 10 6
ak and Mahogany Stain (water)		0 12 0
runswick Black		0 7 6
erlin Black		0 14 6
notting (patent)		1 5 0
rench and Brush Polish		0 17 0
iquid Dryers in Terebine		0 9 0
ulrass Black Enamel		0 7 0

PATENTS

APPLICATIONS PUBLISHED.*

275,242.—S. L. Groom and Carrier Engineering Co., Ltd. : Apparatus for controlling the direction of the draught in an air conditioning or ventilating system.

274,291.—C. W. Glover and H. F. Smith : Construction of floors or ceilings.

274,378.—R. A. Ryves and M. E. Williams : Machines for making tiles, slabs and blocks.

274,946.—E. C. R Marks : Wood-carving machines.

274,955.—Colas Products, Ltd., and F. Ivy : Bituminous paints and like coating and impregnating compositions.

274,962.—W. J. Gibson : Building unit.

274,972.—A. Batchelor : Sheets and slabs for building purposes.

275,058.—Anglo-European Co., Ltd. : Method and device for the production of soft cable wood.

264,473.—Dr. C. Schantz : Process of and apparatus for preserving wood.

275,104.—Barton Foreign Patents, Ltd. : Manufacture of paving bricks and other ceramic products, and apparatus therefor.

275,685.—M. H. Tate : Production of floor, roof and wall coverings.

276,068.—A. S. Lewenstein : Floors and flooring blocks or units.

276,069.—A. H. Barnes and E. R. Hillier : In situ concrete building construction.

276,099.—E. Grieve : Securing-ties for hollow brick walls.

276,115.—F. Woolaway : Chimney-top or cowl.

276,173.—G. A. Evans and R. A. Fletcher : Pipe connections.

276,241.—H. P. Powell : Walls and partitions for buildings.

276,256.—A. C. M. Harris and W. Hemus : Glasshouses and hot-houses.

274,537.—A. Hanssens : Moulding of concrete and like blocks.

274,568.—C. W. I. Thomas : Door-holders for garage and other doors.

274,685.—Electro-Mechanical Brake Co., H., and S. Smith : Pipe joints.

All these applications are now in the stage in which opposition to the grant of Patents upon them may be made.

THE SCOTTISH BUILDER

NEW BUILDINGS IN SCOTLAND

Aberdeen.—Adaptation.—The Town Council has received a letter from Sir James Murray, of Buckingham-gate, London, chairman of its Art Gallery Committee, offering £10,000 for the purchase and adaptation of Gray's School of Art as an integral part of Aberdeen Art Gallery.

Edinburgh.—Buildings.—The Edinburgh Dean of Guild Court has sanctioned the following building work : The City—electric sub-station at Craiglockhart-drive ; Education Authority—gymnasium at Tynecastle School, M'Leod-street ; Mrs. Marion M'Laren—five houses at 74-82, Moira-terrace ; Mr. P. R. M'Laren—six garages at Moira-terrace-lane ; Mr. W. Orr—four double bungalows off Craigleith-road ; and Trustees of the Roman Catholic Church—hall at Upper Gray-street.

Edinburgh. — Cinema. — The foundation work in connection with the new Palace Cinema is now well advanced, and the steel construction contract has been passed to Messrs. Redpath, Brown & Co., Ltd. The architect is Mr. C. Mitchell, 2, Randolph-crescent.

Glasgow. — Extension. — The work connected with the proposed extension of the Alexandra Theatre, Waterloo-street, Glasgow, will shortly be started. The architects are Messrs. Burnett, Son & Dick, 289, St. Vincent's-street, Glasgow.

Inverness.—Infirmary.—Tenders have been accepted from contractors for the erection of three parts of the new Northern Infirmary.

Paisley.—Housing.—The Dean of Guild Court has granted a lining to the Corporation for the erection of 26 blocks, comprising 96 houses of three apartments, at Kelburne Oval.

Peterhead. — Housing. — The Peterhead Town Council has passed a resolution to erect more houses, and Mr. J. Dickie, Burgh Surveyor, is to prepare and submit a scheme to the Council.

St. Andrews.—Building.—The University Court has announced that an anonymous benefactor has given £100,000 to the University, and the money is to be spent on provision for beautifying the college chapel and other building work.

ROYAL FINE ART COMMISSION FOR SCOTLAND

The first meeting of the Royal Fine Art Commission for Scotland was held in Edinburgh. The Commission, which is under the chairmanship of Sir John Stirling-Maxwell, has been appointed to inquire into such matters of amenity or of artistic importance relating to Scotland as may be referred to them by Departments of State, public or quasi-public bodies. At this meeting the scope and possible activities of the Commission were under consideration, and a general outline of the procedure to be adopted was arrived at. Meetings will be held at regular intervals, or special meetings called to deal with affairs which require immediate attention. Through permission of the Board of Trustees, it has been arranged that the meetings will be held at the National Gallery, Edinburgh, where the offices of the Commission will be situated.

Obituary.

The death has occurred of Mr. Joseph Shirras, of 127, Clifton-road, Aberdeen. Mr. Shirras, who was 74 years of age, was one of the most prominent men in the building trade in Aberdeen. He was the senior member of Joseph Shirras & Son, builders and contractors, 24, Powis-terrace.

The death has occurred, at the age of 67, of Mr. Thomas Anderson, builder, of 71, Willowbrae-avenue, Edinburgh.

BUILDING TRADE WAGES IN SCOTLAND.*

The following are the present rates of wages in the building trade in the principal towns of Scotland. Every endeavour is made to ensure accuracy, but we cannot be responsible for errors that may occur :—

	Masons.	Bricklayers.	Carpenters, Joiners.	Plasterers.	Slaters.	Plumbers.	Painters.	Labourers—Masons', Bricklayers', Plasterers'.
Aberdeen	1/8	1/8½	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/7	10½d to 1/1
Airdrie	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	—	1/6½	1/3
Alexandria	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	—	1/2½ to 1/3½
Arbroath	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7½	1/7	1/7	1/5½	1/1½
Ayr	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/3
Bathgate	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8½	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/2 to 1/3
Blairgowrie	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7½	1/5	1/7	1/4	10d. to 1/–
Bo'ness	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3
Coatbridge	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	—	1/6½	1/3½
Dumbarton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Dumfries	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Dundee	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3
Dunfermline	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Edinburgh	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Falkirk	1/7½	1/7½	1/7	1/8	1/7	1/7	1/6½	1/2½
Fort William	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/2
Galashiels	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Glasgow	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Greenock	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/7	1/0½ to 1/3½
Hamilton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/3½
Hawick	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7–1/7½	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Halensburgh	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/7	1/3½
Inverness	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/– to 1/2
Kilmarnock	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Kirkcaldy	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Kirkwall	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/4	1/–
Lanark	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6	1/– to 1/2
Leith	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Motherwell	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/3½
Perth	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/3
Stirling	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Stirlingshire (Eastern District)	1/8–1/10	1/8–1/10	1/8	1/9	1/7	1/8	1/6½	1/3½
Wishaw	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/7	1/3½

* The information given in this table is copyright. The rates of wages in the various towns in England and Wales are given on page 593.

CURRENT PRICES FOR BUILDING WORK IN LONDON*

EXCAVATOR.

		s.	d.
Digging and throwing or wheeling and filling carts, and carting away to shoot—6 ft. deep	per yard cube	11	0
Add if in clay	,, ,,	1	0
Add for every additional depth of 6 ft.	,, ,,	0	6
Planking and strutting to trenches	per foot super	0	5
Do. to sides of excavation, including shoring	,, ,,	1	0

CONCRETOR.

Portland cement concrete in foundation 1 to 6	per yard cube	38	0
Add if in underpinning in short lengths	,, ,,	7	0
Add if in floors 6 in. thick	,, ,,	3	3
Add if in beams	,, ,,	3	9
Add if aggregate 1 : 2 : 4	,, ,,	10	0
Add for hoisting not exceeding 10 ft. beyond the first 10 ft.	,, ,,	2	6

BRICKLAYER.

		£	s.	d.
Reduced brickwork in lime mortar and Fletton bricks	per rod	32	0	0
Add if in stocks	,,	7	10	0
Add if in Staffordshire blues	,,	22	0	0
Add if in Portland cement and sand	,,	1	10	0

FACINGS.

Extra for facing in English or Flemish bond for every 10s. per 1,000 over the price of the common bricks	per ft. super	0	0	1½

POINTING.

Neat flat struck or weathered joint	,, ,,	0	0	3

ARCHES.

Extra only to the price of ordinary brickwork :—

Fair external in half brick rings	,, ,,	0	0	10
Axed in stocks	,, ,,	0	1	9
Rubbed and gauged jointed in putty camber or segmental	,, ,,	0	6	0

SUNDRIES.

Damp course in double course of slates breaking joint and bedded in Portland cement	,, ,,	0	1	0
Setting ordinary register grates and stoves	each	1	0	0
Setting kitchener, including forming flues, &c., with all necessary fire bricks	,,	4	15	0

ASPHALTER.

		s.	d.
Half-inch horizontal damp course	per yard super	4	6
Three-quarter-inch vertical damp course	,, ,,	9	6
Three-quarter-inch on flats in two thicknesses	,, ,,	6	3
Angle fillet	per foot run	0	3
Skirting and fillet 6 in. high	,, ,,	1	2

MASON.

York stone templates fixed	per foot cube	13	0
York stone sills fixed	,, ,,	22	0
Bath stone and all labour fixed	,, ,,	10	6
Portland stone fixed	,, ,,	20	0

SLATER.

Welsh 16 in. × 8 in. 3 in. lap, including nails	per square	72	9
Do. 20 in. × 10 in. Do. Do.	,,	80	9
Do. 24 in. × 12 in. Do. Do.	,,	90	0

CARPENTER AND JOINER.

Fir framed in plates	per foot cube	5	0
Do. joists	,, ,,	5	6
Do. roofs, floors and partitions	,, ,,	6	0
Do. trusses	,, ,,	8	6

		¾″	1″	1¼″	2″
Deal rough close boarding	per sq.	35/6	40/-	45/-	72/-

		s.	d.
Flat centering for concrete floor, including struts or hangers	,,	50	0
Do. to beams	per ft. sup.	1	0
Centres for arches	,,	1	6
Gutter boards and bearers	,,	1	0

FLOORING.

		¾″	1″	1¼″	1½″
Deal-edges shot	per sq.	—	44/6	53/-	60/6
Do. tongued and grooved	,,	—	49/-	57/6	65/-
Do. matchings	,,	45/-	51/-	—	—
Moulded skirting, including backings and grounds	per ft. sup.	1/6	1/9	2/0	2/6

SASHES AND FRAMES.

		s.	d.
One-and-a-half moulded sashes or casements	per foot super	1	10
Two Do. Do. Do.	,, ,,	2	1
Add for fitting and fixing	,, ,,	0	3
Deal-cased frames with 1 in. inner and outer linings, 1½ in. pulley stiles tongued to linings, hard wood sills with 2 in. moulded sashes in squares, double hung, double hung with pulleys, lines and weights; average size	,, ,,	3	9

DOORS.

		1½″	1¾″	2″
Two-panel square framed	per ft. sup.	2/1	2/4	2/6
Four-panel Do.	,,	2/5	2/8	2/11
Two-panel moulded both sides	,,	2/8	2/11	3/2
Four-panel Do. Do.	,,	2/11	3/2	3/5

CARPENTER AND JOINER—continued.

FRAMES.

		s.
Deal wrot moulded and rebated	per foot cube	14

		1″	1¼″	1
Plain deal jamb linings framed	per ft. sup.	1/7	1/8	1
Deal shelves and bearers	,,	1/4	1/6	1
Add if cross-tongued	,,	2d.	2d.	2

STAIRCASES.

	1″	1¼″	1½″	2″	2
Deal treads and risers in and including rough brackets	2/1	2/4	2/9	—	
Deal strings wrot on both sides and framed	1/8	2/-	2/2	2/8	

		s.
Housings for steps and risers	each	0
Deal balusters, 1 in. × 1¼ in.	per ft. run	0
Mahogany handrail: average, 3 in. × 3 in.	,, ,,	6
Add if ramped	,, ,,	12
Add if wreathed	,, ,,	24

FIXING ONLY IRONMONGERY (INCLUDING SCREWS).

6 in. barrel bolts	8½d.	Rim locks	2
Sash fasteners	11½d.	Mortice locks	4
Casement fasteners	1/5	Patent spring hinges and letting into floor and making good	19
Casement stays	1/2		
Cupboard locks	1/5		

FOUNDER AND SMITH.

		s.
Rolled steel joists	per cwt.	16
Plain compound girders	,,	19
Do. stanchions	,,	21
In roof work	,,	27

RAIN-WATER GOODS.

		3″	4″	5″	6
Half-round plain rebated joints	ft. run	1/6	1/9	2/-	2
Ogee Do. Do.	,,	1/9	2/-	2/6	3
Rain-water pipes with ears	,,	1/9	2/7	—	
Extra for shoes and bends	each	4/4	5/11	—	
Do. stopped ends	,,	1/11	2/4½	3/7	4
Do. nozzles for inlets	,,	2/2	2/7	3/10	4

PLUMBER.

		s.
Milled lead and laying in flashings and gutters	per cwt.	42
Do. Do. in flats	,,	41
Extra labour and solder in coated cesspools	each	6
Welf joint	per ft. run	0
Soldered seam	,, ,,	1
Copper nailing	,, ,,	0

		½″	¾″	1″	1½″	2″	4
Drawn lead waste	per ft. run	1/2	1/9	2/-	3/4	4/-	
Do. service	,,	1/8	2/2	2/7	3/10	—	
Do. soil	,,	—	—	—	—	—	6/9
Bends in lead pipe	each	—	—	—	—	3/3	8/2
Soldered stop ends	,,	1/2	1/8	2/1	2/10	3/6	
Red lead joints	,,	11d.	1/-	1/3	1/11	2/4	4/1
Wiped soldered joints	,,	2/10	3/6	4/-	4/11	6/6	9/9
Lead traps and cleaning screws	,,	—	—	—	14/7	19/6	
Bib cocks and joints	,,	6/4	9/7	15/4	41/-	—	
Stop cocks and joints	,,	15/4	17/2	25/8	64/-	—	

PLASTERER.

				s.
Render, float and set in lime and hair	per yard sup.			2
Do. Do. Sirapite	,,	,,		2
Do. Do. Keen's	,,	,,		4
Add saw lathing	,,	,,		1
Add metal lathing	,,	,,		2
(Not including hangers or runners, &c., for suspended ceilings.)				
Portland cement screed	,,	,,		2
Do. plain face	,,	,,		3
Mouldings in plaster	per 1 girth			0
One-and-a-half granolithic pavings	per yard sup.			5

GLAZIER.

21-oz. sheet plain	per foot sup.			0
26-oz. Do.	,,	,,		1
Obscured sheet	,,	,,		1
⅛-in. rolled plate	,,	,,		0
¼-in rough rolled or cast plate	,,	,,		0
¼-in wired cast plate	,,	,,		1

PAINTER

Preparing and distempering, 2 coats	per yard sup.			0
Knotting and priming	,,	,,		0
Plain painting, 1 coat	,,	,,		0
Do. 2 coats	,,	,,		1
Do. 3 coats	,,	,,		1
Do. 4 coats	,,	,,		2
Graining	,,	,,		2
Varnishing twice	,,	,,		1
Sizing	,,	,,		0
Flatting	,,	,,		0
Enamel	,,	,,		1
Wax polishing	per foot sup.			0
French polishing	,,	,,		1
Preparing for and hanging paper	per piece, 2/- to 4/-			

*These prices apply to *new buildings only*. They cover superintendence by foreman and carry a profit of 10% on the prime cost without establishment charges. A percentage of 1¼ should be added for Employers' Liability and National Health and Unemployments Acts and from 1s. 6d. per £100 for Fire Insurance. The whole of the information given on this page is copyright.

TENDERS

mmunications for insertion under this heading d be addressed to "The Editor," and must reach ext week not later than Tuesday evening.
Denotes *accepted*.
Denotes *provisionally accepted*.
Denotes *recommended for acceptance*.
Denotes *accepted subject to modifications*.

DERLEY EDGE.—Hall for the Alderley Edge al Hall, Ltd., on the Heyes-lane allotments. s. Halliday & Agate, architects, 14, John Dalton-, Manchester :—
saac Massey & Sons, Ltd., Alderley Edge.

HERTON.—Church for the Rev. T. Almond-Richard's, Mayfield-street. Mr. Harold Green, , architect, 15, Mawdesley-street, Bolton :—
. & J. Seddon, Ltd., Little Hulton.

RNET.—Boundary walls, gates, etc., at Bells depot, for the U.D.C. :—
. W. Scott, Ltd., Finchley..... £383
(Subject to M.H. approval.)

LFAST.—Low pressure hot water system at Wolfhill Public Elementary school, for the C.B. R. S. Wilshere, A.R.I.B.A., Education Archi- —
Musgrave & Co., Ltd., Belfast £234

LFAST.—2,100 lineal yards of wrought iron g along the riverside boundary of the Lagan evards, for the C.B. City surveyor. :—
Watson & Mackey, Belfast
Smith & Pearson, Belfast.
A. J. Main & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.
Hill & Smith, Staffs.
Hughes & Ellison, Liverpool.
Baylis, Jones & Baylis, Wolverhampton.
F. Waterhouse, Belfast.
R. J. McKinney, Belfast.
Thos. Blackburn & Sons, Preston.
W. Charlesworth, Belfast.
Clegg & Co., Belfast.
Musgrave & Co., Ltd., Belfast £1,121 5 0

LFAST.—480 lineal yards of 54 inch reinforced rete pipe culvert, together with manholes and tion chamber, from Short Strand to the proposed ping station, at Gregg's Quay, for the C.B. City eyor :—
Jas. Hogg & Son.
McRoberts & Armstrong.
S. R. Boyd.
Concrete Piling, Ltd.
W. J. Campbell & Son.
Courtney & Co.
Stewart & Partners, Ltd.
B. Stafford..... £11,446
(All of Belfast.)

RKDALE.—New Cinema with accommodation 00 people, and two shops, at Birkdale, Southport. s. Geo. E. Tonge, L.R.I.B.A., and Felix Holt, .B A., architects, Hill-street, Southport :—
. Sutton, Southport.

ACKPOOL.—Painting and decorating at the e Branch library, for the C.B. :—
ord & Ramsay.

GNOR.—16 non-parlour houses and 14 parlour s, for the U.D.C. :—
lawes & Hayes £11,640

ADFORD.—Internal and exterior painting at , Administration Building, and Nos. 7 and 8, ons, Leeds-road hospital, for the T.C. :—
ity Engineer £249

ENTWOOD.—Conversion of certain buildings at e works, Nag's Head-lane, into a house for wood and Billericay Joint Sewage Works ittee. Mr. G. A. Joslin, L.R.I.B.A., architect, igh-street :—

ailey & Goates, Gidea Park....	£599 10
. J. Wreford, Harold Wood	587 17
. F. Wright, Hutton.....	550 0
. G. Carter, Laindon.....	460 0
. E. Clark, Brentwood	430 0
. H. Connell, Brentwood.....	384 0
eamer & Cook, Brentwood	365 0
. Saunders, Brentwood.....	320 0
Crouchman	275 0

STOL.—Houses for the T.C. :—

. J. Miller (10 houses)	£4,100
(24 houses)	9,326
. H. Howell (house)	475

IBRIDGE.—Workshops and additions to the rooms at the Cambridge and County High for boys, for the C.C. Mr. H. H. Dunn, B.A., County architect, Cambridge. :—

hackray & Co., Ltd., Hunt-ingdon.....	£4,003	0	0
ulson & Son, Ltd., Cam-bridge	3,930	0	0
oote & Haynes, Cambridge	3,834	6	6
Raban & Sons, Baldock..	3,796	0	0
idman & Sons, Cambridge..	3,786	0	0
hnson & Bailey, Cambridge	3,705	0	0
Negus & Sons, Cambridge	3,694	0	0
Kerridge, Cambridge	3,662	0	0
evens Bros., Cherryhinton	3,613	6	0
& P. Cope, Saffron Walden	3,149	17	3

RICK-ON-SUIR.—Rebuilding the burned barrack :—
nnolly & Walsh, Kilkenny.

STERFIELD.—32 A3 houses on the Highfields and 42 A2 and 1 B3 house on the St. Augustine's for the T.C. :—

Stubbins (32)	£11,450
. Drabble & Sons (43)	15,328

COLNE.—20 garages on land off Haverholt-road. Messrs. W. H. Atkinson & Co., architects, Albert-road, Colne :—
*R. Capstick & Sons, Colne.

DARTFORD.—48 houses on the Lowfield-street site, for the U.D.C. :—

F. Ling & Sons, Erith ..	£19,104
*Sherran, Ltd., Cooksbridge..	18,000

(Subject to M.H. approval.)

EAST KERRIER.—Concrete reservoir for the R.D.C. Mr. P. E. Stephens, architect, Midland Bank-chambers, Falmouth :—

C. Williams, Constantine	£355
R. R. Rowe, Constantine	288
J. R. Johns, Falmouth	265
*C. Trethowan, Constantine	219

EDINBURGH.—Work at Wardens-close, 89, Grass-market, for the T.C. Mr. E. J. MacRae, A.R.I.B.A. City Architect :—

Mason—			
*Wm Swan, Leith ..	£392	1	3
Joiner—			
*Cochrane Bros., Bo'ness..	396	0	0
Plumber—			
*P. Knox & Sons, Edinburgh	167	0	0
Plaster—			
*J. & W. McLauchlan ..	188	0	0

EDINBURGH.—New tenement at 45, Grass-market, for the T.C. Mr. E. J. MacRae, A.R.I.B.A. City Architect :—

Mason—			
*James Turner & Co., Edinburgh	£1,350	0	0
Joiner & Glazier—			
*Cochrane Bros., Bo'ness..	657	12	10
Plumber—			
*John Boyd, Edinburgh ..	250	19	0
Plasterer—			
*R. Walker & Sons, Edinburgh	228	15	9
Slater—			
*P. Kelly & Son, Dunfermline	117	0	8

EDINBURGH.—Reconstruction of 256-264, Cowgate, for the T.C. Mr. E. J. MacRae, A.R.I.B.A., City Architect :—

Mason—			
*Melrose & Thomson, Edinburgh	£1,885	0	0
Joiner—			
*Cochrane Bros., Bo'ness..	1,988	0	0
Plumber—			
*R. Blackie & Son, Edinburgh	947	0	0
Plasterer—			
*Cousins & Cooper, Edinburgh	858	13	9
Slater—			
*P. Kelly & Son, Dunfermline	122	18	2

EDINBURGH.—Extension to Westbank Power station, for the T.C. Mr. E. J. MacRae, A.R.I.B.A., City Architect :—

Plasterer, Reinforced Concrete, &c.—			
*John Angus & Son.....	£17,788	0	0
Slater work—			
*A. A. Gallacher.....	603	8	9
Asphalt—			
*The Associated Asphalt Co.	201	17	3
Plumber work—			
*Hutton Bros.....	1,307	0	0
Glazier work—			
*Lindsay & Co.	1,005	0	0
Joiner work—			
*Pratt Bros.	923	13	10

EDINBURGH.—Painter work at Leith Public Wash-house, for the T.C. Mr. E. J. MacRae, A.R.I.B.A., City Architect :—
*W. & T. Scott, Leith £563 14 3

EDINBURGH.—For (1) 44 3-apartment-houses at Gorgie housing scheme; and (2) 222 3-apartment tenement houses at Prestonfield housing scheme, for the T.C. Mr. E. J. MacRae, A.R.I.B.A., City Architect :—

(1)‡Hardie & Son, Bo'ness..	£14,082 16 1
(2)‡Ritchie & Anderson, Motherwell	£71,105 12 4

FAREHAM.—20 non-parlour type houses on the housing site at White Hart-lane, Portchester, for the R.D.C. Mr. L. W. Hunt, surveyor, 97, West-street :—
*G. Mitchell, Titchfield..... £7,900
(Subject to approval of M.H.)

GOLCAR.—Tennis pavilion at Field Edge, for the Conservative Club. Mr. A. Shaw, architect :—
Mason—
*Bailey & Stott.
Joiner and Carpenter—
*E. T. Garside & Son.
Roof Tilers—
*Sheridan & O'Hara.
Plumbers—
*Murrant & Smith.
Plasterers and Painters—
*A. Ainley & Son.
(All of Golcar.)

GORTON.—158 houses at Gorton, for the Sutton Estates. Mr. H. S. Fairhurst, F.R.I.B.A., architect, 55, Brown-street, Manchester :—
*R. Costain & Sons, Ltd., Liverpool.

GREENFORD.—School and handicraft and domestic instruction centres, and a school-keeper's cottage, for the Ealing E.C. :—
‡W. J. Dickens, Ealing £22,900

HAMPTON.—8 houses in Malvern-road, for the U.D.C. Mr. S. H. Chambers, surveyor :—

W. G. Holloway & Sons, Surbiton....	£4,360
W. H. Pecover, East Sheen	4,160
A. Cole, Ltd., Luton.....	4,136
Thorogood Bros. & Sons, Tolworth ..	4,102
W. H. Brown, Kingston-on-Thames..	4,095
A. E. Blackwell, Erith.....	3,897
*Nissen-Petren Houses, Ltd., London..	3,720

HULL.—Rolling bascule bridge across and a subway tunnel under River Hull at a point about 70 yards north of the present North Bridge, for the T.C. Mr. T. Thomas, City Engineer :—
*Widnes Foundry (1925), Ltd., Widnes £86,100 19 11

HULL.—Extensions to the existing premises by the erection of additional buildings for the National Provincial Bank, Ltd., in Silver-street. Mr. W. Curtis Green, A.R.A., architect, 5, Pickering-place, S.W.1 :—
*J. Houlton & Son, Ltd., Hull.

ILKLEY.—New cinema and salon de danse in Railway-road, Ilkley. Messrs. Chadwick & Watson, architects, Albion-street, Leeds :—
*Sir L. Parkinson & Co., Ltd., Blackpool.

IRELAND.—The following contracts have been placed by the Commissioners of Public Works :—
Boher National School, Offaly (erection of school)—J. Concannon & Son, Athlone.
Carrick-on-Suir Garda Siochana Station (reconstruction)—Connolly & Cullen, Kilkenny.
Glassan National school (erection of school)—James Cunningham, Carrick, Tirconaill.
Killeenagh National school, Co. Kerry (erection of school)—R. Boyle, Castlemaine, Co. Kerry.
St. Mary's National school, Bridge End, Tirconaill (erection of school)—G. Lindsay, Drumbane, Tirconaill.

LEEK.—First section of new dyeworks at Leekbrook, for Messrs. J. Wardle, Ltd. Messrs. E. Howard & Partners, 58, Pall-mall, S.W.1., and Messrs. Longden & Venables, F. and L.R.I.B.A., St. Edward-street, Leek, architects :—
*J. Gerrard & Sons, Ltd., Manchester £162,000

LEEDS.—Repairs to the cottage at Tinshill Reservoir, for the T.C. :—
*J. Ferguson & Son, Ltd.....£102 10 0

LEEDS.—Heating apparatus for the omnibus garage, for the T.C.
*Vincent Roberts & Co. £724

LEEDS.—Erection of houses, for the T.C. :—
*Paul Rhodes, Ltd., 122 houses on the York-road and Selby-road housing estate.....£58,764
*W. Thompson & Sons, 104 houses on the Meanwood housing estate 39,716

LEEDS.—Two semi-detached houses in Swinnow avenue, Bramley :—
*J. W. Duiton & Sons, Ltd.

LEEDS.—Painting, varnishing, french polishing, etc., of the shop fronts, entrances and offices, etc., in the new Market Hall buildings, for the T.C. :—
*H. Shaun £267 10 0

LEEDS.—Painting work at the Victoria Cattle Market, Geldered-road, for the T.C. :—
*W. A. Thompson..... £195 10 0

LIMPSFIELD.—New wing to the Caxton Convalescent Home. Messrs. Saxon Snell & Phillips, architects, 9, Bentinck-street, Manchester-square, W.1 :—
*Durtnell & Son. Brasted.

LIVERPOOL.—Lavatory accommodation at Prince's-park, for the Corporation :—
*C. & G. L. Desser, Ltd., Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL.—Alterations, also additionsto electric sub-station, Garston, for the T.C. Land Steward and Surveyor.
*A. E. Bradley & Co., Liverpool.

LOCKWOOD.—Plastering, concreting and rock-asphalt work in connection with the new Conservative Club :—
*F. Haigh.

LONDON.—Boundary wall to the Ottaway-street, sub-station site, for the Hackney B.C. :—

S. Shaw.....	£689
E. A. Roome & Co., Ltd.	632
W. Silk & Son, Ltd.	596
L. H. & R. Roberts	578
*J. Jarvis & Sons, Ltd.	567

LONDON.—Alterations to the offices at the Electricity showrooms, for the Hackney B.C. :—

J. Jarvis & Sons, Ltd.	£162	0	0
W. Silk & Son, Ltd.	132	0	0
L. H. & R. Roberts	132	0	0
*E. A. Roome & Co., Ltd.	112	10	0

LONDON.—Lorry repair workshop, for the Hackney B.C. :—

J. Jarvis & Sons, Ltd.	£288
W. Silk & Son, Ltd.	280
E. A. Roome & Co., Ltd.	273
W. Shurmur & Sons, Ltd.	239
*S. Shaw.....	225

LONDON.—New secondary school at South Lodge, Clapham-common, for the L.C.C. :—

		Alternative for use of Tasmanian Oak flooring.	Increase if drainage is taken into Clapham-common.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
J. E. Billings & Co., Ltd.	38,804 0 0	+44 15 0	1,969 0 0
John Mowlem & Co., Ltd.	37,021 12 11	+12 6 9	2,006 19 6
Holliday & Greenwood, Ltd.	36,989 0 0	+15 0 0	2,023 0 0
Prestige & Co., Ltd.	36,390 0 0	+20 0 0	1,756 0 0
Walter Lawrence & Son, Ltd.	35,720 0 0	+22 0 0	1,768 0 0
Albert Monk	35,610 0 0	+18 0 0	1,720 0 0
Fred. & T. Thorne	35,506 0 0	+16 0 0	1,697 0 0
G. Godson & Sons, Ltd.	35,460 0 0	—56 0 0	2,060 0 0
George E. Everitt & Sons, Ltd.	35,174 0 0	+ 8 10 0	1,723 0 0
Thomas & Edge	35,163 0 0	—47 0 0	1,887 0 0
G. E. Wallis & Sons, Ltd., Maidstone	35,110 0 0	—11 3 6	1,824 16 5
Wm. Moss & Sons, Ltd.	34,997 0 0	—50 0 0	1,834 0 0
Galbraith Bros., Ltd.	34,275 0 0	+11 0 0	1,830 0 0
Leslie & Co., Ltd.	34,104 0 0	+14 0 0	1,652 0 0
John Garratt & Son	34,023 0 0	—55 0 0	1,763 0 0
*A. E. Symes, Ltd.	33,976 0 0	—55 0 0	1,785 0 0
Architect's estimate	34,598 0 0		

(All of London.)

LONDON.—Repaving with 6-in. cement concrete of the yard at Monck-street depot, the demolition of the existing underground lavatory and structures in the centre of the yard, and the construction of new sanitary accommodation on the southern side of the yard, for the Westminster City Council. City Engineer :—

John Mowlem & Co., Ltd.	£1,020
Sims & Russell	793
‡Alexander Thomson & Co. (London), Ltd.	748

LONDON.—External painting and other works required at the City of Westminster dwellings, Marshall-street, for the Westminster City Council. City Engineer :—

Army & Navy Co-operative Society, Ltd.	£248 10 0
F. Stevens	147 7 6
R. M. Pearson	139 0 0
Walter Lilly & Co.	119 0 0
*Sims & Russell	113 0 0

LONDON.—External painting and other works required at the Council's dwellings, "Walden house," Pimlico-road, for the Westminster City Council. City Engineer :—

Army & Navy Co-operative Society, Ltd.	£274 10 0
F. Stevens	249 0 0
Sims & Russell	221 0 0
R. M. Pearson	219 0 0
*Walter Lilly & Co.	210 0 0

LONDON.—Decorations and repairs at Canal buildings, for the Westminster City Council. City Engineer :—

Army & Navy Co-operative Society, Ltd.	£399 15 0
F. Stevens	304 5 6
R. M. Pearson	299 0 0
Sims & Russell	247 0 0
*Walter Lilly & Co.	208 0 0

LONDON.—Extensions to St. Mary's Hospital, Plaistow. Messrs. Saxon Snell & Phillips, architects :—

F. R. Hipperson	£14,700
Chessums, Ltd.	14,491
Higgs & Hill	14,384
Foster & Dicksee	14,378
Edwards Construction Co.	14,308
Walter Jones & Sons	14,216
J. & R. Rooff	14,157
Patman & Fotheringham	14,121
W. Harris, Ltd.	13,989
James Carmichael, Ltd.	13,920
Rowley Bros.	13,895
Holliday & Greenwood, Ltd.	13,830
Geo. Barker	13,798
Leslie & Co., Ltd.	13,790
Dove Bros.	13,729
Griggs & Son	13,708
H. C. Horswill, Ltd.	13,699
Perry & Co. (Bow), Ltd.	13,678
E. A. Russell	13,650
Mattock Bros.	13,575
W. J. Cearns	13,463
Prestige & Co.	13,440
Ashford Builders Co., Ltd.	13,389
A. E. Symes	13,354
J. Marsland & Son	13,285
L. H. & R. Roberts	13,245
S. E. Moss, Southend	13,059
Hammond & Barr, Ltd.	12,780
Geo. Walker & Slater, Ltd., Derby	12,610
*W. J Maddison, Ltd.	12,502

LONDON.—Two further concrete houses on the west side of Appleton-road on section "E" of the Council's Housing estate at Eltham, for the Woolwich B.C. :—

*John Laing & Son, Ltd.

LONDON.—92 tenements at Shore estate, together with road construction for the L.C.C. :—

W. M. Brand	£48,800 0 0
Chessums, Ltd.	47,083 7 3
Fred & T. Thorne	46,716 0 0
L. H. & R. Roberts	45,899 0 0
Hill & Gurr	45,800 0 0
Canonbury Construction Co., Ltd.	44,195 0 0
A. E. Symes	43,325 0 0
Leslie & Co., Ltd.	43,2 3 0 0
J. E. Billings & Co., Ltd.	42,353 0 0
Allen Fairhead & Sons, Ltd.	41,686 0 0
R. J. Rowley	41,000 0 0
*Rowley Brothers, Ltd.	39,890 0 0

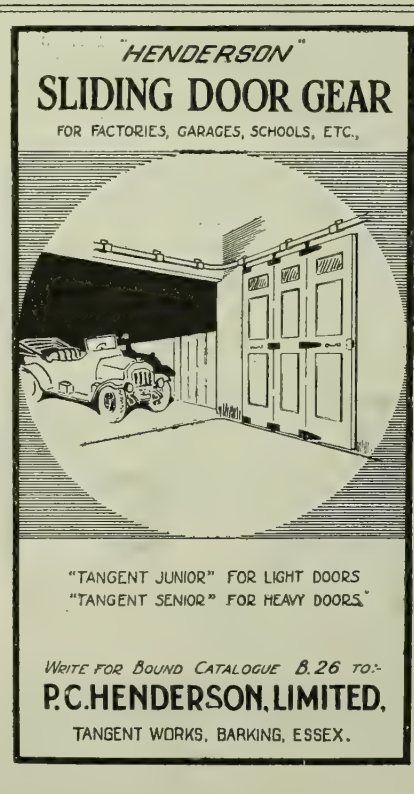
(All of London.)
Architect's estimate, £43,516.

LONDON.—Installation or improvements to the lighting of Council schools, as follows, for the L.C.C. :—

Bethnal-green, N.E.—Pritchards-road—	
*Anderson, Angell & Co.	£163 0 0
Brixton—Sudbourne-road—	
*W. Sugg & Company, Ltd.	£119 10 0
Clapham—Stonehouse-street—	
*Alpha Manufacturing & Electrical Company, Ltd.	£440 0 0
Deptford—Sprules-road—	
*J. Biggs	£169 15 0
Fulham, W.—Everington-street—	
*Alpha Manufacturing & Electrical Company, Ltd.	£500 0 0
Kensington, N.—Sirdar-road—	
*Bailey & Incledon, Ltd.	£590 0 0
Stoke Newington—Albion-road central—	
*Stegman & Co.	£368 0 0
Stoke Newington—Albion-road central—	
*J. Biggs	£162 18 0

LONDON.—Minor works at various schools, for the L.C.C. :—

Abbey, Westminster.—St. Martin's school of art, painting—	
*J. W. Buckingham & Sons	£610
Clapham.—Battersea day continuation school, painting—	
*Beves & Sons	£269 19 0
Hammersmith, N.—New secondary school, Ducane-road, wiring and fittings for electric lighting, etc.—	
*A. Hawkins & Sons	£919
Islington, N.—Holloway school, wiring and fittings for electric lighting, etc.—	
*Electrical Installations, Ltd.	£567 16 0
Lambeth, N.—L.C.C. Beaufoy institute, painting	
*Bevis & Sons	£239 13 6
St. Pancras, N.—Parliament-hill County school, painting—	
*W. T. Lawrence	£863
Streatham.—Furzedown Training College, reinstatement of hostel floors—	
*Bridge & Co.	£749
Woolwich, W.—New secondary school at Red Lion-lane, wiring and fitting for electric lighting &c.—	
*Smethurst & Co. (London), Ltd.	£946
Woolwich, W.—Avery-hill Training College, painting—	
*T. Hocking & Co.	£516 5 0



LONDON.—Improvements to the heating appa at the undermentioned Council schools, for L.C.C. :—

Kensington, N.—Sirdar-road—	
*Wm. Griffiths, Sons & Cromwell, Ltd.	£1,439 0 0
Lewisham, E.—The Elfrida—	
*Brooks & Co.	£311 0 0
Wandsworth, C.—Magdalen-road—	
*Barrett & Wright, Ltd.	£800 8 0

LONDON.—Painting and /or cleaning of the u mentioned special schools, for the L.C.C. :—

Battersea, S.—Springwell house (tuberculous) school—	
*V. French	£438 19 0
Hammersmith, S.—Faroe-road (P.D.) school—	
*W. H. Cooper & Son	182 0 0
Islington S.—Offord-rd. (M.D.) school—	
*J. J. Woollaston & Co.	194 10 0
Paddington, N.—Kensal house (tuberculous) school—	
*G. N. Watts, Ltd.	635 0 0
Peckham.—Victoria-road (M.D.) school—	
*P. Miller & Son	402 15 0
Putney.—Frogmore (P.D.) school—	
*John Garrett & Son	998 0 0
St. Pancras, S.E.—Mary Ward (P.D.) school—	
*W. T. Lawrence	134 5 6
Shoreditch.—Brunswick-street (M.D.) school—	
*F. Prater & Son	230 0 0
Whitechapel and St. George's.—Osborn-place (M.D. & P.D.) schools—	
*F. Prater & Son	307 0 0

LONDON.—Minor works to various schools the L.C.C. :—

Abbey, Westminster—Millbank—Handicraft accommodation—	
*W. J. Dixon & Son	£181 10 0
Battersea, N.—Battersea central—adaptation metalwork centre—	
*Bridge & Co.	£559 0 0
Battersea, N.—Bolingbroke-road—alterations stepped flooring—	
*Bridge & Co.	£225 0 0
Battersea, S.—Honeywell-road—repairs to flo	
*Acme Flooring & Paving Co., (1904), Ltd.	£183 3 0
Bermondsey, W.—The Neckinger—folding parti etc.—	
*H. King & Son	£149 10 0
Bethnal-green, N.E.—Pritchards-road—adapt of stepping—	
*G. B. Farrar & Co.	£154 0 0
Camberwell, N.—Reddins-road—head teac rooms—	
*T. Brown & Son	£326 0 0
Chelsea—The Ashburnham—repairs to floors—	
*J. F. Ebner	£-24 5 0
Dulwich—Goodrich-road—repairs to floors—	
*T. Brown & Son	£361 0 0
Dulwich—Tollgate playing field—lavatory acc modation—	
*T. Brown & Son	£189 0 0
Finsbury—Winchester-street—head teachers' ro	
*W. T. Lawrence	£184 0 0
Hackney, N.—Millfields-road—re-division of rooms—	
*J. Groves & Sons	£185 0 0
Hackney, S.—Glyn-road—head teachers' rooms	
*Runham Brown, Bros.	£465 0 0
Hackney, S.—Glyn-road—repairs to floors—	
*Acme Flooring & Paving Co. (1904), Ltd.	£288 16 8
Hampstead—Fleet-road—head teachers' room	
*J. D. Hobson, Ltd.	£119 0 0
Islington, S.—Barnsbury-park—adaptation of ping—	
*S. Shaw	£120 0 0
Norwood—Sussex-road—repairs to floors—	
*J. F. Ebner	£325 12 4
Paddington, N.—Droop-street—head teachers rooms—	
*Sims & Russell	£283 0 0
Poplar, S.—St. Leonard's-road—repairs to flo	
*J. F. Ebner	£123 6 0
Rotherhithe—Albion-street—remodelling of offic	
*H. King & Son	£114 10 0
Rotherhithe—Albion-street—repairs to roof—	
*John Williams & Co.	£298 10 0
Rotherhithe—Midway-place—lavatory basins—	
*Triggs & Co.	£112 0 0
St. Pancras, N.—Rhyl-street—erection of reta wall—	
*C. H. Boyd & Son, Ltd.	£481 0 0
Shoreditch—Maidstone-street—head teachers' r	
*J. & C. Bowyer, Ltd.	£237 0 0
Southwark, N.—Charles Dickens—removal of ping. etc.—	
*White & Johnson	£410 0 0
Southwark, S.E. — Flint-street — head teac room—	
*W. J. Dixon & Son	£143 0 0
Whitechapel and St. George's—Christian-str head teachers' rooms—	
*J. & C. Bowyer. Ltd.	£327 0 0
Whitechapel and St. George's—The Highway— head teachers' rooms—	
*E. C. Sames & Co.	£237 0 10
Woolwich, E.—The Timbercroft—adaptatio stepping—	
*Wm. Mills & Sons (Builders and Contractors), Ltd.	£160 0 0

ONDON.—Construction of foundations for the ral block of dwellings on the Ossulston-street area, Pancras, for the L.C.C. :—

Holliday & Greenwood, Ltd.	£5,218	0	0
Howard Farrow, Ltd.	5,062	16	6
Wm. Muirhead Macdonald Wilson & Co., Ltd.	5,053	18	7
Patman & Fotheringham, Ltd.	5,027	0	0
Perry & Co. (Bow), Ltd.....	4,993	0	0
William Moss & Sons, Ltd...	4,976	0	0
James Carmichael (Contractors), Ltd.	4,880	0	0
John Mowlem & Company, Ltd.	4,826	0	2
Leslie & Company. Ltd.	4,786	0	0
Holloway Brothers (London), Ltd.	4,779	0	0
Albert Monk	4,775	0	0
Wilson Lovatt & Sons, Ltd., Wolverhampton	4,446	17	4
Chessums, Ltd.	4,385	0	0
Allen Fairhead & Sons, Ltd.	4,363	0	0
Canonbury Construction Co., Ltd.	4,319	0	0
Walter Lawrence & Son, Ltd.	4,234	0	0
D. G. Somerville & Co., Ltd.	4,201	18	5
G. E. Wallis & Sons, Ltd., Maidstone	4,080	0	0
Rowley Brothers, Ltd.....	4,015	0	0
John Laing & Son, Ltd.	3,956	8	3
Hill & Gurr, Bromley	3,950	0	0
Thos. Higgs, Northampton..	3,826	0	0
R. J. Rowley.....	3,822	0	0
J. E. Billings and Co., Ltd...	3,538	0	0
E. D. Winn & Co., Ltd.....	3,500	0	0
Geo. Walker & Slater, Ltd...	3,422	0	0

rchitect's estimate £3,998.
(All of London.)

ONDON.—For painting and/or cleaning Council ols and institutions, for the L.C.C. :—

w and Bromley—Bow-central—			
R. Wollaston & Co.....	£591	0	0
ington, E.—Pakeman-street—			
A. & F. Polden, Ltd.....	£986	0	0
ing's Canadian, Bushy-park—			
Speechley & Smith	£209	0	0
mbeth, N.—Vauxhall-street—			
Bridge & Co.....	£927	0	0
ile-end—Trafalgar-square—			
W. J. Clemens	£989	9	0
. Pancras, S.E.—Aldenham-street—			
M. Greenwood & Son, Ltd. ..	£845	10	0
hitechapel and St. George's—Buxton-street—			
Falkus Bros.	£622	8	0
oolwich, E.—Greening-street handicraft centre—			
Edwards Construction Co., Ltd.	£104	10	0
bey, Westminster—Christ Church—			
Hall and Dixon, Ltd.	£297	15	6
ttersea, N.—St. Mary's Parochial—			
W. A. King & Sons (Brixton), Ltd.	£579	8	0
ttersea, S.—St. Mark's—			
W. Withers	£53	10	0
xton—Brixton Parish Church—			
W. A. King & Sons (Brixton), Ltd.	£369	10	0
ixton—St. John's—			
Crabb & Son.....	£310	0	0
mberwell, N.W.—St. George's C.E.—			
W. A. King & Sons (Brixton), Ltd.	£549	15	0
elsea—Oratory—			
Sims & Sims	£423	15	0
elsea—St. Luke's P. (B.)—			
White & Johnson.....	£203	9	6
elsea—St. Luke's P. (G.)—			
White & Johnson.....	£219	10	0
y of London—Sir John Cass—			
Turnbull & Son.....	£865	0	0
otford—Hatcham C.E.—			
. D. Johnson	£269	15	6
sbury—St. Joseph's R.C.—			
W. A. King & Sons (Brixton), Ltd.	£336	10	0
enwich—Holy Trinity—			
W. A. King & Sons (Brixton), Ltd.	£453	0	0
mmersmith, N.—St. Stephen's R.C.—			
W. B. Eyre & Son.....	£459	10	0
mmersmith, S.—Paddenswick-road—			
W. Brown & Sons (Builders), Ltd.	£247	0	0
mpstead—Emmanuel—			
Maitland & Son.....	£128	15	0
mpstead—Hampstead Parochial—			
ockington & Bray.....	£371	0	0
fborn—St. Albans—			
Pledger.....	£460	0	0
gton, E.—St. Paul's—			
W. A. King & Sons (Builders), Ltd.	£377	15	0
gton, S.—St. Matthew's—			
Pledger.....	£250	0	0
gton, W.—St. Clement's—			
Alfatt & Son	£425	0	0
nington—Kennington Oval—			
W. A. King & Sons (Brixton), Ltd.	£319	0	0
sington, N.—St. Andrew's and St. Philip's—			
ead & Thurlow	£215	0	0
sington, N.—St. Charles' Practising R.C.—			
W. Martin & Sons	£427	15	0
beth, N.—St. Andrew's—			
Taylor & Sons.....	£536	0	0
beth, N.—St. John's and All Saints', St. Saviour's Salamanca, Archbishop Temple's, Lewisham W., Bell Green C.E.—			
W. A. King & Sons (Brixton), Ltd.	£1,947	10	0
ehouse—Hamlet of Ratcliff C.E.—			
W. Stuttle & Sons.....	£469	0	0
l-end—St. Boniface R.C.—			
Barker	£349	7	4
Mile-end—St. Thomas Colet C.E.—			
*Vigor & Co., (Poplar), Ltd...	£547	0	0
Norwood—Eden-road Wesleyan—			
*Barrett Bros.....	£137	12	0
Norwood—St. Luke's—			
*W. Bugg & Sons	£168	0	0
Paddington, N.—St. Peter's C.E.—			
*F. D. & H. Head	£417	0	0
Paddington, N.—St. Saviour's C.E.—			
*W. H. Watts.....	£487	0	0
Paddington, S.—St. Mary Magdalene C.E.—			
*W. H. Watts.....	£1,371	16	6
Paddington, S.—St. Michael's—			
*M. Barrett, Ltd.	£522	0	0
Putney—St. Michael's—			
*Hudson Brothers	£308	0	0
St. George's, Westminster—St. Michael's—			
*W. Day & Son	£820	0	0
St. George's, Westminster—St. Paul's P.—			
*Holloway Brothers (London), Ltd.	£305	0	0
St. Marylebone—St. Luke's C.E.—			
*T. Piess & Co.	£269	0	0
St. Marylebone—St. Paul's Bentinck C.E.—			
*F. G. Ellyatt.....	£302	0	0
St. Pancras, S.E.—Camden Town All Saints'—			
*W. Doughty	£417	0	0
St. Pancras, S.E.—St. Mary's—			
*Sims & Sims	£331	15	0
St. Pancras, S.W.—Holy Trinity—			
*J. H. & W. Heal	£425	0	0
St. Pancras, S.W.—St. Mary Magdalene's C.E.—			
*C. Tavener & Son.....	£398	10	0
Southwark, N.—St. George's R.C.—			
*T. Rutter & Son	£585	0	0
Southwark, N.—St. Joseph's R.C.—			
*T. Rutter & Son	£756	0	0
Streatham—Immanuel. C.E.—			
*W. A. King & Sons (Brixton), Ltd.	£659	0	0
Woolwich, E.—Central C.E.—			
*J. H. Sutch & Sons	£237	18	0
Woolwich, E.—St. Patrick's R.C.—			
*Wm. Mills & Sons (Builders and Contractors), Ltd.....	£479	0	0
Woolwich, W.—St. Peter's R.C.—			
*Wm. Mills & Sons (Builders and Contractors), Ltd.....	£457	0	0

LONDON.—Erection of Royal London House, Finsbury-square, E.C. Mr. J. J. Joass, F.R.I.B.A., architect: quantities by Mr. E. R. Babbs, 40, St. James'-place, S.W.1 :—

Higgs & Hill, Ltd.	£385,000
Trollope & Colls, Ltd.....	382,677
Carmichael, Ltd.	378,027
*Walter Lawrence & Sons, Ltd...	371,731

(All of London.)

LYMM.—12 houses in Pepper-street, for the U.D.C. :
*H. Thomas & Sons, Lymm.

LYNN.—Extensions to the Co-operative Society's premises in Norfolk-street. Mr. L. G. Ekins, F.R.I.B.A., architect :—
Builders—
*C. D. Allflatt.
Electric lighting—
*Lock & Son, Ltd.
Heating—
*W. H. Warner & Son.

MANCHESTER.—206 houses on Kingsway estate, for the Corporation. Mr. H. Price, A.R.I.B.A., City Architect :—
*Gerrards & Sons, Ltd., Manchester.

MERIDEN.—For (*a*) 10 parlour and 10 non-parlour houses at Berkswell; (*b*) four parlour and four non-parlour at Marston-Green; (*c*) two parlour and two non-parlour at Over Whitacre, for the R.D.C. Mr. H. Pickering, M.Inst.Mun. & C.E., surveyor :—

(*a*)
*A. E. Gilks, Meriden (parlour each) £460
(non-parlour each) 416

(*b*)
*J. J. Bodenham, Birmingham (parlour each) 443
(non-parlour each) 420

(*c*)
*A. E. Bailey, Fillongley (parlour each) 430
(non-parlour each) 395

PLYMOUTH.—New children's block at the Sanatorium, for the C.B. :—
*Dart & Sons, Ltd., Dawlish £3,479

RYE.—Cottage at Winchelsea, for the R.D.C. Mr. H. M. Jeffreys, surveyor, 1D. Havelock-road, Hastings :—

Hoad & Taylor, Horsham..	£776	17	0
J. Burnham, Rye.....	758	0	0
J. Sherwood, Rye.....	739	0	0
Penigoe & Sons, Northam ..	696	6	0
Ellis Bros., Rye	693	15	0
Breeds & Sons, Rye	685	0	0
*G. Tasker, Rye.....	575	0	0

SALFORD.—Painting, also lime-washing in and about the basement at Agecroft power station, and also painting all steel, iron and wood work in connection with conveyors, crane, weighing machines, etc., at Clifton Junction coal sidings, for the T.C. City Electrical Engineer.
*G. R. Drewery & Sons, Ltd., Manchester.

SCARBOROUGH.—New edifice, for the Rev. H. Watson, of the Parish Church, at Staintondale, Ravenscar, near Scarborough. Mr. J. Rickinson, architect, Robin's Hood Bay, near Scarborough :—
*T. Readman, Scarborough.

SCUNTHORPE.—First portion of the proposed new Scunthorpe War Memorial hospital, for the Committee :—
*H. J. Thompson £53,248

SHEFFIELD.—Houses for the T.C. Mr. W. G. Davies, F.R.I.B.A., City Architect :—
86 *houses on the Longley estate (scheme No. 6)*—
*James Laver & Sons, Ltd..... £32,010
52 *houses on the Longley estate (scheme No. 6)*—
*James Laver & Sons, Ltd..... £19,142
14 *houses on Dykes Hall estate (scheme No. 2)*—
*Melling Bros., Ltd. £6,493

SHEFFIELD.—Police station at Hammerton-road, Walkley, for the T.C. Mr. W. G. Davies, F.R.I.B.A., City architect :—

Building & Eng. Contractors, Ltd., Sheffield	£11,934	0	0
Abbott & Bannister, Ltd. ..	11,829	0	0
T. Roper & Sons, Ltd.....	11,599	0	0
Bramwell, Lighthall & Co...	11,489	5	8
T. Wilkinson & Sons, Ltd...	11,480	0	0
J. H. S. Randall, Ltd.....	11,350	0	0
D. O'Neill & Son.....	11,340	0	0
J. Eshelby & Son.....	11,288	0	0
J. Middleton, Ltd.	11,172	0	0
R. Charlesworth, Ltd.....	11,150	16	5
M. J. Gleeson, Ltd.	10,841	0	0
G. Longden & Son, Ltd.....	10,818	0	0
W. Marlow & Sons, Ltd.....	10,650	0	0
Malling Bros., Ltd.	9,600	0	0

(Withdrawn.)
*Direct Labour Department.
(All of Sheffield.)

SHEFFIELD.—External painting to 616 houses on various sites, for the T.C. Mr. W. G. Davies, F.R.I.B.A., City architect. :—

*W. W. Axe ..	Wincobank, 211 houses.
	Park-lane, 55 houses.
*A. Beal	Manor-2nd Inst., 150 houses.
	Woodhouse Estate, 8 houses.
*F. Flint	Manor 3rd Inst., 147 houses.
*W. J. Wollerton, Ltd.	Hands-road, 20 houses.
*Bodsworth Bros. ..	Button-lane, 7 houses.
	Mushroom-lane, 5 houses.
	Leverton-street, 3 houses.

(All of Sheffield.)

SOUTH CROSLAND.—5 houses in Crescent-road, Netherton, for the U.D.C. Messrs. J. Berry and Sons, architects, 1, Market-walk, Huddersfield :—
Mason—
*J. & J. Mellor, Meltham.
Joiner—
*J. M. Moorhouse, Meltham.
Plumber and Electrician—
*Fred France, Netherton.
Plasterer—
*Raymond Whitehead, Honley.
Painter—
*George Oldfield, Armitage Bridge.
Slater—
*Pickles Bros., Huddersfield.

SOUTHAMPTON. — For erection of Empire Theatre :—

Griggs & Son, London	£119,777	10	0
G. J. Davis & Sons, Southsea	115,648	0	0
H. Cawte, Southampton	115,387	0	0
Jenkins & Sons, Ltd., Southampton	114,159	0	0
Wise & Lansdell, Ltd., Winchester.....	113,427	0	0
A. E. Jukes & Son, Ltd., Southampton	110,423	0	0
Frank Bevis, Ltd., Portsmouth	109,890	0	0
F. G. Minter, Ltd., Putney..	108,945	0	0
Brazier & Sons, Ltd., Southampton	107,000	0	0
Stephen Easten, Ltd., London	104,699	0	0
F. D. Huntington, Ltd., London	104,650	0	0
*Wm. Moss & Sons, Ltd., Loughborough	98,967	0	0
Sadler & Co., London	93,645	0	0

SUNBURY-ON-THAMES.—Painting, also distempering and small repairing at 12 houses in Manor-lane, and 26 houses in Allen-road, for the U.D.C. Mr. H. F. Coates, engineer and surveyor :—

John P. Fowler, Tottenham, N.17.....	£305	0	0
E. S. Thomas, Richmond, S.W.	263	14	0
G. Taylor, Sunbury-on-Thames	232	11	0
J. Palmer, Sunbury-common, Sunbury-on-Thames	215	5	6
L. J. Wimsett, Sunbury-on-Thames	181	15	0
W. G. Snow, Sunbury-on-Thames	177	2	0
A. J. Gamblin, Sunbury-on-Thames	166	10	0
Shepherd Bros., Sunbury-on-Thames	162	15	0
*Henry Skinner, Sunbury-on-Thames	133	3	0

TANFIELD.—Council chambers and offices at Tantobie, for the U.D.C. Mr. J. R. Heslop, architect and surveyor, Etherley, Burnopfield :—
*T. Soulsby, Pelton £308 13 2

TYLDESLEY-WITH-SHAKERLEY.—30 houses on the Sale-lane site, Tyldesley, for the U.D.C. Mr. F. E. Jones, engineer and surveyor :—
*G. & J. Seddon, Little Hulton..... £12,133

WARE.—10 houses at Broxbourne, for the R.D.C. :—

Haward, Hoddesdon.....	£5,034
Glasscock & Sons, Bishop Stortford ..	4,870
Hoskin & Son, Leigh-on-Sea	4,790
Henson & Son, Wellingborough	4,778
Cole, Ltd., Luton	4,480
*Bennett Bros., Letchworth	4,150

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Nisson-Petron Houses, Ltd., London	£45,798	0	0
W. H. Shrouder, Stevenage	41,819	0	0
Luton Building Co., Luton	41,650	0	0
F. Palmer, Welwyn Garden City	41,638	0	0
Building & Public Works Construction Co., Ltd., Swindon	40,790	0	0
Triangular Construction Co., Ltd., East Molesey	40,726	0	0
Walter Jones & Sons, Ltd., London	40,604	0	0
C. Miskin & Sons, Ltd., St. Albans	40,604	0	0
Monolithic Building Co., Ltd., London	39,531	0	0
David Weston & Co., Ltd., London	39,398	15	0
Robt. W. Holmes, Grimsby	38,960	0	0
Bennett Bros., Letchworth	38,530	0	0
E. Clarke & Sons, Melton Mowbray	38,480	0	0
James Wild & Co. (Housing) Ltd., Manchester	36,786	0	0
H. F. Brisley, c/o Ernest Clarke, London	36,736	0	0
W. J. Simms, Son & Cooke, Ltd., Nottingham	35,700	0	0
Herbert King, Garston	35,388	0	0
Arthur Cole, Luton	34,620	0	0
John Ray, Letchworth	34,380	0	0
Arthur Carter, Luton	33,350	0	0
E. O. James & Co., Cardiff	32,886	0	0
W. F. Bailey, Hitchin	32,500	0	0
M. J. Venning & Son, Cardiff	31,549	10	0

WEST SUFFOLK.—Extending brick arches, and abutment walls of Wash Bridge, Little Wratting, on the Bury Haverhill main road, for the C.C. Mr. E. H. Bons, County Engineer and Surveyor. Quantities by the County Engineer :—

C. Maidwell & Co., Ltd., Gt. Finborough	£825	14	6
E. G. French, Birdbrook	725	0	0
Mason & Son, Haverhill	720	0	0
*A. Deeks, Kedington	654	14	3

WORTHING.—Reconstruction of Highways Depot, High-street, for the T.C. Mr. P. E. Harvey, O.B.E., Borough Engineer and Surveyor :—

A. Crane & Son, Worthing	£9,395	9	5
Pitcher Construction Co., Ltd., London	9,346	0	0
J. Longley & Co., Ltd., Crawley	8,665	0	0
S. W. Phillips & Co., Worthing	8,492	0	0
R. Cook & Sons, Ltd., Crawley	8,461	0	0
Limpus & Son, Hove	8,410	0	0
J. Bodle, Ltd., Eastbourne	8,394	0	0
F. T. Wilson & Sons, Brighton	8,281	19	11
*F. Sandell & Sons, Worthing	8,193	0	0
T. Shaw & Son, Horsham (part only)	2,360	13	8

YORK.—Extension to the 'bus garage in Piccadilly, for the T.C. Mr. F. W. Spurr, City Engineer :—
*Wm. Birch & Sons, Ltd., York.

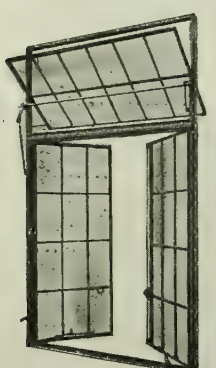
YORK.—Conveniences for women, in St. Sampson's square, for the City Council. Mr. F. W. Spurr, City Engineer :—
*F. Shepherd & Co., Ltd. £2,232 17 6

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JOURNAL FOR THE ARCHITECT AND CONSTRUCTOR

WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED "THE BRITISH ARCHITECT."

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DESIGN IN EVERYDAY LIFE AND THINGS.*

UNDER this title appears the year-book of the Design and Industries Association. It is a provocative publication for the simple reason that it challenges our attention year by year. Most of us have our theories worked out at some time or other, and either we forget them, or them quietly to rest. So many of them are born before their (we think) and there is no hope of seeing them put into practice. D.I.A. forces us to realise a distinction between thinking about bject, and keeping on thinking about it.

ithin the compass of a book-review this year-book would not into place easily. The D.I.A. represents certain beliefs and iples, and maintains them consistently. These beliefs are amental, and for that reason they throw out a challenge which ntinually being accepted. Briefly, the gospel of the D.I.A. s as a boon to those who have been compelled to have bad ecause they could not afford the price of the handicrafts-man. thers, the gospel is merely one that meets the devil half-way; will have nothing to do with the machine or any of its works. n this question it is worth bearing in mind that it is easy to e ordinary folks for their poor taste in surrounding themselves tawdry and vulgar articles. If they are not to accept machinery factor in modern production, they must be told that furniture instance—is so expensive to produce that it is out of the reach but a limited circle of wealthy people. Left in this position heap and nasty is free to flourish.

great deal of stimulating thought arises from a reading of the s in this book. This is inevitable when beauty comes under the ol of clear thinking. Logic by itself may not have inspired any art, but it is a very healthy beginning to work upon. For years ve been slaves to words and clichés, until it has become almost sible to state a simple opinion upon this subject without a long nation of our philosophy. Where commercialism is supposed the result of hard facts and economics, art, we imagine by nce, is produced regardless of thought or conditions. This ent can be inverted and supported with a measure of truth. are developments of the commercial mind so feeble and ugly they are opposed to common sense. Cause and effect may not ite so obvious; nevertheless, we are inclined to believe that mmercial mind shows its lapses from common sense when it foul of æsthetics.

itness for Purpose" is the slogan adopted by the D.I.A. It ents a principle believed to be at the root of enduring beauty. roposition that a thing shall be fit for its purpose is closely ed by two others—that its design shall be suitable for the ial of which the thing is made, and that it shall also be suitable e tools which are to make it. In fairness it should be said he D.I.A. does not believe that these propositions will ensure d beautiful design, but it does believe that through them a mprovement in design may readily be made. And on this we are in entire agreement. It is easy to pick holes in any tful scheme designed to capture beauty, and the easiest method set up metaphysical arguments upon beauty and utility. one, we imagine, would agree up to a point with those who have to prove that beauty may have nothing to do with utility. unately, in mixing up efficiency with abstract qualities they that there are occasions when efficiency is regarded as an al. Consequently, if beauty refuses to follow, it must be left . The average man has his own conception of utility, and erm it physical utility we come fairly near to his meaning. es not deny the usefulness of pictures or what he terms nents," but in his philosophy of usefulness he can find no for the ugly article that has no functional reason for its ce. On the other hand, there are all the makings of a pretty nt in assessing the value of a beautiful article that has failed unctional and remained to be an ornament.

things are obvious to the observant: (1) a large proportion functional ornaments in our houses is both ugly and silly; facility of the machine has been responsible for the profusion of cheap purposeless ornament tacked on to functional articles. It may not be common knowledge that the elaborate moulding covers a multitude of cabinet maker's sins, and that plain straightforward work requires more careful workmanship. The beauty introduced by the machine into many homes is proof that it need have no relation to utility. An honest piece of work postulates an honest point of view, and the theory of fitness for purpose, where it means the elimination of the unnecessary, compels us to retrace our steps towards honest construction. The insistence, therefore, on the need for functional fitness seems to run concurrently with the desire to achieve a measure of beauty by sheer simplicity of form.

This is obviously an incomplete philosophy, but it is not a negative philosophy. A thing may be functionally fit, yet ugly; conversely a thing may be beautiful, yet fail to meet the purpose for which it was designed. The danger lies in overstressing these statements. They do not indicate the operations of cause and effect when we know that there are a number of things that fail on both counts, just as there are others that satisfy completely. We seek for an explanation why so much sound old furniture of the plain farmhouse type has found its way to the houses of a wealthier class, leaving the cottages and farmhouses to be replenished with the worst efforts of the machine. This is a favourite theme of essayists who do no more than lament the tragedy of the cottager cheated into worshipping false gods and oak stain. It is not a complete answer that old furniture was made by hand, nor is it a fair answer that the measure of our purchasing power makes us responsible for driving out beauty through efficiency.

In an imperfect world the practical intention of the D.I.A. cannot be denied. It begins with the conviction that the machine can be controlled to produce things that may be both pleasing and within the reach of people with moderate means. Granted the conviction there remains the point of attack. In choosing "fitness for purpose" as a first principle, the D.I.A. has eliminated many of the weeds that flourish easily. If beauty is not to be won in this way it is at least assured of a fertile ground.

It is the popular connotation that a desire to control the machine is to deny the work of the craftsman. It represents a cardinal error. The personal touch of the master craftsman will always have its admirers, and as Mr. Roger Fry pertinently points out, "its rarity is part of its value to almost any owner." The problem at issue is whether to produce large quantities of objects at low prices for poor people, or whether to sell small quantities at high prices to rich. Or to put it otherwise, it is really a question whether cheap and poor art must be the lot of those who normally desire to possess certain things. Metaphysical arguments upon beauty leave us unimpressed in face of what seems to be both a practical and a social issue.

The problem of the machine develops easily into the problem of mending or ending industrialism, and our whole social system. This is to enter into a long and vexatious argument. Many of us would like to return to a much simpler social structure, believing we would find it a sanctuary of living native art. Nevertheless, it is a social development of considerable importance that the poorer people have been able to provide themselves with necessities that at one time were regarded as luxuries. Unfortunately for us and the world in general, shoddy materials and shoddy workmanship have come with machinery, and it is with these developments that we are here concerned. The point that seems to us to be so often overlooked is that when we have said our worst about machinery we are forced to realise that the evils that have come with machinery are not because the machine is inherently wasteful or fraudulent, but because our social order has not been adapted to its use. In other words, it is the human element that has failed, and it is the human element that the D.I.A. is attempting to guide.

*Design in Everyday Life and Things. (London: Ernest Benn, Ltd.) 10/6 net

NOTES

"Revived" Gothic.

The letters appearing in a contemporary on this subject re-affirm what has been often referred to in these columns on the subject of the "weary, silly routine" of revived Gothic. But when we are asked, so rightly, to abandon the mediæval legend, why not equally abandon the classical one? Is classical legend less a weariness to the flesh than the mediæval unless we suffer less from the former that we do not claim the same sanctity for it! And is not the Palladian legend equally one of these survivals? It appears to us easier to denounce this old routine than to point the way to a vernacular art of architecture which shall be the best expression of our own time. And it can only be so when our aims include the finest aspirations, which belong to all time. For a vernacular art cannot be reached consciously, but grows out of the national character, and is its flower. Meanwhile, we have to do what we can. There is doubtless no inherent sanctity to-day in Gothic architecture, though it once possessed that sanctity in full measure, and it is only when life is shaped by eternal values that it puts on the noble form which belongs to all great periods. Nor is this to be found outside of ourselves, or self-consciously. It is within us that the remedy lies. Let any one visit Rheims to-day or some of the latest developments of French architecture and then say whether there lies in it a vernacular feeling, uniting it with the spirit of all noble art, whether classic or mediæval. We do not yet believe enough in ourselves to enable us to do so, yet the foundations are being laid—more in thought than action at present—when the grip of circumstances and economic domination will yield to the spirit of man as he rises again above it. Then will architecture announce this better interpretation of life in the loveliness of its new forms.

Architecture and Life.

We need not be too complacent that the old forms of architecture can communicate so little perfume to our own work to-day. In some ways it would be better did we not take it quite so lightly, that the past is in so many ways little but a legend to us. The tragedy lies in its having become a dead language to architecture; that we are so far away from it, separated by more than the years. Yet no subtlest alchemy can perpetuate what has ceased to live. It has to be born again out of the beliefs which our extended knowledge imposes on us, with all their enlarged responsibilities. If the birth of a new epoch such as we move in to-day severs us further from the old, other than as when age succeeds to age, there is the promise of the new spring time to inspire us. There was never a time when it was more important to look forward. Architecture informed with the better conceptions of life and endeavour which stir within us we need feel no fear of adherence to "the silly routine" of revived Gothic, or to the subjectiveness that asserts itself in exaggerated individualism.

Oxford and Gothic Art.

That anyone who has read Sir Charles Mallet's appreciation in the *Times* of architecture in Oxford, both old and new, should have felt it would have been a timely and useful opportunity for him to point out the drawbacks of Gothic art seems a little odd. The excuse is, of course, the probably needless clearing away of old examples of later Renaissance and Georgian work, for in this kind of design the critic sees a sanity and charm which are impossible in modern work when Gothic work is imitated or revived. We note here again the mistaken accent on revival and restoration. In the largest quantity of modern Gothic we see little of the real spirit and quality of the ancient work, but it is too readily forgotten that some of our modern architects, some of wh are still living, have produced new w which is instinct with the spirit of old and, in some instances, have obtai a unity and breadth which were o lacking in the earlier times, bes adding a sense of refinement and tinction which makes a good deal of older work look archaic or haphaz However, we are witnessing stres times for the Christian church, and fine typical architecture which suits modern spirit less than the Pagan which on the whole goes indiffere well with the worship of the dollar.

Building Offences.

We believe there are a g many folk in close sympa with our correspondent, Bailey, who writes to u week in support of crusade against the widespread spolia of our beautiful country places. criticism of the bad colour so often fo is a just one, but it is to be remembe that time and tone work wonders w the colour effects, and often lar obliterate their crudity, whilst bad fo and proportion are things we ca cure. We have in mind now a hou scheme of appalling cottages, both a the crudity of colour and glaring ugli of form, which has been carried out the beautiful Cotswold country by, believe, a public body. We think s improvement may be hoped for as pu authorities gradually realise their res sibility for the preservation of l amenities, but for the improvement the average private cottage or bunga we fear we shall have a long tim wait, for we have nothing amongst nowadays such as that almost unive instinct which gave us Tudor, Qu Anne, or Georgian cottages. These w built doubtless in numberless cases wh no professional architect was emplo but were the offspring of a traditi instinct which made English cottages small country homes the most pleas buildings of their kind in the world.

Flats for Civil Servants.

An interesting experim in land development housing is now being car out in Clapham. Here on old estate, formerly a pa on a terrace of the old river bank, s thousand flats are being built, designe accordance with plans prepared Mr. Louis de Soissons and his part Mr. Grey Wornum. The buildings being erected by a Public Utility Soc known as "the Larkhall Estate, Li This owes its origin to a conversat between an official of the Ministry Sir Theodore Chambers, the Chairma the Welwyn Garden City, and of the Re Tribunal at the Ministry of Health. question arose as to the possibility providing houses actually within City of Westminster at a rent which c servants or clerks in city offices co afford to pay. Negotiations with exist tenants were entered into to obt vacant possession of their houses, and



Prague.



Thomas à Becket's Cottages, West Tarring, Sussex.
[These cottages have been purchased for the Nation.]

Easter it is expected that some flats will be available, and two n courts completed. Most of the have been planned as maisonettes heir own internal staircases. There hree-, four- and five-roomed flats, with its own kitchen, scullery and oom, and in each considerable ions in size, planning and aspect. arly every case the living rooms a south or a west aspect, while the n and bathrooms look east and Although surrounded by traffic , the estate is extremely quiet. of the blocks will face back and on to the garden courts, which are et as college quadrangles.

Wood ration ath.

The arrangements for the John Wood Bi-Centenary Celebration at Bath on Tuesday, November 1, are now practically complete. After on at the Guildhall, where the of Bath, Alderman Cedric Chivers, ertaining the chief guests, motor vill be in readiness to convey all attending the celebration round o view some of the principal works e great Georgian architect and r of town planning, including Prior the great mansion he built on the rts of Bath for Ralph Allen, whose ss capacity and generous patronage Wood's work possible. The tour e under the guidance of Mr. Mow- . Green, F.R.I.B.A., author of the rd work on "The Eighteenth y Architecture of Bath." The ent of the Royal Institute of Architects will place a laurel on John Wood's house, No. 24, square. The Celebration Meeting will then be held at the Pump Room, where speeches will be delivered by Sir H. Kingsley Wood, M.P., Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Health, the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, K.T., F.R.S., Hon. F.R.I.B.A., and Mr. Walter Tapper, A.R.A., President of the Royal Institute of British Architects. After the meeting an exhibition will be opened of original drawings by John Wood, old prints, documents and various objects of interest relating to his work. An influential Advisory Committee is assisting in the collection of material for the museum and in the general organisation of the celebration. Interest in civic architecture and town planning is not confined to professional architects, and a wide interest is being shown in the celebration. Special railway facilities from London have been granted by the Great Western Railway, and all particulars may be obtained from Mr. John Hatton, the Pump Room, Bath, Hon. Secretary to the Celebration Committee.

The Bridges Delay.

Lord Lee of Fareham is quite justified in his criticism of the delay which the problem of the three central London bridges is still encountering. He writes of Charing Cross, Waterloo, and Ludgate bridges, which constituted the pivotal and fundamental feature of the Royal Commission scheme. He says: "So far as I am aware, nothing whatever has yet been done to restore Waterloo Bridge, while the committee of engineers which is examining the Charing Cross scheme was not appointed till three months ago, and is not expected to report for some months yet."

The Late Mr. George Northover.

It is with deep regret we learn of the death of Mr. George Northover, who was associated with the R.I.B.A. in an official capacity for more than twenty-eight years. Mr. Northover retired in 1921, when he was the recipient of a testimonial expressing the great appreciation of members of the Institute for his long and devoted services to the *Journal*, and to the R.I.B.A. generally. At the time of the war, during Mr. MacAlister's absence, much of the burden of the Secretaryship fell upon his shoulders. In spite of the difficulties of that period, he discharged his duties in a manner that earned the admiration of all, and we can testify to his unfailing courtesy and helpfulness. After his retirement he frequently attended the meetings of the Institute, and received a ready welcome from his many old friends.



Entrance Gates, Schönbrunn, Vienna.

GENERAL NEWS

An Appointment.

Sir William James Larke, K.B.E., has been appointed by Order of Council, dated October 5, 1927, to be a member of the Advisory Council to the Committee of the Privy Council for Scientific and Industrial Research.

An Archæologist's Estate.

Mr. William James Knowles, 95, of Glenalla, Ballycastle, Co. Antrim, retired land agent and secretary, and a well-known archæologist and anthropologist, left £5,913.

Ken Wood Estate.

It is announced, says the *Morning Post*, that the remaining 74 acres of the Ken Wood Estate, Hampstead, will be passed to the public under the terms of the will of the late Earl of Iveagh.

Marlborough House.

We understand that a new entrance and doorway are to be given—under the direction of H.M. Office of Works—to Marlborough House, S.W.1. Marlborough House—one of Wren's largest domestic works—is to be the new residence of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.

American Offer for Church Altar Rejected.

The parishioners of East Dereham, Norfolk, have rejected by a large majority a proposal to accept the offer from America to buy for £1,000 the 500-year-old chest, once the property of the Dukes of Norfolk, who stored their valuables in it. Given to the church in 1786, it has been used as an altar.

An Historic Building, Bolton.

The work of demolishing the old mill in St. Edmund's-street, where Samuel Crompton first began to spin cotton as a commercial project, was started recently. The old wooden hoist wheel, which has been in the attic since the days when Crompton used it, is to be offered to Chadwick Museum.

Proposed New Bridge at Middlesbrough.

Alternative schemes submitted by engineers appointed by the Durham County Council and the Middlesbrough Corporation provide for a new bridge over the river Tees at Newport, with a clear way for traffic of 200 ft., at a cost of £470,000, or one with a clear way of 325 ft., at a cost of £585,000.

Art Curators.

The recent death of Sir Whitworth Wallis, Keeper of the Birmingham Art Gallery, has brought about changes in the curatorship of other provincial galleries. His post has been given to Mr. Kaines Smith, who is succeeded at the Leeds Art Gallery by Mr. Frank Lambert, from the Stoke-on-Trent museums, which now have Mr. H. W. Maxwell as their curator.

College Residence, Paris.

Mr. Edward Warren, F.R.I.B.A., who had been invited by Lord Crewe, the president of the British Institute in Paris, to act as the architect for the proposed College of Residence at the Cité Universitaire, was unanimously selected as architect at a meeting on Tuesday at the registered offices of the Institute in Old Bond-street.

Derwent Wood Memorial.

Application has been made to the London County Council by the Chelsea Arts Club for permission to erect a memorial to the late Francis Derwent Wood, R.A., on a site in Chelsea Embankment Gardens, near Albert Bridge. It is proposed that the memorial shall consist of a small bronze group, the work of Derwent Wood, surmounting a stone pedestal containing an inscription plate in bronze. We understand that the Local Government Committee recommend that the club's request should be granted, subject to the usual conditions.

New Buildings at Corpus, Oxford.

A new block of buildings is in course of erection at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, under the direction of Mr. T. H. Hughes, of Glasgow. It will extend along the grove from the Gentlemen Commoners' building to Merton-street. Ten sets of rooms will be provided on two floors above the ground, and there will be a basement, with baths, underground. The outhouses of the back quadrangle will disappear, and the north face of the kitchen, with its fifteenth-century door and chimney, will be shown again. The building, says the *Times*, which will be of Clipsham stone, will be slightly L-shaped; its breadth will be greater at the street end than farther back.

The Physick Well at Barnet.

The historical interest attaching to the Physick Well at Barnet, the waters of which were drunk by Samuel Pepys in the years after the discovery of their tonic qualities in 1650, is to be perpetuated by a new brick structure with fountains, appropriate garden walks and flower beds, and two approaches to be named Well-road and Pepys-crescent. The project is in the hands of the Barnet Urban District Council, who are carrying out the wishes of many local societies and historians, and notably the Barnet Records Society. The well is situated near the town, in association with the Wellhouse Estate, which is being developed for some 180 dwellings.

The Architecture of Electricity Transmission Towers.

The Central Electricity Board have appointed Sir Reginald Blomfield, R.A., to advise them on questions arising in connection with the design and colouring of the towers for carrying transmission lines. The new steel towers carrying the overhead electricity lines which, under the schemes of the Board, will shortly spring up all over England, are to be made as artistically pleasing as possible. The Board believe that the towers may be constructed with graceful proportions and well-balanced lines so as to be attractive to the eye. According to the *Morning Post* they will probably be of different colours in different districts, to tone with their backgrounds. Hundreds of designs have been considered by the Board, and a model tower is in existence. The general effect resembles a miniature Eiffel Tower.

Stonehenge Appeal.

An appeal for £25,000 to save Stonehenge for the nation has been issued by the National Trust. The appeal is signed by the Prime Minister, the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, Viscount Grey of Fallodon, and Sir Lionel Earle. Sufficient donations have been received, so it is understood, to enable the Committee to complete the purchase of the existing derelict aerodromes, hutments, and other unsightly buildings to the south and west of Stonehenge, and the purchasing contractors have given a guarantee that the land shall be cleared and made good within a year. It is now necessary to purchase some 1,200 acres of land on the northern and eastern sides of Stonehenge. Donations should be sent to the Secretary, the National Trust, 7, Buckingham Palace-gardens, S.W.1.

The Herefordshire General Hospital.

At a meeting of the Board of Management of the Herefordshire General Hospital it was resolved that a sum not exceeding £500 should be expended in making an appeal to the public for subscriptions towards the fund for extending and improving the buildings and equipment of the hospital. The scheme is to cost about £50,000, of which the greater part will be provided by the sale of invested securities, and the public will be asked for £20,000. It will be remembered that early in March of this year the assessor of the competition for these buildings, Mr. Charles E. Elcock, awarded the first premium of £150 to Messrs. Adams, Holden & Pearson.

COMPETITION NEW

Senior School, Birkdale, Southport.

The Education Committee have appoin Professor S. D. Adshead, F.R.I.B.A., to as assessor and adviser in this competitio

Manchester Town Hall Competition.

By a vote of 62 to 42 the Manchester Council have refused, until a full estimate costs has been prepared, to proceed wit scheme to enlarge the Town Hall. The ex sion was to cost about £1,000,000, and Manchester Retail Traders' Association, i formal protest read to the Council, decla that "to undertake such a work while tr is in such a deplorable condition would unjustifiable waste."

The Alexander Thomson Travelling Studentship.

The competition for this Studentship open to students of architecture between ages of 19 and 28 years, residing in the Uni Kingdom and Southern Ireland. Copies the conditions may be obtained on appli tion to Mr. William MacLean, Secreta Glasgow Institute of Architects, 21, W George-street, Glasgow, C.2.

Competition for Concrete House Designs.

In co-operation with the *Daily Mail* Id Home Exhibition, the directors of the Po land Cement Selling and Distributing C Ltd., have decided to open a competition which £1,000 in prizes is offered to arc tects for designs for concrete houses. T object of the competition is to gain a wid public recognition for the advantages of co crete in architecture, and to show by practic results the use of cement concrete as economic factor, applicable to buildings architectural character. It is felt that t competition will be a practical means of co veying to the general public a full realisati of what the architect can achieve in th material. By arrangement with the *Dai Mail*, the prize-winning houses will be erect and be on exhibition—completely furnish and equipped—at the Ideal Home Exhibitio at Olympia, in March, 1928. The Preside of the R.I.B.A. has appointed the followi assessors: — Messrs. Maxwell Ayrto F.R.I.B.A., W. E. Riley, F.R.I.B.A Douglas G. Tanner (Douglas G. Tanner Arthur L. Horsburgh), and Baker & Mallet quantity surveyors. There will be two se tions of the competition, "A" and "B the prize awards in each being:—First priz £250; second prize, £150; third prize, £10 In Section "A," designs for a house in co crete costing £1,750 are called for; and Section "B," for a house in concrete costi £750. Any questions must be addressed the Secretary, Concrete Houses Competitio Ship House, 20, Buckingham-gate, Londo S.W.1, and must reach this address on before October 24. These questions will n be answered individually, but will be print with answers, and circulated to all co petitors who apply for them.

St. John's and Renfield United Free Church Glasgow.

Mr. James Kennedy Hunter, F.R.I.B.A the assessor in the competition for a chur to be erected in Beaconsfield-drive, has mad his awards as follows:—(1) Mr. Jam Taylor Thomson, 212, Bath-street; (2) M T. Harold Hughes, F.R.I.B.A., 185, St. Vi cent-street; and (3) Messrs. Stewart an Paterson, 16, Blythswood-square, Glasgo The building is estimated to cost £25,000.

COMPETITIONS OPEN.

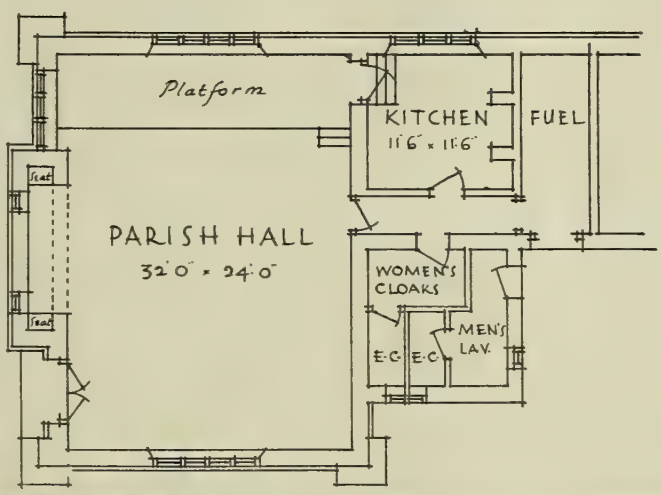
Municipal Buildings, Wimbledon. Premiums: £200, £150 and £75. Mr. H. V. Ashley, F.R.I.B.A., assessor. Apply Mr. Herbert Emerson Smith, LL.B., Town Clerk. Deposit of £2 2s. required:	. July 15 Nov 3	Particulars published in Sendin "Builder," in dat
Municipal Buildings, Peterborough. Premium: 250 guineas. Sir Reginald Blomfield, R.A., assessor	Sept. 9	—



PARISH HALL · SHERNBOURNE
for HIS MAJESTY THE KING

This hall has been built by His Majesty the King to supply a social centre for the villagers in connection with the Club which was provided by His Majesty the late King Edward. The walls of the hall are built of local flint stone with local Carstone quoins and dressings, and the roof is covered with old tiles from pulled-down Collegiate buildings in Cambridge. Mr. Chambers, of Dersingham, did the masonry and roofing, whilst the rest of the work was carried out by estate workmen under Mr. Emmerson.

Approached by a steep bending road between high banks and fences, this little village offers all its charms to the first glance of its visitors — the school, the church, the parsonage, the hall and the club, together with a few cottages and a well-designed name post, group themselves round the tiny village green, in a central part of which, on a hillock, stands a magnificent ash tree. Nearby is the spot on the coast known as the earliest landing-place in Norfolk for invaders, and which is the starting point of that ancient trackway going straight across Norfolk and Suffolk, called "Peddlars' Way."





Parish Hall, Shernbourne. Mr. George J. Skipper, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

THE ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION

EXCURSION TO PRAGUE, VIENNA AND SALZBURG.

Members of the Architectural Association have recently returned from a most interesting and enjoyable visit to Czecho-Slovakia and Austria. The members were blessed with perfect weather which contributed largely to the success of the excursion, and everywhere met with a most generous and cordial welcome. More than a word of gratitude is due to the large number of Czech and Austrian architects and their wives who gave up a large portion of their time to the entertainment of the party and through whose kind offices many doors were opened and many things of the greatest interest seen which would be missed by the ordinary traveller.

The party left London on the morning of Friday, September 9, and travelling *via* Harwich, Flushing, Leopsic, and Dresden, reached Prague on Saturday afternoon where they were met by representative architects of the city and conducted to their hotel.

Official sights seeing commenced on Sunday morning. A special tramcar had been put at the disposal of the party by the kindness of the municipality, and in it the principal historic buildings were visited. On this journey, besides the architect guides, the members had the advantage of a running commentary in perfect English from the conductor of the tram who at the outbreak of war was a waiter in England and was interned for two years in the Isle of Wight. He then enlisted in the English Army and served till the end of the war as a private in the Buffs! His knowledge of the vernacular was often startling.

Old Prague is one of the most romantic and fascinating towns in Europe, and reflects in its irregular, mediæval plan its stormy history. It lies on both sides of the river Moldau (Vltava), the Old Town on the right bank and the Malá Strana or Little Town on the left, crowned by the magnificent mass of the Hradcany. Access between the two is afforded by the Charles Bridge, dating from the fourteenth century. Two Gothic towers guard the approaches, and upon the buttresses are placed Baroque statuary groups of amazingly contrasted silhouette. Ascending the Hradcany hill the party visited the seventeenth-century Waldstein Palace, notable for a garden loggia, magnificent in scale though poor in detail. A surprise awaited them in the Belvedere. Built in 1536 for Ferdinand I by Paolo della Stella, a pupil of Sansovino, its typical Italian detail appears almost out of place. From the terrace, however, a memorable view is obtained of Prague lying beneath with the great mass of the Hradcany stretching away above. The crowning feature of the hill is the erstwhile Royal Palace and perhaps its most interesting room the Stattnalterei, the scene on May 23, 1618, of the "Defenestration of Prague," when two Imperial councillors were thrown from the window by Count Thurn at the head of the Protestant Estates. The immediate result of this fracas was the Thirty Years War. After a recital of these stirring events lunch was taken, and the party then found their way to the Petrin View Tower on St. Lawrence Hill, where they joined the Sunday afternoon crowd enjoying the view of the town glowing in the strong afternoon sun far beneath.

Next day the members met the State Town-Planning Commissioner at the New Town Hall, where they were shown drawings of the large scheme of town planning that is being prepared for Greater Prague. It is a scheme of first-rate importance that will take many years to complete, and it is being prepared with the utmost care and thoroughness and its inception speaks well for the vigour and enthusiasm of post-war Czecho-Slovakia. Then to the Old Town Hall, where a cordial welcome was given by the Burgomeister, Herr Baxa. The building is largely a reconstruction, but contains the fourteenth-century council chamber, bright with mediæval colour and glittering with heraldic badges and devices. Lunch, and then in motors to visit some modern work, notably a Bank and School of Agriculture by Gocar, and, some distance outside the town, the Social Institute by Kozak. This interesting scheme will accommodate 2,800 poor, including children. It is planned as a series of blocks connected with a common administration building. A striking feature of Czech buildings is the treatment of concrete used either monolithically or in conjunction with brick and stone. Where concrete is exposed it is hammer-dressed with chiselled margins yielding the impression of enormous masses of granite. That evening the members were entertained to dinner by the Prague architects, when our President, Mr. Gilbert Jenkins, was enabled to voice the feelings of the travellers in a felicitous speech of thanks to Dr. Fierlinger, Herren Cenkow, Jezek, Zák, and all who had contributed to the pleasant stay in Prague. Members of the party were left to their own devices on Tuesday morning, and assembled at the station at 4 in the afternoon to take train to Vienna. They received a hearty send off, and left Prague with the knowledge that they were bidding farewell to many new though sincere friends whose work in the future they will watch with much interest.



St. Peter, Salzburg.

No more comfortable or better situated hotel in Vienna than the Krantz could be desired. Equidistant from the Opera, the Hofburg, and the Cathedral, it forms an ideal centre from which to explore in any direction, and when spending days which on an average started at 9 or 10 and ended somewhere the other side of midnight, a central position was found to be a very desirable asset. As in Prague, good-tempered, untiring guides were ready at any moment with information and with a perfect command of English.

On Wednesday morning the party were piloted through the older parts of Vienna and saw in the flesh the many magnificent buildings which, however well one may know their faces from photographs, have to be seen to be fully appreciated. There is an air of dignity attaching to Viennese buildings, both ecclesiastical and secular, which is most imposing, and this effect is augmented by spaciousness of the siting. This applies not only to the work of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries—the Schwarzenburg Palace or Karlskirche or Fischer von Erlach, or the Belvedere of von Hildebrand, all dating from the beginning of the eighteenth century, are examples which spring to the mind—but also to the great structures of the nineteenth century on or about the Ringstrasse. This great street, which rivals anything that Paris can show, came into being on the removal, in 1857, of the fortifications. Right nobly did the town-planners of that time rise to the occasion; their's was, if not too easy a problem, a stupendous opportunity, and grasping it with both hands, they provided a scheme of almost overpowering grandeur, and, as a consequence, all the important buildings — University, Town Hall, Parliament House, Museums, Theatre, and Opera House—occupy positions consonant with their dignity, adorned by and themselves adorning great open spaces and parks.

Intensive sight-seeing begets hunger, and luncheon in the open air on the outskirts of the park of Schönbrunn formed a pleasant enough interlude before attacking the manifold beauties of the Palace and Gardens. Until the days of the Republic, Schönbrunn was the summer residence of the Emperor, but it is now State property, and is open to the public at all times. The palace was commenced for Emperor Joseph I by Fischer von Erlach in 1696, and the park was laid out in 1753 by Steckhaven and von Hohenburg. The members were extremely fortunate in



Ironwork at Salzburg.



The Gloriette, Schönbrunn, Vienna.

ing for their guide on this occasion Dr. l Holey, President of the Austrian Archi- s' and Engineers' Society and Director of Department for the Preservation of ient Monuments, and with him they tra- sed the State apartments, which were de- ated, and in some cases very splendidly, ing the great days of Maria Theresa. The ty was keenly interested in some of the und-floor garden rooms. These were de- ated in eighteenth-century fresco in a st delightful manner with trees, plants, vers and animals, the colours being azingly brilliant and the general effect onishingly modern. The enormous porce- n stove in one of the rooms had also been igned in the same manner, and instinc- ely brought to mind the Peter Pan ue in Kensington Gardens.

n the evening the members were enter- ied to dinner by the Society, the British nister, Viscount Chilston, being present. ore dining they were officially welcomed the President, and then listened to a most rmative lecture upon the history of nna, given in flawless English by Dr. ter. During the course of his reply to the st, Mr. Jenkins stated that, hearing funds e being collected for the preservation of Castle at Dürnstein, which members were visit later on, and in which all Englishmen k an interest, as it was here that faithful ndel discovered Richard Cœur de Lion, on return to England, he hoped the Asso- ion would be able to raise the balance of sum needed, as a mark of esteem and titude towards their Austrian confrères.

he following two days were given up to inspection of modern building activity. ce the war the Municipality has taken in d, with great vigour, the difficult problem housing. In September, 1923, they passed esolution concerning their housing pro- mme, which was the provision of 25,000 ellings to be built within 5 years. Pre-war sing was poor in quality. Such amenities light and air, water supply and sanitation e little considered, and rents were high. e large blocks of dwellings that have ap- red in pursuance of the Municipality's icy show a complete reversal of this state affairs. On any given site 50 per cent. is unbuilt on and forms garden space. A tral washhouse is usually provided, to ich is attached a bath-house for the use of tenants, and it is no uncommon thing to l very completely furnished and charmingly decorated day nurseries, where small children may be left for a very small charge. The appearance of these big apartment houses is very striking; they are spotlessly clean and evidently well cared for. The gardens are well kept, and an air of decency and order pervades. In general, two types of dwellings are provided. The smaller, comprising 75 per cent. of the whole, consists of hall, kitchen, living-room, bedroom, lavatory, gas-stove, water and electric light. The larger has, in addition, one other room. Funds for their erection have been largely obtained by the introduction of a Housing Tax, and, as Rent Restriction is generally operative, rents are amazingly low; they are apportioned on an area basis, and on an average range from seven Austrian schillings (about 4s. 6d.) per month for the smaller type.

Other buildings visited included a Training School for the woodworking trades, most amply planned and generously equipped, designed by Wilhelm Baumgarten; the Amalienbad, one of the most complete public baths in existence, where for a small sum one can enjoy every form of bathing experience, and a beautifully appointed Welfare Centre by Adolf Stöckl.

On Saturday afternoon the party took tea with Bürgomeister Seitz and Councillors of the State of Vienna at the Town Hall. Sunday was a day of delights, embracing a visit to the well-known Benedictine Abbey at Melk, and the charming village of Dürnstein. At Melk the party were received by the Abbot, and with him they toured this truly magnificent monastery. Built by Brandauer in the early days of the eighteenth century, on a high bluff above the Danube, this example of boisterous Baroque stands as one of the most imposing and startling things to be seen on the whole length of the river, famous as it is for wonderful and romantic sites. Then came a motor drive down the Danube through the Wachau, a land of vineyards and orchards, to Dürnstein, where, at the entrance to the village, members were welcomed by a party of ladies, friends of Dr. Holey, bearing libations and dressed in the beautiful costumes of the district which a resident, Herr Ludwig, has rescued from the limbo of forgotten things. A procession was formed, and the members were conducted through the village to a restaurant, where they lunched in a room gaily decorated with flowers. Following lunch, a humorous little pageant dealing with Richard and Blondel was performed, and the party then inspected the Baroque church and the Prelate's house, now the residence of Herr Ludwig and full of contemporary furniture.

Monday, the last day in Vienna, was spent in unofficial visits, and concluded with a dinner to those who had helped to make the stay such a success, the party enthusiastically assenting when Mr. Yerbury recalled how much they owed to Herren Baumgarten and Willfort, who had organised the programme.

At Salzburg no official visits had been arranged, and members of the party were free to spend the three days as they chose. Salzburg is small in size, but enormous in scale, and bristles with points of interest, its culminating glory being the Castle of Hohen Salzburg, perched on the top of its rock overlooking the town. The Cathedral is disappointing, but the other churches make amends, the Kollegium Kirche of von Erlach showing Baroque at its best. Some of the party were shown the new Festspielhaus, by Holzmeister, and many accepted the invitation of Herr Merz to visit the Elizabeth Duncan School of Dancing and spent an agreeable afternoon. Time was found for excursions to Königs See and Hellbrunn, where one is shown a series of amusing mechanical devices operated by water, and where the gardens, more especially if seen in the late afternoon, are lovely.

[The accompanying illustrations are from photographs by Mr. F. R. Yerbury.]



Reumann Hof.

(Built under the direction of the Municipality of Vienna.)

CORRESPONDENCE

[While we are glad to publish letters on professional and other matters of interest to our readers, it must be understood that we do not necessarily endorse the remarks of correspondents, who will oblige us if they will express their views as briefly as possible.]

Spoiling the Countryside.

Sir,—Having just returned from a delightful holiday in West Sussex and the Selsey peninsula, I am glad to see a short article in *The Builder* on the spoiling of the countryside by regrettable architecture. In many parts of that charming country hideous rows of cottages in scarlet and white are being erected, presumably by some public body, to judge by their uniformity.

Whilst one realises that these cottages are needed, and that it is perhaps necessary from motives of economy to build them in rows, surely some scheme of colour could be chosen which would tone in more with the prevailing tints of the countryside.

I have no technical knowledge of the great craft represented in your paper, but should imagine it is not an insuperable difficulty to make a tile of a grey colour as economically as a scarlet one, and the effect of white cottages would then be rendered pleasing instead of offensive.

I have in mind as an example a delightful house just completed in the village where I stayed, which is a white building covered with grey slates, in close proximity to old coastguard cottages. The whole effect, looked at from anywhere in the neighbourhood and in any light, is pleasing and restful. It is the bright red tiles which do the mischief. P. J. Bailey.

Art and the Signboard.

Sir,—In recent times there has been a wonderful improvement in pictorial signs; but it is a pity that painters do not



trouble to take more than a cursory glance at their subject. Here we have a specimen, with mediæval ironwork good, probably made by a country smith; there are, however, the prevailing faults—the crown out of proportion and lettering bad. A study of the works of Hogarth, Wilson, and George Morland, or any work on armorial bearings and crests, can easily be made. Charles Mattingly.

Cheshire Town-planning.

Hazel Grove and Bramhall Urban Council has agreed to the formation of a town-planning group, including Bredbury, Romiley, Hazel Grove, Bramhall, Marple, Yeardsley-cum-Whaley, and Disley subject to satisfactory representation and financial obligations.

LEADING CONTENTS

	PAGE
DESIGN IN EVERYDAY LIFE AND THINGS	605
NOTES	606
GENERAL NEWS	608
COMPETITION NEWS	608
ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION	610
CORRESPONDENCE	612
SECONDARY SCHOOLS	625
SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS	628
THE LONDON BUILDING ACTS AND THEIR APPLICATION : XXXI	629
BOOK REVIEWS	629
ARCHITECTS' AND BUILDERS' INQUIRY BUREAU	630
THE BUILDING TRADE	631
POINTS IN CONNECTION WITH THE LAW OF LANDLORD AND TENANT : II	631
NEW BUILDINGS IN LONDON	632
CONTRACTS, COMPETITIONS, ETC.	634
PROPOSED NEW BUILDINGS AND OTHER WORKS	636
NEW BUILDINGS IN SCOTLAND	638
TRADE NEWS	640
NEW COMPANIES	640
TENDERS	641

ILLUSTRATIONS

Scottish Legal Life Assurance Society, Glasgow, Competition.

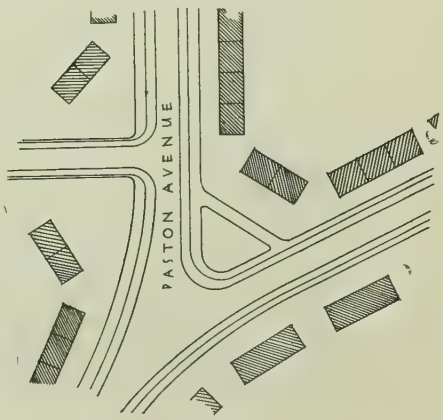
This competition was promoted for the purpose of providing headquarters in Glasgow. The site is an island one, in an excellent position. The conditions provided for a two-stage competition, the first stage being open to all architects. From the designs submitted there were to be selected not more than ten and not less than six to take part in the final stage. To each of the architects taking part in the final stage an honorarium of £200 was to be paid.

The main problem of the competition was (a) to provide a small amount of accommodation for the Society on the ground floor, with a considerable amount of storage accommodation in the basement or sub-basement, and the provision of office accommodation for the Society on the two uppermost floors; and (b) the planning of the remainder of the floor area in a manner suitable for ordinary commercial purposes, such as offices, warehouses and shops.

The design now illustrated, by Messrs. Welch and Hollis, F. and A. R.I.B.A., was one prepared for the final stage of the competition, the winning design, that of Messrs. Wright and Wylie, having been published in our issue for September 2.

City of Norwich Housing Scheme, Drayton Estate.

We illustrate views of some of the houses which are just nearing completion on this estate. Some have walls of concrete blocks and rough-cast, others are in red brickwork; the former cost £436 and the latter £418 per house. These prices include bath, water closet, duplicate drainage, water supply,



City of Norwich Housing Scheme : Drayton Road Estate.

electric light, gas, paths, fences a gates. The contractors engaged on the wo are Messrs. Rice Bros., Messrs. Greengr and Son, Mr. Carter and Mr. Fisher, all Norwich. The architect is Mr. George Skipper, F.R.I.B.A., who is one of a pa of four architects; the others being Mess A. F. Scott and Sons, Mr. S. J. Weari and Mr. Livock. The City Engineer p pared the lay-out.

Bank of Liverpool and Martins, Ltd., Bournemouth.

This new branch has been erected at 1 130, Old Christchurch-road, Bournemou The front, which occupies an importa corner site, is executed in Portland sto with bronze ornament. All the internal f tings are in polished mahogany.

The general contractor was Mr. W. Fussell. The mahogany fittings were Messrs. J. P. White and Sons, Ltd., Bedford, and the strong-room by Mess Lips, Ltd., of London.

Mr. H. R. Collins, F.R.I.B.A., was t architect.

Bush House.

We illustrate this week a perspective vie of the Aldwych frontages of the two ne wings of Bush House, which are to be erecte shortly. We gave an elevational drawing these frontages in our issue for September Messrs. Helmle and Corbett and Harris are the architects.

Wandsworth Town Hall.

The old Town Hall is situated in Hig street, Wandsworth, and in 1920 this ro was widened considerably, the front of t Town Hall removed, the size of the Ha curtailed, and a temporary front erected the new line of road. The Borough Coun owns land adjoining the old building on t east side, and it is upon this land that t new Town Hall has been erected. The o Hall has been remodelled and adapted so th if required it may be used *en suite* with t new Hall by means of connecting lobbie The building is steel-framed, encased in bric work, and the elevations are of brick a stonework, with metal casements to a windows. The new building includes mun cipal offices on the ground floor, and a lar hall to accommodate about 800 persons the first floor. Each hall has a stage a the usual appurtenances. The interior decor tions of the halls include a high oak panell dado, plastered panelled walls and plaster elliptical ceilings. A perspective drawing the exterior of the building was given in o issue for March 7, 1924. The view of t large hall which we publish shows its u as a dancing hall.

Mr. Ernest J. Elford, M.Inst.C.E., t Borough Engineer, is the architect for t work.

Highgate Golf Club House.

This building has been erected on t site of the old club-house, which was cor pletely destroyed by fire in July, 1926. T general arrangement of the new building w somewhat restricted by the necessity fo using the foundations of the old buildi as far as possible, but the rooms are a arranged in such a way as to give a fu view of the course and the magnificent viev from the top of the Highgate hills, whe the club-house is situated.

Messrs. W. H. Woodroffe and Son, of Bedford-row, W.C.1., were the architect The general contractors were Messrs. Joh Willmott and Sons, Ltd., of Hornsey: Messr Young and Co., of Westminster, supplied th steelwork; and Roberts Adlard and Co., Bermondsey, the roofing.

Harrow County Boys' School.

The original building to which these add tions have been made was erected in 191 and the additions have been designed harmonise with the old work. The pla shows the accommodation provided.

Messrs. Maddison, Ltd., of London, carrie out the work at a cost of £9,705. The hea ing was carried out by Messrs. Haden the electrical lighting by Messrs. T. Clarl and Co., Sloane-street, the laboratory f

by the Educational Supply Associa- the wood block flooring by Acme Pav- and Flooring Co., and the reinforced by the Indented Bar and Concrete neering Co.

e architect was Mr. H. G. Crothall, I.B.A., Architect to the Middlesex ty Council, Guildhall, Westminster.

ers' Quarters at Vizagapatam Harbour, India.

ese quarters have been erected at Viza- am for officers who are to reside there in ction with the new Vizagapatam Har- Vizagapatam is at present a small town ted on the east coast of India midway een Calcutta and Madras. A large our scheme is being started, which, finished, will afford much additional rtance to this section of India. These ers are constructed of roughly-dressed stone, with roofs of Mangalore tiles. underlying principle in the designs is to e cross ventilation in all the main rooms. e architect for the work is Mr. Bernard hews, F.R.I.B.A., Calcutta, India.

stwood's Grammar School, Northleach.

is building has been erected in the old wold town of Northleach and will house Grammar School, which was founded e in 1559. As the building is situated t seven miles from a railway station in a hilly district, a light form of con- ction was adopted. The building is ely of steel frame construction, with r walls of 9-in. brickwork covered with rproofed stucco and inner walls of stos sheets on timber framing. The roofs covered with Stamfordstone tiles. The lows which are seen from the road be- to staff rooms, cloakrooms, corridors, The large steel windows which light the rooms all face south and overlook the ng-field. The forecourt is paved with ng stones removed from the disused hleach prison. Cookery room, meals and handicraft room are provided in tached building.

he architect was Mr. R. S. Phillips, I.B.A., of Gloucester. The following con- ors were engaged upon the work :— rs. Espley and Co., Ltd., Evesham, build- Messrs. Woodward and Co., Gloucester, ing; Messrs. Gardiner, Sons and Co., Bristol, steel windows.

MEETINGS

FRIDAY, *October* 21.

verpool Architectural Society. Mr. vey Wiley Corbett on "Why Sky- pers?" Also opening by Mrs. Corbett he New Studio. 5 p.m.

ondon Society. Visit to Walpole's "Gothic le," Strawberry Hill. 3 p.m.

SATURDAY, *October* 22.

corporated Association of Architects and eyors. Opening of the New Institute. , Wilbraham-place, S.W.1. 11 a.m. An- Dinner and Dance. At Hotel Cecil, . 2. 7 p.m.

stitution of Municipal and County Engi- s. Yorkshire District. Doncaster. 11 a.m.

asgow Architectural Craftsmen's Society. t to Chance Bros.' Works. 3 p.m.

ssociation of Architects, Surveyors, and nical Assistants. Visit to Messrs. Gillett ohnston's Works, Croydon. 3 p.m.

stitution of Electrical Engineers (Dundee Centre). Chairman's Address by Mr. H. T. Swire.

MONDAY, *October* 24.

stitution of Electrical Engineers (North- ern Centre). Chairman's Address by Mr. Paterson. At Armstrong College, New- le-upon-Tyne. 7 p.m.

niversity of London. Professor R. Elsey th on "The London Building Acts as cting the Practising Architect." At Lon- University. 6 p.m.

Architectural Association. Presidential Address by Mr. Gilbert H. Jenkins. At 7.30 p.m.

TUESDAY, *October* 25.

Royal Institute of British Architects. Opening of an exhibition of pastel sketches of landscape by Mr. Raffles Davison.

WEDNESDAY, *October* 26.

L.C.C. Central School of Arts and Crafts. Sir Banister Fletcher on "Italian Architecture: II." Southampton-row, W.C.1. 6 p.m.

THURSDAY, *October* 27.

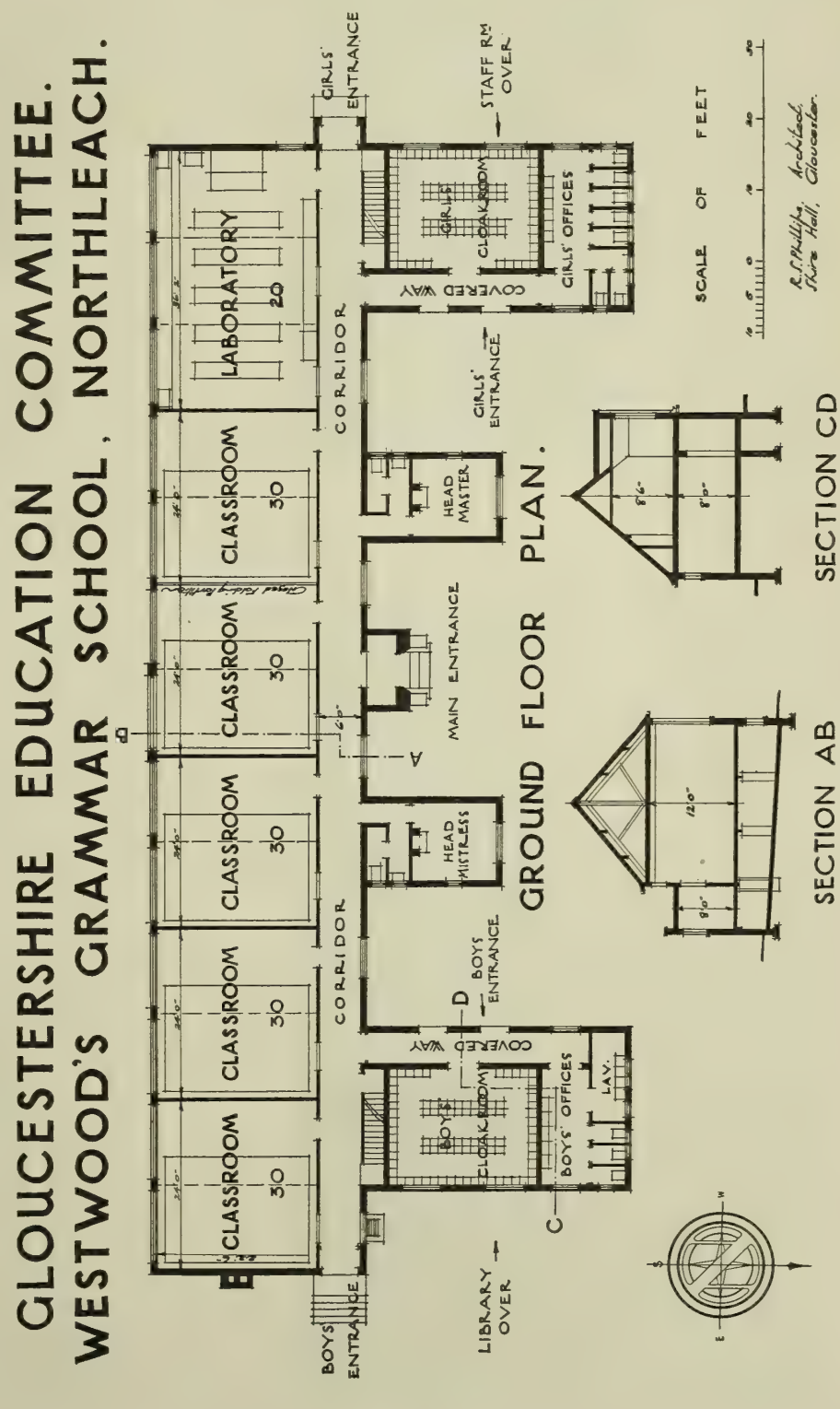
Society of Antiquaries. Ordinary Meeting. At 8.30 p.m.

Victoria and Albert Museum. Mr. A. J. B. Wace on "Sheldon Tapestries." At 5.30 p.m.

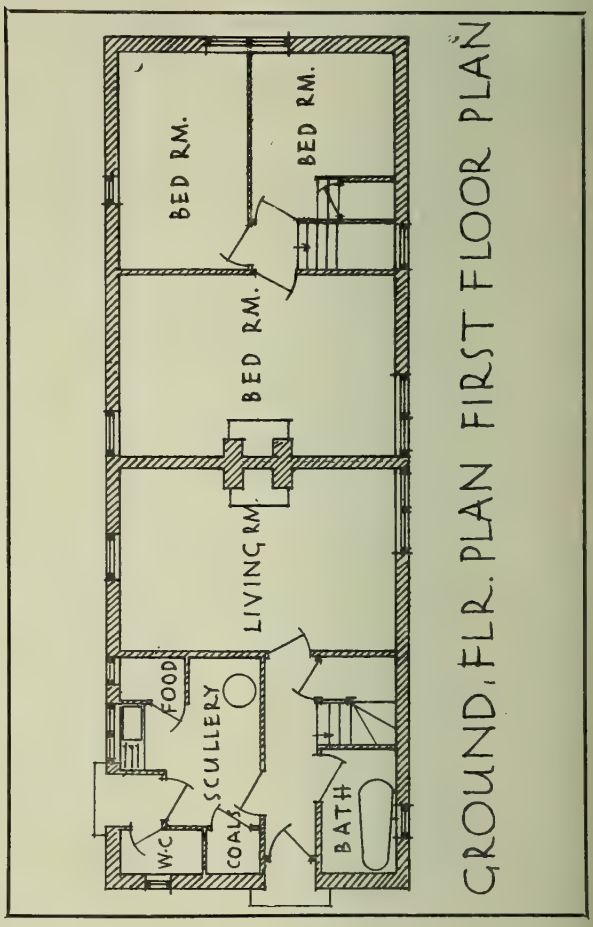
FRIDAY, *October* 28.

Glasgow Architectural Craftsmen's Society. Mr. T. C. Campbell Mackie on "Education of a Designer." At Royal Technical College. 7.45 p.m.

Royal Sanitary Institute. Discussions on "The Influence of Overcrowding upon Tuberculosis, with special reference to the new Housing Schemes"; "The New Factories Bill"; and "The Smoke Problem on Tyneside: How is it to be Tackled?" At Newcastle-upon-Tyne. 7 p.m











City of Norwich Housing Scheme: Drayton Estate.



Westwood's Grammar School, Northleach, Gloucester.

Mr. R. S. Phillips, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.



HALIFAX EQUITABLE BUILDING SOCIETY AND EQUITABLE BANK, LTD., BOURNEMOUTH.



COMPETITION FOR SCOTTISH LEGAL

Design submitted by Messrs. Herbert



SOCIETY'S NEW BUILDING, GLASGOW.

I.B.A., and H. C. Hollis, A.R.I.B.A.



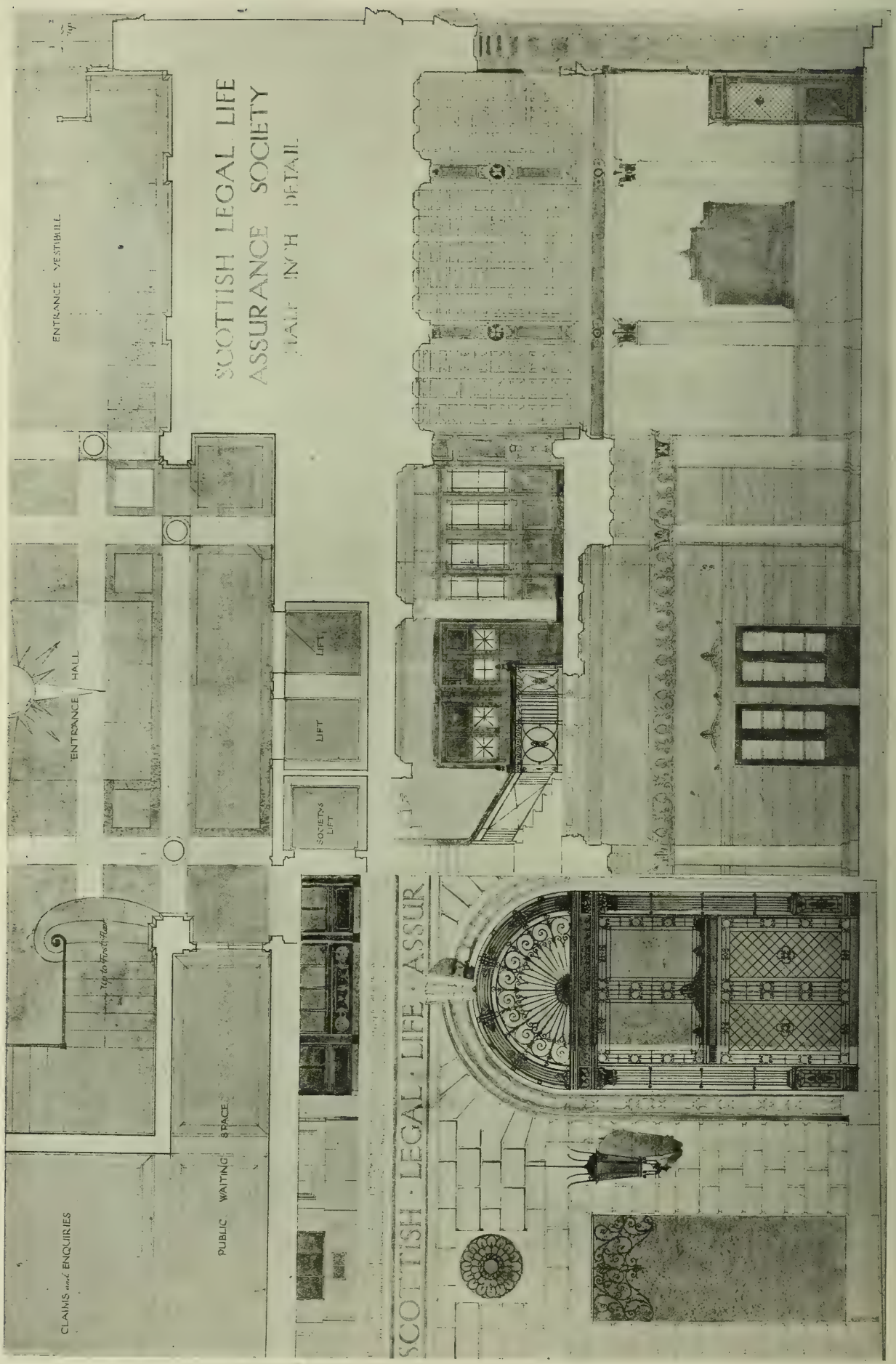
HALIFAX EQUITABLE BUILDING SOCIETY AND EQUITABLE BANK, LTD., BOURNEMOUTH: INTERIOR OF BANKING HALL.

Mr. H. R. Collins, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

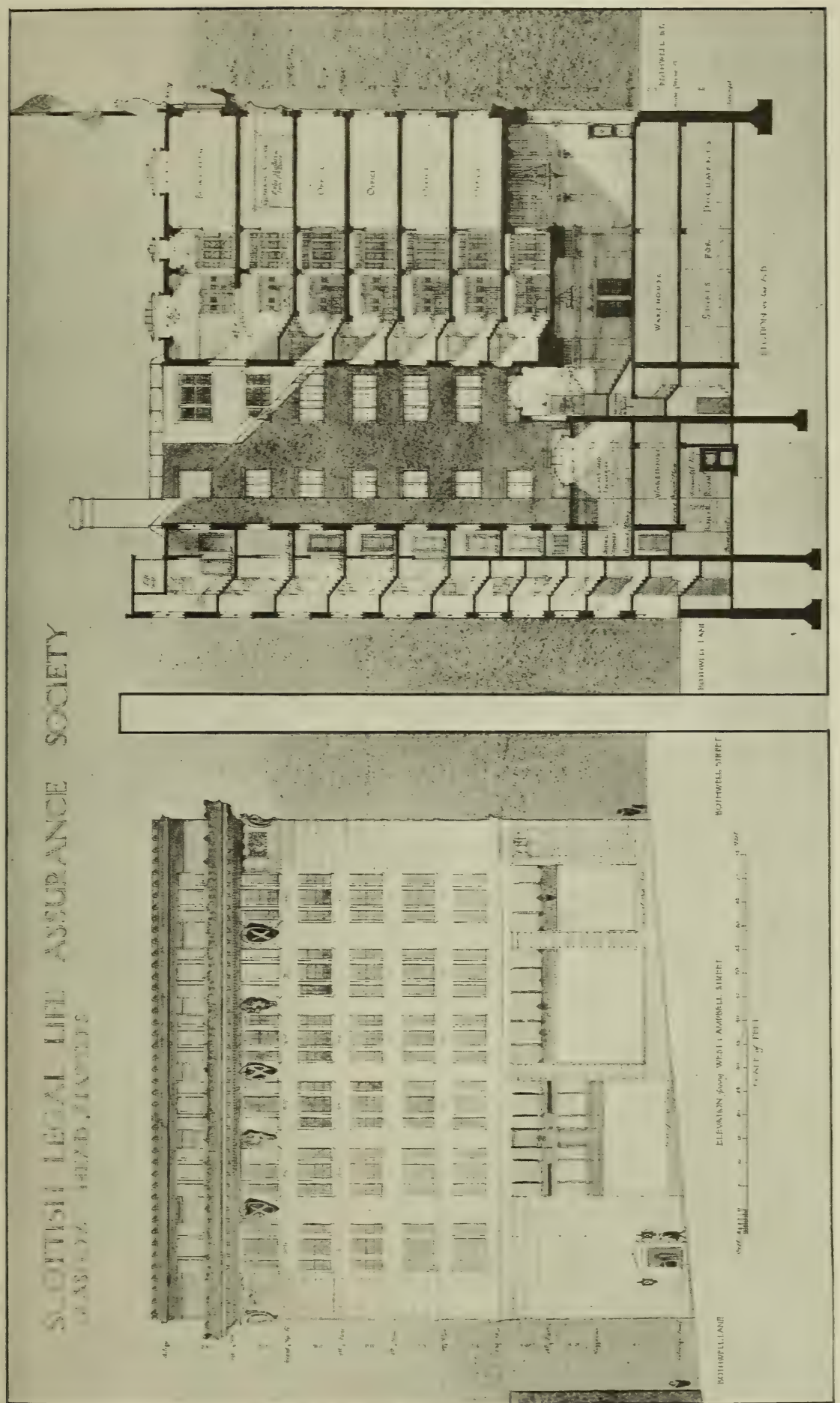


Bush House, Aldwych, W.C.

MESSRS. HELMLE, CORBETT & HARRISON, Architects.

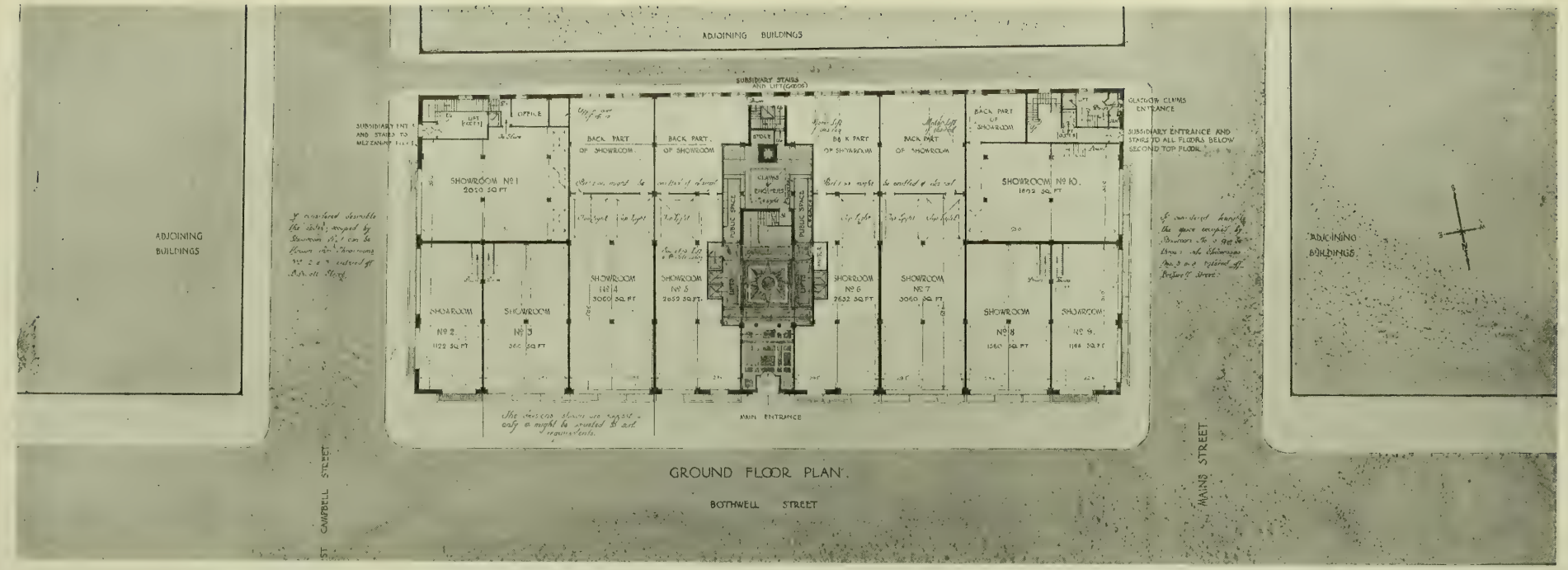


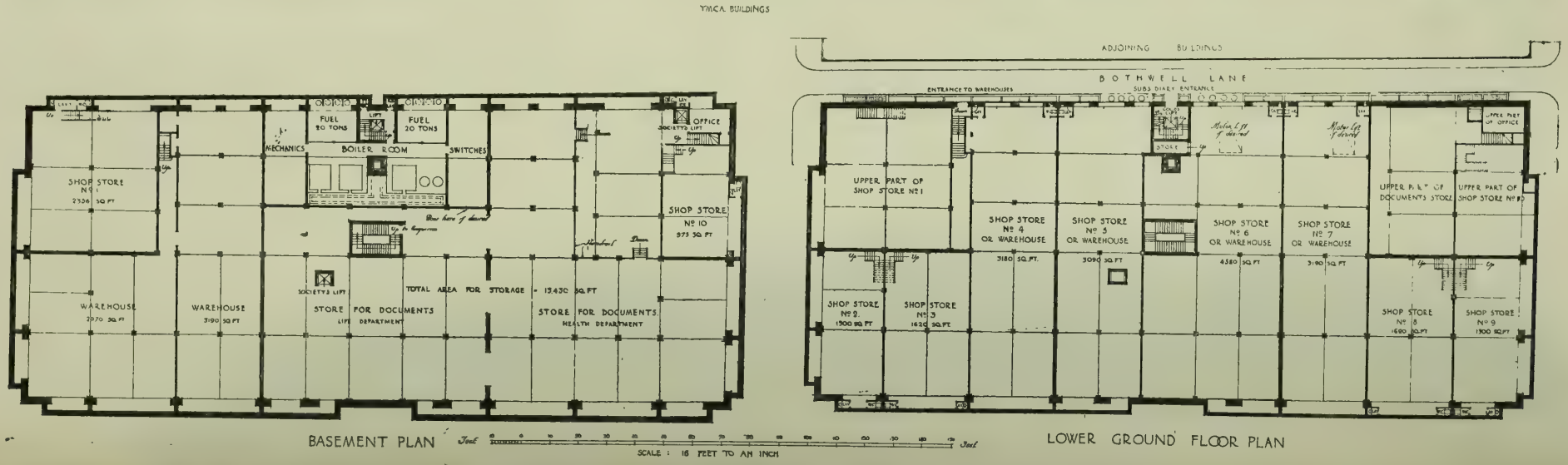
Competition for Scottish Legal Life Assurance Society's New Building, Glasgow.
Design submitted by Messrs. Herbert A. Welch, F.R.I.B.A., and H. C. Hollis, A.R.I.B.A.



Competition for Scottish Legal Life Assurance Society's New Building, Glasgow.

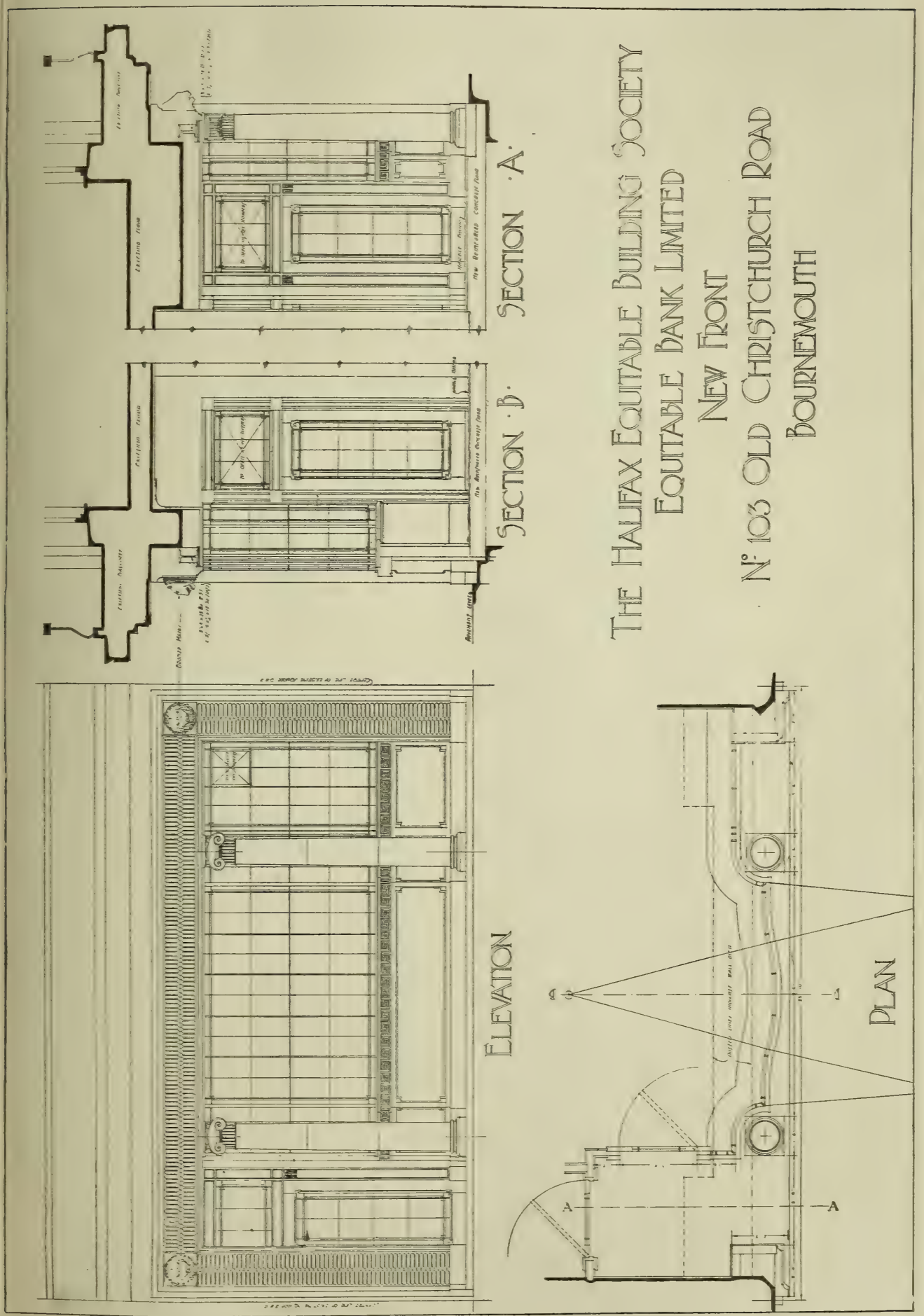
Design submitted by Messrs. Herbert A. Welch, F.R.I.B.A., and H. C. Hollis, A.R.I.B.A.



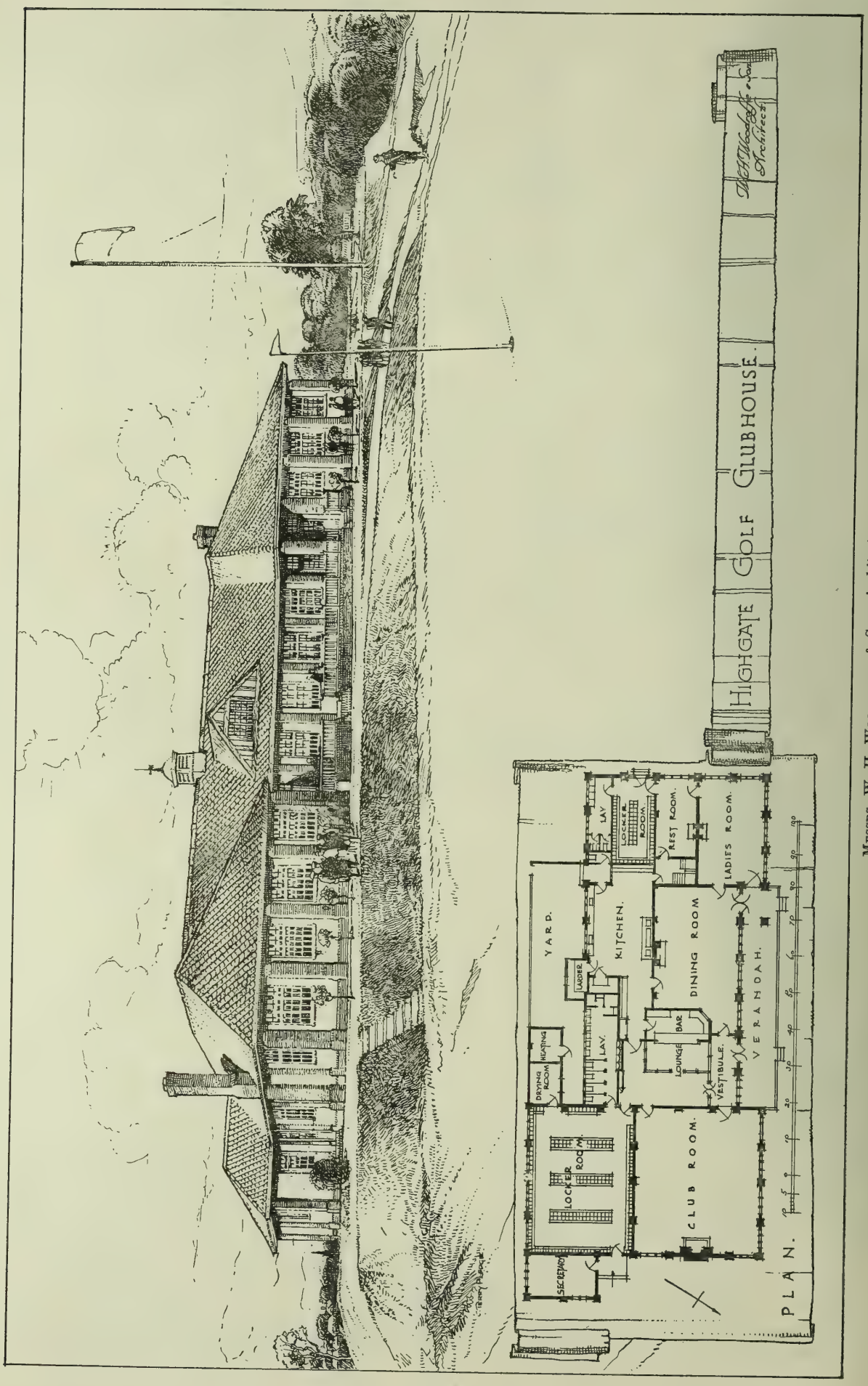


Competition for Scottish Legal Life Assurance Society's New Building, Glasgow.

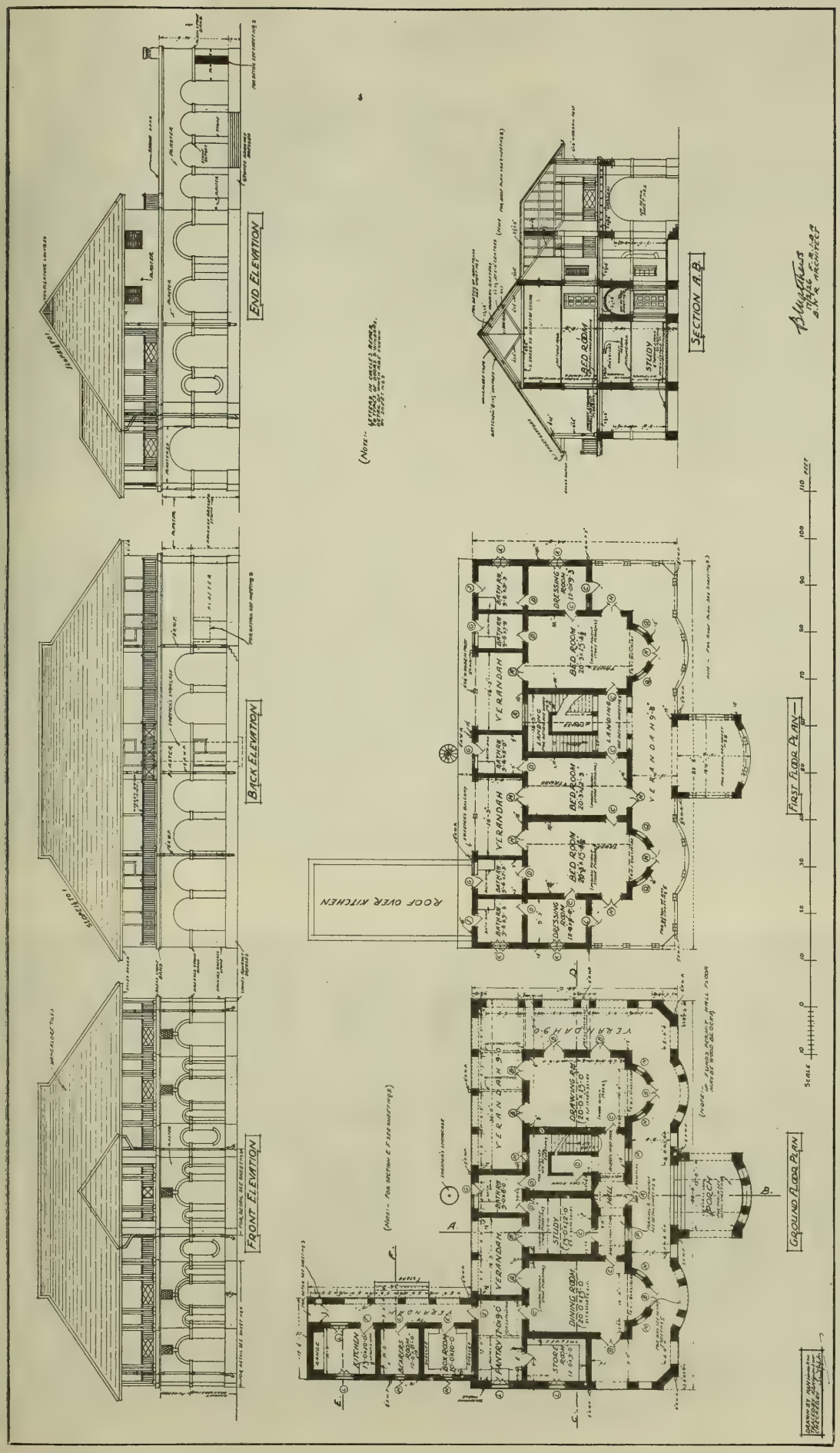
Design submitted by Messrs. Herbert A. Welch, F.R.I.B.A., and H. C. Hollis, A.R.I.B.A.



MR. H. R. COLLINS F.R.I.B.A., Architect.



Messrs. W. H. Woodroffe & Son, Architects.

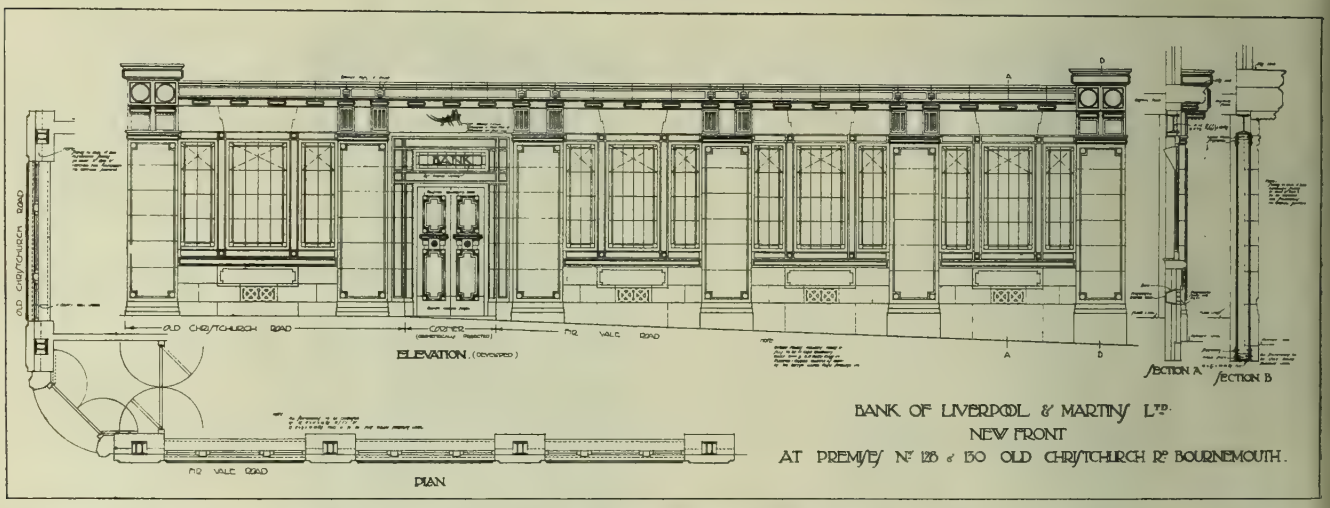


Officers' Quarters at Vizagapatam Harbour, India : Vice Chairman's Bungalow.

Mr. Bernard Matthews, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.



Public Space.



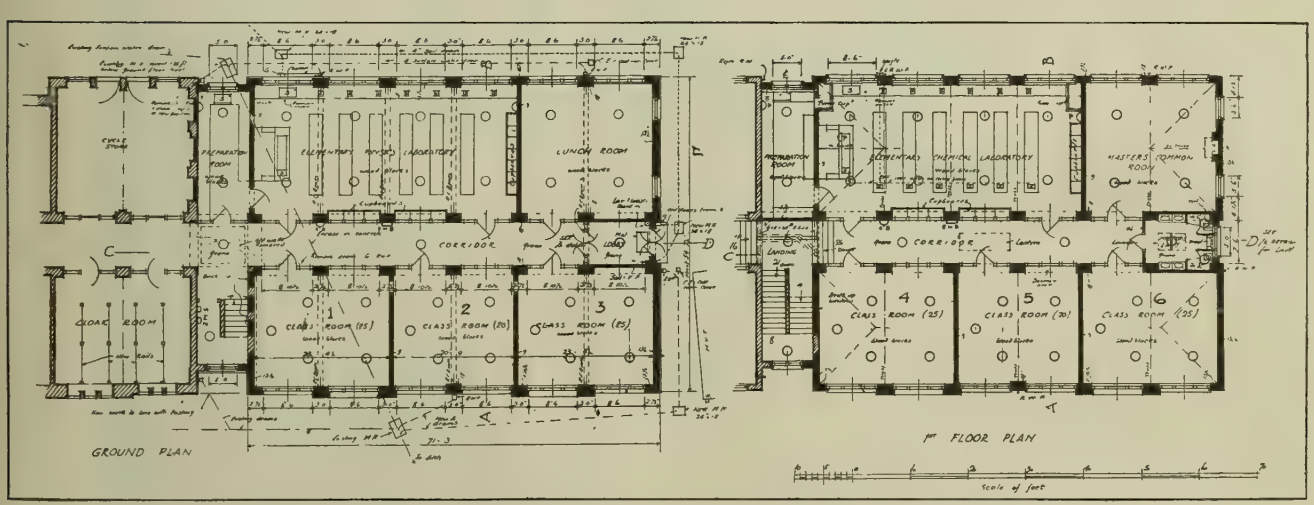


New Front, Bank of Liverpool and Martins, Ltd., Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth.

Mr. H. R. Collins, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

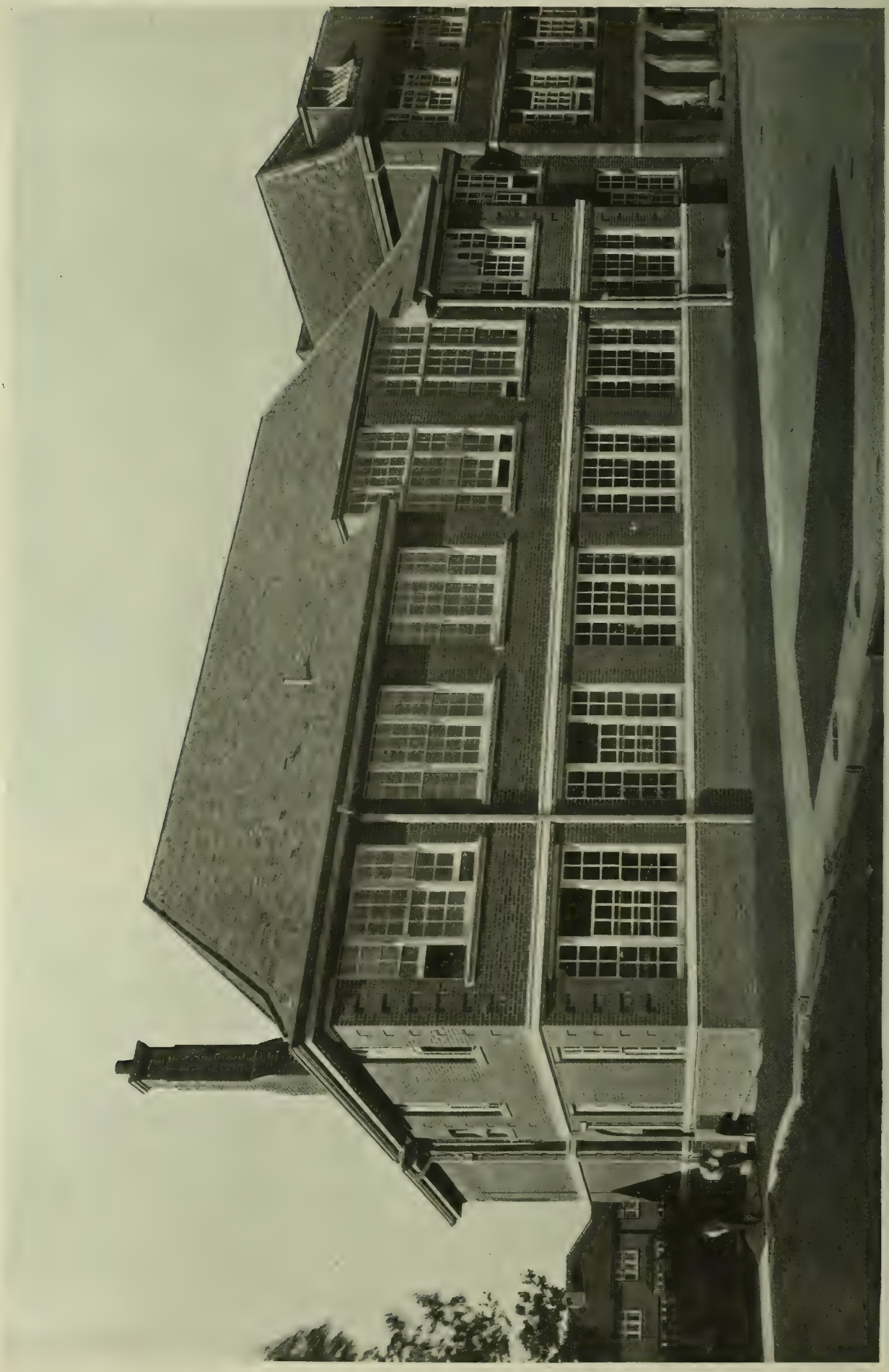


Front Elevation.



Additions to Harrow County Boys' School, for the Middlesex County Council.

Mr. H. G. Crothall, F.R.I.B.A., County Architect.



Additions to Harrow County Boys' School, for the Middlesex County Council : Back Elevation.

Mr. H. G. Crothall, F.R.I.B.A., County Architect.

SECONDARY SCHOOLS

BY T. P. BENNETT, F.R.I.B.A.

ONSIDERABLE developments have taken e in the last decade in the planning and pment of secondary schools. In some s these developments have been of a lutionary character; in others revision fol- d revision so rapidly that it is difficult for those in close touch with such matters ealise the point finally reached. It is, of se, common knowledge that certain ters are well open to sharp differences of ion, and therefore in giving the following s, where more than one view exists, or re there appears to be no accepted prin- e, information under different headings been given. Although this information ts in published form it is not always ssible, neither is it always possible to d the time required to digest a lengthy tise and make a statement of essentials.

ie principal publications dealing with the er are as follows:—

) The standard work on School Planning, Felix Clay.

) The Building Regulations for Secondary ols, published by the Board of Educa- (1914; Reprinted 1920).

) A paper read before the Liverpool itectural Society on February 17, 1913, Percy Morris, and published in the B.A. *Journal* on August 13, 1913.

) A paper on School Design, read before R.I.B.A. in November, 1921, by Geo. H. lows, and published in the R.I.B.A. *nal* on November 26, 1921.

) Notes on American School Planning "Modern School Houses."

summary of this information gives the ving points:—

til 1872, schools were conducted for the part in places adapted for the purpose or wise built as large rooms in which ren were taught in classes, without any organisation or school planning as such. the development of education came the -teacher system, a system practised st entirely for the purpose of economy which has long since fallen into disuse.

1872, Professor R. Smith designed a al-hall school which has become famous e "Ben Jonson" type. A plan of this l and a discussion on its merits will be in Felix Clay's book, but it was con- ed on account of (*a*) waste of space and aste of staff by the provision of separate ers in separate classrooms. For a con- ble period schools reverted to much less actory types, but subsequently the ad- ges of the central-hall type were recog- and it became general until 1904.

1902 was passed the Education Act, brought into existence medical inspec- f schools, and, as a result of the work . Reid and Dr. Leonard Hill, school ing went through a lengthy series of es, all of them aiming at improved ven- n. At the present moment it may be hat ventilation is the foremost principle ool planning, that a perfectly ventilated is one of the ambitions of school ers, and that it is given preference over every other consideration.

h this end in view the site is selected, hool laid out, and the windows detailed e the maximum amount of sunshine and nd, as a result, single-story buildings, corridors, cross ventilation in the rooms elves, and a completely detached hall garded as highly desirable if not abso- essential elements of every school build- It is obvious that there are many involved in these questions.

Site.

The site should be as open as possible and not adjacent to railways or busy thoroughfares, as, apart from other objections, the noise from either of these sources is a serious drawback to teaching. The school should be conveniently situated for the district it is intended to serve and should have a south aspect. Classroom windows are best when facing south-east, and in the warmer parts of the country east is preferable to south. South-west aspect is found to give too much sun in the afternoon, but not sufficient in the morning. Increase in the amount of motor traffic on the roads suggests the consideration of guards to the exits to prevent children rushing into the street (see Fig. 1). Adequate supervision of the playgrounds from the school building is desirable. The area of playground required per pupil is 50 sq. ft., with a minimum total area of 750 sq. ft. Surface drainage is required, and cinders, grass, gravel, or loose stones should be avoided. Bicycle sheds should be provided. Playing fields in addition to the actual playgrounds are essential, with a minimum of 2 acres per 100 students, and, as a general rule, boys require more than girls.

Entrances.

Entrances must not lead direct into the assembly hall or other room, and must not be used as cloakrooms. Doors must open outwards, and, if the school has accommodation for over 150, more than one exit is required. In schools attended by girls and boys separate entrances are necessary for each sex.

In America, in mixed schools, three entrances are provided, allocated as follows: 1, girls; 2, boys; and 3, public. External and unsheltered steps are avoided as being dangerous in frosty weather, and two sets of doors are provided as a protection against the cold and wind.

Staircases.

There should be separate staircases for girls and boys, or, if more than 150 pupils are accommodated in the school, there must be more than one. Staircases must be fire-resisting, not less than 4 ft. wide, and must have at least one external wall; risers should be 5½ in. to 6 in. high, treads 11 in. to 13 in. wide, and the maximum number in each flight should be 14; winders are not permitted.

In the High School for Girls, Birmingham, one staircase for ascent and one for descent was provided, but this is not usually practicable, and it is questionable whether it is desirable.

American regulations require staircases to be sufficient to empty the school in three minutes, and provide that no classroom shall be more than 40 ft. from a staircase. They are limited to a maximum width of 6 ft. and a minimum of 5 ft. Single flights are avoided, strong preference being given to two flights floor to floor and a single wide landing.

Generally, short flights of steps have a tendency to induce pupils to jump. Hardwood treads on concrete form a more satisfactory finish than most other materials.

Corridors.

Corridors should be from 6 to 8 ft. wide, and well lighted. Corridors for assembly are no longer required. Tiles and wood-blocks have been recommended as the best flooring material, although economy may sometimes demand the use of granolithic. In America main corridors have a minimum width of 8 to 10 ft.

Assembly Halls.

Assembly halls must have an area of 8 sq. ft. per pupil if the number of scholars is 150 or less, and 6 sq. ft. per pupil if over 150. They should not have direct access to classrooms on account of noise, dust, and the need for adequate ventilation. It is desirable to provide a separate gymnasium, but where this is not possible the hall must be suitable for use as a gymnasium by planning it as such with regard to lighting, ventilation, flooring, and wall-space. In small schools where a hall cannot be specially built, movable partitions may be installed in one or more of the classrooms for assembly.

In America 6½ to 7 sq. ft. of floor-space are allowed per pupil, exclusive of the stage. No chair may be more than 11 ft. from the gangway. Lighting must be from both sides and may be supplemented from the top, but it is prohibited from the ends.

The practice is growing of erecting the hall entirely separate from the school buildings but easily accessible therefrom, a notable plan of this kind being that of the Ilkeston Secondary School, Derbyshire, by Mr. George H. Widdows. It is desirable that there should be separate entrances for the stage, for use in the case of dramatic performances, prize-givings, etc.

Classrooms.

At least four classrooms are required for every 100 pupils, each containing not more than 30 and not less than 15 scholars. A lecture-room is usually required in the larger schools, but may be counted as a classroom if suitably arranged. Most modern secondary schools are planned for single desks, the total floor area being not less than 16 sq. ft. per pupil. Long narrow rooms should be avoided. The height must not be less than 12 ft., if the ceiling is flat, or less than 10 ft. to the wall-plate and 13 ft. to the ceiling if ceiled at the collar-beam. Classrooms open to the ridge are not permitted. Subject to the adequacy of the cross-ventilation, the Board of Education has power to sanction slightly less heights than the foregoing. The collective area of glass for lighting purposes

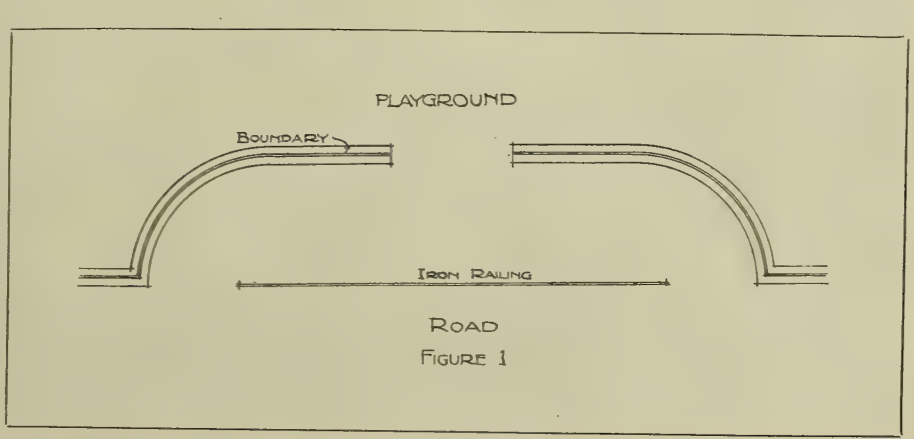


FIGURE 1

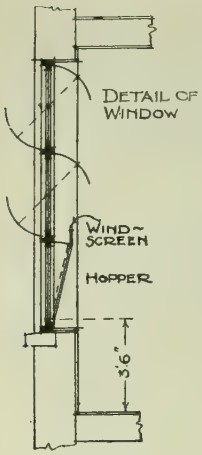


FIGURE 2

must not be less than one-fifth of the floor area. Left-hand lighting is preferable, but if bi-lateral lighting is employed the strongest light should come from the left. Windows facing either the pupils or the teacher are to be avoided. Skylights are not regarded favourably by the Board of Education, but they have been tried in some cases with success.

Unless the top of the window is more than 12 ft. from the floor, desks may not be farther than 20 ft. from such windows. The glass line must not be higher than 3 ft. 6 in. above the floor. French casements may be approved in some cases. The provision of a platform for the teacher is optional but desirable, and if provided should be 6 in. high. Ample wall-space is necessary for maps, diagrams, and blackboards. A sixth form room may be provided with chairs and tables, and under certain conditions may be used as a library and reading room.

Experiments in Germany quoted by Felix Clay give the following results in connection with lettering on blackboards.

1 in. letters on a blackboard: Out of 81 scholars 76 could read them at a distance of 27 ft. 9 in., and 54 could read them at a distance of 46 ft. 3 in.

The conclusion arrived at is that 35 ft. is the maximum length for a classroom. In German schools the breadth may not be less than two-thirds or more than three-fourths of the length. Various other proportions have been quoted by different authorities giving approximately the same results. Information with regard to classrooms in America and Germany is given below:—

Name of School.	No. in Class.	Size of Room.	Sq. ft. per head.
Boston High School	42	3:0″ ×28′0″	21
Professional High School, Pantuchet ..	49	32′0″ ×32′0″	21
Hohere Burgerschule	36	24′1¼″×18′4¼″	15
New Building, Lessings Gymnasium, Berlin	42	29′6¼″×21′4″	13
Sekundarschulhaus, Zurich	42	36′0″ ×22′11½″	20
Madenschulhaus, Zurich	48	37′0″ ×22′11½″	17

Doors to classrooms should be from 3 ft. to 3 ft. 3 in. wide, and at the teacher's end of the room. Colouring to classrooms should be considered carefully, a restful shade of green receiving strong support from the greatest number of authorities, although buffs of various tints give an impression of sunlight and brightness which is very valuable.

So far as artificial lighting is concerned, semi-indirect is best, as point-lights throw strong shadows which at times make work extremely difficult.

In America classrooms provide for from 30 to 50 pupils, having 18 sq. ft. per head, and a minimum volume of 216 c. ft. per scholar. It is stated that 20 sq. ft. and 260 c. ft. respectively would be preferable. It is recommended that doors should be from 40 to 44 in. wide, and at the teacher's end; that the rooms be 13 to 14 ft. high; and that the length be not more than 36 ft. nor the width more than 25 ft.

It may be stated as a matter of experience that advanced individual tuition cannot be given to more than 20 or 25 students by one teacher, but class-teaching, with such individual tuition as is involved in answering questions, etc., is possible with a class of 30.

A space 7 ft. 6 in. deep and the whole width of the room should be reserved for the teacher. Doors partially glazed are desirable. Fireplaces must be avoided and heating arranged by means of a system of low-pressure hot water with pipes and/or radiators. Sliding partitions are not sound-proof, and should be avoided where possible. The method of opening windows is important, a satisfactory detail being that shown in Fig. 2. Other types are, however, frequently employed.

Laboratories.

Steel windows add greatly to the access of unobstructed light.

In schools having 150 pupils or more over twelve years of age there must be at least one laboratory. Two hundred pupils require two laboratories, and 300 require three. A floor area of 30 sq. ft. is necessary per head, and must be considered in conjunction with the actual spacing of benches, fume-cupboards, etc. Benches may be 3 ft. 6 in. by 2 ft. 3 in. for single students, and 3 ft. 6 in. by 4 ft. 3 in. for those working opposite each other. Gangways must be 3 ft. wide where students are working one way and 4 ft. where they are working back to back. The demonstration table and benches must be equipped with gas, water, and sinks, and separate benches may be necessary for special work, but in larger schools these are often placed in small additional rooms. Special provision should also be made for optical and photographic work, with the necessary preparation rooms, darkrooms, and storerooms.

The botanical laboratory must have a sunny aspect for growing plants, and a narrow bench under the windows for physiological experiments. Ordinary plain benches 3 ft. 6 in. by 2 ft. 6 in. per pupil should be provided. Glasshouse accommodation is desirable.

Lecture-rooms are required in schools having more than 250 scholars, and must have raised seats, a large demonstration table, and provision for darkening the room. There must be a total area of 14 sq. ft. per head for the first 30 pupils and 12 sq. ft. per head above that number.

Science and botany laboratories should be grouped as closely as possible. Various arrangements of benches have been adopted, of which the one shown in Fig. 4 appears most suitable. The flooring and drainage of laboratories require special attention. The top floor of a building or any other position where north light is obtainable is a specially suitable place for the science group. Ben are usually constructed of deal or pitch p teak is preferable, but expensive. The st accommodation must be ample.

(To be continued.)

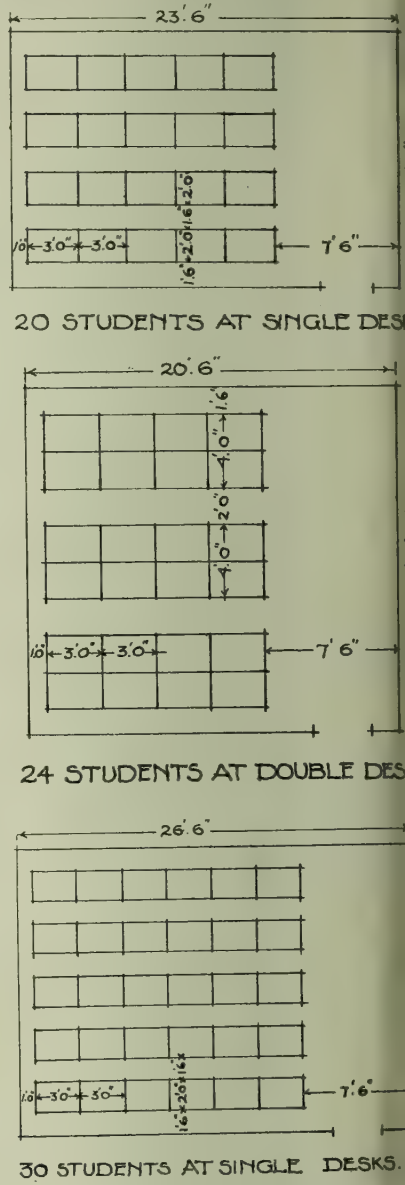
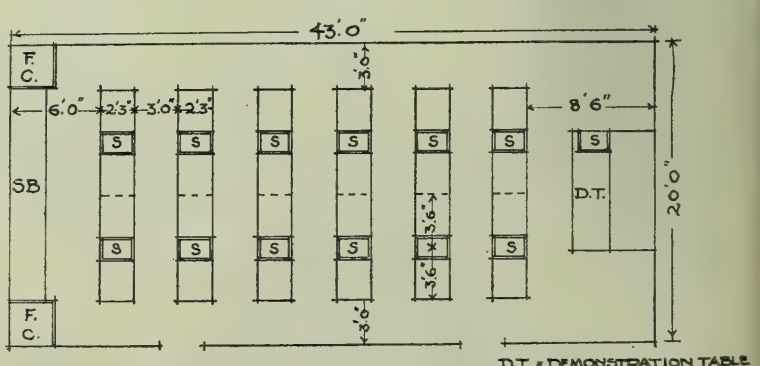


DIAGRAM OF CLASSROOMS

FIGURE 3.



LABORATORY FOR 24 STUDENTS FACING ONE WAY

FIGURE 4.

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF INDUSTRIAL ART

Exhibition of Pottery.

The exhibition of pottery now open in the orth Court Annexe of the Victoria and bert Museum includes a wide variety of amples, and is evidence of the improvent in mass production, through the greater straint and fitness to the purpose in what shown. These examples reveal to us a owing refinement of treatment in the nited sense in which emotion can be conyed through mechanical production. On e industrial side, the firms exhibiting potry include Josiah Wedgwood and Sons, d.; Worcester Royal Porcelain Co., Ltd.; seph Brown and Son; A. E. Gray and .; Copeland and Sons; George Jones and ns; W. Moorcroft, Ltd., and the Pilking-n's Tile and Pottery Co., Ltd., and the coeration of these prominent firms is a very reeable evidence of the support and assisnce given by industry to the aims of the itish Institute of Industrial Art.

How difficult it is to reconcile the first-nd quality of craftsmanship with the aracter of mass production is illustrated in e plates shown by Dora M. Billington, nere the design freely painted by hand is posed on plates of apparently ordinary comercial manufacture. The mechanical finish these plates is emphasised in contrast with e former, with evident loss of unity. We ve therefore to bear in mind the obvious sparity between this first-hand freedom of ndling, and the industrial result from nich we must not ask more than it can ve, or deceive ourselves that it can give much. Josiah Wedgwood & Sons, Ltd., ow a coffee and tea service of very ce shape and refinement of colour, amples of the growing improvement in instrial design, and the somewhat mechanical ish is only what is due to the rigidity of e machine over the freedom of hand treatent. A charming series of tiles, designed E. Bawden and Harold Stabler, have just at quality of treatment lacking in the achine, and which is integral in a work of t. Not that the fact of hand treatment is in self the inevitable security for more artistic sults. It is difficult to determine whether, ter all, there has been loss or gain as yet the association of the artist with the anufacturer. The inevitable loss of freem makes his genius droop. In certain ses this is not so, but without distinguishg particular examples, some panels in relief veal the artist as losing instead of gaining applying his art to these objects.

There are among the exhibits of pottery autiful examples of stone and slip ware by ernard Leach, one of the foremost of conmporary potters. The single example own, "Jupiter and the Princess of hœnicia," by S. Nicholson Babb, is a finely odelled group of distinguished character by sculptor who is well known in other direcons of his work. R. F. Wells exhibits me fine bowls of grey and white crackle aze. Miss H. F. Rock's "A Terrible Adenture," a gracious little lady terrified by toad, has charm and delicacy of modelling. hœbe Stabler has several examples of her fted and compelling art. Though slight in xecution, as perhaps fits the purpose, we are alous lest a talent so fine in its approach ould be diverted to lesser ends to meet the mpulsions of a commercial age.

In any case, the ladies have it in this exibition, outnumbering artists of the other ex, and not without some claim to hold the urels into the bargain. Prominent amongst nese exhibitors is the work of Stella M. rofts, whose vividly modelled and coloured nimals in mat or semi-mat glaze are already ell known and appreciated. Mrs. Leeming's owls and jars are good in form and colour rface, and praise were equally due to other xamples did not space forbid.

We have to be grateful to the British Intitute of Industrial Art for bringing this exibition together, which should be visited by ll those who would judge for themselves of the beauty and character of the best modern pottery. For we need the courage to believe in our own work. This sense of our own power to do things, to create an art, and direct industry to the full use of it, is a national concern, and it is therefore gratifying to be able to say that there are examples of pottery shown in this exhibition comparable to the best of any time.

NOTES ON PICTURES

Percy Lancaster's Water-colours.

One of the best collections of modern water-colours which has been seen at the Walker Galleries in Bond-street is that by Mr. Percy Lancaster. In some of his moods the artist gives a well-nigh perfect expression of water-colour art, as in the Bassenthwaite (3) or the "Harvest Field" (16). In the "Bridge on a Moor" (54) the intense calm is wonderfully felt, and the composition and colour are quite delightful. A very different drawing is a "Yorkshire Sheep Farm" (29), but it has a most pleasing freshness and piquancy. The "Shap Abbey" (28), "The Road to the Quarry" (7), and "Twilight on a Moor" (58), are amongst the more noticeable of the sixty drawings exhibited.

Geo. Horton's Water-colours.

Tenderness and subtlety are characteristics of Mr. Geo. Horton's water-colours at the Fine Art Society's, as in the "Rotterdam Coast Scene" (8). He invests simple subjects with charm, as in "Eel Boats, Holland" (49), where a pleasing colour effect and mysterious distance attract one. He is at his best in "Winter, Dorcht" (16) or "The Crosstrees" (20).

Coloured Woodcuts by Bresslern Roth.

The exhibition of coloured woodcuts, drawings and miniatures by Bresslern Roth at the Fine Art Society is well worth seeing The artist has an admirable sense of design and colour, and many of the panels showing the decorative treatment of various animals are very attractive. There is a breadth and vigour of handling in these works which are not mere coarseness and roughness, as is the case of many coloured woodcuts.

Various Modern Artists.

The small collection of modern pictures at Messrs. Colnaghi's galleries includes especially good examples, such as Munnings' "Bull," and Sir J. Holmes' remarkably telling picture, "Whernside." There is also one of the most convincing and pleasing portraits by Glyn Philpot; this is a very able piece of work.

Pastels by Raffles Davison.

During the two weeks following October 25 there will be on view a number of pastel sketches illustrating some of the beauty of the countryside by T. Raffles Davison at the R.I.B.A. Galleries. These will have a topical interest, when so much attention is being called to the subject of countryside beauties, which are so seriously endangered by modern activities.

Greenford Estate; Aerials Built into Houses.

Lady Askwith, accompanied by Lord Askwith, chairman of Messrs. Bulland, Ltd., recently visited and formally opened the New Greenford Hall Housing Estate. The houses, which are of the parlour type, are being built on what was formerly part of the Greenford Hall Estate, the property of Sir George Thurston. Messrs. Bulland, Ltd., have had the work in hand for about a year, and between forty and fifty houses have been erected. Nearly three hundred others are under construction, and it is proposed eventually to have a thousand houses on the estate. Many of the latest contrivances have been introduced as household fittings; one novel feature being the installation of indoor aerials in the roof of each house, by which it is hoped to obviate the unsightliness of the long poles of outdoor aerials.

ARCHITECTURE AND CIVIC FORCES

On Wednesday last, Sir Banister Fletcher, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., in a lecture at the Central School for Arts and Crafts, dealt with the Early Mediæval or Romanesque architecture of the hilltop cities and the cities of the plain of Central Italy. He said that the wonderful re-awakening of mediæval civic life in Italy made it possible for little cities like Pisa to undertake grand works of architecture beautiful enough to go down to posterity. Each city, guided by its great families, developed its own resources and strove to outshine neighbouring cities with town-planning schemes and by the erection of palaces and churches. The architecture of Pisa drew, like a magnet, people from all parts of the world and reflected through all the ages the varied enterprise of her citizens in that building art which touches human life at all points and involves questions of land and housing, of town-planning and public work. Then the craftsman had his recognised work and place in the scale of civic life. The world-famed Leaning Tower, the Cathedral, and the richly-adorned Baptistery, constituted one of the best-known examples of collective planning of important buildings in the past. This group held a place in Italian fame like the Acropolis, Athens in Greece and the Roman Forum, and a rising spirit of civic independence, coupled with religious idealism, prompted this trio of splendid monuments, and the bells still rang out from the bell-tower of the Campanile to call the faithful to worship as they had done for centuries. Pisa afforded one of those striking instances in which the art of the conqueror was coloured by the art of the conquered, for the banding in coloured marbles was undoubtedly due to Saracenic influence from Sicily.

SURREY QUANTITY SURVEYORS

An executive committee of the Surveyors' Institution recently met at the Surveyors' Institution, 12, Great George-street, when Mr. W. L. Evershed, F.S.I., presided. Mr. C. E. Pease, F.S.I. (South Nutfield), and Mr. S. J. Durdon, P.A.S.I. (Thornton Heath), were elected additional members of the executive committee.

The hon. secretary announced that two members had offered to read papers during the coming session, viz., Mr. C. G. Dobson on "Roof Measurements and Slating and Tiling," and Mr. S. T. Saunders on "The Origin of Quantity Surveying, with a Brief History of Early Customs." It was resolved that the hearty thanks of the meeting be accorded Mr. Dobson and Mr. Saunders, and the dates for the papers were arranged for the last Monday in January and the last Monday in March.

It was decided to hold a meeting of Surrey Quantity Surveyors on Monday, October 31, at 6 p.m., to discuss the "Standard Method of Measurement," and difficulties in relation thereto. As the subject is of interest to all connected with architecture and building, it was decided to open the meeting to all members of the branch.

Any quantity surveyor members residing or practising in Surrey (including probationers and students) are asked to communicate with the hon. secretary, Mr. Henry A. Mackmin, F.S.I., "Glenlynn," Beulah-road East, Thornton Heath.

American Landscape Architecture.

We have received a copy (June 8, 1927, No. 27) of the Official Register of Harvard University, in which are detailed the activities of the School of Landscape Architecture. The school, which is under the direction of Professor J. Sturgis Pray, was founded in 1900, providing the first instruction in landscape architecture in any American university.

SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

R.I.B.A.

Exhibition of Designs of Students of Schools of Architecture Recognised for Exemption from the R.I.B.A. Intermediate Examination.

The designs of students of Schools of Architecture recognised for exemption from the R.I.B.A. Intermediate Examination will be exhibited at the Bartlett School of Architecture, University of London, Gower-street, W.C.1, to-day, Friday, from 10 a.m. to 7 p.m. and to-morrow from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

The R.I.B.A. Board of Architectural Education Bronze Medal and £5 in books for Recognised Schools is awarded for the best set of drawings submitted. This year the following schools, which are recognised by the R.I.B.A. for the purpose of exemption from its Intermediate Examination, have sent exhibits :—

School of Architecture, Robert Gordon's Colleges, Aberdeen.
Department of Architecture, Edinburgh College of Art.
Glasgow School of Architecture.
School of Architecture, University of Liverpool.
School of Architecture, The Architectural Association.
Bartlett School of Architecture, University of London.
School of Architecture, University of Manchester.
R.W.A. School of Architecture, Royal West of England Academy, Bristol.
Birmingham School of Architecture.
School of Architecture, University of Cambridge.
Department of Architecture, The Technical College, Cardiff.
School of Architecture, Leeds College of Art.
Department of Architecture, Surveying and Building, The Northern Polytechnic.
Department of Architecture, University of Sheffield.
Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay.

R.I.B.A.: American Building Methods.

In connection with the inquiry into the cost and time involved in the construction of buildings in this country which is being undertaken by a Committee of the Architects', Builders', and Operatives' Joint Consultation Boards, a special lecture on the latest American building methods, illustrated by lantern slides, will be delivered by Mr. Harvey W. Corbett, F.R.I.B.A., at the R.I.B.A., on Monday, October 31, at 8 p.m. All architects, builders, building operatives, and others who are interested in the subject are cordially invited to attend.

LEEDS COLLEGE OF ART.

We have received the prospectus for 1927-28 of the Department of Architecture and Civic Design attached to this College. The Department of Architecture was founded in 1902 as a day school for the training of architects' pupils by the Leeds Education Authority, and under the patronage of the Leeds and West Yorkshire Architectural Society (allied with the Royal Institute of British Architects). In 1904 a full-time staff was appointed and a complete course of training provided. The Department was "recognised" by the Royal Institute of British Architects in 1915, as providing suitable training for students undergoing the Exemption Course from the Intermediate Examination R.I.B.A. In 1921 the Department was reorganised under the present head, and full-time courses of three and five years' duration were established; the three years' course leading to the School Certificate in architecture and exemption from the Intermediate Examination R.I.B.A., and the five years' course to the school diploma in architecture. By means of these courses it is possible for the student, on leaving a secondary or public school with the Matriculation or other similar qualification, to receive a complete professional training in Architecture, and to qualify for the Associateship of the R.I.B.A. without undergoing a prolonged period of pupilage in an Architect's office, as used to be the case. By arrangement with the Leeds and West Yorkshire Architectural Society, a part-time course has been established for the pupils in their offices. This course consists of full-time attendance in school for two years, when a thorough grounding in the elementary subjects related to Architecture is given, and followed by attendance at the office for three subsequent years with attendance at Evening Classes. This course has also been recognised by the R.I.B.A. for exemption from the Intermediate Examination. Mr. Harold H. Holden, A.R.C.A. (London), A.M.C., is Principal, and Mr. Joseph Addison, M.C., A.R.I.B.A., is the Head of the Department of Architecture and Civic Design.

OVERHANGING TREES

A correspondent writes as follows :—

Sir,—Your interesting articles regarding the lopping of branches from trees overhanging from neighbours' property state fairly well-known facts, but a certain point arose recently, and you may consider it of sufficient public interest to allow your writer to answer the following question :—

If branches are cut from a plum tree, the chances are in favour of its early death. If I own the plum tree and my neighbour insists upon lopping it, in spite of the fact that I warn him of the probable result, how do I stand when the tree dies?

Can I claim from him the value of a 15-year-old tree, and, if so, what is its value, and would he have been equally liable if he had not received warning and did not know that a plum tree would bleed to death?

S. W. R.

Our correspondent in the above letter raises an interesting point in connection with trees the branches of which overhang neighbouring property, which, in the absence of express authority, can only be answered by reference to the general principles laid down from actual decisions in the Courts, as explained in our recent articles. In his letter he says the point he mentions has actually arisen, but he does not state whether it has been submitted to any tribunal.

If the nature of the tree is such that lopping may prove fatal to it, it does not appear that that fact can justify an owner in planting such trees in close proximity to his neighbour's boundary and then deprive that neighbour of his right to lop branches which overhang the boundary. The tree, whatever may be its nature, planted in such a position, must be subject to the general principles of law applicable in such cases.

We may notice that in connection with Lemmon *v.* Webb (1895, A.C. 1) it has been considered that it was there laid down that there was a right to lop branches of overhanging trees irrespective of the fact whether any nuisance was caused by those branches; thus in Hunt's "Boundaries and Fences" it is stated on the authority of that case "and it would appear that it is not necessary for him" (the neighbouring land owner) "to show that the overhanging branches have caused damage." We think there is some reason to doubt whether this latter statement does not go too far, as the House of Lords based their decision on the principles governing nuisances, and in Pickering *v.* Rudd (1 Stark 56), a case cited in Lemmon *v.* Webb, it is to be observed that it was admitted that the branches caused mischief and found that in abating that mischief no damage to the tree had b done which could have been avoided.

We can only suggest in the absence express authority upon the point that in case our correspondent refers to where trees are of such a nature that they ca be lopped without serious injury to th and the neighbouring owner has been affe with knowledge of that fact, that to jus his lopping them he might be held to b to prove some tangible nuisance to his perty, and in the absence of such proo held liable in damages. On the other h the point we commenced with has to borne in mind—that any tribunal would consider that in planting trees of this na near his boundary the owner could not on the nature of the tree to enable hi infringe his neighbour's rights, and that planting them in such a position he must held to have taken all risks. The amoun any damages would be assessed, of course, the Court or a jury, and we can give estimate of what that would be. The ef on the property of the loss of such trees 15 years' standing would no doubt be ta into consideration in assessing the dama Of course, in any lopping no unnecess damage must be done.

Another correspondent writes :—"I now dealing with a case where a big po tree in the garden of 'A,' close to boundary, has, by the growth of the r and probably also the swaying of the during high winds, caused the collapse the boundary wall, 8 ft. high, between premises of 'A' and 'B,' the wall be 'B's' property. I should be glad if writer of the articles could refer me to recently decided cases of a similar nature to have his opinion as to whether 'B' co successfully sue 'A' for the damage to wall."

[The tree being a large poplar tree apparently been in the same position many years and obvious to both parties, there is no information as to when and whom the wall was erected, nor any sc (plan not reproduced) showing the dista of the tree from the wall. Two possi causes by which the damage was occasio are given :—(1) the growth of the roots, a (2) the swaying of the tree by high win

As regards (1) it appears to fall under principle laid down in Noble *v.* Harri (1926, 2 K.B. 332), as explained in the fi article on Boundaries, Fences and Trees. grow a tree is one of the natural uses of soil and a tree is not in itself a danger object, and where a person is using his la in the ordinary way and damage happens the adjoining property without any neglige or default on the part of the person so us his property no liability attaches to hi Therefore it appears that as regards the ro probably no action would lie.

In connection with (2) the swaying of tree in high winds, different considerati arise. If the damage was done in an exc tional gale that would not afford evidence negligence (Bruce *v.* Caulfield (*The Build* March 15, 1918), cited in the above artic but if the damage occurred in ordinary h winds, then, as was indicated by the Court Appeal, in that case there might be evide of negligence, the negligence there sugges being failure to discover the unsound con tion of the tree. Applying that case to case put by our correspondent, it suggests t if the tree in every high wind was obviou swaying against the wall or might injure wall, this might lead a Court to hold t some precaution, either by shoring up, st ing, or otherwise, should have been tak and the case would fall under the third he ing of the summary of the cases given by Justice Rowlatt in Noble *v.* Harrison : 'person is liable for a nuisance constituted the state of his property if when it has ari without his own act or default he omits remedy it within a reasonable time after has become aware of it, or ought to h become aware of it."]

THE LONDON BUILDING ACTS AND THEIR APPLICATION—XXXI

By H. V. MILNES EMERSON, A.R.I.B.A.

BY-LAWS—(*continued*).

Under the London Council (General wers) Act, 1890, a by-law was made relat- to the description and quality of the sub- nces of which plastering is to be made, efly as follows:—

Laths to be sound, free from sap, or wire tting or other suitable material to the satis- tion of the District Surveyor.

Lime to be freshly burned.

Sand to be clean and sharp, free from m or earthy matter, or ground brick or rnace slag can be used subject to approval the District Surveyor.

Hair to be good and sound, free from ease or dirt or fibrous material to the tisfaction of the District Surveyor can be ed.

Water to be clear.

Portland cement must weigh not less than lbs. to the imperial bushel.

Plastering or coarse stuff to be composed one of lime to three of sand and 1 lb. of ir to every 3 cubic feet of coarse stuff.

Portland, Keene's, Parian, Martin's Seleni- or other approved cement or plaster of ris may be used for plastering.

Setting coat to be composed of lime or ment mixed with clean washed sand, or cement only.

Fibrous slab or other slab plastering of fficient thickness and securely fixed, may used on ceilings, partitions, and walls to e satisfaction of the District Surveyor.

It will be observed that the foregoing ex- act of the by-law embodies the usual speci- ation of materials and proportions used in astering. There are, however, cases in hich this by-law is improperly observed, ore especially in building operations ithout an architect, resulting in falling ilings within a short period after the mpletion of the building. One case curred where ceilings fell after the pur- ase of the house from a builder. For- nately, the owner obtained a warranty d was thus able to recover, but in the sence of such warranty, who would have en responsible for the reinstatement? he District Surveyor under whose super- sion the plastering is done, and who is pecially enjoined under the Duties of Dis- ict Surveyors "to see that the plastering of the description and quality prescribed the foregoing by-law," the builder who iled to carry out the by-law, or the owner ho bought the house, according to law, ith his eyes open?

The last by-law under the jurisdiction of e District Surveyor relates to any excava- on made at a less distance than 3 ft. from e outside of a building, etc., shall be led in with brick or dry rubbish, natural il, etc., to the satisfaction of the District rveyor.

Plans and sections of sufficient detail to ow the construction must be deposited ith the District Surveyor of any intended ection, re-erection, alteration of or addition a public building.

Plan and sections of the intended erection alteration of, or addition to, any house, ilding, or other erection other than a pub- building, must be produced for his inspec- on upon notice from him in writing, but ch plans and sections need not be deposited ith him.

The fees payable to the District Surveyor nder these by-laws will be found under the ction dealing with fees payable to District rveyors.

A by-law can only be valid if it is reasonable nd just, or is supported by a statute under hich it is made. Thus, if a local council ished to acquire private property without mpensation, such a by-law to that effect ould not be *ultra vires* if the statute under hich it was made supported that intention. Also, a by-law which is divisible might be invalid in part owing to that part being unreasonable, and valid for the remaining part or parts; but a by-law which has been made *ultra vires* cannot be made valid by the authority whose consent or confirmation is essential to the validity of the by-laws.

Part XV.
Legal Proceedings.

Section 166.—All offences, penalties, costs and expenses under this Act, or any by-law made under this Act directed to be prosecuted or recovered in a summary manner, or the prosecution or recovery of which is not otherwise provided for, may be prosecuted and recovered in manner directed by the Summary Jurisdiction Acts.

"Summary Jurisdiction Acts." The Acts are the Summary Jurisdiction Act, 1848 (11 and 12 Vict., cap. 43); 1879 (42 and 43 Vict., cap. 40); 1884 (47 and 48 Vict., cap 43); and 1899 (62 and 63 Vict., cap. 22); and any Act, past or future, amending those Acts, or either of them.

Except under those sections where the time is given within which an action can be taken, the limit of time under which proceedings may be taken is governed by section 11 of the Summary Jurisdiction Act, 1848, commonly known as Jervis's Act. The section is as follows:—That in all cases where no time is already or shall hereafter be specially limited for making any such complaint, or laying any such information in the Act or Acts of Parliament relating to each particular case, such complaint shall be made and such information shall be laid within six calendar months from the time when the matter of such complaint or information respectively arose. Where the present Act imposes a penalty for the doing of a thing and does not make that penalty a continuing one for the offence committed, then summary proceedings in respect of such thing or act will be barred after the expiration of six months from its being done or committed.

New Boathouse for Cheltenham College.

Mr. H. Reeves, an old Cheltonian, has presented to Cheltenham College a site for a boat-house, overlooking the Severn, near Tewkesbury, where a house costing £4,500 is to be built. Mr. Reeves recently presented the college with playing-fields.

Building Trade Unions.

Three years ago the Amalgamated Union of Building Trade Workers—the organisation of the bricklayers and stonemasons—seceded from the National Federation of Building Trade Operatives. The bricklayers were not satisfied with the policy of the Federation, which was largely controlled by the votes of the unions of unskilled men. In particular they insisted on forcing the issue of payment for time lost through stress of weather or other causes for which the workpeople were not responsible. Though it was not openly avowed, the bricklayers also believed they would be able to do better for themselves financially if, as craftsmen for whom the demand exceeded the supply, they were free to follow an independent policy. The causes of dissatisfaction that were acute three years ago have disappeared. Independence has not produced all the results that were anticipated, and the question of payment for "wet-time" is still unsettled. A ballot on a proposal to rejoin the Federation was taken recently, and it was announced recently that the re-affiliation had been approved by a large majority. A corollary of the ballot is that the bricklayers' union will again take its place in the National Joint Industrial Council for the building industry.—*The Times.*

BOOK REVIEWS

Electrical Contracting. By H. Ayres Purdie. Pp. xxxii + 371; 186 figs. (London: Ernest Benn, Ltd., 1926.) Price 10s. 6d. net.

This volume is described as a handbook for those engaged in business as electrical contractors. Extensive as is this class of business, it has been singularly lacking in literature until recently, though innumerable books have been published on electrical wiring—for students and manual workers. This book is divided into six parts: Organisation, Administration, Illumination and Installation Work, Electric Heating and Ventilation, Power, and Miscellaneous. The subject is treated from the commercial point of view, though technical matters are adequately dealt with where necessary—indeed, it is rather difficult to draw a line between them in some sections, such as that relating to illumination. This is a branch of his work in which the average contractor has not always attained to a satisfactory degree of efficiency; a walk of 100 yds. in any London shopping area at night will provide only too many literally glaring examples of this fact. Where a consulting engineer is not employed, it falls to the contractor to propose a suitable scheme of illumination, which, whilst being adequate and effective, shall not be so costly as to put his tender out of the running; consequently he ought to be well versed in the scientific principles of illumination, as well as in the most economical methods of carrying them into effect, and he should be able to educate the customer, who usually possesses the very crudest ideas on the subject. We are glad to see, therefore, that the author goes thoroughly into this matter, and provides a mass of practical information and tabulated data, together with examples of "the wrong fitting with the wrong lamp situated in the wrong position" that we so often come across.

Advice is given to the contractor setting up in business, with examples of orders, time-sheets, cash-books, &c. This is followed by sections on advertising and showrooms, estimating for jobs, costing, &c. The execution of the work occupies a great deal of space and covers a wide range, the well-illustrated directions being very practical and revealing a wealth of experience. Finally, domestic uses of electricity are discussed, rather briefly, and the book concludes with a general survey of the whole business, including short contributions by some well-known specialists. Altogether it is a first-class book, which should be in the hands of every electrical contractor.

Site Planning in Practice at Welwyn Garden City. By Louis de Soissons, F.R.I.B.A., S.A.D.G., and Arthur William Kenyon, F.R.I.B.A. With Introduction by C. B. Purdom. (Ernest Benn, Ltd.) 102 plates. 4to, cloth. 32s. 6d. net.

In looking through the one hundred and two full pages photographic plates in this volume, showing existing houses and key-plans (with explanatory texts appended to each), we can see that economical site-planning is the dominant note in the evolution of this rural city. Apparently every advantage has been taken of the original contours of the land, and this has been part of the real economy. Scarcely an original tree has been sacrificed. Even the roadside pond, the grassy verges and the steep roadside banks have been preserved. Houses have been "set back" in order to preserve existing trees, in groups or as single specimens, as focal points. Contrary to the more usual method in planning with secondary cross-roads linking up the main arteries, a system of "close" or "cul de-sac" planning has been adopted. These quiet backwater retreats consist of a number of houses of from five to twenty or more. The book deals only with a part of the settlement; if "the whole is greater than the part," judging by the part illustrated, Welwyn—if it still proceeds on the same lines—must be counted amongst desirable dwelling spots. It may be hoped that the "agricultural belts," as shown on the general plan, may never be de-ruralised.

ARCHITECTS' & BUILDERS' INQUIRY BUREAU

We are glad to give questions and answers, but cannot accept responsibility for contributed replies, especially on legal matters.

May we appeal to our correspondents to submit their queries on paper of a size easily filed, and written as legibly as possible, or, better still, in typewriting?—Ed.

Cleaning Aberdeen Granite.

[Reply to "Granite," October 7.]

Sir,—Your correspondent may take it that any stains which will not move with soap and water and good elbow grease will be further into the granite than the polished surface. That is to say, if he wants to get rid of them he must be prepared to re-polish the granite. But is it necessary to have things so very clean looking?

Tone.

Sound-resisting Walls.

Sir,—Are there any statistics or records as to the relative sound-resisting properties of 4½-in. brick walls and 3-in. or 4-in. breeze concrete block walls?

Privacy.

Road Construction.

[Reply to "Drysite," October 7.]

Sir,—In further reply to "Drysite," on the facts stated, it would appear that the frontagers should object to what is being done on the grounds that it is unreasonable, and that the expenses that they will ultimately have to bear when the street is "taken over" will be excessive. It is not made clear whether any notice has been served on the owners to "make up" the street under section 150 of the Public Health Act, 1875, or whether proceedings are being taken under the Private Street Works Act, 1892. In both cases provision is made for the making and determining of objections, and "Drysite" should take legal advice thereon. If no "taking over" is immediately contemplated, he should bring his objection to the local authority as above indicated, supporting it with evidence of the unreasonableness of the work being carried out.

In general, the local authority would be entitled to lay the curb so as to suit the falls and natural drainage of the road and the immediate area, but to raise the road as stated would certainly appear to be excessive, and to which objection could be made; and, if insisted upon by the local authority, count as an improvement, the extra cost of which the latter should bear under the Public Health Act, 1925.

The matter should be properly presented.

Law.

Setting up a Centrolinead.

Sir,—Would one of your correspondents be good enough to inform me through the medium of your columns the quickest and most practical way of setting up a centrolinead?

X.Y.Z.

Cost of Houses per Cubic Foot.

Sir,—I should be glad if you would inform me what you consider the present price per cubic foot for dwelling-houses:—(1) Detached; (2) Semi-detached; and (3) in terrace of first, second, and third grades respectively.

V. L. B.

[Detached dwelling-houses of simple construction and inexpensive fittings should be built from 1s. 2d. to 1s. 4d. per foot cube; the semi-detached houses from 1s. 1½d. to 1s. 3d. per foot cube. We do not quite know what our correspondent means by "in terrace of first, second, and third grades," but high-class houses with good fittings and fixtures are costing from 2s. to 2s. 3d. per foot cube. —Ed.]

Cleaning Old Bricks.

Sir,—Can any of your readers tell me what is a fair price for cleaning and stacking old bricks? We are generally told by contractors that it costs as much to clean and stack old bricks as to buy old, but this can hardly be the case, particularly as compared with good facings.

Restoration.

Gauging Mortar.

Sir,—Is there any chemical action that can take place to the ultimate detriment of the mortar, when lime mortar is gauged with a little cement? Are there any records as to the relative strength of lime mortar set, say, six months, and the same gauged with cement?

Strength.

Loamy Sand.

Sir,—In a certain district where the sand is very fine and with little "bite about it," a bricklayer who was working under me asked me to let him add a little clay to the mortar, to make it work "fatter." "Garden cement," he called it. Is there anything to be said against this practice? We are taught to specify sand to be free from loam, and it is somewhat of a shock to be told that this is often not observed and that no bad effects result.

Youth.

Brick Fireplaces.

Sir,—Is there any danger of ordinary firebricks "flying" under the heat, when used as the interior of a brick fireplace? The appearance of this type of fireplace is much happier if one type of brick is used, and I have seen them built for bedroom fireplaces where a fire is not often used, but have not yet seen one after it has been under fire for some time.

Ancient.

Cellar Drainer.

Sir,—Is there any mechanical device on the market for raising the waste water from the sink in a basement kitchen which is 7 ft. below ground level? We cannot get it into the drains, as they are only 3 ft. deep. There is a sewer running by the front and back of the house, but neither is deep enough—the house is 50 ft. back from each road. There is electricity in the house, if it would be of use for working the scheme.

H. S.

The Kingston By-pass Road.

After being in course of construction for the unexpectedly protracted period of four years, Surrey's new concrete highway, officially designated the Kingston by-pass road, is to be formally opened on Friday, the 28th inst., at 3 p.m. The ceremony, which will take place at the junction of the Merton connection with the new road, will be performed by the Prime Minister (Mr. Stanley Baldwin), who will be accompanied by the Minister of Transport (Col. Ashley).

HOUSE BUILDING IN KENYA COLONY

The accompanying illustration shows t type of house that has been built in Ken Colony under the direction of Mr. H. Weller, who was formerly Director of t Building Research Station, and is n Director of Technical Education in Ken He has started a new style of building to s the Colony, consisting of wood and concre Each of these little houses, containing t rooms 10 ft. by 10 ft., will house an Afric teacher who is under training as a supervisi teacher.

In Kenya it is not always possible to obta a hard stone. One house, however, ma with stone laid without mud or mortar, w built recently by a missionary at a cost 200 shillings. Small, thin stones are ha mered in light wedges among the big ston making a solid house which does not sett when it rains. The size of the house is 20 by 16 ft. outside, with walls 2 ft. thick. took five men and two boys 14 days to bui the house, and an ox-cart 12 days for cartin It is pointed in mud and has a grass roo while the doors and windows are unglazed.

Other houses are now being made und Mr. Weller's direction, composed of cl burnt into lime. The walls are made wi wooden posts at intervals of 3 and 4 ft., fill with lime and concrete, reinforced by wi netting. For the framework of the roof the is nothing better and cheaper than wood Kenya, and the most economical roof has bee found to be that made of corrugated ga vanised iron. In the highlands of East Afri such a roof will last for 25 or 30 years. Mo Africans and many Europeans generally buil with a thatched roof. It is found that lon reed-like grasses will last for 12 to 15 year while another excellent thatching material banana bark. The dried leaves are strippe off the stems of the palm, softened in wate and bent double over wooden battens.

Proposed Church at Ollerton, Notts.

Designs have been prepared for a ne church at Ollerton, Nottinghamshire, to b built on a site given by Lord Savile. Th plan is cruciform with a massive centra tower, and is so arranged that it will b in full view when the building is approache by the main avenue. The foundations hav called for much careful thought, for abou six feet of coal will have to be taken fro the site. It is intended to rely upon a sys tem of reinforced concrete foundations, sup plemented with reinforced concrete beams an brickwork. The first section of the churc will cost about £13,000, and it is hoped t commence building at Easter next year. Th architects are Messrs. Naylor, Sale and Moore of Nottingham.



House Construction in Kenya Colony.

THE BUILDING TRADE

)INTS IN CONNECTION WITH THE LAW OF LANDLORD AND TENANT—II.

NOTICES TO QUIT—(*Continued*).

r the close of our last article we showed in the case of both weekly and monthly ncies the notice to determine them must week's notice and a month's notice re-tively, terminating at the end of the odic term.

What is a Week's Notice?

uestions, however, have arisen as to what week's notice. Is it seven clear days or ılendar week? This point has been de-d in Newman *v.* Slade (1926, 2 K.B. 328, *Builder*, June 25, 1926). In that case premises were let on a weekly tenancy mencing on a Monday. On Monday, ruary 8, 1926, the plaintiff gave the tenant ce to quit on Monday, February 15, but vas contended that this notice was bad, it should have given seven clear days Divisional Court held, following a dictum Sidebotham *v.* Holland (1895, C.A. 1 . 378), that the rule is not to count day on which the notice is given to count the day for which it is n, that is to say, a notice given on ıday, if the tenancy commenced on that for the following Monday is good. From judgments delivered in this case, however, ppears that if there is an agreement be-en the parties that the tenancy is to ex-at a particular time, as, for instance, re noon, this contingency must be pro-d for as the notice must allow seven days Weston *v.* Fidler, 88 L.T. 769). The rt, in deciding this case, observed that question in relation to weekly tenancies ıt not to be complicated by reference to ly, quarterly, or monthly tenancies.

What is a Month's Notice?

hen a month's notice has to be given, is a lunar month and not a calendar th. This was recently decided in P. ops & Co. *v.* Rogers (1925, 1 K.B. 14, *Builder*, April 10, 1925), a case we shall to refer to in detail when we consider ces bad for uncertainty. The Court of eal unanimously held in that case that in absence of expressions indicating a con-y intention the common law rule is that ontracts of tenancy the word "month" ns a lunar month, although Lord Justice in pointed out that there are so many ptions to the rule that it was a question the legislature whether the *prima facie* struction of calendar month enacted in the rpretation Act, 1889, ought not univer-y to be adopted.

Savory *v.* Bayley (36 T.L.R. 619) the ncy was for four weeks certain, and if then determined, to continue subject to weeks' notice, and it was held that the ce must be such as to bring the tenancy n end on a day which corresponded to on which it commenced.

Quarterly Tenancies.

the absence of express provision in the ement the notice to determine a quarterly ncy must be a quarter's notice (Towne *v.* pbell, 1847, 3 C.B. 921). If the tenancy n on one of the quarter days the rule we referred to above in connection with kly and monthly tenancies as laid down idebotham *v.* Holland (1895, 1 Q.B. 378) applied in Newman *v.* Slade (*ubi sup*) ld appear to apply, and a notice given on uarter day to expire on the following rter day would be good. It may, however, sked: if the tenancy commenced at some not corresponding to a quarter day, then how many days must the quarter's notice comprise? This question was referred to in Sidebotham *v.* Holland in connection with a yearly tenancy; the tenancy in that case began on May 19, 1890, the rent to be paid by equal quarterly payments on the usual quarter days, an apportioned part up to the first quarter day to be paid on signing the agreement. On November 17, 1893, a notice to quit was given and received on the same day requiring possession on May 19, 1894, and it was contended that this notice was bad as it should have been given for May 18 as on May 19 a new quarter had commenced. It was held by the Court of Appeal that although had notice been given for the 18th that would have been good, it did not follow that a notice for the 19th was bad, as no decision could be found that a notice to quit on the anniversary of the day on which the tenancy had commenced was bad. It was contended in that case that there was a distinction where the tenancy commenced on one of the usual quarter days as by custom for the six months' notice there would then be 183 days, but otherwise the notice must consist of only 182 days, but it was held by the Court that a notice for the anniversary of the term was good. That appears, therefore, the safe rule to follow, taking the day of the month on which the tenancy began, but we know of no direct decision on this point in connection with quarterly tenancies, and the Text Books state that there is some doubt about the length of notice required to determine tenancies for shorter terms than from year to year. In practice, no doubt, it would be usual in a quarterly tenancy to state in the agreement how the tenancy is to be determined, as, for instance, by a month's notice, in which event the decision in P. Phipps & Co. *v.* Rogers shows that the notice would be a lunar month.

Notices Bad for Uncertainty.

It may be convenient here to say a word or two upon the form of notice. It was laid down in P. Phipps *v.* Rogers (*ubi sup*) on the authority of Gardner *v.* Ingram (1889, 61 L.T. 729) that although no particular form need be followed, there must be plain unambiguous words used, claiming to determine the existing tenancy at a certain time.

In Queen's Club Gardens Estates *v.* Bignell (1924, 1 K.B. 117, *The Builder*, June 20, 1924) Mr. Justice Lush expressed great doubt whether the notice was not bad for uncertainty because it contained after the day named the words "on or before which date" possession will be required.

In P. Phipps & Co. *v.* Rogers, licensed premises were let on a tenancy from year to year by an agreement dated May 29, 1908, under which either party could determine the tenancy "upon giving to the other three months' previous notice in writing of his or their intention of doing so, expiring on any one of the days appointed as special transfer sessions by the justices for the district. . . ."

On October 12, 1923, the plaintiffs, the landlords, gave the defendants notice to quit in the following terms: "We do hereby give you notice to quit and deliver up to us or such other person as we may appoint on the earliest day your tenancy can legally be terminated by valid notice to quit given to you by us at the date of service hereof the possession of" (here followed a description of the premises).

At the annual general meeting of the Justices on February 7, 1923, January 8, 1924, had been fixed as one of the special transfer sessions, and by the landlords it was contended that this was a good notice for that session day. That question depended upon whether lunar or calendar months were intended, and as we have shown above, the Court of Appeal unanimously held that in tenancy agreements, in the absence of expressions to the contrary, lunar months are indicated, and therefore, as regards length of time, the notice was good; but there was the further question whether this notice was bad for uncertainty, and the majority of the Court held that it was.

The Court drew attention to the principle adopted in the cases, that the notice must be clear and unambiguous, but that this is not confined to the terms in which it is expressed, but has to be interpreted by the application of the maxim *Id certum est quod certum reddi potest*, which we think may be interpreted as meaning in this connection that the notice must be framed in such a manner that a person possessed with knowledge of all the facts will be left in no doubt as to its meaning. That is a point to be decided upon the facts of each case.

The notice in this case, as Lord Justice Atkin pointed out, left three points to be determined by the tenant, on all or some of which he might have to take legal advice. He would first have to determine the point decided in this case, whether lunar or calendar months were intended; then he would have to decide whether the annual licensing meeting could be a special transfer session, a point on which the plaintiffs themselves had acted under a misapprehension, as they had intended the notice to operate at the general licensing meeting to be held on February 7, 1924; and, lastly, he would have to find out when the transfer session would be held.

Lord Justice Bankes put the case thus: "When, as here, the landlord is not content with placing the tenant under the necessity of solving one difficult question of law before he can know the date when he is required to give up possession, but puts him in the position of having to decide not only the earliest day when the tenancy can legally be determined, but also whether the notice to quit is a valid one, the time has come when, in my opinion, the Courts must say that such a notice is certainly not clear and unambiguous in its expressed terms, and that it requires a degree of knowledge on the part of the tenant which the Court will not impute to him."

There have been judicial decisions and expressions of opinion on what will constitute a valid notice, and it may be useful to conclude this article by referring to them.

In Hirst *v.* Horn (1840, 6 M. & W. 393), in the case of a yearly tenancy a notice to quit for a fixed day "or at the expiration of the year of your tenancy, which shall expire next after the end of one half year from the date of this notice," was held good, and not disapproved by the Court of Appeal in Phipps *v.* Rogers. But the most extreme case, May *v.* Borup (1915, 1 K.B. 830), where in a yearly tenancy notice was given to "quit at the earliest possible moment," was disapproved, although in that case the agreement made the date more ascertainable, as it provided that the tenancy might be determined by six months' notice on either side, to be given on March 1 or September 1 in any year.

In Sidebotham *v.* Holland (1895, 1 Q.B. 378), a case we have previously referred to in connection with a yearly tenancy, Lord Justice A. L. Smith said: "I would point out that the plaintiff has only himself to blame for the difficulties he is in in this case. Had he added the words which are very ordinarily inserted in a notice to quit, 'Or at the expiration of the year of your tenancy, which shall expire next after the end of one half year from the service of this notice,' all would

have been in order," thus, as will be seen, approving Hirst *v.* Horn (*ubi sup.*).

In Queen's Club Gardens Estate *v.* Bignell (*ubi sup.*), Mr. Justice Lush said: "If the party who gives notice is doubtful as to the day on which the notice expires, he can make sure that the notice is valid by adding the words that are given in the common form of notice to quit, to the effect that if the date mentioned is not the real date on which the period expires, then the notice to quit is to expire on the proper day of expiry next after the expiration of the current period. In the light of the decision in P. Phipps & Co. *v.* Rogers, we think this must be said to apply only where a date is given, and not, as in that case, where reference is made to the happening of an event as to which doubt may exist.

DISUSED BURIAL GROUNDS & "BUILDINGS"

A case recently heard by the Chancellor of the Diocese of London in the Consistory Court raised a question of interest. The matter arose in connection with a petition by the Rector and Churchwardens of the united benefices of St. Edmund the King and Martyr and St. Nicholas Acons for a faculty to grant a licence to the City of London Electric Light Company for the user of part of the burial ground of St. Nicholas Acons for the enlargement of a transformer chamber. The judgment is reported in the *Times*, July 16. It appears that the transformer chamber was to be erected extending a considerable distance beneath the burial ground, but that no part should be above ground. The top of the roof would be 3 ft. below the ground level and covered with earth, and it was proposed to plant shrubs on the soil covering the roof.

Section 3 of the Disused Burial Grounds Act, 1884, enacts: "After the passing of this Act it shall not be lawful to erect any buildings upon any disused burial ground except for the purpose of enlarging a church, chapel, meeting house, or other place of worship."

The main question in the case appears to have been whether the proposed structure built with brick walls and a roof was, if erected underground, "a building upon the burial ground." The Chancellor held that without doubt the structure would be a "building," and he further held that the Act dealt with one subject matter, and that was the entire burial ground, whether below or above the surface. This point appears never before to have been definitely decided in connection with the above Act. A similar question was raised in the cases of St. Nicholas Cole Abbey and St. Benet Fink Churchyard (1893, P. 58), where a faculty was granted in each case for excavation to be made in the churchyards and transformer chambers to be erected therein with ventilating shafts, but those cases were decided under two private Acts, and no reference was made to the Disused Burial Grounds Act.

Those Acts were passed early in the reign of Queen Victoria, after the Royal Exchange had been destroyed by fire, and under those Acts the burial grounds had been vested in the Corporation of the City of London, and certain portions of the churches were to be taken down, and portions of the burial grounds were to be used for street widening, the remaining portions to remain "for ever unbuilt upon," and only to be used for such ornamental purposes as the Corporation, with the consent of the Bishop, should think fit.

Those cases turned solely on a discretionary power, as no reference was made to the Disused Burial Ground Act, and in the case under consideration, the Chancellor felt himself unable to follow the decision in those cases, for he came to the conclusion that under that Act he had no jurisdiction to exercise a discretion if, as he found, the proposed structure would be a "building" under that Act. The Chancellor, in giving judgment, referred to the case Paddington Corporation *v.* the Attorney-General (1896, A.C. 1), and it was upon a dictum of Lord Halsbury in that case that he found himself unable to attach any particular importance to the word "upon" in section 3 of the Disused Burial Grounds Act.

In Paddington *v.* Attorney-General, a case reported in the Courts below, sub-nomine Boyce *v.* Paddington Borough Council, there was no question as to an underground structure. The churchyard was an open space within the Metropolitan Open Spaces Acts, 1877 and 1881, and a disused burial ground under the above Act, and under the former Acts it was held in trust for the perpetual use of the public "in an open condition free from buildings," except such as were permitted under the Disused Burial Grounds Act. The local authority had control over the churchyard as an open space, and they had erected a hoarding upon it to prevent the owner of land abutting upon and overlooking the churchyard from acquiring ancient lights in respect of buildings which he had erected. The owner of the buildings brought an action against the local authority and the Vicar, to restrain them from erecting this hoarding. It was held that although a hoarding in certain circumstances and under certain documents, such, for instance, as a lease, may constitute a "building," for the purposes of the Acts then being considered it was not a building, as under section 3 of the Disused Burial Grounds Act the erection must cover some portion of the ground, and the section does not refer to something in the nature of a fence or barrier erected to prevent the acquisition of prescriptive rights to light. The case may be appealed, and we offer no comment upon it.

FIRE DANGER AND HIGH BUILDINGS

The fire danger of skyscrapers is proved by the report of those who have been investigating this summer a serious fire that recently occurred in an hotel in New York. Fortunately the building, which was 38 stories high, was still in course of construction, or else there might have been serious loss of life, for the precautions against fire were not, it is stated, commensurate to the risks.

The building covered some 12,000 square ft. From the seventeenth to the twenty-third floors set-backs reduced the area to 3,000 ft., and then the building extended to thirty-eight stories above the street level. The floor arches were of cinder-concrete construction, with exterior walls of hollow tile. When the fire broke out the exterior of the building was practically finished, but there was considerable wooden scaffolding about. It was thought that possibly a tinsmith was using a charcoal furnace that was not properly extinguished. The fire raged for nearly nine hours, and burnt the hoist runways and scaffolding as far down as the thirteenth floor before it was extinguished. Steel columns, which had not been covered with fire-proofing, buckled, either because of the heat or because of the extra stress placed upon them. It is estimated that the loss is over £50,000.

The inquiry reveals the curious state of the by-laws of New York as compared with London. In spite of its height, there were no extinguishers in the building, a smoke-proof fire-tower, or other means to help the firemen to fight the fire. Nor was there a safe method of exit for the tenants of the building in case of emergency, for the building code of New York City does not require such an emergency exit in the case of residential and hotel buildings. "In business buildings exceeding 85 ft. in height, at least one stairway shall be a fire-tower. But in forty-story residence buildings, in use day and night, and housing sleeping quarters for women and children, such additional life-safety exit way is not deemed essential in the uppermost stories thereof."

The report concludes that the law "seems especially weak and inconsistent in this respect," and states that "the comparatively high and unjustifiable loss sustained in [illegible] instance recalls similar losses in buildi[illegible] under construction, and regretfully indic[illegible] that the lessons presented by those fires h[illegible] apparently gone unheeded."

We hear a good deal at these times of h[illegible] much the British building industry can le[illegible] from America. No doubt there is a good d[illegible] of truth in this, but at the same time, s[illegible] fires as this show what America can le[illegible] from us as regards measures taken for [illegible] safety of those who occupy buildings.

NEW BUILDINGS IN LONDON

Brixton Hill.—Building.—Messrs. T. Bennett & Son are architects for the [illegible] story building which is to be erected Brixton Hill, to abut upon New Park-roa[illegible]

Camden Town.—Building.—The St. P[illegible] cras Borough Council has approved the p[illegible] submitted by the Superintending Archi[illegible] for the erection of the North-Western P[illegible] technic on the western side of Kentish To[illegible] road, abutting on Prince of Wales-road.

Cornhill.—Rebuilding.—The directors [illegible] the Commercial Union Assurance Co., L[illegible] have decided, rather than restore the por[illegible] of the building in Cornhill, to pull down [illegible] remainder of the premises and to rebu[illegible] Mr. Maurice E. Webb, F.R.I.B.A., of [illegible] Aston Webb & Son, 19, Queen Anne's-g[illegible] S.W.1, has been appointed architect for [illegible] new building.

Dulwich.—Church.—Messrs. W. Wil[illegible] Ltd., are the contractors for a new chu[illegible] which is being erected in Lordship-l[illegible] Dulwich.

East Ham.—Houses.—Mr. J. Bi[illegible] borough engineer, has prepared the plans [illegible] the 12 double-tenements that are to [illegible] erected on the Flanders site, High-st[illegible] South, for the East Ham Borough Counci[illegible]

Fulham.—Nurses' Homes.—The Me[illegible] politan Asylum Board, at their Cou[illegible] meeting, recommended that approval [illegible] given, subject to the sanction of the Minis[illegible] of Health, to the erection, at an estima[illegible] cost of £31,010, of a new nurses' block at [illegible] Western Hospital, Seagrave-road, Fulhan[illegible]

Hammersmith.—Club.—The London Cou[illegible] Council recommend that, subject to the [illegible] sent of the Minister of Health, a site at [illegible] Oak estate, having an area of about 13,[illegible] sq. ft., be let on building lease to Subur[illegible] Social Clubs, Ltd., for the erection of a [illegible] and institute.

Hammersmith.—School.—A new school [illegible] to be erected at Hammersmith for the L[illegible] don County Council, and Messrs. Gaz[illegible] Kingston-on-Thames, have secured the [illegible] tract.

Hendon.—School.—The London Cou[illegible] Council has sold a site in Thirleby-r[illegible] Watling estate, Hendon, to the Westmin[illegible] Diocesan Trustees for the erection of a Ror[illegible] Catholic church and school. The site has [illegible] area of about 35,000 sq. ft.

King's Cross.—Exchange.—Tenders [illegible] being invited by H.M.O.W. for the erect[illegible] of an employment exchange at King's Cr[illegible] Plans have been prepared by the Archite[illegible] Department of H.M.O.W.

Marylebone-road.—Library.—A sum [illegible] £22,650 is to be spent on the erection [illegible] library on a site adjoining the Town H[illegible] The work is for the local Council.

Shoreditch.—Showrooms.—Messrs. Ya[illegible] Cook & Darbyshire, architects, have l[illegible] selected by the Shoreditch Borough Cou[illegible] to prepare plans for the new electricity offi[illegible] stores and showrooms. Tenders are to [illegible] invited as soon as plans are prepared.

Streatham.—Houses.—The Collett Build[illegible] Co., Ltd., are erecting 22 houses on a sit[illegible] Valley-road, Streatham.

RATES OF WAGES IN THE BUILDING TRADE

[Every endeavour is made to ensure accuracy but we cannot be responsible for errors.]

	Masons	Bricklayers.	Carpenters Joiners	Plasterers.	Slaters.	Plumbers.	Painters.	Labourers
Aberdare	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Accrington	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Alfreton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Alnwick	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Altrincham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Ashford (Kent)	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Ashington	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Ashton-under-Lyne	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Aylesbury	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Aylsham	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Banbury	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Barnsley	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Barnstaple	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Barrow-in-Furness	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Barry	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Basingstoke	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Bath	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Bedford	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Berwick	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Bexhill	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Birkenhead	1/10	1/10	1/10	1/11	1/10	1/10	1/9½	1/4½
Birmingham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bishop Auckland	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Blackburn	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Blackpool	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bolton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bournemouth	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Bradford	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bradford-on-Avon	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/3½	1/0½
Braintree	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Brentwood	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Bridgwater	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Bridlington	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Brighton	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Bristol	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bromsgrove	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Bromyard	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0½
Bungay	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11⅜
Burnley	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Burton-on-Trent	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bury	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Buxton	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Cambridge	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Canterbury	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Cardiff	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Carlisle	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Chatham	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Chelmsford	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Cheltenham	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Chester	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Chesterfield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Chorley	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Cirencester	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/1
Clacton	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Colchester	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Coventry	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Cranbrook	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11⅜
Crewe	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Cromer	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Darlington	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Deal	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Denbigh	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Derby	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Devizes	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/3½	1/0½
Dewsbury	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Doncaster	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Dorchester	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/3½	1/0½
Dorking	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Dovercourt	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Driffield	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Droitwich	1/6½	1/6½	1/5½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Dudley	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2⅜
Durham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Eastbourne	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
E. Glam. (Mon. Val.)	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Ely	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Exeter	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/6	1/2½
Exmouth	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Fakenham	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Felixstowe	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Folkestone	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Frome	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Glossop	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/2½
Gloucester	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/5½	1/2
Godalming	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Goole	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Gosport	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Grantham	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Great Yarmouth	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Grimsby	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Guildford	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Halifax	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Harpenden	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Harrogate	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Hartlepools	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Harwich	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Hastings	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Hatfield	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Hednesford	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Hereford	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/5	1/1½
Herne Bay	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Hertford	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Hitchin	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Hoddesdon	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Holt	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11⅜
Huddersfield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Hull	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Hunstanton	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Huntingdon	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Isle of Wight	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0½
Ipswich	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Keighley	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Kettering	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Kidderminster	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
King's Lynn	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Lancaster	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Leamington Spa	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Leeds	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Leicester	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Leighton Buzzard	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Lichfield	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Lincoln	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Littlehampton	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Liverpool	1/10	1/10	1/10	1/11	1/10	1/10	1/9½	1/4½
Llandudno	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Llanelly	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
London:								
12 m. radius	1/9½	1/9½	1/9½	1/9¼	1/9½	1/9⅓	1/8½	1/4⅜
12–15 m. radius	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/8	1/4
Loughborough	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Lowestoft	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Luton	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1⅝
Macclesfield	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2⅜
Maidstone	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Malvern	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2½
Manchester	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Mansfield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3
Margate	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0
Market Harb'rough	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Matlock	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2½
Melton Constable	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11⅜
Melton Mowbray	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Merthyr Tydfil	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Middlesbrough	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Newark	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Newbury	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Newcastle-on-Tyne	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Newcastle-ur-Lyme	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
New Forest	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Newmarket	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Newport, Mon.	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Northampton	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Norwich	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Nottingham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3
Nuneaton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Oakham	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Oldham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Oxford	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Paignton	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Peterborough	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Plymouth	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/7	1/3½
Pontypridd	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Portsmouth	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Preston	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Ramsgate	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Reading	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Redcar	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Redditch	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Reigate	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Retford	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Ripon	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Rochdale	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Rochester	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Rugby	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Saffron Walden	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11⅜
St. Albans	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
St. Helens	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Sawbridgeworth	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Saxmundham	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0½
Scarborough	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2⅝
Sevenoaks	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Sheffield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Shrewsbury	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Sittingbourne	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Southampton	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Southend-on-Sea	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Southport	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
South Shields	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Stevenage	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Stockport	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Stockton-on-Tees	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Stoke-on-Trent	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Stourbridge	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Stourport	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Stowmarket	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Stratford-on-Avon	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Stroud	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5	1/1½
Sunderland	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Swaffham	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11⅜
Swansea	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Swindon	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/5	1/1½
Tamworth	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2⅝
Taunton	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Thetford	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Torquay	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Totnes	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/4½	1/1
Trowbridge	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/3½	1/0½
Tunbridge Wells	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Uttoxeter	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Wakefield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Walsall	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2⅝
Wallsend	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Warminster	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Warrington	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Warwick	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Wells (Norfolk)	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11⅜
Welwyn. Gar. City	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
West Bromwich	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Weston-sup.-Mare	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Weymouth	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/1
Whitby	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Wigan	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Winchester	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Windsor	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Wisbech	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Wolverhampton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Woodbridge	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Worcester	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Worksop	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Worthing	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Wrexham	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Wroxham	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11⅜
Wymondham	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0½
York	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½

(For rates of wages in the Building Trade in Scotland see page 638.)

CONTRACTS, COMPETITIONS, &c.

For some contracts still open, but not included in this List, see previous issues Those with an asterisk are advertised in this number. Certain conditions beyond those given in the following information are imposed in some cases, such as that advertisers do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender; that a fair wages clause shall be observed, that no allowance will be made for tenders; and that deposits are returned on receipt of a bona-fide tender unless stated to the contrary.

The date given at the commencement of each paragraph is the latest date when the tender, or the names of those willing to submit tenders, may be sent in; the name and address at the end is the person from whom or place where quantities, forms of tender, &c., may be obtained.

Following is a list of abbreviations:—Borough Surveyor, B.S.; Borough Engineer, B.E.; District Surveyor, D.S.; Clerk, C.; Town Clerk, T.C.; County Engineer, C.E.; County Surveyor, C.S.; County Architect, C.A.; Surveyor, S.; Engineer, E.; Borough Architect, B.A.; Architect, A.

BUILDING, PAINTING, ELECTRIC LIGHTING, HEATING ETC.

OCT. 24. — **Birmingham.** — HEATING. — For (a) installation of heating and hot water services; and (b) installation of electric lighting at new night nurses' home in course of erection at Monyhull Colony, King's Heath, for B.G. Noel W. Greenway, Consulting Engineer, Lloyds Bank-chambers, New-st. Dep. £2 2s.

OCT. 24.—**Burnley.**—DEMOLITION.—Of circular brick chimney stack at Yorkshire-st., storeyard, for T.C. B.E.

OCT. 24.—**Edinburgh.**—GLAZIER WORK.—For new male sanatorium at Bangour mental hospital, for Edinburgh District Board of Control J. D. Gibson, S., 60, Frederick-st.

OCT. 24.—**Edinburgh.** — GYMNASIUM. — In playground at Tynecastle Intermediate school, for E.C. J. Stewart, Executive Officer.

OCT. 24.—**Glasgow.**—PAINTING.—At. St. Andrew's Suspension bridge over River Clyde, from M'Neil-st., to Glasgow-green, for T.C. D. Stenhouse, T.C.

OCT. 24.—**Keynsham.**—WORKS.—Certain works at Poor Law Institution, for B.G. E. A. Tew, C.

OCT. 24.—**Kirkcaldy.**—REPAINTING.—For (a) East Wemyss, Glebe-pk., 44 houses; (b) Cardenden, Balgreggie-pk., 58 houses; (c) Cardenden, Dundonald-pk., 52 houses; (d) Glencraig, Garry-pk., 60 houses; (e) Thornton, Strathore-rd., 26 houses; (f) roadmen's houses at Cadham, Markinch and Star, 6 houses, for D.C. G. B. Deas, architect, Central-chambers.

OCT. 24. — **Plymouth.** — PAINTING. — Interior of nurses' home, dining hall, main kitchen, and boardroom, for B.G. W. H. Davy, C., Poor Law Offices, Greenbank-rd.

OCT. 24.—**Rugby.**—COTTAGES.—12 in Anstey-rd., Brinklow, for R.D.C. J. E. Weeks, S. and A. Dep. £2 2s.

OCT. 24.—**Sheffield.**—WORKS.—General builder's work in connection with installation of filtration plant at the Park baths, for T.C. W. G. Davies, F.R.I.B.A., City A. Dep. £2.

OCT. 24. — **Wakefield.** — PAINTING. — Interior of Stanley Hall at mental hospital, for West Riding C.C. W. E. H. Burton, Architect and Engineer.

OCT. 24. — **Wallasey.** — CONVENIENCES. — Tram shelter and public conveniences at Rake-lane, for C.B. B.E. and S. Dep. £1 1s.

OCT. 25.—**Belfast.**—FLOORING.—Supply and laying of cork-tile and wood-block flooring in new museum and art gallery, Botanic-gardens Park, for C.B. R. Meyer, T.C.

OCT. 25. — **Bishop Auckland.** — ELECTRIC LIGHTING. —At Helmington-row Isolation hospital, for Auckland, Shildon and Willington Joint Hospital Board. S. Adams, C.

OCT. 25. — **Durham.** — ADDITIONS. — For Butterknowle Council school, additions and alterations; West Herrington Council school, additional classrooms, for C.C. F. Willey, F.R.I.B.A., 34, Old Elvet, Durham.

OCT. 25.—**Helmington.**—ELECTRIC LIGHTING.—At Helmington-row isolation hospital, for Auckland, Shildon and Willington Joint Hospital Board. S. Adams, C.

OCT. 25.—**Kent.**—TELEPHONE EXCHANGE. — Erection of, at Borough Green for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Office of Works, Contracts Branch, King Charles Street, Westminster, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the Commissioners.)

OCT. 25.—**Kingston-upon-Hull.**—SUBSTRUCTURE.—For boilers, for T.C. H. Bell, City Electrical Engineer and Manager, Electricity Works, Sculcoates, Hull, Dep. £1 1s.

OCT. 25. — **Maldon.** — DWELLINGS. — Six houses Tiptree-rd., Great Braxted, for R.D.C. Wm. Almond, S.

OCT. 25.—**Norwich.**—FLATS.—Houses and flats at Mousehold-st., for T.C. J. S. Bullough, City E. Dep. £1 1s.

OCT. 25. — **Salisbury Plain.** — WORKS AND REPAIRS.—(War Department Contract), Term Contract, from January 1, for the undermentioned stations in the Engineer District. Contract No 1, Bulford Camp. Contract No. 2, Tidworth and Perham Down. Commanding Royal Engineer, Salisbury Plain East District, Royal Engineer Office, Haig-rd., Bulford Camp, Salisbury Plain.

OCT. 25.—**Soughton.**—ADDITIONS.—Also alterations at Council school, for Flints E.C. R. G. Whitley, County Architect and Surveyor, County Buildings, Mold. Dep. £2 2s.

OCT. 25.—**Watford.**—PUBLIC LIBRARY.—Erection of, on a site in Hampstead-rd., Watford, for the Corporation. Borough Engineer, Municipal Offices, Watford. Dep. £3 3s. to the Borough Treasurer.

OCT. 26.—**Blackhill.**—PAINTING.—Also colouring following Council schools, for Durham County E.C. Consett, Blackhall Mill, Hamsterley Colliery, Edmundbyers, Medomsley Edge and Malton Colliery. J. R. W. Sherwood, district clerk, Education Offices.

OCT. 26. — **Crookhill.** — BUILDING. — General building works at Crookhill Hall Receiving Home, near Conisborough, for West Riding E.C. West Riding Architect, County Hall, Wakefield.

OCT. 26.—**Dewsbury.**—SCHOOL.—Open-air school at Moorlands, for E.C. H. Dearden, A.R.I.B.A., B.S. Dep. £1.

OCT. 26.—**Dewsbury.**—PREMISES.—In Church-st., for Dewsbury and West Riding Permanent Benefit Building Society. Kirk, Sons & Ridgway, F.R.I.B.A., architects and surveyors, Market-pl.

OCT. 26.—**North Dublin.**—ADDITIONS.—To labourer's cottage, situated at Carpenterstown, Castleknock, for R.D.C. F. P. Russell, C.E., 7, D'Olier-st., Dublin.

OCT. 26.—**Oldham.**—ELECTRIC LIGHTING.—Installation to Greenacres Lodge Maternity home, for C.B. B. E. and S.

OCT. 26.—**Skegness.**—NEW POST OFFICE AND TELEPHONE EXCHANGE.—Erection of, at Skegness for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Office of Works, Contracts Branch, King Charles Street, London, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s. (Cheque payable to the Commissioners.)

OCT. 26.—**Woking.**—COTTAGES.—5 pairs of cottages at Westfield, for U.D.C. G. J. Wooldridge, S.

OCT. 26.—**Wolverhampton.**—REPAIRS.—Including dismantling, renewal of worn and broken parts, painting, also any builder's work, etc., of 25 external fire escape staircases at Poor Law institution, Heath Town, for B.G. A. G. Aldridge, C., Poor Law Offices, Stafford-st.

OCT. 27.—**Devon.**—HOUSES.—Copplestone, Barehill. Pair of roadmen's houses, and same at Musbury, for C.C. C.A., 97, Heavitree-rd., Exeter.

OCT. 27.—**East Dereham.**—ADDITIONS.—Also alterations at police station, for Norfolk C.C. S. H. Warren, C.S., Norwich. Dep. £1 1s.

OCT. 27. — **Ireland.** — IMPROVEMENTS. — Civic Guard stations at Causeway, Co. Kerry, and at Drumnore, Co. Galway; and for reconstruction of a building for the Civic Guard at Castletowngeoghan, Co. Westmeath, for Commissioners of Public Works. Secretary, Office of Public Works, Dublin.

OCT. 27.—**Kilrush.**—RECONSTRUCTION.—At District hospital, Kilrush, for Clare County Board of Health. J. Quin, secretary, Co. Home, Ennis. Dep. £3.

OCT. 28.—**Birmingham**—COVERED STORAGE, & GARAGE, ETC.—Erection of, at the Post Office Stores Depot, Fordrough-lane, Birmingham, for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Office of Works, Contracts Branch, King Charles Street, London, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the Commissioners.)

OCT. 28. — **Darfield.** — CONVERSIONS. — Into water closets of 71 privies in Snape Hill-rd., College-terr., Hill-st. and Havelock-st., for U.D.C. S. E. Whitehead, S.

OCT. 28.—**Essex.**—SANATORIUM BUILDINGS.—Erection of various buildings, roads, sewers, heating plant, etc., at Black Notley, for the Public Health and Housing Committee of the Essex County Council. Jno. Stuart, F.R.I.B.A., County Architect, Springfield Old Court, Chelmsford. Dep. £5 5s. to F. H. Owers, F.S.A.A., County Accountant, Duke-str., Chelmsford

OCT. 28.—**Glasgow.**—ADDITIONS.—Also alterations to existing buildings at Refuse Power works, Govan, for T.C. D. Stenhouse, T.C.

OCT. 28.—**Halifax.**—PAINTING.—External of various Corporation properties, for C.B. B.E. Dep. £1.

OCT. 28. — **Hemsworth.** — CONVENIENCES. — Conveniences, spray baths, two cycle sheds and new corridor floor at Secondary school, for West Riding E.C. Education Department, County Hall, Wakefield.

OCT. 28.—**Penarth.**—ACCOMMODATION.—For additional dressing accommodation, etc., on site at rear of Public Baths, Penarth, and additions to baths manager's house, for U.D.C. E. I. Evans, E. and S. Dep. £2 2s.

OCT. 29.—**Alnwick.**—TORCHING.—Inside of slate roof to Northumberland Hall, for U.D.C. G. K. Taylor, S.

OCT. 29.—**Durham.**—SCHOOL.—Erection and completion of West Auckland new Council school for the Durham Education Committee. F. Willey, F.R.I.B.A., 34, Old Elvet, Durham.

OCT. 29.—**Durham.**—SCHOOL.—Elementary school at Ryton-on-Tyne, to accommodate 544 scholars, for Durham C.C. F. Willey, F.R.I.B.A., 34, Old Elvet, Durham.

OCT. 29.—**Runcorn.**—HOUSES.—20 non-parlour type, in Kingsway, Frodsham, for R.D.C. J. L. Beckett, E. and S. Dep. £2 2s.

OCT. 29.—**Salford.**—RAILINGS.—950 yds., self-adjusting wrought-iron unclimbable railings and gates, for T.C. Parks Superintendent, Buile-hill Park.

OCT. 31.—**Acton.**—CENTRES.—Laundry and cookery centre, Beaumont Park school; and manual training centre, Southfield-rd., school, for E.C. B.E. Dep £1 1s.

OCT. 31.—**Carmarthen.**— IMPROVEMENT. — Taking down of Norton's building and part of Gronfa house and erection of office and store room, for C.B. G. L. Ovens, B.E. and S. Dep. £2.

OCT. 31.—**Goring.**—COTTAGES.—8 cottages for R.D.C. G. E. B. Rogers, C., 9, Cross-st., Reading. Dep. £1 1s.

OCT. 31.—**Hatton.**—HOUSES.—4 workmen's houses at Hatton. J. Hendry, Parish Council Office.

OCT. 31.—**Rawdon.**—HOUSES.—Ten on Canada Housing site, Canada-cres., for U.D.C. S.

OCT. 31. — **Sheerness.** — HOUSES. — 45 parlour type and 20 non-parlour type houses, for U.D.C. W. P. Puddicombe, E. and S. Dep. £2 2s.

OCT. 31.—**Sleaford.**—FENCE.—Supply and erection of iron frontage fence to houses at Billinghay and Kirkby-la-Thorpe, for R.D.C. E. H. Sills, L.R.I.B.A., Northgate.

NOV. 1.—**London.**—POST OFFICE AND TELEPHONE EXCHANGE.—Erection of, at Hackney, E., for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Office of Works, Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W.1. Deposit, £1 1s. (cheques payable to the Commissioners)

NOV. 1.— **Oldbury.**— SCHOOLS.— Erection of the first portion of new elementary schools at Bristnallhalla., Oldbury, and for laying out the playgrounds, and other work in connection with same for the Oldbury Education Committee. Arthur Culwick, Clerk to the Council, Council Offices, Oldbury. Dep. £2 2s.

NOV. 1.—**Salisbury Plain.**—REPAIRS AND MATERIALS.—Tenders are required by the War Department for a term contract from January 1, 1928, for the following areas, situate in the Southern Command-Salisbury Plain West, Royal Engineer district, Larkhill camp, Netheravon: and buildings and property situated outside the 2 mile radius. Commanding Royal Engineer, R.E. Office, Larkhill, Wilts.

NOV. 2.—**Devon.**—HOUSES.—Morchard-rd. (Down St. Mary), 3 roadmen's houses; Mounts (East Allington), 7 ditto; Tigley (Dartington), near Totnes, 2 ditto, for Devon C.C. C.A., 97, Heavitree-rd., Exeter.

✱NOV. 2.—**Exeter.**—ALTERATIONS.—To premises adjoining 74, Queen-st., for H.M.O.W. Contracts Branch, H.M. Office of Works, King Charles-st., S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s.

NOV. 2.—**Manchester.**—SCHOOL.—Erection of Cheetham Municipal Special school, Cheetham-hill-rd., for E.C. P. M. Heath, T.C.

✱NOV. 2.—**Various Places.**—(1) NEW VERANDAHS at St. Luke's Hospital, Lowestoft. (2) PROPOSED WAITING ROOMS AND ALTERATIONS TO ENTRANCE at Fever hospital, Homerton, E.9. (3) LAUNDRY REVISIONS at Western Fever hospital, Fulham, S.W. 6. (4) ALTERATIONS to discharge block at Grove Fever hospital, Tooting-gr., S.W.17. (5) ALTERATIONS to form store at Mead Works, Carnworth-rd., Fulham S.W.6., for the Metropolitan Asylums Board. Office of the Board, Victoria-embkt., E.C.4. Dep. £1 in respect of each work.

✱NOV. 3.—**Andover.**—WORKS AND REPAIRS.—Air Ministry Contracts for small building works and repairs. Term contracts from Nov. 7. Superintending Engineer, Works and Building Dept., South Western District Headquarters, R.A.F. Station, Andover.

NOV. 3.—**Brentwood.**—COWHOUSE. — Erection of, to accommodate 25 cows, at Brentwood Mental Hospital, for the Essex County Council. Jno. Stuart, F.R.I.B.A., County Architect, Springfield Old Court, Chelmsford. Dep. £1 1s. to F. H. Owers, County Accountant, Duke-street, Chelmsford.

✱NOV. 3. — **Kings Cross.** — EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE.—Erection of for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Works Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the Commissioners.)

NOV. 3. — **London.** — ADDITIONS. — Erection of additional accommodation for the Nursing, Medical and Domestic Staffs at the Highgate hospital, Dartmouth Park-hill, N.19, for the Guardians of the Parish of St. Pancras. B. Chapman, Clerk to the Guardians, Guardians' Office, Town Hall, Pancras-rd., N.W.1. Dep. £5.

NOV. 4.—**Bexhill.**—FLATS.—2 flats in Chandler-rd., Bexhill, for T.C. G. Ball, B.S. Dep. £1 1s.

NOV. 7.—**Irton.**—BUILDING.—High-class pumping station building on property of Corporation waterworks at Irton, for Scarborough Corporation. Dr. Herbert Lapworth, 25, Victoria-st., Westminster, S.W.1. Dep. £5.

NOV. 7. — **London,** — ROOF WORK. — Painting and decorating works to the roof over the 1st class bath, Haggeston Baths, Mansfield Street, E.2, for the Shoreditch Borough Council. Borough Surveyor, T. L. Hustler, Town Clerk's Office, Town Hall, Old-street, E.C.1. Dep. £1 1s.

NOV. 7.—**Queenborough.**—CLUB.—In North-rd., Queenboro'. S. A. Dunn, architect, 33, Gordon-av.

NOV. 8.—**Cardiff.**—SHELTER.—Public shelter, with lavatory accommodation, at Ely or Maindy recreation grounds, for T.C. G. H. Whitaker, City E.

✱NOV. 8.—**Worthing.**—TELEPHONE EXCHANGE.—Erection of, at Goring-by-Sea, for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Office of Works, Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the Commissioners.)

NOV. 9.—**Hartlepool.**—TOWER.—Reinforced concrete water tower and supports, etc., at Howbeck house, West Hartlepool, for B.G. A. Kinder & Son, Consulting Engineers, 33, Fitzroy-sq., London. Dep. £2 2s.

✱NOV. 9. — **London.** — EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE.—Erection of, at Camden Town, N.W., for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Office of Works, Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the Commissioners.)

NOV. 10.—**London.**— HOUSES.— Erection of 12 double-tenement houses on the Flanders site, High-st. South, East Ham, for the Borough Council. Borough Engineer, Town Hall, East Ham, E.6. Dep. £2.

✱NOV. 10.—**Ramsgate.**—HOUSES.—Erection of 10 non-parlour type houses on the Margate Housing site for the Corporation. Borough Engineer's Office Ramsgate.

✱NOV. 10.—**Ramsgate.**—HOUSES.—Erection of 38 parlour-type houses on the Margate-rd. Housing site for the Corporation. Borough Engineer's office Ramsgate.

NOV. 11. — **Droxford.** — SCHOOL. — Erection of a new Council school at Droxford, for the Southampton County Council. A. L. Roberts, County Architect The Castle, Winchester. Dep. £1 1s., payable to the Hants County Council and crossed "Lloyds Bank Ltd., Winchester."

k NOV. 11.—**Staffs.**—ROADWAYS, SEWERS, HOUSES, ayout of the site, construction of roadways, sewers and the building of 116 houses on the Tividale Hal ate Housing scheme, for the Rowley Regis U.D.C. nley A. Griffiths, 87, High-st., Stourbridge, Architect he Council. Dep. £2 2s.
k NOV. 14.—**Smethwick.**—HOUSES.—Erection of 106 -parlour type houses on the Slatch house estate, rley, for the Housing Committee of the County. rough of Smethwick. Roland Fletcher, Assoc.M. t.C.E., Borough Engineer and Surveyor, Council use, Smethwick. Dep. £5 5s.
k NOV. 16.—**Clacton-on-Sea.**—SANITARY WORK.—argement of the West Avenue underground public veniences, and for the provision and fixing of tion plant at the West Cliff conveniences for the eton U.D.C. Surveyor to the Council, Council ses, Clacton-on-Sea. Dep. £1 1s.
NOV. 21. — **Southend-on-Sea.** — WALL. — Shelter ut 78 ft. long by 14 ft. wide, comprising retaining l, pile foundations and promenade roof, etc., at gh Cliffs, Cliff-parade, Leigh-on-Sea, for C.B. H. Dyer, B.E. and S. Dep. £2.
k NOV. 24.—**Yorkshire.**—REPAIRS AND MATERIALS. War Dept. Contracts for repairs of W.D. buildings l supply of building materials for the term Contract, m Nov. 24, 1927, at Catterick Camp. Commanding yal Engineer, Northumbrian area, Royal Engineer ice, Catterick Camp, Yorks.
k NOV. 28. — **London.** — EXTERNAL PAINTING AND DECORATING WORK. — At the Town Hall, kham-rd., Camberwell, S.E.5, for the Camberwell rough Council. William Bell, Borough Engineer and rveyor, Town Hall, Camberwell, S.E.5.
—**Barnsley.**—GARAGES.—2 lock-up garages, in nheim-rd. A. P. Haigh, 2, St. Mary's-pl.
—**Carlisle.**—MART.—Auction mart near How Mill tion, for the Cumberland and Dumfriesshire Farmers' rt. Ltd. T. Taylor Scott, F.R.I.B.A., 36, Lowther-
—**Halifax.**—WARDS.—Two proposed open-air wards Royal Halifax Infirmary. C. H. Petty, architect, Waterhouse-st.
—**Rossington.**—MORTUARY.—At the Rossington netery. W. H. Higginbottom, architect, 26, Park- Nottingham. Dep. £1 1s.
—**Wallsend.**—CONVERSION.—Of several cell privies o water closets, for T.C. Sanitary Inspector.

MATERIALS, ETC.

T. 24.—**Aberdeen.**—PAINTS, ETC.—For P.C. G. W. ld. Inspector, 20, Union-terr.
T. 26.—**London.**—MATERIALS.—Machine-broken dstone, stone chippings and tarred materials, for W.R. F. R. E. Davis, secretary, Paddington tion.
T. 26. — **Tadcaster.** — SAND. — For R.D.C. o. A. Bromet, C.
T. 28.—**London.**—MATERIALS.—White lead and nts, for Bombay, Baroda and Central India Rly. S. G. S. Young, secretary, White Mansion, 91, tty France, S.W.
NOV. 12.—**Bradford.**—HIGHWAY MATERIALS.—For rporation Tramways Committee. R. H. Wilkinson, neral Manager, 7, Hall Ings.
NOV. 17.—**Norfolk.**—HIGHWAY MATERIALS.—For S. H. Warren, C.S., 9, Queen-st., Norwich.

NGINEERING, IRON AND STEEL.

CT. 24.—**Alnwick.**—FOOTBRIDGES.—Four timber tbridges near Edlingham and Lemmington, for D.C. J. T. Robsonk, Highway S., 11, Narrowgate.
CT. 29. — **Chapel-en-le-Frith.** — SEWERAGE. — all sewage disposal works, together with laying of ut 500 lin. yds., of 6-in. sewer, complete with nholes and other appurtenant works, at Doves les, for R.D.C. Brady & Partington, Chartered il Engineers, Market-st. Dep. £5.
CT. 29. — **Machynlleth.** — RECONSTRUCTION. — ying and jointing of 5-in. and 4-in. water mains, ether with provision of necessary fittings, and for onstruction of the existing dam at Council's re- voir at Esgaireira, Llanwrin, for U.D.C. H. B. rd, Chartered Civil Engineer, Commerce-chambers, Lord-st., Liverpool. Dep. £3 3s.
CT. 31.—**Kirkby-la-Thorpe.**—CULVERT.—Extension ulvert, erection of fences, etc., in Kirkby-la-Thorpe, Sleaford R.D.C. E. H. Sills, Council Offices, rthgate.
CT. 31.—**Weymouth and Melcombe Regis.**—RE- STRUCTION.—Of a two-leaf bascule bridge, including ndations in the harbour supporting stone-faced nforced concrete walls, parapets, control house, , temporary footbridge, roadway widenings on nforced concrete piles and platform, for T.C. H. W. zsimons, 39, Victoria-st., Westminster, S.W.1, ineer. Dep. £3 3s.
NOV. 7.—**Braintree.**—EXTENSIONS.—To sewage dis- al works comprising additional screening chamber, ritus and sedimentation tanks, new sludge beds l humus tanks, alterations to No. 4 dosing chambers l filters, etc., for U.D.C. Sands & Walker, engineers. ton-chambers, Nottingham. Dep. £2 2s.
NOV. 7.—**Clones.**—RESERVOIR.—Also other works idental thereto, for U.D.C. P. H. McCarthy, ineer, 26, Lower Leeson-st., Dublin. Dep. £3 3s.
NOV. 8.—**Earby.**—RESERVOIR.—Construction of an ounding reservoir at Bawhead, for U.D.C. E.J. ock, consulting engineer, 25, Victoria-st., West- nster, S.W.1. Dep. £5.
NOV. 21.—**Hornsey.**—RESERVOIR.—Covered service ervoir in mass and reinforced concrete at Bishops od, for M.W.B. G. F. Stringer, C., 173, Rosebery- , E.C.1. Dep. £10.
NOV. 24.—**Johannesburg.**— BRIDGEWORK. — Struc- al bridgwork, for Vet River bridge, Schoon Spruit dge, for South African Railways and Harbours. partment of Overseas Trade. 35, Old Queen-st., .1. (Ref. A.X. 5298.)
EB. 21, 1928.—**New Zealand.** — DEVIATION. — nstruction of Wellington-Tawa flat deviation, llington-New Plymouth Railway, for Public Works pt., Wellington. Commissioner for New Zealand, , Strand, London, W.C.2.

ROAD, SEWERAGE, AND WATER WORKS.

OCT. 24. — **Bentley-with-Arksey.** — MAKING-UP STREETS.—For U.D.C. P. C. Woodhill, E. and S. Dep. 1 1s.
OCT. 24.—**Finchley.**—IMPROVEMENTS.—To Ballards la, by Essex House estate, for U.D.C. P.T. Harrison, engineer, 9, The Hawthorns, Regents Park-rd., Finchley, N.3. Dep. £1.
OCT. 24.—**Manchester.**—PAVING.—Sewering, drain- ing, paving (concrete), and kerbing: passage behind 41-55, James-st., 45-53, Vauxhall-st., and 32-42, Holtby-st., etc., Blackley; passage behind 1-9, Hollingworth-av., and 45-51, Northfield-rd., etc., New Moston. Draining, paving (concrete) and kerbing: passage behind 4-22, Princess-st., 1-17, Cicero-st., and 19-25, King-st., etc., Moston; passage behind 16, Mirfield-av., and adjoining 31, Beardwood-rd., Blackley. Sewering, draining, paving (setts), and kerbing: passage behind Smedley-point and 107-129, Smedley-rd., etc., Cheetham, for T.C. P. M. Heath, T.C. Dep. £1 1s.
OCT. 24. — **Middlesex.** — MAINS. — Laying and jointing of approximately 5,344 lin. yds., of 48-in. diameter. 987 lin. yds., of 42-in. diameter, and 390 lin. yds., of 12-in. diameter cast-iron, and approximately 127 lin. yds. of 52-in. diameter steel water main, together with connections and all contingent works, from St. Michael's-rd., Willesden, to the Board's Reservoir at Fortis Green, for M.W.B. Chief Engineer's Department (Room 201), Offices of the Board, 173 Rosebery-av., E.C.1. Dep. £10.
OCT. 24.—**Stainland.**—PAVING.—624 super yds., of 6-in. sett paving on concrete, with re-laying of 100 super yds. of flagged footpath on Stainland main road, between Holroyd-sq. and the Post Office, Stainland, and 624 super yds., of best quality 6-in. Yorkshire gritstone setts, required in connection with above works, delivered on site, for U.D.C. H. Edgar Moses, S.
OCT. 24.—**Tipton.**—ROADS.—Construction of roads and sewers from Upper Church-la., to Bridge-rd., and on Cotterill's farm estate, for U.D.C. E. and S. Dep. £2 2s.
OCT 25.—**Hertford.**—KERB.—For 1,165 lin. yds., of kerbing, etc., to the footpath on Ware-rd., for T.C. B.S. Dep. £2 2s.
OCT. 25.—**Penistone.**—RECONSTRUCTION.—Of existing drains and construction of new drains for school and master's house, at Grammar school, for Governors Clerk.
OCT. 25.—**Swinton.**—CONVERSION.—Of privies to water-closets in Queen-st., and side streets, William-st., Piccadilly-rd., and Wentworth-rd., for U.D.C. E. Adams, M.S.I.A., Sanitary Inspector. Dep. £1 1s.
OCT. 26.—**Birmingham.**—EXTENSION.—Of York- rd., Hall-green, including surfacing with tarred macadam, for T.C. H. H. Humphries, City E. and S. Dep. £2.
OCT. 26.—**Saxmundham.**—SEWERS.—Main sewers, sewage purification plant and accessories, for U.D.C, Fredk. J. Commin, Consulting Engineer (Sewage), 5, Victoria-st., Westminster, S.W.1. Dep. £2 2s.
OCT. 27.—**Birstall.**—MAKING UP. — Street off Leeds rd., Howden Clough, Birstall, for U.D.C. H. Gray, C.
OCT. 27. — **Coulsdon and Purley.** — MAKING-UP. — Of Dale-rd., Purley, for U.D.C. G. A. Ballard, S. Dep. £1 1s.
OCT. 28. — **Coulsdon and Purley.** — ROAD. — Road improvement works to Woodplace-lane, Coulsdon, for U.D.C. G. A. Ballard, S. Dep. £1 1s.
OCT. 28.—**Keynsham.**—MAKING-UP.—Two roads on housing sites, viz.: St. Anne's-av., Keynsham, and St. Nicholas-rd., Whitchurch, for R.D.C. H. W. Argile, Building Surveyor, 16, High-st.
OCT. 29.— **Luton.**—SEWER.—Laying 168 yds., of 9 ins. sewer at Biscot-la., to connect with present sewer in Marsh-rd., Limbury, for R.D.C. H. Pickering, S., 73, West Parade, Dunstable.
OCT. 29.—**Tunbridge Wells.**—MAKING-UP.—West- wood-rd., Rusthall, for T.C. W. H. Maxwell, B. and Water E.
NOV. 14.—**Glasgow.**—SEWER.—About 2 miles long, and varying from 6 ft. to 7 ft. in diameter, mostly in tunnel, extending from a point on the main drainage outfall sewer near Shieldhall-rd., to Corkerhill-rd., at a point near the Canal Railway Bridge, on a route via Tweedsmuir-rd., and Cardonald place-rd., for T.C. City E. Dep. £5 5s.
NOV. 21.—**London.**—MAIN.—Laying and jointing of approximately 5,960 lin. yds., of 24 in. diameter cast-iron main, together with connections and contingent works, from Woodside-av., Fortis Green, Hornsey, to Durnsferd-rd., Wood Green, and from Chase-rd., to the Board's reservoir at Southgate, for M.W.B. G. F. Stringer, C., 173, Rosebery-av., E.C.1 Dep. £10.
NOV. 22.— **Scarborough.** — RECONSTRUCTION. — Of Seamer-rd., for T.C. H. W. Smith, B.E., Town Hall, Scarborough. Dep. £2 2s.
—**Coatbridge.**—ROAD.—Bottoming and bituminous surfacing about 3,000 sq. yds., and paving with whin setts about 2,000 sq. yds., for T.C. B.S.

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Competitions.

(*See Competition News p.* 608.)

Auction Sales, Tenders, etc.

✱OCT. 25.—**Staines.**—Messrs. Gale, Power & Co. will sell in Drake's Meadow, Gresham-rd., Staines, removed for convenience of sale, stock in trade and plant of a building contractor. Auctioneers, 122, High-st., Staines, and 35, Sackville-st., Piccadilly, W.1.
OCT. 25. — **Wembley.** — F. H. Clark, in conjunction with Hubert F. Finn-Keeley will sell without reserve at the Empire Exhibition, timber and building materials, show-cases, counters and fittings. Auctioneers, F. H. C., Exhibition Grounds, Wembley, H.F.F.-K. Lyminge, Folkestone.
✱NOV. 3. — **London.** — J. T. Skelding & Co., will sell without reserve, by order of Mr. S. A. I. Shipton (who is relinquishing the business owing to ill-health) at Nailsworth Works, No. 278, Albany-rd., Camberwell, S.E.5. The whole of the stock and plant of a builder and decorator. Auctioneers, 48, Gresham Street, Guildhall, E.C.2.
✱NOV. 8.—**London.**—Joseph Hibbard & Sons will sell by order of the Liquidator, C. H. Bull, F.C.A. re C. B. N. Snewin, Ltd. (in voluntary liquidation) at the Wharf, Berkshire-rd., Hackney Wick, well-seasoned hardwoods in logs, planks and boards: the lease of the wharf will be offered for sale prior to sale of stock: freehold building site of 20,000 sq. ft. at Back Hill, E.C., will be offered for sale at a later date. Auctioneers, 13, Newington Green, Islington, N.16.
NOV. 10. — **London.** — J. T. Skelding & Co., will sell without reserve, by Order of Mr. S. A. I. Shipton, who is relinquishing the business owing to ill-health, at Nailsworth Works, No. 278, Albany-rd., Camberwell, S.E.5, stock and plant of a builder and decorator. Auctioneers, 48, Gresham-st., Guildhall, E.C.2.

Public Appointments.

OCT. 24.—**Nuneaton.**—Assistant required in the Borough Engineer's Department by the Borough of Nuneaton. R. C. Moon, A.M.Inst.C.E., Borough Engineer and Surveyor, Municipal Offices, Nuneaton, endorsed "Assistant."
OCT. 24.—**Sheffield.**—Architectural Assistant (temporary) required in the City Architect's Dept., by Sheffield City Council. W. G. Davies, F.R.I.B.A., City Architect.
OCT. 25.—**Surrey.**—ASSISTANT required in the Building Surveyor's Department of the Godstone R.D.C. Christopher Phillips, Clerk to the Council, Council Offices, Oxted, Surrey.
OCT. 26.—**Barnet.**—Temporary Architectural Assistant required in the Engineer's Surveyors' department by the Barnet U.D.C. Clerk to the Council, Old Court House, Wood Street, Barnet, endorsed "Architectural Assistant."
✱OCT. 29.—**Stafford.**—Temporary Surveying Assistant required by the Staffordshire County Council. James Moncur, M.Inst.C.E., County Surveyor, Stafford.
OCT. 31.—**Middlesex.**—Clerk of Works for housing scheme required by the Enfield U.D.C. Engineer and Surveyor, Public Offices, Enfield, Middlesex, upon receipt of stamped addressed envelope.
✱OCT. 31.—**South Africa.**—Lecturer in Furniture Trades, Grade I, required in the Technical College, East London, South Africa. The Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa, South Africa House, Trafalgar-sq., W.C.2.
OCT. 31.—**South Africa.**—Lecturer in Building Trades, Grade II, required at the Technical College, East London, South Africa. Office of the High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa, South Africa House, Trafalgar-sq., W.C.2.
NOV. 5. — **Leicester.** — CHIEF ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT in the Housing Dept., required by the City Council of Leicester. J. S. Fyfe, Housing Architect, Wyggeston House, 18, Highcross-street, Leicester.
NOV. 7.—**Sunderland.**—Assistant School Architect required by the Sunderland Education Committee for the proposed new elementary schools, Newcastle-rd. Herbert Reed, Chief Education Officer, Education Offices, 15, John-st., Sunderland.
NO DATE. — **London.** — Teacher of Builders Quantities, Teacher of advanced book-keeping and costing, for evenings. Clerk to the Governors, Northern Polytechnic, Holloway, London, N.7.

New Air Training School in Yorkshire.

At Bridlington, recently, Major Braithwaite, M.P., announced that the Air Ministry had purchased a large tract of land for the purpose of establishing an air school where 800 men would be in training. The land is situated between Bridlington and Hornsea.

PROPOSED NEW BUILDINGS & OTHER WORKS*

In these lists care is taken to ensure the accuracy of the information given but it may occasionally happen that, owing to building owners taking the responsibility of commencing work before plans are finally approved by the local authorities, "proposed" works at the time of publication have been actually commenced Abbreviations: T.C. for Town Council; U.D.C. for Urban District Council; R.D.C. for Rural District Council; E.C. for Education Committee; B.G. for Board of Guardians; B C. for Borough Council; P.C. for Parish Council; M.H. for Ministry of Health; M.T. for Ministry of Transport; C.B. for County-Borough; B.E. for Board of Education; M.A.B. for Metropolitan Asylums Board; and M.W.B. for Metropolitan Water Board.

Following is a list of abbreviations:—Borough Surveyor, B.S.; Borough Engineer, B.E.; District Surveyor, D.S.; Clerk, C; Town Clerk, T.C.; County Engineer, C.E.; County Surveyor, C.S; County Architect, C.A.; Surveyor, S.; Engineer, E.; Borough Architect, B.A.; Architect, A.

Aldershot.—Plans passed: Franklin Bros. & Cross, 6 houses, Christmas-avenue, Ash-rd.

Ashby-De-La-Zouch.—The U.D.C. are to construct reservoir with a capacity of three million gallons upon a 4-acre site at Hartshorne.

Ashton-under-Lyne.—Plans are passed for 35 working men's houses to be erected by Crossman & Lackey, Ltd., Wellington-rd.

Bangor.—Inspector of Northern Ireland Ministry of Home Affairs held an inquiry into application of U.D.C. for loans totalling £28,150.

Barnet.—Owing to inadequate accommodation Barnet Grammar schcol for boys is to go to make room for a new county school, to cost £50,000, to be erected by Herts C.C.

Becontree.—London C.C. recommend that, subject to consent of M.H., a site on Valence (No. 10) section, having a frontage to northern side of Green-la., be let to Dr. T. B. Carlyon for erection of a private residence and surgery.

Bideford.—Bideford and District Joint Fire Brigade Committee has adopted plans for a fire station on old Town Boys' school site at £600.

Biggleswade.—R.D.C. has appointed F. C. Levitt as architect for 60 houses to be erected on various sites.

Blackpool.—Slater & Parkinson, civil engineers, etc., 20, Birley-st., Blackpool, have prepared plans for 27 houses on Heuringway. R. Fielding & Son, Stanhope-rd., Blackpool, propose 22 houses on Sandricroft-rd. Plans by Lamb & Walton, FF.R.I.B.A., 19, Clifton-st.

Bridlington.—Major A. N. Braithwaite, M.P., announced that Air Ministry had purchased a large tract of land south of Bridlington for the purpose of establishing an aviation training school.

Bromley.—T.C. passed plans for W. F. Ball & Sons, 22 houses, Gundulph-rd.

Byfleet.—U.D.C. are to negotiate for site adjoining Vicker's Sports ground, capable of 40 houses.

Cannock.—U.D.C. decided that negotiations be proceeded with the Conduit Trustees for acquisition of land in Bradbury-lane, Hednesford, on which to erect 14 houses.—It was resolved to erect 16 houses at the Red Lion site, Chadsmoor, by direct labour. Houses are to be non-parlour, and to cost £370 each.

Carlisle.—Highways Committee of Corporation are considering question of widening Eden Bridge. City Surveyor has been instructed to prepare a scheme and submit estimates of the probable cost.

Chertsey.—The architect has been instructed to prepare lay-out plans for a further 50 houses at Pyrcroft-rd.

Chesterfield.—Mr. Bernard C. Lucas of Clifton, is erecting and endowing almshouses at Hasland. Bailey Deeping, architect, 12, Gluman Gate.

Coalville.—Church people at Coalville decided to embark upon a scheme for building a new and larger church.

Crompton.—R.D.C. are to erect another 150 council houses.

Cullen.—An offer of £500 from the Fishery Board for Scotland towards the cost of repairs necessary for maintenance of harbour pier been accepted by T.C.

Darenth.—M.A.B. recommend that approval be given to installation of a modern system of hot water heating in the Army huts used as workshops and the mattress shop at Darenth Training Colony at £730.

Darlington.—T.C. passed plans for H. Parvin, two houses and a shop, Park-lane; J. E. Chilton, 4 houses, Rydal-rd., and 2 houses, North-rd.

Dawlish.—U.D.C. decided to proceed with erection of two terraces of 12 and 10 houses on Luscombe estate site. The surveyor, S. F. C. Churchward, is to prepare a lay-out plan of whole of site for approval of M.H.

Ealing.—The T.C. agreed to an application on behalf of Mr. Rothschild, that the land between the south end of Ascott-avenue and the District Railway shall be available for building 10 houses to the acre instead of 6 as in the Council's town planning scheme. The B.S. has been instructed to obtain tenders for re-surfacing avenue from Little Ealing-la., to Uxbridge-rd., at £7,580

Fleetwood.—L.M. & S. Railway have a scheme in preparation for the improvement to dock facilities at Fleetwood. Chief Engineer's dept., Euston Station, N.

Friern Barnet.—U.D.C. passed plans:—4 houses and garages in Lewes-rd., for Auburn & Son; rebuilding of The Griffin Inn, Whetstone.

Gillingham.—T.C. approved plans for 9 houses, Woodlands-rd., and Second-av., submitted by F. B. Hooper, for Greenhalgh and Charlson.

Harpenden.—Harpenden Wesleyan members decided to go forward with scheme, for erection of a new church and schoolrooms, on the "White House," site, High-st. Estimated cost of scheme is about £16,500.

Hellaby Hall.—A company is being formed to build a greyhound racing track at Hellaby Hall, near Bramley. J. E. Whitehead, Sheffield, architect.

Hendon.—A £40,000 scheme for making an 18-hole golf course at Nether Court estate is being proposed.

Hove.—T.C. passed plans: E. J. Love, for Worthing Estates Building Co., six pairs semi-detached houses, Brittany-rd.; W. H. Overton for B. Cook, 8 houses, Portland-rd.; G. Comber, 5 houses and garage, Mansfield-rd.; C. Comber, 22 detached houses and garages, Mansfield-rd.; Hunter & Bedford, for H. Elliott, 5 houses, Hallyburton-rd.; Mr. Le Maitre, block of flats, New Church-rd.; Hunter & Bedford, for T. W. Hilliar, 4 houses, Old Shoreham-rd.

Ipswich.—A scheme for chapel and crematorium at Ipswich cemetery has been approved, and application is to be made to M.H. for a loan of £7,000.

Leavesden.—M.A.B. recommend that approval be given, subject to sanction of M.H., to conversion, at £220, of house at Leavesden Mental Hospital into nursing staff accommodation, etc. Board also recommend that, subject to sanction of M.H., alterations to entrance gates and provision of a new gate lodge with lavatory accommodation for visitors, at £560 be approved.

Leeds.—Kitson, Parish & Ledgard, architects, Lloyds Bank-chambers, Leeds, are preparing plans for rebuilding Lloyds Bank in Lowerhead-row.

Leicester.—On Braunstone estate, Wesleyan Methodists have negotiated with Housing Committee for purchase of site at entrance to estate, near hotel on Narborough-rd.—Two other sites on the same estate are being considered by Church of England authorities.—On Park estate the Church of England will shortly take steps to erect a church, manse and institute, estimated to cost about £30,000. The site is on Marriott-rd. On the same estate the Wesleyans are negotiating for site for place of worship on South Fields-drive.

London.—In connection with agreement with the London United Tramways, Ltd., for operation of a through service of tramcars between Victoria-embankment and Hampton Court the L.C.C. recommend that £24,000 in respect of erection of new store building at central repair depot of the tramways department be approved.

London (Bermondsey).—B.C. have received a communication from the London and Home Counties' Joint Electricity Authority approving modified proposals to establish a new sub-station in a vacant arch of the Southern Railway in South Bermondsey.—M.A.B. received M.H. approval to acceptance of a tender amounting to £1,892 for enlargement to verandahs at S. Luke's Hospital.

London (Eltham).—Green-lane, New Eltham, is to be widened at a cost of £53,624.

London (Hammersmith).—Local churches are endeavouring to raise £2,500 for a new Church of England chapel in Hammersmith cemetery.

London (Hampstead).—L.C.C. recommend that £450, in respect of a grant to London Society for Teaching and Training the Blind, for the purpose of the structural alterations involved in provision of means of escape, etc.

London (Hither Green).—M.H. given M.A.B. approval to £545 for construction of a house coal store at Park Hospital.

London (Lambeth).—B.C. passed plans:—A. C. Matthews, garages and approach thereto out of Avenue Park-rd.; Duchy of Cornwall, building line at Nos. 4 2-420, Kennington-rd., and No. 216, Kennington Park-rd.

London (St. Pancras).—B.C. recommend that application be made to Public Works Loan Board for an advance of £47,275 in respect of cost of erection of four blocks of working-class dwellings on Wolcot-st. site of Council's Somers Town improvement scheme.

London (Stepney).—L.C.C. recommend £6,000 for carrying into effect the Ware-st., Bell-la., etc., Hickman's-folly, Prusom-st., Baker's-alley, etc., George's-rd., etc., and Watergate-st. schemes, to cover cost of acquisition of additional housing.

London (Stoke Newington).—B.C. approved engagement of Arthur G. Porri, F.R.I.B.A., as architect of the proposed swimming bath, and application is to be made to M.H. for sanction to £9,500 in connection with the acquisition of Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4,, Glebe-pl.

London (Tooting).—M.A.B. have obtained M.H. sanction to £740 for provision of accommodation for visitors and of a larger window to the diphtheria receiving room at Grove Hospital.—M.A.B. recommend that approval be given to carrying out, at £1,900, subject to sanction of M.H., of scheme, prepared by engineer-in-chief, for providing additional fire escape facilities in blocks A to G at the Grove Hospital.

London (Wandsworth).—B.C. passed plans:—Fred & T. Thorne, Streatham Vale L.C.C. elementary school, Granton-rd., Streatham; A. G. Keatch, 5 shops with flats over on site at junction of Summerstown and Garratt-la., Springfield; C. S. Banks, 5 lock-up shops on site between 64 and 68, Allfarthing-la., Fairfield; Whinney Son & Austen Hall, alterations to 384, Garratt-la., Springfield; H. Wakeford & Sons, club premises at rear of 374, Wandsworth-rd., Clapham North; J. Woodley, 16 garages at rear of Pirbright-rd., Southfield; F. T. Wooding & Sons, 10 houses, Leigham-av., and Leigham Court-rd., Streatham; R. Emerson, 7 houses on site at junction of Augustus-rd., and Sutherland-gr., Southfield; Clarke & Williams, 5 lock-up garages at rear of 39, Dornton-rd., Balham; E. J. Logan, block of flats on site on northern side of Hazelbourne-rd., Balham; W. Gritton, 6 houses and 4 garages on site on north eastern side of Birchlands-av., Balham; Swain & Selley, houses, flats and garages in roads "A" and "B" on Bell estate, Balham; J. Daniels & Sons, shops and garages, 396, Streatham High-rd., abutting on Lewin-rd., and Natal-rd; R. Smith, 4 houses, Thornton-rd., Clapham South.

Maldon.—The following plans were submitted R.D.C. and passed:—Bungalow, Riverside est Mayland, for J. Parkin; bungalow, Devonshire Southminster, H. Dow; house, Chapel-rd., To hunt Knights, G. Stock; bungalow, The Stone, Lawrence, J. A. Hope; bungalow, Southminster Dow.

Manchester.—Plans of the Holy Name parish posed school have now been submitted to the B.o for final approval.

Mansfield.—Plans have been prepared for a bu ing to serve permanently as a parochial hall and Sun school, and temporarily as a church at Bull Farm £2,000. St. Alban's Church, Forest Town, is to b Sunday school in the Rectory field.

Market-Harboro'.—Leicester City Council ar construct a bridge over the Welland at Northamp rd.

Masborough.—Rev. W. J. T. Pascoe, vicar of Paul's Church, proposes vicarage in Kimberworth Plans by J. E. Knight, 48, Moorgate, Rotherham.

Middlesbrough.—Plans passed for 10 hou Fairfield-av., for W. Robinson.

Nelson.—T.C. passed plans: extensions to off at Glenfield Mill for W. Uttley, Ltd.; 7 houses Warwick-st., for D. Flory & Sons.

Newport (Mon.).—C.B. has approved following Somerton-rd., house and shops, for A. E. Hughes Swalwell & Havard; Alteryn-av., 2 houses, for T Hill, by A. E. Sheppard; St. Julian-rd., 2 houses E. W. Weston, by Swalwell and Havard. Electricity and Tramways undertaking is conside a proposal garage for 14 omnibuses at £4,890.— passed plans:—Milton-rd., 4 houses, H. Lane, H. I. Lane; Tennyson-rd. and Coleridge-rd., 2 hou Harris & Berry, per F. G. W. Hurd; Walmer 2 houses, T. Addis, per H. Budgen; Crawford 8 houses, L. & H. Gibson, per F. Scott; Brynglas 4 houses, F. Symons, per C. E. Tebbs.

Newry.—U.D.C. are considering erection of br in substitution of the Godfrey bridge over cana Monaghan-st.

Oakham.—U.D.C. are to build 8 more non-par type houses.

Oxford.—T.C. are to make application to M for £51,000 for 92 houses in Gipsy-la.—Estimat £100 been granted for fencing along north-east of land at Southfield estate.—£200 been gra also for provision of a dutch barn at Garsington fa

Rotherham.—Company been formed for erec of greyhound racing stadium, etc., near Hel Hall.

Royton.—U.D.C. has approved plans for cen school in High Barn-st., for Lancashire C.C.

St. Albans.—Members of St. Albans Wesle Circuit decided to go on with scheme for buildin school church, on site adjoining present church Hatfield-rd., £4,000.

Southend.—A sum of £8,000 is to be spent on proving the pier tramway.

Swansea.—Following plans approved by C.B 8 houses, St. Illtyd's-cres., A. E. Wright; 2 hou Plots 132 and 133 Grenfell Park estate, J. R. Bann & Son; alterations and additions, Windsor Ar Delhi-st., Wm. Hancock & Co., Ltd.; 2 lock-up sh Bernard-st., John Mabe; house, Sea View-terr., f W. J. Bromham; 2 houses, Hendrefoilan-rd. Williams; 2 houses, Caebank, Sketty, William Bennett; 4 houses, The Mayals, E. W. Saunde house and shop, Penygraig-rd., Mrs. H. Jones houses, Lon Cedwyn, Cwmgwyn, Jones Bros.; 3 hou Lilliput-rd., West Cross, Lloyd Bros; house and sh Llwynmawr, Hy. Williams.—C.B. are to erect 2 stations—(*a*) On W. J. Rees & Partners' land Newton, Mumbles; (*b*) On Mr. T. Byng Morris' lan Wimmerfield farm. The Board of Education approved amended plans for rebuilding of St. Dav R.C. school.

Tavistock.—R.D.C. recommend that Ministry asked for sanction to build 8 houses at Brentor.

Teignmouth.—U.D.C. has agreed that plans s mitted for the adaptation of Bitton House as Cou Chamber and offices at an estimated cost of ab £2,900 be approved. U.D.C. is also considering purchase for £1,000 of — acres of Coombefield f O. E. Young, for housing purposes.

Thornbury.—R.D.C. are to erect houses in var parishes as follows:—Patchway, 12; Alveston, Hamfallow, 8; Hallen, 8; Olveston, 4; and I wick, and Northwick, 4.—Council also recommen that plans of a two story house prepared by archi (F. W. Davies) be accepted.

Torquay.—E.C. decided to recommend T.C purchase a portion of Rooklands estate in Barton including residence, one of lodges, and part of grou for £6,000 for a junior secondary school.—T.C. pa plans: 3 shops and houses, Forest-rd., for Mr. Hio 4 houses, junction Hatfield, and St. Marychurch-rds G. H. Gayton.

Weymouth.—The committee recommended tha following plans be approved:—W. Haines, pai semi-detached houses, Icen-rd.; J. Hardy, pai semi-detached houses, Abbotsbury-rd.; S. A. Jac (for G. Stagg), detached house to be erected in Bus rd., between Clearmount and Khartoum-rds.; S & Lander, two pairs of semi-detached houses bet C.aremount and Khartoum-rds, Buxton-rd.

Wigan.—Syndicate has acquired a prominent si Standishgate for a super cinema, restaurant and P de danse.

Woking.—The U.D.C. are to erect 200 houses have deferred the erection of swimming baths fo months. The M.H. are to hold an inquiry on the a cation for sanction to borrow £4,900 for a new station. Plans passed:—A. E. Jones, 6 houses, bery-cres., and 4 on Rossbery-cres. estate, fa Vicarage-rd.—U.D.C. are to acquire land for ere of houses.

Wrexham.—Corporation are carrying out a sc of extension in the vegetable market. Cost of sc is £17,000.

* See also our List of Contracts, Competitions, etc.

PRICES CURRENT OF MATERIALS.*

[Owing to the exceptional circumstances which prevail at the present time, prices of materials could be confirmed by inquiry.]

BRICKS, &c.

	£ s. d.
Per 1,000 Alongside, in River Thames up to London Bridge.	
Best Stocks	4 5 6
Second Hard Stocks	3 19 6

Per 1,000. Delivered at London Goods Stations.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Flettons, at King's Cross	2 14 3	Best Blue Pressed Staffs	9 5 0
Do. grooved for Plaster	2 16 3	Do. Bullnose ..	9 15 0
Do. Bullnose ..	3 8 3	Blue Wire Cuts	7 5 0
Best Stourbridge Fire Brick :—			
2½ in.	8 11 0	3 in.	10 3 0
GLAZED BRICKS—			
Best White Ivory, and Salt Glazed Stretchers ..	21 0 0	D'ble Str'tch'rs	29 10 0
		D'ble Headers	26 10 0
		One Side and two Ends ..	30 10 0
Headers	20 10 0	Two Sides and one End	31 10 0
Quoins, Bull-nose and 4½ in.		Splays and Squints	28 0 0
Flats	27 10 0		

Second Quality, £1 per 1,000 less than best. Cream and buff, £2 extra over white. Other colours. Hard Glaze, £5 10s. extra over white.

BREEZE CONCRETE SLABS.

Delivered London.

	s. d.		s. d.
2 in. per yd. super	1 11	3 in. per yd. super	2 9
2½ in. „ „	2 4	4 in. „ „	3 6

	s. d.	
Thames Ballast	10 6	per yd.
Pit Sand	13 9	„ „
Thames Sand	14 6	„ „
Best Washed Sand	14 6	„ „
¾ in. Shingle for Ferro-Concrete	12 9	„ „
¾ in.	14 0	„ „
¾ in. Broken Brick	11 6	„ „
Pan Breeze	8 0	„ „

delivered 2 miles radius Paddington.

Per ton delivered in London area in full van loads.

Best Portland Cement. British Standard Specification. Test £2 13 0 to £2 15 0

46s. alongside at Vauxhall in 80-ton lots.

	£ s. d.
Ferrocrete per ton extra on above	0 10 0
Super Cement (Waterproof)	4 3 0
Roman Cement	8 15 0
Parian Cement	5 15 0
Keene's Cement, White	5 15 0
„ „ Pink	5 10 0
Plaster, Coarse, Pink	3 0 0
„ „ White	3 12 6
„ Fine	5 12 0
Sirapite, Coarse	3 9 0
„ Finish	3 17 0
Grey Stone Lime	2 10 9
Chalk Lime	2 10 9
Best Ground Blue Lias Lime	2 13 6
Hair ..... per cwt.	2 2 6
Granite Chippings	1 12 0

NOTE.—Sacks are charged 1s. 9d. each and credited 1s. 6d. if returned in good condition within three months carr. pd.

Stourbridge Fireclay in s'cks 37s. 0d. per ton at rly. dp

STONE.

BATH STONE.—Delivered in railway trucks at Westbourne Park, Paddington, G.W.R., or South Lambeth, G.W.R., per ft. cube .... s. d. 2 10

PORTLAND STONE.—

	s. d.
Brown Whitbed, in random blocks of 20 ft. average, delivered in railway trucks at Nine Elms, L. & S.W.R., South Lambeth Station, G.W.R., and Westbourne Park, Paddington, G.W.R., per ft. cube	4 4½
Do. do. delivered on road wagons at above stations, per ft. cube	4 5½

White basebed, 3d. per ft. cube extra.

NOTE.—1d. per ft. cube extra for every foot over 20 ft. *average*, and ¼d. beyond 30 ft.

HOPTON-WOOD STONE—

	s. d.
Delivered at any Goods Station, London.	
Random blocks from 10 ft. and over P. ft. cb.	17 0
Sawn two sides ..... „	27 0
Sawn three or four sides ..... „	32 0

YORK STONE, BLUE—*Robin Hood Quality*.

	s. d.
Delivered at any Goods Station, London.	
6 in. sawn two sides landings to sizes (under 30 ft. super) .....Per ft. super	5 6
6 in. rubbed two sides, ditto .... „	6 0
3 in. sawn two sides slabs (random sizes) „	2 3½
2 in. to 2½ in. sawn one side slabs (random sizes) ..... „	1 6½
1½ in. to 2 in. ditto, ditto ..... „	1 4

HARD YORK—

	s. d.
Delivered at any Goods Station, London.	
Scappled random blocks .....Per ft. cube	6 3
6 in. sawn two sides landing to sizes (under 40 ft. super) .....Per ft. super	5 1½
6 in. rubbed two sides, ditto .... „	6 1½
4 in. sawn two sides slabs (random sizes) „	2 10
3 in. ditto ditto „	2 1½
2 in. self-faced random flags .. Per yd. super	9 0

CAST STONE.

Delivered in London area in full-van loads, per ft. cube :—Plain, 8s. 6d. ; Moulded, 9s. 6d. ; Cills, 10s. 0d.

WOOD.

GOOD BUILDING DEAL.

Inches.	per stan.	Inches.	per stan.
4 × 11	£28 0	3 × 6	£21 0
4 × 9	25 0	3 × 11	25 0
4 × 8	24 0	2 × 11	25 0
4 × 7	23 0	3 × 9	24 0
3 × 8	21 0	2½ × 9	23 0
3 × 7	20 0	3 × 4½	22 0
2½ × 7	20 0	3 × 4	22 0

PLANED BOARDS.

1 × 11	£27 0	1 × 9	26 0

PLAIN EDGE FLOORING.

Inches	per sq.	Inches	per sq.
⅝	20/-	1¼	31/-
⅞	22/-	1½	34/-
1	25/-		

TONGUED AND GROOVED FLOORING

Inches.	per sq.	Inches.	per sq.
1	25/-	⅝	16/6
1¼	31/-	¾	19/-
1½	34/-	1	24/-

MATCHING (BEST).

BATTENS.

Inches.	s. d.
¾ × 2	2 6 per 100 ft.

SAWN LATHS.

	s. d.
Per bundle	0 2 4

1" AND UP THICK.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Dry Austrian Wainscot, per ft. cube	0 16 6	to	0 18 0
Dry American and/or Japanese Figured Oak, ft. cube	0 15 6	to	—
Dry American and/or Japanese Plain Oak, ft. cube	0 11 6	to	0 13 0
Dry sq. edged Honduras Mahogany, ft. cube	0 16 6	to	0 18 0
Dry Log cut Honduras Mahogany, ft. cube	0 18 0	to	1 1 0
Dry Cuba Mahogany, ft. cube	1 4 0	to	1 10 0
Dry Teak, ft. cube	0 13 0	to	0 15 0
Dry American Whitewood, ft. cube	0 11 0	to	0 14 0
Best Scotch glue, per cwt.	4 10 0	to	—
Liquid Glue, per cwt.	4 7 0	to	5 10 0

SLATES.

First quality slates from Bangor or Portmadoc carriage paid in full truck loads to London Rate Station. Per 1,000.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
24 by 12	32 18 4	18 by 10	18 12 11
22 by 12	29 17 11	18 by 9	16 9 2
22 by 11	27 14 2	16 by 10	15 12 6
20 by 12	26 5 0	16 by 8	12 3 9
20 by 10	22 10 0		

TILES.

Delivered at London rate stations in full truckloads of not less than 4 tons. Per 1,000 f.o.r. London.

	£ s. d.
Best machine-made tiles from Broseley or Staffordshire district	5 12 6
ditto hand-made ditto	5 17 6
Ornamental ditto	6 2 6
Hip and valley tiles (per dozen) { Hand-made	0 9 6
{ Machine-made	0 9 0

METALS.

JOISTS, GIRDERS, &C., TO LONDON STATION, PER TON—

	£ s. d.
R.S. Joists, cut and fitted	12 10 0
Plain Compound Girders	14 10 0
„ Stanchions	16 10 0
In Roof Work	19 10 0

MILD STEEL ROUNDS.
To London Station, per ton.

Diameter.	£ s. d.	Diameter.	£ s. d.
¼ in.	12 0 0	⅜ in. to ½ in.	10 15 0
⅜ in.	11 0 0	⅝ in. to 2⅞ in.	10 10 0

WROUGHT-IRON TUBES AND FITTINGS—

(Discount off List for lot of not less than £7 net value delivered direct from Works, 2½ per cent. less above gross discounts, carriage forward, if sent from London Stocks.)

	Tubes.	Fittings Over ½"	Flanges Over ½"
Black Gas	67½%	45%	55%
Galvanised Gas	52½%	35%	45%
Blue Water	62½%	40%	50%
Galvanised Water	46½%	30%	40%
Red Steam	57½%	35%	45%
Galvanised Steam	40 %	25%	35%

C.I. HALF-ROUND GUTTERS—London Prices ex Works

Per yd. in 6 ft. lengths.	Angles and Nozzles. Gutters.	Stop Ends.
3 in.	1/3½	11¾d. 3¾d.
3½ in.	1/4½	1/1½ 3¾d.
4 in.	1/6	1/3 3¾d.
4½ in.	1/7½	1/4½ 4¼d.
5 in.	1/10½	1/6½ 5¾d.

O.G. GUTTERS.

3 in.	1/8	1/4½	3¾d.
3½ in.	1/8	1/4½	3¾d.
4 in.	1/9¾	1/4¾	3¾d.
4½ in.	1/11¾	1/7¼	4¼d.
5 in.	2/1½	1/10½	5¾d.

RAIN-WATER PIPES, &c.

per yd. in 6 fts.	Pipe.	Bends, stock angles.	Branches, stock angles.
2 in. plain.....	1/10½	1/3	1/9½
2½ in. „	2/0¾	1/4½	2/1½
3 in. „	2/6	1/9	2/7½
3½ in. „	2/11¾	2/0½	3/0½
4 in. „	3/5	2/6½	3/8½

L.C.C. COATED SOIL PIPES—London Prices ex Works

	Pipe.	Bends, stock angles.	Branches, stock angles.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
2 in. per yd. in 6 fts. plain	3 3	2 4½	2 10
2½ in. „	3 9	2 7½	3 7
3 in. „	4 6	2 10	4 2½
3½ in. „	4 11½	3 7	4 11½
4 in. „	5 5½	4 0½	5 9

L.C.C. COATED DRAIN PIPES—London Prices ex Works.

	Pipe.	Bends, stock angles.	Branches, stock angles.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
3 in. per yd. in 9ft. lengths	4 4	5 1	8 0½
4 in. „ „	6 2	5 8	10 0
5 in. „ „	7 2	10 10	17 1
6 in. „ „	8 6	13 2	21 9

Gasken for jointing, 38/6 per cwt.

IRON—	Per ton in London. £ s. d.	£ s. d.
Common bars	13 0 0 to	14 10 0
Staffordshire Crown Bars— Good merchant quality	14 5 0 to	15 15 0
Staffordshire Marked Bars	16 5 0 ..	17 5 0
Mild Steel Bars	10 0 0 ..	11 0 0
Steel Bars, Ferro-Concrete quality, basis price	10 0 0 ..	11 0 0
Hoop iron, basis price	12 0 0 ..	13 0 0
„ Galvanised	27 0 0 ..	28 0 0
Soft Steel Sheets, Black— Ordinary sizes to 20 g.	13 5 0 ..	14 5 0
„ „ „ 24 g.	14 5 0 ..	15 5 0
„ „ „ 26 g.	16 5 0 ..	17 5 0
Sheets Flat Best Soft Steel, C.R. and C.A. quality— Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 20 g. ..	15 10 0 ..	16 10 0
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 22 g. and 24 g.....	16 10 0 ..	17 10 0
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 26 g...	18 10 0 ..	20 10 0

No 1 quality £4 per ton extra.

Flat and Galvanised Corrugated Sheets— Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. to 9 ft. to 20 g.	18 0 0 ..	19 0 0
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. to 9 ft. to 22 g. and 24 g.	18 10 0 ..	19 10 0
Ordinary sizes 6 ft. to 9 ft. to 26 g.	21 10 0 ..	22 10 0
Sheets Galvanised Flat, Best quality— Best Soft Steel Sheets, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 20 g. and thicker	22 0 0 ..	23 0 0
Best Soft Steel Sheets, 22 g. and 24 g.	24 0 0 ..	26 0 0
Best Soft Steel Sheets, 26 g.	25 10 0 ..	26 10 0
Cut Nails, 3 in. to 6 in.	19 0 0	

(Under 3 in. usual trade extras.)

METAL WINDOWS.—Standard sizes, suitable for complete houses, including all fittings, painting two coats, and delivery to job, average price about 1s. 4d. to 1s. 7d. per foot super.

LEAD, &c.

(Delivered in London.)	£ s. d.
LEAD—Sheet, English, 4 lb. and up	28 15 0
Pipe in coils	29 5 0
Soil pipe	32 5 0
Compo Pipe	32 15 0
Oil lead, ex London area, at Mills ..... per ton	18 15 0

NOTE.—Country delivery, 20s. per ton extra ; lots under 3 cwt. 3s. per cwt. extra, and over 3 cwt. and under 5 cwt., 1s. 6d. per cwt. extra. Cut to size 25s. cwt. extra.

COPPER.

	s. d.
Seamless Copper tubes (basis)..... per lb.	1 0½
Strong sheet ..... „	1 0
Thin..... „	1 1
Copper nails ..... „	2 3
Copper wire ..... „	2 4

PLUMBERS' BRASS WORK.
Delivered in London.

NEW RIVER PATTERN SCREW DOWN BIB COCKS FOR IRON.

½ in. ¾ in. 1 in. 1¼ in. 1½ in. 2 in.
29/- 45/- 76/- 153/- 246/- 510/- per doz.

NEW RIVER PATTERN SCREW DOWN STOP COCKS AND UNIONS.

½ in. ¾ in 1 in. 1¼ in. 1½ in. 2 in.
41/6 62/- 92/- 174/- 300/- 588/- per doz.

RIVER PATTERN SCREW DOWN MAIN FERRULES.

½ in. ¾ in. 1 in.
39/6 60/- 116/6 per doz.

CAPS AND SCREWS.

1½ in. 1½ in. 2 in. 3 in. 3½ in. 4 in.
7/6 10/- 14/- 23/- 30/- 42/- per doz.

DOUBLE NUT BOILER SCREWS.

½ in. ¾ in. 1 in. 1¼ in. 1½ in. 2 in.
7/6 11/- 17/- 29/- 36/- 63/- per doz.

BRASS SLEEVES.

1½ in. 2 in. 3 in. 3½ in. 4 in.
10/- 12/- 20/- 24/- 31/-per doz.

NEW RIVER PATTERN CROYDON BALL VALVES, S F.

½ in. ¾ in. 1 in. 1¼ in. 1½ in.
35/- 56/- 98/- 162/- 228/- per doz.

DRAWN LEAD P. & S. TRAPS WITH BRASS CLEANING SCREW.

1¼ in. 1½ in. 2 in. 3 in.
8 lbs. P. traps....33/- 41/- 56/- 101/- per doz.
8 lbs. S. traps....35/- 45/- 66/- 126/- „

TIN.—English Ingots, 3/1 per lb. SOLDER.—Plumber's 1/3, Tinmen's 1/6. Blowpipe 1/7 per lb.

PAINTS, &c.

		s. d.
Raw Linseed Oil, in pipes	per gallon	0 2 11
„ „ „ in barrels	„	0 3 1
„ „ „ in drums	„	0 3 3
Boiled „ „ in barrels	„	0 3 3
„ „ „ in drums	„	0 3 6
Turpentine in barrels	„	0 3 7
„ in drums (10 gall.)	„	0 3 9
Genuine Ground English White Lead, per ton (In not less than 5 cwt. casks.)		42 15 0
GENUINE WHITE LEAD PAINT— "Father Thames," "Nine Elms," "Park," "Supremus," "St. Paul's," "Morganswyte," "Polacco," "J." Brand and other best brands (in 14 lb. tins) not less than 5 cwt. lots per ton delivered		62 5 0
Red Lead, Dry (packages extra) ..	per ton	35 0 0
Best Linseed Oil Putty	per cwt.	0 15 0
Filicol	„	0 15 6
Size. XD quality	fkn.	0 3 6

(Continued on p. 638.)

* The information given on this page has been specially compiled for THE BUILDER and is copyright. Our aim in this list is to give, as far as possible, the *average* prices of materials, not necessarily the highest or lowest. Quality and quantity obviously affect prices—a fact which should be remembered by those who make use of this information.

PRICES CURRENT OF MATERIALS (*contd.*)

GLASS.

ENGLISH SHEET GLASS IN CRATES OF STOCK SIZES.

	Per ft.		Per ft.
15 oz. fourths ..	2¾d.	32 oz. fourths	6¾d.
15 „ thirds ..	3¾d.	32 „ thirds	9d.
21 „ fourths ..	4d.	Obscured Sheet, 15 oz.	3¾d.
21 „ thirds ..	4¾d.	„ „ 21 „	4¾d.
26 „ fourths ..	4¾d.	Fluted 15 oz. 6¼d., 21oz.	9d.
26 „ thirds ..	6¾d.	En'lled 15 oz. 4¾d., 21oz.	6¾d.

Extra price according to size and substance for squares cut from stock.

ENGLISH ROLLED PLATE IN CRATES OF STOCK SIZES.

	Per ft.
¼ Rolled plate	4¼d.
⅜ Rough rolled	5¾d.
½ Rough rolled	5¾d.
Figured Rolled, Baltic, Oceanic, Arctic Stippolyte, and small and large Flemish White	6d.
Ditto, tinted	8¾d.
Rolled Sheet	5¼d.
White Rolled Cathedral	5¼d.
Tinted do.	7¼d.

Cast plate is same price as rough rolled.

VARNISHES, &c.

		Per Gallon. £ s. d.
Oak Varnish.....	Inside	0 14 0
Fine ditto	ditto	0 16 0
Fine Copal	ditto	0 18 0
Pale Copal	ditto	1 0 0
Pale Copal Carriage	ditto	1 4 0
Best ditto.....	ditto	1 12 0
Floor Varnish	Inside	0 18 0
Fine Pale Paper	ditto	0 18 0
Fine Copal Cabinet	ditto	1 2 6
Fine Copal Flatting	ditto	1 0 6
Hard Drying Oak	ditto	0 18 0
Fine Hard Drying Oak	ditto	0 19 0
Fine Copal Varnish	ditto	1 0 0
Pale ditto.....	ditto	1 2 0
Best ditto.....	ditto	1 12 0
Best Japan Gold Size		0 12 6
Best Black Japan		0 10 6
Oak and Mahogany Stain (water)		0 12 0
Brunswick Black.....		0 7 6
Berlin Black.....		0 14 6
Knotting (patent)		1 5 0
French and Brush Polish		0 17 0
Liquid Dryers in Terebine.....		0 9 0
Culrass Black Enamel		0 7 0

Copying English Furniture.

An application was heard on Monday by the Board of Trade Committee under the Merchandise Marks Act, for an indication of the country of origin to be placed on imported furniture made wholly or mainly of wood, including upholstered furniture. It was made on behalf of a group representing the High Wycombe and District Furniture Manufacturers' Federation, the London Cabinet and Upholstery Trades Federation, the National Federation of Furniture Trades, the Yorkshire Employers' Federation, and the Furnishing and Allied Trades. Mr. Jacques Abady, for the applicants, remarked that of a large part of the foreign furniture imported into this country, it was not possible for the intending buyer to distinguish whether it was manufactured in England or abroad. Foreign manufacturers habitually offered to make and supply furniture to drawings and specifications which would be indistinguishable from English furniture. The Committee will report to the Board of Trade.

Sewerage Scheme for Ilford and Barking.

A special meeting of the Ilford Town Council has been held to consider the question of the sewage disposal of Ilford and Barking. The report of a special Committee which had conferred with representatives of the Barking Urban Council recommended that new sewage disposal works should be constructed on the Ripple Marshes in the Barking district on the line of the existing Thames outfall, and the necessary connections at present works and extended pumping station. The estimated capital cost of the works is £275,244, of which Ilford's proportion is estimated at £132,024 and Barking's £143,220. The proposed works would be controlled by a Joint Committee representing the Barking Urban Council and Ilford Corporation. Further recommendations were that the Ministry of Health be asked to approve the scheme and to sanction a loan for the proportion of the cost chargeable to Ilford; and that Messrs. W. H. Radford and Sons, of Nottingham, be appointed engineers for the construction of the works. After a long discussion the report was unanimously adopted

THE SCOTTISH BUILDER

NEW BUILDINGS IN SCOTLAND

Blantyre.—Memorial.—Plans for the proposed memorial to David Livingstone have been prepared. The property purchased includes the tenement in which he was born, the schoolroom he attended, and some nine acres of ground. The room in which Livingstone was born will be restored to its original form and refurnished as it was in his day. The cost will be about £12,000.

Dundee.—Houses.—Plans and sections of the following proposed building have been lodged at the office of the City Engineer :—Bank-street—alterations to cinema for the Kinnaird Picture House Messrs. Johnston & Baxter, architects, 31, Albert-square.

Dundee.—Housing.—A housing scheme is being launched by the Northern Housing Association, Ltd. The Association have submitted plans to the Works Committee of the Town Council for 88 two-roomed houses to be erected on a site being at Ancrum-drive, between Ancrum-road and Tullideph-road.

Balloch. — Bungalows. — The General Finance Committee of Glasgow Corporation are considering applications to feu about six acres fronting the Drymen-road on the Mollanbowie Farm, Balloch Estate. It is understood that the object of the applicant is to build houses of the bungalow type.

Edinburgh.—Slum Clearance.—The Dean of Guild Court has granted the Corporation, in connection with their Leith slum clearance scheme, warrant for the demolition of property at 21-25, Queen-street, and 8-11, Waterstreet. Other building plans which were passed include—Buildings at 19, Market-street for the Edinburgh *Evening News*, Ltd.; and seven bungalows at Comiston-road, for Mr. R. Robinson.

Renfrewshire. — Sewage. — The County Council are making application to borrow £22,065 for sewers and sewage purificati works in Williamwood, Clarkston, and Bus district.

Strichen.—Houses.—Plans and estima for the erection of houses in North-str have been approved by the Parish Coun

Tranent.—Houses.—The Town Council decided to build ten more two-apartm flatted houses.

CONSTRUCTION OF WINDOWS IN SCOTLAN

Intimation has been made by the To Clerk of Glasgow regarding a provision the Glasgow Corporation Order, 1927, wh comes into force on January 1 next, w regard to the construction of windows dwelling-houses. This Act provides, in effe that every window in a dwelling-house habitable room above the first floor mu unless there is a sufficient and railed balco be so constructed as to open inwards so t the window can be cleaned from the ins of the apartment. It is specially provid however, that the provision is not to ap to buildings erected or authorised bef January 1.

Historic Jedburgh Mansion House.

At the first meeting of Jedburgh To Council since the announcement of the p posed purchase of Queen Mary's Hou Jedburgh, for the town, Provost Cairns s he was sure it was the desire of the Cou to extend to Mr. F. S. Oliver, of Edgerst and Mrs. Oliver their warmest thanks and preciation for their generous offer to p vide the purchase money for Queen Mar House, and thus secure the ancient historic building for the town.

BUILDING TRADE WAGES IN SCOTLAND.

The following are the present rates of wages in the building trade in the principal towns Scotland. Every endeavour is made to ensure accuracy, but we cannot be responsible for erro that may occur :—

	Masons.	Bricklayers.	Carpenters, Joiners.	Plasterers.	Slaters.	Plumbers.	Painters.	Labourers—Masons', Bricklayers', Plasterers'.
Aberdeen	1/8	1/8½	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/7	10½d to 1/1
Airdrie	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	—	1/6½	1/3
Alexandria	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	—	1/2½ to 1/3½
Arbroath.....	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7½	1/7	1/7	1/5½	1/1½
Ayr	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/3
Bathgate.....	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8½	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/2 to 1/3
Blairgowrie.....	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7½	1/5	1/7	1/4	10d. to 1/-
Bo'ness	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3
Coatbridge	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	—	1/6½	1/3½
Dumbarton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Dumfries.....	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Dundee	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3
Dunfermline	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Edinburgh	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Falkirk	1/7½	1/7½	1/7	1/8	1/7	1/7	1/6½	1/2½
Fort William	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/2
Galashiels	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Glasgow	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Greenock	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/7	1/0½ to 1/3½
Hamilton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/3½
Hawick	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7–1/7½	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Halensburgh	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/7	1/3½
Inverness	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/- to 1/2
Kilmarnock	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Kirkcaldy	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Kirkwall	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/4	1/-
Lanark	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6	1/- to 1/2
Leith	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Motherwell	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/3½
Perth	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/3
Stirling	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Stirlingshire (Eastern District)	1/8–1/10	1/8–1/10	1/8	1/9	1/7	1/8	1/6½	1/3½
Wishaw	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/7	1/3½

* The information given in this table is copyright. The rates of wages in the various towns in England Wales are given on page 633.

CURRENT PRICES FOR BUILDING WORK IN LONDON*

EXCAVATOR.

		s.	d.
gging and throwing or wheeling and filling carts, and carting away to shoot—6 ft. deep	per yard cube	11	0
ld if in clay	„ „	1	0
ld for every additional depth of 6 ft.	„ „	0	6
anking and strutting to trenches	per foot super	0	5
Do. to sides of excavation, including shoring	„ „	1	0

CONCRETOR.

		s.	d.
ortland cement concrete in foundation 1 to 6	per yard cube	38	0
ld if in underpinning in short lengths	„ „	7	0
ld if in floors 6 in. thick	„ „	3	3
ld if in beams	„ „	3	9
ld if aggregate 1 : 2 : 4	„ „	10	0
dd for hoisting not exceeding 10 ft. beyond the first 10 ft.	„ „	2	6

BRICKLAYER.

		£	s.	d.
educed brickwork in lime mortar and Fletton bricks	per rod	32	0	0
dd if in stocks	„	7	10	0
dd if in Staffordshire blues	„	22	0	0
dd if in Portland cement and sand	„	1	10	0

FACINGS.

xtra for facing in English or Flemish bond for every 10s. per 1,000 over the price of the common bricks	per ft. super	0	0	1½

POINTING.

eat flat struck or weathered joint	„ „	0	0	3

ARCHES.

xtra only to the price of ordinary brickwork :—				
air external in half brick rings	„ „	0	0	10
xed in stocks	„ „	0	1	9
ubbed and gauged jointed in putty camber or segmental	„ „	0	6	0

SUNDRIES.

amp course in double course of slates breaking joint and bedded in Portland cement	„ „	0	1	0
tting ordinary register grates and stoves	each	1	0	0
tting kitchener, including forming flues, &c., with all necessary fire bricks	„	4	15	0

ASPHALTER.

		s.	d.
alf-inch horizontal damp course	per yard super	4	6
hree-quarter-inch vertical damp course	„ „	9	6
hree-quarter-inch on flats in two thicknesses	„ „	6	3
ngle fillet	per foot run	0	3
irting and fillet 6 in. high	„ „	1	2

MASON.

ork stone templates fixed	per foot cube	13	0
ork stone sills fixed	„ „	22	0
ath stone and all labour fixed	„ „	10	6
ortland stone fixed	„ „	20	0

SLATER.

elsh 16 in. × 8 in. 3 in. lap, including nails	per square	72	9
Do. 20 in. × 10 in. Do. Do.	„	80	9
Do. 24 in. × 12 in. Do. Do.	„	90	0

CARPENTER AND JOINER.

ir framed in plates	per foot cube	5	0
Do. joists	„ „	5	6
Do. roofs, floors and partitions	„ „	6	0
Do. trusses	„ „	8	6

	¾″	1″	1¼″	2″
eal rough close boarding per sq.	35/6	40/-	45/-	72/-

		s.	d.
lat centering for concrete floor, including struts or hangers	„	50	0
Do. to beams	per ft. sup.	1	0
entres for arches	„	1	6
utter boards and bearers	„	1	0

FLOORING.

	¾″	1″	1¼″	1½″
eal-edges shot per sq.	—	44/6	53/-	60/6
o. tongued and grooved „	—	49/-	57/6	65/-
o. matchings „	45/-	51/-	—	—
loulded skirting, including backings and grounds per ft. sup.	1/6	1/9	2/0	2/6

SASHES AND FRAMES.

		s.	d.
ne-and-a-half moulded sashes or casements	per foot super	1	10
wo Do. Do. Do.	„ „	2	1
dd for fitting and fixing	„ „	0	3
ed-cased frames with 1 in. inner and outer linings, 1½ in. pulley stiles tongued to linings, hard wood sills with 2 in. moulded sashes in squares, double hung, double hung with pulleys, lines and weights; average size	„ „	3	9

DOORS.

	1½″	1¾″	2″
wo-panel square framed per ft. sup.	2/1	2/4	2/6
our-panel Do. „	2/5	2/8	2/11
wo-panel moulded both sides „	2/8	2/11	3/2
our-panel Do. Do. „	2/11	3/2	3/5

CARPENTER AND JOINER—continued.

FRAMES.

		s.	d.
Deal wrot moulded and rebated	per foot cube	14	0

	1″	1¼″	1½″
Plain deal jamb linings framed per ft. sup.	1/7	1/8	1/11
Deal shelves and bearers „	1/4	1/6	1/9
Add if cross-tongued „	2d.	2d.	2d.

STAIRCASES.

	1″	1¼″	1½″	2″	2½″
Deal treads and risers in and including rough brackets	2/1	2/4	2/9	—	—
Deal strings wrot on both sides and framed	1/8	2/-	2/2	2/8	—

		s.	d.
Housings for steps and risers	each	0	11
Deal balusters, 1 in. × 1¼ in.	per ft. run	0	9
Mahogany handrail: average, 3 in. × 3 in.	„ „	6	0
Add if ramped	„ „	12	0
Add if wreathed	„ „	24	0

FIXING ONLY IRONMONGERY (INCLUDING SCREWS).

6 in. barrel bolts	8½d.	Rim locks	2/-
Sash fasteners	11½d.	Mortice locks	4/6
Casement fasteners	1/5	Patent spring hinges and letting into floor and making good	19/-
Casement stays	1/2		
Cupboard locks	1/5		

FOUNDER AND SMITH.

		s.	d.
Rolled steel joists	per cwt.	16	3
Plain compound girders	„	19	0
Do. stanchions	„	21	9
In roof work	„	27	6

RAIN-WATER GOODS.

	3″	4″	5″	6″
Half-round plain rebated joints ft. run	1/6	1/9	2/-	2/6
Ogee Do. Do. „	1/9	2/-	2/6	3/3
Rain-water pipes with ears „	1/9	2/7	—	—
Extra for shoes and bends each	4/4	5/11	—	—
Do. stopped ends „	1/11	2/4½	3/7	4/-
Do. nozzles for inlets „	2/2	2/7	3/10	4/3

PLUMBER.

		s.	d.
Milled lead and laying in flashings and gutters	per cwt.	42	0
Do. Do. in flats	„	41	0
Extra labour and solder in coated cesspools	each	6	9
Welf joint	per ft. run	0	6
Soldered seam	„ „	1	6
Copper nailing	„ „	0	6

	½″	¾″	1″	1½″	2″	4″
Drawn lead waste per ft. run	1/2	1/9	2/-	3/4	4/-	—
Do. service „	1/8	2/2	2/7	3/10	—	—
Do. soil „	—	—	—	—	—	6/9
Bends in lead pipe each	—	—	—	—	3/3	8/2
Soldered stop ends „	1/2	1/8	2/1	2/10	3/6	—
Red lead joints „	11d.	1/-	1/3	1/11	2/4	4/10
Wiped soldered joints „	2/10	3/6	4/-	4/11	6/6	9/9
Lead traps and cleaning screws „	—	—	—	14/7	19/6	—
Bib cocks and joints „	6/4	9/7	15/4	41/-	—	—
Stop cocks and joints „	15/4	17/2	25/8	64/-	—	—

PLASTERER.

		s.	d.
Render, float and set in lime and hair	per yard sup.	2	6
Do. Do. Sirapite	„ „	2	9
Do. Do. Keen's	„ „	4	0
Add saw lathing	„ „	1	7
Add metal lathing	„ „	2	6
(Not including hangers or runners, &c., for suspended ceilings.)			
Portland cement screed	„ „	2	2
Do. plain face	„ „	3	3
Mouldings in plaster	per 1 girth	0	1½
One-and-a-half granolithic pavings	per yard sup.	5	9

GLAZIER.

		s.	d.
21-oz. sheet plain	per foot sup.	0	8½
26-oz. Do.	„ „	1	0
Obscured sheet	„ „	1	1
⅛-in. rolled plate	„ „	0	9
¼-in rough rolled or cast plate	„ „	0	10½
¼-in wired cast plate	„ „	1	4

PAINTER

		s.	d.
Preparing and distempering, 2 coats	per yard sup.	0	9
Knotting and priming	„ „	0	7
Plain painting, 1 coat	„ „	0	9
Do. 2 coats	„ „	1	2
Do. 3 coats	„ „	1	9
Do. 4 coats	„ „	2	4
Graining	„ „	2	3
Varnishing twice	„ „	1	9
Sizing	„ „	0	3
Flatting	„ „	0	7
Enamel	„ „	1	1
Wax polishing	per foot sup.	0	6
French polishing	„ „	1	2
Preparing for and hanging paper	per piece, 2/- to 4/-		

*These prices apply to *new buildings only*. They cover superintendence by foreman and carry a profit of 10 % on the prime cost without establishment charges. A percentage of 1¼ should be added for Employers' Liability and National Health and Unemployments Acts and from 1s. 6d. per £100 for Fire Insurance. The whole of the information given on this page is copyright.

TRADE NEWS

A Simple Door-Fastener.

Messrs. C. Love & Sons, of Bembridge, Isle of Wight, have placed on the market a neat and simple form of door-fastener, the "Odooro"—an invention of Sir John Thornycroft—which dispenses with latches. The "Odooro," it is claimed, eliminates slamming and rattling of doors, securing them lightly or firmly by the pressure of a spring neatly and easily fitted to any door, cabinet, cupboard, garden-gate, casement-window, etc. An illustrated folder will be sent upon request to the makers.

Lightning Conductors, Steeplejacks and their Work.

This is the title of an interesting little publication issued by Messrs. W. J. Furse & Co., Ltd., of Traffic-street, Nottingham, and containing a lecture given by the firm's engineering manager, Mr. G. A. Collier, on these subjects. The lecture, which is fully illustrated, is on a subject that most people seem to find very fascinating, and a copy will be sent to anyone interested upon application to the Head Office at Nottingham.

Change of Address.

Messrs. L. & W. Whitehead, Ltd., building contractors, are removing their offices from Portland Works, 2, Portland-place North, Clapham-road, S.W.8, to larger premises at 169, Clapham-road, S.W.9, and from now on all communications should be made to the latter address. The joiners' machine shops and general yard will still remain at the former address. The telephone numbers will remain the same, viz., Brixton 4020 and 4021, with extensions to all departments.

The Midland Bank Head Office.

In connection with this building, illustrated in our issue for October 7 and described on page 551, we should have stated that the fibrous plaster and solid work in the main banking hall was carried out by Messrs. G. Jackson & Sons, Ltd.

Scottish Housing and Building Exhibition, 1928.

We learn that this Housing and Building Exhibition—which will be the third—will be held at the Waverley Market, Edinburgh, from February 18 to 29, 1928. This exhibition, which is under the direction of Mr. T. Percy Bentley, is steadily growing in popularity in Scotland and provides a good setting for manufacturers. The promoter's address is 7, Waverley-market, Edinburgh.

A Catalogue of Doors.

Messrs. Joseph Sandell & Co., Ltd., of 101, Waterloo-road, S.E.1, have issued in a neat and handy form a catalogue of their various doors in timber—known under the mark of "Topaz." Many styles are displayed for all purposes: front, back, and garage doors, and also garden gates, casements, and a variety of kitchen furniture. All doors are of the best Swedish quality. The catalogue—as also the list dealing with the firm's clean mouldings—will be sent upon request.

Public Baths, Bermondsey.

We learn that for the roofs of these baths, illustrated in our last issue, "Hy-Rib" reinforcement was used. This is supplied by the Trussed Concrete Steel Co., Ltd., of 22, Cranley-gardens, S.W.7.

Catalogues Required for Nairobi.

H.M. Trade Commissioner in East Africa, Colonel W. H. Franklin, C.B.E., D.S.O., is desirous of receiving catalogues and price-lists from United Kingdom firms engaged in the manufacture of agricultural and other machinery, engineering lines—including electrical—hardware, pottery, and glassware. Catalogues may be sent direct to H.M. Trade Commissioner in East Africa, P.O. Box 220, Nairobi, Kenya, but the Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen-street, London, S.W.1, will be pleased to assist should any firm require further information as to what is required. Reference 19928/1927 should be quoted by applicants.

Travelling Exhibit of Radiators.

The travelling exhibit of the National Radiator Co., Ltd., of Hull, fitted with a working installation of the "Ideal" Cookan-heat and "Ideal" Classic radiators, will demonstrate from October 21 to 26 at the Grand Hotel Yard, Barkers Pool, Sheffield.

New Public Baths, Bermondsey.

We are informed that the whole of the decorative metal work on this building was carried out by the Birmingham Guild, Ltd., comprising area railing, railing to first-class baths, staircase railing, entrance-hall barrier, bronze rails to plunge, and commemoration panel in entrance hall, etc.

PATENTS

APPLICATIONS PUBLISHED.*

245,122.—J. W. Thompson: Concrete building constructions.

247,943.—A. C. Hamey: Crushing or grinding machines.

252,379.—C. L. Crabb: Cleaning of clay.

266,364.—V. Aerni: Process for the manufacture in the cold state of an artificial stone intended to replace ceramic products.

267,948.—H. Ackermann and Scheidhauer & Giessing Akt.-Ges.: Manufacture of bricks.

269,974.—D. de Ros and F. Barton: Method of colouring cements and plasters.

269,975.—L. S. van Westrum: Manufacture of bituminous concrete.

269,982.—R. O. P. Theobalds: Fireplaces and grates.

270,011.—W. Hugill: Bricks for building purposes.

270,013.—G. O. Case: Process of making concrete.

270,014.—A. W. Manton and C. G. Price. Tunnelling machines.

270,124.—G. de N. Haines: Tile walls.

271,108.—M. Harnisch: Manufacture of artificial stone.

272,859.—Industrial Associates Inc.: Spray-drying.

274,699.—Irving Iron Works Co.: Structures comprising flooring of reinforced concrete or the like, and to reinforced concrete flooring slabs, plates, or sheets.

274,705.—A. D. McBride: Garages or storage buildings.

275,280.—J. J. V. Armstrong: Pavements.

275,314.—Crittall Manufacturing Co., Ltd., and T. T. Cowdry: Method of making the joints of intersecting metal bars.

275,320.—F. W. Thomas: Roofing materials.

275,364.—L. S. van Westrum: Manufacture of bituminous concrete.

275,371.—H. C. Jones: Fencing.

275,394.—T. W. Yardley: Windows for houses and buildings.

275,413.—N. Andersen: Apparatus for tightening the wire strands of fences.

275,448.—G. Bia and J. E. D. de Eranville de Bielize: Process for the manufacture of artificial marble.

275,477.—A. Pahl: Process and apparatus for the production of coats of lacquers, lacquer and basic oil paints.

275,478.—H. E. W. Bruce: Windows.

275,481.—A. Do Couto Martins: Walls of buildings.

275,498.—I. W. Benson and T. D. Denholm: Road-making plant.

276,426.—G. Cussons, Ltd., G. Cussons and H. Threlfall: Appliances for indicating tension and compression stresses.

* All these applications are now in the stage in which opposition to the grant of Patents upon them may be made.

NEW COMPANIES

The particulars quoted below have bee compiled by Messrs. Jordan & Sons, Ltd Company Registration Agents, of 116 & 11 Chancery-lane, W.C.2, from the documen available at the Companies' Registry.

Hanson Bros. & Etherington, Lt (223,502). Registered July 28. 12, Beacon field-road, Southall. Joinery manufacture and builders, etc. Nominal capital, £500.

H. Bacon & Son, Ltd. (223,467). Regi tered July 27. 408, Chipstead Valley-roa Coulsdon, Surrey. Builders, contractor painters, etc. Nominal capital, £5,000.

Wind Hill Brick Co., Ltd. (223,492 Registered July 27. Wind Hill Brick Work Stanley-road, Wakefield. Nominal capita £5,000.

Broughton Brick and Tile Co., Lt (223,480). Registered July 27. Brick an tile manufacturers. Broughton, near Brig Lincs. Nominal capital, £6,000.

Paull Gravel and Sand Co., Lt (223,473). Registered July 27. 3, Bisho lane, Hull. To acquire and develop grav and/or sand-bearing lands at Paull, York and elsewhere. Nominal capital, £2,000

John Berry (Nottingham), Ltd. (223,288 Registered July 18. Builders' and plumber merchants. 70a, Shakespeare-street, Nottin ham. Nominal capital, £600.

Hope's Heating and Lighting, Lt (223,287). Registered July 18. Halfo Works, Smethwick. Nominal capital, £50,00

Tully, Sons & Company, Ltd. (223,277 Registered July 18. Millgate, Newark-o Tent, Notts. Contractors, electricians, eng neers, etc. Nominal capital, £6,000.

E. W. Wilks & Son, Ltd. (223,238). Regi tered July 16. West End Works, Whit Cross-street, Hereford. Builder and contra tor Nominal capital, £1,100.

G. Challis & Co., Ltd. (223,241). Regi tered July 16. 185, High-street, Brentford Builders and decorators, etc. Nominal cap tal, £4,000.

W. P. Banks, Ltd. (223,231). Registere July 15. Builder and contractor. W. P Banks, The Folly, Dunton Green, near Seven oaks. Nominal capital, £5,000.

Salisbury & Wood, Ltd. (223,173). Regi tered July 12. Westminster Bank Chambers Matlock. Roadstone contractor, quarry agent and granite merchant, etc. Nominal capital £2,000.

Downlands, Ltd. (223,191). Registere July 14. Builders and contractors, et C. E. Mott, Pendell House, Bletchingley Surrey. Nominal capital, £5,000.

Cuckmere Brick Co., Ltd. (223,928 Registered August 22. Near Berwick Station Selmeston, Sussex. Nominal capital, £7,000

Universal Sheet Metal Works, Ltd (223,914). Registered August 20. 114a, Black stock-road, Finsbury Park, N.4. Nomina capital, £200.

R. D. Taylor, Ltd. (223,954). Registere August 22. The Estate Office, Wood Crest road, Purley. Builders and contractors, etc Nominal capital, £1,500.

A. Harston & Co., Ltd. (223,880). Regis tered August 19. 21, Queen Anne's-place Bush Hill Park, Enfield. Builders, contrac tors, decorators, etc. Nominal capital £5,000.

Marton Brickworks Company, Lt (224,117). Registered August 31. Brickyard Flamborough-road, Marton, East York Brick manufacturers. Nominal capita £4,000.

J. W. Taylor, Ltd. (224,148). Registere September 1. Carpenter, builder and con tractor, etc. Nominal capital, £5,000.

Northern Greyhound Constructor Ltd. (224,253). Registered September 38, Vance-road, Blackpool. Builders an contractors, racecourse constructors, et Nominal capital, £500.

William Hogg, Ltd. (224,159). Registere September 1. Wellington Buildings, Th Strand, Liverpool. Steeplejacks, builde and contractors, etc. Nominal capita £1,000.

TENDERS

Communications for insertion under this heading should be addressed to "The Editor," and must reach him next week not later than Tuesday evening.

* Denotes *accepted*.
† Denotes *provisionally accepted*.
‡ Denotes *recommended for acceptance*.
§ Denotes *accepted subject to modifications*.

BARNSLEY.—Premises for Barnsley Conservative Club. Mr. N. A. Whitham, architect, 10, Regent-street :—
*C. D. Potter & Son, Barnsley.

BEDLINGTON.—Re-building the bridge on the main Morpeth and Blyth road, for the Bedlington and Blyth Councils :—
*Purdy, Lumsden & Co..... £7,032

BELFAST.—Public elementary school in Merseyside, for the C.B. Education architect, Victoria-street. Quantities by Messrs. McCarthy & Lilburn :—
*T. McKee & Sons, Ltd., Belfast £26,000

BIRMINGHAM.—Reconstruction of bridge over Birmingham and Fazeley Canal, Bromford-lane, Erdington, for the T.C. Mr. Herbert H. Humphries, City Engineer and Surveyor :—
*H. Rogers, Willenhall.

BOOTLE.—Painting railings, gates, buildings, etc., inside and outside, in connection with (1) South Recreation Ground, Cricket Field and Stanley-gardens ; (2) Derby-road, Children's Playground ; (3) Morton Garden, Stanley-road ; (4) cemetery, Linacre-lane, for T.C. Mr. B. J. Wolfenden, Borough Engineer and Surveyor :—
*E. Summerfield, Ltd., Seaforth..... £348

BURNAGE.—Dairy for Mr. J. Norris, Burnage-lane Mr. J. Eades, architect, 17, St. Ann's-sq., Manchester :—
*T. Campion & Sons, Manchester.
Steelwork—
Edward Wood & Co., Ltd., Manchester.

CADDER.—Erection of a steel bridge of the swing type, to displace the present wooden structure over the Forth and Clyde Canal at Cadder :—
*Sir Wm. Arrol & Co. (Ltd.), Glasgow.

CHADDERTON.—(1) For reconstruction of carriageway in Fields New-road, including concrete foundations and surfacing with rock asphalt ; (2) reconstruction and widening of Long-lane, including kerbing, flagging, concrete foundation and surfacing with tarmacadam ; and (3) reconstruction and widening of Whitegate-lane, including kerbing, flagging, concrete foundation and surfacing with rock asphalt, for the U.D.C. Surveyor :—
(1) *T. Partington & Son, Chadderton.
(2)*F. G. V. Freeman, Hollinwood.
(3)*W. Turner (Ardwick), Ltd., Manchester.

CLEETHORPES.—Health clinic, for the Lindsey C.C. Messrs. Scorer and Gamble, architects, Bank-street-chambers, Lincoln :—

Stamp & Son, Barton-on-Humber	£4,620 0 0
E. F. Harrison & Sons, Brigg	4,514 6 6
Joseph Borrill, Grimsby	4,509 0 0
F. W. Atkinson & Son, Brigg	4,506 0 0
J. H. Thompson & Sons, Ltd., Grimsby	4,376 0 0
Robt. Holmes, Cleethorpes	4,334 4 0
Hewins & Goodhand, Ltd., Grimsby	4,278 0 0
E. E. Dale & Sons, Ltd., Cleethorpes	4,241 7 3
Wm. Ion, Grimsby	4,230 10 0
W. Kirton & Son, Grimsby	4,178 0 0
R. M. Phillips, Brigg	4,175 0 0
A. E. Jones (Hull), Ltd., Hull	4,136 0 0
Taylor & Coulbeck, Cleethorpes	4,004 0 0
*Wilkinson & Houghton, Ltd., Grimsby	3,846 15 4

FOLKESTONE.—Additional 38 houses for the Corporation. Mr. A. E. Nichols, M.Inst.C.E., Borough Engineer :—
*Clarke & Tickner, Barry (Glam.) £14,999

GOSPORT.—School for 620 children, at Avery-lane, for the E.C. Messrs. Vernon Inkpen & Rogers, architects, Commercial-road, Portsmouth. Quantities by Mr. L. M. Field, Chartered Surveyor, High street, Gosport :—

Poling, Southsea	£23,860
R. W. Lowe, Gosport	20,845
Jno. Croad, Gosport	20,374
Harding, Southsea	19,310
F. J. Privett, Portsmouth	18,947
S. Salter, Portsmouth	18,945
F. Bevis, Portsmouth	18,930
Sprigings, Portsmouth	18,563
Hunt, Ltd., Gosport	18,500
Riches, Fareham	18,425

HAMPTON.—Provision and erection of heating apparatus for the primary filters now in course of construction at Kempton Park, for the M.W.B. :—

G. E. Bradley	£1,581 0 0
Alfred Grimrod & Co.	1,453 0 0
Rosser & Russell, Ltd.	1,309 0 0
Chas. P. Kinnell & Co., Ltd.	1,159 10 0
Buckley's (London), Ltd.	1,020 0 0
Bilbie, Hobson & Co.	998 10 0
James Combe & Son	847 0 0
Henry Hargreaves & Sons	806 0 0
Dilworth & Carr, Ltd.	771 0 0
C. N. Haden & Sons, Ltd.	769 0 0
W. G. Cannon & Sons	767 0 0
E. Perman	718 0 0
*Henry Tattersall, Ltd.	695 0 0

HEBBURN-ON-TYNE.—Schools to accommodate 350 scholars, for St. Alsysius school. Mr. H. A. Yearsley, architect, 25, Market-street, Manchester :—
*Hallwoods, Hyde.

LEEDS.—Third Church of Christ Scientist, Leeds. Messrs. Davidson, Son & Sherwood, architects, 14, Rectory-drive, Gosforth, Newcastle-on-Tyne :—
*Paul Rhodes, Ltd., Leeds.

LINCOLN.—Gas showrooms and offices for the City Council :—
*Wm. Wright & Son (Lincoln), Ltd. .. £13,000

LITTLEBOROUGH.—Alterations at the Gale Inn, for Masseys Brewery, Ltd. Messrs. Hitchen & Pickup, architects, 46, Manchester-road, Burnley :—
*S. Barker, Heywood.

LIVERPOOL.—Offices for Yorkshire Insurance Co. Messrs. T. Wainwright & Sons, architects, Commerce-court, 14, Lord-street :—
*Wm. Tomlinson & Sons, Liverpool.
Steelwork—
*Redpath, Brown & Co., Ltd., Liverpool.
Concrete Floors—
*Trussed Concrete Steel Co., Ltd., Liverpool.

LONDON.—For cleaning, repairing, painting, etc., to exterior of Guardians' Offices, 283, Tooley-street, S.E.1, for the Bermondsey B.G. :—

George Brittain & Sons, Ltd.	£1,427
R. Mansell	1,353
A. O. Newman, Ltd.	1,240
G. Potton & Sons, Ltd.	1,390
H. Spinks	1,260
*Thos. E. Wright & Son	1,098

(All of London.)

LONDON.—Erection of verandah and balcony, etc., to Firs Cottages 5 and 6, at High Wood Hospital for Children, for the M.A.B. :—

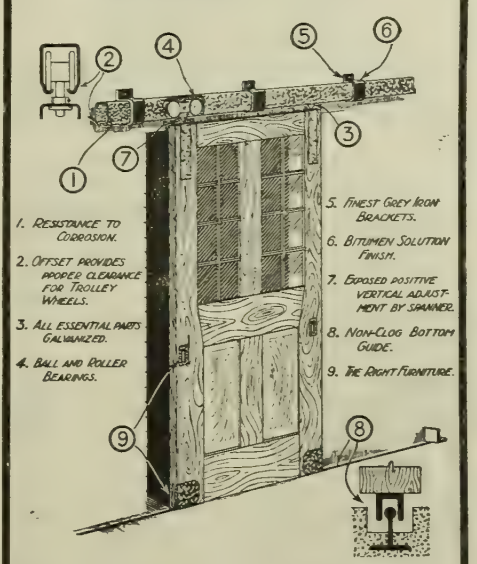
Harris Bros., Billericay	£1,374 0
A. Saunders, Brentwood	1,200 0
J. Hocking & Co., Delafield-road, Charlton	1,160 0
‡A. E. Andrews, 72, Rosemary-road, Clacton-on-Sea	1,085 14

LONDON.—Conversion of existing premises into staff bungalow, etc., at Brook Hospital, for the M.A.B. :—

G. H. Dibblin	£1,529
W. Harris, Ltd.	1,460
W. Bickerton	1,372
J. Hocking & Co.	1,359
P. Miller & Son	1,284
‡Archer, Wade & Co., Ltd.	989

(All of London.)

SLIDING DOOR GEAR
FOR FACTORIES, GARAGES, SCHOOLS, ETC.,
Nine essential features of "Henderson" Door Gear
TRADE MARK



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P. C. HENDERSON, LIMITED.
BARKING, ESSEX. PHONE: GRANGEWOOD 0247

LONDON. — Alterations to electric lighting at Queen Mary's Hospital for Children, for the M.A.B. :—

		Allowance for old lamps and transformers.
Stegman & Co.	£463 0	£14 12
Tredegars (1923), Ltd.	433 0	12 0
Read & Partners, Ltd.	350 0	23 0
T. Clark & Co.	305 0	15 0
L. G. Tate & Co., Ltd.	300 0	29 6
‡Uneedus Electrical Co.	294 0	31 0
Gaillard, Robinson & Co.	290 10	12 0

(All of London.)

LONDON.—For repainting of (1) Chelsea bridge, and (2) Battersea bridge, for the L.C.C. :—

(1) R. Woollaston & Co.	£7,610 7 2
Page, Hinchman & Co.	4,964 0 0
Falkus Brothers, Ltd.	4,506 0 0
M. Greenwood & Son, Ltd.	4,428 0 1
J. J. Hamilton, Louth	4,172 10 11
W. G. Beaumont & Son	3,989 9 2
Edward Proctor & Sons	3,948 7 10
Mond Staffordshire Refining Co., Ltd.	3,547 3 1
*R. Bowran & Co., Ltd.	3,020 16 6
R. E. Hanney & Co., Maidenhead	2,016 2 8

Chief engineer's estimate, £4,800.

(2) Falkus Brothers, Ltd.	£4,701 0 0
W. G. Beaumont & Son	4,001 4 3
Mond Staffordshire Refining Co., Ltd.	3,917 12 6
Page, Hinchman & Co.	3,817 0 0
J. J. Hamilton, Louth	3,618 8 9
Edward Proctor & Sons	3,337 5 5
M. Greenwood & Son, Ltd.	3,089 17 3
*R. Bowran & Co., Ltd.	2,601 0 4
R. E. Hanney & Co., Maidenhead	2,265 19 7

Chief engineer's estimate, £3,900.
(All of London.)

LOWESTOFT.—Alterations and additions to hot-water supply apparatus, at St. Anne's Home, for the M.A.B. :—

Brightside Foundry & Engineering Co., Ltd., Birmingham	£445
Fretwell Heating Co., London	220
Clark, Hunt & Co., Ltd., London	209
British Central Heating & Power Plant Co., London	160
‡Operative Builders & Decorators, Ltd., Birchington-on-Sea	125

LYME REGIS.—Police station, for the Dorset C.C. Mr. H. E. Matthews, County Offices, Dorchester :—

Theo. Conway, Ltd., Weymouth	£4,497 0 0
F. & E. Small, Taunton	4,486 0 0
Stephen A. Burden, Banksome	4,385 0 0
R. G. Spiller, Chard	4,250 0 0
G. Abbott & Son, Bridport	4,200 0 0
Jesty & Baker, Weymouth	4,199 0 0
Wm. Caddy & Sons, Lyme Regis	4,148 10 0
W. J. Cooper & Son, Bridport	3,986 3 0
C. Hallett, Lyme Regis	3,951 1 6
A. & F. Wiscombe, Lyme Regis	3,930 0 0
*H. & A. Warren, Lyme Regis	3,490 0 0

MILNSBRIDGE.—House in Avison-road. Mr. J. Ainley, architect, 55, New-street, Huddersfield :—
Joiner's work—
*F. Saville, Milnsbridge.
Plumbers' work—
*S. Atkinson, Ltd., Wakefield.
Slaters' work—
*S. Atkinson, Ltd., Wakefield.
Plasterers' work—
*W. Riley, Paddock.
Painters' work—
*Wrigley & Armitage, Milnsbridge.
Electricians' work—
*W. R. Bottomley, Marsh.

NORTH LONSDALE.—External painting of the hospital and nurses' home at the hospital, for the Committee :—
*T. Ward & Son, Ltd., Barrow (hospital).
*J. J. & H. Callow, Barrow (nursing home).

OKEHAMPTON.—Bridge, also a new road at Norley Ford, Inwardleigh, for the R.D.C. Mr. G. A. Friend, surveyor, Northlew :—
*W. Furze & Sons, Okehampton £964 10

OXFORD.—92 houses on the London-road, Gipsy-lane and Shotover-road frontages to the Gipsy-lane site, for the T.C. :—
*Structural Contractors, Ltd., London £50,654
(Subject to M.H. approval.)

PLYMOUTH.—Supplying and erecting Robertson asbestos protected metal roofing for the stonebreaker, etc., at Prince Rock, for the C.B. :—
*Blight & White, Ltd.....£940

PLYMOUTH.—Two houses with shops at Lower Mount Gold, for the C.B. :—
*Hayter & Coles £1,700

PLYMPTON ST. MARY.—Providing and laying complete, 600 yards of 2-in. diameter galvanised W.I. waper pipe fittings, etc., and also construction of concrete storage reservoir, at Shaugh Prior, for the R.D.C. Mr. G. H. Thompson, engineer and surveyor. Quantities by the engineer :—
*D. Sellick, Plympton St. Mary..... £889

PLYMPTON ST. MARY.—Electricity sub-station at Plympton and Compton, for the R.D.C. Mr. J. H. Thompson, engineer and surveyor. Quantities by the engineer :—

*Sparrow & Sons, Plymouth..... £816

Plympton sub-station—

*J. H. Phillips, Plympton..... 736

PONTEFRACT.—Shed for housing cattle on market days, for the T.C. Mr. W. H. Newton, Borough Engineer :—

*T. W. Senior & Sons, Pontefract..... £555

POOLE.—Taking down and rebuilding boundary walls, sheds, and fencing in connection with the North-road improvement, for the T.C. Mr. E. J. Goodacre, Borough Engineer :—

J. Francis, Bournemouth	£549	0	0
Grant & Rigler, Poole	515	0	0
Mr. Marks, Bournemouth	450	0	0
K. Wilson, Parkstone.....	399	0	0
*A. Taylor & Son, Upper Parkstone	354	19	6

PORT DINORWIC.—Alterations and additions to 28, Bryniffynon-road. Mr. R. D. Jones, architect, 36, High-street, Pwllheli :—

T. Parry, Penygroes	£950
Owens & Baker, Abersoch.....	850
Williams & Evans, Pwllheli	777
Jones & Williams, Llanwnda	775
*Jones Brothers, Bontnewydd, nr. Caernarvon	695

PORTSMOUTH.—Alterations at the Working Men's Liberal Club. Messrs. A. E. Cogswell & Sons, chartered architects and surveyors, Prudential-buildings :—

Jordan, Ltd., Portsmouth	£1,150
E. & A. Sprigings, Stamshaw	998
F. Bevis, Ltd., Portsmouth.....	983
Howe & Bishop, Southsea	970
Jno. Croad, Portsea.....	957
Light Bros., Ltd., Portsmouth	945
John Lay & Co., Portsmouth.....	918
L. Hoad, Southsea	817
Saml. Salter, Southsea.....	805
Jones & Son, Portsea	799
F. J. Privett, Southsea.....	775
F. Corke & Co., Southsea.....	739
G. J. Davis & Sons, Southsea.....	712
*Tanner Bros., Southsea	677

PORTSMOUTH.—Garage at Spencer-road. Messrs. C. W. Bevis & Son, A.R.I.B.A., chartered architects, Elm-grove-chambers, Southsea :—

*John Lay & Co., Portsmouth.

PRESTON.—Church and schools at Ribbleton. Messrs. Mercer & Duckworth, architects, New Dock-chambers, 162, Dock-street, Fleetwood :—

*F. Healey, Preston.

Joinery—

J. G. Brown, Preston.

Plumbing—

J. Brierley, Preston.

Plastering—

Wilding Bros. & Walmsley, Preston.

ST. MINVER.—Police house at St. Minver for the Cornwall C.C. Mr. S. Pool, County Architect :—

*Runnalls & Son, Liskeard £538

SKERTON, LANCASTER.—St. Luke's new schools. Messrs. Austin & Paley, architects, Castle Park, Lancaster :—

*A. O. Thomas, Lancaster..... £7,268

WALSINGHAM.—Additions to Cottage Home at Little Snoring, for the B.G. Mr. W. H. Moffatt, engineer and surveyor, Norwich-street, Fakenham :—

J. Youngs & Sons, Norwich	£593	0	0
A. Robinson, Kings Lynn	525	0	0
G. W. McCadden, Thursford ..	403	10	0
T. H. Blyth & Son, Foulsham ..	395	0	0
T. W. Purdy & Son, Walsingham	386	0	0
R. Claxton, Wells	379	12	0
J. Beckett, Hindolvestone.....	358	0	0
*Fisher & Sons, Fakenham	340	0	0

WARRINGTON.—Extensions to Warrington Motor Co., Market-gate. Messrs. William & Segar Owen, architects, Palmyra-square Chambers :—

*Ashton & Sons, Warrington.

WIGAN.—Premises in Standishgate, for Montague Burton, Ltd. Mr. H. Wilson, architect, Roundhay, Leeds :—

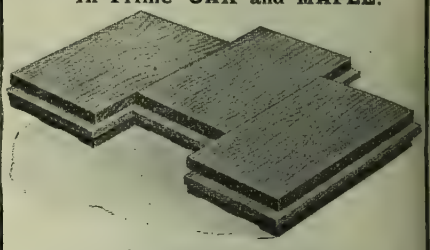
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THE BUILDER

A JOURNAL FOR THE ARCHITECT AND CONSTRUCTOR

WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED "THE BRITISH ARCHITECT."

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RIGHT BUILDING.

WITHIN recent years intelligent comment upon architectural matters has become the rule rather than the exception in the better class lay Press, and it is a pleasure to follow the lead of the *Observer* in a protest against the despoiling of the upper reaches of the Thames by the generally ugly buildings which modern indifference and haste have admitted alongside some of its most beautiful banks. In the course of a description of one typical group of bungalows, our contemporary recently said:—

> "It is a collection of about a couple of dozen bungalows, having all the possibilities of absorption into the scheme of things but one, and that one spoils everything. Plenty of money has been spent on them. They have all the dainty paraphernalia of river attractiveness in window treatment, flower boxes, beautiful—even lavishly expensive—gardens, creepers, trees, topiary work, brightly painted steps and gay terraces. But they are almost one and all disfigured by a horrible flat roofing of a vivid pink, that will not weather, and that is, in spite of all the flowers, trees, and expenditure, an affront unless and until it has been painted in more suitable tones."

We quote the passage *in extenso* as a mark of welcome to an artistic sensibility which can no longer be considered the monopoly of a professional hierarchy; and we acknowledge gratefully the specific clarity with which the subject is attacked.

Now it would be wrong and foolish to demand that the gay and evanescent spirit of the riverside must be expressed by the builder only in permanent and traditional building method, but it is no more than good sense to call for that respect for form and colour which alone can produce comely structure. Time was when the builder sought a cheap romanticism with battlements, pinnacles, oriels and turrets stolen from a totally different and distant age. The battlements might have no relation to battles: the pinnacles might have no purpose for loading a buttress: the oriels might have no view to catch, and the turrets might house not bells but tanks. Yet, because they existed in an age we regard as romantic, they had to be transplanted to create romance afresh. We have to some extent grown out of such nonsense, but there is still a deal of humbug to be dissipated. The red roof of the old-world cottage is not beautiful just because it is red, but because its effect grows out of an honest use of an honest material. In their places, and seen against the background of landscape, the grey and green slate, the stone slab, the wood shingle, and the bonnet of thatch, can each make its own appeal. All that is needed is a tasteful handling of the material selected to make it a thing of beauty. No material need be ugly if it is so treated, be it weather boarding, or asbestos sheeting, or concrete slab. Let the week-end bungalow remain slight and temporary if you like, but let its form be simple and direct, and let its colours merge into the background of woodland and mead. Let the structure, in fact, bow respectfully to Nature, who must surely reign supreme along our lovely river banks.

It is because we have lost that unsophisticated honesty which was once the birthright of the country builder that we can no longer get at these things in a natural way, and the bad taste which abounds is simply the evidence of ignorance and incompetence, which will continue so until the public demands something better. This desirable outcome will arrive so soon as the public knows what it needs and what it really wants, and this will probably be not until it is actually told in convincing fashion. And here is the chance for the Press to exercise its great educational potentialities. It has been said that education opens the door to all reasonable possibilities, and such a statement errs little on the side of exaggeration. Education needs but the inspiration, the determination and the directing force to perform its wonders. It is useless to hope for an entirely artistic community, but education, by directing those to whom the beautiful has a real meaning, can do much to set a standard of good manners for its more obtuse members. There is something of a parallel in a tasteful choice of clothes. It is not everybody who has the eye sufficiently sensitive to appreciate the subtleties of line and style which mark the well-dressed man. Yet there are very few middle-class men who are content to assume a ready-made suit, and they prefer to pay anything from fifty per cent. upwards more for clothes which are specially designed for them by a skilled artist to suit their individual cases, and to respect a common fashion of some discrimination. Public opinion has set a standard below which they are loath to sink, and the result is a very tolerable average. Yet these same men are content with the veriest reach-me-down when it is a question of being fitted for a building; and public opinion seems neither offended nor amazed (apart from the sensitive few), because public opinion is so little educated in the matter. Until recently, it seems to have assumed as inevitable that reasonably economical building must be fundamentally ugly: that beauty is a matter of expensive trimmings, which, when absent, leave nothing but an unsightly carcase. It will continue thus until public opinion grasps the truth, that beauty in building is essentially a matter of mass and form, and that no amount of beautifully designed ornament can disguise an ugly form, as no degree of simplicity can impoverish a simple and graceful form. These are the axioms of architectural understanding and sympathy: these were the inspiration of the village church, the country cottage, and the moot hall, as well as of the more widely known works which have been passed down to us as classics. The public has only to appreciate this and respect it to initiate a standard of modern architecture worthy to follow the past.

The technical Press has some opportunity of direct contact with the lay public, but its influence in this direction is somewhat limited and largely dependent upon the sympathy and goodwill which may exist among brother journalists of the lay Press. We should be foolishly mock-modest if we pretended to believe that the quiet propaganda, in which the BUILDER has been engaged for many years towards a better understanding between architect, builder and layman, has borne no fruit at all; but we welcome unreservedly this evidence, which we have quoted above, of a specific exercise of public education on the subject of decent building as distinct from more pretentious or monumental architectural efforts.

NOTES

Modern Architecture and Reinforced Concrete.

The development and use of ferro-concrete has inevitably raised some serious questions of design in modern architectural work. The protest by Mr. Gilbert Jenkins in his presidential address at the A.A. on Monday last will arouse varied feelings amongst architects. It is natural enough that those who have been nursed in tradition and hold to it as to a sheet anchor of safety, look askance at the bald and uninspiring effect of ferro-concrete buildings. But we cannot disguise from ourselves the fact that the conditions of life are changing fast. Whether they are for good or ill time alone can prove, but theoretically the case for the adoption of ferro-concrete is made out, whilst we have yet to learn that architects can meet it with the interest and charm of our traditional work. Our artistic instincts may be half drowned in the sea of commercialism which floods our life to-day, and we can only hope that we may rise on the ruins of our dead selves to better things.

Revived Styles.

Sir Reginald Blomfield is a trenchant writer, and his letter to the *Times* of the 17th inst. is in his best fighting form. He hammers the "revived Gothic" of Oxford as not moving freely in its armour, and pleads for a "mastery of architecture as a vernacular art." As a champion of a living expression of our modern needs Sir Reginald will be very welcome. Probably he would tell us that this is the ideal which he has consistently upheld, since a Renaissance is not a single re-birth but a constant revival of energy springing anew from a parent stem. Nevertheless, there has been confusion of thought between him and the "Modern" school, with consequent bewilderment to the layman. This letter should help to clear the issue, and serve to convince the layman that modern architecture must have its own impress whether evolved, as Sir Reginald would prefer it, through Renaissance principles, or created by a marriage between the æsthetics of engineering and the functional demands of the building. Executed with responsibility and scholarship, either means may produce living architecture.

Training of Architects.

There is much sense in the comments on Sir R. Lorimer's letter to a contemporary made by Mr. E. E. Lofting, in which he reminds us of the statement that we can only hope to get sane and logical building when young architects are trained through the shops like engineers and builders, etc. The want of contact with materials, and the consequent inability to appreciate their right working, leads to the office design, that lifeless alternative to the demands of a really corporate craftsmanship. So we suffer from an architecture without craftsmanship, unless we honour the substitute which has taken its place with that name. Nothing could be more depressing than the usual additions of ornament, to which we have become accustomed, and which do duty for the real thing. We could point to the external ornament on a recent prominent London building as an example, yet how much is the need of real feeling and vision to-day. And there is nothing to prevent the presence of something better except, on the one side, the architect's want of effort to obtain it, and the indifference of the public, who have become used to such alternatives, on the other. Yet there are plenty of good craftsmen, only they are so little employed that it becomes almost an event to hear of an artist employed in such a way. The approach is wrong and adds to the difficulty because there is not yet the more natural, mutual co-operation as artists together, between the architect and the craftsman. This is not, however, the whole of the matter. We have industrialised ourselves away from the simpler relationships that go to the best results; and the difficult conditions under which the architect works at a time when commercial demands are so insistent have to be remembered. We have none the less as architects and artists to become more used to each other, not as employer and employed, but as artists working together, understanding what is due to each other's difficulties, and forgetting our fancied prerogatives for the sake of fine building.

Minimum Salaries.

The claim of the Association of Architects, Surveyors and Technical Assistants for the adoption of a minimum salary for qualified assistants naturally arouses one's sympathies. But to those who believe in a real freedom of action, there will also naturally be felt an objection to force people to pay any fixed wage for services rendered. The Association which is seeking to benefit assistants may reasonably claim that as architects make a fixed demand for a certain payment of fees, whatever their real qualifications may be, so assistants may well ask for some fixed rate of pay. The twenty shillings one earns to-day is not the twenty shillings of pre-war days, and if, for instance, in the time to come



Old Hall at Wool, the Home of the D'Urbervilles.

From the Countryside Exhibition, by T. Raffles Davison, Hon.A.R.I.B.A. (*See page* 666.)



Detail of Outer Angel Brackets, King's Weigh House Church, Duke Street, W.
Mr. A. E. Henderson, F.S.A., L.R.I.B.A., Architect. (*See page* 647).

has even less intrinsic value, so the inimum payment to be called for -day may conceivably be too little ereafter. But we all are either the ictims or the beneficiaries of Trades Inionism to-day: we cannot even exempt he architectural profession from its uses, it would perhaps be no real hardship, nd might be only even-handed justice, fix a minimum wage for architects' nd surveyors' assistants. After all, we re not compelled to employ those who re really unskilful, and we always emember an architect lamenting to us hat he had engaged a tracer at one hilling an hour instead of employing one t two shillings!

Settling it over Our Heads.

The tendency to pontifical utterance is encouraged by the docility of the average, the modesty which finds something sacrosanct in the utterances of the expert. Now we hear hat all artists have declared T. Roussel's icture "The finest nude in the world." This was said some years ago with equal certainty of "The Mirror of Venus" by Velasquez. It could surely be placed in he Tate Gallery without carrying it on he wings of so much inflation. We are eally tired of these final judgments on Waterloo Bridges and artists' pictures vhich multiply themselves to their own ndoing. We are sure, could they do so, oth bridges and pictures would blush t thus being thrown at our heads, and vould prefer a more temperate admira- ion. Who is to challenge this magis- erial saying about Roussel's "nude"? nless it be the artist less prone to dog- natism. This pontifical "what I don't now isn't knowledge" sort of attitude s bad criticism, and becomes very tire- some, and there is need of more pro- portion in statements on matters of public interest. Does not such extravagance of language rather suggest there is a doubt about it? T. Roussel's picture is quite good enough without all this hoisting.

Gardens.

October is a month of intense activity to gardeners, and no one can pass the rows of bent backs in suburb plots without realising how greatly the love of gardens and of flowers has increased in the present generation. In stately England the gardens of the rich were for too long a matter of organised formality, of shrubberies, sculpture, vistas and ribbon borders. They lacked the intimacy of earth, the homeliness of personal labour. Now "naturalism" runs riot, foolishly so with the parvenu, genuinely with the man who gardens for himself. Even the cheap bazaar specialises extensively with supplies of seeds, bulbs and rose bushes; no one need lack material for colour and scent. As a result every architect can hope that, however hideous the occupier may make his house within, at least outside he will see it set in a garden that is kept up and beautified by personal care and labour.

A Complimentary Dinner.

We have pleasure in announcing that a complimentary dinner will be given on November 17 to Mr. C. F. A. Voysey, on account of his services to Architecture and the Allied Crafts. Mr. Voysey has been a vigorous influence in the modern world of architecture, and many will be glad to share in this public tribute. Those who would like to attend the function should apply to the R.I.B.A., at 9, Conduit-street, W.1.



Lych Gate, St. Crispin's Church, Mashobra, Simla Hills, India.
Mr. Bernard Matthews, F.R.I.B.A., Architect (*See pages* 649, 650, and 653).

GENERAL NEWS

Professional Announcements.

Mr. Percy C. Boddy and Mr. John A. Dempster having dissolved partnership as from October 19, 1927, Mr. Boddy will continue to practise from 19, Palace-street, Westminster, S.W.1, and Mr. Dempster will practise in future at Wallington, Surrey.

Mr. J. Mukharji, F.R.S.A., F.I.B.D., M.F.A., Superintendent of the Sri Pralap Technical Institute, Jammu, N.W.R., Kashmir State, India, has been elected a member of the National Federation of Master Painters and Decorators of England and Wales.

Mr. S. B. Caulfield, F.R.I.B.A., has removed to 15 and 17, Baker-street, W.1. Telephone : Langham 3697.

New Skyscraper for New York.

We understand that plans have been completed for the erection of a fifteen-story building in West Broadway. It will be the largest structure in the world devoted exclusively to telegraphic business. It will cost £1,200,000, with an additional £200,000 for bringing the telegraphic wires and pneumatic tubes into the building.

Old Tudor Hall at Barnet.

The Tudor Hall of the Barnet Grammar School, an Elizabethan foundation which is to be superseded by a county secondary school, will, it is expected, be purchased by the Visitors of Jesus Hospital Charity (a local charity) for preservation and use for all time. The transaction is not yet completed, says the *Times*, but there is a confident hope and belief that the hall the most treasured architectural possession of this historic town, will be saved from the demolition which awaits the modern classrooms when the new school is erected elsewhere.

Southend-on-Sea and District Society of Architects: Proposed New Society.

We have received a letter from Mr. D. N. Martin-Kaye, A.R.I.B.A., hon. secretary, Southend-on-Sea and District Society of Architects, in the course of which he refers to certain decisions which have been made by the Council of the Southend-on-Sea and District Society of Architects and ratified by the general body of members. The Council have at their last meeing agreed in principle to the formation of the Essex Society of Architects and steps are being taken to convene meetings in the near future at Romford, Chelmsford and Colchester, with a view to setting up branches with the Southend Society of a federal organisation to be known as the Essex Society of Architects. This body will, it is hoped, be affiliated to the R.I.B.A. The first annual dinner of the Society will be held on December 15, at Southend, and Mr. Walter Tapper, A.R.A., President of the R.I.B.A., has promised to be present, and it is hoped to make this occasion the first rallying point of the new Society. Any Essex readers who would be willing to support the formation of the Essex Society should write either to Mr. MacAlister, secretary, R.I.B.A., or to Mr. N. Martin-Kaye, at the School of Arts and Crafts, Southend.

Redecoration of Euston's Great Hall.

The Great Hall at Euston Station, reputed to be the largest waiting-room in the British Isles, has been recently redecorated. The hall, which is 128 ft. long by 62 ft. wide and 64 ft. high, and was built from the designs of Hardwick, was previously lit by gas, and an important item in the new scheme has been the installation of electric light; moreover, the hall is now "flood lit" at night by high-power lamps under each window.

The tall columns which surround the hall have been painted in imitation of red Egyptian porphyry, as have also the walls as high as the balcony. The capitals and bases of the columns have been coated with gold leaf, and the ceiling has had three coats of white lead paint. In each corner there are a pair of bas-reliefs representing Birmingham, London, Northampton, Chester, Manchester, Carlisle, Lancaster, and Liverpool, each of which is 10 ft. by 7 ft. in size. In frames around the hall have been placed a number of the London Midland and Scottish Railway Company's art posters, ingeniously treated to resemble the originals.

The redecoration of the hall has been carried out entirely by the company's own staff, to the design of Sir Edward Lutyens, R.A.

Mingling of Oriental and Western Art.

Sir Banister Fletcher, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., gave, on Wednesday last, a lecture at the Central School of Arts and Crafts, on the Romanesque buildings of Northern and Southern Italy. In the case of Southern Italy and Sicily, he said, architecture and history were so interwoven that no one unacquainted with the one could understand the other. The architecture of Sicily was a rich mingling of the art of east and west and of successive civilisations. Historical development often determined definite architectural characteristics, but here it had given us variety in unity. In Sicilian churches we stood amazed as we realised the Greek origin and the Roman plan, crowned by Byzantine domes lined with Mahometan mosaics, to all of which much Norman detail was added.

Everywhere in the styles of the buildings we could see the impress of the seals, not only of successive conquests, but of varieties of religions. Byzantine influence predominated in La Martorana at Palermo, with its crowning dome. Monreale Cathedral, which was a Roman basilica in plan, with Byzantine wall mosaics, had an entirely Saracenic colour scheme in the roof, while the Norman rule was reflected in the beautiful Romanesque cloisters with their coupled columns and stilted arches, inlaid with rich mosaics from the Palace school. The gem-like Capella Palatina glittered with Byzantine mosaics and glowed with Mahometan colour, while the mysterious richness of the roof was enhanced by the Saracenic stalactite pendants and honeycombed intricacies. Thus, through changes of government and under alien masters, the architecture of Sicily was ceaselessly carried on by mason and carpenter, with varied decorations by painter and worker in metals and mosaics.



Cast-stone Brackets, New Chancel, Forty Hill Church, Enfield.

Mr. A. E. Henderson, F.S.A., L.R.I.B.A., Architect (*See page* 652)

MEETINGS

Friday, *October* 28.

Glasgow Architectural Craftsmen's Socie Mr. T. C. Campbell Mackie on "Educati of a Designer." At Royal Technical Colle 7.45 p.m.

Royal Sanitary Institute. Discussions "The Influence of Overcrowding upon Tub culosis, with special reference to the n Housing Schemes"; "The New Factor Bill": and "The Smoke Problem on Ty side: How is it to be Tackled?" At Ne castle-upon-Tyne. 7 p.m.

Institute of Mechanical Engineers. D cussion on "Engineering in the United Sta of America." 7 p.m.

Saturday, *October* 29.

Association of Architects, Surveyors, a Technical Assistants. Visit to Mada Tussaud's. 2.30 p.m.

Monday, *October* 31.

Royal Institute of British Architects. Harvey W. Corbett on "Latest Americ Building Methods." 8 p.m.

Tuesday, *November* 1.

Institution of Civil Engineers. Preside tial Address by Mr. E. F. C. Trench. 6 p.

Institution of Electrical Engineers (Nort Western Centre). Chairman's Address Mr. A. B. Mallinson. At Midland Hot Manchester. 7 p.m.

Institution of Electrical Engineers (Nort Midland Centre). Chairman's Address Mr. J. E. Storr. At Hotel Metropole, Lee 7.15 p.m.

Wednesday, *November* 2.

L.C.C. Central School of Arts and Craf Sir Banister Fletcher on "Gothic Period Northern Italy." Southampton-row, W.C. 6 p.m.

Leeds Fireclay Co. Opening of new sho rooms by Viscount Astor. At 2, Cavendis place, W.1. 11.30 a.m.

Royal Society of Arts. Sir Philip Magn on "The Royal Society of Arts: its Servic to Trade and Training." 8 p.m.

Institution of Sanitary Engineers. Annu Dinner. At the Holborn Restaurant, W. 7 p.m.

Royal Archæological Institute. Mr. G. Jack on "Roman-British Town of Mag (Kenchester)." 5 p.m.

Thursday, *November* 3.

Auctioneers' and Estate Agents' Institu Mr. W. T. Creswell on "Dilapidations a Waste." 7.30 p.m.

Victoria and Albert Museum. Mr. J. Fletcher on "Silversmiths' Work, Old a New." At 5.30 p.m.

Society of Antiquaries. Ordinary Meetin At 8.30 p.m.

Friday, *November* 4.

Institute of Mechanical Engineers. W. H. Bragg on "Application of X-Ra to the Study of the Crystalline Structure Materials." 6 p.m.

COMPETITION NEWS

COMPETITIONS OPEN.

Municipal Buildings, Wimbledon. Premiums: £200, £150 and £75. Mr. H. V. Ashley, F.R.I.B.A., assessor. Apply Mr. Herbert Emerson Smith, LL.B., Town Clerk. Deposit of £2 2s. required:	Particulars published in Sendi "Builder," in dat July 15 Nov 8
Municipal Buildings, Peterborough. Premium: 250 guineas. Sir Reginald Blomfield, R.A., assessor....	Sept. 9 —

"Dilapidations and Waste."

In connection with the announcement abo of Mr. W. T. Creswell's forthcoming lect on "Dilapidations and Waste" before Auctioneers' and Estate Agents' Institute, readers may be glad to be reminded that M Creswell is the author of a book on this su ject which has been recently published *The Builder*, Ltd.



Detail of Central Canopy.



Detail of Carved Angel Brackets.

New Altar and Reredos, King's Weigh House Church, Duke Street, W.

Mr. A. E. Henderson, F.S.A., L.R.I.B.A., Architect.



PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

An ordinary general meeting of the Architectural Association was held at 35, Bedford-square, London, W.C.1, on Monday evening last, Mr. Gilbert H. Jenkins, F.R.I.B.A., the President, in the chair.

A vote of condolence, moved by the Hon. Secretary, was accorded the relatives of the following, who had recently passed away :—Messrs. L. H. Glencross, J. H. Kerner-Greenwood, P. W. Farmer, Andrew Oliver, Henry Lovegrove, S. E. Knott, and F. G. Minter.

The President, in his address on "Modernism in Architecture," said it was a pleasure to state that they were still breaking records, their premises were being enlarged, and soon their headquarters would possess most of the amenities of a modern club. The school was being extended, and they would soon have accommodation for 240 students, all housed in new buildings, with an enlarged lecture-room and other improvements.

Referring to the recent A.A. Excursion, the speaker said they were officially received and most hospitably entertained by the architects and the municipal authorities of Prague and Vienna. Professor Reilly had promised to give a lecture on the subject at their next meeting, illustrated by lantern slides of Mr. Yerbury's photographs. In both places they saw architecture, both old and new, and possibly it was the complete contrast between the fine Gothic and Baroque architecture of Austria and the newest buildings they saw that had made him decide to attempt an analysis or review of modernism in architecture. Whether this fashion in scientific building would ever develop into an art and rise to the dignity of a "style," or in the next decade be looked upon as a passing craze, was a matter of doubt. During the excursion one heard of an exhibition of modernism in architecture then being held at Stuttgart, where not only drawings and photographs were on view but also a complete garden suburb, designed by the most eminent practitioners on the Continent, to demonstrate the excellences of the new expressionism in art.

Before the war the older fashioned among them tended to look backwards and to revive the fine 18th century traditions and artistic products which the commercialism, machine production and scientific discoveries of the 19th century had caused them to forget. They believed that by reverting back to the tradition of the 18th century they would attain to something finer than if they were to throw over the results of centuries of patiently accumulated endeavours to improve their art. Art must have some source of inspiration, and it became a question as to whether past achievements should form the stepping-stone to greater architecture, or whether they should reject all they had learnt during the last two or three thousand years, and attempt to start from the beginning. If a new style was to be achieved, one good building would not make a style, nor would one great architect, unless others were content to learn from the work of the master mind, adding good things of their own, until a school had been built up and had extended its influence through all the subservient arts. History seemed to show that all the greatest examples of architecture were the product not of one mind or one age, often not even of one race, but of the slow growth and betterment of a style through many decades.

Continuing, the President said when he was a pupil, Norman Shaw was at the zenith of his powers. He started by giving them a clever admixture of Gothic and Renaissance with its novel reuse of red bricks, tiled roofs and sash windows in small squares, coupled with picturesque composition and original detail. He thus did more to kill the Gothic revival in domestic architecture, and the stucco or stock-bricked and slated Victorian style of house than any architect since the Georgian era. It opened the eyes of his contemporaries to the beauties of old English domestic architecture, while striking an entirely new note. Bedford Park, in those days, was quite a famous suburb of London. The new style was mistakenly dubbed "Queen Anne," but Shaw, as he grew older, came to love the real Queen Anne work of Wren and his followers, and took up again the threads of the English tradition of the end of the 17th century. Shaw travelled and sketched all over Central and Southern Europe—he was a brilliant draughtsman, with a wonderful catholicity of taste, but, although some of his earlier work, such as the insurance building at the corner of St. James's-street and Pall Mall and his New Scotland Yard, was influenced by foreign ideas, his more mature style was essentially English in tradition.

Shaw had pupils and admirers who carried on the tradition he had refounded—a school of ideas into which Sir Edwin Lutyens and others were still infusing new blood. It was this school which revived domestic architecture in this country. Its exponents taught the public that good composition, simple massing, pleasant fenestration, refined detail and well-chosen materials produced a better house than the so-called picturesque grouping and fussy features. Thus, before the war, instead of England going to America or the Continent for ideas, the whole world was coming here to study how a house should be built and set in the landscape, and whatever our shortcomings in public buildings might have been, we at least had a style in domestic architecture of which any country might be proud.

The apostles of the new creed of "modernism" in architecture were attempting to set up new standards which, if they were to be judged by the work actually finished on the Continent, derided every accepted canon of grouping, proportion, sense of structure, relation of solids to voids, and the use of mouldings or ornament of any kind. In this new style, flat roofs were *de rigueur*, the floors pushed themselves out through the walls and overhung the facades, an idea which the designers considered must be brilliant, as it had never been done before. It was so easy to do in ferro-concrete and marked the architect as being a "real live man." In the large blocks of flats, windows formed a horizontal gash running from staircase to staircase, where the fenestration was carried in huge vertical slits from basement to roof, to prove that no ties in the front, either vertical or horizontal, were required.

Continuing, the President said their stay in Prague was too brief to see the housing schemes in the suburbs, but, from a distance, these appeared to be on English garden city lines. However, they were shown the post-war commercial work—a store fronted with plate-glass from pavement to roof, another looking like a brick box with the lid off, also a ferro-concrete block of offices with the windows in slits between the piers, while the latter supported angular consols which carried the square-edged slab of concrete, taking the place of the cornice. The Czechs and Slovenes had a fine tradition in painted internal decoration which, fortunately still continued, so that the interiors of th new middle-class houses had a charm an interest which were apparently lacking i the new building works, where architectur seemed to have been forgotten. A huge fa building was being erected with enormou spans, all in ferro-concrete. It was a fi piece of simple planning, the restaurar below the main ground floor having a dignit of effect from its good proportions and th rhythm of its concrete piers and beams. A this was in the crude concrete structural stat and as an engineering feat the designer ha good reason to be proud of his achievemen When the drawings for the elevations we examined they proved to be the usual strip of concrete alternating with iron-framed plat glass.

A scheme for new municipal offices w recently the subject of competition in Pragu and an astonishingly new design won fir place and, apparently, was to be erected ferro-concrete. This allowed the designe to place his main piers inside and to mak his elevations a sort of ribbed screen in whic four bastions, somewhat resembling skelet gasometers, were the main features. Th intermediate bays were horizontal strips glass and concrete, the top story being ove hung to line with the outer edges of th bow-shaped towers.

The exhibition galleries at Stuttgart, whe a halt was made, certainly impressed visitor They consisted of a series of canvas-line boxes, where drawings and photographs the latest schemes in the new manneris were displayed, tending to show that the d signers were determined to be original. ferro-concrete was at least a material f which there were no known precedents, th designers had seized on it as being mo likely to serve their ends than any othe The crushing weight of the new material w very high, whereby supports might be r duced to a minimum. Beams, on the oth hand, had to be deep and heavy, but b moving the supports from the ends an cantilevering out, this difficulty might partially overcome. Consequently, no visib vertical supports were required on the face these structures, which could be designed show only the front edges of the floor or ro slabs, and there was no need even to pu supports at the angles of the building. Th result was that nearly all this modernist wo was a combination of cubes or parallelepip don, variety being obtained by making th latter of all shapes and sizes. In one desig a tower was put up on four legs with plat glass enclosures, the top story hung out both sides, making the whole of this origin composition for a building look like a b water tower, despite the fact that it w something else.

In another design a tower of twenty stori or so had one very solid side from whic were projected the floor slabs on which dwa partitions, with lightly iron-framed glass alternate layers, were erected on the oth three sides, the effect resembling a con set up on end.

If the washhouses of a block of dwellin in Stuttgart had not been seen, the crit would have been puzzled to know how th building could possibly stand up. Investig tions, inside one of the houses, showed a fi stout concrete pier in the middle of the roo to carry the flat, which was hopelessly in th way of anyone using the room to work in. French exponent of modernism had built concrete and plate-glass box to form one these new abodes, consisting of ferro-concrete box with thin wall, roof a floor slabs perched on stilts with an op basement to ensure its coolness in winte The main living room was two stories height, with plate-glass windows filling o wall. A stout concrete pier faced with enormous radiator was the most interesti feature of this curious apartment. Up anoth wall ran the stairs in a continuous line the second floor. To ensure novelty it w only 2 ft. wide, and had a solid newel w nearly 4 ft. high. A half-landing led to gallery, on which were placed the princip

, bathroom and W.C. The partitions y 5 ft. 9 in. in height—to have carried to the ceiling would have destroyed l effect. The steps were in blue tiles, rs of patent composition, and the nd tables of polished nickel-plated earing cowhide seats and backs or wood tops. Severely simple enam- nents and cupboards, fitted lavatory nd painted walls and ceilings, com- the hospital-like effect. This abode signed by an architect of European on for his efforts in modernism. ly the organisers of the exhibition had ualms when they saw these creations ed, for the most frantic endeavours n made to distract the ordinary visi- tention from the building by laying umerable terraces, grass plots, paths iers ablaze with flowers.

ould admit that modernism was ex- scientific and logical, enabling its ts to adopt many new forms of ex- in building. Unfortunately, its oners had forgotten that architecture n more an art than a science. The otion produced was sorrow at the per- of so many clever designers who had an ungainly material in which to ut their deliberately ugly creations.

he roots of modernism were firmly in ferro-concrete, it might be as well nine the advantages or disadvantages hitect could obtain by adopting this l for his work. The objections to ncrete when used for architecture asily be detailed under the following —Colour, form, suitability as a build- terial, lasting qualities, ease of erec- ssibility of easy alteration. The colour ly and became still more ugly with he material being erected in shutter- noulds, the resulting forms were coarse cked refinement. This might be no nt to engineering works, factory build- even monumental structures having scale, but in many classes of buildings ould be little or no scope in express- r purpose, unless materialism was the rit of the age.

gards the suitability of ferro-concrete ilding material, this was a nightmare architect, who has no real control over the work. He found his engineer, district surveyor, and the contractor eternally quarrelling upon different theories of stresses and strains, whilst the work was very slow, owing to the time allowed for the various stages to set before the centering could be struck and the piers and beams could be loaded with the superstructure. It was impossible to fix anything into it without great cost in cutting away and the chance of destroying its efficiency, and all the services had to be run on the surface, to the detriment of the internal decorative effect. Piers and beams were entirely encased during execution, and no one could say that solidity had been attained. Grave defects were apparent when the building was occupied: owing to its extreme hardness and rigidity, floors and walls acted as sounding-boards; external walls and roofs had to be cased to prevent sweating in damp weather, as it was so good a conductor of heat and cold, and steps had to be taken to isolate the external walls and roofs to prevent abnormal heat losses in winter and acute discomfort in summer. Its lasting qualities had yet to be proved. The havoc wrought by the expansion of rusting iron on the west front and towers of Peterborough Cathedral was common knowledge. One also knew the difficulty there was to prevent large concrete floors gradually developing wide cracks. Some said that the surface must be kept wet for several days if cracks were to be avoided, others that any surface over 50 ft. super. in area would crack unless a rubber strip or other means were adopted to disconnect completely one section of pavement from the next. It seemed reasonably certain that sooner or later ferro-concrete work would develop cracks, and it was then only a question of time before the steel would rust and burst the concrete.

An eminent engineer referred to ferro-concrete as the doctrine of the "If," explaining that there were so many ways in which the erector could go astray that it became a marvel if perfect work was produced. There were so many "ifs" that an architect's life was too short and full to take the responsibilities, while a clerk of works might be an excellent supervisor of all ordinary building work and yet might not understand the importance of every one of those "ifs." Apart from that, a ferro-concrete building must be much slower in erection than a steel framed building, and thus, on valuable sites or in large commercial undertakings, it must involve the waste of a considerable amount of capital, while, if holes were to be cut through floors, the hardness of the material made the cutting away very costly.

Mr. Stanley Hamp, in proposing a vote of thanks, said they were always talking about a new style, but he was sure if they had one it would not be a new style but the process of evolution. He wished that some of the competition assessors would have the courage to select something which really had a new expression. Unless the assessors rose to the occasion he did not see any chance of striking a new note. The President had suggested that reinforced concrete was a material that should not be used, and that it had no lasting qualities. He said he had in mind an enormous factory building for motor-car manufacturing in Turin, running round the top of which was a small "Brooklands." It was a very large building, the fenestration was exceptionally good, and for its purpose he (the speaker) contended it was good architecture.

Mr. Howard Robertson, seconding the motion, said the restlessness which Mr. Jenkins mentioned as a product of this age was perhaps another word for vitality. Nothing which was any good in building had ever been definitely neglected, and in adopting ferro-concrete he did not think they had seized upon it as a mere handle, but as a building material suitable to their present-day economies and wants, which enabled them to do in a simple way things which were complicated under the old methods of building.

Mr. Robert Atkinson said he found it easier to do something traditional, and usually did it. At the same time traditional work was not always good. He considered that traditional work was really the backbone of any architectural composition, and if anyone could do work which was really modern and really good they would all like to see it.

The President, in reply, said he did not advocate revivals. To him revivals were loathsome things in architecture.



Path through woods to St. Crispin's Church, Mashobra, Simla Hills, India.

MR. BERNARD MATTHEWS, F.R.I.B.A., Architect (*See page* 653).

SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS.

The Board of Architectural Education announce the following awards of R.I.B.A. Maintenance Scholarships in Architecture :—

The R.I.B.A. Fourth and Fifth Year Maintenance Scholarship.—This scholarship has been awarded to C. J. Bartlett, of the School of Architecture, The Technical College, Cardiff. The scholarship is of the value of £100, and is tenable for two years in the fourth and fifth year courses at a School of Architecture recognised by the R.I.B.A. by a student who has already completed satisfactorily a three years' course in a recognised school.

The A.G.B.I. Maintenance Scholarship.—This scholarship has been awarded to J. F. D. Wylson, of Whitstable, Kent. The scholarship is intended to enable the son or daughter of an architect or artist to attend an approved course at one of the Schools of Architecture recognised by the R.I.B.A. for the purpose of exemption from its examinations. The scholarship is £100 in value for one year, and is renewable for two further periods of one year each.

Six scholarships were awarded in July, 1926, and five of these have been renewed for the academic year 1927-1928. The reports from the schools show that the students are benefiting from the opportunities afforded to them. The scholarships supply a need in the architectural profession, and it is hoped in future to be in a position to award scholarships to a total value of about £1,000 annually. With this object in view a capital fund has been started, which it is hoped to increase materially, and it is also intended to found more fourth and fifth year scholarships to enable promising students to continue their architectural education for longer periods.

Exhibition of Designs of Students of Schools of Architecture recognised for exemption from the R.I.B.A. Final Examinations.—These designs will be exhibited in the R.I.B.A. Galleries, 9, Conduit-street, W.1, from October 24 to November 4 inclusive, from 10 a.m. to 8 p.m. (Saturday from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.).

The R.I.B.A. Board of Architectural Education Silver Medal for Recognised Schools is awarded for the best set of drawings submitted. This year the following schools have sent exhibits :—

School of Architecture, The Architectural Association.
School of Architecture, University of Liverpool.
School of Architecture, University of Manchester.
School of Architecture, Robert Gordon's Colleges, Aberdeen.
Glasgow School of Architecture.
School of Architecture, Edinburgh College of Art.
Bartlett School of Architecture, University of London.
School of Architecture, McGill University, Montreal.
Department of Architecture, The Technical College, Cardiff.

NORTHERN ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION.

Mr. J. H. Martindale, F.R.I.B.A., in his presidential address at the opening of the sixty-eighth session of the Northern Architectural Association, held at 6, Higham-place, Newcastle, said that the true architect was the man who not only could design beautiful buildings, but was able to erect those buildings, even if out of nothing, substantially and with sound commercial discretion. He also dealt with the past and present methods of planning and ing. Dealing with the question of planning, he said that the main objec get houses in which people can live c ably and healthily, as well as keep appearance of the country.

SOUTH YORKSHIRE ARCHITECTS SURVEYORS.

The first of the series of meeting under the auspices of the Sheffield, Yorkshire and District Society of Ar and Surveyors, which took place Sheffield University, was addressed H. Chalton Bradshaw upon "The Ten and Influence of Modern European Ar ture." The lecturer illustrated exam "jazz" and futuristic designs, togeth what he referred to as "Bolshevist" taken from Leningrad and Moscow. T dency in Europe other than this count to try to re-establish architecture in s a shortage of material and a lack of There was not likely to be any national upon English architecture. The City tect, Mr. F. E. P. Edwards, president Society, occupied the chair. Before the ing a collection of R.I.B.A. drawing opened in the Mappin Art Gallery Rowland Matthews.

SOUTH WALES INSTITUTE ARCHITECTS.

Joint Meeting with Builders.

Under the auspices of the South Institute of Architects (Central Branch the Institute of Builders (South Branch), a lecture on "Liverpool Cathe was given at the Engineers' Institute diff, on Thursday, October 20, by Pr C. H. Reilly, M.A., F.R.I.B.A., Mr. Thomas Vice-President R.I.B.A., act chairman. The lecturer stimulated co able interest among a large and repre tive gathering of architects and builde others interested in architecture.

The lecturer dealt ably with bot physical and the spiritual side of th gramme, drawing attention to the spec quirements of the modern cathedral, th ticular case of Liverpool, and the ne for making the structure a symbol of for an enormous community. The s which the cathedral is erected, the tre of the materials of which it is built, a architectural composition were also with in turn.

A vote of thanks to the lecturer wa posed by Mr. J. E. Turner, J.P., F.I and seconded by Mr. T. Alwyn F.R.I.B.A.



Entrance Gate to path leading to St. Crispin's Church, Mashrobra, Simla Hills, India.

Mr. Bernard Matthews, F.R.I.B.A., Architect (*See page* 653).

CORRESPONDENC

[While we are glad to publish letters on pro and other matters of interest to our readers, it understood that we do not necessarily endorse the of correspondents, who will oblige us if they will their views as briefly as possible.]

The Gresham Hotel, Dublin.

Sir,—In your issue of September notice on page 418, column 1, first thre of last paragraph, that the new G Hotel in Dublin "strikes a complete note in Dublin architecture." In th issue, on page 422, under the h "Gresham Hotel, Dublin," lines 8, 9, it is stated that "the hotel façade signed on the lines of the late eigh century Dublin building tradition." Punch would say, "another headache historian."

H. Auberry,
Deputy Principal Arch
Office of Public Works, Dublin.

[The first statement occurs in a sign tribution, and is the personal opinion writer, while the second is made in a tion of the building received from correspondent. We will not attempt to cile two apparently inconsistent stat —Ed.]

ADING CONTENTS

	PAGE
BUILDING	643
	644
NEWS	646
TION NEWS	646
S	646
CTURAL ASSOCIATION	648
S AND INSTITUTIONS	650
NDENCE	650
NDON BUILDING ACTS AND THEIR ATION : XXXII	655
RY SCHOOLS : II	661
ROYAL ASSOCIATION OF ARCHI- AND SURVEYORS	663
ETON	664
CTS' AND BUILDERS' INQUIRY U	666
ON NOTES	666
LDING TRADE	667
MPLOYMENT INSURANCE BILL	667
N CONNECTION WITH THE LAW OF RD AND TENANT : III	668
NS EXHIBITION	673
LDINGS IN LONDON	673
LDINGS IN SCOTLAND	676

LLUSTRATIONS

Design for Royal Palace, Iraq.

eneral conception of Baghdad, the the Caliphs, the capital of Haroun d, the home of the thousand-and-one s a city of wondrous Eastern palaces lines broken by domes and glittering nestling like gems in gardens of nd pomegranates—at least, such was -war conception. The palms and nates are there, the domes and mina- ak the monotony of the dead-level but the palaces, alas, are absent; h as may, in the long past, have ex- and to-day as neglected and frag- ruins. The only one which retains stiges of its one-time grandeur, that Nasir (A.D. 1180-1225) in the citadel, l as a regimental latrine. With a exceptions, Baghdad is a city of ue hovels.

When His Britannic Majesty's Government decided to grant Arab nationality and a King, it was found that no suitable Royal residence existed in which His Majesty King Feisul could be accommodated. For a short time after His Majesty's arrival he took what cannot be called more than shelter in a portion of the old Turkish Government offices. The scanty foundations of this building were irreparably undermined by the river, and after giving perilously brief warning it completely collapsed into the river. His Majesty very rightly insisted that if he was to rule and administer the country he must do so from a palace more adequately furnished and founded.

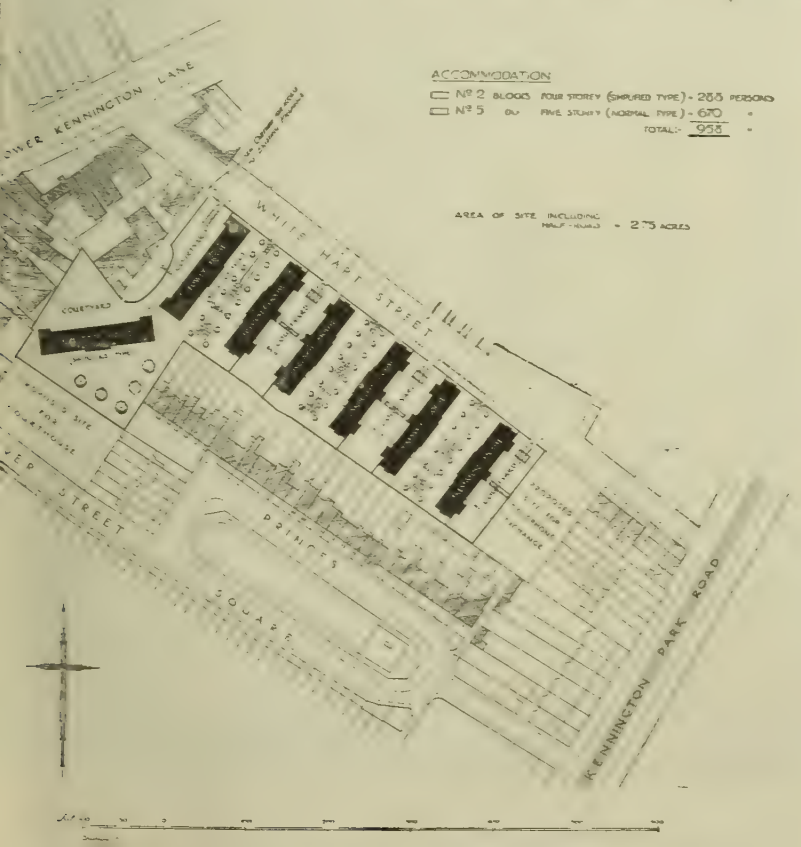
A house was secured on the river bank above the city and outside the city's flood protection bunds, and two small royal pavilions were erected in close proximity to it. In these the royal family was scantily accommodated, and in the meantime preliminary steps were taken towards securing a site for a new palace. A suitable one safe from flooding is hard to find in the vicinity of Baghdad, as the Abbassides found one thousand years ago, and the stringent state of the country's finances caused the project to develop very slowly. In 1926 matters had not proceeded farther than vague ideas and rough preliminary sketches. In that year, however, the river burst its retaining banks and flooded the royal residence, causing the royal family to be once again homeless.

A site within the city bunds was considered to be imperative, and it was decided to build the new palace within the area of the old Turkish citadel. This site is on the left bank of the river at the northern end of the town, and is probably the best and most suitable in Baghdad, commanding, as it does, a good view up and down the river where it bends into the town.

The illustration given in this issue shows a preliminary sketch for the palace on this site. It does not represent a complete palace, but rather the first stage which limited finance would permit to be erected at once. In order to secure a commanding position at the bend of the river at the top of the town, the centre portion is brought boldly forward, breaking the frontage in a rather unusual manner.

The plains of Iraq, being deltaic, consist entirely of a river silt, and consequently the only indigenous building material is a very inferior brick of a rather monotonous light yellow colour. In the northern hills round Mosul a certain amount of poor quality stone is found, but the cost of transport prohibits its use in Baghdad. These limitations in choice and quality of building materials impose considerable restriction in design, and when to these is added the very low standard of craftsmanship of the local workmen, these restrictions become most formidable. In Baghdad, it is true, a few craftsmen working in the traditional manner can produce very fine geometrical cut brickwork, but the real understanding of the art is almost entirely absent, and the taste of the workman is inclined towards the most debased and flamboyant designs and their use in the most inappropriate and unconstructional manner.

During his sojourn in Iraq, the author of this design—Mr. J. M. Wilson, A.R.I.B.A.—has endeavoured, while accepting the drawbacks and difficulties imposed by these conditions, to introduce a modern spirit in the architecture; not, however, by imposing western styles or motifs, but by marrying the best of local art and craftsmanship with modern building methods and design. The result might be termed modern Saracenic.



Lay-out Plan, L.C.C. Kennington Housing Site, Lambeth.

Mr. G. Topham Forrest, F.R.I.B.A., Architect to the L.C.C.

Kennings Estate (White Hart-street Site), Kennington.

This estate is being developed to provide accommodation in connection with the rehousing of the persons to be displaced from the China Walk Area, Lambeth. The site is about 2.3 acres in extent and forms part of the estate of the Duchy of Cornwall. The Duchy, being unable to dispose of the freehold of the property, have granted the Council a lease for a term of 120 years, the rent to be a peppercorn for the first ten years, £650 a year for the next fifty years and £1,300 a year for the remaining sixty years.

The approved scheme of development consists of the provision of accommodation for 958 persons in 169 tenements in two blocks of dwellings of a simplified type of accommodation and five of the normal self-contained type of accommodation. The names selected for the several blocks of dwellings are those of manors and estates of the Duchy of Cornwall, in view of the site being part of the estate of the Duchy.

Blocks 1 and 2, Calstock and Fowey Houses, which are of the simplified type, contain 16 tenements of one habitable room, 16 of two rooms and 32 of three rooms, with a rehousing capacity of 288. They were commenced in September, 1926, and completed by August, 1927, the contractor being Mr. R. J. Rowley, and the amount of the accepted tender £21,684, or £150 per room. Blocks 3 to 7, Helston, Liskeard, Landulph, Penmayne and Trematon Houses, will consist of the normal type of accommodation and will contain 15 tenements of two habitable rooms, 60 of three rooms, 25 of four rooms, and 5 of five rooms, with a rehousing capacity of 670. They were commenced in February, 1927, and are due to be completed in January, 1929, the contractor being Mr. R. J. Rowley, and the amount of the accepted tender £53,027, or £158 per room.

The scheme has been designed by Mr. G. Topham Forrest, F.R.I.B.A., Architect to the Council.

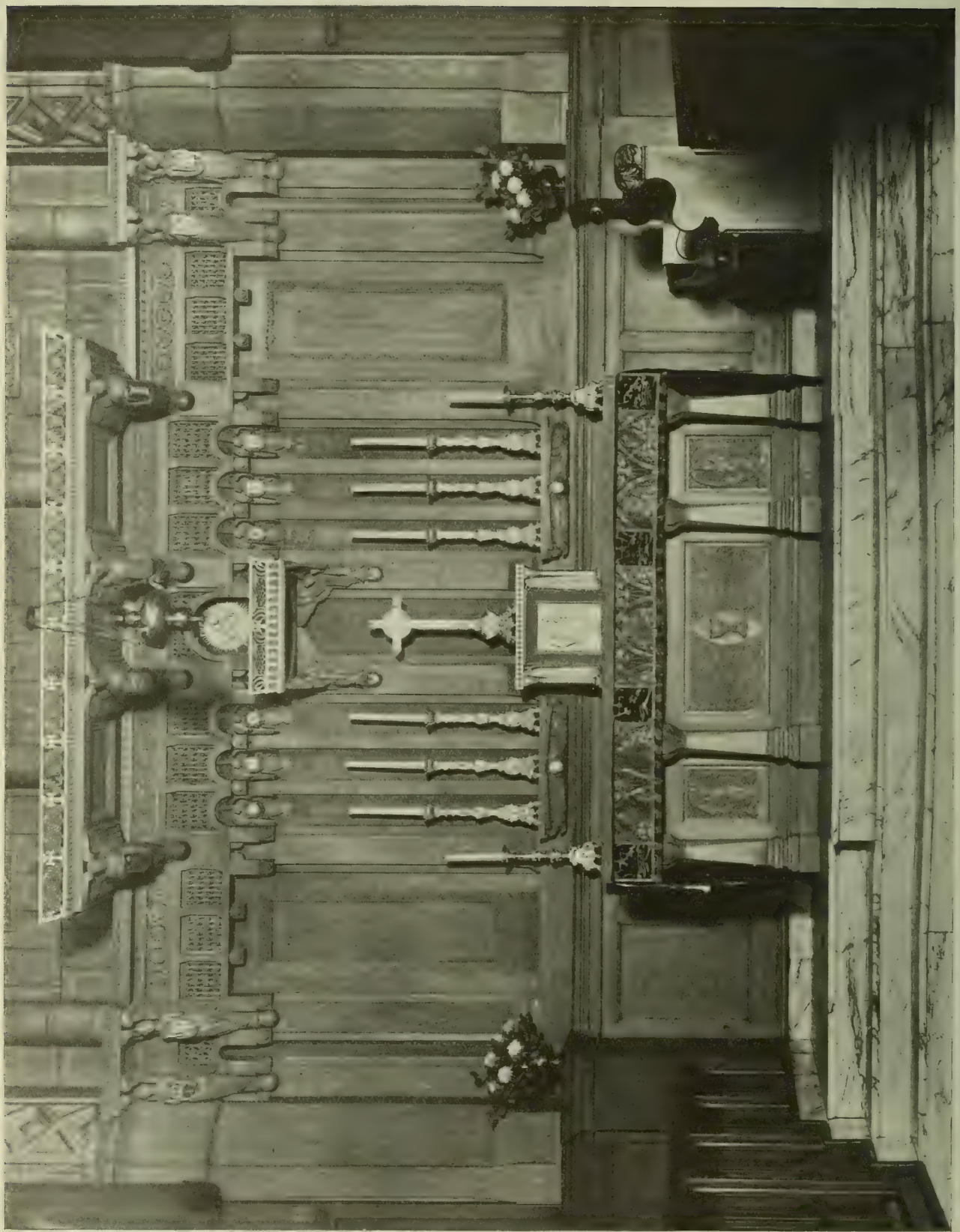
The following sub-contractors were engaged on the work:—Limmer and Trinidad Lake Asphalte Co., Ltd., and Permanite, Ltd., asphalt; E. Parkinson (London), Ltd., and Roberts, Adlard and Co., roof tiling; Clark, Hunt and Co., Ltd., wrought-iron work; Albion Iron and Wirework Co., Ltd., rainwater goods, soil and waste pipes; Carron Co., stoves; Nettlefold and Sons, Ltd., ironmongery; A. C. W. Hobman and Co., tar paving.

[Other descriptions are given on pages 662, 663, and 665.]



New Chancel to Forty Hill Church, Enfield.

Mr. A. E. Henderson, F.S.A., L.R.I.B.A., Architect.



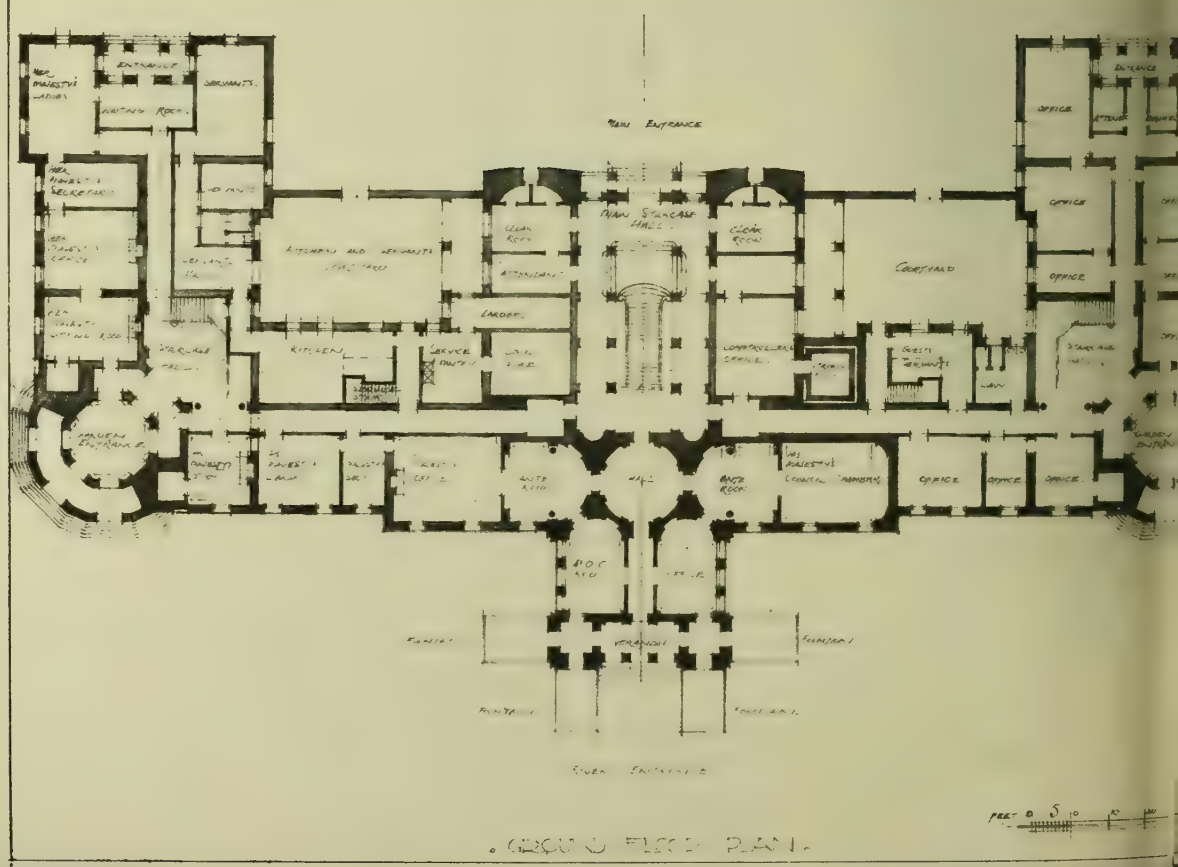
New Altar and Reredos, King's Weigh House Church, Duke Street, W.

Mr. A. E. Henderson, F.S.A., L.R.I.B.A., Architect.



Cottenham Park Wesleyan Church. Proposed Sunday School. H.F. Murrell, & R.M. Pigott, F.F.R.I.B.A., Archits., 41, BEDFORD ROW, W.C.1.



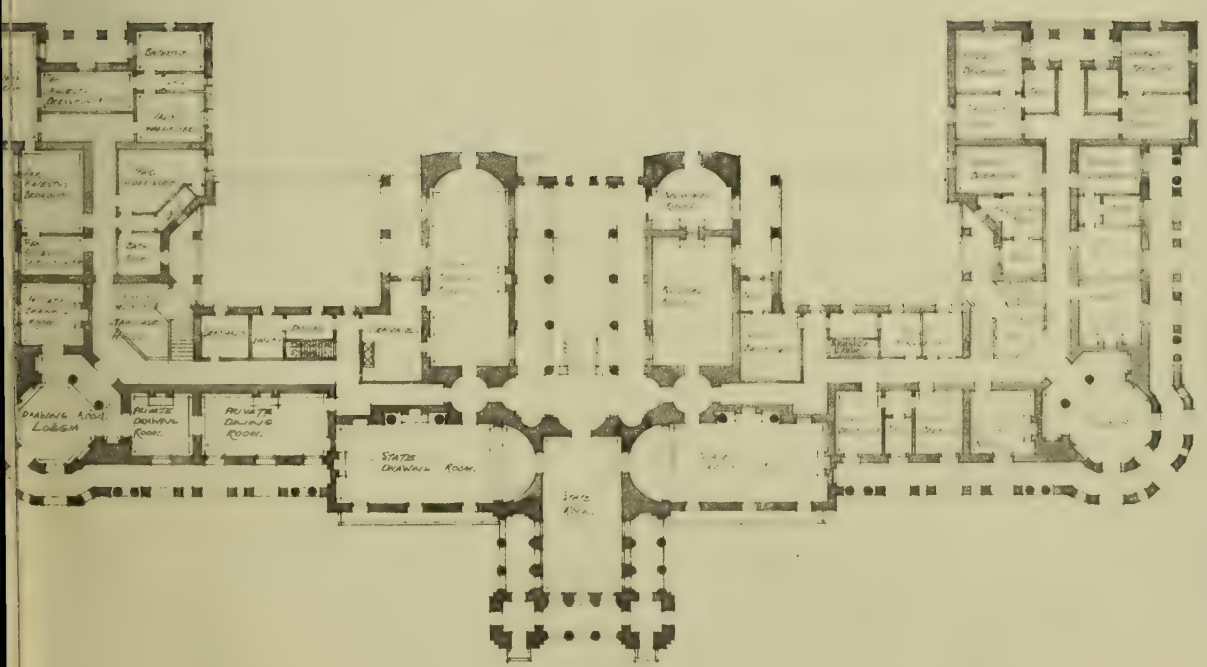


R.A. Exhibition, 1927.

NEW PALACE, BAGHDA

Mr. James M





. FIRST FLOOR PLAN.

N FEISUL: RIVER FRONT.
I.A., Architect.



R.A. Exhibition, 1927.

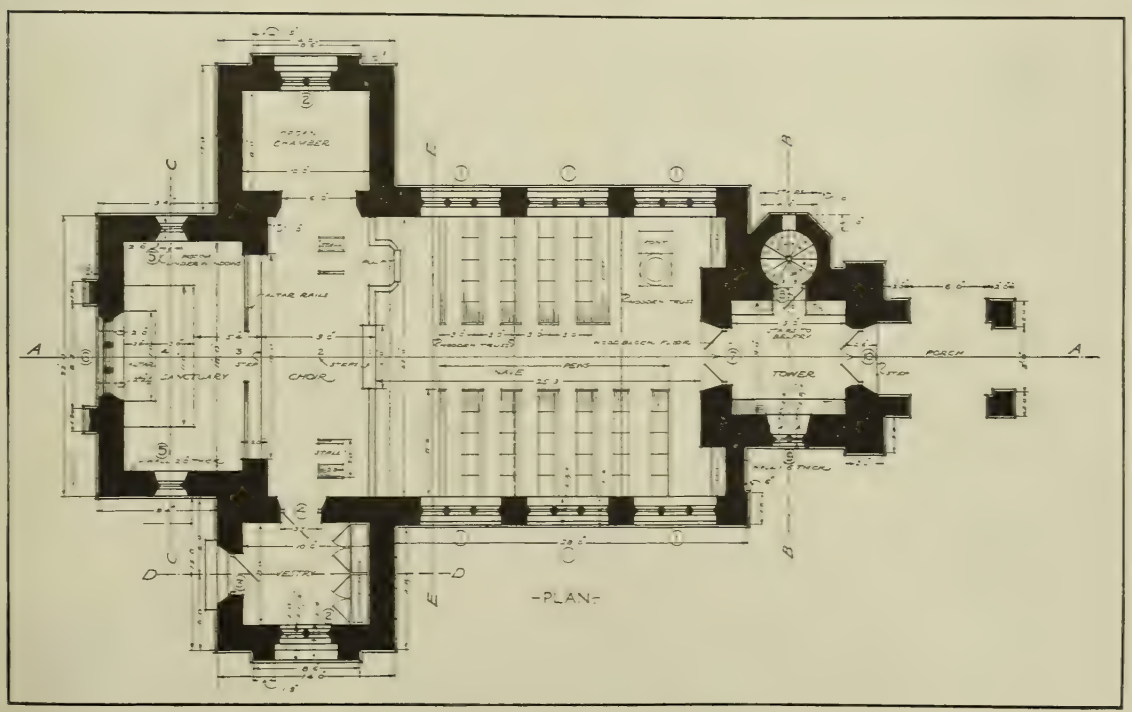


St. Crispin's Church, Mashobra, Simla Hills, India.

Mr. Bernard Matthews, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

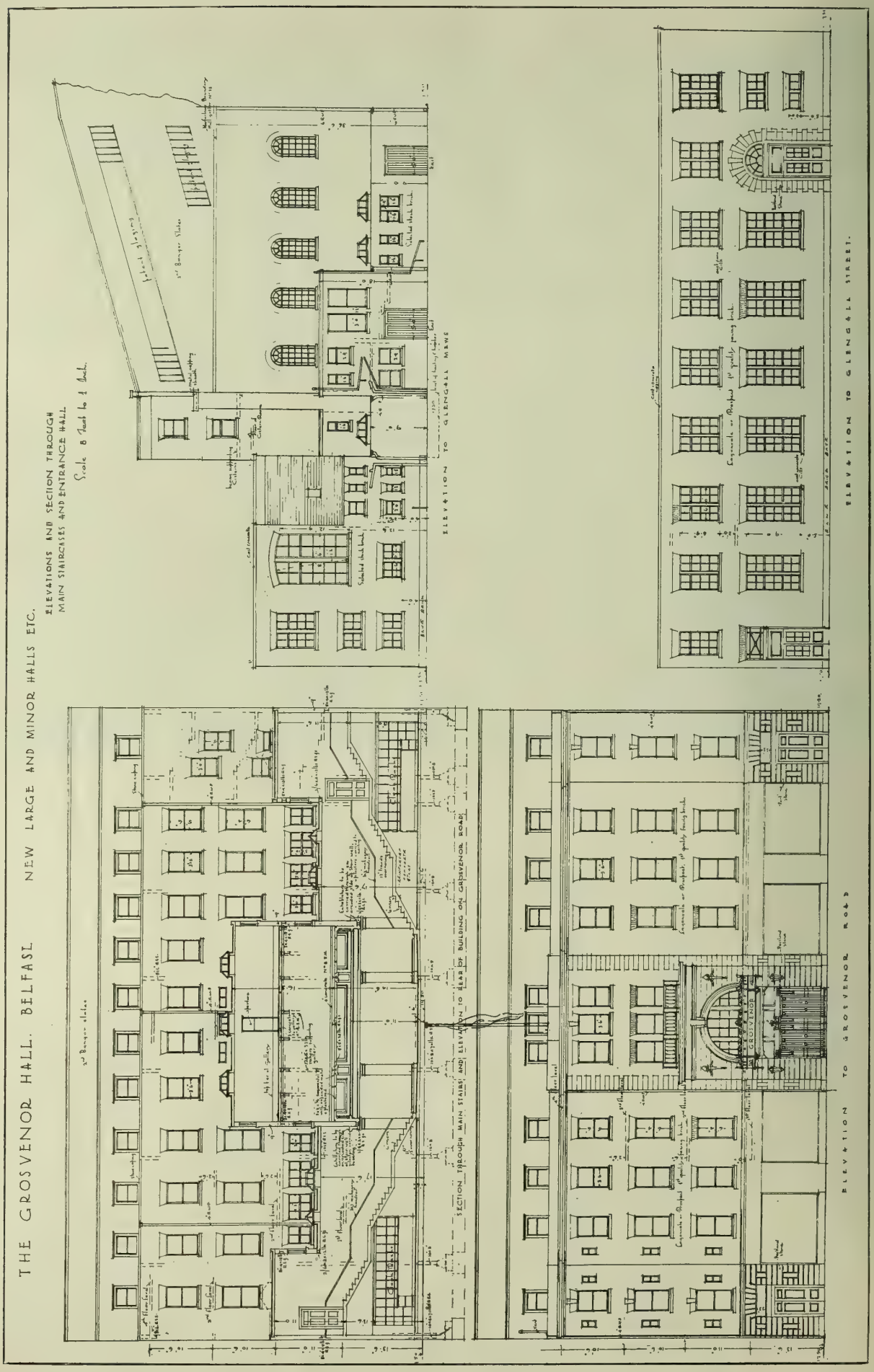


View Looking Towards Tower.



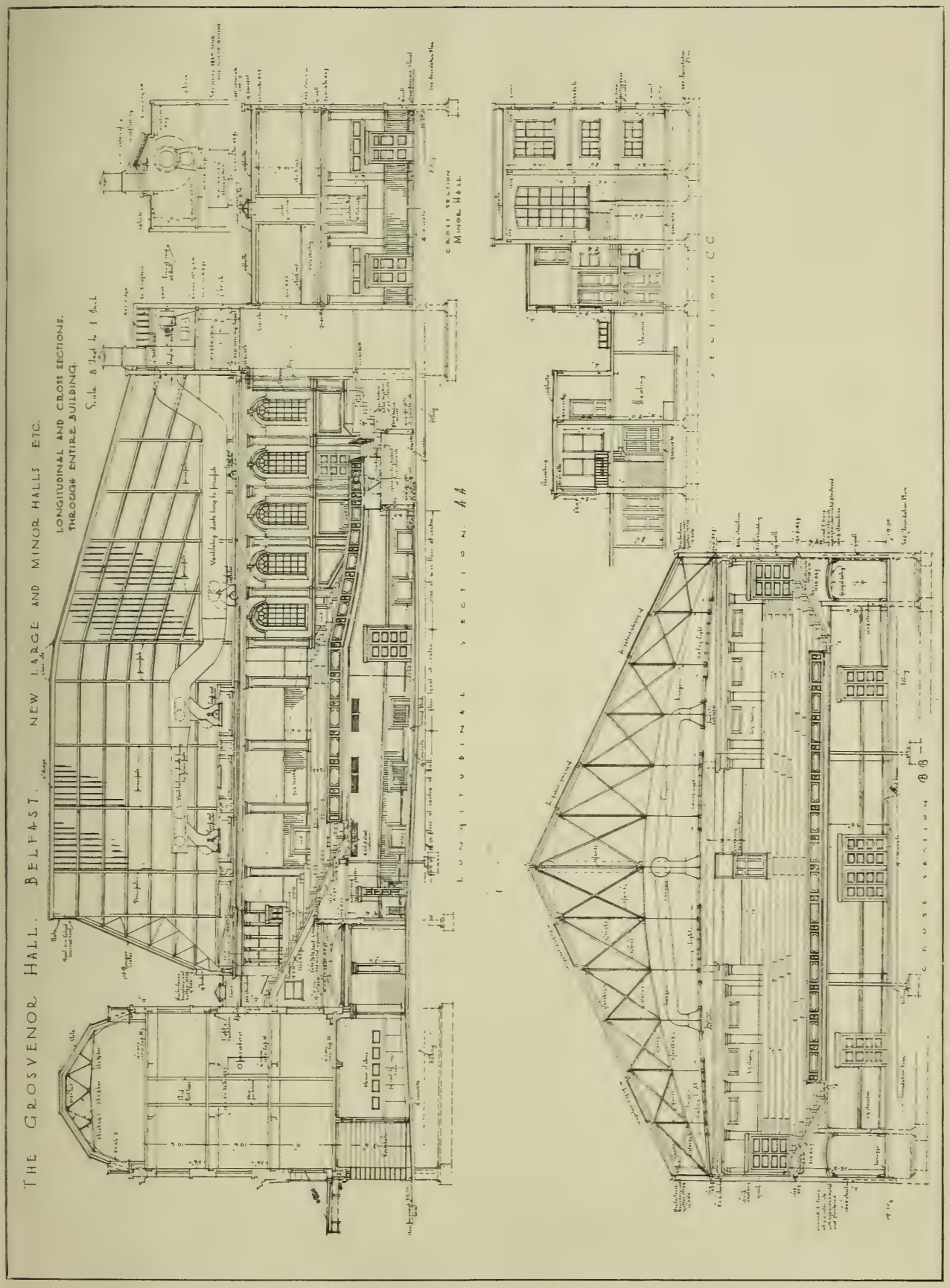
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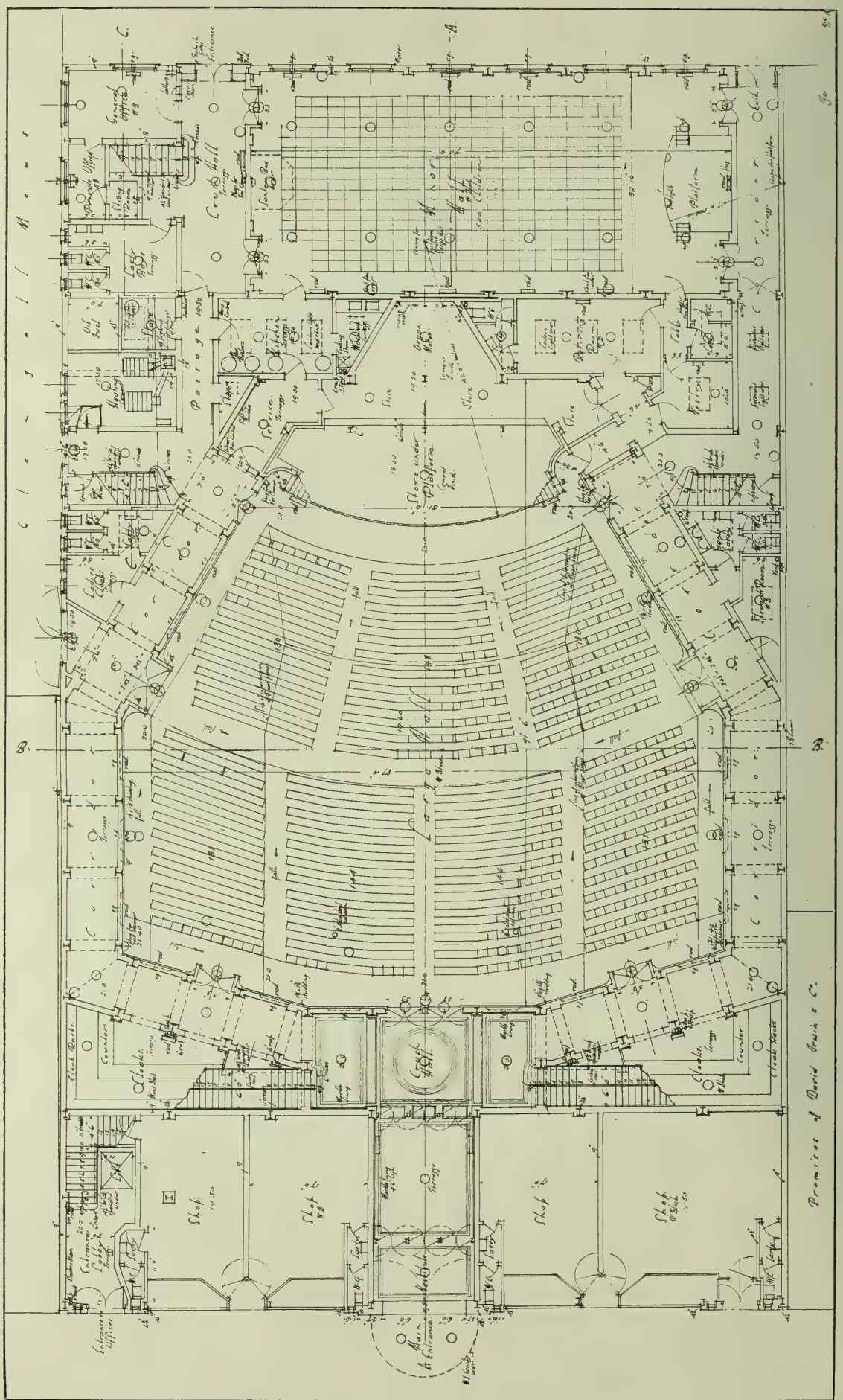
The Grosvenor Hall, Belfast.

Messrs. Young & Mackenzie, Architects.



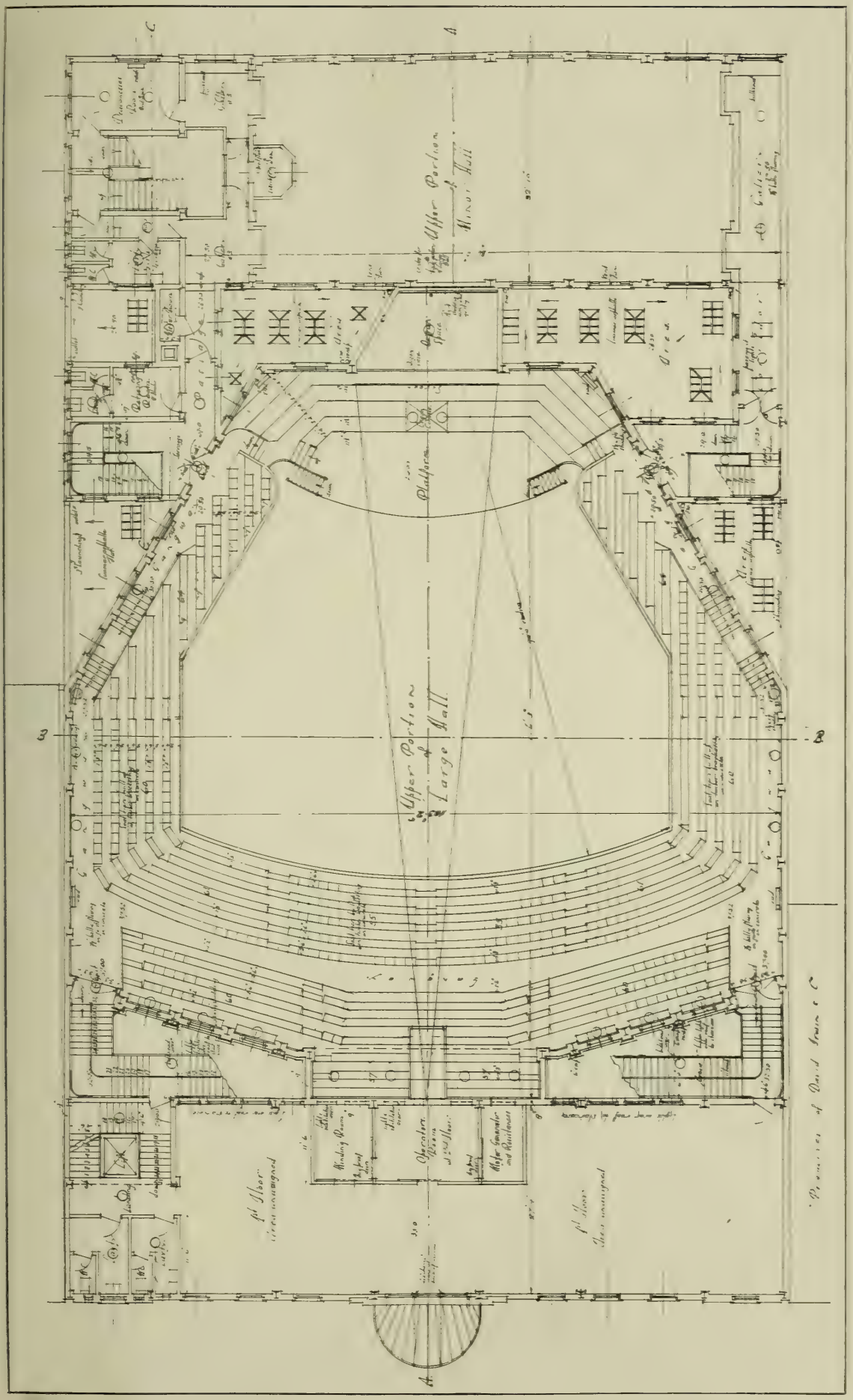
The Grosvenor Hall, Belfast.

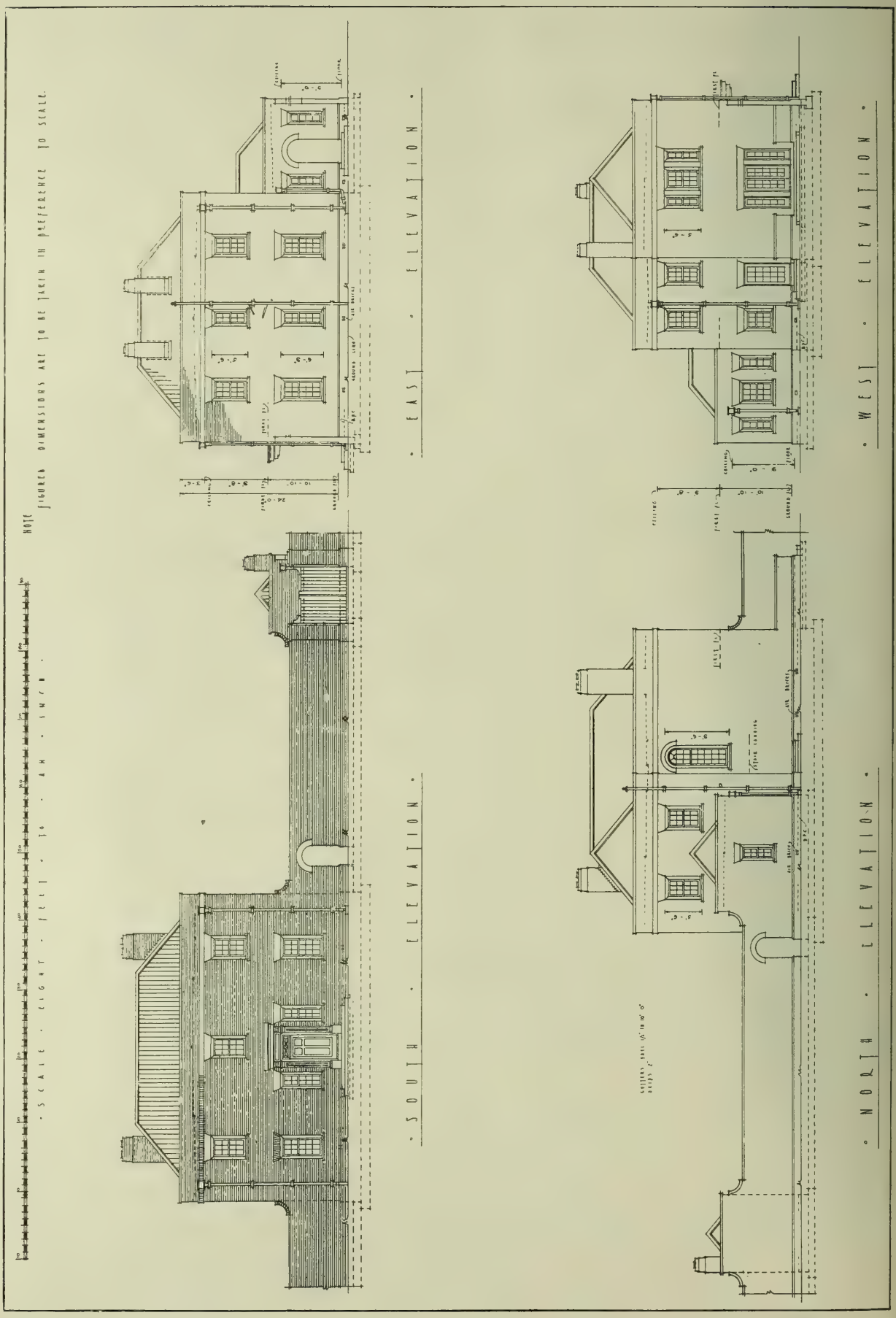
MESSRS. YOUNG & MACKENZIE, Architects.



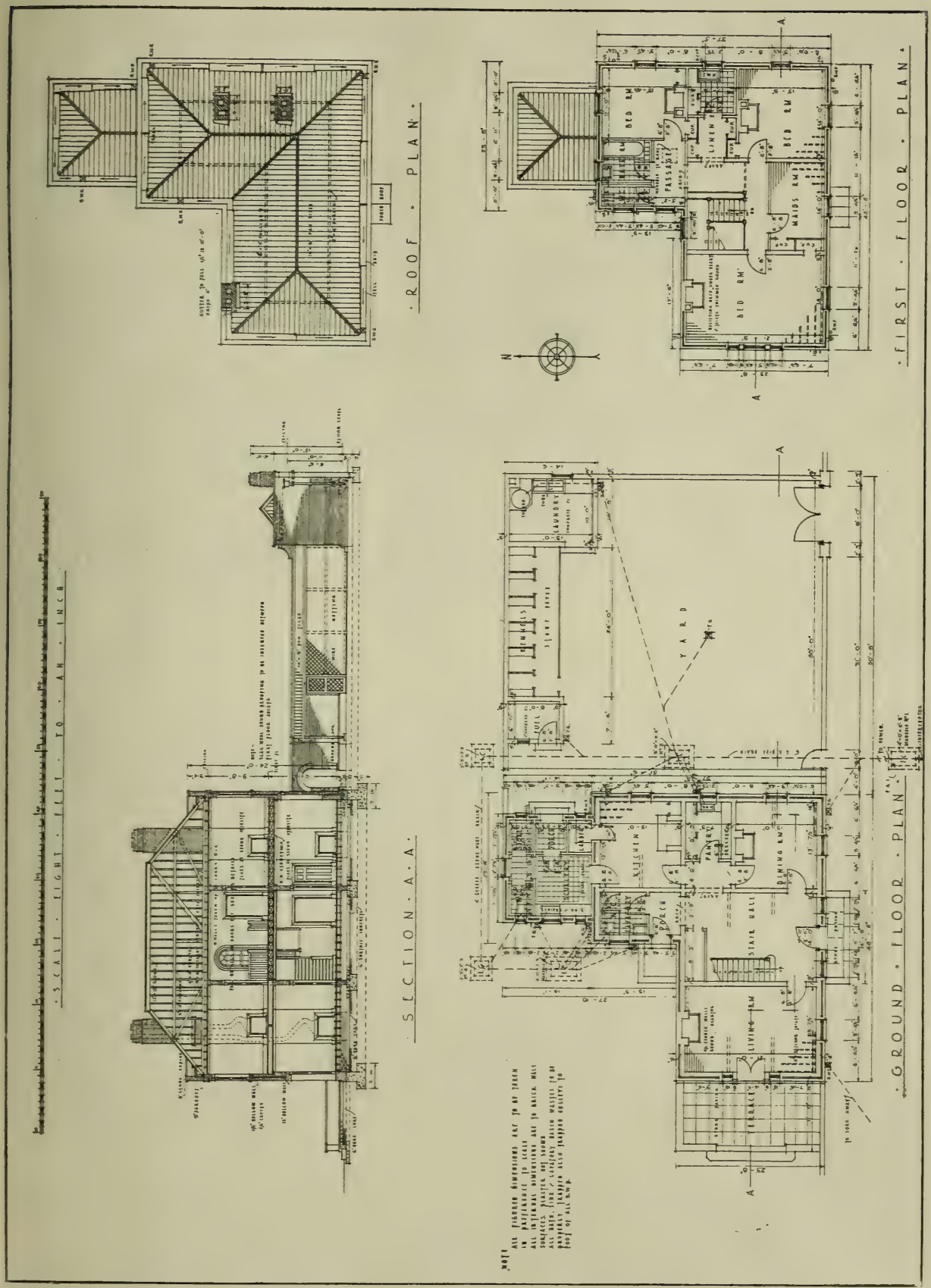
The Grosvenor Hall, Belfast: Ground-Floor Plan.

Messrs. Young & Mackenzie, Architects.


Upper Portion
Minor Hall
Upper Portion
Large Hall
Orchestra
Platform
Organ
Ante Room
Ante Room
Ante Room

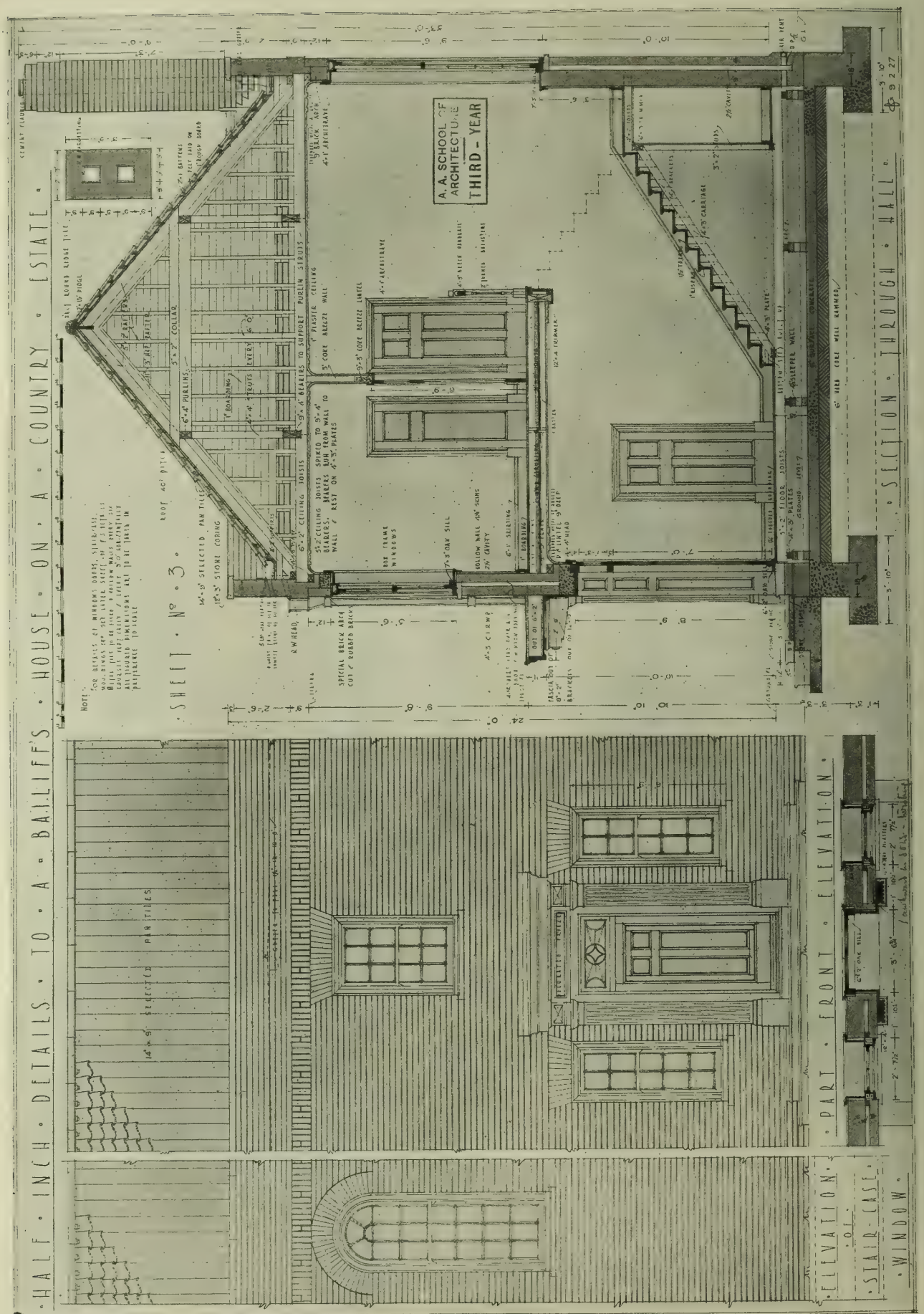


R.I.B.A. Archibald Dawnay Scholarship Drawings. "Proposed Bailiff's Residence on a Country Estate."



R.I.B.A. Archibald Dawnay Scholarship Drawings. "Proposed Bailiff's Residence on a Country Estate."

By Mr. G. R. Beveridge (Architectural Association).



R.I.B.A. Archibald Dawnay Scholarship Drawings. "Proposed Bailiff's Residence on a Country Estate."

By Mr. G. R. Beveridge (Architectural Association)

SECONDARY SCHOOLS—II

By T. P. BENNETT, F.R.I.B.A.

(*Continud from page* 626.)

Art Rooms.

Art rooms need north lighting and an area 30 sq. ft. per pupil, and there should be parate rooms for elementary and advanced ork. Alternatively, it is of great assistance have one room devoted to object or model rawing with pupils seated in the form of a mi-circle, and another room for design, etc., here the students can be seated at desks. sink is required, and water should be laid a.

The Board of Education allows the assembly all to be used as an art room, but this rrangement is unsatisfactory from the point f view of drawing.

Artificial lighting is preferable by means of ne powerful point lamp for the " light and hade " studio.

Housecraft Rooms.

Recent girls' schools have included substantial accommodation for housecraft, and in his connection rooms used for housewifery, ooking, and laundry must have 30 sq. ft. of lear floor space per student, with an allowance of 5 sq. ft. per head for fixed apparatus. Accommodation should be provided for not nore than fifteen to twenty pupils in one lass. North light is desirable. Cookery and aundry rooms should be placed in a position vhich will avoid unpleasant smells entering he remainder of the school buildings. Gas nd coal cooking ranges, and where possible lectric cookers, should be installed. There nust be more than one sink and draining oard, and ample bench room. Benches should be about 6 ft. by 2 ft. 6 in. by 2 ft. 6 in. high.

In America some recent schools have been equipped with a gas range for each student. This is highly desirable, as it is the only method of giving pupils individual tuition. Up to the present it has not been possible to do this in England on account of the cost. Ample storage space is necessary. The gas supply should be controlled from the teacher's desk by a stopcock.

Handicraft Rooms.

Handicraft rooms are required in all schools for boys of more than twenty pupils, and 30 sq. ft. of floor space are necessary per head and 4-ft. gangways between the benches. These classrooms should be modelled on a workshop rather than a schoolroom, and a flat ceiling is not necessary. They should have a wood-block floor and tool-racks for each bench. A useful size for benches and their arrangement is shown on Fig. 5.

Preparatory and Kindergarten.

Special provision is required in these rooms with regard to aspect (S. or S.E.), light, and ventilation. They must have easy access to the open air, fireplaces, and wall-blackboards for the use of the children. They should have separate accommodation for lavatories and cloakrooms. Recently efforts have been made to plan some of these schools so that an entire side is removable by means of sliding partitions, thereby giving practically open-air teaching. In one such school designed by Mr. Geo. H. Widdows heating was by means of hot air in hollow blocks under the floor covering, and was said to be satisfactory.

Staff Rooms.

A room for the headmaster is required near the main entrance, with separate lavatory and w.c. accommodation, and a waiting-room is desirable. In mixed schools a separate room is required for the senior mistress. Separate rooms are necessary for assistant masters and mistresses, with special lavatory and w.c. accommodation, and they should be so planned that they overlook the playgrounds.

Stores and Service Rooms.

Special storage space is required for stationery, books, games, etc., and a room should also be provided for storing the utensils used by the school cleaners.

Dining Halls.

Two feet run of space at the table is needed per pupil and 10 sq. ft. of floor area, and there should be ample kitchen and larder accommodation adjoining. Tables should be 2 ft. 8 in. wide, the space for sitting should be 1 ft. 4 in. deep, and the distance back to back of chairs should be 2 ft. 6 in., or from the back of the chair to the face of the wall, 3 ft. (See Fig. 6.)

Library.

A library and common room are desirable.

Music Rooms.

Practice rooms should be 8 ft. by 8 ft. 6 in., with soundproof partitions and doors, and as isolated as possible. In girls' schools it is usual to provide two of these for every 100 students.

Gymnasium.

The size of the gymnasium should not be less than 50 ft. by 25 ft., but is better 60 ft. by 30 ft. It should have a flat ceiling 16 ft. high above the floor, and a continuous range of windows down each side, the underside of the sills being 9 ft. up from the floor, with the sashes hung on centres. At least one end-wall should be left blank, and there must be a lobby and changing-room attached. The most satisfactory type of flooring is found to be narrow boards on joists.

Cloakrooms.

Separate cloakrooms are necessary for each sex. They should be as near to the entrances as possible and also near the pupils' offices, and must be entered from lobbies or corridors. They require to be heated and well ventilated. Good lighting is essential. The floors should be of asphalt or other impervious material, with a dado about 5 ft. high of glazed tiles.

Pegs for boys' clothes should be 10 in. apart in one horizontal row, and for girls' 15 in. apart, with seats and boot racks. A space of 5 ft. is required between the stands for both girls and boys. Changing-rooms for the gymnasium must be fitted with foot and spray baths.

In America discussion is still proceeding as to the relative advantages of putting cloaks in separate cloak-lobbies attached to each classroom or in one large cloakroom for each sex. In England the practice of putting cloaks in classrooms is uniformly condemned. The spacing for pegs in America is 12 in. on centres in two rows placed zigzag.

Lavatories and W.C.'s.

Lavatories must be provided in the following proportion:—

Boys.—One basin for every 20 boys up to 100; one basin for each succeeding 25; 18 in. allowed per basin.

Girls.—One basin for every 10 girls up to 100; one basin for each succeeding 20; 18 in. allowed per basin.

A lock-up slop sink and basin should be provided for the use of the caretaker.

Closets are required as follows:—

Boys.—One closet for every 25 boys. These must be disconnected from the main building.

Girls.—One closet for every 15 girls up to 100; one closet for each succeeding 20. These should be in the main building, but suitably isolated or approached by a covered corridor.

Urinals for boys should be in the following proportion:—One for every 15 up to 100, and one for each succeeding 20.

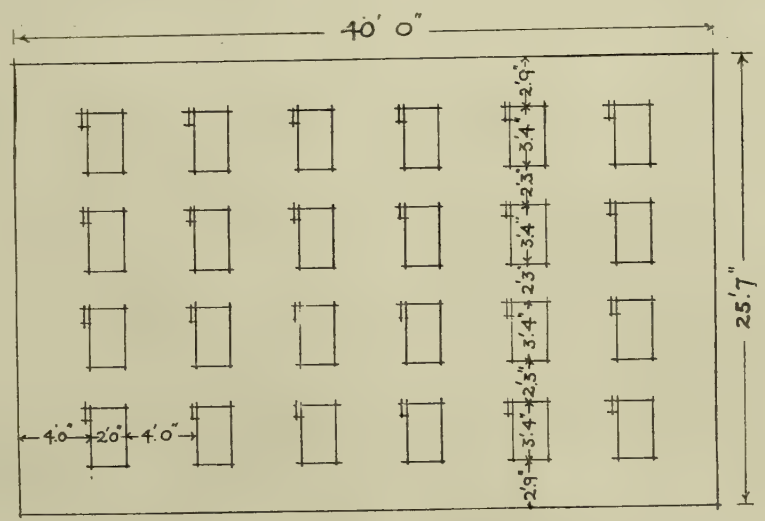
Generally, closets should be not wider than 3 ft. nor less than 2 ft. 3 in., each lighted and ventilated, and having a door which should be 3 in. short at the bottom and 6 in. short at the top. Partitions are best when carried up for 6 ft. only, and should be constructed of a hard smooth material on which writing is impossible. Each w.c. must have a separate flushing cistern.

The experiment has been tried of erecting a plumbing space in the offices in which the flushing tanks and the whole of the waste and flushing pipes are placed; the space then being specially heated as a protection against frost. This has proved satisfactory.

Lighting and Ventilating.

Increasing attention must be paid to lighting and ventilation, and in this connection prominence is given to " through ventilation," which is obtained by having windows open to the air on opposite sides of every classroom. Special attention should also be paid to the angle of light which enters every room and the position of the pupils' desks. Information on this subject is given in the paper read by Mr. Geo. H. Widdows before the R.I.B.A., and quoted in last week's article.

In America uni-lateral lighting is considered highly desirable. The area of the glass must equal one-fourth of the floor area and 40 to 50 per cent. of the total area of wall-space on one long side of the room. Windows must extend from 3 ft. to 3 ft. 6 in. above the floor to within 6 in. of the ceiling.



HANDICRAFT WORKSHOP FOR 24 STUDENTS.

FIGURE 5.

Thirty cubic feet of air is the minimum allowed per pupil.

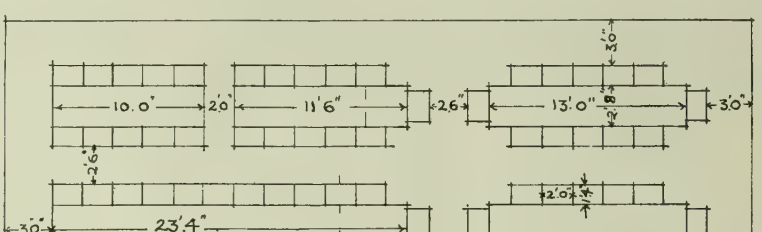
Projecting beams or girders in the ceilings of rooms considerably hinder ventilation.

Experiments on the amount of light reflected from various substances have given the following results:—

Colour or material.	Amount of light reflected. Per cent.
Yellow	40
Blue	25
Dark brown	13
Deep chocolate	4
Plain deal, clean	40–50
Plain deal, dirty	20

Heating.

The temperature should be even and moderate; in England, 60° F. where windows occur on both sides of the classroom; in America, 70° F. For each 1,000 c. ft. of the contents of the room, 25 to 30 sq. ft. of heating surface is necessary. High-pressure steam and hot water are not approved, and slow-combustion stoves are undesirable. In England a system of low-pressure hot water is generally most satisfactory, and in this case 18 sq. ft. of heating surface is necessary for each 1,000 c. ft. of air, with variation according to aspect. 160° F. in the boiler will give about 145° F. in the radiators. Radiators should be carried on brackets to allow the floors to be thoroughly swept, and should have an air-inlet behind each having at least 72 sq. in. opening in the clear. Other systems of heating were mentioned by Mr. Geo. H. Widdows in the paper read before the R.I.B.A. quoted at the head of last week's article.



DINING ROOM
SHEWING VARIOUS ARRANGEMENTS.

FIGURE 6.

Construction.

Solid construction is asked for: 13½ in. if in brick and 20 in. if in stone, with the usual by-law provisions for damp-proof course, solid floors, etc. Latterly, however, there has been a tendency to employ semi-permanent construction on account of the changing conditions of school planning. The drawback to the use of such buildings is that their cost in many cases approaches that of a more permanent building, and experience proves that when a building is once erected the initial cost proves too high to allow it to be pulled down and re-erected with each phase in the development of knowledge or change of fashion. Similar comments apply with greater force to buildings of a temporary character, and practically speaking, therefore, permanent buildings are desirable.

It is now recognised that the appearance of the building has considerable effect on the scholars and teachers, and therefore sound proportions, attractive elevations, and pleasing colour both inside and out should be aimed at. Each building should have a distinctive character, so that it inspires *esprit de corps* and enters into the lives of children as far as possible. Local tradition should also be studied in connection with the decoration of a building, and the children encouraged to study the history of the locality in which they were born.

(To be concluded.)

GROSVENOR HALL RE-BUILDING, BELFAST

This building, which we illustrate in this issue, is of steel frame construction built on reinforced concrete foundations supported on piles. The external and internal walls are of brick and the floors of reinforced concrete, thus making the whole fabric fireproof. Portland stone facings are employed at the main entrance from Grosvenor-road to the large hall, and also at the two flanking entrances on the Grosvenor-road, and to the main entrance in Glengall-street.

The large hall, which seats 1,800 people, excluding the platform space, is planned midway between Grosvenor-road and Glengall-street, so as to be removed from the noise of the streets, and is fan-shaped. At the platform end the hall measures 47 ft. across, gradually widening to 105 ft. at the centre, from which point the side walls run parallel. The galleries at side and back are supported on cantilever beams, the only column supports employed being at the back gallery, and these being near the back of the seating area cause no obstruction of view.

The roof of the large hall is supported by ten steel principals, those over the widest part having a span of 105 ft. and each weighing seven tons. The ceiling of the hall is suspended from the principals by steel hangers, the widest span being slightly arched, the remaining tapering portion being divided into a series of panels, which contain ceiling lights, light being admitted into the roof area by four rows of patent glazing along the whole length of the roof. The steelwork structure of the building is reflected in the interior design of the hall in the wall pilasters and ribbed ceiling, which are in fibrous plaster. A cinematograph operator's room is provided for, with its necessary modern equipment, and the screen when lowered in front of the organ will be visible from every seat in the hall.

The heating is by means of a low-pressure hot water system of pipes and radiators, the system in the large hall being entirely separate from that in the minor hall, offices and classrooms, so that the heating of the whole building can be effected with the greatest economy. The firing is by means of oil fuel on the "Rotamisor" system. The ventilation of the hall is augmented by mechanical extraction.

The hall is lighted by ten semi-circular headed windows over the galleries, two circular lights in the hall over the platform and by ample lights in the ceiling, giving on to the roof space and by lights at the back of the hall over the gallery. Artificial illumination is provided by twelve domed lights with reflectors recessed in the ceiling and by a series of wall bracket lights and by ceiling lights under the galleries.

Generally, the hall is planned to seat 960 in the auditorium and 850 in the galleries and orchestra, which are connected. The seating in the auditorium is arranged segmentally, as the shape of the hall demands, and the seats are tip-up theatre pattern. The organ from the old hall has been rebuilt in the recess provided for same at the platform by Messrs. Hill, Norman and Beard, Lond The platform front is of polished o which with the bronze rail is gift of the staff and present former pupils of Methodist College, Belf who also gave the bronze memorial pla with bas relief head, by Miss S. R. Prae Holywood, Co. Down, in memory of the R R. M. Ker. Miss Praegar also modelled bas relief head of the founder of the miss R. Crawford Johnson, D.D. The platfo furniture was made to design by Messrs. J. Mayrs and Co., Ltd., Belfast, and is the of a friend of the mission.

The minor hall, approached from Gleng street, with seating accommodation for to 600 children, is 70 ft. long by 32 ft. 6 wide. This hall is on the ground floor has a gallery at the platform end for ch use and two small galleries at the back. ministration office accommodation is also p vided in the Glengall-street building. kitchen is arranged so that it is conveni both to the minor and large halls, as a are the vestry and retiring room.

The main entrance in the Grosvenor-road flanked by four shops, two on either si The first floor above the shops is approach from landings on main stairs to the gall and from one of the side entrances on Gr venor-road. The three floors above when co pleted will be suitable for office use, divi with a central corridor with suites of offi on either side.

The architects were Messrs. Young Mackenzie, of Belfast, the surveyors Mess W. H. Stephens and Sons, of Belfast, the consulting electrical engineer Mr. Pleasance, M.I.E.E., of Belfast.

The general contractors were Mess McLaughlin and Harvey, Ltd., Castle Building Works, Belfast, and the sub-co tractors were as follows:—Musgrave and C Ltd., Belfast, heating, steelwork, ventilat and ornamental ironwork; Wm. Curran Son, Belfast, plumbing and electrical wo W. W. Turner and Co., Ltd., Birmingha seating; W. D. Henderson and Sons, Belfa tiling; A. Malcolm and Co., Ltd., Dubl fibrous plaster work; The Pyrene Co., Lt Belfast, fire extinguishers; The Rockw Flooring Co., Manchester, Terrazzo dado Toffolo Jackson and Co., Glasgow, Terra flooring; The Birmingham Guild, Ltd., bro plaques; E. T. Thompson and Sons, Belfa carving; J. McKelvey, Belfast, lettering; Limmer and Trinidad Lake Asphalt C Ltd., London, asphalt work; W. H. K and Co., Larne, gutters to main roof; Ridd Ltd., Belfast, collapsible gates; W. H. H wood and Co., Huddersfield, patent glazi W. F. Clokey and Co., King-street, Belf glazing.

ST. CRISPIN'S CHURCH SIMLA HILLS, INDIA

St. Crispin's Church, of which we give il trations this week, is situated in Ma bra, a village about six miles from Sir the summer headquarters of the Governm of India. The church occupies a pictures site on the summit of a small knoll o looking the village and is unique by rea of its situation at an altitude of 8,000 As to the materials used in its construct the stones were quarried either on the or in its vicinity, with the exception of fine variety required for window dress and tracery, which was obtained from Ka 6,000 ft. below, at the foot of the h conveyed by rail to Simla, and thence to site by mule transport. The woodwor from timber obtained from trees felled on site.

The effect of the main design has b heightened by windows which have been f with stained glass (to Mr. Grylls's desi depicting the saints:—St. Oswald, St. M tin, St. George, St. Michael, St. Gabriel St. Crispin. The east window is resplen with colours illustrative of a free treatm of the Resurrection.

The history of the execution of the b

g has also an interest of its own, the work ving been entrusted to a Sikh contractor d carried out by him, with the assistance illiterate hill workmen, who had never seen drawing or worked upon a similar structure reviously. Consequently all the details had be drawn full size and their complete gnificance explained in the Hindustani lan- iage. The church is complete in every de- il, the organ and tubular bells having been ecially designed and imported from Eng- nd. A lychgate has been constructed at e entrance to the grounds on the main road, om which a winding path leads up to the urch.

The architect of the work was Mr. Bernard atthews, F.R.I.B.A., Calcutta, India.

EW CHANCEL TO FORTY HILL CHURCH, ENFIELD

This chancel, which we illustrate on ge 652, has been designed by Mr. E. Henderson, F.S.A., L.R.I.B.A., archi- ct to the Faith Craft Studio, Ltd., for e vicar, the Rev. Canon Carr Smith, under bequest by the late Sir Henry C. Bowles, L. The whole of the work has been car- ed out in fire-resisting materials. The ass of the old three-light window has been used in the new side windows under the pervision of the Faith Craft Studio. The ass to the new east window was a gift om Sir Henry Bowles, Bart., his family and other, Mr. E. A. Bowles, and was designed d executed by Mr. Percy Bacon.

The brickwork is of good picked stocks and e stonework was by Messrs. Emerson and orris, of Brentwood, and carried out in their cast stone." By this process a great saving s been effected, for there is no stone waste d all mason work to elaborate tracery has en avoided.

The old east wall was taken down and a chan- l arch inserted. Above this a steel joist was serted extending from turret to turret and eel ridge purlins and plates were suspended om it. These extend to the new east wall, that no thrust is given by the reinforced ncrete roof, which is simply coffered on the terior. The plates stand forward from the all and are further strengthened by "cast one" angel brackets. The steelwork was Messrs. Douglas Young, of Queen Anne's- te, and the angel brackets modelled by r. C. Jewitt, of Muswell Hill, in such a ay that each angel was cast in one solid ece 4 ft. high and 12 in. wide.

The general contractors were Messrs. J. am and Son, Eastbrook, Waltham Abbey, d the whole work was carried out for the nall sum of £2,050 (not including the w east window). The interior is of a simple aracter, as the intention is to paint and corate it when funds permit.

R.I B A. ARCHIBALD DAWNAY SCHOLARSHIPS

The R.I.B.A. Archibald Dawnay Scholar- ips are offered annually by the Royal stitute of British Architects for compe- ion between students of recognised schools, d are intended to foster the advanced udy of all forms of construction, the onomic and practical use of materials, and e logical expression in architectural sign of structural elements. This year, r the third time in succession, the 75 scholarship has been awarded to a udent of the Architectural Association, r. G. R. Beveridge being the winner. This a testimony to the high standard that is ing attained in the school in the study d delineation of construction and actical detail.

Our illustrations (pp. 658-660) show ex- mples of the work of Mr. G. R. Beveridge, e subject being working drawings which rm part of the general school course.

THE INCORPORATED ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS & SURVEYORS

OPENING OF NEW INSTITUTE PREMISES AND ANNUAL DINNER.

The new premises of the Incorporated Association of Architects and Surveyors were opened formally on Saturday last by Mrs. W. Forbes Campbell—wife of the President of the Association. These premises are at 1, Wilbraham-place, Sloane-street, S.W.1, and are fitted in every way for the purposes of the Association. The façade is very quiet and dignified, and the stone mullioned windows add to the pleasing effect. The interior is entirely adequate for its purpose, and comprises on the ground floor a general office and the members' room and library, the council chamber being on the first floor, as also the Secretary's office. A feature of the Institute is the provision of a number of small rooms which members may reserve for the purpose of interviewing clients. These rooms are on the upper floors, while in the basement are extra clerical offices and a strong-room.

After Mrs. Campbell had opened the building with a silver key, a tour of inspection was made of the premises, and later Mr. R. S. Gledhill—the senior Vice-President—proposed a vote of thanks to Mrs. Campbell for her kind offices.

The President replied.

Annual Dinner.

Mr. W. Forbes Campbell (President) occupied the chair at the annual dinner, held at the Hotel Cecil on Saturday last, following the annual general meeting of the body. Nearly 300 members and guests were present.

Mr. W. W. Henderson proposed the toast of "The Association." After referring to the work of the officers of the Association during the past two years, he said the objects of the body, which were mainly the fostering of educational aims and aspirations, and seeking to maintain the highest traditions of the professions, and to induce new life into them, were worthy not only of the commendation of the members but also of their active support. It was not sufficient for the officers of the Association to devote their time and energies in its interests; if they were to succeed they must also be able to count on the active co-operation of all the members.

The President, in responding, said he had no hesitation in saying that for an Association of its kind they had created a record. At the time of the last annual dinner they had about 500 members; to-day they had 1,200, and many others were waiting for their applications to be dealt with by the Applications Board. In the early days of the formation of the Association they never in their fondest dreams expected that their efforts would be crowned with such success. They had endeavoured to do something for the professions to which they belonged. Their whole policy was honesty of purpose, progressive methods, endeavouring to benefit by the flaws in some of the older institutions. Why should not they, as architects, surveyors, engineers, and the building trade, progress to the extent to which many other professions and industries had developed? He thought the professions and the industry in which they were concerned could undoubtedly develop by paying strict attention to, for example, education, by avoiding the cramming system, which did not tend towards efficiency but rather the reverse. Those coming into the professions should not have to go through the same processes of education that those present had undergone. Let them try to get a system of progressive education throughout; for example, articled pupilage. If young men were not strong in particular subjects they should not be condemned but rather helped in those particular subjects. The Association was a young one, with a definite object in view, namely, to benefit from the experience of the older bodies. They wanted to try to be modern. They wanted to try to be something real. They wanted to assist their members in their various professional difficulties.

"The Other Professional Institutions" was proposed by Mr. C. H. Taylor, and responded to by Mr. H. J. Deane (President of the Institution of Structural Engineers), Mr. A. Dryland (Vice-President of the Institution of Municipal and County Engineers), Mr. D. C. Fidler (President of the Society of Engineers), and Mr. Samuel Wallrock (President of the Inc. Society of Auctioneers and Landed Property Agents).

Mr. Taylor said it was perhaps natural that the older societies should have regarded their Association with a little prejudice. But he thought by their conduct and demeanour they had shown their seniors that they had a real desire to do the right thing, and he was sure he was voicing the views of the members when he said that their aim was to bring about a close co-operation with their sister institutions; they would always welcome their suggestions and views derived from long and successful experience in the conduct of their organisations. It was only a little over two years since the Association was born, but its growth had been phenomenal. Professional men with many years of business experience had joined their ranks and assisted with their advice.

Mr. Deane said the question of education was one of the most important problems of any association, because unless there were proper qualifications they were liable to get members who were not worthy of the traditions of the body.

Mr. Dryland said he welcomed new associations because the old ones were liable to get a little moth-eaten, and the starting of new bodies would be a great spur to them. A few years ago a rival institution was started for municipal and county engineers. That acted as a great spur to the Institution he represented, and finally they swallowed it.

Mr. Wallrock said his Society came into being for exactly the same reason as the Association of Architects and Surveyors. The result was that those who had never joined any society—because they considered their reputations sufficient protection and needed no society to look after their interests—banded themselves together in order to teach the older societies that they had no monopoly of those things. He thought by now the older bodies had learnt to toe the line. The Association was recently in the same position, and his Society decided to give them all the assistance they could. The Architects' Registration Bill looked like putting the members of the Association out of business, and his Society was prepared to attack it. His Society had sent a letter to the Press stating its intention of attacking the Bill, and that brought a letter from the older institution saying that they thoroughly recognised his Society and were prepared to give it a seat on the Registration Board. But his Society refused to accept the offer, and had decided to stand by the Association because they believed that everybody ought to be able to earn his living without being registered by anybody.

The toast of "Our Guests" was proposed by Mr. R. I. Tasker, M.P., and responded to by Mr. G. M. Garro-Jones, M.P.

An Antiquary's Estate.

Alderman Edward Wooler, F.S.A., of Danesmoor, Carmel-road, Darlington, who died on July 7, aged 76, left unsettled property of the gross value of £58,452, with net personalty £16,508.

Joseph Conrad Memorial.

A memorial panel in the porch of the village hall at Bishopsbourne, near Canterbury, erected by friends and admirers throughout the world as a tribute to Joseph Conrad, has been unveiled by Mr. R. B. Cunninghame-Graham.

LEGAL SECTION

NOTES ON CURRENT CASES

The Rent Restriction Act, 1923.—Decontrol.

THE case of Oakley *v.* Wilson, heard in May last, and upon which we gave a short note in our issue for June 3, based upon a brief report in the *Times*, is now reported in the Law Reports, 1927, 2 K.B. 279, and requires further notice than we were able to give it.

The defendant in the action had for some 18 years been the tenant of a cottage under a quarterly tenancy at a rental of £2 12s. a quarter, she paying the rates and taxes. At some date, not stated in the report, she had sub-let this cottage to one Riordan, who was in occupation at the latter part of 1925, but died on December 4, 1925. The defendant had then taken possession of the cottage and had it cleaned out, and after an interval of about ten days sub-let it to the plaintiff in this action on a weekly tenancy.

In August, 1926, some differences arose between the defendant and her sub-tenant, and she gave him notice to quit, and on October 19, 1926, a notice was served upon which a warrant for possession had been granted by the Justices under the Small Dwellings (Tenements Recovery) Act, 1838.

In December, 1926, the plaintiff brought this action in the County Court under section 3 of that Act for trespass, alleging that the defendant had not, when the warrant was granted, lawful right to the possession of the premises. This raised the question whether, in the above circumstances, the cottage had become de-controlled from the Rent Acts by virtue of section 2, subsection (1), of the Rent Act, 1923. The County Court judge had held that the defendant was the "landlord" of the premises and had come into possession under the above subsection, and therefore the action must be dismissed, but he only came to that conclusion on account of the decisions given upon the subsection, and the plaintiff appealed to a Divisional Court.

This raised the question whether a quarterly tenant such as the defendant here was, who sub-let on a weekly tenancy, could be deemed to be "the landlord" within the meaning of Section 2, subsection (1), of the Rent Act, 1923, but in argument it was not conceded that any lessee, however long the term of years might be under which he held, could be "the landlord" within the section.

The Divisional Court examined passages in the Rent Acts where these words are used, in order to ascertain the meaning to be attached to the words, being of the opinion that the same meaning should be given to the words, wherever used, unless the context otherwise indicated, and came to the conclusion that their meaning could not be limited to indicating "the owner," "freeholder," or "head landlord," and that there was nothing in the authorities, which the County Court judge had carefully and accurately reviewed, to conflict with the decision at which he had arrived, that the defendant in this case was "the landlord" within the meaning of section 2, subsection (1), of the Rent Act, 1923, and the cottage was de-controlled. Those authorities were Dunbar *v.* Smith (1926, 1 K.B. 360; *The Builder*, December 25, 1925); Catto *v.* Curry (1926, 1 K.B. 460; *The Builder*, March 12, 1926); and Doulin *v.* Parcell (1926, 43 T.L.R. 140; *The Builder*, December 31, 1926). This section has been the cause of much doubt and litigation, owing to the unsatisfactory form in which it is drafted. This case was decided under the first portion of the section, but there are two provisos to it.

The section (section 2, subsection (1)), reads: "Where the landlord of a dwelling-house to which the principal Act applies is in possession of the whole of the dwelling-house at the passing of this Act, or comes into possession of the whole of the dwelling-house at any time after the passing of this Act, then from and after the passing of this Act, or from and after the date when the landlord subsequently comes into possession, as the case may be, the principal Act shall cease to apply to the dwelling-house; . . ."

Dunbar *v.* Smith and this case fell within this part of the section, and show that where a tenant has sub-let a house which is a dwelling-house within the Rent Acts, and then comes into possession of that dwelling-house as a whole, meaning by this not the structure as a whole but the technical dwelling-house as created by the Rent Acts, then the dwelling-house is de-controlled.

Dunbar *v.* Smith explains this technical interpretation of the Acts. In that case a dwelling-house had been let in separate floors since before the Acts came into operation. In November, 1923, one of these floors had become vacant, and the landlord had taken possession, and at the end of 14 days had re-let it to another tenant. The County Court judge had held that the landlord must come into possession of the whole house as a structure, but the Court of Appeal held that he had obtained possession of that entity created by the Rent Acts, "a dwelling-house to which the principal Act applies," and therefore the floor had become de-controlled. It should be mentioned that in Dunbar *v.* Smith, on appeal to the Divisional Court, it was suggested that the person who was treated as "the landlord" was in reality a tenant, but the Court of Appeal declined to consider this point, as it had not been taken before the County Court judge, and the person was treated by the Court as a freeholder. Thus Oakley *v.* Wilson now supplies the missing link in that case, and decides that for this portion of the section a "tenant" who has sub-let the whole premises is "the landlord."

The difficulties experienced have chiefly centred on the first proviso to this subsection, which is as follows:—"Provided that where part of a dwelling-house to which the principal Act applies is lawfully sub-let, and the part so sublet is also a dwelling-house to which the principal Act applies, the principal Act shall not cease to apply to the part so sub-let by reason of the tenant being in or coming into possession of that part, and if the landlord is in, or comes into possession of any part not so sub-let, the principal Act shall cease to apply to that part, notwithstanding that a sub-tenant continues in, or retains possession of any other part by virtue of the principal Acts." It was pointed out by a Divisional Court in Catto *v.* Curry (*ubi sup.*) that this proviso contemplates three parties, and not only landlord and tenant; that is to say, the landlord, his tenant, called the mesne tenant, and the sub-tenant of the latter. In this case the mesne tenant (the nature of his tenancy was not stated), before the passing of the Rent Act, 1923, had sub-let two rooms on the ground floor and a bedroom on the first floor to a sub-tenant, who gave up possession after that Act came into force. The mesne tenant had entered into possession and had carried out certain repairs, and ten days later had re-let the rooms to another sub-tenant, which, it was admitted, constituted "a dwelling-house to which the principal Act applied." It was held that by reason of the proviso the de-control given by the first portion of the section does not apply to a mesne tenant who has come into possession of that part of the house sub-let by him, the reason for this being that it would lead to injustice, as control would continue between the landlord and his immediate tenant, but that tenant would become free from restriction as regards his sub-tenant.

The case of Doulin *v.* Parcell, being unreported in the Law Reports, is somewhat difficult of accurate explanation. It appears that the person there claiming de-control was a lessee under a lease for three years, dated November 24, 1922, and he had, in November, 1924, *i.e.*, after the Act of 1923, had come into force, sub-let four rooms, and in 1925, he had purchased the freehold, h tenant still being in possession of th sub-let. He claimed de-control, but a sional Court held that, the sub-tenancy in existence, the house was not de-cont This case can perhaps be explained lows:—At the time the sub-tenancy of the premises was created, the person ing that sub-tenancy was a mesne therefore, if he came into possession he purchased he would be within th part of the proviso, and as a mesne his occupation did not make the princi cease to apply; whereas (as the fact her by the time he became owner then the house was sub-let and the latter the proviso applied, "and if the land in or comes into possession of any part sub-let the principal Act shall cease to to that part, notwithstanding that tenant continues in or retains posses any other part by virtue of the pr Act."

A still more difficult case is Cohen (1927, 1 K.B. 865, *The Builder*, Decem 1926). The plaintiff in that case by ment made in June, 1913, became the of a lease made in 1871 for a term years which therefore would expire i In 1922 he had let the top floor to fendant, but with the exception of th he had been in possession of the whol until 1925, when he let three rooms ground floor to the defendant. It w mitted that these rooms constitu separate dwelling-house for the purp the principal Act. The plaintiff had the defendant notice to quit these rooms, but the defendant set up th Acts. We find the report very diffi follow as the position as regards the let on the top floor is not made cle we can only quote the material passag the judgment: "The top floor of th house was let by the plaintiff to the dant in 1922, but the plaintiff and his occupied and lived in the rest of th until 1925, when he let rooms on the floor as a separate dwelling-house to fendant. It has been argued that plaintiff, the present landlord of th rooms, was in personal occupation whole house, including these three ro the time of the passing of the Act, rely upon Section 2, subsection (1). W plaintiff was in actual occupation o three rooms they did not constitute ing-house but only part of one and t let separately, so that the relation landlord and tenant did not exist in of them. . . . The real question is the physical occupation of the house included these three rooms, was posse the dwelling-house constituted by the rooms within Section 2, subsection (1 Act of 1923. The Act does not app case where possession by the person now in fact the landlord was not po at the material time of a dwelling-h separately, nor was possession by a la and therefore there was no possessio whole of the dwelling-house, that is passing of the Act of 1923. . . . The tion between Dunbar *v.* Smith and t is that there the landlord, after the of the Act of 1923, came into posse what was already a dwelling-house wi Rent Restriction Acts, and a dwelli of which he was already landlord came into possession."

As this case is reported we find obscure, but the decision is reconcila other cases if at no time the plaintif possession of the whole house, that i letting of the upper floor continued taken into consideration, but the le that floor is not even mentioned in t note to the case. From the first quoted above from the judgment, hov appears that at the time when the 1923 came into force and at the tim letting to the defendant of the grou the plaintiff had never been in posse the whole house, and this would b decision into line with other cases.

HE LONDON BUILDING ACTS AND THEIR APPLICATION—XXXII

By H. V. MILNES EMERSON, A.R.I.B.A.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS—(*Continued*).

IMES a difficulty arises in fixing the me when the matter of a complaint mation is received. It has been held a building erected beyond the general frontage without the consent of the the matter of the complaint arose as the erection of the building had beyond the general line of frontage, at the six months' limit under the ry Jurisdiction Acts commenced to soon as the building was so far as to show that it would project be- ne line of frontage. In cases where y is provided for the continuance of nce, proceedings can be commenced at e, and such proceedings can be com- against a person who in the first did not commit the offence but con- he offence, provided that such pro- s were taken in respect of the original within the six months. (London Council *v.* Cross, 66 L.T. 731; olitan Board of Works *v.* Anthony, M.C. 39; London County Council *v.* 63 L.J.M.C. 218.)

ollowing decisions have been given:—

Appeals.

ime limitation commences to run from piration of the time during which may be exercised, where the right of rom an apportionment has been given. *v.* Dodgson, 32 L.J.M.C. 113.)

provisions for appeal from a decision etty Sessional Court are as follows: party to the proceedings, if dissatis- h the decision of the Petty Sessional or who desires to question a convic- ler or determination of such Court on und that it is erroneous in point of is in excess of jurisdiction, can under 33 of the Summary Jurisdiction Act, pply to the Court to state a special tting forth the facts of the case and unds on which the proceeding is ques- and, if the Court decline to state a ay apply to the High Court of Jus- an order requiring the case to be

e any matter under Section 120 comes a Superior Court, no appeal will lie he decision of the Superior Court is empowered to exercise such power igating or remitting the penalty im- by the inferior Court or to make such s the Court shall deem fit. (Payne *v.* , 66 L.T. 148 (1892).)

ry of Expenses Incurred in Respect of a Dangerous Structure.

as been held that in the case of the y of expenses incurred in respect of erous structure, the time limit of six commences from the date of the de- for payment and not from the time of mpletion of the work. (Labalmondiere ison, 28 L.J.M.C. 25 (1858).)

Temporary Structure.

re a temporary structure had been contrary to the Metropolis Manage- nd Building Amendment Act, 1882, ffence was held to be continuous and lings could be taken within six months the time which it continued to exist, roceedings could be commenced at any (Metropolitan Board of Works *v.* y, 54 L.J.M.C. 39 (1884).)

New Streets.

commencing to lay out a new street t proper notice it was held that the imitation of six months commenced he date of giving notice to the District or for the erection of a building situ- the side of the street. (Metropolitan of Works *v.* Lathey, 40 J.P. 245

Line of Frontage.

In the case of building beyond the general line of buildings, it has been held that the time limitation commences to run from the date of commencement to erect a building beyond the line, and not from the date of the certificate. (Paddington Vestry *v.* Snow, 45 L.T. 475 (1881); L.C.C. *v.* Cross, 66 L.T. 731 (1892).)

With respect to the erection of an illuminated sign beyond the general line of buildings contrary to section 73, subsection 8, it was held that the date at which the sign was completely fixed to the building was the date from which the time limitation of six months commenced. (This, of course, would prevent any person fixing part of the sign to the premises and completing same beyond the frontage line after the six months had expired.) (Hull *v.* L.C.C., 64 L.T. 160 (1901).)

Buildings on Low-lying Land.

In this case it was held that it could not be ascertained whether the building came under Part XI, section 122, until the buildings had been completed, such buildings being drained into a sewer that was liable to become so fully charged at times of flood or moderate rainfall as to prevent the sewage passing into the main L.C.C. sewer. Therefore, the time limitation would commence to run from the completion and not the commencement of the building. (Ellis *v.* L.C.C., 9 L.T. 206 (1904).)

District Surveyor's Fees.

It has been held that the case of the recovery of fees from the builder or owner by the District Surveyor, the time limit commenced from the date of delivery of a bill of fees to the builder or owner, as required by section 157, subsection 2, which states that: "If any such builder, owner or occupier refuses to pay the said fees, they may be recovered in a summary manner on its being shown to the satisfaction of the Court that a proper bill specifying the amount of the fees was delivered to him or sent to him in a registered letter, addressed to his last known residence." (Corbett *v.* Badger, 84 L.T. 602 (1901).)

Section 167.—Any proceedings taken by a District Surveyor may be continued by his duly appointed deputy or successor in the office.

Note.—The District Surveyor has, under section 142, the power to appoint a deputy.

Section 168.—Where jurisdiction is by this Act given to a County Court, that Court may settle the time and manner of executing any work or of doing any other thing, and may put the parties to the case upon such terms as respects the execution of the work as the Court thinks fit:

Provided that any person shall have the same right of appeal from any decision of a County Court in any matter in which jurisdiction is given to such Court by this Act as he would have under the County Courts Act, 1888, from any decision of such Court in any matter.

Note.—The judge of a County Court can, under section 94, settle the amount payable by the building owner before commencing any work, in the case of any difference between the parties, and under section 91 he can entertain an appeal to settle any difference between the surveyors appointed by the building and adjoining owners.

Under the County Courts Act, 1888, section 120 enacts that if any party in any action or matter shall be dissatisfied with the determination or direction of the judge in point of law or equity, or upon the admission or rejection of any evidence, the party aggrieved by the judgment, direction, decision, or order of the Judge may appeal from the same to the High Court, in such manner and subject to such conditions as may be for the time being provided by the rules of the Supreme Court regulating the proceedure on appeals from inferior Courts to the High Court.

Section 169.—Notwithstanding anything in any other Act, one-half of all penalties recovered by the Council under this Act shall be paid to the Council. Provided that it shall be lawful for any Court by whom any penalty is imposed under this Act to direct that the whole or part thereof shall be applied in or towards payment of the costs of the proceedings.

Note.—Under the Interpretation Act, 1889, section 2, subsection 2, the Council, if a "party aggrieved," is entitled to any forfeiture or penalty payable to a "party aggrieved."

ILLUSTRATIONS

(*Continued from page* 651.)

Cottenham Park Wesleyan Sunday School.

This building is now in course of erection and forms a complete Sunday School adjoining the church. The accommodation consists of a large main hall with classrooms on either side. This hall also has a gallery at the entrance end. In addition to the main hall there are separate departments for the juniors and primary, each self-contained with assembly lobbies and lavatories. A church parlour, library and kitchen are also provided. On the first floor is a large room for seniors and two other rooms for boys and girls. The building generally is in red brick with artificial stone dressings, the roof in red tiles and flats in asphalt.

The architects are Messrs. H. F. Murrell and R. M. Pigott, of 44, Bedford-row, London, W.C.1, the contractors being Messrs. H. Somerford and Son, of Clapham. The subcontractors were as follows:—Emerson and Norris, Ltd., and W. Baxter Elliott, artificial stone; the Aston Construction Co., Ltd., steelwork; H. J. Cash and Co., Ltd., heating and electric light; C. E. Welstead, Ltd., Croydon, steel windows and lead glazing; the Leeds Fireclay Co., Ltd., sanitary goods; James Hill and Co., Ltd., ironmongery, etc.

New Altar and Reredos, King's Weigh House Church.

The new reredos at the King's Weigh House Church, Mayfair, has been designed by Mr. A. E. Henderson, F.S.A., L.R.I.B.A., to be in harmony with the existing oak work and terra-cotta architecture of the church, for the Rev. W. E. Orchard, D.D., and Church Committee. The architect has adopted a refined Byzantine style, but instead of using marble as the Byzantines would have done, he has adapted the style to English oak. Every detail was carefully studied and drawn out full size and a complete cartoon fitted in place before work was commenced. The joiners and carvers were Messrs. John Garlick, Ltd., Cadogan Works, Chelsea. The angels were modelled by Mr. Alan G. Wyon, and the cross candlesticks were designed and executed by Mr. H. Farmer, as also the painting and gilding on the reredos.

Halifax Equitable Building Society's Premises, Bournemouth.

These premises, which were illustrated in our last issue, are at 103, Old Christchurch-road, Bournemouth. The street façade is of white Sicilian marble and cast bronze, and the windows have bronze and electro-copper glazing. The internal fittings, wall panelling and joinery are in quartered and veneered walnut and the floors in black and white marble.

The general contractor was Mr. W. A. Fussell, of Bournemouth, and the following were sub-contractors:—Hampshire Shopfitting Co., Southbourne, Hants, walnut fittings; Mr. F. P. Waltho, Wolverhampton, bronze work; Messrs. Lips, Ltd., of London, strong-room.

Mr. H. R. Collins, F.R.I.B.A., was the architect

ARCHITECTS' & BUILDERS' INQUIRY BUREAU

We are glad to give questions and answers, but cannot accept responsibility for contributed replies, especially on legal matters.

May we appeal to our correspondents to submit their queries on paper of a size easily filed, and written as legibly as possible, or, better still, in typewriting?—Ed.

Non-slip Preparation.

Sir,—Do you know of any "non-slip" preparation that can be applied to new red quarry floors?

Ankle.

Damp Chimney Breast.

Sir,—Could any of your readers suggest a cure for a damp chimney breast, the flues of which come up on the outside of the building. There are three flues, one from the basement, which is the only one used, the others from sitting-room and bedroom. The dampness shows on the breast in the bedroom, just below the picture-rail, and is worst where the flue, which is used, passes up the breast. The dampness has been there some years, and the stack was pointed ten months ago in cement and coated with oil and varnish, and the stack and pots thoroughly overhauled.

Nonplussed.

Sound-deadening.

Sir,—Can you give me any advice on how to quieten my flat? The least movement or footfall in the rooms overhead can very plainly be heard. Any suggested remedy, with approximate cost, etc., would be appreciated.

E. S.

Teak Tops in Chemical Laboratories.

Sir,—Can any reader tell me what is the best finish for teak tops in chemical laboratories, and if there is any preparation which will prevent the staining of the teak tops?

H Munro Cautley.

Ownership of Documents.

Sir,—On leaving a position, is a clerk of works justified in carrying away copies of plans, etc., that he made on his own tracing paper for his own use? Also, can the architect demand that he hands over his note-books, diary, letter-book, and report of tests that he made of the materials, etc., delivered on the job, during his period of employment? The said books were provided by the clerk of works, and not paid for by the building owner. Is there any reported case on this point? There was no copyright in the plans.

Lancashire.

Setting up Centrolinead.

[Reply to "X.Y.Z.," October 21.]

Sir,—I have probably set up as many perspectives in my time as most men who have not specialised entirely on perspective drawing, and have tried nearly all the theoretical methods of setting up the centrolinead, but have found my own method to be the quickest and most simple to understand. This is, to draw a skeleton plan and sketch to one-eighth the full size of the finished sketch and determine thereon the vanishing points on both, and draw one raking line to each point which will come outside the drawing board on the finished sketch. It is easy to set up this raking line to scale on the full-size sketch and without actually finding the actual distant vanishing point. Next lay the centrolinead on the horizon and put in pins at equal distances from the horizon. Try this on the raking line and readjust the pins till it agrees. With experience it is possible to arrive at the correct positions with very little trial and error work, and I am quite convinced it is the speediest method.

Practice.

Cost of Houses per Foot Cube.

[Reply to "V. L. B.," October 21.]

Sir,—It may be of interest to know that in one district of the Home Counties a very good class of house is being put up for 1s. 3d. per foot, viz., houses of from £2,500 to £3,000, with central heating, etc., and good cottage work for 1s. I believe myself that these prices represent an excellent profit to any builder with a good organisation, and that prices will soon fall considerably lower when the builder's "good old days" are passed, not forgetting the subsidy. The experience of practitioners in other districts would make very interesting reading.

Home Counties.

Cleaning Old Bricks.

[Reply to "Restoration," October 21.]

Sir,—A labourer should be capable of cleaning about 200 bricks per hour if the mortar thereon is reasonably loose. A fair price for executing this operation and stacking should not exceed 10s. per thousand. There is no doubt that a great number of handsome old facing bricks are crushed up for aggregate on account of the fallacy that it costs as much as buying new. Sometimes this is, no doubt, true, but generally speaking, it is a thoroughly practical proposition to conserve them for re-use.

Waste Not.

Sir,—Two or three years ago we had a quotation for cleaning and stacking 110,000 old bricks at the rate of 27s. 6d. per thousand. These bricks were from an old warehouse built in lime mortar. It does not pay to clean bricks built in cement mortar.

Readers.

Making-up Roads.

Sir,—Can you inform me whether or not the Government has ever laid it down as a ruling, with reference to subsidy houses, that £30 will adequately cover the cost of paving the carriageway for an ordinary frontage?

S. J. P.

[It is not within the province of the Government to give such a ruling as that mentioned. The question of making-up roads is mainly one for local authorities, and the cost of such work is likely to vary in different localities.—Ed.]

Gauging Mortar.

[Reply to "Strength," October 21.]

Sir,—I know of no records of the actual relative strength of lime mortar and gauged mortar, but I recently saw demolished some work executed a few years ago, which had been built in gauged mortar, and it had all the characteristics of cement mortar, and appeared to be extremely tenacious; in fact, it was found in innumerable cases that the bricks break rather than the joints part. I am quite satisfied that the results of gauging mortar are nothing but good, and the expense over ordinary lime mortar quite trifling.

Gaugit.

Loamy Sand.

[Reply to "Youth," October 21.]

Sir,—Sharp sand is at its best if clean, but if it is not sharp, as in sandpits near the seashore, which have probably at some time been part of the shore, though now free of salt, the sand is so smooth that it has little tenacity in the mortar, and in such cases a little loam does actually help it and is no detriment as compared with the poor sand used alone, though it is not so good then as where sharp sand is obtainable. A better way of helping it is to gauge the lime mortar with cement.

Sandy.

Brick Fireplaces.

[Reply to "Ancient," October 21.]

Sir,—It is best to put fire lumps or fire-bricks to the backs of the fireplaces where the heat is concentrated, but the hobs, surrounds and hearths can be done in ordinary sand-faced bricks without risk of flying.

Architect.

EXHIBITION NOTES

Countryside Sketches.

The little exhibition of countryside sketches by T. Raffles Davison now being held in the Galleries of the Royal Institute of British Architects will, we may hope, attract not only those who are familiar with Mr. Davison's charming and characteristic work in pastel and pen and ink, but members of the general public who are beginning to take an interest in the question of the preservation of our beautiful countryside. Until recently rural England was not known to many, but the increasing use of the motor car, while in some ways a menace, has at least familiarised us with many of our villages which are still unspoilt and with coast and pastoral scenery with which we need fear no comparison. The interest which is being aroused should be stimulated by those who visit Mr. Davison's exhibition. The seventy or eighty subjects which are shown are in no sense elaborate or highly finished works, but they are all accurate records of what has appealed to an artist who has an instinct for selection of subject as well as the art to seize the pictorial note and with delicacy of handling which give to his subjects a special charm. The composition of these sketches is most pleasing, and for the most part they are not mere suggestions, nor do they depend for their success on any tricks of draughtsmanship; on the contrary, they are faithful records of some typical pieces of our beautiful countryside, and should be seen by all who are interested in its preservation.

Shagreen and Silverwork.

At the Three Shields Gallery, 8, Holland street, Kensington, there is at the present time an exhibition of silverwork showing much refinement of craftsmanship and design. Paul Cooper is an artist as well as a craftsman, and the two things are by no means inevitably joined together, and the examples of his work brought together in this pleasant little gallery sustain his reputation for the always conscientious and delicate charm of his work. Not that we would suggest that exhibits to be all equally good, or of the same importance. The use made of picked pieces of skin of natural colour deftly combined, in addition to the use of the traditional green shagreen, gives variety and interest to the examples. If we have to find a criticism which in no way affects the general high quality of the work, it is in a certain disparity of treatment between the ornament of the locks and the treatment employed elsewhere. It would benefit the ornament were it a shade less naturalistic and included more severity of design. No. 50, big oblong box natural skin, is very successful. Nos. 70 and 74 are two others which are to be much admired. No. 92 shows silver fruit-dishes inlaid with mother of pearl; and No. 110, pot pourri jar; the former raised on stems supporting the silver dishes ornamented in the way described, and the latter with its well designed perforated top, should be noticed, as also some circular boxes of shagreen and a fine chalice. Among the jewellery are small metal examples are many ingenious wrought and of good design. In this artist's work we feel the hand of an accomplished craftsman, cunning in the use of his materials, and able to shape them into forms of beauty. The exhibition closed on October 27.

At the same gallery are to be seen some agreeable studies of roses in oil by F. Ernest Jackson, which show appreciation in the treatment. Though literal rather than suggestive, they are good examples of the artist's thorough workmanship. If they have not the perfume, the royalty of the rose is none the less finely portrayed. Imagination is the only insight into the deepest secrets of form which is seen with the "inward" eye. But these small studies are well worth possessing, and have their own character, though lacking the romance with which Fantin Latour could invest a flower.

THE BUILDING TRADE

THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BILL

The Unemployment Insurance Bill now produced consists of but fourteen clauses, and it is accompanied by a Memorandum which indicates the paragraphs in the unanimous Report of the Blanesburgh Committee containing the recommendations upon which the Bill is founded.

Clause 1 provides "An insured contributor who is unemployed shall, if he proves that the statutory conditions are fulfilled in his case and if he is not disqualified under the Unemployment Insurance Acts for the receipt of benefit, be entitled, subject to the provisions of those Acts, to receive benefit." This clause, with certain repeals set out in the Fifth Schedule, is intended to carry out the recommendation contained in Par. 67 of the Report: "We have accepted the principle advocated on all sides that extended benefit as such shall disappear. Under our proposals there will be only one kind of benefit. To that benefit the contributor, if he complies with the conditions, shall be entitled according to these conditions."

Clause 2 adopts the recommendation of the Committee contained in paragraph 58 of the Report in that it creates an intermediate class of insured persons between men and women and boys and girls, viz., young men and young women between the ages of 18 and 21, with new rates of contribution and benefit. The rates of benefit for all classes we will consider together, but first we may refer to Clause 3.

In paragraph 64 of their Report the Committee stated that their scheme for permanent Unemployment Insurance as regards contributions and benefit were calculated on the basis of a trade cycle over a period of from 10 to 15 years, but as it was impossible to predict whether the scheme would commence at a time when unemployment was light or heavy to obviate the accumulation of either a surplus or a deficit there should be an actuarial inquiry into the state of the fund every five years. Sub-Clause 3 carries out this suggestion. "The Minister shall once at least in every five years, and if he thinks proper so to do, may at shorter intervals, cause an investigation to be made in such manner as the Treasury may approve into the financial position of the unemployment fund and the Minister shall lay before Parliament a report of any investigation made under this section."

Rates of Benefit.

It is important to observe that this Bill is not to come into force, except as otherwise expressly provided, until April 19, 1928 (Clause 14 (5)). The rates of benefit are dealt with in Clause 4 and the Third Schedule. The recommendations of the Committee as regards rates of benefit have been adopted. That is to say, the weekly rate for men is to be 17s. instead of 18s., for women 15s. (unchanged); but the rate in respect of an adult dependant is raised from 5s. to 7s.

In respect of dependent children the rate is 2s. as at present.

The rates for young men aged 18 to 21 is to be 10s. and for young women 8s. Boys aged 16 to 18s., 6s. in place of 7s. 6d., and girls of the same age, 5s. in place of 6s. This follows the table in the Report in paragraph 58.

These rates are to come into force April 19, 1928 (Clause 4), but as regards the new class of young persons the rates of benefit will not come into force until the insurance year July, 1928 (Clause 2), but between the commencement of this Bill (April 19, 1928) and July 5 they will be entitled to the same rate as persons who have attained 21 years (Clause 4).

Rates of Contributions.

The Bill appears to make no changes in the rate of contribution by employed persons except in the case of the new class created by Clause 2, the young men and women of 18 to 20, so for the purposes of comparison we take the rates as laid down in the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1925, which we believe are the rates in force, and place them in juxtaposition with those recommended by the Committee, but in doing this it must be explained that the Committee laid down two scales of rates, first the normal and then a rate which should be put in force until the debt on the fund was liquidated and thus the present rates must be compared with the latter scale.

	Present Rate.	Committee's Rate.	Rate in Bill.
Men	7	6	—
Women	6	4	—
Young Men, 18 to 20	—	5	6
Young Women	—	3½	5
Boys, 16 to 18	3½	—	2½
Girls	3	—	2

An exact comparison is not possible, for the Committee's figures as we have shown above, relate to the deficiency period or "extended period," whereas the present rate will be reduced to some persons if the extended period continues after January 1, 1928 (see Schedule II, Part II, Act of 1925), and the figures given in the Bill which relate to the new class are to continue until the expiration of the extended period as defined in Section 4 of the Act of 1925 (see Clause 2 (2)).

It may be said here that the Bill does not touch the Government contribution except that in the Second Schedule the rates on which the Government contribution are to be calculated for the new class of young persons is given as 5½d. for a young man and 3⅜d. for a young woman. The rates on which the contribution in respect of other persons is calculated will be found in the Economy (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1926, Schedule II.

Dependants.

The Bill is drafted by reference to sections of previous Acts which are amended in a piecemeal fashion, so the effect is not always easily found out, but it appears that the recommendations of the Committee that dependant benefit should not be payable to a woman living with a man but not married to him unless there are dependent children, but that it should be payable in respect of a mother though unmarried, and in respect of a widowed stepmother and a mother whose husband is disabled from work, and to either a man or woman who has residing with him or her a female person who has the care of dependent children, have been adopted in Clause 4 subclause (2).

Conditions for Receipt of Benefit.

Clause 5 subclause (1) adopts the recommendation of the Committee that not less than 30 contributions shall have been paid in respect of an insured contributor in respect of the two years immediately preceding the date on which the application is made. But by Clause 5 subclause (5) an exception is made in the case of disabled ex-Service men who prove that the non-fulfilment of this first condition is due to disability contracted in the war, when 15 contributions will serve for qualification. Some such modification as this was recommended by the Committee in the Report (par. 164). There are provisions as to the transitional period, on this Bill coming into force, in Clause 12. Another provision recommended by the Committee in par. 85 finds a place in Clause 5 subclause (4) which provides that if an applicant proves he was unable to comply with the condition requiring 30 contributions in respect of the two years immediately preceding his application owing to some specific disease or to bodily or mental disablement the periods of incapacity thus caused shall increase the period, but so that the whole does not exceed three years.

The Committee laid great stress on the fact that applicants should be "genuinely" seeking work, and we should have liked to see how the amendments introduced conduce to this end, but as the Bill is drawn its effect can only be ascertained by numerous references to, and amendments made, in many sections of the Unemployment Insurance Acts and the Memorandum is not a very efficient guide to its provisions, so space will not permit of our doing this, and we can only notice one provision under this heading. Clause 5 subclause (2) (ii) provides "After the lapse of such an interval from the date on which an insured contributor becomes unemployed as, in the circumstances of the case is reasonable, employment shall not be deemed to be unsuitable by reason only that it is employment of a kind other than employment in the usual occupation of the insured contributor, if it is employment at a rate of wage not lower, and on conditions not less favourable, than those generally observed by agreement between associations of employers and employees, or, failing any such agreement, than those generally recognised by good employers." This provision is the result of a recommendation contained in general terms in paragraph 95 of the Report.

The Trade Dispute Disqualification.

In an article in our issue for May 6 we set out at some length the recommendations of the Committee on the Trade Disputes disqualification (pars. 130-140). It involves consideration of several statutes, and we cannot set out the whole matter here, but Clause 6 of the Bill appears to have carried out the two concrete recommendations of the Committee in the following amendment of Section 4, subsection (1), of the Unemployment Insurance (No. 2) Act, 1924. That section as now amended will read: "Subsection (1) of Section 8 of the principal Act" (1920) "(which imposes a disqualification for the receipt of benefit during a stoppage of work) shall not apply in any case in which the insured contributor proves that he is not participating in or financing or directly interested in the trade dispute which caused the stoppage of work and that he does not belong to a grade or class of workers *of which immediately before the commencement of the stoppage there were members employed at the premises at which the stoppage is taking place any of whom* are participating in or financing or directly interested in the dispute." The words in italics are those introduced by the Bill and the remaining portion of the section is repealed. The recommendations of the Committee were directed to confining the disqualification to grades and classes involved in disputes at the actual premises where the insured person was employed (see par. 138), and the words now inserted carry out their recommendation, whilst as regards the last portion of the section now to be repealed the Committee considered it prejudicial to industrial stability as discouraging long-time agreements and collective bargaining (see pars. 139 and 140).

The latter portion of the section, now to be repealed, is as follows:—"Or that the stoppage is due to an employer acting in a manner so as to contravene the terms or provisions of any agreement exist-

ing between a group of employers where the stoppage takes place, or of a national agreement, to either of which the employers and employees are contracting parties." The full reasoning of the Committee was set out by us in our former article.

We may conclude this very imperfect notice of this Bill with one illustration as to the difficulty of tracing the Committee's recommendations in its provisions. In paragraph 159 of the Report the Committee pointed out that hardships arose where a man accepted part-time employment when out of regular employment and thus lost his benefit, and one illustration was given: If a man acts as cinema attendant or porter and has always done so in addition to his regular employment he can, on losing his regular employment, draw benefit though still continuing this part-time occupation; but as the law now stands it is otherwise where he has not engaged in part-time employment before losing his regular work, and the Committee suggested this should be remedied.

This suggestion is adopted in the Bill as follows in Clause 5 subclause (1) (*c*): "Section 7 of the principal Act shall be amended as follows: 'in paragraph (*a*) of subsection (2) for the words "has ordinarily been followed" there shall be substituted the words "could ordinarily have been followed."'"

This effects the object desired by the Committee but affords an excellent example of the difficulty of tracing the recommendations in the Bill. With this amendment the section will read: "A person shall not be deemed to be unemployed on any day on which he is following any occupation from which he derives any remuneration or profit, unless that occupation could ordinarily have been followed by him in addition to his usual employment and outside the ordinary working hours of that employment and the remuneration received therefrom in respect of that day does not exceed 3s. 4d., or where the remuneration is payable in respect of a period longer than a day, the remuneration does not on the daily average exceed that amount."

The report of the Committee outlined in plain language a Permanent Unemployment Insurance Scheme which, with other amendments suggested in the law, could be easily followed and understood, and it is to be regretted that the exigencies of drafting these suggestions into a great number of existing statutes must inevitably prevent the scheme being presented in the Bill in an intelligible form. To follow the Bill the closest study of the existing statutes is required, as we have shown, and such Bills as these cannot be followed by ordinary persons, and when they come to be considered in Parliament it is to be doubted whether the majority of Members have time to master their intricacies. We suggest that a very much more complete Memorandum should accompany this Bill than that at present available.

Lectures and Demonstrations in Smoke Inspection.

In connection with the Public Health (Smoke Abatement) Act, 1926, which came into operation on July 1, the Ministry of Health in their Circular 759 suggested that the officials responsible for the abatement of smoke nuisances should be specially qualified and that there should be special courses of training. In 1912 the Royal Sanitary Institute established an examination qualifying for the post of smoke inspector, and in order to assist candidates who are preparing for this examination they have arranged for a course of ten lectures covering the syllabus of the examination and for practical demonstrations at works illustrating the management and working of different types of furnaces. Particulars of the lectures may be obtained on application to 90, Buckingham Palace-road, S.W.1.

An Engineer's Estate.

Mr. C. L. S. Isler, of Wellington-road, St. John's Wood, and of C. Isler and Co., artesian well engineers, of Bear-lane, S.E., who died on September 20, left £20,262.

POINTS IN CONNECTION WITH THE LAW OF LANDLORD AND TENANT—III.

NOTICES TO QUIT—(*Continued*).

In our observations upon tenancies for parts of a year we have had incidentally to allude to tenancies from year to year, but we must refer to yearly tenancies more particularly.

Tenancies from Year to Year.

A tenancy may be created "for one year" or "for one year certain," but that is not a tenancy from year to year and it will terminate without any notice to quit (Cobb *v.* Stokes, 1807, 8 East 358). A tenancy from year to year may be created either by the use of such words as "from year to year," or, as we have shown in our earlier articles, it may be implied from the general terms of the agreement such as where the rent is stated to be at so much a year (King *v.* Eversfield, 1897, 2 Q.B. 475), even though it is to be paid in quarterly payments.

In a tenancy from year to year where no special terms as to notice are inserted in the agreement it is terminable by six months' notice expiring at a date corresponding with that on which the tenancy commenced. But if the agreement provides for less than six months being given in the notice to determine the tenancy the notice to quit must expire with the termination of any year of the tenancy (Lewis *v.* Baker, 1906, 2 K.B. 599).

But in a tenancy from year to year the tenancy cannot be determined within the first year. This is shown in the case Mayo *v.* Joyce (1920, 1 K.B. 824; *The Builder*, March 26, 1920). There by the tenancy agreement premises were let at a rent of £60 per annum, payable on the usual quarter days, and it was provided "The tenancy shall commence on September 1, 1918, to continue from year to year until determined by three calendar months' notice to quit which may be given on either side and at any time irrespective of dates fixed hereunder for the payment of rent." On April 29, 1919, the landlord gave the tenant notice to quit which would expire August 2, 1919. A Divisional Court held that the agreement created a yearly tenancy which was to exist for one year certain and then to continue until determined by notice to quit "at any time," those words being inserted to make it clear that the notice need not expire on a date corresponding with that on which the tenancy commenced or on one of the days on which the rent was to be paid, but they did not permit of the tenancy being determined before the end of the first year and the notice was therefore bad.

This case follows the principle adopted in an earlier case, Soames *v.* Nicholson (1902, 1 K.B. 157), where a tenancy had subsisted for some years. There by an agreement of tenancy the premises were let "from May 1, 1895, at a yearly rent of £40 payable by equal payments every three months in advance if required on May 1, August 1, November 1, and February 1, in each year. . . . Subject to three months' notice on either side *at any time* to terminate the agreement." On January 24, 1901, the landlord had given the tenant notice to quit on April 25, 1901. A Divisional Court held that although the general rule was that a yearly tenancy can only be put an end to by a notice expiring at a date corresponding to that of its commencement, yet if the parties choose they can stipulate that the tenancy shall be determined at any time, and as they had done so the notice was good.

Holding Over.

It may be convenient to point out here that there is another way in which a tenant may become a tenant from year to year, and that is where after the termination of an existing agreement or lease he holds over without entering into any fresh agreement, both parties consenting to accept the relationship of landlord and tenant on those terms. Perhaps this is most clearly stated by the Court of Appeal in the case Doug *v.* McCarthy (1893, 1 Q.B. 736), where Lo Esher said that it is a question for the ju whether the facts imply consent of both pa ties, but suggested that the mere holdi over of a tenant would be sufficient to imp his consent unless he made some stateme inconsistent with his remaining on as tenan If a tenant remains on without saying an thing, that is to say, if the consent of bo parties is proved or thus implied, then h holds as tenant from year to year on t terms of the old lease so far as those term are consistent with a tenancy from year t year (see Dougal *v.* McCarthy). A deman for or acceptance of rent on the terms the expired lease or agreement would co firm, the implication of the intention of th parties (see the above case). As to the cov nants imposed under the original lease whi will apply in such cases we shall deal wi this hereafter.

When a tenant holds over and a tenanc from year to year is implied, there may certain cases be a difficulty in determini when the notice to quit must be given. recent case, Croft *v.* W. F. Blay (1919, 1 C 277; *The Builder*, July 25, 1919), illustrat this difficulty. There an agreement tenancy, dated November 15, 1915, provid that the premises should be let "for the ter of one year and an eighth of another year the yearly rent of £40, payable quarterly the usual quarter days, the first payment be for the half quarter ending December 25. This is not an unusual arrangement when t tenancy begins in mid-quarter. The tena held over after the expiration of the term December 25, 1916, and rent was accepte for the next quarter ending Lady Day, 191 but on June 8, 1917, the landlord gave t tenant notice to quit at Christmas, 1917. T tenant refused to accept this notice, conten ing that the tenancy commenced on Nove ber 11, and the proper notice would be s months before November 11, and the fo lowing statement of the law, which first a peared in Cole on Ejectment, but which h since been repeated in text-books, w relied upon. "Generally speaking, an i plied tenancy from year to year created the payment and acceptance of rent after t end or determination of a previous term w be deemed to have commenced at the sam time of year as the original term, and noti should be given accordingly, and this ru prevails even when the original term did n cease at the same time of year at which commenced." The Court of Appeal held th there was no such rule as that laid down the closing part of the above quotation, t tendency of the cases being to show th where rent was payable on one of the usu quarter days the yearly tenancy should treated as commencing or ending from o of the usual quarter days, unless there w some express provision in the agreement lease contrary to any such presumption.

In this case it must be observed there w a provision in the agreement as to the ren making the half-quarter's rent payable at t next quarter day, but presumably, if th tenancy had commenced on some date b tween quarter days, and the agreement ha contained no reference as to quarter da leaving the rent to be paid at three month periods, then the tenancy would have bee presumed to commence from the date name

We have shown above, in the case of Mayo Joyce, that where a yearly tenancy is creat the tenancy cannot be determined within t first year, and the same principle appli where the term granted is a certain perio exceeding a year. Thus in Brooke *v.* Sear (1912, 1 Ch. 610) the demise was "for tw years certain, and thereafter from year year until either party gives a three-month notice to determine the tenancy," and it w

ld that the lease was not determinable at e end of the two years, but only deter- nable by a notice expiring at the end of the rd or any subsequent year; thus, in fact, was a lease for at least three years.

Similarly, in W. Davis & Son *v.* Lanca- re and Yorkshire Bank (1914, 1 Ch. 522), ere by a lease dated February 21, 1911, emises were demised for a term of five ars from March 25, 1911, at a rent to be id quarterly on the usual quarter days, d it was provided, "After the expiration the first three years . . . if the lessee all desire to determine this lease and shall ve to the lessors six calendar months' notice writing of such desire, such notice to de- rmine on any quarter day . . . then, and mediately on the expiration of such notice, is present demise shall cease and be void." was held, on the authority of Gardner *v.* gram (1889, 61 L.T. 729), that the earliest te on which the tenancy could be deter- ined was September 29, 1914, and a notice ven to determine the tenancy on June 24, 14, was bad. In Gardner *v.* Ingram the rms of the lease were much the same, except at it was provided that the six months' tice must expire on the quarter day corre- onding to that on which the tenancy com- enced, and thus, in that case, it was held at a tenancy of at least four years was eated.

Notices to Quit by Purchasers.

We may conclude this article with a refer- ce to two points not mentioned in our pre- ous observations as to notices to quit. In Irish decision, Braham *v.* McIlwaine 918, I.R. 353), it was held that a purchaser the open market cannot give a notice to it to a tenant who is in occupation of the nds purchased, in his own name, between e payment of the purchase money and the ecution of the conveyance, and in such cir- mstances the notice should be signed by th vendor and purchaser, or by the pur- aser as the expressly authorised agent of e vendor. The converse principle was also d down in the English Courts in the case ffety *v.* Schofield (1897, 1 Ch. 937), as llows: "As between the vendor and pur- aser of a property which at the date of e contract is in the occupation of a tenant, e purchaser is, generally speaking, entitled have the property preserved pending com- etion in its existing state, and the vendor uld not only not be entitled as against the rchaser's desire to determine the tenancy, t if he did determine it he would be liable the purchaser for any loss thereby cruing."

Parties to Notices to Quit.

Attention has to be paid to the terms of e agreement enabling tenants to give notice their intention to quit. In Humphrey *v.* renbury (1909, 1 Ch. 244) it was decided at where a lease contained a proviso abling the "lessees" to determine the se by notice, a notice given by one of two sees will not, in the absence of evidence authority from the other lessee, or of cir- mstances from which the Court can infer ch authority, be effectual to determine the se.

The New Subsidy House.

The Ministry of Health, it is stated, are tching closely the cost of building houses ce the subsidy was reduced on October 1. Nottingham houses have now been ap- ved that will cost £332 each. These are the same type of house that cost in 1925/ in contracts in the city £540 to £600 each. Leeds it is believed that economies may effected by erecting cottage flats. These to be built in blocks, and the estimated t is £300, apart from the cost of site rks and streets. In order to encourage a ther drop in prices the Ministry is insist- that local authorities should fix as the ximum selling price of subsidy houses ilt by private builders £550 instead of 00 as last year.

WARMING OF CHURCHES, PUBLIC BUILDINGS, ETC.

Sir,—You published in your issue for September 30 an article recommending steam heat and more particularly referring to churches only requiring heat on Sundays. The article particularly recommended vacuum heating for quickly raising heat in such cases.

In case anyone should be led astray by such remarks may I briefly point out, first, that sudden heating after the manner described is the chief cause of cold draughts down the centre of the nave, and, secondly, that the only churches used once weekly are village churches, and even were electricity available for the vacuum pump, the writer can never have met the typical village verger or he would not advise a vacuum steam installation. I never saw a clean, tidy, cared-for village church boiler-house, and the damp would destroy any vacuum pump.

I was called in recently to report upon a defective church heating installation, and found that the flues of the sectional boiler had not been swept for two years, and, of course, last winter's ashes were still on the grate.

Your next article in the same issue, written by A. W. B., starts off with the extraordinary statement that the heating of buildings by exhaust steam has not received the attention it deserves, and he describes in considerable detail methods which have been in daily use for forty years or more, in hundreds—I might say thousands—of buildings, and his illustrations of pipe work are such as we continually had on our drawing-boards thirty years ago, and, unless I am much mistaken, long before the firm whose fittings he recommends were selling goods in this country.

S. Whitmore Robinson.

[***We have communicated with the writers of the two articles referred to and give their replies herewith.—Ed.]

Sir,—The statements made by your correspondent would lead one to think that the title of my article was "The Warming of Village Churches," instead of the title under which it appeared. I had not the village church in mind; such edifices, being usually small, are not difficult to warm; in fact, many of them are quite comfortably warmed, in spite of the fact that the heating apparatus may be of a rather old type. Certainly I do NOT refer to the *sudden* heating of any building. Cold draughts have been overcome by warming the upper volume of air by overhead heating surface in churches that were not warmed suddenly and not very quickly. The actual cure of a trouble is the thing connected with it which matters most.

In the article I do not recommend steam, vapour, or vacuum installations for warming village churches; I would only recommend such installations for such buildings as cathedrals, abbeys, and those churches in towns which, whilst rather extensive, are not warmed for the less important services of the week.

Let me give two instances of unsatisfactory warming by hot water — numerous others could be given. One of our largest cathedrals is heated by a battery of hot-water boilers; in the colder months of the year, after first lighting the fires in the boilers, it takes a full week to get the huge building as warm as it is possible to get it by the means available; and not the most enthusiastic admirer could ever claim that it is satisfactorily warmed, and the down-draughts of cold air are uncomfortable and annoying.

Instance No. 2.—The preacher at one of the best-known churches in the south-west district of London said to me last winter, "This church is supposed to be warmed by hot water, but it never is warm!" Since your correspondent claims that cold draughts are caused by sudden heating, will he please state how many places of worship in this country are heated suddenly? He seems to have overlooked the fact that I referred to *down* draughts from overhead.

It is not possible in a short article, nor in a text-book, to mention types of apparatus that are suitable for each separate building; this is a matter to which the capable engineer applies his judgment. I should no more think of advising that a steam- or vacuum-heating apparatus be installed in a village church than I should think of advising a small jobbing builder to purchase an expensive motor lorry when a small hand-truck would be much better and cheaper for his requirements.

I must point out that I do not "particularly recommend" vacuum for any small church. In the article I state that it is now possible to guarantee *noiseless steam heating*, which is a matter of the very first importance in a church, or any building that is used for public speaking." I mention a number of other advantages, all of which hold good. If your correspondent reads the article carefully he will find that I recommend a vacuum pump for buildings *several stories high*. How does he class such buildings with a small church? I fully agree with your correspondent's statement that the heating boilers of many village churches are badly neglected; such troubles are not unknown to me.

We are a conservative nation, and rather inclined to stick to the methods used by former generations. But a visit to the United States convinced me that their places of assembly are much better warmed than is the case generally in Britain, and in America steam as a heating agent is in almost universal use.

The Writer of the Article.

Sir,—Your correspondent makes a rather tall statement when he claims that there are thousands of exhaust steam-heating plants in this country. Had he mentioned where a dozen such installations are in actual operation, his statement would have been far more convincing. But even supposing that a great number of such installations are in operation; there are still a far greater number of buildings where exhaust steam-heating could be installed, with the result that the employer would profit, and the worker would benefit; consequently my statement is not wide of the mark.

I rather think that your correspondent confuses heating by exhaust steam with heating by hot water by means of a calorifier, the latter receiving its heat from exhaust steam; but that is a method that is totally different from heating by exhaust steam, direct. Hot-water heating installations which receive their heat from a steam calorifier are fairly common in this country; further, they have been in use for the period your correspondent mentions, as also have such special fittings as the back-pressure valve, the oil-separator, and the pressure-reducing valve. But will your correspondent tell us whose thermostatic steam trap he used in this country 30 years ago? This very useful appliance, which has brought about some wonderful improvements in steam heating, has been used for a number of years in America, but it is only comparatively recently that it has been used in Britain, where steam heating, of any kind, is not extensively employed.

It would be better if your correspondent kept to facts. I do not recommend the fittings of any particular firm. No firm, English or American, is mentioned in my article; but one very suitable illustration happened to have the name of a firm upon it. Heating by exhaust steam has not yet received anything approaching the attention it deserves in this country; nor, for that matter, has hot-water heating by means of a calorifier which derives its heat from exhaust steam.

A. W. B.

RATES OF WAGES IN THE BUILDING TRADE

[Every endeavour is made to ensure accuracy but we cannot be responsible for errors.]

	Masons	Brick-layers.	Car-penters Joiners	Plas-terers.	Slaters.	Plum-bers.	Pain-ters.	Lab-ourers.
Aberdare	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Accrington	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Alfreton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Alnwick	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Altrincham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¼
Ashford (Kent)	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Ashington	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Ashton-under-Lyne	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Aylesbury	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Aylsham	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Banbury	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Barnsley	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Barnstaple	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Barrow-in-Furness	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¼
Barry	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Basingstoke	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Bath	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Bedford	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Berwick	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Bexhill	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Birkenhead	1/10	1/10	1/10	1/11	1/10	1/10	1/9½	1/4½
Birmingham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bishop Auckland	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¼
Blackburn	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Blackpool	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bolton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bournemouth	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Bradford	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bradford-on-Avon	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/3½	1/0½
Braintree	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Brentwood	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Bridgwater	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Bridlington	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2⅜
Brighton	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Bristol	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bromsgrove	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Bromyard	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0½
Bungay	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11⅜
Burnley	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Burton-on-Trent	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bury	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Buxton	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Cambridge	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Canterbury	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Cardiff	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Carlisle	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Chatham	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1¼
Chelmsford	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1¼
Cheltenham	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Chester	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Chesterfield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Chorley	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Cirencester	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/1
Clacton	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Colchester	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Coventry	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Cranbrook	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11⅜
Crewe	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Cromer	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Darlington	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Deal	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Denbigh	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Derby	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Devizes	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/3⅝	1/0½
Dewsbury	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Doncaster	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Dorchester	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/3½	1/0½
Dorking	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Dovercourt	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Driffield	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Droitwich	1/6½	1/6½	1/5½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Dudley	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2¾
Durham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Eastbourne	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
E. Glam.(Mon.Val.)	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Ely	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Exeter	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/6	1/2½
Exmouth	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Fakenham	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Felixstowe	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Folkestone	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Frome	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Glossop	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/2½
Gloucester	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/5½	1/2
Godalming	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Goole	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Gosport	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Grantham	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Great Yarmouth	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1¼
Grimsby	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Guildford	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Halifax	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Harpenden	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Harrogate	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Hartlepools	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Harwich	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Hastings	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Hatfield	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1¼
Hednesford	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Hereford	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/5	1/1½
Herne Bay	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Hertford	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1¼
Hitchin	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1¼
Hoddesdon	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1¼
Holt	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11⅜
Huddersfield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Hull	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Hunstanton	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Huntingdon	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Isle of Wight	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0½
Ipswich	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Keighley	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Kettering	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Kidderminster	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2⅔
King's Lynn	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Lancaster	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Leamington Spa	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Leeds	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/
Leicester	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/
Leighton Buzzard	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/
Lichfield	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/
Lincoln	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/
Littlehampton	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/
Liverpool	1/10	1/10	1/10	1/11	1/10	1/10	1/9½	1/
Llandudno	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/
Llanelly	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/
London:								
12 m. radius	1/9½	1/9½	1/9½	1/9½	1/9½	1/9½	1/8½	1/
12–15 m. radius	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/8	1/
Loughborough	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/
Lowestoft	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/
Luton	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/
Macclesfield	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/
Maidstone	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/
Malvern	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/
Manchester	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/
Mansfield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/
Margate	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/
Market Harb'rough	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/
Matlock	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/
Melton Constable	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1
Melton Mowbray	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/
Merthyr Tydfil	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/
Middlesbrough	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/
Newark	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/
Newbury	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/
Newcastle-on-Tyne	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/
Newcastle-ur-Lyme	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/
New Forest	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1
Newmarket	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/
Newport, Mon.	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/
Northampton	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/
Norwich	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/
Nottingham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/
Nuneaton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/
Oakham	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/
Oldham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/
Oxford	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/
Paignton	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/
Peterborough	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/
Plymouth	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/7	1/
Pontypridd	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/
Portsmouth	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/
Preston	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/
Ramsgate	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/
Reading	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/
Redcar	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/
Redditch	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/
Reigate	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/
Retford	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/
Ripon	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/
Rochdale	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/
Rochester	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/
Rugby	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/
Saffron Walden	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/
St. Albans	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/
St. Helens	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/
Sawbridgeworth	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/
Saxmundham	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/
Scarborough	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/
Sevenoaks	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/
Sheffield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/
Shrewsbury	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/
Sittingbourne	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/
Southampton	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/
Southend-on-Sea	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/
Southport	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/
South Shields	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/
Stevenage	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/
Stockport	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/
Stockton-on-Tees	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/
Stoke-on-Trent	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/
Stourbridge	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/
Stourport	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/
Stowmarket	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/
Stratford-on-Avon	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/
Stroud	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5	1/
Sunderland	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/
Swaffham	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/
Swansea	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/
Swindon	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/5	1/
Tamworth	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/
Taunton	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/
Thetford	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/
Torquay	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/
Totnes	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/4½	1/
Trowbridge	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/3½	1/
Tunbridge Wells	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/
Uttoxeter	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/
Wakefield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/
Walsall	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/
Wallsend	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/
Warminster	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/
Warrington	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/
Warwick	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/
Wells (Norfolk)	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/
Welwyn. Gar. City	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/
West Bromwich	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/
Weston-sup.-Mare	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/
Weymouth	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/
Whitby	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/
Wigan	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/
Winchester	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/
Windsor	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/
Wisbech	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/
Wolverhampton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/
Woodbridge	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/
Worcester	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/
Worksop	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/
Worthing	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/
Wrexham	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/
Wroxham	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/
Wymondham	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/
York	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/

(For rates of wages in the Building Trade in Scotland see page 676.)

CONTRACTS, COMPETITIONS, &c.

For some contracts still open, but not included in this List, see previous issues. Those with an asterisk are advertised in this number. Certain conditions beyond those given in the following information are imposed in some cases, such as that advertisers do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender; that a fair wages clause shall be observed, that no allowance will be made for tenders; and that deposits are returned on receipt of a bona-fide tender unless stated to the contrary.

The date given at the commencement of each paragraph is the latest date when the tender, or the names of those willing to submit tenders, may be sent in; the name and address at the end is the person from whom or place where quantities, forms of tender, etc., may be obtained.

Following is a list of abbreviations:—Borough Surveyor, B.S.; Borough Engineer, B.E.; District Surveyor, D.S.; Clerk, C.; Town Clerk, T.C.; County Engineer, C.E.; County Surveyor, C.S.; County Architect, C.A.; Surveyor, S.; Engineer, E.; Borough Architect, B.A.; Architect, A.

BUILDING, PAINTING, ELECTRIC LIGHTING, HEATING ETC.

Oct. 31.—**Acton.**—Centres.—Laundry and cookery centre, Beaumont Park school; and manual training centre, Southfield-rd., school, for E.C. B.E. Dep. £1 1s.

Oct. 31.—**Birmingham.**—Painting.—Tenders, swimming bath at Children's Homes, Fentham-rd., Erdington, for B.G. C. P. Beech, Union Offices, Edmund-st. Dep. £1 1s.

Oct. 31.—**Carlisle.**—Alterations.—To house in Millbourne-st., for T.C. P. Dalton, A.R.I.B.A., City S. and S., 18, Fisher-st.

Oct. 31.—**Carmarthen.**—Improvement.—Taking down of Norton's building and part of Gronfa House and erection of office and store room, for C.B. G. L. Ovens, B.E. and S. Dep. £2.

Oct. 31.—**Chesterfield.**—Houses.—20 A2 type at junction of Racecourse-rd., and Dunston-rd., Whittington Moor, for T.C. Jackson and Fryer, architects, Stephenson-pl. Dep. £1 1s.

Oct. 31.—**Goring.**—Cottages.—Eight cottages for R.D.C. G. E. B. Rogers, C., 9, Cross-st., Reading. Dep. £1 1s

Oct. 31.—**Hatton.**—Houses.—Four workmen's houses at Hatton. J. Hendry, Parish Council Office.

Oct. 31.—**Newark.**—Houses.—10 non-parlour type cottages on Gilstrap Park estate, for T.C. J. H. Clarke, B.S. Dep. £1 1s.

Oct. 31.—**Normanton.**—Electric Lighting.—Installation at Girls' High School, for Governors. T. R. Robinson, Clerk.

Oct. 31.—**Nottingham.**—Pool.—Children's paddling pool on Victoria Embankment, for T.C. T. Wallis Gordon, City E. and S.

Oct. 31.—**Rawdon.**—Houses.—Ten on Canada Housing site, Canada-cres., for U.D.C. S.

Oct. 31.—**Sheerness.**—Houses.—45 parlour type and 20 non-parlour type houses, for U.D.C. W. P. Puddicombe, E. and S. Dep. £2 2s.

Oct. 31.—**Sheffield.**—Extensions.—Also alterations to Woodseats police station, for T.C. W. Geo. Davies, F.R.I.B.A., City A. Dep. £1.

Oct. 31.—**Sleaford.**—Fence.—Supply and erection of iron frontage fence to houses at Billingbay and Kirkby-la-Thorpe, for R.D.C. E. H. Sills, L.R.I.B.A., Northgate.

Oct. 31.—**Stoke-on-Trent.**—Painting.—Premises at Longport gasworks, for T.C. E. B. Sharpley, T.C.

Oct. 31.—**Sunderland.**—Church.—Re-building of Bright-st., Church, for Primitive Methodist Church. W. and T. R. Milburn, Architects, 19, Fawcett-st.

Oct. 31.—**York.**—Painting.—At the Institution, 75, Huntington-rd., and Children's Home, 68, Wigginton-rd., for B.G. G. Sykes, C.

Nov. 1.—**Belfast.**—Tiling.—At Peter's Hill Public Baths, for C.B. City S

Nov. 1.—**Belper.**—Houses.—12 at Whitemoor-lane, for U.D.C.—Thomas Fenn, E. and S. Dep. £1 1s.

Nov. 1.—**Dublin.**—Painting.—Drainage work at 8, Blackhall-st. and for painting work at Iveagh-market, Francis St.; Tuberculosis Hospital, Pigeon House-rd.; and Charles-st. Dispensary, for C.B. City Architect.

Nov. 1.—**Glamorgan.**—Improvements.—For (1) Pontardawe Secondary school: new physics laboratory. (2) Gorseinon Council school: extension of cloakroom of girls' department. (3) Tairgwaith Council school: fencing additional site. (4) Cowbridge Grammar school: erecting walls for ball court. (5) Ogmore Secondary school: new physics laboratory, for C.C. H. D. Rowland, Assistant secretary to the Education Committee, Glamorgan County Hall, Cardiff.

Nov. 1.—**Leatherhead.**—Houses.—24, at new housing scheme, Kingston-rd., for U.D.C. S. R. Drake, E. Dep. £3 3s.

Nov. 1.—**London.**—Post Office and Telephone Exchange.—Erection of, at Hackney, E., for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Office of Works, Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s. (cheques payable to the Commissioners).

Nov. 1.—**Oldbury.**—Schools.—Erection of the first portion of new elementary schools at Bristnallhall-la., Oldbury, and for laying out the playgrounds, and other work in connection with same for the Oldbury Education Committee. Arthur Culwick, Clerk to the Council, Council Offices, Oldbury. Dep. £2 2s.

Nov. 1.—**St. Asaph.**—Additions.—Also alterations and improvements at Penrhwylfa, for Flints C.C. R. G. Whitley, C.A., Mold. Dep. £1 1s.

Nov. 1.—**Salisbury Plain.**—Repairs and Materials.—Tenders are required by the War Department for a term contract from January 1, 1928, for the following areas, situate in the Southern Command, Salisbury Plain West, Royal Engineer district, Larkhill camp, Netheravon; and buildings and property situated outside the two mile radius, Commanding Royal Engineer, R.E. Office, Larkhill, Wilts.

Nov. 2.—**Belfast.**—Hall.—Lecture hall and sexton's house at Paulett-av., for Committee of First Presbyterian Church. S. C. Hunter, Chartered Surveyor, Scottish Provident-buildings. Dep. £2 2s.

Nov. 2.—**Brigg.**—School.—Elementary school, for Lincs (Lindsey) C.C. Scorer and Gamble, architects, Bank Street-chambers, Lincoln. Dep. £2 2s

Nov. 2.—**Devon.**—Houses.—Marchard-rd. (Down St. Mary), 3 roadmen's houses; Mounts (East Allington), seven ditto; Tigley (Dartington), near Totnes, two ditto, for Devon C.C. C. A., 97, Heavitree-rd., Exeter.

Nov. 2.—**Dewsbury.**—Premises.—In Foundry-st. Holtom and Fox, architects, Corporation-st.

Nov. 2.—**Exeter.**—Alterations.—To premises adjoining 74, Queen-st., for H.M.O.W. Contracts Branch, H.M. Office of Works, King Charles-st., S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s.

Nov. 2.—**Larne.**—Houses.—20, in Quay-lane, for U.D.C. S.

Nov. 2.—**Manchester.**—School.—Erection of Cheetham Municipal Special school, Cheetham-hill-rd., for E.C. P. M. Heath, T.C.

Nov. 2.—**Sowerby.**—Houses.—30 in Sowerby-st., for U.D.C. J. Eastwood, S.

Nov. 2.—**Various Places.**—(1) New Verandahs at St. Luke's Hospital, Lowestoft. (2) Proposed waiting Rooms and Alterations to Entrance at Fever hospital, Homerton, E.9. (3) Laundry Revisions at Western Fever hospital, Fulham, S.W.6. (4) Alterations to discharge block at Grove Fever hospital, Tooting-gr., S.W.17. (5) Alterations to form store at Mead Works, Carnworth-rd., Fulham, S.W.6, for the Metropolitan Asylums Board. Office of the Board, Victoria-embkt., E.C.4. Dep. £1 in respect of each work.

Nov. 3.—**Andover.**—Repairs.—Small building works and repairs, at Worthydown, Flowerdown and Old Sarum R.A.F. Stations, for Air Ministry. Superintending Engineer, Works and Buildings Department, South Western District Headquarters, R.A.F. Station, Andover.

Nov. 3.—**Brentwood.**—Cowhouse.—Erection of, to accommodate 25 cows, at Brentwood Mental Hospital, for the Essex County Council. Jno. Stuart, F.R.I.B.A., County Architect, Springfield Old Court, Chelmsford. Dep. £1 1s. to F. H. Owers, County Accountant, Duke-st., Chelmsford.

* Nov. 3.—**Chester.**—Alterations and Additions.—To the nurses' home at the Chester Royal Infirmary. J. Rouse Mitchell, secretary, Royal Infirmary, Chester. Dep. £3 3s.

Nov. 3.—**Kings Cross.**—Employment Exchange.—Erection of, for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Works Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the Commissioners.)

Nov. 3.—**London.**—Additions.—Erection of additional accommodation for the Nursing, Medical and Domestic Staffs at the Highgate hospital, Dartmouth Park-hill, N.19, for the Guardians of the Parish of St. Pancras. B. Chapman, Clerk to the Guardians, Guardians' Office, Town Hall, Pancras-rd., N.W.1. Dep. £5.

Nov. 3.—**Southgate.**—Wards.—Ward block for eight beds and one for four beds at Isolation Hospital, Tottenhall-rd., Palmers Green, for U.D.C. R. Phillips, S., Town Hall, Palmers Green, N.13.

Nov. 4.—**Bexhill.**—Flats.—Two flats in Chandler-rd., Bexhill, for T.C. G. Ball, B.S. Dep. £1 1s.

Nov. 4.—**St. Austell.**—Extensions.—To Technical School, for Cornwall E.C. B. C. Andrew, architect, New Inn-chambers. Dep. £1 1s.

Nov. 5.—**Bradford.**—Houses.—10 combined shops and houses on Odsal housing site, for T.C. City A.

* Nov. 5.—**Loughton.**—Houses.—Erection of 32 on the housing site off Englands-lane, for the U.D.C. Council's Architect, Horace White, F.R.I.B.A., High-rd., Loughton. Dep. £1 1s.

Nov. 5.—**Navan.**—Extensions.—To Technical School, for Meath County Joint Committee of Technical Instruction. J. J. Gallen, secretary, County Hall, Navan.

* Nov. 5.—**Orsett.**—Houses.—Erection of 78 houses for the Orsett R.D.C. in various parishes. E. and S., Council Offices, Palmers-av., Grays.

Nov. 7.—**Belfast.**—School.—Demolition of old model school, Divis-st., and erection on site of new public elementary school, for Rev. M'Donald, Adm. R. S. Wilshere, A.R.I.B.A., Victoria-st. Dep. £2 2s.

Nov. 7.—**Irton.**—Building.—High-class pumping station building on property of Corporation waterworks at Irton, for Scarborough Corporation. Dr. Herbert Lapworth, 25, Victoria-st., Westminster, S.W.1. Dep. £5.

Nov. 7.—**Kirkburton.**—Painting.—Interior of attendants' residence at Storthes Hall Mental Hospital, Kirkburton, near Huddersfield, for West Riding C.C. W. E. H. Burton, architect and engineer, Mental Hospital Board Offices, Wakefield.

Nov. 7.—**London.**—Roof Work.—Painting and decorating works to the roof over the first-class bath, Haggerston Baths, Mansfield-st., E.2, for the Shoreditch Borough Council. Borough Surveyor, T. L. Hustler, Town Clerk's Office, Town Hall, Old-st., E.C.1. Dep. £1 1s.

Nov. 7.—**Maesteg.**—Fencing.—1,045 lin. yds. of unclimbable W.I. fencing and No. 2 W.I. gates at the new recreation grounds, Caerau, Maesteg, for U.D.C. E. and S. Dep. £2 2s.

Nov. 7.—**Queenborough.**—Club.—In North-rd., Queenboro'. S. A. Dunn, Architect, 33, Gordon-av.

Nov. 8.—**Cardiff.**—Shelter.—Public shelter, with lavatory accommodation, at Ely or Maindy recreation grounds, for T.C. G. H. Whitaker, City E.

Nov. 8.—**Darfield.**—Installation.—Of low-pressure hot water at Darfield new infants' school, for West Riding E.C. Education Department, County Hall, Wakefield.

Nov. 8.—**Featherstone.**—Additions.—Also alterations to conveniences and class-room at Loscoe-grove council school, for West Riding E.C. The Education Department, County Hall, Wakefield.

Nov. 8.—**Upton.**—Installation.—Of low-pressure hot water at Upton new school, for West Riding E.C. Education Department, County Hall, Wakefield.

Nov. 8.—**Worthing.**—Telephone Exchange.—Erection of, at Goring-by-Sea, for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Office of Works, Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the Commissioners.)

Nov. 9.—**Hartlepool.**—Tower.—Reinforced concrete water tower and supports, etc., at Howbeck house, West Hartlepool, for B.G. A Kinder & Son, Consulting Engineers, 33, Fitzroy-sq., London. Dep. £2 2s.

Nov. 10.—**Leicester.**—Houses.—69 houses and 12 flats in Belper, Surrey and Weymouth-streets, for T.C. J. S. Fyfe, A.R.I.B.A., Housing Architect. Dep. £2 2s.

Nov. 9.—**London.**—Employment Exchange.—Erection of, at Camden Town, N.W., for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Office of Works, Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the Commissioners.)

Nov. 10.—**London.**—Houses.—Erection of 12 double-tenement houses on the Flanders site, High-st. South, East Ham, for the Borough Council. Borough Engineer, Town Hall, East Ham, E.6. Dep. £2.

Nov. 10.—**Ramsgate.**—Houses.—Erection of 104 non-parlour type houses on the Margate Housing site, for the Corporation. Borough Engineer's Office, Ramsgate.

Nov. 10.—**Ramsgate.**—Houses.—Erection of 38 parlour-type houses on the Margate-rd. Housing site, for the Corporation. Borough Engineer's Office, Ramsgate.

Nov. 10.—**Sunderland.**—Houses.—54 four-roomed houses and 28 three-romed houses at Newcastle-rd. (Crozier-st. site), for C.B. B.E. Dept. £2 2s.

Nov. 11.—**Droxford.**—School.—Erection of a new Council school at Droxford, for the Southampton County Council. A. L. Roberts, County Architect, The Castle, Winchester. Dep. £1 1s., payable to the Hants County Council and crossed "Lloyds Bank, Ltd., Winchester."

Nov. 11.—**Staffs.**—Roadways, Sewers, Houses.—Layout of the site, construction of roadways, sewers, etc., and the building of 116 houses on the Tividale Hall estate Housing scheme, for the Rowley Regis U.D.C. Stanley A. Griffiths, 87, High-st., Stourbridge, Architect to the Council. Dep. £2 2s.

Nov. 12.—**Swanage.**—Houses.—18 on housing site at Herston, for U.D.C. F. Cambie, S.

Nov. 12.—**Wellington (Salop).**—Houses.—64 non-parlour type on Orleton-lane housing site, for U.D.C. W. Walker, E. and S. Dep. £2 2s.

Nov. 14.—**Brighton.**—Extension.—Tall chimney, 120 ft. high, seatings and flues for two new boilers, economiser setting, and alterations and additions to existing boiler-house at pumping station, Patcham, near Brighton, for C.B. A. B. Cathcart, Waterworks Engineer, 12, Bond-st. Dep. £5.

Nov. 14.—**Edinburgh.**—Demolition.—Of old buildings at 67, 68, 69, Shore, and 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, Queen-st., Leith, for Leith Improvement scheme, for T.C. B.E.

* Nov. 14.—**Guildford.**—Flats and Houses.—Erection of 80 flats in three types of 20 blocks and 24 non-parlour houses in three types on the Aldershot-rd. housing site, for the B.C. of Guildford. J. W. Hipwood, Assoc.M.Inst.C.E., B.E., Tuns Gate, Guildford.

Nov. 14.—**Leeds.**—Staircase.—Fire-escape staircase for Oulton Hall, near Leeds, for West Riding E.C. Percy O. Platts, A.R.I.B.A., West Riding architect, County Hall, Wakefield.

Nov. 14.—**Leeds.**—Installation.—Of hot water apparatus at Oulton Hall, near Leeds, for West Riding E.C. Percy O. Platts, A.R.I.B.A., West Riding architect, County Hall, Wakefield.

Nov. 14.—**Newport (Mon.).**—Demolition.—Of temporary bridge over River Usk, for C.B. Mott, Hay and Anderson, engineers, 9, Iddesleigh House, Caxton-st., Westminster, S.W.1. Dep. £2 2s.

Nov. 14.—**Smethwick.**—Houses.—Erection of 100 non-parlour type houses on the Slatch house estate, Warley, for the Housing Committee of the County Borough of Smethwick. Roland Fletcher, Assoc.M. Inst.C.E., Borough Engineer and Surveyor, Council House, Smethwick. Dep. £5 5s.

* Nov. 16.—**Bexhill.**—Practical Subjects Centre.—Erection of in London-rd., Bexhill, for the B.C. George Ball, Assoc.M.Inst.C.E., B.S., Town Hall, Bexhill-on-Sea. Dep. £1 1s.

Nov. 16.—**Clacton-on-Sea.**—Sanitary Work.—Enlargement of the West Avenue underground public conveniences, and for the provision and fixing of

ejection plant at the West Cliff conveniences for the Clacton U.D.C. Surveyor to the Council, Council Offices, Clacton-on-Sea. Dep. £1 1s.

* Nov. 16.—**London.**—Baths.—Superstructure and execution of other works relating to proposed new public baths and washhouses at Old Ford-rd., Bethnal Green, for the Metro. Borough of Bethnal Green. A. E. Darby, A.M.I.C.E., B.E. and S., Town Hall, Cambridge-rd., Bethnal Green, E.2. Dep. £5.

Nov. 21.—**Southend-on-Sea.**—Wall.—Shelter, about 78 ft. long by 14 ft. wide, comprising retaining wall, pile foundations and promenade roof, etc., at Leigh Cliffs, Cliff-parade, Leigh-on-Sea, for C.B. R. H. Dyer, B. E. and S. Dep. £2.

Nov. 22.—**Chester.**—Houses.—152 on Eaton-rd. site, for T.C. C. Greenwood, City E. Dep. £2 2s.

Nov. 24.—**Yorkshire.**—Repairs and Materials.—War Dep. Contracts for repairs of W.D. buildings and supply of building materials for the term Contract, from Nov. 24, 1927, at Catterick Camp. Commanding Royal Engineer, Northumbrian area, Royal Engineer Office, Catterick Camp, Yorks.

Nov. 28.—**London.**—Houses.—Erection and completion of four houses of the A2 type on a site at Chevening-rd., for the Council of the Metro. Borough of Greenwich. Borough Engineer's Department, Town Hall, Greenwich. Dep. £2 2s.

Nov. 28.—**London.**—External Painting and Redecorating Work.—At the Town Hall, Peckham-rd., Camberwell, S.E.5, for the Camberwell Borough Council. William Bell, Borough Engineer and Surveyor, Town Hall, Camberwell, S.E.5.

——.—**Belfast.**—Villas.—Villa, facing Balmoral-av.; villa, corner of Balmoral-av. and Shrewsbury-park; villa, facing Shrewsbury-park, Belfast, and making-up with curbs and channels 300 yds. of roadway, 35 ft. wide, at Bay Lands estate, and villa, Fifth-av., Bay Lands estate, Bangor. G. O'Neill, M.R.I.A.I., 26, Corn Market, Belfast.

*——.—**Bournemouth.**—Alterations and Additions.—Structural alterations and additions, premises 82, Old Christchurch-rd., Bournemouth. Timothy White and Co., Ltd. (Construction Dept.), 30, Chandos-st., Portsmouth.

——.—**Cerne.**—Cottages.—Pair of semi-detached at Melcombe Horsey, for R.D.C. C. S. Randall, C., Cerne Abbas, Dorchester.

——.—**Lochmaddy.**—Extensions.—To Long Island Combination Poorhouse at Lochmaddy. D. Cattanach, architect, Harris.

——.—**London.**—School.—In Charlton-rd., S.E. F. A. Walters, architect, 28, Gt. Ormond-st., W.C.1. Dep. £2 2s.

——. — **Mansfield.** — Enlargement. — Of Grand Theatre. J. Tomlinson, architect, Victoria-st., South Normanton.

——.—**Oxenhope.**—Reconstruction.—Also improvements to National Church schools. T. L. Dixon, architect, Stanwix House, Buttershaw, Bradford.

——.—**Picton.**—Houses.—Houses, farm buildings and adaptation work to existing premises at Picton Hall and Lower Picton Farms, for Cheshire C.C. R. Douglas Wright, County Land Agent, 16,

——.—**Southam.**—Houses.—Eight Scullery houses. H. Thompson, architect, Elland.

MATERIALS, ETC.

Nov. 1.—**London.**—Blocks.—24,000 creosoted yellow deal paving blocks, for Islington B.C. B.E. Nicholas-st., Chester.

Nov. 8.—**Dublin.**—Builder's Materials.—For United Tramways Co. G. Marshall Harriss, General Manager, 59, Upper Sackville-st.

Nov. 12.—**Bradford.**—Highway Materials.—For Corporation Tramways Committee. R. H. Wilkinson, General Manager, 7, Hall Ings.

Nov. 12.—**Dublin.**—Various Materials.—For Gt. Northern Railway (Ireland), Ltd. F. C. Wallace, secretary, Amiens-st. Station, Dublin.

Nov. 12.—**East Sussex.**—Road Material.—For C.C. H. E. Lunn, C.S., County Hall, Lewes.

Nov. 14.—**Dublin.**—Pipes.—Steel pipes and castings, 24 inches and 18 inches in diameter, for C.B. B.S.

Nov. 17.—**Norfolk.**—Highway Materials.—For C.C. S. H. Warren, C.S., 9, Queen-st., Norwich.

Nov. 19.—**West Riding.**—Materials.—Highway materials, for C.C. West Riding Surveyor, County Hall, Wakefield.

Nov. 21.—**West Sussex.**—Highway Materials.—For C.C. H. W. Bowen, C.S., Southgate House, Chichester.

ENGINEERING, IRON AND STEEL.

Nov. 1.—**Govan.**—Water Supply.—Supplying, laying, jointing and testing 1,000 lin. yds. of 6-in. diameter cast-iron supply pipes and of about 800 lin. yds. of 4-in. diameter cast-iron rising main and other relative work, and (2) for construction of reinforced concrete service tank and one mass concrete collecting tank and other relative work, at Caldwell, for District Board of Control. Warren & Stuart, engineers, 94, Hope-st., Glasgow. Dep. £1 1s.

Nov. 2.—**Birmingham.**—Footbridge.—Over River Rea, at Northfield, for T.C. H. H. Humphries, City E. and S.

Nov. 2.—**Hunstanton.**—Sewerage.—Supplying and laying glazed stoneware and cast-iron sewers, constructing manholes, flushing chambers, ventilating shafts, one ejector chamber, concrete tidal storage, precipitation and screening tanks, cast-iron outfall pipe and other works incidental thereto in connection with proposed sewage outfall works and South Beach sewerage, for U.D.C. F. Wilkinson, E. and S.

Nov. 4.—**Llandovery.**—Water Supply.—Supplying, laying and jointing of cast-iron and other pipes, with valves and fittings, together with construction of a service reservoir, gauging and collecting chambers, and other contingent works necessary for completion of Llangadock water scheme, for R.D.C. J. Owen Parry, M. and C.E., Arcade-chambers, Ammanford. Dep. £3 3s.

Nov. 7.—**Braintree.**—Extensions.—To sewage disposal works comprising screening chamber, detritus and sedimentation tanks, new sludge beds and humus tanks, alterations to No. 4 dosing chambers and filters, etc., for U.D.C. Sands & Walker, Engineers, Milton-chambers, Nottingham. Dep. £2 2s.

Nov. 7.—**Clones.**—Reservoir.—Also other works incidental thereto, for U.D.C. P. H. McCarthy, Engineer, 26, Lower Leeson-st., Dublin. Dep. £3 3s.

Nov. 8.—**Earby.**—Reservoir.—Construction of an impounding reservoir at Bawhead, for U.D.C. E. J. Silcock, Consulting Engineer, 25, Victoria-st., Westminster, S.W.1 Dep. £5.

Nov. 15.—**Doncaster.**—Sewerage.—Settling tanks, percolating filters, humus tanks, sludge lagoons, effluent culvert, roads, etc., for C.B. F. Oscar Kirby, B.E. Dep. £5 5s.

Nov. 16.—**Portrane.**—Tank.—Construction of new 6-in. and 9-in. drains, tank, and other works incidental to the drainage of the farmyard of Portrane Mental Hospital, Donabate, Co. Dublin, for Grangegorman Mental Hospital Committee. P. H. McCarthy, 26, Lower Leeson-st., Dublin.

Nov. 21.—**Hornsey.**—Reservoir.—Covered service reservoir in mass and reinforced concrete at Bishops Wood, for M.W.B. G. F. Stringer, C., 173, Rosebery-av., E.C.1. Dep. £10.

Nov. 24.—**Johannesburg.**—Bridgework.—Structural bridgework, for Vet River bridge, Schoon Spruit bridge, for South African Railways and Harbours, Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen-st., S.W.1. (Ref. A.X. 5298.)

Feb. 21, 1928.—**New Zealand.**—Deviation.—Construction of Wellington-Tawa flat deviation, Wellington-New Plymouth Railway, for Public Works Dept., Wellington. Commissioner for New Zealand, 415, Strand, London, W.C.2.

ROAD, SEWERAGE, AND WATER WORKS.

Oct. 31.—**Llandilo-Fawr.**—Pipes.—Laying down 12-in. and 9-in. cast-iron and stoneware pipes, together with 6-in. and 4-in. stoneware pipe house connections, from sewer to boundaries of private properties, with manholes and other contingent works in Station-rd., Brynamman, for R.D.C. J. Owen Parry, E., Arcade-chambers, Ammanford. Dep. £3 3s.

Oct. 31.—**Quarry Bank.**—Roads.—Also footways on Lower High-st. housing estate, for U.D.C. A. Homfray, clerk, Council Offices, Stevens Park.

Oct. 31.—**Skegness.**—Sewer.—Surface water sewer at Algitha-rd., and road works at Algitha and Ida-rds., for U.D.C. S. Dep. £1.

Nov. 1.—**Dudley.**—Drainage.—Laying new drains to connect existing drainage systems of Dudley Poor Law institution and of "Rosemary Ednam" maternity and nurses' home, with public services in Bagley's-lane, Sedgley, for B.G. Paine and Hobday, architects, 2, Millbank House, Wood-st., Westminster, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s.

Nov. 1.—**Dun Laoghaire.**—Mains.—Laying new water mains and other works incidental thereto at Sallynoggin, Glenageary and Sandycove, for U.D.C. F. Webb, Town Surveyor. Dep. £1 1s.

Nov. 1.—**Frinton-on-Sea.**—Improvement.—In connection with improvement of Town Yard, for U.D.C. P. O. Macdonald, C.

Nov. 2.—**Haywards Heath.**—Improvements.—Surface water sewering, forming, levelling, kerbing, tarpaving, metalling and making good a certain road known as Gordon-rd., for U.D.C. G. Plummer, S.

Nov. 2.—**Knottingley.**—Maining.—Of Ferrybridge-lane, for U.D.C. C. R. J. Connors, E. and S. Dep. £5.

Nov. 2.—**Leyburn.**—Drainage.—For (1) In Newton-le-Willows Village: (a) taking up approximately 100 lin. yds. of old drain and relaying with 15 in. concrete pipes; (b) remaking side walk over same, in Bellerby Village; (2) excavating for and laying a double concrete invert culvert, approx. 15 yds. in length; (3) On Bellerby Moor-rd., taking out drain and relaying with concrete inverts, for R.D.C. P. Utley, S.

Nov. 2.—**Mansfield.**—Sewers.—New roads and the laying of sewers on site situate on Ravensdale estate, Sandy-lane, for T.C. W. Thompson, B.E. and S., Market-st. Dep. £2 2s.

Nov. 3.—**Southend-on-Sea.**—Making-up.—of Ambleside-drive (section 3), Park-lane (section 1) and Corsham-rd., and incidental works in connection thereto, for C.B. Robert H. Dyer, B.E. and S. Dep. £1 1s.

Nov. 3.—**Wanstead.**—Making-up.—Draycot-rd., for U.D.C. E. and S.

Nov. 4.—**Egham.**—Roads.—Two roads on Council's housing site, viz., Mullens-rd., No. 1 and Alexander-road, No. 2, for U.D.C. H. Hartwill, S. Dep. £2 2s.

Nov. 7.—**Birmingham.**—Sewerage.—Construction of about 2,000 yds. of concrete tube and stoneware pipe sewers in Shirley-rd., Acock's Green, from Stratford-rd. to near Pool Farm-rd., and private lands adjoining, for T.C. H. H. Humphries, City E. and S. Dep. £2.

Nov. 8.—**Easington.**—Making-up.—Paradise-lane, Easington Colliery; Knaresborough-rd. (part of), Murton, for R.D.C. R. Urwin Harper, Highway S.

Nov. 9.—**Hendon.**—Sewers.—New roads and surface water sewers at Glebe-rd. housing site, Great Stanmore, comprising about 1,600 yds. super 6 in. reinforced concrete carriageway, 900 yds. super. tarpaved footways, 530 yds. concrete kerb, 400 yds. 12 in. by 9 in. surface water sewers, for R.D.C. H. W. Rackham, E. and S. Dep. £1 1s.

Nov. 9.—**Heston and Isleworth.**—Making-up.—Heathdale-av., Osterley-av., Thornbury-av., for U.D.C.—J. G. Carey, surveyor. Dep. £2 2s.

Nov. 14.—**Glasgow.**—Sewer.—About two miles long, and varying from 6 ft. to 7 ft. in diameter, mostly in tunnel, extending from a point on the main drainage outfall sewer near Shiedhall-rd., to Corkerhill-rd., at a point near the Canal Railway Bridge, on a route via Tweedsmuir-rd., and Cardonald place-rd., for T.C. City E. Dep. £5 5s.

Nov. 15.—**Bushey.**—Making-up.—Of Chiltern-av., for U.D.C.—E. E. Ryder, E. and S. Dep. £2 2s.

Nov. 15.—**Doncaster.**—Sewerage.—Supplying and laying about 2¾ miles of 21-in. diameter and about 1½ miles of 24-in. diameter cast-iron rising and gravitation mains, for C.B. F. Oscar Kirby, B.E. Dep. £5 5s.

Nov. 19.— **Rothwell.** — Paving.—Excavating, granite sett paving, stone walling, surface water drainage, concreting, demolition of buildings, new building, etc., in Leeds and Wakefield main-rd., for U.D.C. J. Southwart, Surveyor. Dep. £1 1s.

Nov. 21. — **Failsworth.** — Making-up. — Sewering, levelling, paving, metalling, flagging, channelling and making-up Claremont-st., Cornwall-st., Hampton-rd. (part of), Harold-st., and Heywood-st., together with certain adjacent passages, for U.D.C. J. W. E. Brown, S.

Nov. 21.—**London.**—Mains.—Laying and jointing of following cast-iron mains, together with connections and contingent works:—6,220 lin. yds. of 20-in. diameter main in Cambridge-rd., from Hoe-lane to Brookfield-lane; 400 lin. yds. of 14-in. diameter main in Brookfield-lane, from Cambridge-rd. to Board's Pumping Station; 600 lin. yds. of 12-in. diameter main in Brookfield-lane, from the Board's Pumping Station to Longfield-lane, for M.W.B. G. F. Stringer, C., 173, Rosebery-av., E.C.1. Dep. £10.

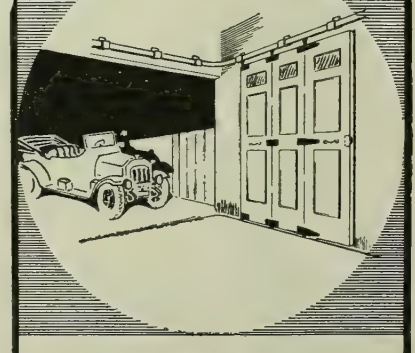
Nov. 21.—**London.**—Main.—Laying and jointing of approximately 5,960 ln. yds., of 24 in. diameter cast-iron main, together with connections and contingent works, from Woodside-av., Fortis Green, Hornsey, to Durnsferd-rd., Wood Green, and from Chase-rd., to the Board's reservoir at Southgate, for M.W.B. G. F. Stringer, C., 173, Rosebery-av., E.C.1. Dep. £10.

Nov. 22. — **Scarborough.** — Reconstruction. — Of Seamer-rd.; for T.C. H. W. Smith, B.E., Town Hall, Scarborough. Dep. £2 2s.

Nov. 30.—**Rochester.**—Sewerage.—Laying of cast-iron syphon and pumping mains, for T.C. W. Law, City E. and S. Dep. £1 1s.

——.—**Coatbridge.**—Road.—Bottoming and bituminous surfacing about 3,000 sq. yds., and paving with whin setts about 2,000 sq. yds., for T.C. B.S.

——.—**Thirsk.**—Repairs.—To 1½ miles of road on estate near Thirsk. W. Watson, surveyor, Market place, Northallerton.

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Competitions.

(*See Competition News, p.* 646.)

Auction Sales, Tenders, etc.

* Oct. 27.—**Holloway.**—Joseph Hibbard and Sons will sell without reserve upon the premises, Marlborough Works, Marlborough-rd., Upper Holloway, N.7, stock of a timber and builder's merchant. Auctioneers, 15, Newington Green, Islington, London, N.16.

Nov. 3.—**London.**—J. T. Skelding & Co., will sell without reserve, by order of Mr. S. A. I. Shipton (who is relinquishing the business owing to ill-health) at Nailsworth Works, No. 278, Albany-rd., Camberwell, S.E.5. The whole of the stock and plant of a builder and decorator. Auctioneers, 48, Gresham-st., Guildhall, E.C.2.

Nov. 8.—**London.**—Joseph Hibbard & Sons will sell by order of the Liquidator, C. H. Bull, F.C.A., re C. B. N. Snewin, Ltd. (in voluntary liquidation) at the Wharf, Berkshire-rd., Hackney Wick, well-seasoned hardwoods in logs, planks and boards; the lease of the wharf will be offered for sale prior to sale of stock; freehold building site of 20,000 sq. ft. at Back Hill, E.C., will be offered for sale at a later date. Auctioneers, 13, Newington Green, Islington, N.16.

* Nov. 9.—**London.**—Hooker and Rogers will sell on the site, 64, Streatham Hill, S.W., building materials, stock bricks, etc. Auctioneers, 4, High-st., Croydon.

* Nov. 10.—**London.**—J. T. Skelding and Co., F.A.I., will sell by order of Messrs. Wm. Daley and Co., owing to the rapid development of the Ealing Common estate and the necessary demolition of part of their temporary estate workshops for further development on site, Tring-av., Ealing Common, W., up-to-date and complete woodworking machinery, principally by J. Sagar and Co., Ltd., together with the surplus builders' and contractors' plant and machinery and effects. Auctioneers, 48, Gresham-st., Guildhall, E.C.2.

* Nov. 29.—Messrs. Hampton and Sons will sell three building sites at Amersham Common, Berks. Full particulars from Hampton and Sons, 20, St. James's-sq., S.W.1.

Public Appointments.

Oct. 31.—**Middlesex.**—Clerk of Works for housing scheme required by the Enfield U.D.C. Engineer and Surveyor, Public Offices, Enfield, Middlesex, upon receipt of stamped addressed envelope.

Oct. 31.—**South Africa.**—Lecturer in Furniture Trades, Grade I, required in the Technical College, East London, South Africa. The Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa, South Africa House, Trafalgar-sq., W.C.2.

Oct. 31.—**South Africa.**—Lecturer in Building Trades, Grade II, required in the Technical College, East London, South Africa. Office of the High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa, South Africa House, Trafalgar-sq., W.C.2.

Nov. 1.—**Brighton.**—Temporary Architectural Assistant required by the Brighton B.C. D. Edwards, M.Inst.C.E., F.S.I., B.E. and S., Town Hall, Brighton, endorsed "Assistant."

* Nov. 2.—**Oxford.**—Clerk of Works in connection with the erection of about 312 houses on the Gipsy-lane housing site required by the C.C. J. F. Richardson, C.E., Town Hall, Oxford, endorsed "Clerk of Works."

Nov. 5.—**Leicester.**—Chief Architectural Assistant in the Housing Dept., required by the City Council of Leicester. J. S. Fyfe, Housing Architect, Wyggeston House, 18, Highcross-st., Leicester.

Nov. 7.—**Sunderland.**—Assistant School Architect required by the Sunderland Education Committee for the proposed new elementary schools, Newcastle-rd. Herbert Reed, Chief Education Officer, Education Offices, 15, John-st., Sunderland.

* Nov. 8.—**Watford.**—Clerk of Works required in connection with the erection of a public library at Hampstead-rd., Watford, for the Corporation. W. W. Newman, Esq., A.M.I.C.E., F.S.I., B.E., Municipal Offices, Watford, endorsed "Clerk of Works."

* Nov. 10.—**Dover.**—Town Planning Assistant required by the Dover B.C. Wm. Boulton Smith, B.E., Maison Dieu House, Dover.

Nov. 14.—**Leeds.**—Head of Building Department required at the Leeds Technical College. James Graham, Ph.D., Director of Education, Education Offices, Leeds.

No Date.—**London.**—Teacher of Builders Quantities, Teacher of advanced book-keeping and costing, for evenings. Clerk to the Governors, Northern Polytechnic, Holloway, London, N.7.

* No Date.—**Kenya.**—Carpentry Instructor required by the Government of Kenya for the Pensions Dept. for a tour of 30 months' service with prospect of extension. Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4, Millbank, Westminster, London, S.W.1, quoting M/48

* No date.—**Tanganyika.**—Draughtsman required by the Government of the Tanganyika Territory for the Public Works Dept. for a tour of 20 to 30 months' service with possible extension. Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4, Millbank, Westminster, S.W.1, quoting M/214.

Institute of Builders.

Following is a list of the successful candidates in the 1927 Associate Diploma Examination:—Mr. A. Birch, York; Mr. E. Bonsall, Chesterfield; Mr. C. H. Bowyer, Slough; Mr. W. E. Ismay, London; Mr. H. A. Maxfield, Waltham Cross; Mr. P. Sims, Plymouth.

THE INVENTIONS EXHIBITION

The International Exhibition of Inventions, recently held at the Central Hall, Westminster, included a number of exhibits of interest to the building industry, many of which have not yet been placed on the market. Among these we noticed the "Joey" gas boiler, which received the second highest prize of a silver medal. This boiler, invented by Mr. F. J. Connor, is designed primarily for heating water in bulk for domestic purposes, and could be fitted with little trouble to existing hot-water systems in houses where a gas supply is available. The essential features of the design are a spiral flue and an overhung crown, both of which are conducive to effective interchange of heat between the products of combustion and the water in the boiler. The boiler is stoutly constructed of ⅛ in. mild steel plate and is of neat appearance. Its over-all height (exclusive of the height of the three legs, which can be whatever the particular situation requires) is approximately 3 ft., and its diameter is 1 ft. 3 in.

A device for improving water-heating in domestic ranges (Mr. Thomas Thompson, patentee) was of interest. It consists of a flame deflector, the flames from the fire space, after traversing the tunnel under the boiler, to be projected against the back heating surface of the boiler, instead of following the "pull" of the draught, and striking against the back face of the chimney flue, where they become dissipated and their value lost. The heat units in the flames are thus trapped and driven into the boiler with very effective results. The water in the cylinder is kept at a high temperature all day long, with the boiler damper only slightly open.

Another interesting heating exhibit was the Corthesy fire, which consumes its own smoke by the agency of a gas jet. The smoke is led to the gas, causing the formation of a mixture of the two elements. This addition of gas to the smoke changes the property of the latter, viz., its state of incombustibility into that of combustibility. Thus this mixture will burn as a gas—a gas equivalent to a poor gas, which burns completely without difficulty. The device can be fitted to existing grates.

The "Infallible" chimney-pot (the patent of Mr. G. H. J. Ketcher) was another exhibit of practical utility. It consists of a one-piece inner shaft with 1 in. air tubes fitted thereto. An outer cylindrical casing is secured to the sides of the inner portion by deflectors and is surmounted by four louvres. The deflectors extend only to about one-half of the circumference, leaving the other half of the space between the inner and the outer pot open at the lower end for the escape of smoke and down-draught. The pot is made in reinforced cement, with copper-wire in louvres.

A system of storing and parking motor-cars, patented by Mr. W. R. Field, was shown by a model. It may be briefly described as follows:—A building is erected containing hundreds of lock-up cubicles, or parking stalls, built on several floors, and arranged in serried rows at an angle to the roads or thoroughfares, so formed between them, of about 130 deg. Each cubicle is provided with a door at either end, one for entrance and the other for departure. A pair of "U"-shaped ramps, built from the street, and connecting each floor, are used, one for incoming traffic, the other for outgoing. Upon arriving at a floor, cars proceed in a one-way direction along the roads and enter their allotted cubicles, or parking stalls, on their right, and when leaving again do so from their left, and continue, always in the same one-way direction, to the departure ramp.

Numerous details of building equipment of an improved order were on view in the Building and Housing section of the exhibition, but we have no space to refer to them in detail.

NEW BUILDINGS IN LONDON

Bayswater.—Extensions.—The extensions to Patrickson's Hotel have been entrusted to Messrs. G. H. Carter, Ltd., of Clissold Works, 57-69, Green-lanes, N.16, under the supervision of the architects, Messrs. Harriss, 58, Theobald's-road, W.C.1.

Becontree.—School.—The London County Council recommend that, subject to the consent of the Minister of Health, a site on the Valence (No. 10) section of Becontree, having an area of about 3.21 acres, with a frontage of about 250 ft. to Lymington-road, be sold to the Essex Education Committee for the erection of an elementary school.

Berners-street.—Reconstruction.—In connection with the reconstruction and the erection of the new west wing of Middlesex Hospital, Berners-street, W.1, the contract has been given to Messrs. Holland and Hannan and Cubitts, Ltd., of Gray's Inn-road, W.C.1. The tender price is £241,511.

Charlton.—School.—Tenders are now being invited for the erection of a new elementary school adjoining the Catholic Church, Charlton-road, S.E., for the School Committee. Mr. F. A. Walters, 28, Great Ormond-street, W.C.1, is the architect.

Croydon.—School.—A new school to accommodate 400 children is to be built for the Croydon Council. Mr. W. H. Ashford, A.R.I.B.A., of 32, Paradise-street, Birmingham, is the architect, and the building contract has been entrusted to Messrs. Truett & Steel, Ltd., High-street, Thornton Heath. The work is to cost £17,247.

Deptford.—Rebuilding.—Mr. W. D. Key, A.R.I.B.A., of 4, Palmer-street, S.W.1, is the architect for the rebuilding of 71, High-street, Deptford

Grosvenor-street. — Rebuilding. — Messrs. G. H. Carter, Ltd., of Clissold Works, 57-69, Green-lanes, London, N.16, are to carry out the rebuilding of 8, Upper Grosvenor-street, W.1, under the supervision of the architects, Messrs. Forbes & Tate, FF.R.I.B.A., 97, Jermyn-street, S.W.1.

Hackney. — Adaptation. — The London County Council has accepted a tender at £11,997 for adaptation of premises on Upton House site, Hackney, for a central school. Messrs. Marrable Bros., 60, Pretoria-road, Levtonstone, E.11, have secured the contract.

Hammersmith.—School.—A new school is to be erected on the Lena-gardens site, Hammersmith, for the London County Council, and Messrs. Gaze's, Kingston-on-Thames, have secured the contract at £19,663.

Lewisham.—Houses.—A further 97 houses are to be built by the London County Council. Plans have been passed by the Lewisham B.C.

Merton.—Houses.—A start is shortly to be made on the formation of a new housing estate to be known as "St. Helier's." The scheme provides for 9.000 houses, and will cost £100,000, and is for the London County Council.

North Kensington.—School. — Kensington Council has received a notice from the London County Council of an application made to them for permission to erect a new Jewish school on the sites of Nos. 111-117, Lancaster-road, and they have approved the application.

Paddington. — Baths. — The Paddington Borough Council are proposing, subject to the approval of the Ministry of Health and of the London County Council, to establish a Turkish and Russian bath in the south-east portion of the new buildings in Porchester-road, at an estimated cost of £16,462.

Purley.—Fire Station. — Messrs. G. H. Gibson, Ltd., of Croydon, have secured the contract for the new fire station. Messrs. Young & Co., 6, Queen Anne's-gate, Westminster, are supplying the constructional steelwork. The architects are Messrs. Nicholls & Hughes, AA.R.I.B.A., of Verulam Buildings, Gray's Inn, W.C.

South Bermondsey. — Station. — The Southern Railway Co. have decided to close South Bermondsey Station, and to construct a new station on land adjoining Zampa-road.

PROPOSED NEW BUILDINGS & OTHER WORKS*

IN these lists care is taken to ensure the accuracy of the information given, but it may occasionally happen that, owing to building owners taking the responsibility of commencing work before plans are finally approved by the local authorities, "proposed" works at the time of publication have been actually commenced. Abbreviations: T.C. for Town Council; U.D.C. for Urban District Council; R.D.C. for Rural District Council; E.C. for Education Committee; B.G. for Board of Guardians; B.C. for Borough Council; P.C. for Parish Council; M.H. for Ministry of Health; M.T. for Ministry of Transport; C.B. for County Borough; B.E. for Board of Education; M.A.B. for Metropolitan Asylums Board; and M.W.B. for Metropolitan Water Board.

FOLLOWING is a list of abbreviations:—Borough Surveyor, B.S.; Borough Engineer, B.E.; District Surveyor, D.S.; Clerk, C.; Town Clerk, T.C.; County Engineer, C.E.; County Surveyor, C.S.; County Architect, C.A.; Surveyor, S.; Engineer, E.; Borough Architect, B.A.; Architect, A.

ALTRINCHAM.—The U.D.C. have requested Mr. H. M. Brown to prepare a scheme for 34 flats at Beaconsfield-rd.

ANNFIELD PLAIN.—Plans approved by U.D.C. Alterations to Wesleyan church.

ATHERSTONE.—Surveyor to Council is to submit a lay-out and plans for 70 houses on Westwood-rd. site for occupation of tenants who will be dispossessed under Atherstone slum clearance scheme.

ATHLONE.—Council is to proceed with new housing scheme and build 30 dwellings.

BARKING TOWN.—U.D.C. approved Engineer's plan and estimate of £1,400 for the culverting in reinforced concrete of the watercourse on the Western boundary of the Eastbury estate.—Plans passed: 73 houses, Lyndhurst-gdns. for J. R. Leftley; showroom, office and flat in St. Pauls-rd., for Morrall & Whitehouse; 16 houses and 4 garages in Lyndhurst-gdns. for H. Samborough.

BARNSTAPLE.—Governor of North Devon Infirmary propose further accommodation at institution.

BATH.—City E. of T.C. submitted amended plans for convenience for adults and children on the south side of Combe Down Pleasure ground at £900.

BEXHILL.—W. C. Greed, 6 houses, Colebrooke-rd; Mr. Pugh, bank, shops and flats, Cooden Sea-rd.; J. Rogers, 6 houses, De La Warr-rd.

BIRMINGHAM. — Rev. J. Hanrahan, St. Vincent's, Ashted-row, is undertaking a new building scheme. Harrison & Cox, F.R.I.B.A., 109, Colmore-row.

BLACKBURN.—Blackburn Greyhound Racing Association, Ltd., are to lay out a 520 yards track in the Ewood district. Accommodation for 50,000 spectators, a refreshment room, tea gardens, bandstand and parking station. Plans by H. Thompson, 7, Cedar-st., Blackpool.

BLACKPOOL.—Plans approved for 52 subsidy houses at the Norbreck Garden City estate. Halstead Best, F.R.I.B.A., F.S.I., 8, Clifton-st.

BRAMLEY (LEEDS).—The Leeds City Council have decided to proceed with a new housing scheme at Henconner-la. Plans are being prepared for erection of 180 houses. The City Engineer's department are preparing quantities and specification.

BRIDGWATER.—Viscount Folkestone announced at a meeting of the Wilts Executive of the National Farmers' Union at Devizes that a site had been purchased at Bridgwater for the erection of a sugar-beet factory.

BRIGHTON.—T.C. passed plans: 3 lock-up shops and 2 shops with residences, 21, Springfield-rd., C. C. Parsons; 4 houses, Roedale-rd., C. Blaker; 6 garages, Miller-rd., L. Williams; 10 houses, Reigate-rd., E. B. Hayward; 7 houses, corner of Hollingbury-rise and Hollingbury-pl., Mrs. A. E. Munday; 4 houses and garage, corner of Stanmer villas and Hollingbury-rise, Mrs. A. E. Munday; Hall, 35, Ship-st., Council of Holy Trinity Church; Parish Hall, Preston Vicarage, Preston-rd., Rev. D. T. Campbell.

CAMBRIDGE.—The Cambridgeshire Education Committee has adopted a scheme for a village college for the Sawston area of the county at £14,000, and unanimously recommended the County Council to approve it.

CARLISLE.—23 acres near L. M. & S. main line been bought for electric hare track and as a big sports centre to include Rugby League football, athletic contests, tennis matches, whippet and other races.—The Malt Shovel Inn, Carlisle, is to be reconstructed at £15,000.—The purchase of land at Botcherby for the new housing site has been completed. The difficulty at the Raffles site has been overcome, and some sufficient ground would be obtained on which to commence the erection of cottages.

CHESTER.—T.C. recommend that application be made to M.H. for approval of lay-out plans and erection of 3 houses and 12 shops on site at junction of Mill-st. and Handbridge.—M.H. approved proposal of T.C. to proceed with 26 houses in Hoole-la.—Council authorised fence rails on Canal bridge at Northgate to be renewed at £300.

COVENTRY.—Baths and Parks Committee of T.C. recommend approval be given to allocation of a site on land of Corporation at Foleshill, for purpose of branch public baths.—Housing Committee also recommend that certain land adjoining Radford housing estate be appropriated for housing, and 30 houses be erected at £12,600.

CROYDON.—C.B. passed plans: W. J. Frewing, showroom and office, Brighton-rd.; W. T. Cripps, 10 houses, Stanford & Semley-rds.; Morgan, Baines & Clark, 18 houses and garages, 1-35, Mount Park-av.; A. R. Akehurst, 12 garages, Dering-rd.; Foss Bros., 12 garages and office, Sunnycroft-rd.; Crowley Bros., 8 shops and houses, Wickham-rd.; W. E. Ratcliffe, 13 lock-up garages, Epsom rd. and Purley-way; F. H. Ayling, 4 garages and office, Sandringham-rd.; Truett & Steel, 6 houses, Hatch-rd.; W. H. Lacey, 4 garages, Outram-rd.; S. Boothman, 18 houses, Stanford-rd.; Croydon Memorial Co., 4 garages, Mitcham-rd. — Shirley Farm estate has been sold for development.

DORKING.—It is proposed to acquire a site near the Dorking boys' secondary school for a joint school clinic and welfare centre. By a unanimous vote the Urban Council has decided to enter into a 14 years contract to light the town by electricity, commencing on January 1, 1928.

EDMONTON.—M.H. has sanctioned £73,800 for 148 houses.—Engineer submitted estimate for repairs at Claverings Farm house, amounting to approximately £200, which are to be proceeded with.—Plans passed: Stanley Parkes & Brown, 2 houses, Fairfield-rd.; J. Neilson, 18 houses in Faversham-av. and Park-av.; J. Wicken, 8 houses, Bury-st.

EGHAM.—The Housing Committee of the U.D.C. has asked the Council to investigate immediately the advisability of erecting 50 additional houses. The Highways Lighting and Fire Brigade Committee's report was approved regarding provision of a new fire station on a portion of land adjoining the Liberal Club, High-st.

ESSEX.—Inquiry is to be held by M.H. into an application of C.C. for the borrowing of £91,569 for the provision of new County Offices.

FARNHAM.—A suitable site of 7¼ acres between the Waverley and Tilford roads, Farnham, for a girl's grammar school, has been offered to the Surrey E.C. at £200 per acre.

FERMANAGH.—A scheme has been prepared by C. S. for bridge at Galloon Island at £7,000.

GREASBRO'.—It was decided to apply to the M.H. to borrow £4,800 for the conversion of privies, and for £4,100 for the carrying out of a new sewerage scheme. Earl Fitzwilliam has offered land necessary for the erection of a sewerage works at Nether Haugh for £4 per year. With regard to the Goodwin Charity Estate of 21 acres, district valuer is to value the land for a housing site.

HENDON.—L.C.C. are providing perambulator sheds for tenants of flats on new Watling estate.

HERTFORD.—Plans been approved by Council for extension to ladies' portion of the public lavatory, and for an alteration which will permit of access to ladies' lavatories at night time. Work is to cost £125.

HESTON AND ISLEWORTH.—U.D.C. approved plans:—A. C. Hodges, 3 houses, Eversley-crescent; Dodge & Reid, 2 houses, Bassett-gardens, Osterley; Roper, Son & Chapman, 6 lock-up shops, Staines-rd.; Brewer, Smith & Brewer, 3 garages, Kilmorey-gardens; J. P. Blake, 4 shops, Great West-rd.; J. P. Blake, 3 houses and garage, Granville-av.; J. G. Ambrose, 10 houses, Woodlands-rd.; W. J. Harris, 2 houses, The Drive, Spring Grove-rd.; W. Burr, hall, Bath-rd.; Elsbury & Son, 2 houses, Hanworth-rd.; T. Chapman, 2 houses, Clare-rd.; Dodge & Reid, 2 houses, Bassett-gardens; H. Beazley, 7 shops with flats over, Kingsley-rd.; H. E. Stocking, bungalow and 2 houses, Sunnycroft-rd.—U.D.C. have made application to M.H. for sanction to appropriation of 1.4 acres of land at Pear Tree estate, for housing purposes.

HEXHAM-ON-TYNE.—R.C. elementary school is to be built. Stienlet & Maxwell, Saville-row, Newcastle-on-Tyne, architects.

HOLME CULTRAM.—U.D.C. passed plans for Mr. Underwood, 8 houses on Council's land at Silloth.

IPSWICH.—Dock Commissioners have accepted a tender of £49,000 for new quay 600 ft. long.

KINGSBURY.—Middlesex C. C. proposes to purchase 17 acres of land for playing fields for Kingsbury County school.

LONDON.—Repairs and renovations are to be carried out at the Mansion house at £2,530.

LONDON (CITY).—Corporation recommend repairs and renovations be carried out at Mansion House at £2,530.

LONDON (HACKNEY).—B.C. passed plans: Marrable Bros., 3 huts and additional sanitary accommodation, at the L.C.C. Upton House school, Urswick-rd.; C. F. Williamson, warehouse, Amhurst-terr., opposite 8 & 9; G. Streeter & Son, 8 garages in yard belonging to 167, Well-st.

LONDON (HAMMERSMITH).—L.C.C. recommend £1,106 in respect of provision of a cookery centre at Wormholt-park L.C.C. school.—L.C.C. also recommend £262 in respect of repairs and redecoration of premises at 56, Thornfield-rd.

LONDON (ISLINGTON).—Islington is considering construction of a crematorium.

LONDON (KENSINGTON).—B.C. recommend erection of infant welfare centre on a site in Sirder-rd. Tenders are to be invited.

LONDON (LEWISHAM).—B.C. received B.E. approval to new school on the Downham housing estate.—Plans passed: A. E. Thomas, 18 houses, Davenport-rd.; Ed. W. Wallis, 8 houses, Charlecote-gr.; J. G. Stephenson, for L.C.C., school on north side of Durham-hill, Downham estate.

LONDON (TOOTING).—A covered market is to be erected in Garratt-lane.

LONDON (WOOLWICH).—L.C.C. recommend borrowing by B.C. of £34,325 for housing purposes.

MANCHESTER.—Manchester and District Greyhound Owners' Federation propose at Fallowfield a greyhound racing track. Col. Westcott, architect and surveyor, Game Cock chambers, 13, Bridge-st., Manchester.

MEANWOOD.—Leeds Industrial Co-operative Society, Ltd., has acquired a site at the junction of Stainbeck-la. and Stainbeck-rd. for branch stores.

MIDDLESBROUGH.—Application of Corporation to borrow £7,060 for carrying out alterations to municipal offices so as to allow of a rearrangement of Borough Accountant's staff has been the subject of a M.H. inquiry.

MYTHOLMROYD.—An amended plan, submitted by Messrs. Sutcliffe and Addison, for proposed shop on Stocks estate, was approved by U.D.C.

NENAGH.—U.D.C. decided upon scheme for building a school.

NEWCASTLE.—Plans been approved by Newcastle Corporation, for reconstruction of the Playhouse at Benton Bank. Plans submitted by Marshall & Tweedy, architects, on behalf of Mr. Donald Gilbert.

NEWTON ABBOT.—U.D.C. are considering a scheme for erection of a swimming bath.

NORTH TIPPERARY.—County Board of Health is to spend £2,100 upon renovation work at sanatorium at Roscrea.

PRESTON.—Preston Labour Clubs have purchased land in Brierley-st. for brewery at £15,000. G. H. Broadbent, architect, 12, Guildhall-st.—H. Heeton, 8 houses, Riverside; J. Masheter, 24 houses, Malvern-av.

ROCHDALE.—Plans are in course of preparation by H.M.O.W. for the conversion of the old Post Office building into new County Court and Inland Revenue offices.

SNAPETHORPE.—A scheme is being prepared for combined Fever hospital and small-pox hospital.

SOUTHEND-ON-SEA.—C.B. passed plans: 4 flats, Woodfield Park-dr, Mrs. A. M. Bull; 4 houses, Marine-par., Leigh, Geo W. Eves; 2 houses, Madeira-av., and bungalow, Blenheim-cres., A. W. Coodhew; houses, Kensington-rd., E. S. Membery: amended plan showing 6 bungalows in lieu of 7 houses (blocks 1-7), Lonsdale-rd., W. T. Cusdin; bungalow and garages, Leas-gdns., W A. Schrier; 4 garages, The Drive, Westcliff, S. & A. Riley; 2 houses and 2 garages, The Drive, Wheeler & Co.; 9 bungalows, Adalia-cres., Donovan & Whitaker; 3 houses, Torquay-dr., Hall & McCrow.

TANFIELD.—The U.D.C. has obtained sanction from the M.H. to borrow £3,590 for the Council offices at Tantobie.

UXBRIDGE.—U.D.C. are proposing to apply for sanction to borrow £29,250 for erection of houses on Rockingham Meadows.

WARRINGTON.—Messrs. William & Segar Owen, F.R.I.B.A., architects, Palmyra-sq. chambers, have prepared plans for extensions to the workshops in Museum-st. for the Warrington, Widnes and District Society for the Blind.

WEXFORD.—Wexford County Health Board decided to carry out by direct labour construction of water works at Gorey.

WOOD GREEN.—U.D.C. received M.H. sanction to borrowing £16,140 for 30 houses on White Hart-la. estate.

WORKSOP.—R.D.C. approved plans submitted by Barber, Walker & Co., proprietors of Harworth Colliery for cinema at Harworth. P. N. Brundell, architect, Harworth Colliery.

WORTHING.—T. C. passed plans:—Clubhouse, St Andrew's-rd., and near Chipper's Castle, Tarring, for the Worthing Rugby Football Club, per A. S. Ivens; 2 houses, Athelstan-rd., W. G. Sisman; 9 houses, Nutbourne-rd., for S. E. Merredew, per H. M. Potter; 6 houses, South Farm-rd., for Worthing Estates Building Co., Ltd., per F. G. Abell; 3 houses and garages, St. Lawrence-av., for H. Harwood, per C. C. G. Osborne; amended plan, 2 lock-up shops, garage and 2 water-closets, Richmond-rd., for Worthing Estates Building Co., Ltd., per F. G. Abell; 2 houses, Evelyn-rd., for Worthing Estates Building Co., Ltd., per F. G. Abell; 3 houses and house and shop, West-court-rd., F. C. Tyler; amended plan, 3 lock-up garages, High-st., for Hall & Co., Ltd., per T. R. Hyde; 2 houses, Chantry-rd., H. A. Smith; 2 houses, Charmandean estate, F. Sandell & Sons; 2 new streets, Marine Park estate, H. P. Brazier, H. S. Fisher, and A. W. Boyle; amended plan, 3 houses, West-av., S. Philips & Co.; 4 houses, Chatham-rd., A. Clare; 38 houses, Leuchard-av., A. M. Lyne.

YORKSHIRE.—We understand that Messrs. Redpath Brown & Co. have received a contract for construction of a mill for J. & P. Coats, Ltd., in Yorkshire.

YOUGHAL.—South Cork County Board of Public Assistance proposes to spend £800 on new hospital.

Building Trade Conditions for September.

Employment declined during September; continued good, however, in many districts with skilled operatives other than painters but was poor or slack at some centres, including Keighley, Macclesfield, Lancaster, and Preston; it was moderate, on the whole, with unskilled workers. According to the *Ministry of Labour Gazette*, bad weather conditions hampered outside work and caused an appreciable amount of lost time; on the other hand, a little overtime was reported from a few districts. Employment, as a whole, was only slightly better than in September, 1926, when it was adversely affected by a shortage of materials arising out of the stoppage in the coal-mining industry. As regards individual occupations, employment showed some decline with plasterers, but was very good or good in most districts, some shortage being reported from several centres; it also declined with bricklayers, masons, carpenters, and slaters, but was either fairly good or good with such workers at most centres; it showed a further slight improvement with plumbers and was generally fairly good. Employment showed a seasonal decline with painters, but was fair, on the whole, with skilled men; it remained moderate with tradesmen's labourers.

* See also our List of Contracts, Competitions, etc.

PRICES CURRENT OF MATERIALS.*

ing to the exceptional circumstances which prevail at the present time, prices of materials should be confirmed by inquiry.]

BRICKS, &c.

,000 Alongside, in River Thames up to London Bridge. £ s. d. ocks 4 5 6
Hard Stocks 3 19 6
,000. Delivered at London Goods Stations.
s, at £ s. d. | £ s. d.
's Cross 2 14 3 | Best Blue Pressed Staffs 9 5 0
oved for ter .... 2 16 3 | Do. Bullnose .. 9 15 0
llnose .. 3 8 3 | Blue Wire Cuts 7 5 0
ourbridge Fire Brick :—
..... 8 11 0
3 in. 10 3 0
BRICKS—
White y, and Glazed ..chers .. 21 0 0
rs 20 10 0
, Bull- and 4½ in. 27 10 0
D'ble Str'tch'rs 29 10 0
D'ble Headers 26 10 0
One Side and two Ends .. 30 10 0
Two Sides and one End 31 10 0
Splays and Squints 28 0 0
nd Quality, £1 per 1,000 less than best. Cream ff, £2 extra over white. Other colours. Hard £5 10s. extra over white.

BREEZE CONCRETE SLABS.

Delivered London.

	s. d.		s. d.
er yd. super	1 11	3 in. per yd. super	2 9
" "	2 4	4 in. " "	3 6

delivered 2 miles radius Paddington.

	s. d.	
s Ballast	10 6	per yd.
nd	13 9	" "
s Sand	14 6	" "
Washed Sand	14 6	" "
Shingle for Ferro-crete	12 9	" "
.....	14 0	" "
roken Brick	11 6	" "
reeze	8 0	" "

ton delivered in London area in full van loads.
ortland Cement. British
dard Specification. Test £2 13 0 to £2 15 0
alongside at Vauxhall in 80-ton lots.
rete per ton extra on above 0 10 0
Cement (Waterproof) 4 3 0
n Cement 8 15 0
Cement 5 15 0
s Cement, White 5 15 0
" Pink 5 10 0
, Coarse, Pink 3 0 0
" White 3 12 6
Fine 5 12 0
e, Coarse 3 9 0
Finish 3 17 0
tone Lime 2 10 9
Lime 2 10 9
round Blue Lias Lime 2 13 6
..... per cwt. 2 2 6
e Chippings 1 12 0
—Sacks are charged 1s. 9d. each and credited 3d. if returned in good condition within three ths carr. pd.
ridge Fireclay in s'cks 37s. 0d. per ton at rly. dp

STONE.

STONE.—Delivered in railway trucks at s. d.
tbourne Park, Paddington, G.W.R., or h Lambeth, G.W.R., per ft. cube 2 10
AND STONE.—
wn Whitbed, in random blocks of 20 ft. verage, delivered in railway trucks at ine El s , L. & S.W.R., South Lambeth tation, G.W.R., and Westbourne Park, addington, G.W.R., per ft. cube 4 4½
do. delivered on road wagons at above ations, per ft. cube 4 5½
ite basebed, 3d. per ft. cube extra.
E.—1d. per ft. cube extra for every foot over) ft. *average*, and ½d. beyond 30 ft.
N-WOOD STONE—
vered at any Goods Station, London. s. d.
m blocks from 10 ft. and over P. ft. cb. 17 0
two sides ..... " 27 0
three or four sides ..... " 32 0
STONE, BLUE—*Robin Hood Quality.*
elivered at any Goods Station, London.
sawn two sides landings to sizes (under t. super) .....Per ft. super 5 6
ubbed two sides, ditto ..... " 6 0
awn two sides slabs (random sizes) " 2 3½
to 2½ in. sawn one side slabs dom sizes) ..... " 1 6½
to 2 in. ditto, ditto ..... " 1 4
YORK—
ivered at any Goods Station, London.
led random blocks .....Per ft. cube 6 3
sawn two sides landing to sizes (under t. super) .....Per ft. super 5 1½
ubbed two sides, ditto ..... " 6 1½
awn two sides slabs (random sizes) " 2 10
ditto ditto " 2 1½
elf-faced random flags .. Per yd. super 9 0

CAST STONE.

ered in London area in full-van loads, per ft.
:—Plain, 8s. 6d.; Moulded, 9s. 6d.; Cills, 10s. 0d.

WOOD.

GOOD BUILDING DEAL.

hes.	per stan.	Inches.	per stan.
11	£28 0	3 × 6	£21 0
9	25 0	3 × 11	25 0
8	24 0	2 × 11	25 0
7	23 0	3 × 9	24 0
8	21 0	2½ × 9	23 0
7	20 0	3 × 4½	22 0
7	20 0	3 × 4	22 0

PLANED BOARDS.

11	£27 0	1 × 9	26 0

PLAIN EDGE FLOORING.

Inches	per sq.	Inches	per sq.
¾	20/-	1¼	31/-
⅞	22/-	1½	34/-
1	25/-		

TONGUED AND GROOVED FLOORING

Inches.	per sq.	Inches.	per sq.
1	25/-	⅝	16/6
1¼	31/-	¾	19/-
1½	34/-	1	24/-

MATCHING (BEST).

BATTENS.

Inches.	s. d.
¾ × 2	2 6 per 100 ft.

SAWN LATHS.

	s. d.
Per bundle	0 2 4

1" AND UP THICK.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Dry Austrian Wainscot, per ft. cube	0 16 0 to	0 18 0
Dry American and/or Japanese Figured Oak, ft. cube	0 15 0 to	—
Dry American and/or Japanese Plain Oak, ft. cube	0 11 0 to	0 13 0
Dry sq. edged Honduras Mahogany, ft. cube	0 16 0 to	0 18 0
Dry Log cut Honduras Mahogany, ft. cube	0 18 0 to	1 1 0
Dry Cuba Mahogany, ft. cube	1 4 0 to	1 10 0
Dry Teak, ft. cube	0 13 0 to	0 15 0
Dry American Whitewood, ft. cube	0 11 0 to	0 14 0
Best Scotch glue, per cwt.	4 10 0 to	—
Liquid Glue, per cwt.	4 7 0 to	5 10 0

SLATES.

First quality slates from Bangor or Portmadoc carriage paid in full truck loads to London Rate Station. Per 1,000.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
24 by 12	32 18 4	18 by 10	18 12 11
22 by 12	29 17 11	18 by 9	16 9 2
22 by 11	27 14 2	16 by 10	15 12 6
20 by 12	26 5 0	16 by 8	12 3 9
20 by 10	22 10 0		

TILES.

Delivered at London rate stations in full truckloads of not less than 4 tons. Per 1,000 f.o.r. London.

	£ s. d.
Best machine-made tiles from Broseley or Staffordshire district	5 12
ditto hand-made ditto	5 17 6
Ornamental ditto	6 2 6
Hip and valley tiles (per dozen) { Hand-made	0 9 6
Machine-made	0 9 0

METALS.

JOISTS, GIRDERS, &C., TO LONDON STATION, PER TON—

	£ s. d.
R.S. Joists, cut and fitted	12 10 0
Plain Compound Girders	14 10 0
" " Stanchions	16 10 0
In Roof Work	19 10 0

MILD STEEL ROUNDS.
To London Station, per ton.

Diameter.	£ s. d.	Diameter.	£ s. d.
¼ in.	12 0 0	⅝ in. to ½ in.	10 15 0
⅜ in.	11 0 0	⅝ in. to 2⅞ in.	10 10 0

WROUGHT-IRON TUBES AND FITTINGS—
(Discount off List for lot of not less than £7 net value delivered direct from Works, 2½ per cent. less above gross discounts, carriage forward, if sent from London Stocks.)

	Tubes.	Fittings Over ½"	Flanges Over ½"
Black Gas	67½%	.. 45%	.. 55%
Galvanised Gas	52½%	.. 35%	.. 45%
Blue Water	62½%	.. 40%	.. 50%
Galvanised Water	46½%	.. 30%	.. 40%
Red Steam	57½%	.. 35%	.. 45%
Galvanised Steam	40 %	.. 25%	.. 35%

C.I. HALF-ROUND GUTTERS—London Prices ex Works

Per yd. in 6 ft. lengths.	Gutters.	Angles and Stop Nozzles.	Ends.
3 in.	1/3½	11¾d.	3¾d.
3½ in.	1/4½	1/1½	3¾d.
4 in.	1/6	1/3	3¾d.
4½ in.	1/7½	1/4¾	4½d.
5 in.	1/10½	1/6½	5¾d.

O.G. GUTTERS.

3 in.	1/8	1/4½	3¾d.
3½ in.	1/8	1/4½	3¾d.
4 in.	1/9½	1/4¾	3¾d.
4½ in.	1/11¾	1/7¾	4½d.
5 in.	2/4½	1/10½	5¾d.

RAIN-WATER PIPES, &c.

per yd. in 6 fts.	Pipe.	Bends, stock angles.	Branches, stock angles.
2 in. plain.....	1/10½	1/3	1/9¾
2½ in. "	2/0¾	1/4¾	2/1¾
3 in. "	2/6	1/9	2/7½
3½ in. "	2/11¾	2/0¾	3/0¾
4 in. "	3/5	2/6¾	3/8¾

L.C.C. COATED SOIL PIPES—London Prices ex Works

	Pipe. s. d.	Bends. angles. stock s. d.	Branches. angles. stock s. d.
2 in. per yd. in 6 fts. plain	3 3	2 4½	2 10
2½ in. "	3 9	2 7½	3 7
3 in. "	4 6	2 10	4 2½
3½ in. "	4 11½	3 7	4 11½
4 in. "	5 5½	4 0½	5 9

L.C.C. COATED DRAIN PIPES—London Prices ex Works.

	Pipe. s. d.	Bends, stock angles. s. d.	Branches, stock angles. s. d.
3 in. per yd. in 9ft. lengths	4 4	5 1	8 0½
4 in. " "	6 2	5 8	10 0
5 in. " "	7 2	10 10	17 1
6 in. " "	8 6	13 2	21 9

Gasken for jointing, 38/6 per cwt.

	Per ton in London. £ s. d.	£ s. d.
IRON—		
Common bars	13 0 0 to	14 10 0
Staffordshire Crown Bars— Good merchant quality	14 5 0 to	15 15 0
Staffordshire Marked Bars	16 5 0 ..	17 5 0
Mild Steel Bars	10 0 0 ..	11 0 0
Steel Bars, Ferro-Concrete quality, basis price	10 0 0 ..	11 0 0
Hoop iron, basis price	12 0 0 ..	13 0 0
" Galvanised	27 0 0 ..	28 0 0
Soft Steel Sheets, Black— Ordinary sizes to 20 g.	13 5 0 ..	14 5 0
" " " 24 g.	14 5 0 ..	15 5 0
" " " 26 g.	16 5 0 ..	17 5 0
Sheets Flat Best Soft Steel, C.R. and C.A. quality— Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 20 g. ..	15 10 0 ..	16 10 0
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 22 g. and 24 g.....	16 10 0 ..	17 10 0
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 26 g...	18 10 0 ..	20 10 0
No 1 quality £4 per ton extra.		
Flat and Galvanised Corrugated Sheets— Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. to 9 ft. to 20 g.	18 0 0 ..	19 0 0
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. to 9 ft. to 22 g. and 24 g.	18 10 0 ..	19 10 0
Ordinary sizes 6 ft. to 9 ft. to 26 g.	21 10 0 ..	22 10 0
Sheets Galvanised Flat, Best quality— Best Soft Steel Sheets, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 20 g. and thicker	22 0 0 ..	23 0 0
Best Soft Steel Sheets, 22 g. and 24 g.	24 0 0 ..	26 0 0
Best Soft Steel Sheets, 26 g.	25 10 0 ..	26 10 0
Cut Nails, 3 in. to 6 in.	19 0 0	
(Under 3 in. usual trade extras.)		

METAL WINDOWS.—Standard sizes, suitable for complete houses, including all fittings, painting two coats, and delivery to job, average price about 1s. 4d. to 1s. 7d. per foot super.

LEAD, &c.

(Delivered in London.)

	£ s. d.
LEAD—Sheet, English, 4 lb. and up	28 15 0
Pipe in coils	29 5 0
Soil pipe	32 5 0
Compo Pipe	32 15 0

NOTE.—Country delivery, 20s. per ton extra; lots under 3 cwt. 3s. per cwt. extra, and over 3 cwt. and under 5 cwt., 1s. 6d. per cwt. extra. Cut to size 2 5s. cwt. extra.

Oil lead, ex London area, at Mills ..... per ton	18 15 0

COPPER.

	s. d.
Seamless Copper tubes (basis)..... per lb.	1 0½
Strong sheet ..... "	1 0
Thin..... "	1 1
Copper nails ..... "	2 3
Copper wire ..... "	2 4

PLUMBERS' BRASS WORK.
Delivered in London.

NEW RIVER PATTERN SCREW DOWN BIB COCKS FOR IRON.
½ in. ¾ in. 1 in. 1¼ in. 1½ in. 2 in.
29/- 45/- 76/- 153/- 246/- 510/- per doz.

NEW RIVER PATTERN SCREW DOWN STOP COCKS AND UNIONS.
½ in. ¾ in 1 in. 1¼ in. 1½ in. 2 in.
41/6 62/- 92/- 174/- 300/- 588/- per doz.

RIVER PATTERN SCREW DOWN MAIN FERRULES.
½ in. ¾ in. 1 in.
39/6 60/- 116/6 per doz.

CAPS AND SCREWS.
1¼ in. 1½ in. 2 in. 3 in. 3½ in. 4 in.
7/6 10/- 14/- 23/- 30/- 42/- per doz.

DOUBLE NUT BOILER SCREWS.
½ in. ¾ in. 1 in. 1¼ in. 1½ in. 2 in.
7/6 11/- 17/- 29/- 36/- 63/- per doz.

BRASS SLEEVES.
1½ in. 2 in. 3 in. 3½ in. 4 in.
10/- 12/- 20/- 24/- 31/-per doz.

NEW RIVER PATTERN CROYDON BALL VALVES, S.F.
½ in. ¾ in. 1 in. 1¼ in. 1½ in.
35/- 56/- 98/- 162/- 228/- per doz.

DRAWN LEAD P. & S. TRAPS WITH BRASS CLEANING SCREW.
1½ in. 1½ in. 2 in. 3 in.
8 lbs. P. traps....33/- 41/- 56/- 101/- per doz.
8 lbs. S. traps....35/- 45/- 66/- 126/- "

TIN.—English Ingots, 3/1 per lb. SOLDER.—Plumber's 1/3, Tinmen's 1/6, Blowpipe 1/7 per lb.

PAINTS, &c.

Raw Linseed Oil, in pipes	per gallon	0 2 11
" " " in barrels	"	0 3 1
" " " in drums	"	0 3 3
Boiled " " in barrels	"	0 3 3
" " " in drums	"	0 3 6
Turpentine in barrels	"	0 3 7
" in drums (10 gall.)	"	0 3 9
Genuine Ground English White Lead, per ton (In not less than 5 cwt. casks.)		42 15 0

GENUINE WHITE LEAD PAINT—
"Father Thames," "Nine Elms," "Park," "Supremus," "St. Paul's," "Morganswyte," "Polacco," "J." Brand and other best brands (in 14 lb. tins) not less than 5 cwt. lots per ton delivered 62 5 0
Red Lead, Dry (packages extra) .. per ton 35 0 0
Best Linseed Oil Putty ..... per cwt. 0 15 0
Filicol ..... " 0 15 6
Size. XD quality ..... fkn. 0 3 6

(*Continued on p. 676.*)

* The information given on this page has been specially compiled for THE BUILDER and is copyright. Our aim in this list is to give, as far as possible, the *average* prices of materials, not necessarily the highest or lowest. Quality and quantity obviously affect prices—a fact which should be remembered by those who make use of this information.

PRICES CURRENT OF MATERIALS (*contd.*)

GLASS.

ENGLISH SHEET GLASS IN CRATES OF STOCK SIZES.

	Per ft.		Per ft.
15 oz. fourths ..	2½d.	32 oz. fourths	6½d.
15 „ thirds ..	3½d.	32 „ thirds	9½d.
21 „ fourths ..	4d.	Obscured Sheet, 15 oz.	3½d.
21 „ thirds ..	4½d.	„ „ 21 „	4½d.
26 „ fourths ..	4½d.	Fluted 15 oz. 6½d., 21oz.	9d.
26 „ thirds ..	6½d.	En'lled 15 oz. 4½d., 21oz.	6½d.

Extra price according to size and substance for squares cut from stock.

GLISH ROLLED PLATE IN CRATES OF STOCK SIZES.

	Per ft.
⅛ Rolled plate	4½d.
3/16 Rough rolled	5½d.
¼ Rough rolled	5½d.
Figured Rolled, Baltic, Oceanic, Arctic Stippolyte, and small and large Flemish	6d.
White Ditto, tinted	8½d.
Rolled Sheet	5½d.
White Rolled Cathedral	5½d.
Tinted do.	7½d.

Cast plate is same price as rough rolled.

VARNISHES, &c.

		Per Gallon. £ s. d.
Oak Varnish	Inside	0 14 0
Fine ditto	ditto	0 16 0
Fine Copal	ditto	0 18 0
Pale Copal	ditto	1 0 0
Pale Copal Carriage	ditto	1 4 0
Best ditto	ditto	1 12 0
Floor Varnish	Inside	0 18 0
Fine Pale Paper	ditto	0 18 0
Fine Copal Cabinet	ditto	1 2 6
Fine Copal Flatting	ditto	1 0 6
Hard Drying Oak	ditto	0 18 0
Fine Hard Drying Oak	ditto	0 19 0
Fine Copal Varnish	ditto	1 0 0
Pale ditto	ditto	1 2 0
Best ditto	ditto	1 12 0
Best Japan Gold Size		0 12 6
Best Black Japan		0 10 6
Oak and Mahogany Stain (water)		0 12 0
Brunswick Black		0 7 6
Berlin Black		0 14 6
Knotting (patent)		1 5 0
French and Brush Polish		0 17 0
Liquid Dryers in Terebine		0 9 0
Culrass Black Enamel		0 7 0

HOUSING PROGRESS IN SCOTLAND

The following figures show the progress that has been made in State-aided housing schemes in Scotland to September 30, 1927 :—

	Completed.	Under Construction.
1919 Act	25,542	8
Private subsidy schemes (1919 Additional Powers Act)	2,324	—
Slum clearance schemes ...	5,946	3,257
1923 Act :—		
By local authorities ...	3,778	227
By private enterprise ...	10,903	2,574
1924 Act :—		
By local authorities ...	13,832	12,445
By private enterprise ...	313	187
Demonstration houses ...	17	—
Steel houses erected on behalf of Government by Scottish National Housing Company	1,916	556
	64,571	19,254

The Scottish Housing Record.

A review of the building activities in Glasgow during the past eight years has been issued by the Housing Department of the Corporation. During that period the number of houses dealt with has amounted to 27,419. In 1920 the capital expenditure was £199,540, and for the year ending on May 31 last it was £2,003,123.

OBITUARY.

The death has occurred at 6, Ivy-place, Berwick, of Mr. Peter Whittlie, builder. Mr. Whittlie was in his 76th year.

The death also occurred of Mr. Archibald M'Arthur, aged 52, joiner and builder, at Campbell-place, Inverskip.

THE SCOTTISH BUILDER

NEW BUILDINGS IN SCOTLAND

Dunfermline.—Improvements.—The Carnegie Dunfermline Trustees have received permission by the Dean of Guild Court to demolish a shop and house at the junction of Chalmers-street with Bridge-street, and to erect wrought iron railings and stone pillars at the entrance there to Pittencrieff Park and Glen. The scheme is estimated to cost about £30,000.

Edinburgh.—Gas Holder.—The Gas Committee of Edinburgh Town Council has recommended that a new gasholder at Granton Gasworks be purchased at a probable cost of £120,000 to £150,000.

Edinburgh. — Houses. — The Edinburgh Dean of Guild Court has sanctioned the following :—Messrs. E. Chalmers & Co., Ltd.—warehouse at Ashley-place, Newhaven-road, Leith; and Mr. G. Andrews—three shops and two houses at Liberton-gardens, Liberton.

Glasgow.—Houses.—The Western Heritable Investment Co., Ltd., propose to erect 712 houses at Meikle Aikenhead.

Glasgow.—Hospital.—The Lord Provost of Glasgow has held a meeting in support of the scheme for building an adequate dental hospital and school in Glasgow.

Glasgow.—Housing.—The Glasgow Dean of Guild Court has granted sanction to the Corporation for 1,142 three-apartment, 522 four-apartment, and 14 five-apartment houses at Carntyne, the cost of which, it is estimated, will amount to £945,483. They were also granted warrants for 144 houses of three apartments and 48 of four apartments at Balmore-road and 8 houses of three apartments at Shettleston. The Corporation were also granted permission to erect shops at Hawthorn-street and Chestnut-street and to construct roads and sewers at Garscadden-street, Knightswood, at Carntyne, and at Ruchill. Other linings granted by the Court were :—Royal Infirmary—to erect cloakrooms and workshops; Messrs. Lauder & Shaw, 341, Bath-street—bungalows at Paisley-road and Crookston-road; Messrs. James Templet & Co., William-street, Greenhead—buildi at Abercromby-street, Bridgeton; Mess Mactaggart & Mickel, Ltd.—70 houses Meikle Aikenhead.

Nairn.—Harbour.—The Town Council agreed to borrow £26,000 for the construct of the new harbour. The total cost of works is estimated at £47,000.

Portobello.—Pier.—The Electricity Committee of Edinburgh Town Council has gen ally approved the plans submitted by W. A. Macartney, Burgh Engineer, for proposed erection of a pier on the beach Portobello.

Tranent.—Police Station.—Tenders h been submitted to the East Lothian Stand Joint Committee for the erection of a police station at Tranent, and the committ has forwarded them on to the architect his consideration.

Turnberry.—Extension.—The London M land and Scottish Railway Co. are to ca out important extensions at their hotel Turnberry. The cost of the work will about £60,000. The contract has been cured by Messrs. William Taylor & S (Glasgow), Ltd.

Incorporation of Architects in Scotland.

The monthly meeting of the Incorporati of Architects in Scotland was held at Rutland-square, Edinburgh. Applications membership were submitted as follows Two Fellows and one Associate. The coun resolved to grant during session 1927- various prizes—the Sir Rowand Anders medal and prize of £100, to be awarded competitor under the age of 28 years w produces the best design for a Universi Union; the Rutland prize of £50 for study of materials and methods of constr tion; prize of £15 to third-year stude attending architectural school in Scotlan and two prizes of £20 and £5 respective for "quarterly" essay competition, availa to students and members of the Incorporati under 35 years of age.

BUILDING TRADE WAGES IN SCOTLAND.

The following are the present rates of wages in the building trade in the principal towns Scotland. Every endeavour is made to ensure accuracy, but we cannot be responsible for erro that may occur :—

	Masons.	Bricklayers.	Carpenters, Joiners.	Plasterers.	Slaters.	Plumbers.	Painters.	Labourers—Masons', Bricklayers', Plasterers'.
Aberdeen	1/8	1/8½	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/7	10½d to 1/1
Airdrie	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	—	1/6½	1/3
Alexandria	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	—	1/2½ to 1/3½
Arbroath	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7½	1/7	1/7	1/5½	1/1½
Ayr	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/3
Bathgate	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8½	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/2 to 1/3
Blairgowrie	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7½	1/5	1/7	1/4	10d. to 1/-
Bo'ness	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3
Coatbridge	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	—	1/6½	1/3½
Dumbarton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Dumfries	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Dundee	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3
Dunfermline	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Edinburgh	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Falkirk	1/7½	1/7½	1/7	1/8	1/7	1/7	1/6½	1/2½
Fort William	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/2
Galashiels	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Glasgow	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Greenock	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/7	1/0½ to 1/3½
Hamilton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/3½
Hawick	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7–1/7½	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Halensburgh	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/7	1/3½
Inverness	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/- to 1/2
Kilmarnock	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Kirkcaldy	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Kirkwall	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/4	1/-
Lanark	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6	1/- to 1/2
Leith	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Motherwell	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/3½
Perth	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/3
Stirling	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Stirlingshire (Eastern District)	1/8–1/10	1/8–1/10	1/8	1/9	1/7	1/8	1/6½	1/3½
Wishaw	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/7	1/3½

* The information given in this table is copyright. The rates of wages in the various towns in England a Wales are given on page 670.

CURRENT PRICES FOR BUILDING WORK IN LONDON*

EXCAVATOR.

		s.	d.
Digging and throwing or wheeling and filling carts, and carting away to shoot—6 ft. deep	per yard cube	11	0
Add if in clay	„ „	1	0
Add for every additional depth of 6 ft.	„ „	0	6
Planking and strutting to trenches	per foot super	0	5
Do. to sides of excavation, including shoring	„ „	1	0

CONCRETOR.

		s.	d.
Portland cement concrete in foundation 1 to 6	per yard cube	38	0
Add if in underpinning in short lengths	„ „	7	0
Add if in floors 6 in. thick	„ „	3	3
Add if in beams	„ „	3	9
Add if aggregate 1 : 2 : 4	„ „	10	0
Add for hoisting not exceeding 10 ft. beyond the first 10 ft.	„ „	2	6

BRICKLAYER.

		£	s.	d.
Reduced brickwork in lime mortar and Fletton bricks	per rod	32	0	0
Add if in stocks	„	7	10	0
Add if in Staffordshire blues	„	22	0	0
Add if in Portland cement and sand	„	1	10	0

FACINGS.

		s.	d.
Extra for facing in English or Flemish bond for every 10s. per 1,000 over the price of the common bricks	per ft. super	0	0	1¼

POINTING.

		s.	d.
Neat flat struck or weathered joint	„ „	0	0	3

ARCHES.

		s.	d.
Extra only to the price of ordinary brickwork :—			
Fair external in half brick rings	„ „	0	0	10
Axed in stocks	„ „	0	1	9
Rubbed and gauged jointed in putty camber or segmental	„ „	0	6	0

SUNDRIES.

		s.	d.
Damp course in double course of slates breaking joint and bedded in Portland cement	„ „	0	1	0
Setting ordinary register grates and stoves	each	1	0	0
Setting kitchener, including forming flues, &c., with all necessary fire bricks	„	4	15	0

ASPHALTER.

		s.	d.
Half-inch horizontal damp course	per yard super	4	6
Three-quarter-inch vertical damp course	„ „	9	6
Three-quarter-inch on flats in two thicknesses	„ „	6	3
Angle fillet	per foot run	0	3
Skirting and fillet 6 in. high	„ „	1	2

MASON.

		s.	d.
York stone templates fixed	per foot cube	13	0
York stone sills fixed	„ „	22	0
Bath stone and all labour fixed	„ „	10	6
Portland stone fixed	„ „	20	0

SLATER.

		s.	d.
Welsh 16 in. × 8 in. 3 in. lap, including nails	per square	72	9
Do. 20 in. × 10 in. Do. Do.	„	80	9
Do. 24 in. × 12 in. Do. Do.	„	90	0

CARPENTER AND JOINER.

		s.	d.
Fir framed in plates	per foot cube	5	0
Do. joists	„ „	5	6
Do. roofs, floors and partitions	„ „	6	0
Do. trusses	„ „	8	6

		¾″	1″	1¼″	2″
Deal rough close boarding	per sq.	35/6	40/–	45/–	72/–

		s.	d.
Flat centering for concrete floor, including struts or hangers	„	50	0
Do. to beams	per ft. sup.	1	0
Centres for arches	„	1	6
Gutter boards and bearers	„	1	0

FLOORING.

		¾″	1″	1¼″	1½″
Deal-edges shot	per sq.	—	44/6	53/–	60/6
Do. tongued and grooved	„	—	49/–	57/6	65/–
Do. matchings	„	45/–	51/–	—	—
Moulded skirting, including backings and grounds	per ft. sup.	1/6	1/9	2/0	2/6

SASHES AND FRAMES.

		s.	d.
One-and-a-half moulded sashes or casements	per foot super	1	10
Two Do. Do. Do.	„ „	2	1
Add for fitting and fixing	„ „	0	3
Deal-cased frames with 1 in. inner and outer linings, 1½ in. pulley stiles tongued to linings, hard wood sills with 2 in. moulded sashes in squares, double hung, double hung with pulleys, lines and weights ; average size	„ „	3	9

DOORS.

		1½″	1¾″	2″
Two-panel square framed	per ft. sup.	2/1	2/4	2/6
Four-panel Do.	„	2/5	2/8	2/11
Two-panel moulded both sides	„	2/8	2/11	3/2
Four-panel Do. Do.	„	2/11	3/2	3/5

CARPENTER AND JOINER—continued.

FRAMES.

		s.	d.
Deal wrot moulded and rebated	per foot cube	14	0

		1″	1¼″	1½″
Plain deal jamb linings framed	per ft. sup.	1/7	1/8	1/11
Deal shelves and bearers	„	1/4	1/6	1/9
Add if cross-tongued	„	2d.	2d.	2d.

STAIRCASES.

	1″	1¼″	1½″	2″	2½″
Deal treads and risers in and including rough brackets	2/1	2/4	2/9	—	—
Deal strings wrot on both sides and framed	1/8	2/–	2/2	2/8	—

		s.	d.
Housings for steps and risers	each	0	11
Deal balusters, 1 in. × 1¼ in.	per ft. run	0	9
Mahogany handrail : average, 3 in. × 3 in.	„ „	6	0
Add if ramped	„ „	12	0
Add if wreathed	„ „	24	0

FIXING ONLY IRONMONGERY (INCLUDING SCREWS).

6 in. barrel bolts	8½d.	Rim locks	2/–
Sash fasteners	11½d.	Mortice locks	4/6
Casement fasteners	1/5	Patent spring hinges and letting into floor and making good	19/–
Casement stays	1/2		
Cupboard locks	1/5		

FOUNDER AND SMITH.

		s.	d.
Rolled steel joists	per cwt.	16	3
Plain compound girders	„	19	0
Do. stanchions	„	21	9
In roof work	„	27	6

RAIN-WATER GOODS.

		3″	4″	5″	6″
Half-round plain rebated joints	ft. run	1/6	1/9	2/–	2/6
Ogee Do. Do.	„	1/9	2/–	2/6	3/3
Rain-water pipes with ears	„	1/9	2/7	—	—
Extra for shoes and bends	each	4/4	5/11	—	—
Do. stopped ends	„	1/11	2/4½	3/7	4/–
Do. nozzles for inlets	„	2/2	2/7	3/10	4/3

PLUMBER.

		s.	d.
Milled lead and laying in flashings and gutters	per cwt.	42	0
Do. Do. in flats	„	41	0
Extra labour and solder in coated cesspools	each	6	9
Welf joint	per ft. run	0	6
Soldered seam	„ „	1	6
Copper nailing	„ „	0	6

		½″	¾″	1″	1½″ & 2″	4″
Drawn lead waste	per ft. run	1/2	1/9	2/–	3/4	4/–
Do. service	„	1/8	2/2	2/7	3/10	—
Do. soil	„	—	—	—	—	6/9
Bends in lead pipe	each	—	—	—	3/3	8/2
Soldered stop ends	„	1/2	1/8	2/1	2/10	3/6
Red lead joints	„	11d.	1/–	1/3	1/11	2/4
Wiped soldered joints	„	2/10	3/6	4/–	4/11	6/6
Lead traps and cleaning screws	„	—	—	—	14/7	19/6
Bib cocks and joints	„	6/4	9/7	15/4	41/–	—
Stop cocks and joints	„	15/4	17/2	25/8	64/–	—

PLASTERER.

		s.	d.
Render, float and set in lime and hair	per yard sup.	2	6
Do. Do. Sirapite	„ „	2	9
Do. Do. Keen's	„ „	4	0
Add saw lathing	„ „	1	7
Add metal lathing	„ „	2	6
(Not including hangers or runners, &c., for suspended ceilings.)			
Portland cement screed	„ „	2	2
Do. plain face	„ „	3	3
Mouldings in plaster	per 1 girth	0	1¾
One-and-a-half granolithic pavings	per yard sup.	5	9

GLAZIER.

		s.	d.
21-oz. sheet plain	per foot sup.	0	8½
26-oz. Do.	„ „	1	0
Obscured sheet	„ „	1	1
⅛-in. rolled plate	„ „	0	9
¼-in rough rolled or cast plate	„ „	0	10½
¼-in wired cast plate	„ „	1	4

PAINTER

		s.	d.
Preparing and distempering, 2 coats	per yard sup.	0	9
Knotting and priming	„ „	0	7
Plain painting, 1 coat	„ „	0	9
Do. 2 coats	„ „	1	2
Do. 3 coats	„ „	1	9
Do. 4 coats	„ „	2	4
Graining	„ „	2	3
Varnishing twice	„ „	1	9
Sizing	„ „	0	3
Flatting	„ „	0	7
Enamel	„ „	1	1
Wax polishing	per foot sup.	0	6
French polishing	„ „	1	2
Preparing for and hanging paper	per piece, 2/– to 4/–		

*These prices apply to *new buildings only*. They cover superintendence by foreman and carry a profit of 10 % on the prime cost without establishment charges. A percentage of 1½ should be added for Employers' Liability and National Health and Unemployments Acts and from 1s. 6d. per £100 for Fire Insurance. The whole of the information given on this page is copyright.

TRADE NEWS

Second-hand Scientific Instruments.

The October catalogue (No. 91) of Messrs. C. Baker, 244, High Holborn, W.C., contains details of a number of good second-hand scientific instruments which will be of interest to surveyors and others. Several good microscopes are on hand, besides a number of theodolites, levels, etc., every piece being guaranteed to be in order. The firm has also been requested to dispose of the unique collection of scientific and photographic equipment belonging to the late Edward Sanger Shepherd. The catalogues will be sent upon request.

Solid Steel Columns.

A well-got-up booklet, bound in leather, has been issued on this subject by Messrs. Moreland, Hayne & Co., Ltd., of 80, Goswell-road, E.C.1, the constructional steel engineers. The booklet contains some useful reference tables and will be sent upon request to all architects and constructional engineers.

Change of Address.

Messrs. Wm. Wadsworth & Sons, Ltd., of High-street, Bolton, have recently removed their London office to more commodious premises at 72/74, Victoria-street, S.W.1. Their branch manager now is Mr. E. Chaudoir.

Travelling Exhibit of Radiators.

The motor travelling exhibit of the National Radiator Co., Ltd., of Hull, fitted with a working installation of the "Ideal" Cookanheat and "Ideal" Classic radiators, will demonstrate on Friday afternoon, the 28th inst., in the Motor Park, Church-street, Barnsley.

A Guide to the Engineering and Mechanical Industries.

A Classified Guide to Literature relating to the Engineering and Mechanical Industries, published between August, 1926, and September, 1927, has been compiled by Messrs. F. & E. Stoneham, Ltd., 79, Cheapside, E.C.2, for the Annual Conference of the Library Association at Edinburgh. Copies of the Guide can be had, free of charge on application to Messrs. Stoneham.

Directory of the Building Trades.

Messrs. Kelly's Directories, Ltd., have issued the 16th edition (price 50s. net) of their Directory of the Building Trades. This Directory covers, and constitutes an invaluable guide to, the Building and Allied Trades. It embraces England, Scotland and Wales, and the principal towns in Ireland, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man. In addition to the names of upwards of 20,000 builders, it gives also the names of those engaged in the allied professions and trades, such as builders in concrete, plumbers and glaziers, gasfitters, sanitary engineers, architects, land and estate agents, surveyors, etc., and of manufacturers and suppliers of the different articles and materials used. The book comprises: (1) A places section, giving the names of each county, arranged alphabetically under the towns and villages, also such details as population, early-closing and market days for each place; (2) an alphabetical classification of trades for the London postal district, arranged with the names under each trade heading in alphabetical order; (3) a similar classification of trades for the rest of England, Scotland and Wales. There is also an extensive section giving, in alphabetical order, the names of branded articles and specialities used in the building trades, together with the names and addresses of the manufacturers. This is a publication necessary to architects and constructors, and one which should always be kept in date. It will be found to repay itself many times.

TENDERS

Communications for insertion under this heading should be addressed to "The Editor," and must reach him next week not later than Tuesday evening.

* Denotes *accepted.*
† Denotes *provisionally accepted.*
‡ Denotes *recommended for acceptance.*
§ Denotes *accepted subject to modifications.*

ACTON.—Painting work at the public baths, Salisbury-street, as follows: (1) painting and repairs to exterior: and (2) repairs to roof of second-class swimming bath, for the T.C. Borough Engineer:—

(1)

Smith, Clifton & Co., Bishopsgate, E.C.	£611	18	7
Tersons, London, E.C.	367	0	0
W. H. Cooper & Son, Hammersmith, W.6.	237	0	0
J. W. Buckingham & Sons, Willesden-lane, N.W.2	215	0	0
*Bollom & Sons, Ltd., Acton	162	0	0
Ferris, Bros., Acton	160	15	0
Woollard & Sons, Ltd., Acton	154	0	0

(2)

J. W. Buckingham & Sons, Willesden-lane, N.W.2	950	0	0
Tersons, London, E.C.	753	0	0
Woollard & Sons, Ltd., Acton	438	0	0
Ferris Bros., Acton	430	0	0
*G. Bollom & Sons, Ltd., Acton	417	0	0

ALTRINCHAM.—Extensions to the Public library, George-street, for the U.D.C. Mr. J. Cocker, architect, 7, Market-street:—

*Stone, Altrincham £2,700

ALTRINCHAM.—Club premises at the junction of Mayors-road, Moss-lane, and Manor-road, for trustees of British Legion Club. Mr. T. H. Hill, A.R.I.B.A., architect, 19, Kingsway, Altrincham:—

*W. Brown, Hale, Cheshire.

ASHFORD.—Alterations; also extension of the ladies' cloak room, assembly rooms in High-street, for the U.D.C. Mr. Wm. Terrill, Surveyor, 5, North-street:—

Skinner & Morlidge, 1A, Christchurch-road	£165	0	0
*W. Shippam, 13, North-street	150	0	0

(Both of Ashford.)

BACUP.—Church at Rossendale, Lancashire, for the Rev. Magill, of St. Peter's Church. Mr. R. Byrom, A.R.I.B.A., architect, 9, Victoria-buildings, Bury:—

*J. Bradley, Stacksteads, Bacup.

BARKING TOWN.—Construction of the lavatory, etc., accommodation for players at the rear of the grandstand in the Vicarage Field, for the U.D.C.:—

G. A. Ball	£663	0	0
H. Newell	598	0	0
*Myall Bros.	488	7	0

BARKING TOWN.—Electric light installation to flats in Gascoigne-road, for the U.D.C.:—

E. O. Porter	£275	10	0
W. H. Sugden & Co., Ltd.	249	0	0
*F. W. Jameson	191	12	0

BERRYDEN.—Reinforced concrete water tower, for the Northern Co-operative Society, Ltd. Messrs. Tawse & Allan, architects, 10, Bon Accord-square, Aberdeen:—

*Clark & Chapman, Aberdeen.

BLACKPOOL.—Erection of the second portion of the Tyldesley Council school, boys' department, Condor-grove. Mr. Francis Wood, Borough Engineer.

*Atherton Bros., Ltd., Blackpool.

BRAY.—For erection of necessary poles and cables and wiring of 68 houses, for the U.D.C.:—

Gleeson, O'Dea & Co., Ltd. Dublin	£690	0	0
Patrick Ryan, Dublin	597	11	10
W. King, Rathmines	577	0	0
Siemens Schuckert (Ireland), Ltd., Dublin	574	0	0
Roche & McConnell, Dublin	559	0	0
R. H. Farmer, Dublin	545	0	0
Thomas Kergh, Dublin	446	0	0
*H. Garth, Bray	445	0	0

BURY.—Painting various buildings for the Bury and District Joint Water Board and the Corporation:—

*Daniel Morris & Son, Ramsbottom.

CASHEL.—New courthouse on portion of the site of the old police barracks, for the U.D.C.:—

Roche, Morrissey & Kennedy, Clonmel	£4,008	0	6
Michael Murray & Sons, Youghal	3,735	3	0
M. Purcell, Thurles	3,715	3	9
J. Browne, Balinure, Thurles	3,500	0	0
Barry & Cavanagh, Tipperary	3,448	0	0
O'Dwyer & Fogarty, Thurles	3,265	3	3
J. O'Leary, Cashel	3,253	8	4
*M. Condon, Thurles	2,830	0	0

CROYDON.—Erection of a school on the Waddon estate, for the C.B.:—

J. E. Billings & Co., Ltd., London	£9,522
Hill & Gurr, Bromley	9,390
Truett & Steel, Ltd., Thornton Heath	9,362
F. M. Bleach & Co., Norbury	9,270
J. Smith & Sons, Ltd., South Norwood	9,237
Crawley & Co., Hackney	9,185
R. Mansell, Croydon	8,997
W. Akers & Co., Ltd., South Norwood	8,879
E. J. Saunders, Croydon	8,819
Grace & Marsh, Ltd., Croydon	8,713
E. D. Winn & Co., Ltd., London	8,710
Perry's (Ealing), Ltd., Ealing	8,594
G. E. Everitt & Sons., Ltd., Croydon	8,508
*J. Crewdson, Horley	8,420

CROYDON.—Erection of the new Winterbourne Central school to accommodate 400 scholars, for the C.B. Mr. William H. Ashford, A.R.I.B.A., architect—

*Truett & Steel, Ltd., Thornton Heath £17,247
(Subject to M.H. approval.)

CROYDON.—Two blocks of flats in Upper Coombe-street, for the C.B.:—

*S. E. Moss, Southend-on-Sea £16,143

DERBY.—Extensions and alterations to the orthopædic department of the Derbyshire Royal Infirmary. Messrs. Young & Hall, FF.R.I.B.A., architects, 17, Southampton-street, Bloomsbury, London, W.C.:—

*Gee, Walker & Slater, Ltd., Derby.

DORCHESTER.—Detached house. Mr. Sydney A. Jackson, architect, National Provincial Bank Chambers:—

G. Fry	£2,150
C. E. Slade	2,028
Jesty & Baker	2,025
J. F. Herridge & Son	1,997
*Watts Bros.	1,963

DORDON.—Concert room, etc., at the Dordon working men's club, 217, Long-street. Messrs. Marston & Linford, architects, of 36, Market-street, Tamworth:—

Watkins & Sons, Nuneaton	£2,670	0	0
Watton & Sons, Tamworth	2,556	0	0
T. H. Clifford, Glascote	2,399	0	0
T. H. Dell, Fazeley	2,395	11	4
Holland & Son, Atherstone	2,392	9	11
Rooms & Aldridge, Dordon	2,375	0	0
G. Hope, Dordon	2,325	0	0
Hope & Aldridge, Nuneaton	2,298	0	0
Hensing, Ltd., Birmingham	2,297	0	0
C. Shuttleworth, Glascote	2,271	18	3
S. Hemmings, Wilnecote	2,254	0	0
*Jones & Sons, Grendon	2,203	10	7
Jennings & Son, Atherstone	2,146	0	0

DUBLIN.—Painting and renovation to premises in Chatham-row, for the C.B. City Architect.:—

T. Dockrell, Son & Co.	£190	3	0
Owen Devlin	165	13	2
J. F. Keatinge & Sons	165	0	0
A. P. Watkinson	159	18	0
Joseph Warren	159	0	0
Ferguson & Co.	156	0	0
J. E. Taylor	148	0	0
C. Jones & Sons	130	0	0
L. & J. Duff	123	15	0
*James Daly	115	0	0

(All of Dublin.)

EDINBURGH.—Demolition of properties, the erection of new boundary walls, and works incidental thereto at Nos. 21–25, Queen-street, No. 11, Bowie's-close, and Nos. 8–11, Water-street, Leith, for the T.C. Mr. W. A. Macartney, A.M.Inst.C.E., Burgh Engineer. Quantities by Messrs. Morham & Brotthie, 29, Hanover-street.

*Hardie & Son, Bo'ness £961

GATESHEAD. — R.C. school at Esh Winning, Co. Durham. Mr. H. A. Yearsley, architect, 25, Market-street, Manchester:—

*Hallwoods, Hyde, Cheshire.

Electric light—
*John Adams, Ltd., Manchester.

Heating—
*Criag & Mills, Ltd., Manchester.

GLASGOW.—Important extensions at their hotel at Turnberry, on the Ayrshire seaboard, for the London, Midland and Scottish Railway:—

*William Taylor & Son (Glasgow), Ltd.

HAMPTON.—Elementary school at Hampton Hill, for the Middlesex E.C.:—

*Leslie & Co., Ltd., Kensington £14,450

IPSWICH.—Chapel and crematorium in the northern extension of the cemetery, for the Burial Board:—

*V. A. Marriott, Ltd. £4,898

IRELAND.—The following contracts have been placed by the Commissioners of Public Works:—

Ardara National School, Co. Tirconaill (enlarging of school)—
*H. Spence, Ardara.

Culmore National School, Co. Mayo (erection of school)—
*M. Bermingham, Ardnagall.

Eyrecourt Garda Siochana Station, Co. Galway (reconstruction)—
*M. C. McDonagh, Eyrecourt.

Four Courts, Dublin (erection of Supreme Courts)—
*J. & P. Good, Ltd., Dublin.

Pallas Garda Siochana Station, Co. Limerick (reconstruction)—
*G. Downes, Hospital, Co., Limerick.

KENTON.—Block to the Kingsbury Council school, for the Middlesex C.C.:—

*J. Stewart & Sons, Tottenham £10,843

KINGSCLERE.—Eight houses at Hanghurst Hill, for the R.D.C.:—

W. Marshall, Woolhampton	£4,030	0	0
G. Hopkins, Kingsclere	3,705	0	0
W. Ansell & Sons, East Woodhay	3,550	0	0
T. C. Hurt, Old Basing	3,545	0	0
W. Herbert, Newbury	3,420	0	0
G. Blake, Woolhampton	3,304	0	0
E. J. Kimber, Charter Ley, Nr. Basingstoke	3,310	0	0
F. Hopkins, Ashford Hill	3,267	14	0
*R. Goddard, Tadley	3,260	0	0

KINGSCLERE.—Six houses for the R.D.C. :

W. J. Lewis & Sons, Basingstoke	£3,100	0	0
J. Smallbone & Sons, Streatley	3,062	0	0
The Building and Public Works Construction Co., Swindon	3,060	0	0
W. Ansell & Sons, E. Woodhay	2,860	0	0
G. Hopkins, Kingsclere	2,765	0	0
E. Wait, Woodhay	2,680	0	0
*F. Knight, Headley	2,549	0	0

LIGHTWATER.—Three pairs of houses on the venue site, Lightwater, for the Windlesham U.D.C. :
*Church & Co., Lightwater £2,115

LIVERPOOL.—External painting at Liverpool Institute, Mount-street, for the T.C. Mr. A. D. Jenkins, Land Steward and Surveyor :—
*T. W. Quarmby & Son, Liverpool £50

LIVERPOOL.—Warrington training college at Wavertree, Liverpool, for the Central Board of Guardians. Messrs. Slater & Moberley, F. & A.R.I.B.A., Architects, 46, Berners-street, London, W.1 :—
*W. Thornton & Sons, Ltd., Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL.—Premises at Victoria-street, for Messrs. Lloyds Bank, Ltd. Messrs. Grayson & Varnish, architects, 606, Royal Liver-buildings :—
*W. Moss & Sons, Ltd., Liverpool.
Plasterer—
*Connor & Son, Liverpool.
Steelwork—
*Messrs. Henderson & Glass, Ltd., Liverpool.
Floors—
*Kleine Fireproof Floor Co., Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL.—New department of geology at the University of Liverpool. Messrs. Briggs & Thornley, F.R.I.B.A., architects, Royal Liver-buildings, Pier Head :—
*J. Henshaw & Sons, Loverpool.

LONDON.—Erection of an elementary school on the Lena-gardens site, Hammersmith, for the L.C.C :—

Cropley Brothers, Ltd., Epsom	£24,980	0	0
Bovis, Ltd.	23,197	0	0
W. Walkerdine, Ltd.	22,963	7	10
Holliday & Greenwood, Ltd.	22,489	0	0
William Moss & Sons, Ltd.	22,420	0	0
G. Parker & Sons, Ltd.	22,375	0	0
W. Nicholson & Son (Leeds), Ltd.	22,330	0	0
J. Marsland & Sons, Ltd.	21,992	0	0
J. Carmichael (Contractors), Ltd.	22,212	0	0
J. & C. Bowyer, Ltd.	21,834	0	0
Leslie & Co., Ltd.,	21,750	0	0
J. Smith & Sons (Norwood), Ltd.	21,650	0	0
G. E. Wallis & Sons, Ltd., Maidstone	21,342	0	0
J. Garrett & Son	21,186	0	0
W. H. Gaze & Sons, Kingston-on-Thames	19,663	0	0

Architect's estimate £21,644.

LONDON.—Repairs to the roof of the main engine room at the electricity generating station, for the Islington B.C. :—

E. J. Hoyle	£379	0	0
The Acme Plumbing Co.	211	9	0
F. G. Marshall & Son	230	10	0
Clark Bros.	178	1	7
*Thomas Peppiatt	158	0	0

(All of London.)

LONDON.—Construction of roads, paths, etc., and the laying of the necessary drains in connection with the new cemetery at Gunnersbury, W.4, for the Kensington B.C. :—
*Willmet Bros., London £5,243 7 6

LONDON.—Enlargement of the Athelney-street L.C.C. school, the provision of handicraft and domestic economy accommodation, etc., for the L.C.C. :—

Harry Kent	£8,609	0	0
H. Groves & Son	8,539	0	0
J. Marsland & Sons, Ltd.	8,537	0	0
W. J. Dixon & Son	8,389	0	0
Thomas & Edge	8,360	0	0
H. H. Hollingsworth & Son	8,225	0	0
W. Akers & Co., Ltd.	8,139	0	0
Cole, Loasby & Co., Ltd.	8,060	14	0
Fred & T. Thorne	8,052	8	8
Thomas D. Leng	7,916	0	0
Hill & Gurr	7,620	0	0
*F. R. Hipperson	7,108	14	3

(All of London.)
Architect's estimate is £7,509.

LONDON.—Provision of low-pressure hot-water apparatus at the Springfield school, Kennington, for the L.C.C. :—

H. J. Cash & Co., Ltd.	£1,623
J. Jeffreys & Co., Ltd.	1,620
Brightside Foundry & Engineering Co., Ltd.	1,600
J. & F. May	1,598
*W. G. Cannon & Sons, Ltd.	1,574

(All of London.)
Architect's estimate, £1,645.

LONDON.—Executing the necessary repairs in lead work to roof valleys and guttering of the Power House at 60, Eden-grove, Holloway, N.7, for the Islington B.C. Borough Electrical Engineer, 60, Eden-grove, N.7 :—
*T. Peppiatt, London £158

LONDON.—Internal and external painting, cleansing and repair work at the Wandsworth Baths, for the Wandsworth B.C. :—
*J. Garrett & Son £215

LONDON.—Adaptation of premises on Upton House site, Hackney, for a central school, for the L.C.C. :—

Rowley Bros., Ltd.	£15,963	0	0
Chessums, Ltd.	15,416	0	0
Griggs & Son	15,252	0	0
W. Lawrence & Son, Dtd.	15,144	0	0
Patman & Fotheringham, Ltd.	14,963	0	0
W. J. Maddison, Ltd.	14,673	0	0
W. Simms	14,664	0	0
F. & T. Thorne	14,446	0	0
W. M. Brand	14,206	0	0
L. H. & R. Roberts	13,563	0	0
C. P. Roberts & Co., Ltd.	12,800	p	0
G. Keith & Sons	12,716	0	0
R. Wollaston & Co., Ltd.	12,196	0	0
H. Lacey & Son, Luton	12,063	14	8
*Marrable Bros.	11,997	0	0

(All of London.)

LONDON.—Tenders accepted by L.C.C., for painting works at various parks and open spaces :—

North-eastern district—			
Marchant, Hirst & Co.	£1,199	0	0
N. Harris & Sons	1,279	0	0
George Butters	1,345	13	1
G. Barker	1,447	0	0
Whitby's, Ltd.	1,478	0	0
E. B Holmes & Co., Ltd.	1,485	0	0
W. Simms	1,499	0	0
South-eastern district—			
T. Brown & Son	£2,159	0	0
N. Harris & Sons	2,375	18	10
W. J. Dixon & Son	2,797	0	0
J. H. Sutch & Sons	5,393	0	0
H. & J. Taylor	5,524	0	0

(All of London.)

LONDON.—Erection of the west wing at Middlesex Hospital :—
*Holland & Hannen & Cubitts, Ltd., London £241,511

LONDON.—Tenders accepted by H.M. War Office for September :—

Building Works and Services: Aldershot, Thornhill Barracks, cook-house and dining-room block: Crosby & Co., Ltd., Farnham. Dover, Connaught Barracks, gymnasium block: J. Bodle, Ltd., Eastbourne. Woolwich Royal Arsenal, covering in roof and enclosing new stores buildings: E. J. Logan, London. Guildford, Artificers' Works: J. Peacock, Gravesend. Woolwich, Cambridge Barracks, conversion of cookhouse into regimental institute: J. B. Edwards & Co., London, W. Stirling, R.A.O. Depot, periodical painting: G. M. Robb, Edinburgh. Chatham, external painting: T. Carr, London, W. Shoeburyness, R.A.O.C. Workshop: Wm. Bain & Co., Coatbridge. Aldershot, Thornhill Barracks, alterations and additions to bath house: McCarthy E. Fitt, Reading. Ewshott, alterations and additons to regimental institute: G. Kemp, Stroud & Co., Aldershot. Shoeburyness, external painting: J. J. Hamilton, Louth, Lincs. Shoeburyness, erection of married soldiers' quarters: J. B. Edwards & Co., Whyteleafe, Surrey. Catterick Camp, periodical services: W. T. Pickering, Stockton-on-Tees. Lichfield, Whittington Barracks, sanitary services: F. Perks & Son, Ltd., Long Eaton. Richmond Barracks, erection of officers' quarters: G. R. Wade & Son, Richmond, Yorks. Strensall Camp, periodical services: T. M. Oxtoby & Sons, York. Dunblane, Queen Victoria School, erection of reading room: R. Gilchrist & Son, Ltd., Glasgow. Bovington Camp, internal and external painting: A. Bagnall & Sons, Ltd., Shipley, Yorks. Netley, Royal Victoria Hospital, internal painting: A. Bagnall & Sons, Ltd., Shipley, Yorks. Fleet, Dorset, provision of rifle range: Jesty & Baker Weymouth.

LONDON.—H.M. Office of Works :—

Building Works: Belfast, Law Courts, etc.—piling and foundations: Concrete Piling, Ltd., London. Bridlington P.O., etc.—roof tiling: Joseph Hardgrave, York. Bristol, Eastville employment exchange—alterations, etc.: Thomas Weeks & Sons, Ltd., Bristol. Cambridge telephone exchange—alterations, etc: A. Negus & Sons, Cambridge. Campbeltown P.O.—alterations, etc.: J. H. Mackenzie & Co., Campbeltown. Cardiff, Bute Docks employment exchange—erection: Bradford & Davies, Cardiff. Chigwell, Essex, telephone exchange—asphalter: Ragusa Asphalte Paving Co., Ltd., London. Croydon, Addiscombe telephone exchange—asphalter: Ragusa Asphalte Paving Co.' Ltd., London. Epsom telephone exchange—alterations, etc.: H. H. & F. Roll, Epsom. Gateshead employment exchange—founder, etc.: Watson & Co., (Newcastle), Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne; painter: Ben Robertson, Newcastle-on-Tyne; plasterer: M. Ryan, Newcastle-on-Tyne; steel joists: Redpath, Brown & Co., Ltd., Edinburgh. Glasgow, Springburn-road branch P.O.—alterations, etc.: A. Wilson & Sons, Glasgow. G.P.O. (South), E.C.—steelwork: J. Westwood & Co., Ltd., London. G.P.O. (West), E.C.—glazier: James Clark & Sons, Ltd., London. Heckmondwike, Yorks., telephone exchange—alterations, etc: A. A. McDermott, Bradford. Hornchurch, Romford, telephone exchange—asphalter: Ragusa Asphalte Paving Co., Ltd., London. Ilford telephone exchange—erection: Winter & Ward, Harpenden. Islington, P.O. garage—bitumastic roofing: Permanite, Ltd., London: glazing: R. Ralph & Co., London. Leeds, Armley employment exchange—slater: E. & W. Parker, Leeds. Llandudno Junction, Conway, employment exchange—steelwork: Joseph Parks & Son, Northwich. Mablethorpe, Lincs., wireless station—road making: E. R. White, Grimsby. Mitcham P.O. etc.—glazier: A. Higginbotham & Sons, Bradford; painter: A. Bagnall & Sons, Ltd., Shipley. Nantwich P.O., etc.—steelwork: Herbert Parkes & Nephew, Ltd., Stockport. Newcastle, Staffs., employment exchange—erection: Stephen Heath & Son, Newcastle; steelwork: Redpath, Brown & Co., Ltd., Edinburgh. North Finchley, N., Hillside telephone exchange—mason: The Metropolitan Stone Co., Ltd., London Norwich Head P.O.—alterations, etc.: Scarles Bros., Norwich. Oxshott, Leatherhead, telephone exchange—asphalter: Engert & Rolfe, Ltd., London. Primrose Hill, telephone exchange—mason: The Metropolitan Stone Co., Ltd., London. Rampton, Retford, State institution—extension: B. Pumfrey, Ltd, Gainsborough. Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.—polisher: William Stevens, Croydon. Slough P.O.—erection of garage, etc.: Hoskins Bros., Newbury. South Kensington, science museum—cutting back eaves: Holloway Bros. (London), Ltd., London. Swansea Docks employment exchange—steelwork: A. D. Dawnay & Sons, Ltd., London. Warrington, Stockton Heath telephone exchange—alterations, etc.: S. Norbury & Son, Warrington. Widnes employment exchange—erection: Building & Engineering Contractors, Ltd., Sheffield.—*Engineering services*: Cricklewood, N.W., telephone exchange—heating: J. Combe & Son, Ltd., London. Southend (main) telephone exchange—heating: The Watkin Heating Co., Westcliff-on-Sea.—*Painting*: Alfred Bagnall & Sons, Ltd., Shipley; D. Dowdle, Ormskirk; J. Scott Fenn, London; W. E. Greenwood & Son, Ltd., London; F. Kinnaird & Co., Ltd., London; The Mond Staffordshire Refining Co., Ltd., London; E. Proctor & Sons, London.

LONDONDERRY.—New premises for the National Bank. Mr. T. P. McGrath, M.R.I.A.I., architect :—
*R. Cullen & Sons, Portsdown.

LOUGHBOROUGH.—Painting exterior of caretaker's lodges and other works at Nanpantan and Blackbrook reservoirs, for the T.C. Mr. A. H. Walker, Waterworks Engineer :—

H. C. Grundy & Son, Loughborough	£174	0	0
G. H. Shakespeare, Brierley Hill	170	0	0
Orton & Dalby, Hugglescote	146	0	0
R. Skevington & Son, Derby	133	0	0
W. Moss & Sons, Ltd., Loughborough	110	0	0
*G. Morgan, Loughborough	89	2	6

MANCHESTER.—Conversion of premises at St Ann's-square into motor show rooms, for Messrs. J. Cockshoot & Co., Ltd. Messrs. J. W. Beaumont & Sons, FF.R.I.B.A., architects, 24, Brazennose-street :
*R. Carlyle & Co., Manchester.

MANCHESTER. — Extensions to Boddingtons Breweries, in Briddon-street, Strangeways. Mr. S. Westcott, architect, 13, Bridge-street :—
*R. & T. Howarth, Rochdale.

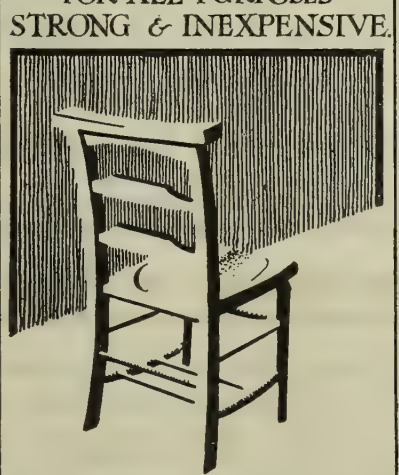
MIDDLETON (LEEDS.).—Extensions to the Baptist Chapel at Thorpe-road, for the Trustees. Messrs. J. Wills & Sons, architects, Derby :—
*Wm. Irwin & Co., Ltd.

MULRANNY.—Rebuilding Tickler's Bridge, Mulranny, for the Mayo C.C. :—
*P. Corrigan £230

PENRITH —Bank in Market-square, for Messrs. Barclays Bank, Ltd. Mr. R. M. Rigg, L.R.I.B.A., architect, Corney-square :—
*John Laing & Son, Ltd., Carlisle.

PLYMOUTH.—Six houses with shops at Swilly-road, North Prospect Housing estate, for the County Borough C. Mr. J. Wibberley, Borough Engineer :—
*Eadie Towers & Co., Wolverhampton.

ST. HELENS. — Extension to the Borough Treasurer's department at Town Hall, for the C.B. Mr. A. W. Bradley, M.Inst.C.E., Borough and Water Engineer :—
‡G. H. Bellis, St. Helens

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SEAFORD.—Alterations and additions to the Bay Hotel :—
*Ringmer Building Works.

SPILSBY.—Additions to the Council Offices, in Boston-road, for the R.D.C. Mr. Jno. E. Bolt, Surveyor :—

A. Dunn, Skegness	£2,055	0	0
A. H. Rulsebrook, Skegness	1,945	0	0
Laming & Sons, Spilsby	1,922	0	0
Surveyor's estimate	1,791	0	0
Horton & Son, Horncastle	1,783	0	0
Baker & Webb, Spilsby	1,756	0	0
R. Fletcher, Toynton, All Saints	1,750	0	0
Wallhead Bros., Ruskington	1,599	0	0
H. Kime, Candlesby	1,526	0	0
Vamplew Bros., Friskney	1,554	0	0
*J. T. Turner & Sons, Wainfleet	1,477	10	0

SPILSBY.—Repairs to headmaster's house. The Headmaster, Grammar School, Spilsby :—
*G. Laming & Sons, Spilsby.....£114 18 5

STOKE-ON-TRENT.—Painting the outside of the Infectious Diseases Hospital, for the Corporation. Mr. Elijah Jones, F.R.I.B.A., architect, 10, Albion-street, Hanley :—
*Leon M. Rowe, Tunstall..... £559

SWINDON.—Construction of steel buildings and internal finishings for Electricity Works at Moredon, for the Corporation. Messrs. Preece, Cardew & Rider, 8, Queen Anne's-gate, Westminster, S.W.1 :—
*John Lysaght, Ltd., Bristol.

TIVERTON.—Erection of War Memorial library, for the trustees. Messrs. Dixon & Bamsey, architects and surveyors, 25, St. Peter-street. Quantities by the architects :—

Berry & Vincent, Crediton	£10,640	0	0
Loosemore & Son, Tiverton	9,199	0	0
J. Thorne & Co., Tiverton	9,194	13	8
Wm. Rist, Langport	8,995	0	0
E. C. Lea & Co., Exeter	8,585	0	0
Labdon & Son, Cullompton	7,995	0	0
Bamsey & Marshall, Tiverton	7,906	5	11
J. Grater & Son, Tiverton	7,672	15	9
*Nicks Bros., Bradninch	7,318	11	3

TULLAMORE.—Nine houses on the old-barrack site, for the U.D.C. :—
*Duffy Bros. £2,984

WAKEFIELD.—Cleaning; also painting a portion of the interior of Union House, for the B.G. :—
*Wakefield Industrial Society, Ltd., Wakefield £630

WARRINGTON.—Internal alterations to business premises in Sankey-street, for the C.B. Mr. Andrew M. Ker, Borough Engineer and Surveyor :—
*T. Wallington, Warrington.

WARRINGTON.—98 houses on the Bewsey estate, for the T.C. Mr. Andrew M. Ker, Borough Engineer and Surveyor :—
*C. J. Doyle, Liverpool
*W. Higley, Shrewsbury.
*W. H. Davey & Co., Ltd., Runcorn.

WILMSLOW.—Petrol station at Fulshaw Cross, for the U.D.C. Messrs. Swann & Scaife, A.R.I.B.A., architects, St. Peter's-chambers, Stockport :—
*L. Brown & Sons, Ltd., Wilmslow, Cheshire.

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THE JOHN WOOD CELEBRATION AT BATH

A CENTENARY, or bicentenary, is something more than a mere milestone in history if it is worth celebrating at all. It should be a distinct occasion for pause and consideration, and none more so than that just celebrated in Bath to commemorate the two dredth anniversary of the beginning of John Wood's career hat city. There is much we can learn from John Wood, much we can learn from the city of Bath, perhaps the one sistently classic city in a country singularly rich in fine es.

)f recent years town planning has become particularly a tter of concern to architects, local and Parliamentary horities, and the princes of commerce. It is now generally ognised that not only does this science open the gate to nd æsthetic effect, but it is the practical and sensible way dealing with a number of economic subjects. It must be nitted that many are the plans of cities and parts of cities jected, which bid fair, on paper at all events, to solve at e the demands of æsthetics and practice, with an incidence ich is the real solution of all artistic problems. Still, it not yet obvious that we have realised to the full the fact t the fine town plan is but the means of producing the fine n, and that it is not an end in itself. Our street layouts pear to be concerned mainly with the two dimensions of n and too little allied to that third dimension which is the of beauty, and without due consideration of which the st town plan must disappoint in execution.

A striking instance of this deficiency is presented by the Regent Street, where a fine example of street architecture been seriously impaired, if not completely ruined, by a erogeneous assembly of units, some quite meritorious in mselves, and on exactly the same street plan with which sh delighted us. That was not John Wood's way. To n, the fine layout and the fine façade were inseparable parts the same work of art, and the deep satisfaction which we felt s week in the streets of Bath is the direct result of that right itude in which John Wood approached all his problems.

We know very little of his early life, and, though he is believed have been born in Yorkshire, the origin of his fame syn-onises with his career in Bath. Beyond that, we know t he enjoyed some period of education in London before com- to the city of his adoption, it is believed through the influence his patron, Ralph Allen. What form this education took, to whom he looked up as primarily his master is not known, the diligence of his studies and the wise direction he must e received are proved by the mature taste which he applied his earliest works, while still in his twenties.

His activities seem to have found an immediate outlet, and a very diverse nature, for he combined the parts of architect l contractor on practically all his works, besides undertaking h the utmost efficiency such an intricate engineering task the construction of the Bath-Bristol canal. As contractor imported men and plant from various parts of the country, l is said to have revolutionised local building methods, and can tell from his writings how deep was his understanding building method. John Wood knew his job, and with the ndless activities of this man in mind, and making due allowance for the increased knowledge required by the modern architect, let the architect of to-day think twice before he delegates to the specialist much that should be his personal concern. Wood's Essay on Bath stamps him as a writer of no mean literary ability, and truly many pages could be written upon the activities of this versatile genius, before mention has been made of his outstanding qualities as an architect.

At the time of Wood's arrival in Bath, the city had already become a fashionable resort. Royal visits, and the prescription of the Bath waters by a King's physician, had left their permanent mark upon this once retired mediæval town. From this it was in process of transformation into a Renaissance character, redolent of the taste of a cultured fashion. The sash window of the future struggled kindly with the gables of the past in interesting transition. To John Wood fell the task not only of infusing the pure classic tradition, but of applying the classic discipline to layout as to composition. Of how well he fulfilled this task, Queen Square, the Circus, and Gay Street, parts of which were carried out by the younger Wood as a worthy successor, and all of which are done in the best classic manner, translated in national terms, are proof enough. And while this class of urban work is most often associated with his name, such a work as Prior Park shows his complete equipment as an architect in studied treatment of a single theme, set in the broad lines of a spacious and harmonious layout.

John Wood was perhaps fortunate in his opportunities, and in his patrons, but whereas all but the few allow fortune to pass unnoticed, he grasped it with both hands, and applying to it care, wise direction, shrewdness, and perhaps not a little arrogance, if we are to go by his judgment of not unworthy contemporaries, he made for himself a place among the masters of the English Renaissance.

Mr. Mowbray Green, the well-known authority on the architectural history of Bath, whose active presence at the John Wood celebration was a great factor in its success, tells us that there is no record of Wood having travelled abroad for the purpose of study. It would be fruitless to speculate upon whether the truly "English" character of his work would have suffered from the distractions of foreign travel, or whether its classic character would have found some new inspiration therefrom, or if both results had followed, where the balance would have been struck. We prefer to regret no part of this great architect's development, but to feel that circumstances conspired to lead his steps where his genius could find the fullest outlet.

If any speculation should follow this train of thought it is surely rather concerned in that ignorance of Bath architecture which one so often meets among students who have seized the first opportunity to leave the country for the purposes of study. To them we might with reason echo the astonishment with which Mr. Cyrus Bantem met Mr. Pickwick's confession: "Never in Ba-ath, Mr. Pickwick?" If this Celebration has done no more than draw attention to a well of study, from which every English student should drink deep, as an essential part of his education, it will have played its part. For ourselves, we frankly admit we are refreshed at this renewal of acquaintance with an old friend.

NOTES

The John Wood Celebration.

IN connection with the Wood celebration at Bath, there was issued a little pamphlet entitled "John Wood, the architect of 18th Century Bath." It is written by Councillor T. Sturge Cotterell, and has an excellent foreword by Mr. Walter Tapper, President of the R.I.B.A. The things which helped Wood in his career and the various stepping-stones to his success are well brought out by Mr. Cotterell. This is a very readable and interesting pamphlet. As Mr. Cotterell points out, there is no memorial to Wood and his son except the city itself, and we venture to suggest a Wood Lectureship might be founded by the local architectural society as a useful memorial.

Reactionary Art Criticism.

IN the urgent need there is to-day for a more vital art in the Churches, it is somewhat disappointing to find an art critic in a much read contemporary announcing as a piece of impertinence that an artist in approaching his subjects should seek his own interpretation instead of following "the conventional treatment." But what is the conventional treatment which requires from the artist this conformity? When religious art in the doctrinal sense dominated interpretation, there was in succeeding ages wide variation of treatment; who, then, is to say to which convention of tradition or to what particular period the artist is now to subject himself, or why he is impertinent in presenting his own creative interpretation? William Blake presented the Crucifixion scene by a view from the back of the crosses, of deeply impressive character. We are told that Mr. Eric Gill is to be praised, in speaking of his Altar Piece for Rossall School "in nothing more highly than for following the conventional treatment." But there are so many and each period has had its own! We are not here concerned to discuss Mr. Gill's always interesting art, but to challenge a statement which would leave art tongue-tied by authority, a otherwise by conventions of old man very detrimental to the freedom of art


An Old Bath Doorway in Chapel Court

Tradition and Convention.

THE fallacy of such a view still further exposed when properly distinguish betwe the unconscious and salut influence of tradition on good artists' work and the lapsing i earlier conventions of manner, which these conformities are required, ren Michael Angelo and Titian both guilty the same "impertinence" for adopting the "conventional tre ment" of an earlier period. cannot, it is true, begin again. We herit from the moment our eyes open the world, and the impressions we rece from the best examples necessarily a inevitably colour what we do as artis In such a sense there is nothing who original. But this is another mat altogether to emulating old conventio and concentrating only on the shuffli about of older habits of design. It is t middle course between the one and t other that is included in the best a though the artist produces best wh freest from influences, past or conte porary, and when experience is tra cended by inspiration. The tendency reaction to-day, to lose faith in ourselv is to be guarded against, for if it were impose its dangerous tyranny on us, would dam the springs of new endeavo and enclose art in a sort of "faith o delivered" in which the human spi ceases to grow.

A Bishop on Architecture.

IN a publication recen issued, "The See of Derby a souvenir of its foundati there is contained a messa from the Bishop of Southw (which we print on another page) c taining much that will be of interest a time when the size of a building and amount of its cost has contracted sense of values to computations of m size and expenditure. In this connect a correspondent writes: "I hear suggested that no architect would c to take quite the amount of risk invol in such a working co-partnership architect and craftsmen. Yet in the p sence of such modern buildings as h



Rome Scholarship in Sculpture, 1927 : Group for a Gateway to a Civil Aerodrome.
By MR. HAROLD W. PARKER (Royal College of Art.)



ecluded this relationship, we see such verty of treatment, an architecture ithout craftsmanship that a nearer approximation to the ideal of the Bishop sorely needed. And is it not a welcome gn of the times that a bishop in his essage to the new diocese should urge e need of an advance on one-man chitecture and its more contracted interpretations ? "

The Protection of Stonehenge.

A further appeal for the protection of this ancient national heirloom has been issued by the Stonehenge Protection Committee—composed of the Premier, Mr. Stanley Baldwin; the Lords Crawford and Grey, and Mr. Lionel Earle — from which we learn that 400 acres of the moor surrounding Stonehenge have been purchased and vested in the National Trust, thus preventing any possible building development within the view. There yet remain to be purchased, however, some 1,200 acres to the south and west of Stonehenge, including a long strip along the main road, which is in constant danger from the erection of houses, cafés, petrol pumps, garages, etc., and we understand that a further £25,000 is yet required. While we do not doubt that this sum—if necessary if the charm and value of Stonehenge as a national possession is not to be lost—would eventually be forthcoming, there is but a short option for the land, and it is imperative that help should be both speedy and generous. Contributions may be sent to the Secretary of the National Trust, 7, Buckingham Palace Gardens, S.W.1.

Countryside Desecration.

The average man would doubtless be very sceptical as to the necessity for motorists to run through the Pass of Glencoe at forty miles an hour or more. To change the winding road down the Pass of Glencoe into a straight racing track sounds to many amongst us as a desecration of one of our most valued possessions. The *Times* view of the pass, published last week, illustrates in an easy and graphic manner what iconoclastic changes the motoring craze might bring about. For those to whom speed is everything and provides a sort of fierce delight, should not a benevolent government provide racing spaces in various parts of the country where this form of activity could be practised with no risk to anyone but the speed devotees themselves? The public should be protected from this form of pleasure which would turn our thoroughfares into avenues of great danger and gradually destroy so much of the beauty of our countryside.

Dogs and Councils.

The recent animated discussion at the Rathmines Local Council in Dublin, as to whether a certain residential district was suitable for the site of a new greyhound course, proved to be of unusual interest. The vast majority of inhabitants appear to deplore the scheme, but Counsel's opinion made it clear that Ireland, which enjoys neither the limitations nor privileges of the 1923 Town Planning Act—with its prohibitory clauses concerning amenities—is defenceless in such a predicament. The only authority left to the Council was to approve or disapprove the actual plans. Is it possible that approval could be deferred long enough to allow of legislation being passed in the interval ? Such a limitation of power must obviously be impossible in any country which intends to take its town development at all seriously.

Links with the Past.

Mr. Thomas MacLaren has just paid a visit to England after a long sojourn in Colorado which seems to have averted a serious danger to his health, and he is continuing his practice at Colorado Springs. He was Pugin student in 1887, and in reference to his present visit to England, Mr. Chas. Henman writes that he himself was Pugin student in 1868, and became an Associate in 1866, whilst he remembers his late father saying he had attended a meeting of architects at which it was proposed to found the Institute. This note on the Pugin prizemen thus discloses a living link with a past when there was no Institute.



Bath.

GENERAL NEWS

Two New A.R.A.'s.

At a General Assembly of Academicians and Associates held on Tuesday, Mr. Francis Dodd, painter, and Mrs. Laura Knight, painter, were elected Associates of the Royal Academy.

The Baths of Bath.

The ex-Mayor of Bath (Mr. C. H. Hacker) reopened on Saturday the Old Royal Bath in Hot Bath-street, which has been adapted to modern needs with the most up-to-date aids in the specialised treatment of cripples. The outward appearance of the building, which was planned by John Wood, has been preserved.

Crane Smash in Southampton-row.

During the gale that swept the country on Friday night last, the wind blew over a great crane on a tripod staging of steel and timber, which was being used in the construction of Victoria House, the new head offices of the Liverpool Victoria Friendly and Approved Societies in Southampton-row.

French Distinction for Sir John Simpson.

Sir John Simpson has been unanimously elected "Membre d'Honneur" of the Société Historique des VIIe et XVe Arrondissements de Paris, a distinction conferred only once previously since the foundation of the society in 1905. Sir John is already a member of the society, as well as of several other French architectural organisations.

Protection of Shop Windows.

In view of the recent disaster in Bethnal Green Road, when a number of children were forced by the pressure of a crowd behind them through a plate-glass shop window, whence they emerged cut and bleeding, and were taken to hospital, one of our correspondents offers the suggestion that a light metal grille of open pattern, if fixed in front of a shop window, a few inches in advance of the glass and extending to about four feet above the footway, would prevent the recurrence of such accidents. This is a point that architects will probably consider.

Honours for Surveyors.

The ballot to fill the vacancy on the Council of the Surveyors' Institution, caused by the resignation of Sir Charles Howell Thomas, on appointment as Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, has resulted in the election of Mr. C. H. Gott, chief valuer to the Board of Inland Revenue, as one of the sectional representatives of surveyors in the Government service, and of Mr. J. Silcock (Leeds), as a representative of the Yorkshire County branch. These positions were previously held by Sir Charles Howell Thomas and Mr. Gott respectively.

Opening of the Woolwich Memorial Hospital.

The Duke and Duchess of York opened the Woolwich Memorial Hospital at Shooter's Hill on Wednesday. We published illustrations of the building, from the designs of the architects, Messrs. Pite, Son & Fairweather, in our issue for March 11, 1927. On Thursday, H.R.H. Princess Mary, Viscountess Lascelles, opened the Woodlands Nurses' Home in connection with the Greenwich and Deptford Hospital, Vanbrugh Hill, Greenwich, the architects for which are Messrs. Pite, Son & Fairweather. The Woodlands Nursing Home was illustrated in our issue for July 23, 1926.

Mr. C. F. A. Voysey.

In connection with the dinner which is being given to Mr. C. F. A. Voysey by the R.I.B.A. Council on November 17th, an architect familiar with his work has written a note, in the course of which he says: "In honouring Mr. Voysey the Institute does honour to itself; for the same independence of thought which has placed all architects—whether they know it or not—in his debt, has led Mr. Voysey to stand apart from the Institute, of which he has never been a member. . . At thirty he was in active practice as a prolific designer of houses and their accessories, and the work of those early days is as emphatic in its identity as any he has done since or is doing now. . . Since those days the ideas presented by Mr. Voysey have been absorbed by designers; many of his devices are now commonplaces of modern house architecture, and the principles he then inculcated are established in the angle from which the practising architect of to-day approaches his work. Thus it is that a new generation is imperfectly aware of what architecture owes to the genius of C. F. A. Voysey."

ITALIAN GOTHIC ARCHITECTURE.

SIR BANISTER FLETCHER, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., lecturing on Wednesday last at the Central School of Arts and Crafts on the architecture of Italy, referred to the Gothic period. Here, he said, were many and diverse influences in art at the beginning of the mediæval period. The Classical remains in that country preserved the Roman tradition in design, and the Gothic style never took root there, except at Milan and other places in the north, where German influence was sometimes apparent. Again, Eastern influence via the Mediterranean Sea produced a Byzantine element. This resulted in a dual treatment, a quaint mingling of Gothic pinnacles and classic entablatures, which was the outstanding feature of Italian Gothic. The independence of the powerful Republics of Venice, Genoa, and Florence, the power of the Duchy of Milan, and the rivalry of the free cities of the hills and the plains, all militated against any Italian unity, whether in art or policy. The lecturer described the charm of churches in which the dual treatment produced a result which, though not homogeneous, was harmonious, and also described St. Petronio, Bologna, with its interesting unfinished front; SS. Giovanni e Paolo, Venice, a simple Northern interpretation of Gothic, with its internal tie-beams in lieu of buttresses to resist outward thrust; the Certosa, or church of the Carthusian monastery, at Pavia, with its remarkable Renaissance façade; and lastly, that more typically Gothic and impressive Cathedral at Milan, described by Tennyson as "A mount of marble, a hundred spires."

The lecture on Wednesday, November 9, will deal with the Gothic monuments of the more southern parts of Italy, commencing at 6 o'clock.



Coty House: Staff Entrance from Marylebone Lane.

MR. H. P. CART DE LAFONTAINE, A.R.I.B.A., Architect.

COMPETITION NEWS

George Watson's Boys' College.

Mr. John Keppie, F.R.I.B.A., of Glasgow has been appointed assessor in this competition.

Wesleyan Church, West Smethwick.

The assessor in this competition, Mr. W. H. Bidlake, M.A., has awarded first place to the design of Messrs. Webb and Gray, of Dudley and Stourbridge.

Town Hall Extension, Lewisham.

The development of the Lewisham Town Hall extension site is to be the subject of an open competition, and Mr. F. Winton Newman, F.R.I.B.A., is, we understand, to be appointed assessor.

Narrow Street Improvements, Peterborough.

Peterborough City Council invite from architects designs for municipal offices, shops, etc., on the new frontage line in Narrow-street, Peterborough. Sir Reginald Blomfield, R.A., PP.R.I.B.A., is the assessor. Premiums offered are:—(1st) 500 guineas, (2nd) 250 guineas; (3rd) 150 guineas. Copies of the conditions, site plans, etc., may be obtained on deposit of £1 1s., from W. H. A. Court, A.M.Inst.C.E., City Engineer and Surveyor, Broadway, Peterborough.

Municipal College of Technology Extension, Manchester.

The Corporation of Manchester invite architects of British nationality to submit designs in a competition for an extension to the Municipal College of Technology, Sackville-street, Manchester. The assessors are Messrs. Alan E. Munby, H. M. Fletcher & Francis Jones. Premiums of £500, £400 and £300 are offered. Designs have to be sent in by Friday, March 30, 1928. Applications for conditions, accompanied by a deposit of £1 1s. returnable on receipt of a bona-fide design or on return of the conditions on or before Tuesday, November 15, should be sent to Mr. P. M. Heath, Town Clerk, Town Hall, Manchester.

Nottingham Market-place Competition.

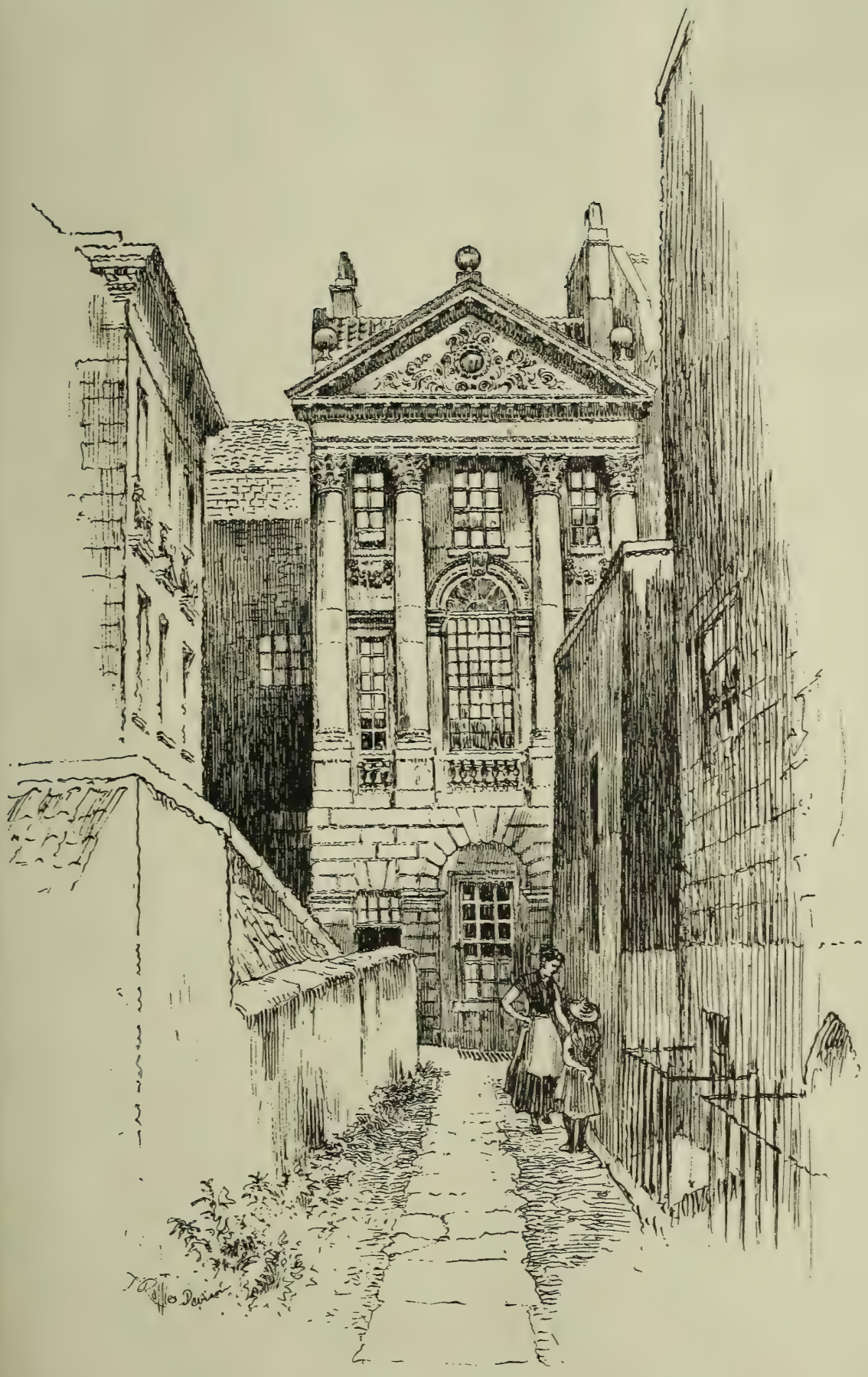
The assessor of this competition, Sir Edwin Lutyens, R.A., has awarded the premium of 100 guineas—presented by the *Nottingham Journal*—to Mr. Frederick Hamer Crossley, A.R.I.B.A., 15, Arnside-road, Walla, Cheshire. The designs placed second and third were those of Mr. Cecil J. Parker, 3, Noel-street, Nottingham, and Messrs. Falk & Aylwin, Farnham, respectively. Sir Edwin Lutyens and the local advisory assessors, Messrs. J. Woollatt, J. Else, and F. W. Gregory, in making the premier award, "are of the opinion that Mr. Crossley's plan "has the great advantage of simplicity and gives a suitable setting to the Exchange. Traffic has been properly considered both in connection with general through routes and the immediate vicinity of the Exchange. Ample accommodation is provided for any general assembly for which the Market-place might be required."

So far as the designs placed second and third are concerned, the assessors' notes are as follow. Mr. Parker's plan:—This is a direct and simple design, but the use of dome in the position indicated is not a practical one position. The placing of the Queen Victoria statue is good, but the termination of the paths is somewhat weak.

Messrs. Falkner & Aylwin's plan:—This is one of the most complete sets of drawings submitted, but the scheme is too ambitious. The plan is attractive looking, but the obstruction of the main-line traffic from Wheeler-gate to Market-street mars the scheme as a whole.

Municipal Buildings, Beckenham.

Mr. Septimus Warwick, F.R.I.B.A., has been assessor in this competition, has made the awards as follows:—1st, Messrs. Lanchester, Lucas and Lodge; 2nd, Messrs. E. Keynes Webber and J. O. Cheadle; 3rd, Mr. Percy Naseby Adams.



From a Sketch by T. Raffles Davison.

Ralph Allen's Town House, Bath.

ARCHITECTURAL TENDENCIES IN AMERICA.

On Monday evening an extra general meeting of the Royal Institute of British Architects was held at No. 9, Conduit-street, W.1, to hear an address by Mr. Harvey Corbett (of Messrs. Helme & Corbett, architects, New York) on "The Latest American Building Methods." The meeting was well attended by architects, builders, and operatives' representatives.

Major Harry Barnes occupied the chair, and in opening the meeting Mr. E. Stanley Hall (Honorary Secretary) recalled that in February last a paper by Mr. Corbett on "Organisation and Cost of the Building Industry in America" was read at a general meeting, and was followed by an interesting discussion, in which representatives of the National Federation of Building Trades Employers and the National Federation of Building Trades Operatives took part. In view of the statements in the paper comparing the cost of labour and materials as between America and this country, the Architects' and Builders' Joint Consultation Board and the Architects' and Operatives' Joint Consultation Board decided that the matter required further careful investigation, and on their recommendation the Council of the Royal Institute agreed to the appointment of a Joint Committee of Architects, Builders, and Operatives to make an inquiry into the whole question.

In the course of his address, which was illustrated with aerial views of New York, and slides showing imaginative drawings of what might be in the future owing to increasing traffic congestion, Mr. Corbett said in America, unhampered as they were by tradition, they were developing something which he thought would be of world interest. They had a new form of construction (steel) which had revolutionised architectural ideas, and architects found themselves confronted with the problem of doing their work from a totally different angle from the one they had been following in the past. For 6,000 years Egypt had only one structural principle, the post and lintel; then Rome produced the arch and gave the great free spaces never used in buildings before: and these two structural principles were all the world had up to about 50 years ago. In spite of all the changes in style, structurally speaking there were only the two principles of post-and-lintel and the arch available. Then came steel, and skeleton construction, which was now the accepted method of construction. It made possible the piling up of stories to tremendous heights.

Speed and steel were the two factors that had most effect on American architecture to-day. An additional factor, which was a result of those two, was a new conception in regard to the permanency of buildings. In the past buildings had been erected with the intention of lasting indefinitely, but with steel construction the idea that a building was necessarily permanent had been gradually replaced by the idea that a building was designed for a specific purpose and a specific time, and that its life was limited by its usefulness for its purpose. In commercial buildings in America they designed buildings to last 25 or 30 years, although the construction was as sound as ever. They did not actually know the life of steel in terms of centuries; they felt that from the structural point of view the building was quite as durable, but they did not expect it to last centuries from the point of view of useful service. At the end of 25 years or so they expected a building to be pulled down and replaced by a new building that would serve its purpose better. That had brought a tremendous change in the architect's problems. Old forms were found to be no longer applicable to present-day needs, and rate of construction had to be considered in terms not of years but of months. Style changed with amazing rapidity; just now he could not say what was the style of architecture in New York—he had been away for six weeks, and the style might have changed since he left!

He would be the last in the world to suggest skyscrapers for London. What was being done in America was not necessarily suitable for London. But he did think that in America they were creating a style of architecture that was indigenous to that country, and it was a style that would go down in the history of historic architectural styles. It was not the fact that in New York there was no room to expand; in Manhattan Island the actual quantity of building, if spread over all the available space, would not average four stories. The skyscrapers were concentrated in certain areas. The tendency was to concentrate skyscrapers in which certain types of business were carried on, and that led to a very efficient method of carrying on business. In such a skyscraper group a great many people with similar interests were brought together in a small area. In 42nd-street, where he had his office, all the building interests were concentrated, so that within 15 minutes he could be in the office of any other architect, or of any builder, or materials merchant. It would be possible to make 20 appointments in a single day in New York, whereas in London four or five were probably the limit.

Skyscraper development in New York was the result of a real economic idea; it was business efficiency, and if it had not been for that he did not believe they would have the skyscrapers they had to-day. The original skyscraper might have been the result of the anxiety of a property owner to develop his property to the utmost, but that kind of exploitation could not continue unless there were a fundamental reason for such upward growth. That fundamental reason was greater business efficiency. The development of the tall building was resulting in an amazing jumble, until about ten years ago zoning laws were brought into effect to regulate the height and uses of buildings. The zoning laws were based very largely on the London Building Acts, but it was, of course, impossible to reduce the height of a city that had already produced skyscrapers to the same level as London.

In America to-day the architect was a sculptor in building masses, and the materials with which he worked were the practical conditions of the problem and the restrictions of the law. His problem was to produce the most interesting silhouette, the most interesting mass, the most interesting form. Detail and style were secondary considerations. In New York the most interesting modern structure was the Telephone Building. Here the architects had approached the problem with respect for the present machine age. They did not think in terms of past styles, but in terms of the labour and machinery and materials of to-day, and that spirit had been carried out all through the building. The cornice had disappeared altogether, because it was meaningless at a height of 40 stories; cornices were very rarely used in Am tall buildings. Vertical accent was lost, even at the top of the building. I the marble, instead of being carve pilasters and caps, had all been design that it could be worked in a ma In the past, architects designed materials with respect to the means the of working them; to-day the archi problem was to do the same thing, usin *new time* as the basis of design, and so duce something that was characteristic present age. The ideal of modern arc ture should be something that was expr of the spirit of the age, but what at the time recalled the past.

In discussing the design of the skysc the lecturer showed a series of slides to out how design was affected by the z laws. Under these laws a tower occu 25 per cent. of the area of the building be built to any height without restri the remainder of the building was rest to a vertical wall face in proportion width of the street, and a gradual ste or sloping back from that level in confo with a line drawn from the centre o street through the centre of the corn the level of the top of the permissible v wall.

The first of the series of slides a sketch showing a tower in the centr plot soaring up to the clouds, flanked o side with a mass vertical to a certain and above that sloping back to mee tower, the angle of the slope being reg by law. The second slide showed the foreshortened to an economic height, a masses at the base cut into to give the sary lighting wells. The next stage s the flanking masses foreshortened to eli the acute angle where they joined the and the final picture represented a bu whose design had been governed sole these practical considerations.

New York is, he continued, suffering severe traffic congestion, and among th gestions for relief was a proposal to elevated side-walks for pedestrians only idea was illustrated on the screen in v stages of development. The final showed the whole of the street availab vehicular traffic, and, further, the bui were cut into at the ground floor to parking space; thus the upper parts buildings overhung that part of the ro used for parking. At about the fourth level the buildings were again set bac the footways placed on the floor Arcades and balustrades were placed the edges of these elevated footways, were covered, and the footways on eac of the street connected by bridges at fre intervals and at road crossing. The le expressed the opinion that something on lines would have to be introduced in or forty years' time. A further develo might be, he said, the use of that pa the building below the footway for bu purposes and the upper part for resid so that instead of transporting half the lation to and from the centre each da workers would be living above the pr in which they worked.

In conclusion, he said he thought the would come, and it was not very far di when there would be a period of beau art as great as that of the Greeks. Greeks were able to create what they d cause a small group of artists, assisted large slave population, was able to itself entirely to thoughts of beauty. not likely that a slave population woul be re-created, but we had slave mac and there was no reason why the ma could not be used to relieve humanity burden of labour and leave them free vote their energies and thoughts to m the world finer and more beautiful.

In proposing a vote of thanks, Dr. mond Unwin said he would hesitate to a forecast that building would co in America for the next thirty or forty at the same rate as it had done in th four years. He attributed the rapid

uilding in America to two considerations, h of which were themselves likely to nge very considerably in the future. One the fact that in the past the regulations mitted a 20-story building to be erected gside a three-story house, but that was onger possible; in the future there should be the same tendency to change from one to another, and that should regularise user of buildings. The other considera- was the phenomenal growth of popula- in the past, which was now slackening n owing to the Immigration Laws and r causes. That would tend towards ilisation in the future. He did not be- e the future would depend upon the con- ration of great masses of people on small s as had happened in parts of New York. spite of all that had been done to mini- e the disadvantages of such concentration, elieved the disadvantages still outweighed advantages. With such concentrations of ulation he did not think we could possibly with the traffic problem in this country; it remained to be seen whether the ericans could deal with their own ever- easing problem.

r. E. J. Brown (Director of the London ter Builders' Association) seconded the lution.

n the brief discussion which followed, H. A. Welch asked the lecturer what could be expected in a steel-frame build- —In reply, Mr. Corbett stated that the knowledge on this subject was derived n investigations on steel-frame buildings had been demolished. About twenty rs ago a 22-story steel-frame building was en down, not because it showed signs of ay, but because it was desired to erect ore modern structure on the site, and no s of deterioration of the steel were to seen. The lasting properties of steel de- ded entirely upon its absolute protection, the only doubt they had was as to the tiveness of the protection at the time the ding was erected, because this depended rely upon good workmanship. Provided steel was effectively protected from sture, there was no reason why a steel- ne building should not last as long as any r type of building. However big a build- if failure of part of the steel frame rred it would not be a serious matter. He not believe it would be possible for a l-frame building to collapse; all that ld happen would be that one point would . and plenty of warning would be given hat it could be put right.

r. H. V. Lanchester said in this country itects were prone to think of building much as detail and ornament. The lec- r's suggestion that there was more to be e in the way of looking upon a building sculpture rather than decoration was a wholesome corrective.

r. H. J. Rowse said there were two ols of architectural thought. One said we should tear up all that had been left s and do something new; the other said we must follow tradition. The lecturer told them that the conditions that rned architecture would make their style hem. Mechanical devices would play a great part in the building work of the e, and more attention should be paid to side of architecture.

r. J. Murray (Operatives) said they iently heard that the building operative merica far surpassed the British opera- he had seen many of them, but would take his hat off to any of them. If the rican operative had to do the work as as it was done in this country there d be no greater output in America than On the point of the length of the use- ife of a building he said it had to be usly considered whether buildings should uilt for present requirements or for pos- y. That particularly applied to houses; is opinion it was ridiculous that we ld build houses for people to live in a red years hence, when conditions would, oubt, be completely different.

WHAT IS REINFORCED CONCRETE?

A REPLY TO THE A.A. PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

We have received for publication the following letter from a correspondent interested in reinforced concrete:—

Sir,—Opinion as to what is good or bad in architecture may be a matter of individual taste, and as one cannot libel an art, or a particular style of architecture, or a building material that is not a proprietary article, presumably everyone is entitled to express his thoughts on the architecture of the past, present, and future. So that, although many will not agree with Mr. Jenkins's remarks on the design of reinforced concrete buildings, made in his Presidential address at the Architectural Association last week, no one can complain of his wholesale condemnation of reinforced concrete as a medium for the expression of architecture.

But when an attempt is made to give added weight to the expression of artistic opinion by criticising reinforced concrete as a material, one could have hoped that he would have been more convincing in his facts and statements.

In the first place, one would like to point out that many of the problems of reinforced concrete mentioned by the author are also inherent in steel construction, although the paper suggests that they are peculiar to reinforced concrete alone. For instance, it was stated: "The crushing weight [? strength] of the new material is very high, and therefore supports might be reduced to a minimum." Surely a high compressive strength which permits economy in material is not detrimental in a building material? If, for the purpose of design, the supports are needed larger in section than the minimum that will carry the load, there is no reason why they should not be increased to any size to suit the artistic eye of the architect. This is done every day in other materials, why not in reinforced concrete?

It may be agreed that "the colour [of concrete] is ugly," but why should "any form of covering or coating used to hide its lack of sightliness result in second-rate architecture?" Is every steel-frame building in the country "second-rate architecture" because the steel is covered with stone "to cover its lack of sightliness"? And every whitewashed or tile-hung cottage? Is Sir John Burnet's British Museum Extension "second-rate architecture" because it is of reinforced concrete with a stone facing? And old Regent-street, was that "second-rate architecture" because the brickwork was coated with plaster and paint?

On the question of form we are told, "The material being erected in shuttering or moulds, the resulting forms must of necessity be coarse and lacking in refinement." The answer is to be found in the same number of *The Builder*, in which illustrations were given of some delightful moulded concrete figures and ornamental work. Because it is moulded as a plastic material, concrete is admirably adaptable to any form the architect might conceive. Is plaster decoration coarse and lacking in refinement because it is moulded? Or bronze sculpture?

The architect is said to have no control over reinforced concrete work, but is not that because he rarely has the knowledge necessary to design the material? It is no fault of the material if the architect has to call in a specialist to design it. And how many architects design structural steelwork, heating systems, and other specialist work in an important building?

When he states that "work is very slow owing to the time to be allowed before the centering can be struck," it can be stated in reply that with modern Portland cement even the undersides of floor slabs and beams can be struck in four days, or in twenty-four hours with aluminous cement.

The statement that "All the services have to be run on the surface" needs no comment.

"Lasting qualities," we are told, "have yet to be proved," and as proof that reinforced concrete is not likely to have any lasting qualities the lecturer reminds us that "The havoc wrought by the expansion of rusting iron on the west front of Peterborough Cathedral is common knowledge. . . . One has only to walk round Bedford-square to see the stone plinths of the iron railings split in dozens of places from the same cause." This might be a convincing argument if it had any bearing on the question. But it has not. The reinforcement used in concrete is *steel*, not iron. And concrete is not stone. The trouble at Peterborough Cathedral is due to the porosity of the *stone* allowing water to percolate through to the *iron* embedded in it. The trouble with the plinths in Bedford-square is that the *iron* railings are let into a soft *stone*, which is permeable; moreover, in many cases the railings are cemented in so that there is a small channel around them which collects water. Peterborough Cathedral and Bedford-square's railings are no more related to reinforced concrete than is a breeze slab to an engineering brick. Properly-made concrete is sufficient protection for the steel in reinforced concrete to prevent rusting. A comprehensive series of tests has been in progress for many years by a special Committee of the Institution of Civil Engineers, from whose reports the following information is taken: In the case of a reinforced concrete wharf in the Brisbane River, "after 5½ years no deterioration from rusting of the steel can be seen on close examination . . . and possibly no corrosion will take place at all." At Devonport Dockyard, a reinforced concrete landing jetty built in 1913 "is practically perfect (1922)." The piles to a jetty at Devonport Dockyard "erected about sixteen years ago . . . are in very good condition and practically no deterioration of any description is apparent (1922)." At Moon Cove (Devonport) a ferro-concrete pile jetty erected about the same period "is in very sound condition (1922)." Authoritative statements proving that, with a proper covering of good concrete, reinforcement remains armour-bright after many years immersion in sea water could be continued indefinitely.

Now that concrete, or the form of concrete known as granolithic, is used practically exclusively for floors in large buildings, one would have thought floors might have escaped criticism. But we are told. "Some will tell you that the surface [of concrete floors] must be kept wet for several days if cracks are to be prevented, others that any surface over 50 ft. in superficial area will crack unless a rubber strip or other means is adopted to completely disconnect one section of the pavement from the next." It is well known that concrete must be kept wet while it is curing, and any good text book will tell us that the coefficient of expansion of concrete is 0.000006 per deg. Fahr., so that the likelihood of cracks resulting from volume changes in a slab 50-ft. super need not keep us awake at night.

"An eminent engineer" is stated to have applied what is called "the doctrine of the if" to concrete to such good purpose that he has discovered no less than seven elementary everyday duties of a contractor which, if not carried out, will result in a faulty building. But two important "if's" were omitted. We should have been reminded that, (1) *If* the cement were forgotten there would be no concrete; and (2) *If* the operatives did not place the concrete in the shuttering at all there would be no building! To carry the "doctrine" to other methods of building, if bricks are laid without mortar they will not hold together; if pipe joints are not properly made, they will leak; and so on and so on.

H. L. C.

JOHN WOOD BI-CENTENARY CELEBRATIONS AT BATH

ON Tuesday last the bi-centenary of John Wood's coming to Bath was celebrated in that city by a series of functions. Though mainly concerned with the elder Wood, the celebrations were also a tribute to the younger Wood, who carried on the work of his father. Thanks to the enterprise of the Great Western Railway Company and to the activities of the civic authorities, the local architects and others, and the visitors who attended from different parts of the country, the event was a complete success in every way. The proceedings began with a luncheon at the Guildhall, given by the Mayor, Alderman Cedric Chivers, whom illness kept away. His place was taken by the Mayoress (Madame Sarah Grand). Among those present were the Earl of Crawford, Sir Kingsley Wood, M.P., Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Health, Sir George Oatley, Capt. C. T. Foxcroft, M.P., Capt. Gunstone, M.P., Mr. Walter Tapper, President of the R.I.B.A., Mr. Gilbert Jenkins, President of the Architectural Association, the Deputy Mayor (Councillor C. H. Hacker), Sir Harry Hatt, and Messrs. W. H. Fraser, Chief of the G.W.R. Publicity Department, E. C. Matthews, Ernest J. White, C. J. Orton, Hon. A. Methuen, Aubrey Bateman, Lieut.-Col. Waller, J. H. Elder-Duncan, W. F. Underwood, W. H. Griffiths, W. C. Wood, W. J. Palmer-Jones, G. C. Lawrence, T. Sturge-Cotterell, Arthur T. Bolton, J. Bolton, Mowbray Green, C. F. W. Dening, B. John, F. D. Wardle, J. S. Roche, the Town Clerk, A. J. Sims, Ian Macalister, A. J. Taylor, W. J. Newton, F. R. Yerbury, Sinclair Baddeley, John Hatton, R. W. M. Wright, David Evans, W. T. Plume, A. E. Payne, Alderman A. W. Wills, C. S. Thomas, G. D. Gordon-Hake, C. F. Ward, Alderman C. H. Long, Capt. A. A. Lewis, F. P. Sissons, H. C. Smith, A. H. Foster, H. Brice Mundy, W. E. Sutherland Read, and B. F. Brueton.

There were only two toasts at the luncheon, those of the visitors and the Mayor, after which the visitors made a tour of the city in order, under the direction of Mr. Mowbray A. Green, to see some of the chief examples of Wood's work. Later there was a gathering at the Pump Room to hear speeches by Earl Crawford, Sir Kingsley Wood and others, and then tea was served in the Pump Room. Here also was to be seen a specially interesting exhibition of original drawings by John Wood, and prints, documents, photographs, etc., relating to his work. During the tour Mr. Walter Tapper placed a wreath on Wood's house.

Proposing the toast of "Our Visitors" at the luncheon, the Mayoress said that Bath, to those who loved and appreciated her, was like Cleopatra, "Time cannot wither nor custom change her infinite variety." And Bath had an atmosphere, such an atmosphere that was neither to be analysed nor defined. They had been given that atmosphere by the great architects who had embodied in imperishable stone the beautiful thoughts that beset. Some time ago, continued the speaker, she met an eminent medical man, who said that in the case of nervous diseases a change was better than any other form of treatment. But it must be the right kind of change. "And the only change," he said, "that has the effect of a real cure in my experience is a mental change. I am satisfied with the colour of the old city, the grey and green; the wonderful curves of the city and its crescents, which have the effect upon me of a note played by a great artist upon a violoncello. I feel I absorb the atmosphere of Bath, and I come under the influence of soothing harmony, which is the beauty of your old city."

That atmosphere, said the Mayoress, was the expression which interpreted to them better than anything the secret of the power of Bath, the secret of its healing, and perhaps more of its healing than comes from its waters. It was the soothing effect of that harmony of beauty which sustained their souls. They heard a great deal of talk of artists, of painters, writers and sculptors, but why did we not hear as much of architects? . . . When we began to think, we did realise what we owed to the architects, who had surrounded us with such beauty as distinguished that old city of Bath.

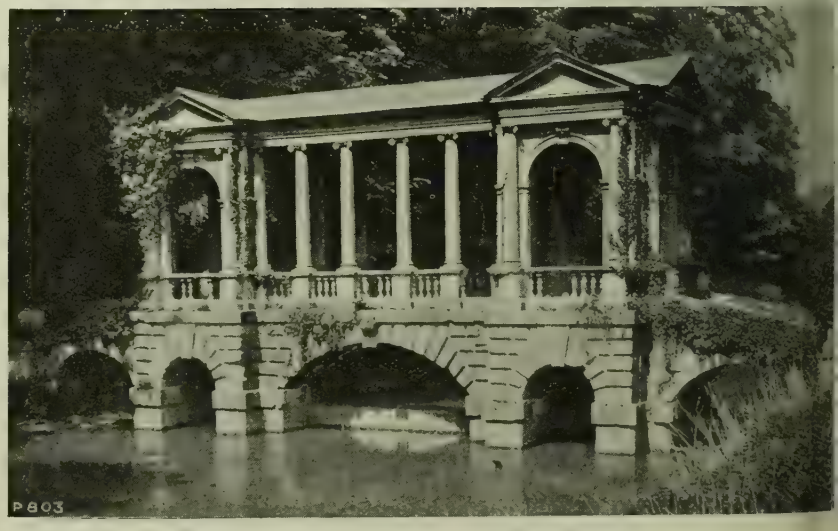
Mr. G. H. Jenkins, replying, said that Wood was enabled to make Bath what it was to-day on account of the fine stone which he had at his disposal. A great deal of building had taken place since the war which architects regretted. He rather feared Bath had not escaped. But he understood the city had taken steps to control this disease of jerry building, and that in future they intended to see that nothing was erected to mar its beauty, and that, instead, new buildings should help to enhance the fame of the old city. They all congratulated her on that wise decision, which she was almost the only city to take.

In proposing the health of the Mayor and Mayoress of Bath, Dr. St. Lawrence Finney, Mayor of Kingston-on-Thames, spoke of the close association of that borough with Bath, in that King Edgar was crowned in both boroughs, also recalling that the late Major Davis, the City Architect, was, before he came to Bath, Surveyor of Kingston-on-Thames.

The bicentenary speeches were delivered, after the pilgrimage, in the Pump Room. The DEPUTY MAYOR, Councillor Hacker, who presided, said they who were citizens of Bath might claim to be alive both to the importance of preserving what was old and beautiful in their city and to the necessity of not merely resting content with the achievements of their forefathers but of playing their part in this generation. Business premises and public buildings had been erected in Bath during the past year or two which were a credit to the city as well as to the enterprise of the firms and authorities concerned. No one had ever realised better than John Wood the supreme importance to Bath of the hot springs—"the staple commodity of the City," as he called them, for "the British Empire" (a striking phrase 200 years ago), and his desire to see the benefits of the waters made available for the poor as well as for his wealthy patrons was shown in the generous gift of his services as architect to the Royal Mineral Water Hospital. And one was glad to see this same appreciation of their wonderful waters and the same generous tradition exemplified in their own architect to t Baths to-day.

SIR KINGSLEY WOOD, Parliamentary Sec tary to the Ministry of Health, said t Bath needed no memorial to John Wo The city was his memorial. But it could proud that it had kept up the tradition beautiful building. In 1925 the Corporat won from Parliament the power to cont the design of buildings. The clause t initiated had been allowed in other local A and was now included in the series of to planning schemes published by the Minis of Health. The chief interest of John Woo work and life to a representative of t Ministry did not lie particularly in his gr skill as a designer of buildings or auth but because he did not think merely in te of houses, groups of houses, streets, a squares. Wood must be seen as one of pioneers of English town-planning. would, they were told, have liked to rebu the whole city. They had heard of dreams as a young man of 23, and he show foresight, which was lacking to-day, in quiring sites and projecting schemes outs the city boundaries. We who in so m places were the victims of haphazard careless building, which had doomed us congested streets and squalid slums, sho remember with gratitude a man like Wo whose work had shown us a better w The urbanisation of the country, with its good and evil results, had procee rapidly. One hundred years ago only 16 cent. of the population of England lived towns of over 20,000 people. In 1921, 61 cent. lived in towns of that size. Unre lated and congested building meant much health and inefficiency to the nation. were suffering to-day from our sedent lives, and the atmosphere of city life, p ticularly in the badly built and overb cities and towns.

Wood's life and work would not h achieved all that it rightly deserved merited if it was not an inspiration guide. England was in many respects most beautiful country in the world. we were in danger of destroying much its charm and loveliness by our careless and short-sighted policy. We must s indiscriminate building, and we must proc much more rapidly with great town-plann schemes. Mr. Chamberlain said the o day that we must not be content until ev square inch of the country was subjected town-planning of some kind or anot Happily this was the course we were at pursuing. 385 schemes were prepared, co ing 3,000,000 acres of the country. We also to clear or recondition those slum a which were a disgrace to our present civil tion, and were nurseries of crime and dise That celebration would have served its p



The Palladian Bridge, Prior Park.



Roman Bath and Abbey, Bath.

if it had turned the attention of Bath the country to those things and to the l which stood behind the work of Wood the tradition of John Wood himself.

ORD CRAWFORD AND BALCARRES said that d was a great and versatile man, a road- er, a map-maker, author, and architect, also a good citizen. He used his artistic rledge not merely for the improvement of house on which he was working, but for embellishment of the city as a whole. d impressed his personality upon Bath. r cities of equivalent size — Toledo, rtres, Malines, Haarlem, Nuremberg — did have the advantage of one consistent 's mind, with well-defined ambitions, a sure knowledge and intuition of what circumstances required. Wood not only new houses, but he improved old ones. gave to England a double architectural n. He showed that it was not only ble but serviceable to construct dwelling- es in great homogeneous groups, and he showed, what was not less valuable, that very narrow street frontage could be in- d with dignity and real charm.

R. WALTER TAPPER, President of the l Institute of British Architects, said John Wood dreamt dreams and saw ns, but many architects had not the same faction of seeing their dreams realised. as really an extraordinary thing that such ung man should have had the vision to what the city should be. It was remark- that modern cities, like Manchester, s, Bradford, etc., should have learnt so from Bath, about which there was an rly distribution which could not be found many modern cities. During the last years or more there were many seaside s in this country, and in America and in Dominions there were towns innumerable, rarely had there been vision to see the ute necessity of someone to help in the ut of such places. Of course, in the eenth century the study of architecture he fine arts was part of the general edu- n of a gentleman, and such men no doubt red a nice discrimination about archi- re; and that was one reason why we Bath to-day. The people responsible de- a fine city, and if people really desired things they could generally obtain them. s little use talking about the fine archi- ral quality of Wood's work at Bath s we tried to learn the lesson his work t us. Architectural knowledge was of e unless it was made use of. We did nake the use we ought of such an ex- e as Bath, the lay-out of which did not about in a haphazard way: it was desired by the people and was brought about by profound study.

A feature of the celebration meeting was the playing of eighteenth-century music by the Bath Pump Room orchestra, under the direction of Mr. Jan Hurst.

An interesting extension of the famous baths, designed by Mr. Alfred J. Taylor, F.R.I.B.A., has just been opened. This consists of the old Royal Baths. The Hot Bath, as rebuilt by John Wood the younger, forms the central portion of the building. The main lines and the façade designed by Wood have been retained, together with many of the original features in the small entrance hall. The decoration has been carried out in the strict Georgian manner. Almost under the bath-house rises the Hot Spring, so named to indicate its high temperature. The water will be served for internal use, and it has been found possible to obtain a natural flow without having recourse to pumping. The new department of the Bathing Establishment has been set apart for intestinal douche treatment.

BATH—SOME SUGGESTIONS.

FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

"That beautiful city which charms even eyes familiar with the masterpieces of Bramante and Palladio"—so wrote Macaulay. "Bath undoubtedly took one of the highest places among all the cities of Europe, and certainly a very high place among the cities of the world"—so Lord Harvey.

Whatever may be the facts, there is no doubt that Bath owes a great deal of its permanent value to four or five men: the two Woods, Baldwin, Killigrew Greenaway, and a few others. We should not separate them too strictly; they were all speculating builders, and rivalry formed a considerable part of their stimulus to endeavour.

Classic Bath does not strike the lay observer quite so devastating a blow as it did in the days of Macaulay; the stone has weathered to a rather drab appearance somewhat similar to the stucco of Plymouth or Baker-street, and the various items, the Crescent, Circus, Square, and so on, are rather separated. The Abbey yard and Pulteney-street are more impressive, but the true inwardness of the architecture of Bath is not attained till one has penetrated to the Cross Bath end of Cross-street. Here one feels the atmosphere of eighteenth-century England at its best, and it is almost impossible to believe that these streets are not at quiet times peopled with ghosts of fair ladies and gay clad courtiers of the time.

Fortunately, Cross-street has been saved from the devastation threatened some years ago; one side at least is carefully preserved, but the other is still disfigured with abominable lettering and the marks of inconsiderate commerce and a fountain covered with greenery, obscures one end. It would be a great achievement and a worthy way of celebrating the bi-centenary of Wood if something could be done to bring the separated items of architectural Bath together, schemes for which were prepared by Mr. Robert Atkinson, and also, I believe, by Jemmett and McCombie.

There are many smaller matters which I would commend to the attention of commemorative committees.

(1) The surroundings of Ralph Allen's house (the elder Wood) should be opened up so that it could be seen in its intended setting.

(2) Wolfe's house in Trim-street should be in public hands and should house the various relics of the general and his family. Incidentally, it has surely the most dignified Georgian door frame in the country.

(3) All the houses in the courts south of the Abbey should be in public hands, and should be restored to their original vocation. Most of these fine old houses have superb staircases and internal features. One of each period should be furnished with appropriate stuff and household belongings, even to figures in the costumes of the time, and shown as educational museums (this would be a paying proposition). The elementary school should be removed and a garden made in its place.

The city has an excellent Art Gallery with showrooms of objects of vertu, and also the excellent museum at the end of Pulteney-street, but these are filled with objects interesting more to the dilettante and the connoisseur, and have really little popular interest.

(4) The advertisements on the sides of Pulteney-bridge should be torn down.

(5) I am doubtful if a better place could not be found for flowering plants than the entablature over the Colonnade (Baldwin) outside the pump room at the west entrance of Abbey yard.

In conclusion, may I suggest that at least a few of the sights of Bath might be open on a Sunday. It was my misfortune to be last in Bath on such a day, and I found everything, even the Abbey and at least four out of five teashops, shut, and the town one of the dullest places in which to spend a summer afternoon.

H. F.



Placing a Laurel Wreath on John Wood's House.

LEADING CONTENTS

	PAGE
THE JOHN WOOD CELEBRATION AT BATH ...	681
R.I.B.A. ...	686
JOHN WOOD BI CENTENARY CELEBRATIONS AT BATH ...	688
PARTHENON STUDIES : IX ...	700
SECONDARY SCHOOLS : III ...	703
EXHIBITION NOTES ...	703
THE LONDON BUILDING ACTS AND THEIR APPLICATION : XXXIII ...	704
CORRESPONDENCE ...	704
ARCHITECTS' AND BUILDERS' INQUIRY BUREAU ...	705
THE BUILDING TRADE ...	706
BUILDING CONTRACTS ...	706
POINTS IN CONNECTION WITH THE LAW OF LANDLORD AND TENANT : IV ...	707
DILAPIDATIONS AND WASTE ...	708
CONTRACTS, COMPETITIONS, ETC. ...	711
PROPOSED NEW BUILDINGS AND OTHER WORKS ...	713
NEW BUILDINGS IN LONDON ...	714
THE SCOTTISH BUILDER ...	716
TRADE NEWS ...	718
TENDERS ...	718

ILLUSTRATIONS

Municipal Buildings, Beckenham.

We illustrate this week the winning design in this competition, by Messrs. Lanchester, Lucas and Lodge. Mr. Septimus Warwick, F.R.I.B.A., was the assessor. The full awards are given under Competition News, page 684.

In arranging the building on the site the electrical department has been located on the High-street frontage with ample showroom windows to that street, whilst the main entrance is shown on Church-avenue. It was thought desirable to separate the clinics from the remainder of the public health department, and thus make possible a free circulation to this building without interfering with the work of the main block. By this arrangement it is possible to form a symmetrical group along the crescent centring on the large hall of the clinic, and leaving an ample site for the police court at the north-west corner of the site to balance the council office.

The council hall forms the centre of the plan and is covered by a low dome. Care has been taken to give access for the public direct from the side staircase without passing through the buildings. The robing room for the chairman adjoins the council-room, whilst his parlour has been placed at the front of the building, both to improve the outlook and in order that he may be conveniently near the committee rooms. The clinics have been arranged with the central hall suitably placed to serve either as a waiting hall or lecture room; if as the latter, the dental waiting room could form a platform by removing or folding back the partition between it and the hall.

A Bird's-eye View of Bath.

Apropos of the Wood Bi-centenary celebrations at Bath, we give this week a bird's-eye view of the city, by Mr. T. Raffles Davison.

New Business Premises, Birmingham.

The new premises for Messrs. Rowans, Ltd., form the ground, mezzanine and first floors of a large new building in New-street, Birmingham, which has been designed by Messrs. Essex and Goodman, of Birmingham. Messrs. Rowans' elevations and interior works have been designed by Mr. P. J. Westwood, F.R.I.B.A., of London, who has carried out work in Glasgow and elsewhere for this firm. The floors were taken over by the firm in skeleton, and have been fitted out, including the interior staircases, in oak.

The contractors were as follows :—Messrs. Thomas Rowbotham, of Birmingham (who also erected the main building), structural work, including the staircase; Henry Hope and Sons, Ltd., of London and Birmingham, heating work and metal casements; Fenning and Co., London, marble and terrazzo; Cuthbert and Taylor, of London, special and ornamental window glass; Bryan's Adamanta, Ltd., Birmingham, plaster work; Harris and Sheldon, Ltd., Birmingham, the whole of the bronze fronts and interior fixturing throughout; Tyler and Freeman, London, electric lighting; Skellorn, Edwards and Co., Ltd., London, pelmets, curtains, and blinds; Rowan and Boden, Glasgow, floor coverings; Sankey, Sheldon, Ltd., Birmingham and London, steel lockers; Lamson Pneumatic Tube Co., Ltd., Lamson installation; Yannedis and Co., London, ironmongery.

The photographs which we reproduce this week are by Messrs. Bedford Lemere and Co.

"Coty House," Stratford-place, W.

The illustrations of this work which we give this week show the interior and the front entrance of this fine town house, built by the brothers Adam, in 1793, as part of the scheme of development which comprised both sides of Stratford Place and Derby House at the end of the street. Of this scheme only the north and east sections remain more or less intact, including the premises acquired by Messrs. Coty (England) Limited, from the Countess of Mayo for use as the headquarters and stock rooms of the English branch of the business founded by Monsieur François Coty.

The problem of adapting this untouched and beautiful example of architectural decoration of the eighteenth century to the needs of a modern business was a difficult one, and was complicated by the discovery of serious defects in the structure, which necessitated the construction of a steel framework inside the existing building. The whole of this part of the work had to be carried out, by one of the covenants in the lease, without in any way disturbing the elaborate plaster ceilings or interior decorations of the principal rooms on the ground and first floors. These, and the rooms above, are now used as showrooms and offices, the stock rooms (which are lined throughout with compressed cork) are in the basement, while the unloading rooms, packing rooms, cloak rooms, lavatories, etc., are on the site of the old kitchen and offices, adjoining the new staff entrance from Marylebone-lane. The perspective view illustrates a scheme for the reconstruction of the first and ground floor façade and the main entrance from Stratford Place, which may be undertaken at some future time.

The general contractors for the alterations, reconstruction and redecoration were Messrs. Dove Brothers, Ltd., and the specialists and sub-contractors were as follows :—The Aston Construction Co., Ltd., constructional steelwork; Edgecumbe, Rendle and Co., Ltd., glazed roof to covered court; The Kleine Patent Fire-resisting Flooring Syndicate, Ltd., floor to covered court; The François Cementation Co., Ltd., basement floors in Betonac; W. H. Hunt, Ltd., hot water heating; Smith, Major and Stevens, Ltd., passenger lifts; Pickerings, Ltd., goods and service lifts; W. Newton, electric lighting; The Bath Artcraft Co., Ltd., and Pollards, Ltd., stock room fittings, etc.; Whiteside Fitments, and Yannedis, Ltd., bronze lanterns, wrought ironwork and door furniture, etc.; The Standard Cork Co., Ltd., cork linings.

The architect to Messrs. Coty (England) Ltd., is Mr. H. P. Cart de Lafontaine, O.B.E., A.R.I.B.A.; Monsieur Pontremoli, *membre de l'Institut*, was consulting architect for Monsieur Coty.

Nottingham Market Place Competition.

We illustrate this week the winning design in this competition, by Mr. F. H. Crossley, A.R.I.B.A. Sir Edwin Lutyens was the assessor, associated with a local board. The competition was promoted by the "Nottingham Journal."

The Rome Prize and Henry Jarvis Scholarship.

We illustrate this week the winning designs in these competitions. A critique of the exhibition appears on page 701, together with the Faculty's full awards.

MEETINGS

MONDAY, *November* 7.

Royal Institute of British Architects. augural Address by the President, Mr. W ter Tapper, A.R.A. Presentation of R.I.B.A. London Architecture Medal, 19 to Mr. Hubert Lidbetter. 8.30 p.m.

Society of Engineers. Mr. H. W. Tow on "Economic Transport." 6 p.m.

TUESDAY, *November* 8.

Royal Sanitary Institute. Major H. Barr on "The Royal Commissions on Health a Housing : a Retrospect and Forecast." 5 p.m.

Institution of Structural Engineers. D cussion on "Probable Building Material the Future." Introduced by Mr. E. Cotterell, L.R.I.B.A. At Chamber of Co merce, Birmingham. 7 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, *November* 9.

L.C.C. Central School of Arts and Cra Sir Banister Fletcher on "Gothic Period Central and South Italy." Southampton-r W.C.1. 6 p.m.

Royal Society of Arts. Lieut.-Col. Merv O'Gorman on "Road Traffic Problems of Pedestrian." 8 p.m.

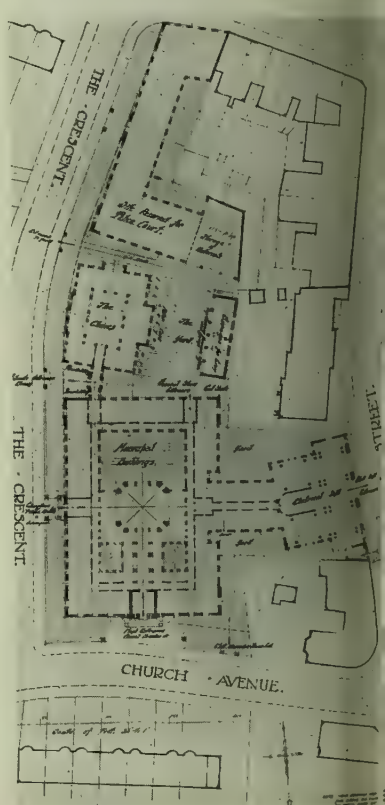
Liverpool Architectural Society. Open of the Society's new premises, and Sir Re nald Blomfield on "Old French Architect and its Relation to Modern Practice."

Leeds and West Yorkshire Architectu Society. Presidential Address by Mr. A. Kirk. 7.30 p.m.

THURSDAY, *November* 10.

Sheffield, South Yorkshire and Dist Society of Architects and Surveyors. Mr. Martineau Fletcher on "French Building At the University, Sheffield. 6 p.m.

Institution of Structural Engineers. P. R. N. Stroyer on "Hooped Cast Iron Loose Arches." 8 p.m.



Beckenham Municipal Buildings: Lay-out of Winning Design.

MESSRS. LANCHESTER, LUCAS & LODGE FF. and A.R.I.B.A., Architects.



Coty House, Stratford Place, W. Front Entrance.

Mr. H. P. Cart de Lafontaine, A.R.I.B.A., Architect.



Entrance Hall.



Salon.

Coty House, Stratford Place, W.

Mr. H. P. Cart de Lafontaine, A.R.I.B.A., Architect.



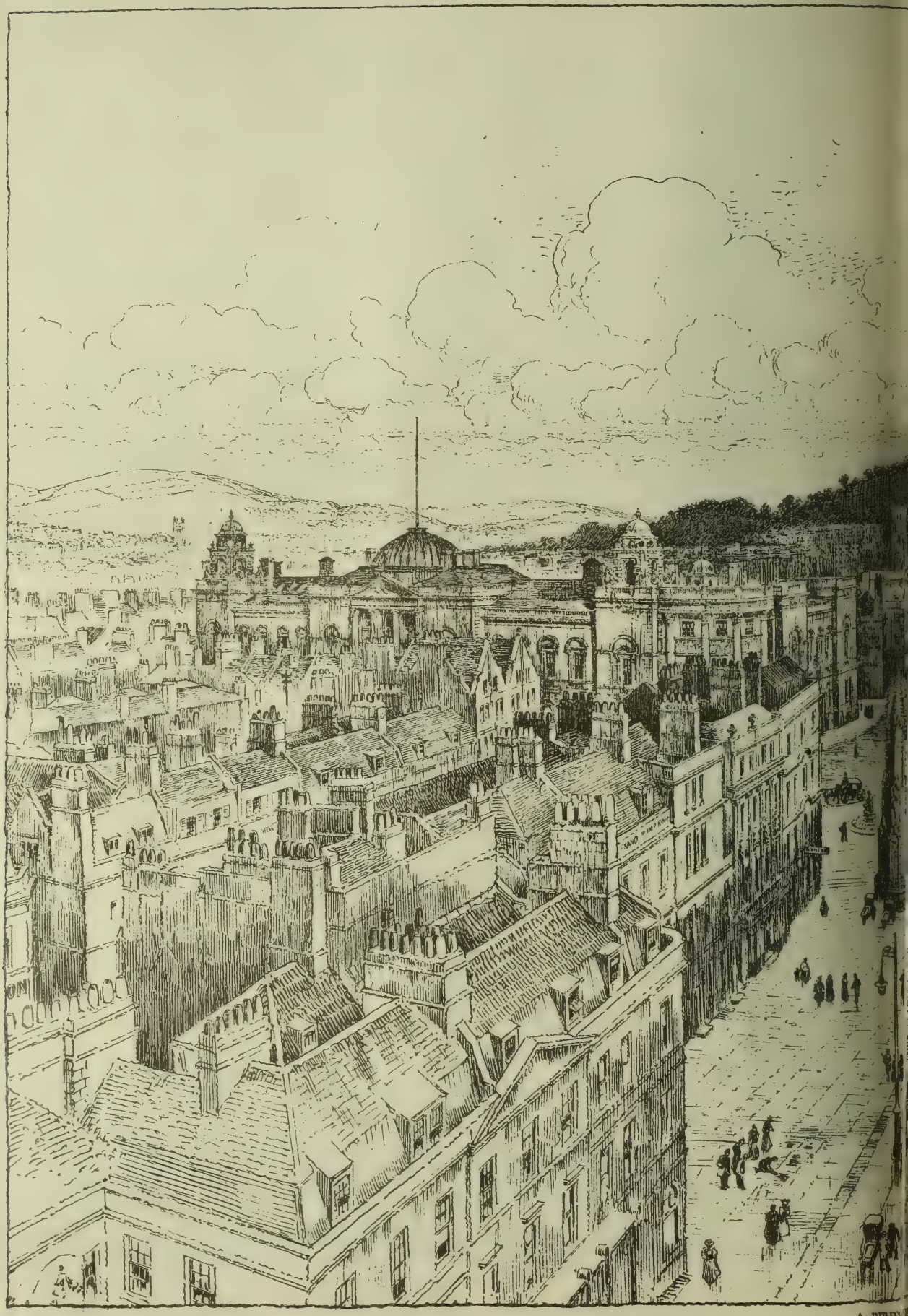
The Board Room.



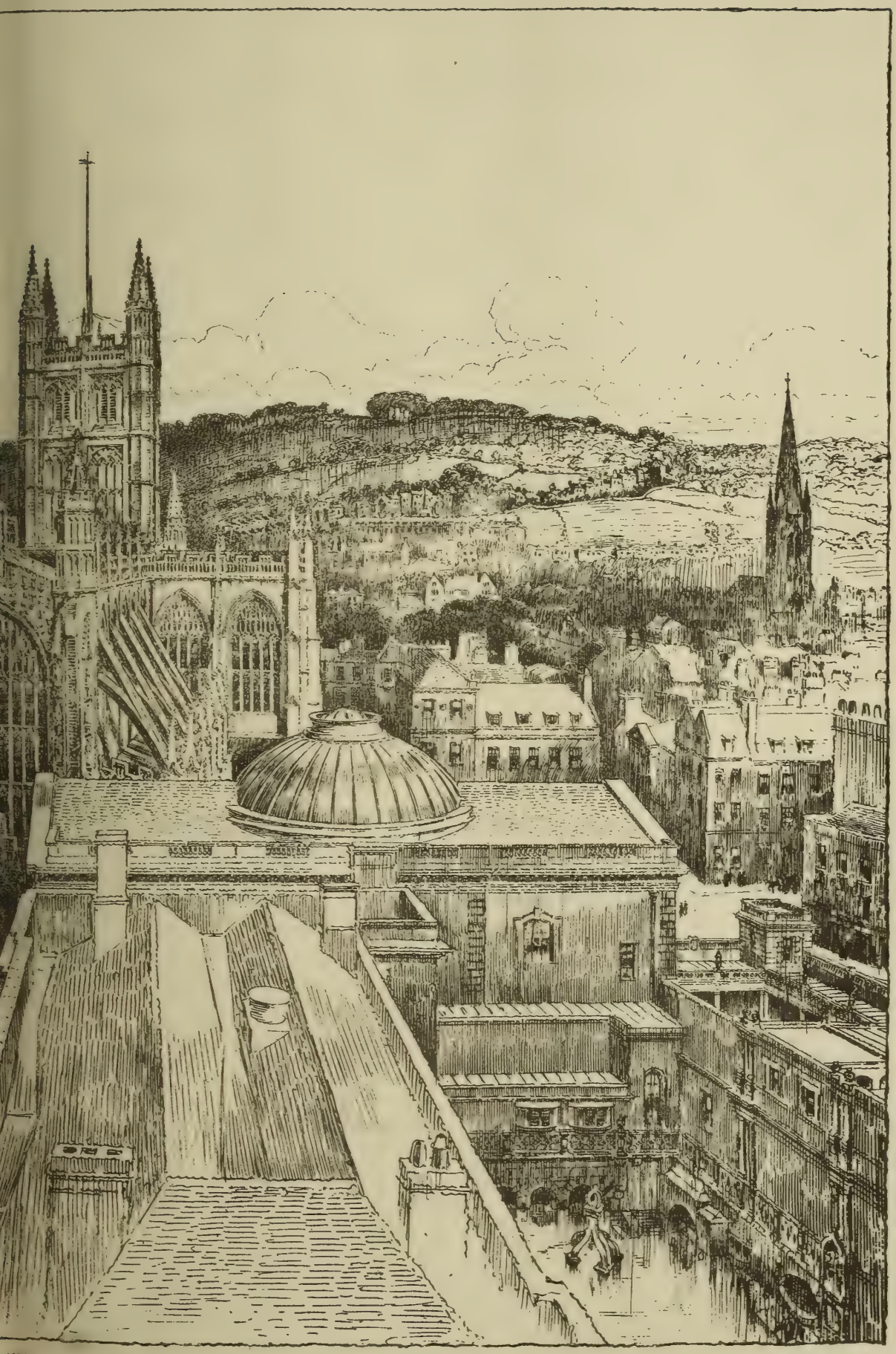
The General Offices.

Coty House, Stratford Place, W.

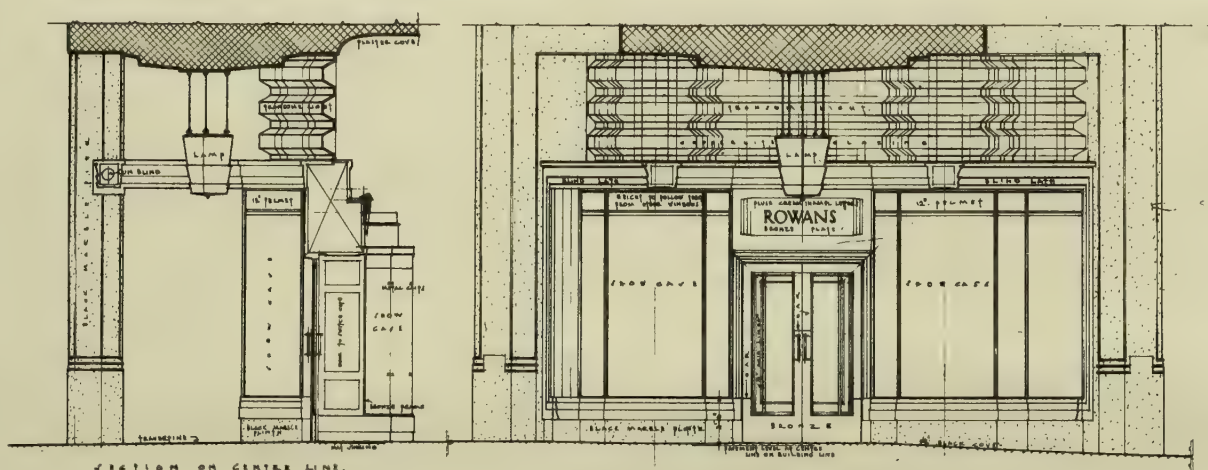
Mr. H. P. Cart de Lafontaine, A.R.I.B.A., Architect.



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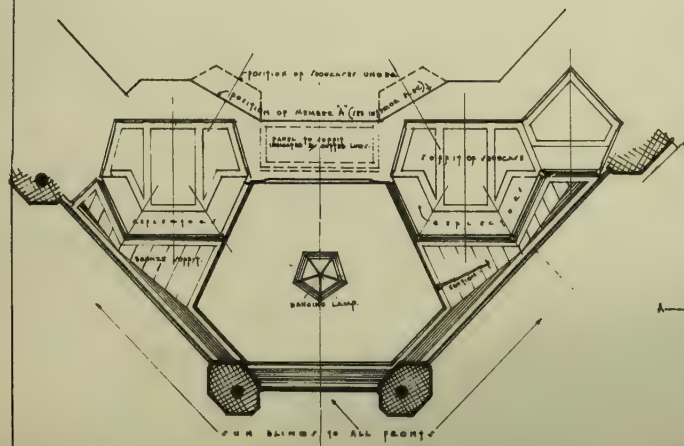
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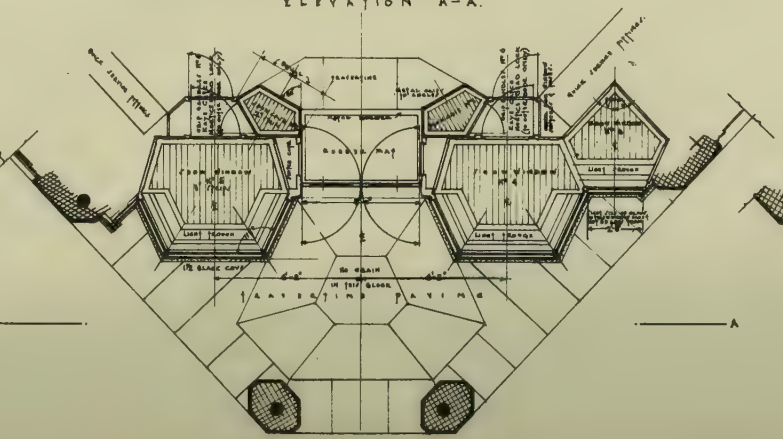
SECTION ON CENTRE LINE.

ELEVATION A-A.

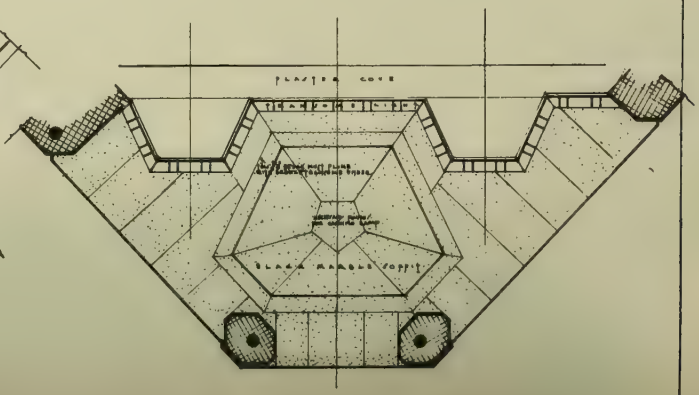
INTERIOR ELEVATION OF ENTRANCE LOBBY.



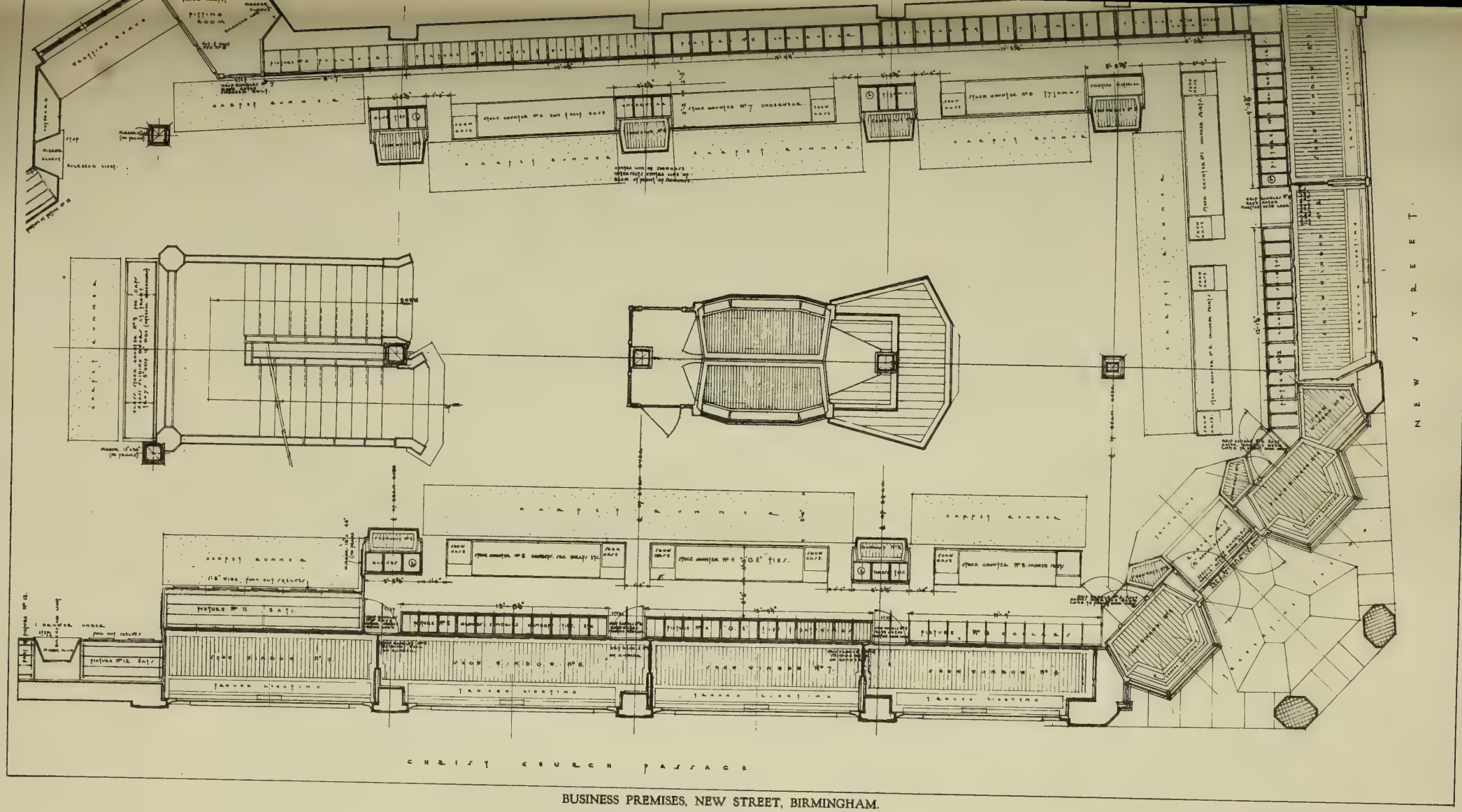
REFLECTED PLAN AT B-B.



PLAN.



REFLECTED PLAN THRO. TRANSOME LIGHT.



BUSINESS PREMISES, NEW STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

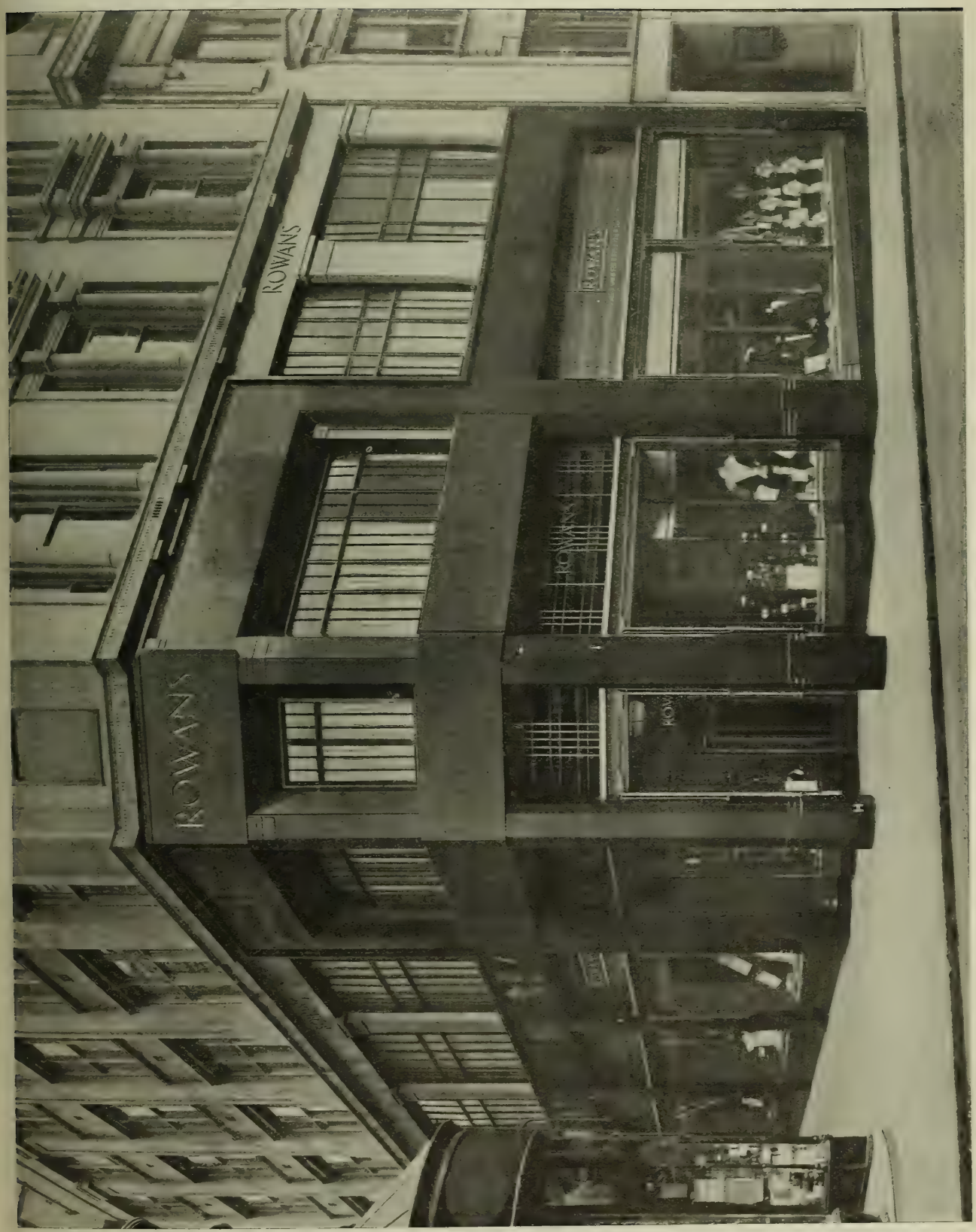
Mr. P. J. Westwood, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.



The Staircase.

New Business Premises, Birmingham.

Mr. P. J. Westwood, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.



New Business Premises, Birmingham. Mr. P. J. Westwood, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.



Ground Floor Showroom.



Show Cases at Entrance.

New Business Premises, Birmingham

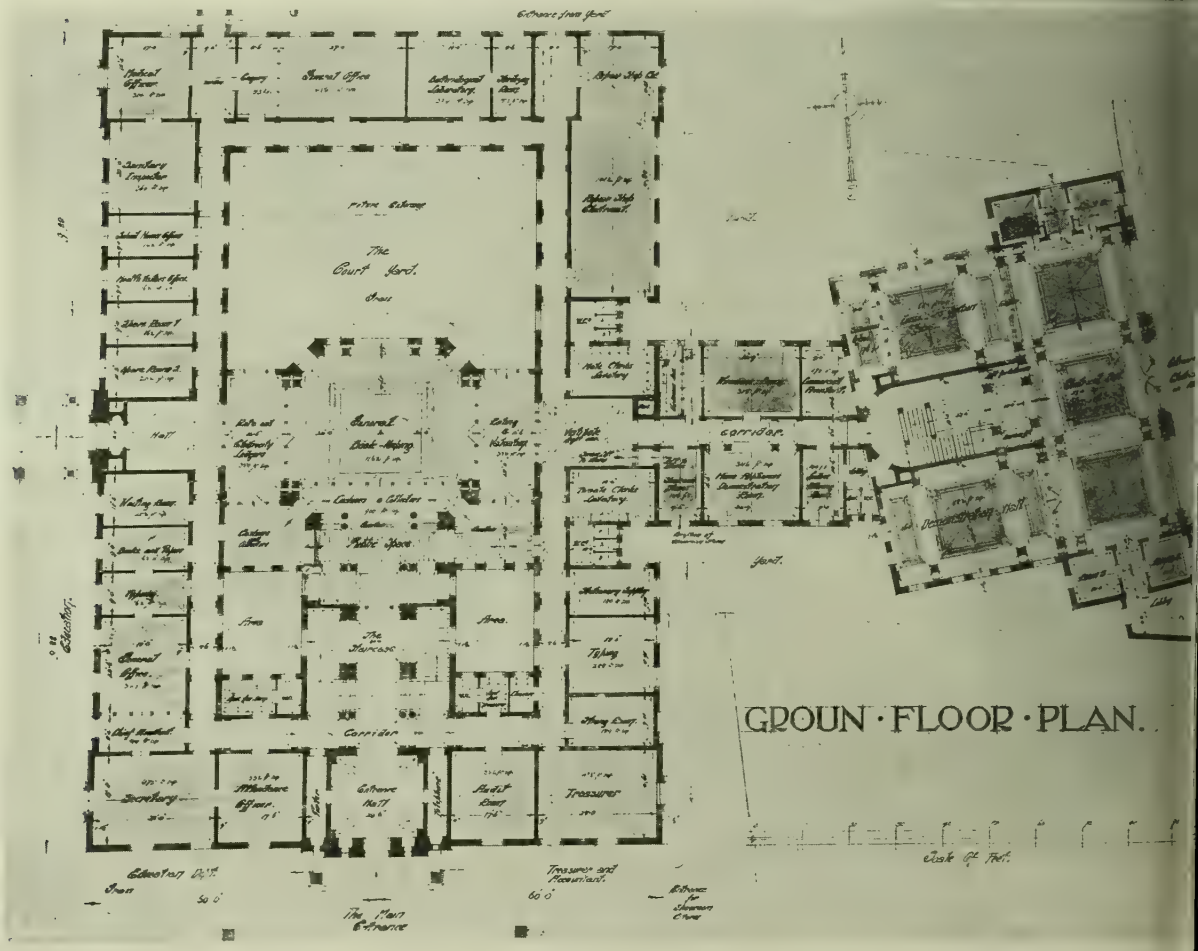
Mr. P. J. Westwood, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.



ELEVATION · TO · CHURCH · AVENUE.



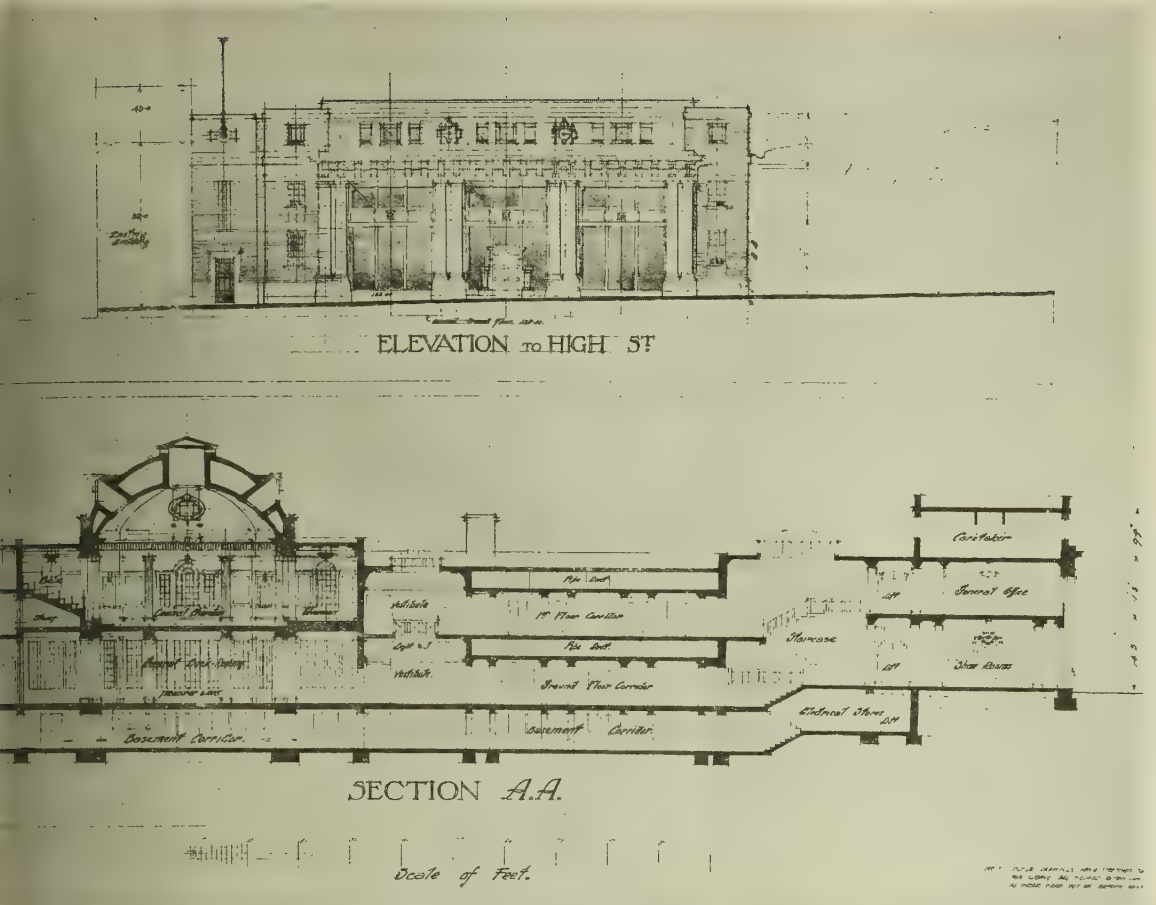
ELEVATION · TO · THE · CRESCENT.



GROUN · FLOOR · PLAN.

Beckenham Municip:

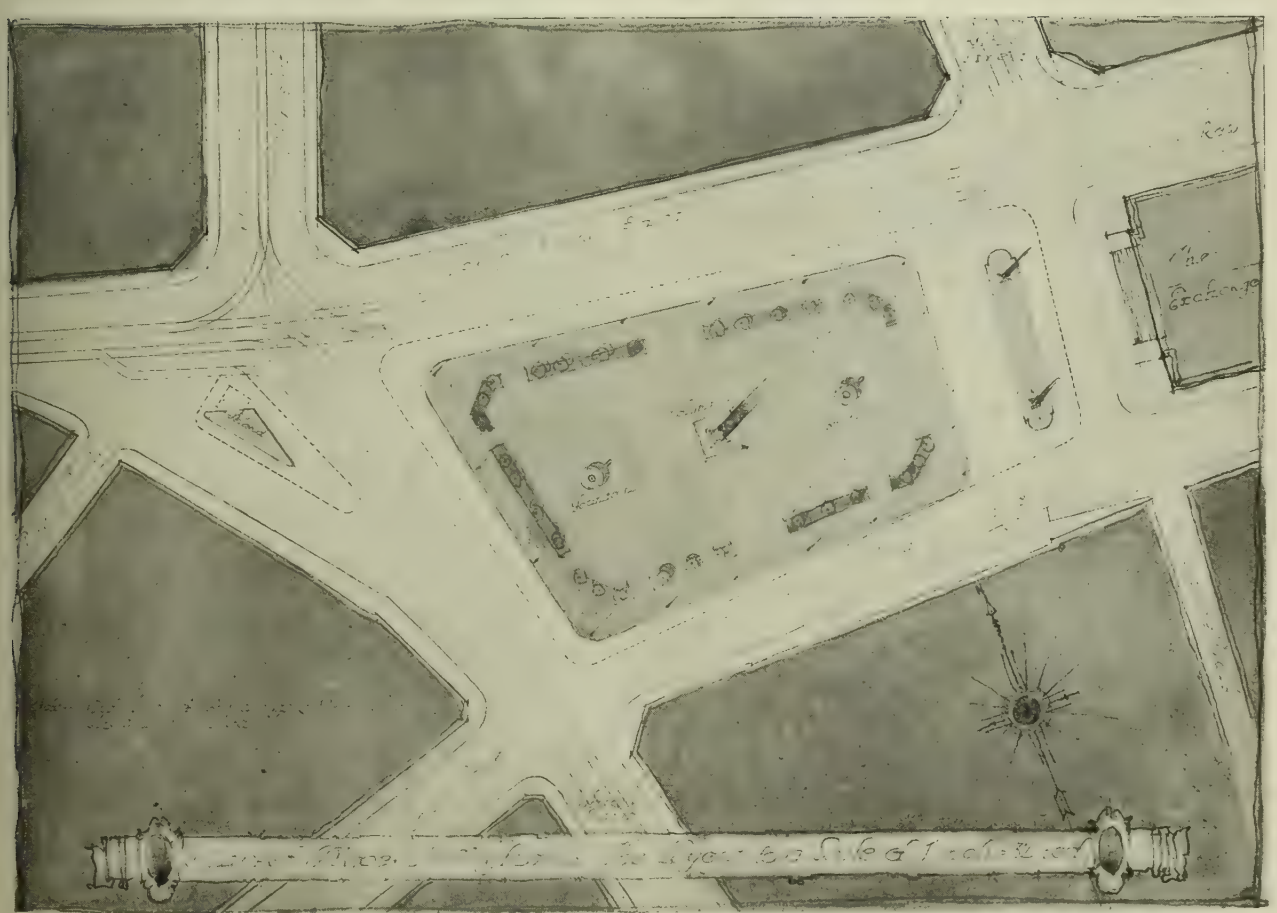
MESSRS. LANCHESTER, L



: Winning Design.

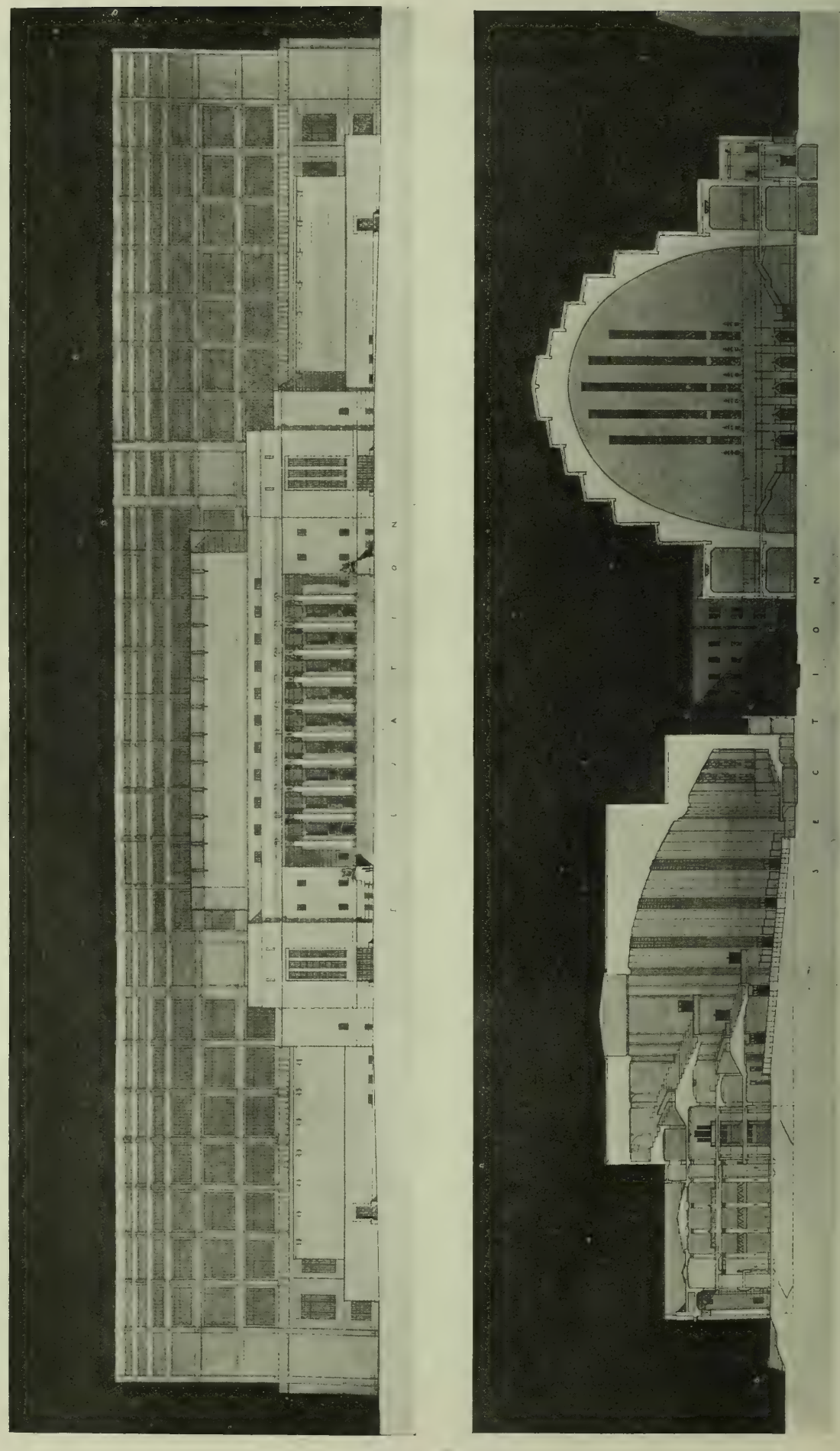
.R.I.B.A., Architects.





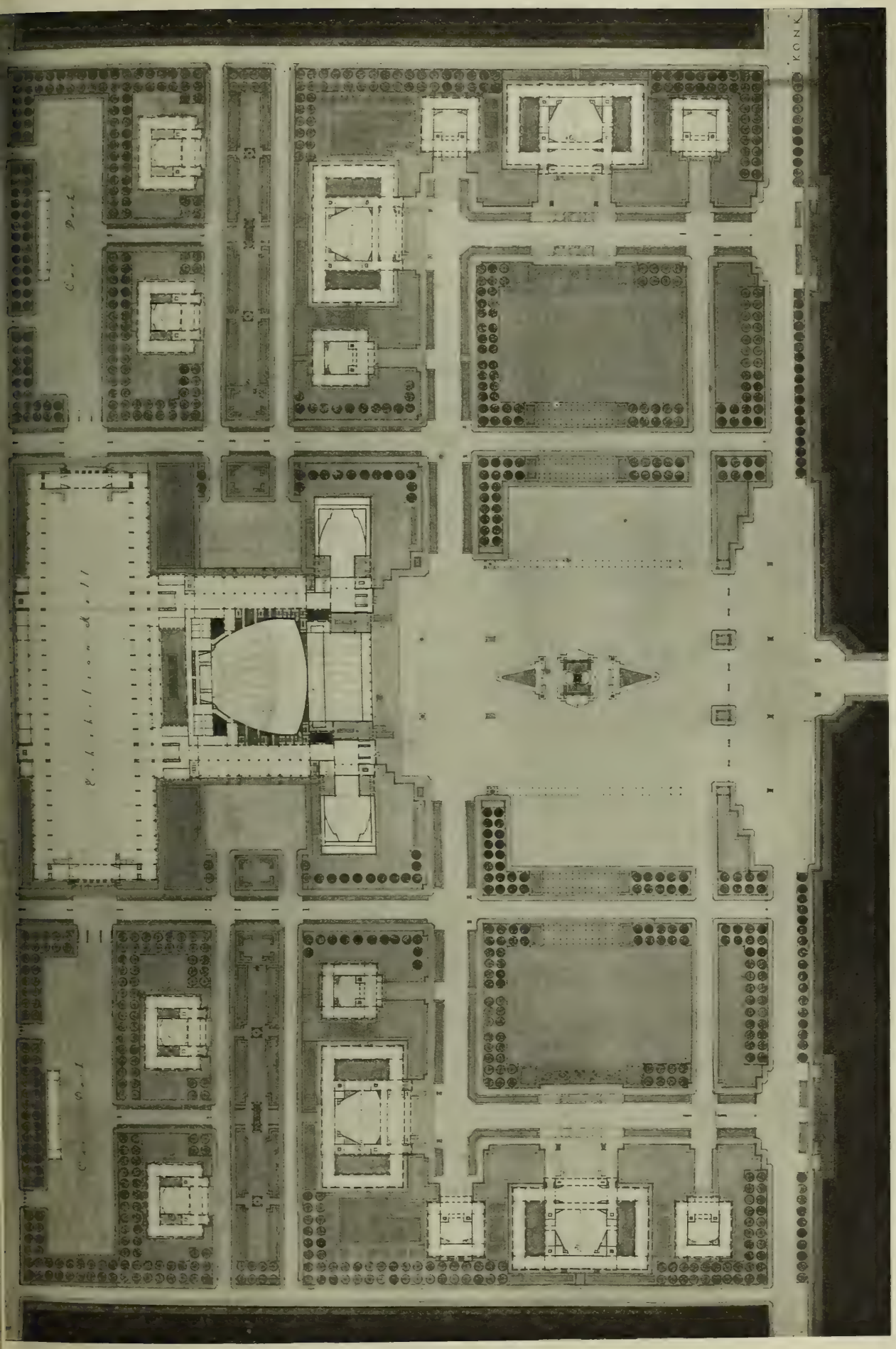
Competition for Lay-out of the Market-place, Nottingham: Winning Design.

Mr. Frederick Hamer Crossley, A.R.I.B.A., Architect.

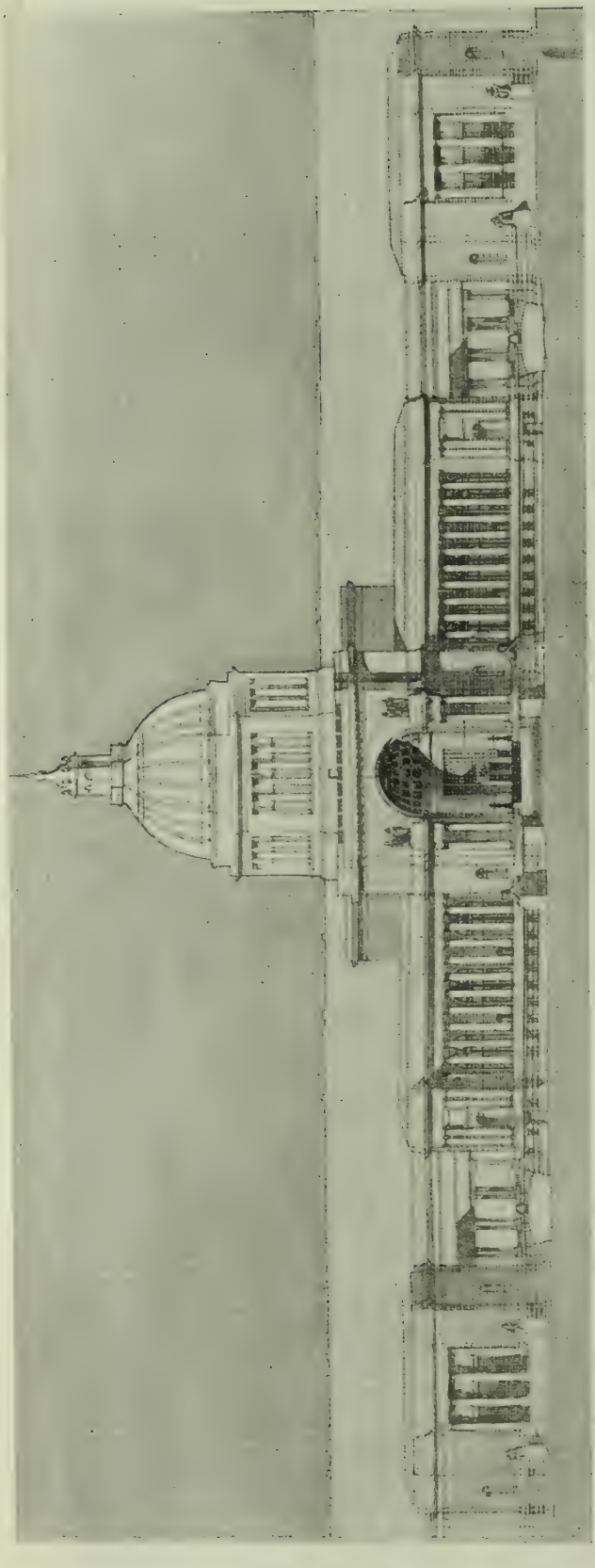


The Rome Scholarship. "An Empire Centre in a Capital City." Winning Design.

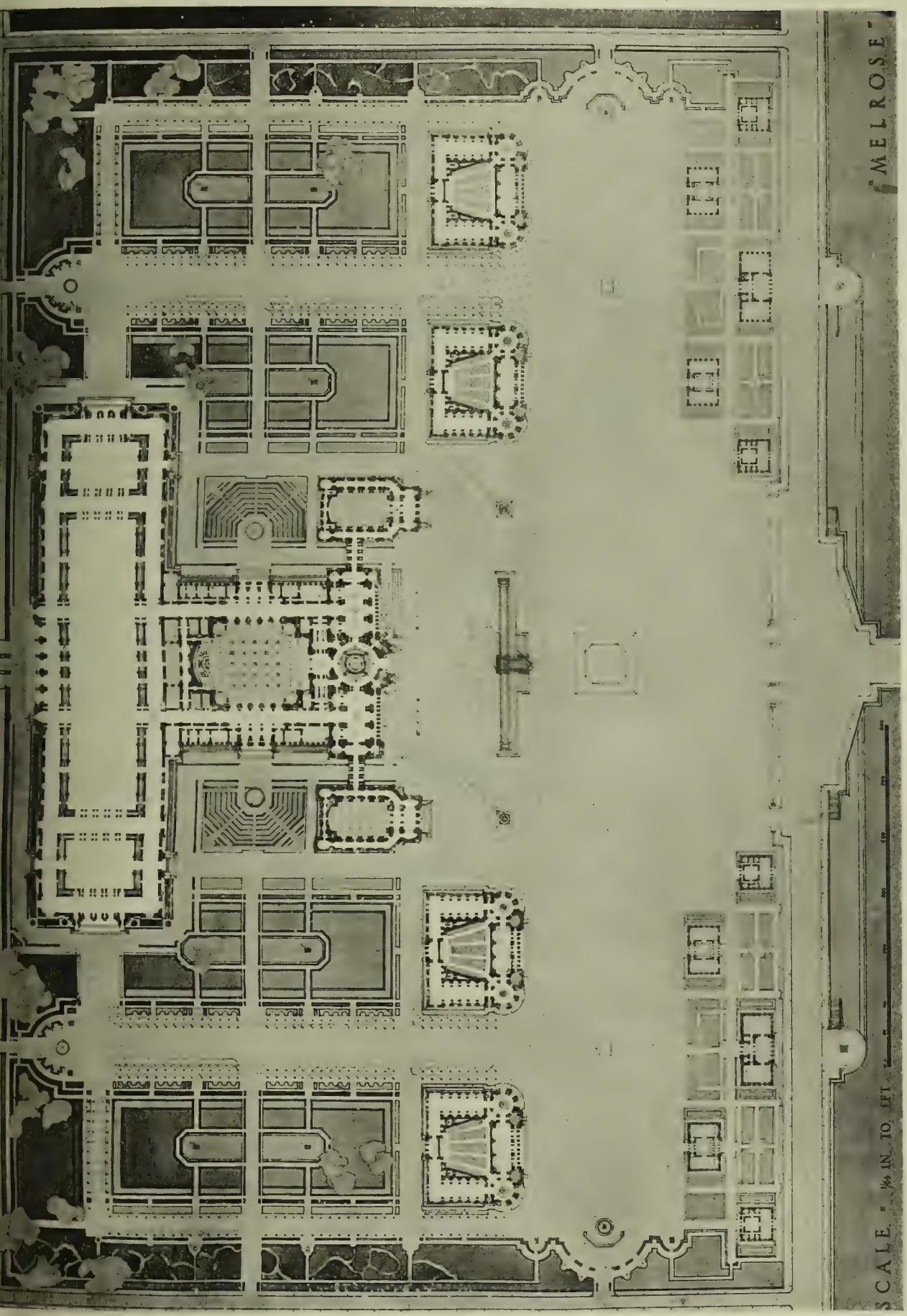
By Mr. R. P. Cummings (Architectural Association).



The Rome Scholarship. "An Empire Centre in a Capital City." Winning Design.
By Mr. R. P. Cummings (Architectural Association).




ROME SCHOLARSHIP 1927



The Henry Jarvis Studentship. "An Empire Centre in a Capital City." Winning Design.

By Mr. H. T. Dyer (London University).

PARTHENON STUDIES.—IX.

By W. R. LETHABY.

THE WEST PEDIMENT.

If the interpretation is to be satisfactory it must have common sense on its side.—MISS JANE HARRISON.

Subject.—The general scheme of the sculptures of this pediment is well described in the more recent Museum guide-books (1906, etc.).

"The subject was the strife of Poseidon and Athenè for the soil of Attica. This contest, according to tradition, took place on the Acropolis itself. . . . The victory was adjudged to Athenè. The award was made with Cecrops acting as judge or as witness before a tribunal of gods. The spot was marked in subsequent times by the joint temple of Erechtheus and Athenè Polias, within which were the olive-tree produced by Athenè and the salt-spring of Poseidon.

"The central group of the two combatants, with their charioteers and two other figures, are of larger scale. The figures that occupy the extremities of the pediment are smaller, and they are evidently spectators. They are representative of the mythic inhabitants in whose presence takes place the creation of the tokens on which the Olympian gods must give judgment. If it is assumed that the company of spectators must be regarded as continuous behind the central incident, close parallels can be cited from fifth century art."

Notwithstanding this clear statement of a simple subject, the interpretation of the several figures as written under the marbles in the Museum is difficult to understand and almost inconsistent with it. Of the first, for instance (A), we read in the current *Guide* (1925): "This figure has been called a River-god, usually the Ilissos, one of the two rivers of Athens. The name has been disputed, but, like that of Theseus, it holds its ground." As we may see from the same *Guide*, however, the identification of a figure in the other pediment, as Theseus, does not hold its ground. Passing to the right-hand group in the west gable, we are told of Q.: "The name is quite doubtful. The figure has been called Leukothea (a sea goddess). V., a nude male, is supposed to be a local personification. W., a reclining female figure occupying the angle, is supposed to be a local nymph, and is often called Callirrhoe, the nymph of the famous Athenian fountain. On this supposition the youth V. has been called Ilissos in place of A, since Ilissos and Callirrhoe were in close connection." These are very vague and contradictory suppositions, and no positive conviction, it will be observed, is expressed. Of course, Museum authorities are in a difficult position, for the identity of figures known by certain names in old publications has to be maintained, and much confusion would result from renaming them every ten years.

Still, there comes a time when the mere sceptical recital of what has been supposed is not enough; we want to be told what is the most likely theory, and we would like to ask: But what do you really think? Bold revision must be faced some day. I doubt if anybody can now believe in the local personifications: Callirrhoe, the famous fountain, seems to have been covered in by the time the Parthenon was built, and a drain would hardly have been personified on the pediment.

The names at present given to the figures are based, with some amendments, on the suggestions of Visconti, whose main principle was that the spectators in either half of the pediment, with the exception of personifications of rivers in the angles, were the supporters of the rival gods. He also suggested that Cecrops, "who bore witness to the prodigy wrought by Minerva" (Athenè) would have been one of the group on the left.

That Cecrops would be in the pediment none can doubt. "With Cecrops first King of Athens, the mythology of Athens begins; he is a person in art as well as literary tradition. Cecrops gave his name to one of the Attic tribes. He numbered the people, established marriage; he was to the Athenians their first civilised man. Tradition connected him with the strife of Athenè and Poseidon. . . . Sometimes it is Cecrops, sometimes the Athenians who decide." (Miss Harrison's *Athens*).

As long ago as 1821 Leake disputed the identification of the first figure as the river Ilissos, observing correctly that the figure was "rising and advancing his body to behold the great action at the centre of the pediment." The figures were the primitive heroes of the Athenians. In 1841 he extended his system of identification—the chief spectators on the left of the centre are Cecrops and his daughters; the reclining male figure in the angle of the pediment (Visconti's Ilissos), and a lost companion were Amphictyon and Cranaus, the successors of Cecrops. "According to one version of the fable, Cecrops testified that he had seen the olive planted by Athena. According to the other mythus, not only Cecrops, but his successors, Cranaus and Erechtheus, were also present. Pheidias followed the latter version. . . . Beyond the car [of Athena, on the left] were the three daughters of Cecrops with his son Ersysichthon. . . . Between the two male figures on the left [A. and Cecrops] there was evidently another figure, which has been thrown down by the fall of part of the cornice. If the seated male was Cecrops, the two remaining [that is the others, one of which is lost] were probably his successors, Amphictyon and Cranaus." He goes on to say that in the southern half of the pediment "a gap in the drawing" was probably occupied by another lost figure. (Fig. 1, *x* and *y* are the gaps.)



FIG. 1.

Leake gave the name of Erechtheus to the figure now identified as Hermes. Visconti had called this same figure Cecrops, and the Museum publications long adhered to that hypothesis, ignoring Leake's reasoning (*Handbook*, 1851). Then Watkiss Lloyd attached a snake-like fragment to the old man's figure on the left, and although he complained that he could not get his discovery recognised, it has slowly come to be accepted that it must be Cecrops. Before this time Cockerell had thought that the fragment was part of a serpent associated with the central olive-tree. In 1908 I showed that the supposed snake was no separate creature with a head, but, rather, the serpentine tail of Cecrops.

I must return now to the question of the "gaps" in the sculptures of the western pediment. In the drawing of 1674 two unoccupied spaces appear, one after the first figure on the left-hand side, the other before the two last figures on the right-hand side. Fig. 1 is from the tracing given in the Museum *Guide* from the old drawing. It has been disputed whether these "gaps" were caused by figures having fallen out or whether they were always open spaces. The question has been settled in regard to the left-hand gap (*x*) by the recent finding of a crouching figure which must have occupied this place, but no final conclusion seems to have been reached in regard to the right-hand "gap" (*y*). The filling of the left-hand space is itself a conclusive argument in favour of not leaving the other void. It is difficult to imagine from our small illustrations how disturbing such a gap would have been. The plain, bright colour of the field of the pediment struck across by shadows would have made a "hole" in the illuminated array of sculptures filling the pediment. A gap would, in consequence, have been the most striking and first noticed point in the entire composition. The existence of such gaps, one on either side, was hardly possible, but one only on the right appears to me wholly impossible. The pedimental groups of Ægina and Olympia show that the spaces were fully occupied—there were no gaps. One of the wonders of the master sculptor's skill was the setting up of these colossal images so that many of them remained in place for more than two thousand years. At some time, however, probably in the Middle Ages, the whole central part of the sculptures of the east pediment crashed, and the team of horses of the chariot on the right-hand side of the west gable also fell out, but the horses on the left lasted on until they were thrown over by art collectors in 1687. When the drawings of 1674 were made, general ruin was setting in. The falling of stones of the raking cornices of the pediments had thrown down figures in the west pediment, which formed the "gaps." When Dalton made his drawing in 1749 the ruin had gone much farther, and when Lord Elgin visited Athens most of the remaining figures had fallen. On the east front a stone falling from above threw down the figure of Selene and broke off parts of the adjoining reclining figure. Compare the drawing by Pars with that of 1674. We conclude, then, that there was a figure in the right-hand gap as well as in that on the left.

The figure in the left-hand gap was a male, so that on this side of the pediment there were three males next the angle, one being Cecrops and the outer one the noble reclining figure named "Ilissos (?)" at the Museum. This name was given to the figure because Pausanias said that reclining figures in one of the pediments at Olympia represented local rivers. Treu, the great authority on Olympia, will not accept such an explanation of the figures there; it was probably only local folklore, and its application to the Parthenon has special difficulties.

Furtwängler extended Leake's principle of interpretation. It is followed again in a theory put forward in America by Dr. Harriet Boyd Dawkins in 1924 that the reclining figure A represented Acteus, first King of Athens. The old museum names, Ilissos and Callirrhoe, must be given up in favour of those of Attic Patriarchs.

We have seen that Leake proposed to name one of the figures Erechtheus. Furtwängler, by suggesting that Erechtheus occupied the right-hand gap and that the figures about him were his family, just as the figures on the left-hand side were Cecrops and his family, gives a simple explanation to the whole composition, which to me was convincing from the first. He brought back the unities to the pediment. In 1912 Collignon, in the big French study of the Parthenon, fully accepted Furtwängler's theory. There is, indeed, no other scheme in which anybody can be said to believe, and yet the old names linger on. The evidence for Erechtheus beyond the existence of the "gap" is as follows:—Grouped with the figure of Cecrops is a frightened woman who clings to him for protection. On the other side of the pediment in a similar relative position was another frightened woman who leaned towards the right-hand gap, from which

e must have fallen. Furtwängler pointed that if this gap had been occupied by igure of Erechtheus the whole scheme d be easy to understand, for all the es on either hand would have been the dwellers in the land, the patriarchs of ns and their families witnesses of the of the gods.

We must conceive U* [the figure in the -hand gap] as a man sitting on the nd like B [Cecrops]. Not till we supply man who is wanting does the corre- dence and symmetry of the two halves ne pediment become complete." The on required to make all clear was Erech- s, and that he was indeed here is practi- proved by the fact that in the older le Athena was sculptured between ops and Erechtheus. The reclining es in the angles were spectators; that were personified rivers is "a baseless nation that collapses into nothing as as critically examined." Leake had that there must have been a figure in right-hand gap as well as in the left, his view is confirmed by many con- ations.

has now been proved that there was no on the left. The general rule of filling pedimental spaces forbids such gaps. y of subject would be against separating "people" from the rest by such an val. Considerations of symmetry show there must have been a figure here esponding to Cecrops on the left. The n of the figure that was next confirms for it was leaning towards the gap, as companion of Cecrops leaned (Fig. 1). he law of symmetry in these things there doubt. In his recent book on Olympia, Norman Gardiner says that the figures he pediments of the Temple of Zeus mpletely filled the available space . . . nged in symmetrical pairs on either side he centre, strict symmetry governs the osition." The bringing back of the e of Erechtheus allows of a simple and rent explanation being given to the e subject.

though, of course, Cecrops and Erech- s were not thought to have been rulers he same time, yet—as patriarchs had a of reaching a great age—several genera- of descendants may have been sup- l to have been born and married while ops was still alive. They appear to- r on vase paintings.

1915 I discussed the sculptures of the ment more fully than before in the *ington Magazine*, and for several details references I would refer to that article. pting the Leake-Furtwängler scheme, composition of the pediment I showed be set out thus :—

Man reclining.	Male crouching.	Man & frightened girl.	Two women & nude boy.	THE CENTRAL ACTION.	Two women & nude boy.	Man & frightened girl.	Crouching Male.	Maid reclining.

e motive of a frightened maiden seeking protection of an old man seated on a occurs several times on vase paintings.



Fig. 2.

In the Victoria and Albert Museum is a fine vase (400 B.C.) showing Boreas seizing Oreithyia, while five other daughters run towards Erechtheus. He has a long staff, and to show that he is an ancient his hair is picked out in white. Fig. 2 is a sketch of the man and nearest girl (see also Reinach I., pp. 352 and 485). This subject should be compared with the well-known Hermitage vase on which is depicted the dispute of Athena and Poseidon in a manner, as is agreed, which suggests that it represents in a condensed form the treatment of the subject in the pediment itself (Fig. 3). Here on



Fig. 3.

the right of the central action is another—the same—old man with a frightened maiden running to him. There can be little doubt that it represents Erechtheus, and that his figure was suggested by his image in the pediment. On considering this painting there can be little doubt that the old man and frightened girl meant, first of all, Erechtheus and a daughter. The group was so much of an understood formula that visitors to the Parthenon would notice it and say : "That must be father Erechtheus up there on the right. That other one like him on the left may be Cecrops—yes, there is his tail." That is how such things had to tell their story. The correspondence of the sculptures follows the parallelism of the stories. Miss Harrison says of Erechtheus : "He gets confused with old Cecrops; he even borrows his serpent tail sometimes. The three daughters of Erechtheus seem to have got confused with the more famous daughters of Cecrops."

Cecrops and Erechtheus appear together as spectators on a vase which figures another Attic myth—the Birth of Erichthoneos (Miss Harrison's *Athens*, Fig. 2). Cecrops is on the left and Erechtheus on the right. The latter, we are told, appears here as a pleasant anachronism . . . the whole vase is a little manual of Greek mythology; its inside picture shows Kephalos and Eos." Another vase in the British Museum illustrated in the same volume (p. 433) has painted on it the Birth of Athena. Here at each end of the scene is "a simple citizen spectator." Both are old men with long staves, and the one on the right has white hair. Who can they be but Cecrops and Erechtheus? Was it not understood that Athena was born, with Athens, in their time? The acceptance of Erechtheus in the proposed position on the pediment leads up to an explanation of the two figures in the right-hand angle of the pediment which are called "local personifications" at the Museum. The vase just described as "a little manual of mythology" has the figure of Kephalos in the centre associated with Cecrops and Erechtheus, and I have suggested the names of Kephalos and Procris for the figures of the pediment. Theirs is about the best known and most popular of Athenian stories. Several attempts have been made to find a place for Kephalos in the pediments, but none have been approved. Here he would take his proper place as the husband of Procris, daughter of Erechtheus. Furtwängler had given his name to the reclining male of the eastern pediment now known as Dionysos, and for the two figures of the W. pediment he proposed the names of another daughter of Erechtheus and her husband Butes, but allowed that they were rather shadowy figures.

Miss Jane Harrison summarises the early mythical history of Atheus thus : "After Cecrops came Cranaus, then Amphictyon, then Erechtheus." We may add that Kephalos would come in here perfectly as the fifth in this ancient dynasty in right of his wife, daughter of Erechtheus. It should be noted in regard to the number of women on both sides of the pediment that in early Attic stories descent was reckoned in the female line, and these women were the mothers of the tribes of the people.

Miss Harrison, who illustrated the Hermitage vase before-mentioned, says of it : "The connection of vase and pediment has been hotly disputed, but I believe it still to hold good." After describing the central action, she goes on : "The remaining figures are unimportant accessories added by the vase painter in the style of his day . . . The little temple in the corner, I believe, is intended to convey the notion that the idea is taken from the Parthenon." One of the arguments against derivation from the sculptures was the fact that Poseidon in the painting held a single horse, as if he had come mounted and not in a chariot. The horse, however, on the vase has chariot harness, and it is easy to see that only one may have been put for reasons of space.

All the secondary figures on the vase were, I believe, derived from the same pediment. On the right, the King seated on a rock to whom a frightened maiden runs must be Erechtheus, and she his daughter (Fig. 3). Over this King is the small, temple-like structure, which is probably the House of Erechtheus on the Acropolis. In the small painting it looks as if it were imagined as a rude wooden structure. On the other side is a youth hunting, while over him is a reclining girl, who has long reminded me of the maiden in the right-hand angle of the pediment. The vase painter has given the hunting youth the appearance of Dionysos, but in both illustrations of Kephalos, given by Darenberg and Saglio, he has long hair and a garland like the figure on the vase. I cannot doubt that the subject of the vase as of the pediment was the contest of Athena and Poseidon, as witnessed by the primitive inhabitants of the Acropolis.

Reinach, who illustrated the vase, sug-

gested as doubtful identifications Dionysos for Kephalos, Cecrops or Zeus(?) for Erechtheus, Amphitrite for the frightened daughter, Aphrodite(?) for Procris, the Parthenon for the house of Erechtheus.

The statues of two women and a nude boy which came between the central action and Erechtheus, Furtwängler identified as other daughters of Erechtheus and Ion, the son of one of them. Ion was the youthful nude figure—see general scheme of arrangement above—which had usually been supposed from the drawings to be female. Dalton's etching represents this group better than Nointel's artist. In the *Guide* for 1925 it seems to be still represented as female, but as early as 1900 Miss Jane Harrison had written of this same figure: "It may be noted that figure 14, which a time-honoured interpretation calls Aphrodite in the lap of Thalassa, is undoubtedly *male*. I say undoubtedly, not because I think the evidence even of the original drawings conclusive, but because I do not believe there exists any Attic tradition which could make an artist of the date of Pheidias place a full-grown nude figure of a woman in a pediment composition. The nude male figure in the lap of mother or parent-city is natural enough." (See Fig. 1++ for nude figures.)

The subject of the west pediment, as explained by the Leake-Furtwängler theory, is one and simple, local and epic, and it must have appealed directly and deeply to every Athenian. Other attempts at explanation separated the spectators into two groups—supporters of Athena and of Poseidon—but as Miss Harrison long ago said, "there could be no division into opponent halves, that would have been religiously unorthodox." The images assembled there on the front of the temple were the founders of Athens, the patriarchs of the country. Cecrops and his family on one side, Erechtheus and his on the other, would have been pointed out as the Jews would have explained memorials of Abraham and Isaac and Rebecca.—"Those two there, up in the right-hand corner," were even as Jacob and Rachel. It is a loss to all of us who visit the Museum that generations go by and these deeply human meanings are hidden from us by vague nature impersonations which would have required a Baedeker to explain.

As Furtwängler said: "Pheidias, besides all his other qualities, was an artist for the people, since he was able to give form to that which was in the heart of every Athenian." Everything converges and combines to prove that the Leake-Furtwängler scheme of interpretation is right. There is, indeed, no other, except chance namings left over from old theories that no one believes in.

Restorations.—Of the great central group of Athena and Poseidon on either side of an olive tree, only a few fragments remain, but they may be well understood by comparing the drawing of 1674 with other representations of the subject (Fig. 4). In the

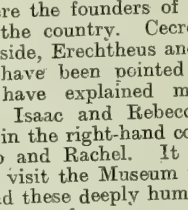


FIG. 4. COIN OF ATHENS.

Burlington Magazine, 1915, I offered a restoration of the Athena, based in part on a comparison of the remnants with the statue which Furtwängler identified—I think rightly—with the famous Lemnian Athena of Pheidias. His theory has not been welcomed in England, but many Continental scholars, from Michaelis to Lechat, have accepted it. The latter writes (1924): "Furtwängler's hypothesis, although not unanimously accepted, has the highest degree of likelihood. . . . This adorable head."

(*To be continued.*)

THE ROME SCHOLARSHIP EXHIBITION

THE report of the Faculty of Architecture on the designs submitted for this year's competitions states that for this examination of the designs they looked for:—

(*a*) The effective grouping of the subsidiary buildings in relation to the central building, the embankment and bridge approach.

(*b*) A satisfactory relation in scale of all the parts, and buildings of a practical and suitable character.

(*c*) Evidence on the part of the competitor of general competence in architectural technique.

The Faculty are of opinion that the work submitted is of a higher standard than in recent years. After careful examination they state that the design of Mr. R. P. Cummings ("Konk") (Architectural Association) is the best submitted, and they recommend that this candidate be awarded the Rome Scholarship. They place second the design of Mr. H. T. Dyer ("Melrose") (London University), and recommend that, if he be eligible, he be awarded the Jarvis Studentship offered by the R.I.B.A. The Faculty further recommend that in view of the merit of their work Mr. J. B. Wride ("Faustina") (Cardiff Technical College) and Mr. M. S. Smith ("Mono") (London University Atelier) be admitted direct to the final competition for the scholarships of 1928.

THE drawings make a remarkably good show. The winner of the Rome Scholarship probably deserves his place, though there is not a fine dominating quality anywhere in the group, such as we find in No. 26, which has a well-designed dome as the dominating feature. "Konk," the winner, has produced a monumental and well-proportioned design, which would lend itself to the use of ferro-concrete in a very satisfactory way. His great exhibition hall is a huge building with elliptical-shaped vaulting ribs. The plan is well laid out, with easy and clear access to all parts.

The Jarvis Studentship is, we feel, a better laid out scheme and would make a fine and telling group of buildings. The author, "Melrose," follows a classic tradition, and except for the too close arrangement of columns has obtained a distinctive and telling emphasis. There is more of an actual approach to grandeur of design in the design No. 28, in its ably designed central dome. The design No. 29 is another scheme after the manner of "Konk," and the central pavilion is a striking feature. No. 22 has a good air of dignity in the central part; and No. 20 has also some distinct merit. The designs as a whole are a very encouraging performance.

It would be impossible to find a better subject for fine imaginative design than that set for the present Rome Scholarship competition—the creation of a group of buildings to exhibit and symbolise the resources of a great empire; an ample level site approached by a bridge over a stream was to hold a group of buildings for assembly and exhibition halls and, unlike nearly every problem the architect has to face, no limit of cost. The architect confronted by the stern matter of actual practice does not get this sort of chance to let himself go. But in the very width of opportunity lies a snare for the designer, and no great success is to be attained without a due feeling of restraint and a careful avoidance of merely ostentatious display of features and ornament. In the subject of an Imperial display there may doubtless be an economy of effort, but it must be accompanied by a generosity of handling which shall symbolise prestige and resource. It is not possible to judge what the full effect of a large group of buildings will be without a perspective view giving the value of masses and the general sky-line of the group, and distinction of emphasis by mouldings and ornamen Seen under the test of perspective we c imagine the winner of the Jarvis stude ship scholarship would present a more i pressive solution of the problem than t winner of the Rome scholarship. Adm able as are the drawings of the vario designs, they fail to present a full reali tion of the whole schemes.

Amongst the work of other students, so beautiful drawings by C. A. Minoprio, the Basilica of Constantine, and others fr Siena and Rome, are a pleasurable addit to the Exhibition.

One can hardly feel that a high stand of decorative instinct is found in the dec tive painting, clever as some of the work The subject of the designs is not, perha a happy one.

Probably, from the sculptor's point of v the award in sculpture may be conside right, but there can hardly be any doubt t the architect would see in the general fo and design of No. 16 a more satisfactory c position than in the winning design.

NEW DIOCESE OF DERB

THE following passages occur in the co of a message to those concerned in the es lishment of the new diocese by the Bis of Southwell, and are taken from "Souvenir of its Foundation," edited Canon A. W. F. Blunt:—

"By a clause in the Measure which au rised the division of the diocese of So well, All Saints' Church has become Cathedral Church of the Diocese of De Already an effort is being made in some gree to fit the church for its new immensely important purpose; and I ima that, when the present scheme of enrichn is completed, some few years must necessa elapse before any further provision is m It is, however, hardly likely that the nee the Diocese can be permanently served by present cathedral, and the time will assur come when the choice will have to be m between an extension of the present buil and some larger scheme. When that comes, I should hope that the Diocese w be willing to face the possibility of doi new thing—new, at least, for many ge tions. What I have in mind is the cre of a cathedral adequate for the very large gregations which assemble from time to in all cathedrals on great diocesan national occasions, but not as vast as of the cathedrals of the past; and so desi and equipped as to be—wholly—a 'thi beauty.'

"Liverpool has set itself the task of b ing an immense cathedral, and has entr the work—in the main—to one man. honour to Liverpool for its wonderful e prise. But might not Derby, in days to follow another course—not less laudable build a cathedral sufficiently large for its pose, but small by comparison with mo our cathedrals; and, in the matter o actual fashioning of the cathedral an furniture, might not a serious attemp made to plan a co-operative effort in architect, artists, and craftsmen of v types might join forces? for no singl dividual can really aspire to supremacy the arts and crafts which go to the fa ing of a complete cathedral.

"What I have in mind is a fellows architect, sculptor, painter, metal craft stained-glass artist, embroiderer—and p others—all eminent in their respective sp who should be gathered together and co-operate to produce what is at prese known: a cathedral in which not only each detail be planned with reference whole, but *everything*—from the bu itself to the hinges of the doors, fro altar to the hassocks—should be wor its place in a temple built in honour God of beauty. . . ."

SECONDARY SCHOOLS—III

By T. P. BENNETT, F.R.I.B.A.

(*Concluded from page* 662.)

PUBLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

The whole of the general principles set
vn for secondary schools apply to elemen-
y schools, modified by the differences in
ages of the scholars for whom they are
ended and by the lower standard of edu-
ion expected. This is principally evi-
ced in planning by larger classrooms and
substantial reduction in the amount and
portance of the subsidiary accommodation.
ce about 1914 there has been an increasing
dency to design single-story schools, and
n in town areas where the site is so
tricted that this is not possible the aim
been to create the maximum amount
playing space, and with this in view the
f becomes a playing ground as well as
site surrounding the buildings. Schools
at present governed by the Board of
ucation Regulations issued in 1914 and
rinted in 1921; and the history of the
elopment of elementary schools will be
nd in the standard work by Felix Clay.

Special schools " show in some direc-
ıs a tendency to decrease, *i.e.*, there are
schools for so-called backward scholars,
in other respects schools are still pro-
ed for children with consumptive tenden-
and other ailments. The " open-air "
ool, of which there are examples in Derby-
e, Bristol, Kettering, and other places,
proved to be a movement receiving wide
port. The central school having a definite
s to trade, science or commerce occurs in
ıdon in addition to the elementary and
ndary schools.

he principal items of accommodation in
ientary schools are as follows:—

rea of Site.—A quarter of an acre is
ıired for every 200 pupils, but if a roof-
ground is provided this may be reduced.

laygrounds.—For under 200 children
0 sq. ft. are required in addition to
sq. ft. for every senior child and 6 sq. ft.
every infant. For over 200 scholars
sq. ft. are required per older child and
sq. ft. per younger child. Where pro-
on for playing fields exists the basic
res given above are altered to 10 sq. ft.
6 sq. ft. in the first case, and to
q. ft. and 16 sq. ft. in the second case.

epartments.—A single department should
contain more than 400 pupils. Separate
artments are recommended for boys and
, and in the case of urban districts for
, girls, and infants. The regulations of
Board give a number of examples of the
nisation of the building in regard to the
ber of scholars to be taught for various
and districts.

alls.—The area required is 3½ sq. ft. per
l of the number for which the school is
gnised, and, except in special cases, the
imum area is to be 1,500 sq. ft. Where
e are a number of young children a
rate hall or playroom is considered
ssary. Small schools with children of
ly different ages require rooms where
teacher can sub-divide the class into
ps, and for this a room is more satis-
ory if rather longer than the ordinary
room.

assrooms.—The area required per pupil
0 sq. ft., except for those under 7 years
ge, where 9 sq. ft. is sufficient. Where
separate playroom is provided for the
ger children, it is necessary for their
room to have 12 sq. ft. per head and to
tted with light movable chairs and tables.
only variation in the regulations for the
of classrooms, etc., which differs from
of secondary schools, is the regulation
h provides a gangway between of
4 in. in lieu of 1 ft. 6 in. Door panels
d be glazed to facilitate supervision.
nty inches of desk space is required for each older child and 18 inches for each younger child, the details of the desks being subject to the approval of the Board of Education. It is recommended that the height of the desk should vary according to the age of the scholar, but this regulation would appear to make it necessary to set apart a classroom for the exclusive use of each class.

Cookery School.—Twenty-five square feet per scholar are necessary, with an addition of 5 sq. ft. approximately per head for fixed apparatus. This room should have north aspect and special arrangements for ventilation and warming. The remaining regulations are similar to those for secondary schools.

Laundry Rooms, or " Centre."—A similar area per pupil is necessary as for a cookery school. A copper with a capacity of 12-18 gall. must be installed, and sinks, draining boards, 6 ft. of table space per head (2 ft. 6 in. wide), and arrangements for proper drying (where this has to be provided indoors), are other important provisions. It is further proposed that combined rooms for domestic subjects should reproduce, as far as possible, the accommodation of a modern house or flat, with a large room attached for theoretical work. Such provision has been made in some instances.

Drawing Studio (for advanced drawing).—30 sq. ft. per scholar.

Science Room.—20-25 sq. ft. per head with simple benches. Both the above are subject to the Board's approval.

Staff Rooms.—Teachers must be provided with staff rooms and accommodation for cloaks, lavatories, etc. Lavatories and w.c.'s for women teachers must be provided in the main building. It is sometimes desirable to allow provision for teachers' bicycles.

Rooms for Meals.—Where mid-day meals are provided a separate room must be set apart for the purpose, and a kitchen preparing 100 meals per day must have an area of not less than 200 sq ft. In country or other districts where a large number of children bring their meals, accommodation should be provided for them to eat such meals, and arrangements may be made for heating food.

School Medical Officer's Rooms.—These may be necessary in large schools.

Cloakrooms.—The provisions are similar to those of secondary schools except that pegs are in two rows placed zig-zag; for boys 12 in. apart in each row and for girls and infants 18 in., giving a lineal spacing of 6 in. and 9 in. respectively. Cloakrooms must be capable of being locked, and frequently have doors constructed of expanded metal or collapsible gates.

Lavatories.—Basins are required at the rate of one for every 25 pupils.

Baths.—Where other facilities for cleansing children are non-existent, spray baths may be installed. They should be sufficient to allow 12-20 children to use them at one time, and should include simple dressing boxes, a store for towels, and a drying chamber.

Closets.—The regulations for these are similar to those for secondary schools, but the number required are as follows:—

No. of Children.	Girls.	Boys (in addition to urinals).
Under 30	3	1
,, 50	4	2
,, 70	5	2
,, 100	6	3
,, 150	8	3
,, 200	10	4
,, 300	14	5
,, 400	18	6

In blocks of offices common to infants of both sexes there must be urinals which, with closets, must be partitioned off from the younger girls' w.c.'s. If the number of infants is small, blocks may be common to older girls and infants, but a proper proportion must be made suitable for children under eight years of age. Earth closets of approved type may be used in country districts, but drains for slop and surface water will still be necessary.

Urinals.—Must be separate from closets, and should provide 10 ft. run per 100 boys.

Drains.—The regulations of the Boards for 1921 give, in an appendix, extensive information as to the way drains, etc., are to be laid, and other information with regard to earth closets.

Teacher's House.—If a house is to be provided it must be planned as a private residence, having its own offices and yard, and with no internal communication with the school. It should consist of at least the following: Sitting-room, kitchen, scullery, bathroom, 3 bedrooms.

Ventilating, Heating, Lighting, Construction, and Materials.—The provisions of the Board with regard to these are similar in all respects to those for secondary schools.

EXHIBITION NOTES

The Royal Institute of Painters in Oil.

There are a few pictures of definite charm at the Royal Institution galleries, though the average quality is really very poor. We are at once attracted by the landscape of " La Pernelle, Normandy " (376), by Leslie Thomson, which is a fine impressive picture, most pleasing in tone and colour. We have often admired the pictures by this artist for their refined and poetic treatment, but this fine landscape seems to be about the best of anything he has done. If we look into the painting carefully we may note the artistry with which it is composed and painted. It has a real life, created from a genuine appreciation of the beauties of nature. The charm of lighting on the ascending road, the mysterious depth of the nearer hill, the effective alternations of light and shade, and the admirable breadth and keeping of the whole picture, make up a real accomplishment of landscape art. We may next refer to Arthur Severn's " Westminster from Charing Cross Embankment " (343); this, in some respects, is as good as anything he has done, in its charm of gold and grey: the only drawback is the unfortunate punctuation of the bare trees and the Parliament buildings, for a little more care in the drawing would have given an added value. A perfect picture of its kind is the " Sunset, Dordrecht " (322), by Moffat Lindner. This, and Tom Robertson's " Ruins of Bluebeard, Castle Chauptocé " (332), are the best pictures of a decorative kind in the gallery; they present a great contrast in colour, but they both possess the valuable qualities of breadth and keeping, and should have a lasting charm. " The Afterglow " (282), by Julius Olsson, is a masterly representation of the afterglow over tossing waves; it is an admirable work. " The Tranquil Eve " (92), by Sir David Murray, is a sweet little low-toned picture, in fuller notes of colour than this able painter usually gives us. Padovick's Southern landscape (263) is a telling piece of broad, strong work: a well-composed landscape. Leonard Richmond has a brilliant passage of colour in his " Etaples " (260), and another powerful effect is a Canadian scene, " Lake O'Hara " (139). There are a certain number of other pictures which merit attention, but it seems to us that the chief value of the exhibition is summed up in the works we have mentioned.

Association of Public Lighting Engineers.

All communications to this Association should in future be addressed to 68, Victoria-street, S.W.1.

THE LONDON BUILDING ACTS AND THEIR APPLICATION—XXXIII

By H. V. MILNES EMERSON, A.R.I.B.A.

SECTION 170.—Under this section the Council may demolish buildings and sell materials and recover expenses where any person has been convicted of an offence against any of the provisions of any part of this Act, or any by-law made thereunder, if such person has made default in complying with the Order.

SECTION 171.—This section provides for procedure by local authorities in case of buildings in advance of general line.

SECTION 172.— Provides for payment of surplus of proceeds into Court.

SECTION 173.—Where it is by any provision of this Act, declared that expenses are to be borne by or may be recovered from the owner of any premises (including under the term "owner" the adjoining and building owners respectively) the following rules shall be observed with respect to the payment of those expenses :—

(1) The owner immediately entitled in possession to the premises, or the occupier thereof, shall in the first instance pay the expenses with this limitation that an occupier shall not be liable to pay any sum exceeding in amount the rent due or that will thereafter accrue due from him in respect of the premises during the period of his occupancy.

(2) If there are successive owners each of them shall be liable to contribute to the expenses in proportion of his interest.

(3) Any difference arising as to the amount of contribution shall be decided by arbitration.

(4) If some of the owners liable to contribution cannot be found, the deficiency so arising shall be divided among the owners who can be found.

(5) Occupier of premises, who has paid any such expenses, can deduct the amount from rent payable by him, etc.

(6) Expenses can be recovered in a summary manner in case of default, etc.

It has been held that where a building held on lease has been condemned as dangerous that proceedings must first be taken against the lessee and not the owner for the recovery of dangerous structure expenses. Mourilyan *v.* Labalmondiere, 25 J.P. 340, 30 Z.J.M.C. 99 (1861).

The expenses can be recovered from one co-owner of a party-wall, who in turn could recover the contributions due from the other owners. Debenham *v.* Metropolitan Board of Works, 43 L.T., 596 (1880).

In *The Builder*, March 28, 1903, will be found a report of the case, Cane *v.* Robinson. The owner who occupied the ground floor of the premises sought to recover the cost of pulling down and rebuilding the dangerous party wall, from the lessee of the upper floors, but it was held that the condition of the ground floor portion of the wall being the cause of the removal of the whole of the wall, costs could only be given for the pulling down of the wall and not for rebuilding same.

SECTION 174.—This section provides for an extension of 28 days for the period within which sanction or refusal is to be given by the Council for matters under Parts II. or V. of this Act, if such period would expire between August 8 and September 14.

Section 7, 1905 Act, provides that the period of one month for consent or refusal shall be extended to two months, when the commencement or expiration of the notice commences between August 1 and September 14.

Tribunal of Appeal.

SECTION 175.—For the purposes of this Act a Tribunal of Appeal shall be constituted as follows :—

One member appointed by a Secretary of State.
One member appointed by the R.I.B.A.
One member appointed by the Surveyors' Institution.

Section 25 of the L.C.C. (General Powers) Act, 1909, states:—For the purposes of this part of the Act the Tribunal of Appeal shall consist of the three members of the Tribunal of Appeal from time to time appointed under Section 175 of the London Building Act, 1894, and of one member appointed by the Council of the Institution of Civil Engineers. In the event of there being an equality of votes on any matter arising under this part of this Act, the Chairman of such Tribunal shall have the casting vote.

SECTIONS 176 to 186 inclusive deal with matters relating to the Tribunal of Appeal. Section 182 provides for the Tribunal to state a case for opinion of the High Court if required, and Section 183 provides for the procedure of the Tribunal to hear and determine appeals from :—

Decisions of the Council under Section 13, sub-sections 3 and 4, position of new buildings with reference to streets.

Section 19, refusal, etc., under Part II. of this Act to the formation or laying out of a street.

Section 41.—Space at rear of domestic buildings, etc.

Section 43.—Refusing to permit deviation from plans of buildings previously existing upon the site.

Section 44.—Laying out new streets on cleared area.

Section 48.—Refusing to consent to the erection of a building to a greater height than prescribed by the Act.

Section 122.—Dwelling-houses on low-lying land now substituted by Part III. of the L.C.C. (General Powers) Act, 1920. Section 7.

Section 139.—Dealing with powers of Council as to surveyors and districts.

Decisions of the Superintending Architect :—

Section 5, sub-section 8, defining what is the "level of the ground."

Section 25.—Appeal against certificate of architect as to general line under Section 22.

Section 29.—Defining in what street a building or structure is situate.

Section 46.—Defining front or rear of building.

Decisions of Chief Engineer :—

Section 7 L.C.C. (General Powers) Act, 1920, replacing Section 122 of this Act. Dwelling-houses on low-lying land.

Decisions of a District Surveyor :—

Section 5, sub-section 8.—"Level of the ground."

Section 13, sub-section 5.—Refusal to certify plans of existing buildings.

Section 19.—Refusal, etc., of certificate under Part II. of this Act.

Section 43.—Refusal to certify plans of existing buildings.

Section 78.—Construction of public buildings.

Section 79.—Conversion of houses, etc., into public buildings.

Section 132.—Appeal against refusal of certificate relating to "sky signs."

Appeals to the Tribunal can also be made under the London Building Acts (Amendment) Act, 1905, as follows :—

Sections 7, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13.—Relating to protection against fire in certain new and existing buildings, projecting shops, means of access to roofs, rules for living-rooms over premises used for storage of inflammable liquids and conversion of buildings.

CORRESPONDENCE

Model Dwellings.

SIR,—Model dwellings, during the pres housing shortage, no doubt fill a very u tarian purpose, but the best of them are pellent; their commonplace design barrack atmosphere are not conducive to finer feelings of their best inhabitants. these places are not architectural gems, least some care could be bestowed on t interior conveniences. Some that are ere in London have the lavatories in the b rooms—an awkward condition of affairs a mixed adult family; apertures of shoots on a level with feet, etc.

Seeing that under the present condit these places are being rapidly erected, a formal chat with an intelligent model dw would be helpful and simplify matters.

CHARLES MATTINGL

A Mediæval Ventilator?

SIR,—You may be interested in the closed photograph of a ridge tile and ornament, which, dating from the thirte to fifteenth century, was recently foun the foundations of an ancient church in city. It has been submitted to the Br Museum for expert advice, and is now lieved to have been used for ventilation.



this is so it is unique, and the earliest of ventilation that is known.

F. C. MORGAN,
Librarian, Public Library, Mu and Art Gallery, Herefor

Deviations from Contracts.

SIR,—In settling up a contract which, on bills of quantities, has been exte modified while being carried out, what usual procedure with material which ha obtained but not used?

This query refers particularly to which, from their special nature, can returned to the manufacturers and therefore be taken into stock by the c tor. Even should this material prove it will probably have to be stored fo years and consequently suffer the usu terioration.

It appears that a fixed percentage all should in fairness be allowed, but I think this practice is usual. General questions are left to the tender mercies architect or surveyor who, when settl is generally guided by considerat whether the total account is likely to the original tender or not.

The way of dealing with such it various districts would be of intere

SETTLIN

ARCHITECTS' & BUILDERS' INQUIRY BUREAU

We are glad to give questions and answers, but cannot accept responsibility for contributed replies, especially on legal matters.

May we appeal to our correspondents to submit their queries on paper of a size easily filed, and written as legibly as possible, or, better still, in typewriting!—Ed.

Damp Chimney Breast.

[Reply to "Nonplussed," October 28.]

Sir,—The dampness that shows on the faces of chimney breasts may originate in several ways. If it is continuous from the exposed parts of the stack to below the ceiling level of the topmost story, there is good reason to suspect that driving rains soak into the porous brickwork above roof level, and the moisture then gravitates until it shows in the room below. In such a case the obvious remedy is to prevent the ingress of the rain by rendering the outer surfaces of the stack with waterproofed cement.

The dampness that sometimes results from defective flashings need not be dwelt upon, because the cause and remedy are usually apparent, but it may not be out of place to put in a word for the old-fashioned custom of setting a course of bricks oversailing, just above the level of the slating or tiling, and weathering the top of this oversailing course with a cement fillet, so that the rainwater is thrown clear of the face of the stack. This precaution is especially desirable in cases where the usual lead aprons and skeleton cover flashings are omitted, as sometimes happens, because of an objection to their appearance.

There is another cause of dampness which seems mysterious in its origin, because it appears in an isolated patch upon the face of the chimney breast below ceiling level. It will generally be found that this patch of dampness coincides with the "ramp" of the flue where it is gathered over to join the others before the stack emerges from the roof. When an open chimneypot is used, the rain that falls down the flue strikes this sloping face and then soaks through to the inner surface of the breast. The remedy, usually effective, is to fix a chimneypot such as the "Edwardian," which has side outlets, and so prevents rain falling down the flue. A half-round ridge tile put over the flue with the closed sides facing the prevailing winds is often equally effective.

If it is difficult or inconvenient to get at the chimney stack to apply any of the measures indicated, the rendering over the damp face of the chimney breast with waterproofed cement, and finishing off with gauged setting stuff to prevent condensation, will keep back all signs of dampness and counteract its ill effects; but obviously the best method of dealing with any problem of dampness is to trace it back to the original cause, and, if possible, remove this.

L. E. Walker.

Sir,—The probable cause of the trouble is the absence of a dampcourse to the upper part of the chimney. I should suggest treating the outside surface with a good petrifying solution.

Waterproof.

Ownership of Documents.

[Reply to "Lancashire," October 28.]

Sir.—There does not appear to be any case reported bearing on the points raised in the query. Under the Copyright Act, 1911, an author of work in the employment of some other person under a contract of service who makes that work in the course of his employment is not the first owner of the work. In the absence of any agreement to the contrary the person by whom the author was employed is the owner. If, however, as is stated, there was no copyright in the plans, although the action of the clerk of works was not justified, it is useless to attempt to obtain any redress for making tracings of them "on his own tracing paper." But, in respect to the note-books, diary, letter-book, etc., though the books themselves were provided by the clerk of works, the matters they contained were put in them by the clerk of works in the course of his employment; and the employer owns them, and can sue the clerk of works for their possession. In this case the clerk of works can claim the actual cost of the books, etc., provided by him at his own expense.

Law.

Teak Table Tops in Chemical Laboratories.

[Reply to H. M. Cautley.]

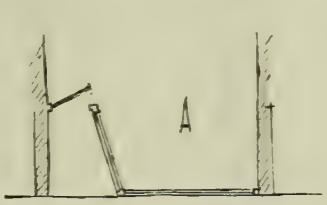
Sir,—Teak tops for tables are the best. We have recently fitted an up-to-date lab., and after the work was completed the "lab. boys" rubbed the tops over with linseed oil and polished with Ronuk. All our tables are done in this way throughout the science department with excellent results; but, like most things, they must be looked after and rubbed over every day the labs. are used.

W. S. K.

Wellington, Berks.

Reflections in Plate-glass Windows.

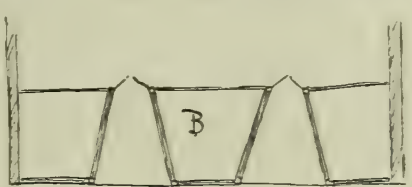
Sir,—We are troubled by reflection occurring in the plate-glass windows of shop-fronts. In the first instance (Sketch A) the shop



Shop Front Level with Face of Building Above.

stands opposite an intersecting road, and an excellent perspective of the road always appears in the window. This reflection appears until one is close up against the window, and to get a photograph showing anything but the reflected roadway is impossible. There is no window back.

In the second instance (Sketch B) there



Shop Front Projects from Main Building and has a Flat Roof.

are window backs. Can you suggest a reason for the reflections and a remedy?

Alfred King & Son.

Work Exceeding Estimated Cost.

Sir,—A builder enters into a general building contract (R.I.B.A. Conditions of Contract) to carry out extensive structural alterations to an existing building in accordance with plans, specification, and details prepared by an architect—to whose satisfaction and under whose supervision the work is to be carried out. Included in this contract are provisional sums for works to be executed by sub-contractors. Amongst these subcontracts is one for electric lighting, secondary lighting, electric heating, electric fittings, and service bells. Certain sums have been allocated for each of the above and referred to in the contract, viz., in the "Specification Estimate and Schedule of Prices" which form the basis of the contract in the following form:—

"*Item A.*—Provide the sum of £———— for electric lighting system which will be installed by an approved firm of electrical engineers."

"*Item B.*—Allow for attendance, cutting away for and making good after, on electrical engineers (average 50 points to each of the five floors), use of scaffold, ladders, plant, etc., add for profit and making good any damage that may occur."

This last item was priced out by the builder at so much per cent. on the blank sum referred to in Item A.

The work is proceeded with in due course, and shortly after the contract is signed, estimates are obtained from a firm of electrical engineers, which are nominated by and approved by the architect, and the builder accepts these estimates on the architect's request. During the progress of the general building contract the builder from time to time provides attendance on the electrical engineers, and performs "cutting away for and making good, etc.," in accordance with the terms of the contract.

When the work is fairly well advanced, the builder discovers that the percentage estimated and provided by him in "B" is not sufficient to meet the cost of the "cutting out and making good" required. The builder, however, proceeds with the work, and when the work is nearing completion he calls the architect's attention verbally to the high cost of the "cutting out and making good," which represents a much higher figure than that provided by him, and sends to the architect daywork sheets showing particulars of labour and materials; at the same time asking him to certify for same. The architect refers him to the terms of the contract as embodied in items "A" and "B," at the same time stating that he cannot accept those daywork sheets for the following reasons, viz.: that they are contrary to the terms of the contract, and although not mentioned, in any event they were not sent in weekly for examination and comment, but adding a rider to the effect that he is quite prepared to review them at the completion of the contract in the light of any special circumstances which may be applicable to such a case.

Expresion of opinion is asked for on the following points:—

(1) Do items "A" and "B" clearly define the duty and liability of the builder?

(2) Is the architect's attitude correct, in refusing to certify any sum beyond the percentage provided in item "B," of course subject to the rider above?

(3) Is the builder entitled to ask for the percentage provided by him in item "B" to be put on one side, and to ask for payment on daywork sheets in lieu of same, and if so, under what circumstances? This opinion would be useful if the rider is applied.

Notes.—(1) The provisional amounts provided in the contract and the amounts expended in connection with them are practically the same. The question of any possible excessive cost in cutting out and making good due to considerable increase of expenditure over amounts of provisional sums does not arise.

(2) The builder had access to and was requested to visit the premises to see the nature of the work before submitting his tender.

(3) No additional points have been put in.

Ajax.

[Our correspondent has put the matter clearly and supplied in his notes all the answers to questions that usually arise in these instances; therefore we can answer his questions categorically:—

(1) Answer, yes.

(2) Answer, yes.

(3) Answer, no. In view of the notes (1), (2), and (3) which have an important bearing on the general question, we would add that chapters iv. and vii. of "Creswell on Building Contracts" (obtainable at our offices) will assist our correspondent.—Ed.]

THE BUILDING TRADE

BUILDING CONTRACTS

By W. T. CRESWELL, Barrister-at-Law, L.R.I.B.R., Assoc. (late Fellow) Surveyors' Institution.

Provisional Amounts.

At the settlement of accounts of most building contracts differences more or less acute arise in the determination of the amounts due to the builder for labour, materials and attendances, etc., in connection with work done by specialists for provisional sums named in the contract documents.

There is a very general opinion that whatever the law may be on this matter, it is not always the best plan to stand rigidly by it, but rather, relying on a sound technical knowledge, to arrive at an amicable settlement of the difficulty. Be this as it may, architects and builders will find very useful a general and sound acquaintance with the principles of law involved; as this knowledge will materially help to avoid disputes as well as to settle them, when they arise, in a friendly manner.

Where the schedule of prices is made part of a lump sum contract, the matter is more easily dealt with, provided the descriptions of both the provisional amount and what is to be done by the builder thereto are sufficiently lucid to show precisely what is intended.

In such cases, it is not an unusual method to extend the provisional sum with an addition of, say, 10 per cent. thereto; this percentage being the full remuneration to the general contractor for his work, etc., in connection with the provisional item and the responsibility for the protection and completion of work done under provisional sums by sub-contractors, which is mostly placed upon the general contractor.

Where There is One General Contractor.

It must be borne in mind that the primary object of the inclusion of a provisional sum for work done by specialists is to simplify matters for the employer by arranging that he may have one general contract, and one contractor; and so avoid a multiplicity of liabilities and other complexities naturally resulting if there are several contractors. The provisional sum in fulfilling that object must always be regarded as an approximate sum for the particular work for which it is provided.

In Hobbs v. Turner, 1902, 18 T.L.R. 235, the Master of the Rolls said: "It was good sense that a sum should be fixed for each class of work which was not to be executed by the builder, but by some tradesman or artist designated by the architect."

Remuneration of the Specialist.

The specialist is generally employed by the general contractor, to whom he must look for his remuneration; because in general there is no privity of contract between the employer and the specialist. Nor can an employer withhold payments due to the general contractor under the contract and pay them direct to the specialist, unless the contract provides for this manner of payment, since there is likewise no privity of contract between the employer and the specialist.

The provisional sums form additions to, or deductions from, the amount of the contract depending on whether the work contemplated to be included therein is wholly or partly executed or omitted altogether.

In Young & Co. v. White, 1911, 28 T.L.R. 88, Coleridge, J., said: "Generally, if the specialist supplies the goods or does the work for less money than the provisional sum allowed for prime cost, the owner gets the benefit, and is entitled to a deduction on the whole contract accordingly. If the specialist charges more, the extra amount is added by the builder, and is an extra on the contract. This shows that the owner gets the benefit or suffers the loss of any lesser or greater amount payable in respect of the prime cost. This does not affect the right of the contractor to his profit on the whole contract, which would probably include this item."

Avoidance of Disputes.

To avoid disputes the contract clauses should be worded so as to define clearly what it is intended that the various provisional sums shall include or cover, as well as the method to be followed in the settlement of accounts in respect to such items as returning empties, carriage, profit, fixing and attendance, cutting away, etc.

If, as should always be done, a complete list of the provisional amounts is given at the beginning of the specification and bill of quantities, then intimation is there given of the allowances to be added to the provisional sums.

Another method is to name profits which are included in each of the provisional sums respectively, and, indeed, if no express details are given, it must be taken that the allowances are included in the provisional sums stated; although in the case of "p. c." or "prime cost" amounts (they being for small items, e.g., locks and furniture), if the contractor has not been asked to state his profit he should add a sum in each case for his profit and the labour in fixing to the net price paid for the article required.

Adjustments of Accounts.

In adjusting provisional sums, it is generally understood that the surveyor is entitled to require for his personal inspection all original invoices, and if, due to only part of the work being done or some cheaper article used, only a fraction of the provisional sum has been expended, then the contractor is allowed the same fraction of the profit, etc., which he gave in the schedule of prices; and if, on the other hand, a sum greater than the provisional sum is spent, then the excess he is entitled to demand is an "extra," and not governed by the schedule unless the latter specially provides that it shall be so governed. If the contract provides for net deductions of provisional amounts, then net amounts only are deductable, that is to say, the profit added by the contractor is payable to him and is not affected by this deduction.

DEPARTMENTAL CONTROL AND SPECIAL TRIBUNALS

The President of the Law Society, at the Meeting of the Society at Sheffield, in his presidential address, drew attention to, and entered a protest against, the tendency in modern legislation to create tribunals of an extra-legal character, and he instanced the Acquisition of Land (Assessment of Compensation) Act, 1919, section 84 of the Law of Property Act, 1925, and the Landlord and Tenant (No. 2) Bill, and he referred to the attitude of the judges in protecting the subject from invasions of their rights by the executive Government as a great safeguard to liberty. Later on in his address he deprecated the provisions in the Bill in connection with proceedings by or against the Crown which made civil servants, and not the judges, the sole judges of the accuracy of an assertion that documents in the hands of the Crown could not be disclosed without injury to the public interest. There is great weight in these observations, for now over a considerable period of years two tendencies have been apparent in modern legislation—first, to give the heads of Government Departments undue powers; and, secondly, to set up special tribunals for all kinds of purposes.

As regards the first point, we may quot from some observations of the Lord Chie Justice in a case under the Rating and Valua tion Act, 1925 (Rex *v.* Minister of Health 1927, 2 K.B. 229): "I should like to add tha there is a very remarkable provision in th Statute which may interest those persons, i there are any, who observe the progress o departmental authority. Section 67, sub section (1), provides: 'If any difficulty aris in connection with the application of this Ac to any exceptional area, or the preparatio of the first valuation list for any area'—thes words are of remarkable comprehensivenes —'or otherwise in bringing into operatio any of the provisions of the Act,' the Ministe of Health may do a series of remarkabl things. He 'may by order remove th difficulty.' The imagination fails to co template at one view the extent and variet of the power which is given to th Minister under those words. He may cu the Gordian Knot in any way that seem best to him, he 'may declare any assess ment committee to be duly constituted he may 'make any appointment or do an other thing which appears to him necessar or expedient for securing the due preparatio of the list or for bringing the said provisio into operation.' The legislature, not conte with arming the Minister with these remark able and varied and far-reaching powers, go on to provide that 'any such order ma modify the provisions of the Act so far may appear to the Minister necessary or e pedient.' For what purpose? For carryi the Act into effect? Not at all—'for carr ing the *order* into effect.' This, I thin though I say it with some hesitation, may b regarded as indicating the high-water ma of legislative provisions of this character."

The Lord Chief Justice enlarged on th theme in an address he delivered in Canad and which will be found in an article writte by him for the *Times*, which appeared Sep tember 30, since this note was written.

Then, as regards special tribunals, the Pre dent of the Law Society expressed the opini that they would prove neither economic n satisfactory, and we dealt with this questi in our recent articles on the Landlord an Tenant (No. 2) Bill. The Law Courts act fixed and definite principles, and the decisio given are binding on all Courts of Concurre Jurisdiction. As questions are carried Courts of higher degree, the decisions of tho Courts bind all the rest, and when the Hou of Lords is reached, that decision can only altered by legislation. Special tribunals, ev if they are supposed to prove economic, gi decisions which may be compared with che goods which will not last.

Arbitrators may have no particular quali cations for ascertaining true facts out of t evidence of witnesses highly contradicto but taking the Landlord and Tenant Bill an example, their finding on fact will be co clusive, and, if litigants accept that tribun there is only one appeal to the High Cou which under the Bill appears to be a sing judge.

Thus matters of great complication invo ing very difficult principles of law will, the parties elect this tribunal, come to decided by a single judge; but the Law R ports show that on points connected with t law of Landlord and Tenant appeals fr Courts of first instance are exceptiona numerous, and the Courts of Appeal ha taken very different views on the law from t Courts of first instance, and the House Lords has repeatedly had to be consult until the principles of law were definitely l down by that tribunal.

Cheap justice, even if it is attainable at by special tribunals, will only result in multiplicity of litigation, as the loss of defi principles must result in uncertainty.

INTS IN CONNECTION WITH THE LAW OF LANDLORD AND TENANT—IV.

our last article we referred to the ques- which arises when a tenant holds over the expiration of an agreement or lease the terms on which he holds as a tenant year to year, but deferred a considera- f it.

rms upon which Tenants hold over.

we showed, if by the consent of both s a tenant remains in possession, and ng is said to rebut that inference, the ation is that there is a tenancy from c year on the terms of the old agree- or lease so far as they are con- t with such a tenancy. Dougal *v.* rthy (1893, 1 Q.B. 736). The law was stated on this question by the Court peal in the comparatively recent case edd *v.* Porter (1916, 2 K.B. 91) in clear to be as follows :—It is a question of in each case whether tenants holding do so on the terms of an expired lease t *v.* Griffiths, 1851, 7 Q.B., 505). If ue inference of fact is that the tenant over on the terms of an expired lease as applicable to an annual tenancy, a agreement to that effect is constituted w between the parties (Oakley *v.* Monck, L.R. 1, Ex. 159). Thus, if the facts do xclude an implied agreement to hold the terms of the old lease, then the law mines that the tenant impliedly holds ct to all the covenants in the old lease are applicable to the new situation v. Atkinson, 1815, 4 Camp. 275); but if the facts exclude such an implied ment, the law implies certain terms. In *v.* Porter by a lease dated October 11, a mansion house and farms had been to three persons for 14 years from mber 29, 1878, and the lease contained ants to repair, paint and maintain the ngs and fixtures to keep the walls, s and fences in repair and to cultivate nd in a husbandlike manner. The lease d September 29, 1892; one of the lessees ied before that date.

gotiations took place between the land- nd the two remaining lessees as to the of a new tenancy, but it was found at rial that the parties in the correspond- were agreed that the terms of the old should *not* apply, and that no new ment had been entered into except that should be a yearly tenancy at £850 a Another of the lessees had died in and the landlord had died in the same and in September, 1912, his executors the surviving lessee notice to quit. The ses had subsequently been conveyed to laintiff, and he had brought this action ecover damages for breaches of the ants in the lease and for breach of the implied in the tenancy. The import- of the case will be appreciated, for here clear that there was no express or d agreement that the terms of the old should apply to the new tenancy from to year, and therefore the terms to be d were only such as the law would

Court held that a tenant was under tion as implied by law to keep the ses wind and watertight, but not to ain and uphold" the premises orth *v.* Johnson, 1832, 5 C. and P., 239), o use and cultivate the lands in a ndlike manner, and according to the n of the country, subject to the pro- is of the Agricultural Holdings Act. the covenants which apply where a t holds over on the terms of the old by implied agreement, a list of these be found in any leading text-book ed upon old-established cases, but in these articles, as we have previously explained, we are confining our observations to fairly recent cases.

The Law where the Property has been Assigned.

A much more difficult question was raised in this case, which has also been the subject of other recent decisions, and with which we must now trouble our readers. It was contended in Wedd *v.* Porter that the plaintiff, being the assignee of the reversion, could not enforce this liability, as against the defendants, as there was no lease by deed containing express covenants, and therefore the provisions of 32 Henry VIII, c. 34, had no application. To this objection the plaintiff relied upon section 10 of the Conveyancing Act, 1881, contending that a writing not under seal would suffice. The Court of Appeal held that in this case the latter point did not arise, as there was no writing and no case for specific performance, and nothing to show that any instrument at all was ever intended to be executed or signed by the parties, but as regards the first point the Court held there was a distinction between express covenants and those implied by the law : the Act of Henry VIII. only applied to express covenants, and was directed to remedy the common law under which none but parties and privies to express covenants could be bound by or take advantage of them, but implied covenants stood on another basis. In plain language, the result of the finding was that the plaintiff could enforce only such covenants as the law implied, to keep the premises wind and watertight, but not the express covenants in the old lease, and only then for breaches which had occurred since the date of the conveyance to him, as the causes of action which had accrued in respect of breaches before the conveyance to the assignee did not pass by the conveyance to the assignee. The point under the Conveyancing Act was, however, decided in a subsequent case, Blane *v.* Francis (1917, 1 K.B. 252) by the Court of Appeal.

Section 10 provides "Rent reserved by a lease and the benefit of every covenant or provision therein contained having reference to the subject matter thereof, and on the lessee's part to be observed or performed and every condition of re-entry and other condition therein contained, shall be annexed and incident to, and shall go with the reversionary estate in the land or any part thereof immediately expectant on the term granted by the lease notwithstanding severance of the reversionary estate, and shall be capable of being recovered, received, enforced, and taken advantage of by the person from time to time entitled, subject to the term, to the income of the whole or any part, as the case may require of the land leased."

In that case by an indenture three cottages had been leased for a term of seven years from March 25, 1892, the lease providing that the premises should be kept in good and tenantable repair, and left at the expiration of the term in thorough repair. It is unnecessary to enter into all the details of the case, but on the determination of the lease the tenant, and on his death his representative, remained in possession without any agreement in writing. The tenancy from year to year continued until 1915, when it was determined by a notice to quit expiring March 25, 1915. In November, 1914, the lessors had conveyed the freehold of the cottages to the plaintiff and the tenant had paid the last half-year's rent to him. In this action the plaintiff, under section 10 of the Conveyancing Act, was seeking to recover damages for breach of the covenants contained in the lease to keep and deliver up the premises in repair, but the Court of Appeal held that the section only applied where there was an instrument in writing, and the defendant was holding under no agreement in writing and therefore was not entitled under the section to sue upon covenants contained in the lease.

This case must, however, be compared with Cole *v.* Kelly (1920, 2 K.B. 106; *The Builder*, March 26, 1920). There a Miss Hammond, who was the assignee of a lease for 10¼ years from December 25, 1912, by an indenture of lease dated February 24, 1913, had demised portions of the premises for five years from December 25, 1912, to the defendant, there being covenants in this indenture to keep the premises in good and tenantable repair, and to deliver them up in the same condition. Miss Hammond died in October, 1914, and in November, 1917, her administrators, before the termination of the term granted to the defendant, had agreed, by an agreement contained in letters, that on the expiration of the term the defendant should continue to occupy the premises on a quarterly tenancy subject to a quarter's notice on one of the usual quarter days. On June 20, 1918, the defendant gave notice of her intention to quit on September 29, 1918. On July 10, 1918, the administrators had assigned to the plaintiff the residue of the term granted to Miss Hammond by the head lease, less three days, but with the benefit of the lease dated February 24, 1913, under which the defendant had originally held.

The defendant gave up possession on September 29, 1915, and on October 8 the plaintiff brought this action to recover damages for breach of covenants to repair under the expired lease of February 24, 1913. The Court of Appeal held that there was an agreement here in writing for a quarterly tenancy, and the terms of the expired lease as to repairs were to be implied in it, and these terms were therefore "contained" in the new agreement within the meaning of section 10 of the Conveyancing Act.

We gather from these cases that where a tenant holds over after the expiration of his original tenancy and no arrangement is made as to the terms on which he continues on, except as to the rent to be paid, then an assignee of the reversion can only sue him for a breach of such covenants as the law implies (Wedd *v.* Porter), and to bring the case within section 10 of the Conveyancing Act, and thus to enable an assignee of the reversion to sue upon the covenants contained in the lease under which the tenant held over, there must be an agreement in writing from which at least it must be capable of being inferred that the terms of the expired lease are to apply to the tenancy from year to year (Cole *v.* Kelly).

The lesson to be drawn from the above consideration of the cases appears to be that where a tenant holds over the landlord should be careful to put in writing, agreed by both parties, the terms upon which it is intended he shall continue on as tenant. In yearly tenancies it may, of course, suffice to allow the tenant to continue without such an agreement, as in such tenancies there are rarely stringent provisions as to repair, and the covenants implied by law may suffice, but in all longer terms the points we have indicated are very important.

Section 10 of the Conveyancing Act, 1881, is now represented by section 141 of the Law of Property Act, 1925, and that section also incorporates section 2 of the Conveyancing Act, 1911, which relates to conditions of re-entry or forfeiture for breaches of covenant which had become enforceable before the person seeking to enforce them had the property conveyed to him, but we do not think that the new statute effects any change in the law as stated in the above cases, except that the section now applies to leases made before 1881, and not only after that date, as under the former Act.

DILAPIDATIONS AND WASTE

In the course of a paper on this subject given on Thursday, November 3, before the Auctioneers' and Estate Agents' Institute of the United Kingdom, Mr. W. T. Creswell (Barrister-at-Law) said: Not infrequently the so-called schedule of dilapidation was nothing more than a specification of works which, it was claimed, should be carried out in order to put the property surveyed into a suitable condition of repair, the legal liabilities of the parties as defined by the nature of the covenant existing between them not being therein calculated or considered; or, where there was a covenant, the general principles of law were often disregarded with equal equanimity. Much of the law referred to was definitely given under statute. The last few years had seen the passing of several Acts of Parliament. He would name among these:—

The Housing and Town Planning Acts, 1909-23.
The Increase of Rent and Mortgage (Restrictions) Acts, 1920-23.
The Law of Property Acts, 1922-25.
The Ecclesiastical Dilapidations Measure, 1923.
The Agricultural Holdings Act, 1923.
The Housing Act, 1925.
The Public Health Act, 1925.
The Settled Land Act, 1925.

"Dilapidations" was a term which was only applicable to such injuries to property as involved legal liabilities which would arise from any breach of the contract to repair. In 1844 the R.I.B.A. defined the term as "those defects only which have arisen from neglect or misuse." "Waste" was the term applied to an act causing a defect to premises by the tenant in possession, some legal liability being created thereby in the nature of a tort or wrong quite apart from any contract to repair.

A landlord was not under any *general* liability to put demised premises into repair at the commencement of the tenancy, nor to carry out repairs during the tenancy, but only when he had contracted to do so or when he fell under an obligation to repair imposed by Statute. He could let a tumbledown house unless it came within a Statute, or was let furnished. He had no right at his own wish and without the consent of the tenant to enter and carry out repairs, unless he had reserved to himself the right to do so, or was empowered by a Statute to do so.

There was an implied warranty of *fitness for habitation* on the part of the landlord at the commencement of the term in the case of the letting of a furnished house, or furnished apartments, with or without attendance, and this applied to every part of the demised premises. This implied warranty was broken if the premises subsequently became unfit, owing to defects which existed in the premises at the time of the demise. In these circumstances the remedy of the tenant was to remove from the premises on discovery of the defect, and to bring his action against the landlord for breach of contract; but he could not take this course on a mere sentimental apprehension of risk or dislike to the premises; he must have some real cause of complaint to support his action.

The provisions of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890, and the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Acts, 1909-23, were now contained in the Housing Act, 1925. Under Section 1 (1) of the Act of 1925, in letting any house, or part of a house, for habitation, of a rental not exceeding, in the administrative County of London £40, and elsewhere £26, there should be implied a condition that it was, at the commencement of the holding, in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation, and an undertaking that the landlord should, during the holding, keep the premises in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation. But the above condition and undertaking were excluded when the letting was for a term of three years or longer, upon the terms that the premises were, at the outset, put by the lessee into a condition reasonably fit for occupation, and that the lease was not determinable by either party before the expiration of three years. The section applied to a tenancy made either before or after the commencement of the operation of the Act; but in the case of a house situate elsewhere than in the administrative County of London, or in a borough or an urban district with a population (according to the last census for the time being) of 50,000 or upwards, the rent whereof exceeded £16, this section should not apply if the tenancy was entered into before July 31, 1925.

If premises were in want of repair at the time of the letting, or the landlord had covenanted to do repairs, and the want of repair arose during the letting, and the premises constituted a nuisance to the public, and a person, a member of the public, was injured in passing, then the landlord was liable for the injury, provided he had notice of the defect. There were only two ways in which a landlord could be made liable for injury caused to a passing stranger by the external defects of premises let to a tenant: (1) when he had contracted with the tenant to repair; (2) when he had let the premises in a ruinous and improper state and was aware of their condition and the tenant did not covenant to put them in repair.

If at any time during the term of the lease the landlord was held liable for injury, owing to his breach of an express contract to repair the interior of the premises, the liability (unless the defect amounted to a nuisance) did not extend to the tenant's family, guests, licensees, customers or workmen; for there could be no liability to any person to whom the landlord did not owe a duty. Only the tenant could sue on the contract between himself and the landlord.

A licensee of premises had not exclusive possession of the premises licensed to him. He was in the position of a guest. The grantor of the licence was only liable to the licensee for a latent danger that he knew of, and the licensee did not; but, if the condition of the premises in which the danger lurked were patent to the licensee, then the grantor would not be liable.

An owner or occupier was not liable to a trespasser for the safe condition of the premises the latter trespassed upon; and, in the house, the occupier could lay a man-trap or spring-gun for trespassers; but if he laid a trap, or placed a secret danger, with the intention and result of injuring any particular person he knew intended to trespass he was liable.

In law, flats, chambers, and portions of buildings let separately, and self-contained, and with separate entrances thereto opening on to a common staircase, were in all respects separate houses. The owner of each flat was entitled to vertical support from the lower part of the building; and included in the letting of each flat were the outer walls of the flat. Where a portion of a building was let separately, there was no obligation on the part of the landlord to keep any of the other portions of the building in repair, except such parts as remained under his own control, and which it was necessary should be repaired for the use and enjoyment of the premises demised.

Liability under a repairing covenant commenced as soon as the lease was executed. A lessee was not liable for any dilapidations that had occurred prior to the execution of the lease, even though these dilapidations should appear at a date subsequent to that of the commencement of the demise. Where a demise was from some future date, the liability to repair began to run at the commencement of the tenancy. A covenant, therefore, to "leave the premises in the same state as they are now in" meant in the state they were in at the date fixed in the lease for the tenant's entry.

The liability to repair remained during the whole of term, and a lessee could not shift a responsibility by assigning his interest in premises, for the covenant to repair "r with the land." If premises were taken un compulsory powers, the liability of the les remained until possession was given up. where a lessee entered into a covenant to bu or not to build, such covenant might be charged if an Act of the Legislature, pas subsequently to the lease, made its observa unnecessary. If, however, any portion of s land was not required by the statutory b under the Act, and it was subsequently as superfluous, the covenant to build or to build was revived in respect to any par land so sold, and the purchaser thereof came liable under the covenant. A cover to execute repairs in a particular year, du the term of the lease, imposed an obliga on the party concerned to perform it as as the year commenced.

A lessee, who held over after the exp tion of his term, entered upon an imp tenancy from year to year, and was in gen liable under the repairing covenants of expired lease to the end of his tenancy. liability might extend to rebuilding in cas fire. If the facts showed an express or imp obligation to hold over upon the terms of expired lease, then the law said that tenant held subject to all the covenant that lease which were *applicable* to the ye tenancy, and that he could be sued by landlord for a breach of those covenants plied by law. Otherwise the tenant held upon the terms which the law by implica introduced into such a tenancy.

Eviction of a tenant, for non-paymen rent, from part of the premises did not lieve him of his liability to repair during term of his lease, not even if he subsequ gave up the remainder of the premises.

An express covenant that the lessee repair did not empower the landlord to for alterations or improvements, and th it might mean, for instance, the renewal floor, it did not include laying such flo an improved plan.

Under a covenant to repair, a tenant took over premises which were in a sta disrepair bound himself to bring such mises into a suitable state or conditi repair, unless the terms of the lease an specific terms of the covenant to ke repair expressly and otherwise assigned liability, or defined the condition in whi premises were to be maintained. Lurcott *v.* Wakely (1911), 1 K.B. 905.]

Although there be no express covena a lease including the repair of buildings might be erected subsequently to the c of the premises, yet the covenant to not only referred to those premises orig included in the lease, but extended t repair of any additional buildings and fixtures. A covenant to repair "the de buildings" would, however, only i those buildings existing at the time demise.

In Lister *v.* Lane (1893), 2 Q.B. 21 covenant was to "sufficiently and su tially repair, uphold, sustain, ma amend and keep." The demise was for years, and the dwelling-house was ov years old. One of the walls bulged c fore the end of the term, and was cond by the District Surveyor as a dan structure, and was pulled down. It wa on a timber platform resting on mu this had rotted beyond repair. It coul been underpinned, but the Court said pinning was not repairing, but rebu and the tenant was not liable to *rebu* house. If repairs could not be done effecting improvements, then the fa not relieve the tenant from the ob to repair.

The general covenant to repair co in a lease was often followed by one c of the following expressions: "Fair w tear excepted," "fair use and wa cepted," "reasonable wear and excepted." In the light of the where these phrases had come to the for construction it would appear th

be taken to mean the same thing; heless, it was not sufficiently clear was the exact extent of that common cance. As previously stated, the l covenant to repair assumed an im- obligation on the part of the lessee to it dilapidation and waste, and to make ny defects which had not resulted from asonable use of the premises, or their ry and natural deterioration due to the its acting upon them, or to any faulty aying materials included in the build- t the time of the demise. It would ore appear that any one of the expres- might be taken as automatically implied covenant to repair, apart from any s clause such as referred to above.

eneral repairing covenant was applic- o everything which was the subject of mise, and included not only the build- existing at the commencement of the but also all those buildings which might ected during the term. Where, how- the covenant was expressly to keep in "the demised buildings," then could uch buildings be included in the cove- o repair together with such additional ng erected during the term which d an essential part of the buildings ally included in the demise. The cove- to repair would also appear to extend tures erected by the lessee during the i.e., "fixtures," using the term in its sense, not to "chattels" which were y connected with the freehold by a or temporary attachment. The cove- to yield up in repair all erections and ngs did not, however, extend to build- erected by the lessee during the term for the purpose of trade and manufac- in the instance where these merely upon blocks or pattens.

landlord was not responsible for the condition of the chimneys of the es demised; and though a tenant might stified in refusing to enter on the tenancy after he had signed the lease if he discovered serious defects not known or disclosed to him previously, having once taken possession, he was not entitled to terminate the tenancy without giving proper notice to his landlord.

Painting, papering, and whitewashing were "decorations"; and, under a covenant to repair, a lessee was only bound to do such painting, etc., as would prevent woodwork and the like from deterioration due to the lack of it. It was customary to insert a special "paint" clause in the lease; as, for instance, "to paint internally once in every seven years, and externally once in every three years." This was a continuing covenant, and, for obvious reasons, it was better to word the covenant "once in every third or once in every seventh year respectively," and, further, to stipulate that the last painting, both inside and out, was to be done just before the termination of the lease.

A duty to give notice was *implied* when the tenant was in occupation and had the means of knowing the condition of the structure, and the landlord had not, and had no right of entry.

INSTITUTE OF ARBITRATORS

THIS Institute held a luncheon on October 18 at the Criterion Restaurant, when the President (Mr. H. B. Chaplin Baldwin) spoke on the objects for which the Institute was founded and the manner in which the Council was endeavouring to further and achieve those objects. There were four main advantages of arbitration as a method of settling disputes. In the first place, a dispute might be settled in the district wherein the parties either resided or carried on their business. The second advantage was closely allied to the first, namely, that the dispute once formulated into a submission might be settled very speedily, and not be relegated to a waiting list. Thirdly, the atmosphere of an arbitration was in its very essence different from that of the High Courts; while, lastly, he would refer to the advantage of the reasonable cost of this method of settling disputes. It had been urged that arbitrations had been known to cost more than High Court actions. It would, however, he thought, be agreed, by all those who had had any practical experience of arbitration, that in almost every case the cost had been considerably less than that in which a High Court action involves the parties. It was counted that an award properly made was as binding as much as a decision of the High Courts and the subject-matter could not be referred to the Court subsequently. An effort was being made, at any rate with all the most important commercial countries, to establish a standing of arbitration award internationally. What he had said regarding arbitration so far pointed to the immense responsibility resting upon the shoulders of the man chosen to act as an arbitrator, and if and when an international acceptance of such an award became an established fact, that responsibility would be increased very considerably. Seeing the great powers that were confided to an arbitrator, it was not surprising that these were circumscribed most carefully lest they should be abused. If difficult points of law arose, either party might, unless the arbitrator acted on his own initiative, demand that they should be referred to a Court or Judge for determination, and for a direction to be given to the Arbitrator.

An award might be referred back for reconsideration if it failed to fulfil its requirements in the following respects:—

1. If it is defective in such a manner as to empower a Court, if it wishes to do so, to set it aside.
2. If it is not final.
3. If the submission has been exceeded.
4. That omissions have been made in inadvertence.
5. That it is defective in form.
6. That it contains a mistake admitted by the Arbitrator.
7. That new and material evidence has been discovered.

He would refer once more to the Report of the Special Committee of Chambers of Commerce in which it was stated that "the failure of Arbitration to take its proper place in commercial transactions is that the methods of appointing arbitrators have been haphazard and that it has depended upon the individual experience of the man appointed as to whether the procedure followed has been such as to ensure a fair hearing to both sides." This difficulty in dealing with Arbitrations was one which the Institute had always recognised.

It would therefore be readily recognised that it was very essential that the arbitrator should be fully and properly equipped to carry out his duties with complete satisfaction and with security to the parties concerned. The Institute of Arbitrators dealt with the theory and practice of arbitration; it aimed to educate and equip its members to be efficient and just arbitrators. While it recognised the value of special knowledge of the subject-matter in dispute, it realised that the man with special knowledge would have to be educated from being only an expert witness to becoming an arbitrator. In moving a vote of thanks to their President, Mr. E. H. Hawkins raised the question as to which callings representatives thereof were eligible for membership, stating that membership of the Institute should be open to all. Capt. W. T. Creswell, in supporting the vote of thanks, said membership was open to representatives of all callings in which arbitration was of use in the settlement of disputes.

The vote of thanks was carried unanimously, and the proceedings terminated.

IPARISON OF PRICES OF BUILDING MATERIALS ON OCTOBER 1st, 1927, WITH CURRENT PRICES.

Materials.	Oct. 1, 1927. £ s. d.		Nov. 1, 1927. £ s. d.		Rise. %	Fall. %
est Stocks	4 5 6	.....	4 5 6	.....	—	—
ettons	2 14 3	.....	2 14 3	.....	—	—
lazed	21 0 0	.....	21 0 0	.....	—	—
s Ballast	0 10 6	.....	0 10 6	.....	—	—
s Sand	0 14 6	.....	0 14 6	.....	—	—
e (¾ in.)	0 12 9	.....	0 12 9	.....	—	—
nd Cement	2 13 0	.....	2 13 0	.....	—	—
d Blue Lias Lime	2 13 6	.....	2 13 6	.....	—	—
tone Lime	2 10 9	.....	2 10 9	.....	—	—
Stone	0 2 9½	.....	0 2 9½	.....	—	—
nd Stone	0 4 4½	.....	0 4 4½	.....	—	—
Sound Building Timber—						
. × 11 in.	28 0 0	.....	28 0 0	.....	—	—
. × 11 in.	25 0 0	.....	25 0 0	.....	—	—
. × 11 in.	25 0 0	.....	25 0 0	.....	—	—
. × 9 in.	24 0 0	.....	24 0 0	.....	—	—
. × 7 in.	20 0 0	.....	20 0 0	.....	—	—
. × 4 in.	22 0 0	.....	22 0 0	.....	—	—
n. × 12 in.	37 12 6	.....	37 12 6	.....	—	—
n. × 12 in.	24 0 0	.....	24 0 0	.....	—	—
n. × 10 in.	25 12 6	.....	25 12 6	.....	—	—
n. × 10 in.	17 12 6	.....	17 12 6	.....	—	—
n. × 8 in.	13 15 0	.....	13 15 0	.....	—	—
oists	12 10 0	.....	12 10 0	.....	—	—
mon Bars	13 0 0	.....	13 0 0	.....	—	—
Steel Bars	10 0 0	.....	10 0 0	.....	—	—
Bars	10 0 0	.....	10 0 0	.....	—	—
ails	19 0 0	.....	19 0 0	.....	—	—
Lead	28 15 0	.....	28 15 0	.....	—	—
z. Sheet	0 0 2¾	.....	0 0 2¾	.....	—	—
z. Sheet	0 0 4	.....	0 0 4	.....	—	—
z. Sheet	0 0 4½	.....	0 0 4½	.....	—	—
linseed Oil	0 3 1	.....	0 3 1	.....	—	—
ntine	0 3 7	.....	0 3 7	.....	—	—
1 English White Lead	42 15 0	.....	42 15 0	.....	—	—
Lead Paint	62 5 0	.....	62 5 0	.....	—	—
ead	35 0 0	.....	35 0 0	.....	—	—

RATES OF WAGES IN THE BUILDING TRADE

[Every endeavour is made to ensure accuracy but we cannot be responsible for errors.]

	Masons	Brick-layers.	Car-penters Joiners	Plas-terers.	Slaters.	Plum-bers.	Pain-ters.	Lab-ourers.
Aberdare	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Accrington	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Alfreton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Alnwick	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Altrincham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Ashford (Kent)	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Ashington	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Ashton-under-Lyne	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Aylesbury	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Aylsham	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Banbury	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Barnsley	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Barnstaple	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Barrow-in-Furness	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Barry	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Basingstoke	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Bath	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Bedford	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Berwick	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Bexhill	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Birkenhead	1/10	1/10	1/10	1/11	1/10	1/10	1/9½	1/4½
Birmingham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bishop Auckland	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Blackburn	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Blackpool	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bolton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bournemouth	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Bradford	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bradford-on-Avon	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/3½	1/0½
Braintree	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Brentwood	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Bridgwater	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Bridlington	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2⅝
Brighton	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1⅞
Bristol	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bromsgrove	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Bromyard	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0½
Bungay	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
Burnley	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Burton-on-Trent	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bury	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Buxton	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Cambridge	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Canterbury	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Cardiff	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Carlisle	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Chatham	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Chelmsford	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Cheltenham	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Chester	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Chesterfield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¾
Chorley	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¾
Cirencester	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/1
Clacton	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1¼
Colchester	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1¼
Coventry	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Cranbrook	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11⅜
Crewe	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Cromer	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Darlington	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Deal	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Denbigh	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Derby	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Devizes	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/3½	1/0½
Dewsbury	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Doncaster	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Dorchester	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/3½	1/0½
Dorking	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1¼
Dovercourt	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Driffield	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Droitwich	1/6½	1/6½	1/5½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Dudley	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2⅝
Durham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Eastbourne	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
E. Glam. (Mon. Val.)	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Ely	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Exeter	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/6	1/2½
Exmouth	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Fakenham	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Felixstowe	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Folkestone	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Frome	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Glossop	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/2½
Gloucester	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/5½	1/2
Godalming	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Goole	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Gosport	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Grantham	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Great Yarmouth	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Grimsby	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Guildford	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Halifax	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Harpenden	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Harrogate	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Hartlepools	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Harwich	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Hastings	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Hatfield	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Hednesford	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Hereford	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/5	1/1½
Herne Bay	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Hertford	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Hitchin	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Hoddesdon	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Holt	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11⅜
Huddersfield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Hull	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Hunstanton	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Huntingdon	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Isle of Wight	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0½
Ipswich	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Keighley	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Kettering	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Kidderminster	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
King's Lynn	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Lancaster	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Leamington Spa	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Leeds	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Leicester	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Leighton Buzzard	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Lichfield	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Lincoln	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Littlehampton	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Liverpool	1/10	1/10	1/10	1/11	1/10	1/10	1/9½	1/4½
Llandudno	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Llanelly	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
London:								
12 m. radius	1/9½	1/9½	1/9½	1/9½	1/9½	1/9½	1/8½	1/4½
12–15 m. radius	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/8	1/4½
Loughborough	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Lowestoft	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Luton	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Macclesfield	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Maidstone	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Malvern	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Manchester	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Mansfield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Margate	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Market Harb'rough	1/6⅝	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Matlock	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Melton Constable	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/0½
Melton Mowbray	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Merthyr Tydfil	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Middlesbrough	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Newark	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Newbury	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Newcastle-on-Tyne	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Newcastle-ur-Lyme	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
New Forest	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Newmarket	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Newport, Mon.	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Northampton	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Norwich	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Nottingham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Nuneaton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Oakham	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Oldham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Oxford	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Paignton	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Peterborough	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Plymouth	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Pontypridd	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Portsmouth	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Preston	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Ramsgate	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Reading	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Redcar	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Redditch	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Reigate	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Retford	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Ripon	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Rochdale	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Rochester	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Rugby	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Saffron Walden	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/1½
St. Albans	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
St. Helens	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Sawbridgeworth	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Saxmundham	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0½
Scarborough	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Sevenoaks	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Sheffield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Shrewsbury	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Sittingbourne	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Southampton	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/1¼
Southend-on-Sea	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Southport	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
South Shields	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Stevenage	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Stockport	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Stockton-on-Tees	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Stoke-on-Trent	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Stourbridge	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Stourport	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Stowmarket	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Stratford-on-Avon	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Stroud	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Sunderland	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Swaffham	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/0½
Swansea	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Swindon	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/2
Tamworth	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Taunton	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Thetford	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Torquay	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Totnes	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Trowbridge	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Tunbridge Wells	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Uttoxeter	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Wakefield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Walsall	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Wallsend	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Warminster	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Warrington	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Warwick	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Wells (Norfolk)	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/0½
Welwyn. Gar. City	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
West Bromwich	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Weston-sup.-Mare	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Weymouth	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Whitby	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Wigan	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Winchester	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1½
Windsor	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/2½
Wisbech	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Wolverhampton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Woodbridge	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Worcester	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Worksop	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Worthing	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1½
Wrexham	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Wroxham	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/1
Wymondham	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0½
York	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½

For rates of wages in the Building Trade in Scotland see page 716.)

CONTRACTS, COMPETITIONS, &c.

r some contracts still open, but not included in this List, see previous issues. Those with an asterisk advertised in this number. Certain conditions beyond those given in the following information are sed in some cases, such as that advertisers do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender; a fair wages clause shall be observed, that no allowance will be made for tenders; and that deposits eturned on receipt of a bona-fide tender unless stated to the contrary.

e date given at the commencement of each paragraph is the latest date when the tender, or the names of those g to submit tenders, may be sent in; the name and address at the end is the person from whom or place e quantities, forms of tender, etc., may be obtained.

llowing is a list of abbreviations :—Borough Surveyor, B.S.; Borough Engineer, B.E.; District Surveyor, ; Clerk, C.; Town Clerk, T.C.; County Engineer, C.E.; County Surveyor, C.S.; County Architect, C.A.; eyor, S.; Engineer, E.; Borough Architect, B.A.; Architect, A.

LDING, PAINTING, ELECTRIC LIGHTING, HEATING ETC.

7.—**Belfast.**—School.—Demolition of old l school, Divis-st., and erection on site of public elementary school, for Rev. M'Donald, R. S. Wilshere, A.R.I.B.A., Victoria-st. Dep.

7.—**Glasgow.**—Installation.—Of electric light- at Parkhead re-housing scheme, for T.C. Mitchell, engineer, 75, Waterloo-st.

7.—**Glasgow.**—Slating.—In connection with ion of Mearnskirk Sanatorium, Mearns, Renshire, for T.C. D. Stenhouse, T.C.

7.—**Irton.**—Building.—High-class pumping n building on property of Corporation waters at Irton, for Scarborough Corporation. Dr. ert Lapworth, 25, Victoria-st., Westminster, Dep. £5.

7.—**Kirkburton.**—Painting.—Interior of atnts' residence at Storthes Hall Mental ital, Kirkburton, near Huddersfield, for West g C.C. W. E. H. Burton, architect and engi- Mental Hospital Board Offices, Wakefield.

7.—**Kirkcaldy.**—Installation.—Of electric ng to 50 houses, for D.C. G. B. Deas, archi- Central-chambers.

7.—**London.**—Roof Work.—Painting and ating works to the roof over the first-class Haggerston Baths, Mansfield-st., E.2, for Shoreditch Borough Council. Borough Sur-, T. L. Hustler, Town Clerk's Office, Town Old-st., E.C.1. Dep. £1 1s.

7.—**Maesteg.**—Fencing.—1,045 lin. yds., of mbable W.I. fencing and No. 2 W.I. gates e new recreation grounds, Caerau, Maesteg, C.D.C. E. and S. Dep. £2 2s.

7.—**Queenborough.**—Club.—In North-rd., nboro'. S. A. Dunn, Architect, 33, Gordon-av.

7.—**Wicklow.**—Wall.—Building a further feet of enclosing wall to proposed dumping d at North Beach, Greystones, for County h District. P. W. Sheehan, Secretary, Board eath Offices, Rathdrum.

8.—**Cardiff.**—Shelter.—Public shelter, with ory accommodation, at Ely or Maindy recreagrounds, for T.C. G. H. Whitaker, City E.

8.—**Darfield.**—Installation.—Of low-pressure ater at Darfield new infants' school, for Riding E.C. Education Department, County Wakefield.

8.—**East Halton.**—Additions.—Also alterato Council school at East Halton, for Lincsey) C.C. Scorer and Gamble, architects, st.-chambers, Lincoln. Dep. £2 2s.

8.—**Featherstone.**—Additions.—Also alterato conveniences and class-room at Loscoecouncil school, for West Riding E.C. The tion Department, County Hall, Wakefield.

8.—**Leeds.**—Depot.—Builders' work required ction of new workshops, stores, offices, etc., gent-st., for T.C. G. W. Atkinson, architect, k-lane. Dep. £2 2s.

8.—**Thorne.**—Conveniences.—Also alterations ncil school, for West Riding E.C. Education County Hall, Wakefield.

8.—**Upton.**—Installation.—Of low-pressure ater at Upton new school, for West Riding Education Department, County Hall, Wake-

8.—**West Derby.**—Modernising.—Also sanitary to lower "E" block, at Belmont-rd., insti- for B.G. E. B. Bailey, L.R.I.B.A., 9, Cookerpool.

8.—**Worthing.**—Telephone Exchange.—Erecf, at Goring-by-Sea, for the Commissioners Majesty's Office of Works, Contracts Branch, Charles-st., London, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s. es payable to the Commissioners.)

8.—**Yeadon.**—Renovations.—Internal paintite washing, etc., of the Yeadon and Guiseondary School, for Governors. M. Rennard, ry. Guiseley, nr. Leeds.

9.—**Bury (Lancs).**—Gymnasium.—Also appurworks on site adjoining the existing secondool, for E.C. J. A. Settle, B.E. Dep. 10s.

9.—**Durham.**—Elementary School.—General work required in the erection and com- of an elementary school at Seaham Har- accommodate 440 scholars required by the Durham Education Committee. F. Willey, .A., 34, Old Elvet, Durham.

9.—**Glasgow.**—Painting.—At Western police rs, corner of Cranston and Lancefield-st., D. Stenhouse, T.C.

9.—**Hartlepool.**—Tower.—Reinforced conater tower and supports, etc., at Howbeck West Hartlepool, for B.G. A Kinder & Son, ng Engineers, 33, Fitzroy-sq., London. 2 2s.

9.—**Seaham Harbour.**—School.—Elementary at Seaham Harbour to accommodate 440 for Durham County E.C. F. Willey, .A., 34, Old Elvet, Durham.

9.—**London.**—Employment Exchange.—Erecat Camden Town, N.W., for the Commisof His Majesty's Office of Works, Conbranch, King Charles-st., London, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the Commissioners.)

Nov. 9.—**Manchester.**—Dados.—Supplying and fixing tiled dados at Barlow Moor-rd., Municipal Infants' school, Chorlton-cum-Hardy, for E.C. P. M. Heath, T.C. Dep. £1 1s.

Nov. 9.—**Sutton.**—Houses.—24 in Ridge-rd., for U.D.C. W. H. Grieves, S. Dep. £2 2s.

Nov. 10.—**Ballymena.**—Installation.—Of wiring in the new Town Hall, for U.D.C. Jones and Kelly, M.R.I.A.I., architects, 17, South Frederick-st., Dublin. Dep. £2 2s.

Nov. 10.—**Birtley.**—Heating.—Low pressure heating and electric lighting at Miners' Welfare Institute, for Committee. C. A. Clayton-Greene, F.R.I.B.A., architect and surveyor, Barclay-chambers, Sunderland.

Nov. 10.—**Leicester.**—Houses.—69 houses and 12 flats in Belper, Surrey and Weymouth-streets, for T.C. J. S. Fyfe, A.R.I.B.A., Housing Architect. Dep. £2 2s.

Nov. 10.—**London.**—Houses.—Erection of 12 double-tenement houses on the Flanders site, High-st. South, East Ham, for the Borough Council. Borough Engineer, Town Hall, East Ham, E.6. Dep. £2.

Nov. 10.—**Ramsgate.**—Houses.—Erection of 104 non-parlour type houses on the Margate Housing site, for the Corporation. Borough Engineer's Office, Ramsgate.

Nov. 10.—**Ramsgate.**—Houses.—Erection of 38 parlour-type houses on the Margate-rd., Housing site, for the Corporation. Borough Engineer's Office, Ramsgate.

Nov. 10.—**Sunderland.**—Houses.—54 four-roomed houses and 28 three-romed houses at Newcastle-rd., (Crozier-st. site), for C.B. B.E. Dep. £2 2s.

Nov. 10.—**Wallasey.**—Extensions.—Also alterations to Administrative Block, Infectious Diseases Hospital, Mill-lane, for C.B. B.E. and S. Dep. £1 1s.

✱Nov. 11.—**Bucks.**—County Offices.—Erection of at Aylesbury, for the accommodation of the Administrative Staff for the Bucks County Council. Guy R. Crouch, Clerk to the Council, County Hall, Aylesbury. Dep. £5 5s.

Nov. 11.—**Droxford.**—School.—Erection of a new Council school at Droxford, for the Southampton County Council. A. L. Roberts, County Architect, The Castle, Winchester. Dep. £1 1s., payable to the Hants County Council and crossed "Lloyds Bank, Ltd., Winchester."

Nov. 11.—**Staffs.**—Roadways, Sewers, Houses.—Layout of the site, construction of roadways, sewers, etc., and the building of 116 houses on the Tividale Hall estate Housing scheme, for the Rowley Regis U.D.C. Stanley A. Griffiths, 87, High-st., Stourbridge, Architect to the Council. Dep. £2 2s.

Nov. 12.—**Downpatrick.**—Cottages.—20 single and 68 double labourers' cottages, for R.D.C. R. J. Carr, C.

✱Nov. 12.—**Evesham.**—Mortuary.—Erection of, on land adjoining the Sewage Works, Evesham, for the Town Council. J. Abbott, Borough Surveyor, Municipal Offices, High-street, Evesham. Dep. £1 1s.

Nov. 12.—**Newtown.**—Painting.—Also decorating chapel, schoolroom and classrooms at English Congregational Church. A. S. Hill, architect, Seven-sq.

Nov. 12.—**Swanage.**—Houses.—18, on housing site at Herston, for U.D.C. F. Camble, S.

Nov. 12.—**Wellington (Salop).**—Houses.—64 non-parlour type on Orleton-lane housing site, for U.D.C. W. Walker, E. and S. Dep. £2 2s.

Nov. 14.—**Alfreton.**—Convenience.—In Institute-lane, for U.D.C. R. F. Ward, S. Dep. £2 2s.

Nov. 14.—**Brighton.**—Extension.—Tall chimney, 120 ft. high, seatings and flues for two new boilers, economiser setting, and alterations and additions to existing boiler-house at pumping station, Patcham, near Brighton, for C.B. A. B. Cathcart, Waterworks Engineer, 12, Bond-st. Dep. £5.

Nov. 14.—**Beddington and Wallington.**—Houses.—74, on Bute-rd. estate, Wallington, for U.D.C. S. F. R. Carter, E. and S. Dep. £2 2s.

Nov. 14.—**Belfast.**—Fabric.—4,000 sq. yds., of reinforcing fabric at Castlereagh-rd., for C.B. City S.

Nov. 14.—**Buxton.**—Painting.—Internal and decorations at Buxton Opera House, for T.C. F. Langley, B.E.

Nov. 14.—**Edinburgh.**—Demolition.—Of old buildings at 67, 68, 69, Shore, and 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, Queen-st., Leith, for Leith Improvement scheme, for T.C. B.E.

Nov. 14.—**Guildford.**—Flats and Houses.—Erection of 80 flats in three types of 20 blocks and 24 non-parlour houses in three types on the Aldershot-rd. housing site, for the B.C. of Guildford. J. W. Hipwood, Assoc.M.Inst.C.E., B.E., Tuns Gate, Guildford.

✱ Nov. 14.—**Kent.**—Extension.—Of the Junior Technical School, Chatham, Kent, for the Kent Education Committee. E. Salter Davies, Director of Education, Springfield, Maidstone, Kent. Dep. £2 2s. (cheques payable to Kent Education Committee and crossed).

Nov. 14.—**Leeds.**—Staircase.—Fire-escape staircase for Oulton Hall, near Leeds, for West Riding E.C. Percy O. Platts, A.R.I.B.A., West Riding architect, County Hall, Wakefield.

Nov. 14.—**Leeds.**—Installation.—Of hot water apparatus at Oulton Hall, near Leeds, for West Riding E.C. Percy O. Platts, A.R.I.B.A., West Riding architect, County Hall, Wakefield.

Nov. 14.—**Limavady.**—Cottages.—33 labourers' cottages and fencing the plots attached thereto, for R.D.C. A. Mitchell, C., Boardroom, Workhouse.

Nov. 14.—**Maltby.**—Fencing.—Unclimbable iron fencing on site for secondary school at Maltby, for West Riding E.C. Education Department, County Hall, Wakefield.

Nov. 14.—**Newport (Mon).**—Demolition.—Of temporary bridge over River Usk, for C.B. Mott, Hay and Anderson, engineers, 9, Iddesleigh House, Caxton-st., Westminster, S.W.1. Dep. £2 2s.

Nov. 14.—**Smethwick.**—Houses.—Erection of 100 non-parlour type houses on the Slatch house estate, Warley, for the Housing Committee of the County, Borough of Smethwick. Roland Fletcher, Assoc.M. Inst.C.E., Borough Engineer and Surveyor, Council House, Smethwick. Dep. £5 5s.

✱ Nov. 15.—**Canterbury.**—Houses.—Erection of a further twenty non-parlour, three bedroom, semi-detached house, on the Thanington housing site, for the City Council of the Borough of Canterbury. P. H. Warwick, C.S., Municipal-buildings, Canterbury. Dep. £1 1s.

Nov. 15.—**Coalville.**—Convenience.—On a site situate near Memorial-sq., for U.D.C. Harry Swanwick, architect, Marlborough-sq. Dep. £2 2s.

Nov. 15.—**Manchester.**—Painting.—Interior of Cheetham Branch Library and exterior of Rochdale-rd. Branch Library, for T.C. City A. Dep. 10s. 6d.

Nov. 16.—**Ashford (Kent).**—Alterations.—To the post office and telephone exchange at Ashford, for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Office of Works. Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W.1. Dep £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the Commissioners.)

Nov. 16.—**Bexhill.**—Practical Subjects Centre.—Erection of, in London-rd., Bexhill, for the B.C. George Ball, Assoc.M.Inst.C.E., B.S., Town Hall, Bexhill-on-Sea. Dep. £1 1s.

Nov. 16.—**Blackburn.**—Annexe.—To Queen's-park Hospital, for B.G. G. B. Pye, C., Cardwell-pl. Dep. £2 2s.

Nov. 16.—**Clacton-on-Sea.**—Sanitary Work.—Enlargement of the West Avenue underground public conveniences, and for the provision and fixing of ejection plant at the West Cliff conveniences for the Clacton U.D.C. Surveyor to the Council, Council Offices, Clacton-on-Sea. Dep. £1 1s.

Nov. 16.—**Deal.**—Band Pavilion.—Foundations, offices, etc., and designs and estimates from builders, constructional engineers and manufacturers for the erection of a band pavilion. Borough Surveyor's office, Neville House, Queen-st., Deal.

Nov. 16.—**Dinas Powis.**—Electrical Wiring.—Of Parish Hall, for St. Andrew's P.C. T. W. Davies, C.

Nov. 16.—**London.**—Baths.—Superstructure and execution of other works relating to proposed new public baths and washhouses at Old Ford-rd., Bethnal Green, for the Metro. Borough of Bethnal Green. A. E. Darby, A.M.I.C.E., B.E. and S., Town Hall, Cambridge-rd., Bethnal Green, E.2. Dep. £5.

Nov. 16.—**Loughrea.**—Reconstruction.—Of a building for the Garda Siochana, at Loughrea, Co. Galway, for Commissioners of Public Works. T. Cassedy, secretary, Office of Public Works, Baile Atha Cliath, Dublin. Dep. £1.

Nov. 16.—**Rawmarsh.**—School.—New middle school for 480 scholars, with mining centre and caretaker's house, at Rawmarsh, also a new middle school for 520 scholars at Rossington, for West Riding E.C. Education Department, County Hall, Wakefield.

Nov. 17.—**Bexhill.**—Workshops.—In Ashdown-rd., Bexhill, for Water Dept. G. Ball, B.S. Dep. £1 1s.

Nov. 17.—**Guildford.**—Demolition.—Of Booker's Tower, Guildford Cemetery, for T.C. J. W. Hipwood, B.E.

Nov. 17.—**Irlam.**—School.—Central school at Irlam for Lancashire E.C. S. Wilkinson, F.R.I.B.A., 16, Ribblesdale-place, Preston. Dep. £2.

Nov. 17.—**London.**—Repairs.—Execution of repairs at Monoux, Collard's and Squire's Almshouses, 60-88 (even), Wood-st., and 2-14 (even), Church-path, Walthamstow, for the Trustees of the Walthamstow Parochial Charities. G. Houghton, C., 195, Hoe-st., E.17.

Nov. 17.—**Totnes.**—Cottages.—8 at Holne, 16 at Marldon, and construction of road at Marldon, for R.D.C. W. F. Tollit, architect, 6, Bridgetown.

Nov. 18.—**Eldwick.**—Installation.—Of electric light at Eldwick Sanatorium, near Bingley, for West Riding E.C. West Riding Architect, County Hall, Wakefield.

Nov. 18.—**Guildford.**—Conveniences.—In Sports Ground, Woodbridge-rd., for T.C. J. W. Hipwood, B.E.

Nov. 18.—**Ventry.**—Extensions.—To Burnham House, Ventry, Co. Kerry, for Commissioners of Public Works T. Cassedy, secretary, Office of Public Works, Dublin. Dep. 1.

✱ Nov. 18.—**Wolverhampton.**—Buildings.—Building work for electricity sub-station, transformer raft and stores, including modification, demolition and removal of certain existing buildings, at the Electricity Works, Commercial-rd., Wolverhampton, for the West Midlands Joint Electricity Authority. Chief E. and M., Phœnix-buildings, Dudley-rd., Wolverhampton. Dep. £3 3s.

Nov. 19.—**Down.**—Building.—At Poultry Department, Hillsborough-park, Co. Down, for Agricultural Research Institute of Northern Ireland. T. W. Henry, F.R.I.B.A., 16, Donegall-sq. South, Belfast.

✱Nov. 19.—**Eastleigh.**—Houses.—Erection of 131, being first instalment of a scheme for 264 houses on the Council's housing site, Derby-rd., Eastleigh. Engineer and Surveyor, Offices of the Council, Leigh-rd., Eastleigh. Dep. £10 10s.

✱Nov. 21.—**Eastbourne.**—Library.—Erection of a new branch library at the junction of Firle-rd., and Seaside, within the Borough. Borough Engineer's Office, Town Hall, Eastbourne. Dep. £2 2s.

Nov. 21.—**Guildford.**—Alterations.—Also additions to Charlotteville schools, for T.C. J. W. Hipwood, B.S. and E.

Nov. 21.—**Manchester.**—Extensions.—Also alterations at Hyde-rd., car depot. for T.C. City A. Dep. £2 2s.

✱Nov. 21.—**Middlesex.**—Houses.—Erection of 14 at Ashford Common, Ashford, for the Staines R.D.C. D. C. Fidler, surveyor, Staines R.D.C., London-road, Ashford, Middlesex. Dep. £2 2s.

Nov. 21.—**Norwich.**—Painting.—Also distempering, etc., at Heigham Grove House Maternity Home, Earlham-rd., for T.C. J. S. Bullough, City E.

Nov. 21.—**Southend-on-Sea.**—Wall.—Shelter, about 78 ft. long by 14 ft. wide, comprising retaining wall, pile foundations and promenade roof, etc., at Leigh Cliffs, Cliff-parade, Leigh-on-Sea, for C.B. R. H. Dyer, B. E. and S. Dep. £2.

Nov. 21.—**Wallasey.**—Houses.—Of 26 non-parlour type, at Rycroft-rd., Gorsedale-rd., housing site, for C.B. B.E. and S. Dep. £2 2s.

Nov. 21.—**Wallasey.**—Painting.—Interior of 136 Council houses on Poulton-rd. and Mill-lane site, for C.B. B.E. and S. Dep. £1 1s.

Nov. 22.—**Chester.**—Houses.—152 on Eaton-rd. site, for T.C. C. Greenwood, City E. Dep. £2 2s.

Nov. 22.—**Rhyl.**—Painting.—Also decorating Pavilion Theatre, for U.D.C. A. A. Goodall, Esq., Town S.

✱Nov. 24.—**Amersham, Bucks.**—Post Office and Telephone Exchange.—Erection of, at Amersham, Bucks, for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Office of Works. Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the Commissioners.)

Nov. 24.—**Yorkshire.**—Repairs and Materials.—War Dep. Contracts for repairs of W.D. buildings and supply of building materials for the term Contract, from Nov. 24, 1927, at Catterick Camp. Commanding Royal Engineer, Northumbrian area, Royal Engineer Office, Catterick Camp, Yorks.

Nov. 25.—**Leyton.**—School.—Erection of, for the Essex C.C., new county high school for boys. County Architect, Springfield Old-court, Chelmsford. Dep. £2 2s. to F. H. Owers, F.S.A.A., County Accountant, Dyke-st., Chelmsford.

Nov. 26.—**Pontefract.**—Installation.—Of electric lighting of public baths and refuse destructor, for T.C. W. H. Newton, B.E.

Nov. 28.—**London.**—Houses.—Erection and completion of four houses of the A2 type on a site at Chevening-rd., for the Council of the Metro. Borough of Greenwich. Borough Engineer's Department, Town Hall, Greenwich. Dep. £2 2s.

Nov. 28.—**London.**—External Painting and Redecorating Work.—At the Town Hall, Peckham-rd., Camberwell, S.E.5, for the Camberwell Borough Council. William Bell, Borough Engineer and Surveyor, Town Hall, Camberwell, S.E.5.

✱Dec. 6.—**Rochester, Kent.**—Alterations.—Sundry alterations in formation of new mortuary, pathological laboratory, etc., at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Rochester. Stoner & Sons, Quantity Surveyors, Boston House, 63/4, New Broad-street, London, E.C.1. Dep. £2 2s.

——.—**Batley.**—Re-roofing.—Of St. Luke's Church, Soothill. Rev. D. F. Jones, Soothill.

——.—**Blofield.**—Cottages.—Thorpe St. Andrew, four; South Walsham, one; Ranworth, one; Acle, three; Blofield, three; for R.D.C. G. J. Skipper, F.R.I.B.A., 7, London-st., Norwich.

——.—**Knighton.** — Houses.—Two for British Legion. A. Lloyd Thomas, architect and surveyor, Gelliwastad-rd., Pontypridd.

——.—**London.**—Additions.—Also alterations to electric lighting and power mains at Central Home, Union-rd., Leytonstone, E.11, for West Ham B.G. L. E. Fraquet, C., Board Room, Union-rd., Leytonstone, E.11.

——.—**Rochdale.**—Painting.—Also decorating of offices, Newbold-buildings, for Newbold Friendly Collecting Society. W. Kershaw, secretary.

——. — **Surbiton.** — Extensions. — To existing Council Offices, for T.C. C. Edgar Sheily, C. Dep. £2 2s.

——.—**Urswick.**—Vicarage.—For Rev. A. Lynch. Lynch, H. T. Fowler, A.R.I.B.A., 6, Cornwallis-st., Barrow-in-Furness.

MATERIALS, ETC.

Nov. 8.—**Dublin.**—Builder's Materials.—For United Tramways Co. G. Marshall Harriss, General Manager, 59, Upper Sackville-st.

Nov. 10.—**Bristol.**—Builders Materials.—For T.C. Lessel S. McKenzie, City E. and S., 63, Queen-sq. Dep. 10s.

Nov. 10.—**Leeds.**—Granite Kerb.—For T.C. E. W. Cockerlyne, Highways Engineer, 135, Kirkstall-rd.

Nov. 10.—**Northamptonshire.**—Highway Materials.—For C.C. E. A. Black, C.S.

Nov. 12.—**Bradford.**—Highway Materials.—For Corporation Tramways Committee. R. H. Wilkinson, General Manager, 7, Hall Ings

Nov. 12.—**Dublin.**—Various Materials.—For Gt. Northern Railway (Ireland), Ltd. F. C. Wallace, secretary, Amiens-st. Station, Dublin.

Nov. 12.—**East Sussex.**—Road Material.—For C.C. H. E. Lunn, C.S., County Hall, Lewes.

Nov. 14.—**Dublin.**—Pipes.—Steel pipes and castings, 24 inches and 18 inches in diameter, for C.B. B.S.

Nov. 16.—**Cambridge.**—Road Materials.—For C.C. A. E. Peake, C.S.

Nov. 17.—**Norfolk.**—Highway Materials.—For C.C. S. H. Warren, C.S., 9, Queen-st., Norwich.

Nov. 19.—**West Riding.**—Materials.—Highway materials, for C.C. West Riding Surveyor, County Hall, Wakefield.

Nov. 21.—**West Sussex.**—Highway Materials.—For C.C. H. W. Bowen, C.S., Southgate House, Chichester.

——.—**City of Salford.**—Firebricks.—For T.C. L. C. Evans, T.C.

——.—**Hayes.** — Roadmaking Materials. — For U.D.C. R. S. Davey, E. and S.

ENGINEERING, IRON AND STEEL.

Nov. 7.—**Braintree.**—Extensions.—To sewage disposal works comprising screening chamber, detritus and sedimentation tanks, new sludge beds and humus tanks, alterations to No. 4 dosing chambers and filters, etc., for U.D.C. Sands & Walker, Engineers, Milton-chambers, Nottingham. Dep. £2 2s.

Nov. 7.—**Clones.**—Reservoir.—Also other works incidental thereto, for U.D.C. P. H. McCarthy, Engineer, 26, Lower Leeson-st., Dublin. Dep. £3 3s.

Nov. 8.—**Earby.**—Reservoir.—Construction of an impounding reservoir at Bawhead, for U.D.C. E. J. Silcock, Consulting Engineer, 25, Victoria-st., Westminster, S.W.1 Dep. £5.

Nov. 12.—**Cork.**—Bridge.—For (a) building ferro-concrete bridge across South Branch of River Lee at entrance to University College, and (b) erecting cut stone and wrought iron entrance gates, etc. O'Flynn and O'Connor, architects and engineers, 60, South-mall. Dep. £5.

Nov. 12.—**Kerry.**—Water Supply.—To County Home, Killarney, for County Board of Health. E. M. Murphy, C.E., 27, Molesworth-st., Dublin. Dep. £2 2s.

Nov. 14.—**Ely.**—Road.—For (a) approximately 2½ miles of reinforced concrete road, Downham, alongside the south bank of the Hundredfoot or New Bedford River, and (b) steel and concrete bridge over a 16-feet main drain at Westmoor Common, near Ely, for R.D.C.. E. Spencer, S., 22, Downham-rd.

Nov. 15.—**Doncaster.**—Sewerage.—Settling tanks, percolating filters, humus tanks, sludge lagoons, effluent culvert, roads, etc., for C.B. F. Oscar Kirby, B.E. Dep. £5 5s.

Nov. 15.—**Wadebridge.** — Reservoir. — Concrete reservoir and a short length of 2-in. cast-iron piping, at Roch, near Wadebridge, for St. Enodoc Golf Club Committee. Capt. C. J. Jenkin, Chartered Civil E., 91, Old Town-st., Plymouth. Dep. £3.

Nov. 16.—**Berwickshire (East District).**—Diversion.—Also widening, including erection of a ferro-concrete bridge, near Tower Bridge, about 1¼ miles south-east of Cockburnspath, for C.C. District Surveyor, Chirnside. Dep. £2 2s.

Nov. 16.—**Portrane.**—Tank.—Construction of new 6-in. and 9-in. drains, tank, and other works incidental to the drainage of the farmyard of Portrane Mental Hospital, Donabate, Co. Dublin, for Grangegorman Mental Hospital Committee. P. H. McCarthy, 26, Lower Leeson-st., Dublin.

Nov. 19.—**Doncaster.**—Sewage.—Additions and extensions to sewage disposal works at Bawtry, for R.D.C. D. Balfour and Son, civil engineers, 3, St. Nicholas-bldgs., Newcastle-on-Tyne. Dep. £5.

Nov. 21.—**Hornsey.**—Reservoir.—Covered service reservoir in mass and reinforced concrete at Bishops Wood, for M.W.B. G. F. Stringer, C., 173, Rosebery-av., E.C.1. Dep. £10.

Nov. 24.—**Johannesburg.**—Bridgework.—Structural bridgework, for Vet River bridge, Schoon Spruit bridge, for South African Railways and Harbours, Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen-st., S.W.1. (Ref. A.X. 5298.)

Feb. 21, 1928.—**New Zealand.**—Deviation.—Construction of Wellington-Tawa flat deviation, Wellington-New Plymouth Railway, for Public Works Dept., Wellington. Commissioner for New Zealand, 415, Strand, London, W.C.2.

Nov. 26.—**Portsmouth.**—Widening.—Of Fratton-bridge, over Southern Railway, at Portsmouth, together with incidental works, for T.C. R. J. Jenkins, City E. Dep. £5.

——.—**Dundee.**—Railing.—New iron railing at Dudhope-terr. extension. G. Baxter, City E., 91, Commercial-st.

ROAD, SEWERAGE, AND WATER WORKS.

Nov. 7.—**Birmingham.**—Sewerage.—Construction of about 2,000 yds. of concrete tube and stoneware pipe sewers in Shirley-rd., Acock's Green, from Stratford-rd. to near Pool Farm-rd., and private lands adjoining, for T.C. H. H. Humphries, City E. and S. Dep. £2.

Nov. 8.—**Ashton-upon-Mersey.**—Making-up.—Greenbank-rd., for U.D.C. F. Hutton, S.

Nov. 8.—**Easington.**—Making-up.—Paradise-lane, Easington Colliery; Knaresborough-rd. (part of), Murton, for R.D.C. R. Urwin Harper, Highway S.

Nov. 9.—**Birmingham.**—Sewer.—Construction of Pritchatt's-rd. diversion and reconstruction and widening of Pritchatt's-rd., between Farquhar-rd. and Canal-bridge, for T.C. H. H. Humphries, City E. and S. Dep. £2.

Nov. 9.—**Elland.**—Drains.—Construction of storm water gulleys, and connections, road and works appurtenant thereto, on Elland-lane housing estate. for U.D.C. T. Exley-Fisher, L.R.I.B.A., housing architect. Dep. £1 1s.

Nov. 9.—**Hendon.**—Sewers.—New roads and surface water sewers at Glebe-rd. housing site, Great Stanmore, comprising about 1,600 yds. super 6 in. reinforced concrete carriageway, 900 yds. super. tarpaved footways, 530 yds. concrete kerb, 400 yds. 12 in. by 9 in. surface water sewers, for R.D.C. H. W. Rackham, E. and S. Dep. £1 1s.

Nov. 9.—**Heston and Isleworth.**—Making-up.—Heathdale-av., Osterley-av., Thornbury-av., for U.D.C.—J. G. Carey, surveyor. Dep. £2 2s.

✱Nov. 9.—**London.**—Road Work.—Making u Staveley-road and Eastbourne-road, Chiswick, Ivy-crescent, Brentford, for the Brentford Chiswick U.D.C. Edward Willis, F.S.I., M.Inst. Surveyor, Town Hall, Chiswick, W.4.

Nov. 10.—**Hornsey.**—Sewer.—Priory-gardens, a 1,482 ft. lin.; Rectory-gardens, about 868 ft. Southern-rd. (3rd section), about 365 ft. lin. T.C. W. H. Adams, B.E. and S.

Nov. 10.—**Leeds.**—Paving.—Kerbing, flagg concreting, and paving channels, etc., in A rd.; kerbing, tar paving footpaths, paving nels, and tar macadamising carriageways, etc Poole-rd., Crossgates; and a number of stree Harehills-lane housing estate; also kerbing, paving, and flagging footpaths, paving chan and tar macadamising carriageways in East crescent, Copgrove-rd., Thorn-lane, Talbot-g Nickleby-rd., Oakhurst-mount, for T.C. E. Cockerlyne, Highways E.

Nov. 10.—**Leyton.**—Making-up.—Northumber and other roads, for T.C. A. P. Howell, Dep. £10.

Nov. 10.—**London.**—Making-up.—Dalgarno-gar and Highlever-rd., for Kensington B.C. B.E. S.

Nov. 10.—**Totnes.**—Widening.—Of Ashprington for R.D.C. C. H. Heal, S.

Nov. 11.—**Woodstock.**—Water Supply.—Inst tion for a hot water supply at laundry at In tion, Woodstock, for B.G. E. Kenyon, C., Par

Nov. 14.—**Broadstairs and St. Peters.**—Pavi Supplying and laying British asphaltic slag 3-in. limestone tar paving, for U.D.C. H. Hu

Nov. 14.—**Cairo.**—Sewers.—Supply, constructio main branch sewers in Sharia El Azhar, Cairo subsidiary works, for Ministry of Public W Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen S.W.1. (Ref. A.X. 5366.)

Nov. 14.—**Glasgow.**—Sewer.—About two long, and varying from 6 ft. to 7 ft. in diam mostly in tunnel, extending from a point on main drainage outfall sewer near Shiedhall-ro Corkerhill-rd., at a point near the Canal Ra Bridge, on a route via Tweedsmuir-rd., and donald place-rd., for T.C. City E. Dep. £5.

Nov. 14.—**Welwyn.**—Bridge.—Widening and r struction of approaches to Bridge-rd. bridge, provision of footpaths, for U.D.C. Capt. W James, S. Dep. £2 2s.

Nov. 14.—**Welwyn.**—Water Supply.—Laying 10,800 yds. of 6, 4 and 3 in. cast-iron w mains, for R.D.C. D. Balfour and Son, engineers, 18, Abingdon-st., S.W.1. Dep. £5.

Nov. 14.—**Whitstable.**—Making-up.—Hamilto (part of), and Douglas-av. (part of), for U J. Dunn, S. Dep. £1.

Nov. 15.—**Bedford.**—Making-up.—Of Winifr and parts of Marlborough-rd., Coventry-rd., ton-rd., for T.C. N. Greeenshields, B.E. a Dep. £2 2s.

Nov. 15.—**Bushey.**—Making-up.—Of Chilter for U.D.C.—E. E. Ryder, E. and S. Dep. £

Nov. 15.—**Doncaster.**—Sewerage.—Supplying laying about 2⅜ miles of 21-in. diameter and 1½ miles of 24-in. diameter cast-iron rising gravitation mains, for C.B. F. Oscar Kirby, Dep. £5 5s.

Nov. 17.—**Guildford.**—Making-up.—Maresch and Mary-rd., for T.C. J. W. Hipwood, B.S.

Nov. 18. — **St. Mellons.** — Sewerage. — Sew works in parish of St. Woollos, for R.D.C. T & Morgan & Partners, Civil Engineers, Ponty Dep. £5 5s.

Nov. 19.—**Ilford.**—Making-up.—Of part of rd., for T.C. B.E. and S. Dep. £2 2s.

Nov. 19.—**Ilford.**—Making-up.—Part of St. J rd., for T.C. B.E. and S. Dep. £2 2s.

Nov. 19.—**Lytham Saint Annes.**—Extensi Construction of an overflow weir, screen hous chamber, etc., together with about 240 y 36-in. concrete tubes, a manhole and about 3 of 36-in. cast-iron pipes, for T.C. G. W. La B.E. and S. Dep. £3.

Nov. 19.— **Rothwell.** — Paving.—Excav granite sett paving, stone walling, surface drainage, concreting, demolition of buildings building, etc., in Leeds and Wakefield ma for U.D.C. J. Southwart, Surveyor. Dep. £

Nov. 21. — **Failsworth.** — Making-up. — Sew levelling, paving, metalling, flagging, chan and making-up Claremont-st., Cornwall-st., ton-rd. (part of), Harold-st., and Heywo together with certain adjacent passages, for J. W. E. Brown, S.

Nov. 21.—**London.**—Mains.—Laying and jo of following cast-iron mains, together wit nections and contingent works:—6,220 lin of 20-in. diameter main in Cambridge-rd., Hoe-lane to Brookfield-lane; 400 lin. yds. of diameter main in Brookfield-lane, from Cam rd. to Board's Pumping Station; 600 lin. y 12-in. diameter main in Brookfield-lane, fr Board's Pumping Station to Longfield-la M.W.B. G. F. Stringer, C., 173, Roseb E.C.1. Dep. £10.

Nov. 21.—**London.**—Main.—Laying and join approximately 5,960 ln. yds., of 24 in. di cast-iron main, together with connections a tingent works, from Woodside-av., Fortis Hornsey, to Durnsford-rd., Wood Green, an Chase-rd., to the Board's reservoir at Southg M.W.B. G. F. Stringer, C., 173, Roseb E.C.1. Dep. £10.

Nov. 22. — **Scarborough.** — Reconstructio Seamer-rd., for T.C. H. W. Smith, B.E. Hall, Scarborough. Dep. £2 2s.

Nov. 24.—**Chatham.**—Paving.—Supplying a ing about 3,950 yds. super wood paving reinforced concrete foundation at High-st yds. super wood paving on new reinforced foundation, together with reconstruction of f and other works, at Medway-st.; and resi

tarred or asphaltic slag macadam a section
e carriageway at Maidstone-rd., for T.C. R. L.
ey, F.S.I., B.E. and S.
ov. 24.—**Willesden.**—Extension.—Of Chamber-
e-rd., for U.D.C. E. and S., Town Hall, Dyne-
Kilburn, N.W.6.
ov. 28.—**Beckenham.**—Sewer.—Relief sewer from
i-st. to Hayne-rd., for U.D.C. H. Storr Best.
£2.
ov. 28.—**Beddington.**—Improvements.—To Peaks-
for Beddington and Wallington U.D.C. S.
. Carter, E. and S. Dep. £1 1s.
ov. 30.—**Rochester.**—Sewerage.—Laying of a
-iron syphon and pumping mains, for T.C.
Law, City E. and S. Dep. £1 1s.
.—**Stockton-on-Tees.**—Excavations.—Excavations,
reting, trench work, etc. T. Edwards, Orford
se, Westbourne-st.

Competitions.

(*See Competition News, p.* 684)

ıction Sales, Tenders, etc

ov. 8.—**Chesterfield.**—W. T. Parker will sell by
r of F. W. Stanton, Receiver, re the
sterfield Concrete Manufacturing Co., Ltd.,
horpe-rd., Chesterfield, the whole of the made-
stock of concrete, machinery and fixtures, etc.
tioneers, 5, Vicar-lane, Chesterfield.
ov. 8.—**London.**—Joseph Hibbard & Sons will
by order of the Liquidator, C. H. Bull, F.C.A.,
. B. N. Snewin, Ltd. (in voluntary liquidation)
he Wharf, Berkshire-rd., Hackney Wick, well-
soned hardwoods in logs, planks and boards;
lease of the wharf will be offered for sale prior
sale of stock; freehold building site of 20,000
ft. at Back Hill, E.C., will be offered for sale
a later date. Auctioneers, 13, Newington Green,
ngton, N.16.
ov. 9.—**London.**—Hooker and Rogers will
on the site, 64, Streatham Hill, S.W., build-
materials, stock bricks, etc. Auctioneers, 4,
gh-st., Croydon.
ov. 10.—**London.**—J. T. Skelding and Co.,
.I., will sell by order of Messrs. Wm. Daley and
, owing to the rapid development of the Ealing
mmon estate and the necessary demolition of
rt of their temporary estate workshops for
ther development on site, Tring-av., Ealing
nmon, W., up-to-date and complete woodwork-
machinery, principally by J. Sagar and Co.,
., together with the surplus builders' and con-
ctors' plant and machinery and effects. Auc-
neers, 48, Gresham-st., Guildhall, E.C.2.
Nov. 15.—**London.**—Alfred C. Frost will
as a whole or in lots, unless previously dis-
d of, by order of the mortgagees, at Winchester
se, Old Broad-st., London, E.C.2, re the free-
brickworks known as the Shaw Kilns, Berks,
Hill, Shaw, as a going concern; also Factory
nises known as the Shaw Chair Factory, Bun-
w Residence, etc. Auctioneer, Station Gates,
onsfield, Bucks.
ov. 16.—**Kent.**—Knight, Frank and Rutley will
in Hanover-square estate room (unless pre-
sly sold privately) Freehold Residental or
ding Estate, Oakfield-park, Wilmington. Resi-
e grounds of about 32 acres. Auctioneers, 20,
nover-square, London, W.1.
Nov. 22.—**Brentwood.**—Jinman & Rippengal
sell at the White Hart Hotel, Brentwood,
ne lot, the Freehold Building Estate known
"Westwood Park Estate," Brook Street-hill,
h Weald; area about 31½ acres. Auctioneers,
High-st., Brentwood.
ov. 29.—**Bucks.**—Messrs. Hampton and Sons
sell three building sites at Amersham Com-
. Bucks. Full particulars from Hampton and
. 20, St. James's-sq., S.W.1.

Public Appointments.

v. 7.—**Sunderland.**—Assistant School Architect
ired by the Sunderland Education Committee
he proposed new elementary schools. Newcastle-
Herbert Reed, Chief Education Officer, Educa-
Offices, 15, John-st., Sunderland.
v. 8.—**Watford.**—Clerk of Works required
nnection with the erection of a public library
Hampstead-rd., Watford, for the Corporation.
W. Newman, Esq., A.M.I.C.E., F.S.I., B.E.,
cipal Offices, Watford, endorsed "Clerk of
ks."
v. 10.—**Dover.**—Town Planning Assistant
red by the Dover B.C. Wm. Boulton Smith,
Maison Dieu House, Dover.
v. 14.—**Chatham.**—Clerk of Works required in
ction with the erection of a sewage pumping
n by the Chatham Borough Council. R. L.
y, F.S.I., Borough Engineer and Surveyor,
Hall, Chatham.
v. 14.—**Leeds.**—Head of Building Department
red at the Leeds Technical College. James
m, Ph.D., Director of Education, Education
s, Leeds.
ov. 14.—**London.**—Applications for a panel of
craft Masters for appointment to the centres
ed to public elementary schools required by
C.C. Education Officer (E.2). The County
Westminster Bridge, S.E.1. (Stamped ad-
d foolscap envelope necessary.)
ov. 16.—**Oldham.**—Assistant Building Inspec-
equired by the County Borough Council of
m. J. Ashurst, Borough Engineer and Sur-
Town Hall, Oldham.
ov. 18.—**Birkenhead.**—Architectural Assistant
ed in the Corporation Gas Department's
ng Office. Gas Engineer, Gas Works,
ls-street, Birkenhead, endorsed Assistant.

PROPOSED NEW BUILDINGS & OTHER WORKS*

In these lists care is taken to ensure the accuracy of the information given, but it may occasionally happen that, owing to building owners taking the responsibility of commencing work before plans are finally approved by the local authorities, "proposed" works at the time of publication have been actually commenced. Abbreviations: T.C. for Town Council; U.D.C. for Urban District Council; R.D.C. for Rural District Council; E.C. for Education Committee; B.G. for Board of Guardians; B.C. for Borough Council; P.C. for Parish Council; M.H. for Ministry of Health; M.T. for Ministry of Transport; C.B. for County Borough; B.E. for Board of Education; M.A.B. for Metropolitan Asylums Board; and M.W.B. for Metropolitan Water Board.

Following is a list of abbreviations:—Borough Surveyor, B.S.; Borough Engineer, B.E.; District Surveyor, D.S.; Clerk, C.; Town Clerk, T.C.; County Engineer, C.E.; County Surveyor, C.S.; County Architect, C.A.; Surveyor, S.; Engineer, E.; Borough Architect, B.A.; Architect, A.

Ashford Common.—Staines R.D.C. received sanction to erect 14 houses.

Ashton-under-Lyne.—A scheme is being prepared by L. & N.E.R. for reconstruction of railway bridge over Cavendish-st.

Barnby Don-with-Kirk.—West Riding E.C. recommend that a new school, to accommodate 300 children, be provided at £9,000.

Barnet.—Carr and Sons are proposing to build 210 houses on land at Brunswick Park.

Batley.—West Riding E.C. recommend that additional lavatory accommodation be provided at Technical College at £190.

Bentley.—U.D.C. has obtained sanction of M.H. to scheme of 144 houses to cost over £50,000. Rev. T. Bentley proposes to provide new R.C. school accommodate 300 children.

Billingham.—Plans passed:—R. K. Parker, 28 houses, Station-rd.

Bingley.—West Riding E.C. recommend that a sanatorium be provided on site for Bingley Training College at £2,000.

Blackpool.—C.B. recommend providing improved lavatory accommodation at Cabin and Bispham stations.—Application is to be made to M.H. for sanction to borrowing £1,575, for the purchase of land for housing scheme at Hoo Hill.—Application is to be made to M.H. for sanction to borrowing £113,855, in respect of lay-out of the Corporation's estate at South Shore.—B.S. is preparing plans for provision of extended and improved public conveniences in the borough.—Plans passed:—New streets, Park-drive, Sir Lindsay Parkinson & Co., Ltd.; new streets, West Park-rd., J. Smith; six houses, St. Anthony's-place, J. Eaves; four bungalows, Wilson-av., H. G. Mason; sixteen houses, Condor-grove, Staunton Bros.; four houses, Eastbourne-rd., Wilson & Thornton; four houses, Dunmail-av., Potts & Pimley; six houses, Washington-av., T. Barton; seven garages, Vicarage-lane, Staunton Bros.; school, Abbey-rd., E.C.; six houses, Holmfield-rd., Lord & Mellodew, Ltd.; four houses, Burlington-rd., Leach & Unsworth.

Bolton.—J. Baxendale, architect, 33, Penarth-rd., is preparing plans for school in Wigan-rd., Dean Bolton, for Rev. Kershaw, St. Ethelbert's, Hawshaw-rd.—Trustees of Trinity Wesleyan Church, Tonge Moor, are raising funds for new Sunday Schools. Potts, Hennings & Topping, architects, 141, Bradshawgate.

Bournemouth.—T.C. approved scheme for further extension of sea wall and Undercliff promenade, at an estimated cost of £40,000.

Bradford.—T.C. recommend that estimate of £20,200, submitted by City A., for cost of District Baths proposed to be erected at Thornton, be approved; and tenders be obtained and application be made to M.H. for sanction to borrow.—City A. reported upon condition of electric lighting installation at Cartwright Memorial Hall and also submitted estimate of £210 for repairs.—Application is to be made to M.H. to borrow £25,000 for the purpose of defraying the cost of street works necessitated by the setting back of premises.—Considering question of provision of additional accommodation required for Technical College, the College of Art and Crafts and the Evening Institutes.—M.H. has held inquiry into application of Corporation for sanction to borrow £210,000 for the purpose of erecting shop and office premises in Bridge-st., Wall Ings and Leeds-rd.—The Sub-Committee of T.C. approved plan submitted by the Engineer showing a new road proposed to be constructed at £100,000, from Rooley-lane to Oakenshaw.

Bramley.—West Riding E.C. accepted tenders at £12,126 9s. 4d. for the new Bramley and Wickersley school.

Brentford.—B.G. approved scheme for additions to hospital subject to Ministry approval.

Brighton.—C.B. are considering a scheme for erection of public mortuary.—Engineer submitted estimate of £32,000 for extension to buildings at Southwick Power Station to accommodate the new boilers and other works incidental thereto, including the foundations for boilers.—Council approved £235 for converting women's free bathing shelter on Lower Esplanade, near Grand Hotel steps, into a public lavatory for women.—Council has also approved erection of two sheds at £170.—Application is to be made to Electricity Commissioners for sanction to borrowing £350 to defray cost of constructing foundations for two new Circulating Pumps in West Boiler House at Southwick Works.—M.H. sanction borrowing of £3,200 for structural alterations to North Road baths.—Ministry also sanction £7,426 for carrying out alterations at Circus-st. premises of Sussex-st. Council school.

Bristol.—E.C. received B. of E. approval to plans for new school at Bedminster Down at £15,935.

Bromley.—T.C. passed plans:—P. B. Dannatt, four houses, Harwood-av.; H. F. Thoburn, three houses, Rochester-av., and twelve houses, Murray-av.; H. A. Pierpoint, three houses, Rochester-av.

Burnley.—B.S. has been instructed to prepare scheme for conversion of fish stalls on the open market into lock-up shops and for a covered market.

Chelmsford.—B.E. submitted sketch plans of houses having three bedrooms, built in blocks of four, and suggested Tennyson-rd. as a suitable site. The estimated cost of each house is £385.

Chertsey.—U.D.C. passed plans:—four houses Bridge-rd., for A. Hale; and four houses, Station-rd., Addlestone, for E. & T. Warren.

Chippenham.—T.C. are considering site for erection of houses.

Conisborough.—Tenders have been accepted by West Riding E.C. for new Middle school at £18,690.

Crofton.—Plans have been approved by the Wakefield R.D.C. for rectory for Rev. H. Brownrigg.

Cudworth.—West Riding E.C. recommend that, in connection with enlargement of Syndale-rd. Council school, a further plot of land to be purchased.

Denton.—Members of Denton Golf Club are proposing to make additions to their club-house. Plans being prepared by Thorpe & Collier, 66, Deansgate, Manchester.

Derby.—David Chattaway & Sons, engineers, Woodcote, St. James Park, Harrogate, are negotiating with T.C. for leasing 1½ acres of land in Storrs-rd. as a site for new works.

Dewsbury.—Tenders are to be invited by T.C. for 24 houses at Earlsheaton, and 126 houses on Pilgrim Farm estate. Plans passed:—H. Green, five houses, Bywell-rd.; the Yorkshire Electric Transformer Co., Ltd., extensions to premises, Brewery-lane.

Doncaster.—Rev. T. Bentley proposes to enlarge the R.C. school to provide additional accommodation for 144 children.

Dulverton.—Surveyor has been instructed by U.D.C. to prepare housing scheme.

East Finchley.—Catholics have held a bazaar in aid of new Catholic elementary school, which is to cost £8,000.

East Ham.—B.C. passed plans: 12 houses, Grantham-rd., W. Reeves; steel-framed workshop, Lonsdale-av., S. H. Noakes; 12 houses, Brancaster-rd., W. Cooper; extensions Trebor Works, Shaftesbury-rd., J. C. Mellis & Co.; 4 lock-up garages and lock-up shop, Church-rd., L. S. Batchelor; alterations, 50, High-st. North, E. Cannell, F.R.I.B.A.

Eldwick.—West Riding C.C. recommend that installation of electricity at Eldwick Sanatorium be carried out at £235, and new wash-house and drying apparatus be provided at £250.

Epsom.—Council passed plans:—three houses Christ Church-mount and two houses in Copse Edge-av., for H. H. & F. Roll.

Exeter.—A further step in slum clearance is referred to in report to City Council of No. 4 Area Committee, who recommend scheme for improvement of this part of the West Quarter be prepared and steps be taken to get scheme confirmed.

Farnham.—It is suggested that, to make Farnham Castle self-supporting as a retreat house, accommodation should be provided for 80 or 100 people.

Finchley.—Oakwood Tenants, Ltd., 24 flats, Hill Top, Hampstead Garden suburb; Dr. N. A. Duncan, 8 houses, Grove-rd.

Foleshill.—R.D.C. approved plans:—14 houses, off Binley-rd., Binley, for R. Eborall; six houses, Binley-rd., Binley, for H. Clarke & Sons.

Guildford.—A 3½-mile by-pass road at Guildford is estimated to cost £175,000.

Guildford.—A site for a proposed new court house for Surrey Assizes has been reserved at Stoke-park.

Halifax.—T.C. approved plans submitted by B.E. for remodelling old Health Offices, at £580, and rearrangement of Collectors' department, at £707.

Halton (Bucks).—Elementary Education Sub-Committee has considered proposals submitted by B. of E. suggesting various modifications of the plans for proposed new school at Halton and recommended that the accommodation be increased to 200.

Hanworth.—Site in Twickenham-rd. been purchased for 18 houses by Staines R.D.C.

Harrogate.—West Riding E.C. recommend that 4, East-parade be leased for purpose of providing temporary accommodation at Harrogate Secondary school.

Hatfield.—R.D.C. decided to sanction scheme for further 48 non-parlour type and 20 parlour type houses.

Hayes.—U.D.C. are proposing erection of a further 100 houses.

Hebden Bridge.—Council are to consider schemes for public baths and houses.

High Wycombe.—T.C. are considering £7,000 for provision of school at Terriers.

Hollingbourne.—R.D.C. approved application to Ministry for loan of £5,360 to cover the cost of building twelve houses at Leeds and Sutton Valence.

* See also our List of Contracts, Competitions, etc.

Honley.—B. of E. has issued their approval to West Riding C.C. for purchase of site for erection of new Secondary school.

Hornsey.—Council have sanctioned plan for aeroplane hangar in grounds of Highgate School, Southwood-lane, N.

Huddersfield.—Corporation propose to erect an additional 28 houses upon the Quarmby site.

Hull.—Corporation Finance Committee approved purchase property for improving the west corner of Craven-st., and Holderness-rd., at £2,600.—E.C. has received approval of Board to acquisition of school site on north side of Endyke-lane, at £4,525.

Ilkley.—West Riding E.C. recommend additional expenditure of £100 in connection with enlargement of Ilkley Ben Rhydding school.

Keighley.—West Riding E.C. recommend that, subject to approval of B. of E. a plot of land at Utley be purchased for purposes of a provided school for boys and a provided school for girls.

Kingston.—Surrey E.C. recommend an expenditure of £44,450 on a new boys' school.

Kingston-on-Thames.—Yetts, Sturdy & Fisher, rebuilding King's Arms, Clarence-st.

Kiveton Park.—An inquiry has been held by M.H. into application of R.D.C. to borow £6,750 and £550 for extension of offices and provision of furniture.

Knaresborough.—West Riding C.A., has prepared plans which are to be submitted to B. of E., for extensions to King James's Grammar school at £940.

Leigh.—The T.C. propose 168 houses by direct labour.

Liverpool.—Corporation recommend purchase for £18,000 the unexpired leasehold interest of the premises, 7, Parker-st., for purpose of widening Parker-st. and Church-st.

London (Bermondsey).—Messrs. Noakes are to erect a two-storey building at White's Ground.—Plans passed:—E. H. Smith, for Armour & Co., Ltd., alteration of premises and erection of additional w.c. and lavatory at 65, 67 and 69, Jamaica-rd.

London (Camberwell).—The Wayside (Wesleyan) Church, Camberwell-road, is to be demolished and a new building erected.

London (City).—Corporation recommend approval of Gleed, Sons & Co., for W. Williams & Son (Bread Street), Ltd., for new glazed steel roof over portion of Star-court.—Corporation also approved letter from L.C.C. for building in Pilgrim-st.—A sum of £150 been sanctioned for improvements and structural alterations at the Guildhall School of Music.

London (Fulham).—B.C. has agreed that application be made to the Public Works Loan Board for a loan of £38,200 in connection with reconstruction of Council's Refuse Destructor.

London (Holborn).—B.C. is to borrow £8,500 for enlargement and reconstruction of its public baths.

London (Lewisham).—B.C. propose to develop an additional 20 acres of Grove Park Garden suburb.

London (Merton).—Merton and Morden U.D.C. are to make application to M.H. for £128,250 for construction of low level relief sewer.

London (Wimbledon).—B.C. propose to build another swimming bath at £25,000.

London (Woolwich).—B.C. passed plans:—W. E. Wright, 4 houses and garages, Southend-rd., Eltham; J. G. Francombe, 6 houses, Cadwallon-rd., Eltham. L.C.C. recommend borrowing by B.C. of £30,000, for a contribution to the Woolwich and District War Memorial Hospital.

Maidstone.—Plans passed by T.C.:—Cox Bros., 34 houses, Palmer & Hyde-rds.; N. Smith & Son, 6 houses, Old Tovil-rd.; A. Stoor, 3 lock-up shops, Sandling-rd.

Maltby.—Subject blocks are to be erected at Maltby Hall Council school for West Riding E.C.—Tenders have been accepted at £4,963 5s. 6d.

Manchester.—Manchester & Salford Co-operative Society, Ltd., acquired site with frontages to Great Western-st. and Upper Lloyd-st., Greenheys, for new branch premises.—Managers of St. Bride's Schools, Clifton-st., Old Trafford, are proposing to reorganise the school. Plans by R. Martin, 90, Deansgate.

Middlesbrough.—Corporation are considering a proposal for additional swimming accommodation in the city.

Morden.—An extension of the "tube" travellers' garage at Morden is being considered

Morley.—West Riding E.C. recommend that alterations be carried out to premises of Secondary and Technical school at £850.

Newcastle-under-Lyme.—Woolworth & Co., business premises, Friar-st.

Normanton.—West Riding E.C. are to provide domestic hot water at Girls' High school at £125.

Norton.—West Riding E.C. recommend an additional expenditure of £1,900 in connection with erection of Norton New school, and also recommend that temporary school accommodation be provided for 150 children at £850.

North Darley.—U.D.C. are to seek sanction from M.H. for further 15 houses.

Oldham.—C.B. passed plans:—J. J. Selby, 16 w.c.s. 8 to 54, Webster-st.; W. Makin, 3 lock-up shops to 1 lock-up shop, and 2 shops and houses, Heron-st.; F. Thompson, 6 houses, Tunstall-rd.

Orsett.—An inquiry into application of R.D.C. for approval of the preliminary statement of proposals for development in connection with the Orsett Town Planning Scheme, No. 1 section, comprising the parishes of West Thurrock and Stifford, has been held by M.H.

Ossett.—West Riding E.C. recommend that electric light be installed in extensions of Grammar school buildings at £120.

Penistone.—Plans been approved for extensions to Grammar School. Tenders are to be invited by West Riding E.C.

Portsmouth.—Plans passed:—A. Kemp, 12 houses, Battenburg-av.; Timothy White, Ltd., business premises, Wallington.

Poulton-le-Fylde.—Plans being prepared by J. B. Thornley, 45, Market-st., Darwen, for convalescent home for Amalgamated Weavers' Association.

Preston.—Streets and Buildings Committee of Corporation recommend B.S. to prepare plans for new fire brigade station, with housing accommodation for the firemen, on a site between St. George's-rd., Deepdale-rd., Holmrook-rd., and St. Paul's-rd.

Pudsey.—West Riding E.C. recommend that alterations and improvements be carried out at Secondary school at £198.

Rawcliffe.—Internal renovations to top floor of Institution at £131, have been recommended by West Riding C.C.

Reading.—Buildings Committee passed plans:—four houses, F. T. Robinson, Kidmore-rd; two pairs of houses, W. F. Fabry, St. Ronan's-rd.; two pairs of houses, Sheppard, Ryder & Taylor, Paxton-av.; four houses, Francis Bros., Norcot-rd.

Sefton.—Plans approved by R.D.C.—Six shops and houses in West Derby; shop premises in Hornspit-lane, West Derby, for Liverpool Co-operative Society.

Sheffield.—City A. is preparing plans for pavilion and sports ground for Sheffield Police Force. The site is at Niagara-ground at Wadsley Bridge.

Shepperton.—Plans been approved by Staines R.D.C. for 22 houses at Duppas Farm.

Shipley.—West Riding E.C. recommend that electric lighting be installed in the Shipley Salt schools at £234 15s.

Skegness.—R.D.C. decided to proceed with invitation for 30 more houses.

Skipton.—Repairs to burr and fence walls at Tuddywack corner and Kex Gill been approved at £270 and £150 by West Riding C.C.

Stockport.—Members of Cricket Club are proposing to make extensions to pavilion at Cole Green. Plans by Wrathmell & Blackshaw, architects, Queen's-buildings.

Thetford.—B.S. produced plans of proposed public conveniences for erection either in the Market-place or at Red Lion Inn property in Well-st., and Council resolved that conveniences be erected in Market-place, at £288.

Thorne.—West Riding C.C. recommended that, subject to a satisfactory contribution from Central Funds and to the Sheffield and South Yorkshire Navigation contributing £1,000, be authorised in constructing a new bridge to carry the Bawtry and Tinsley main road over the waterway of Sheffield and South Yorkshire Navigation at Thorne.

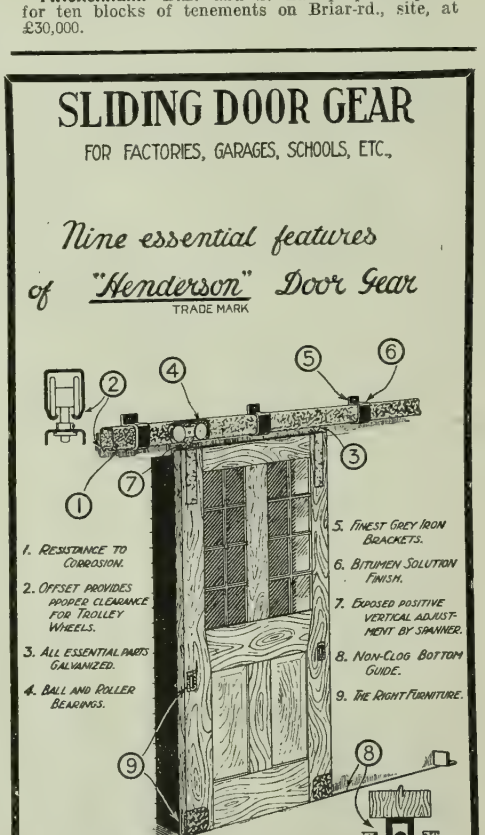
Twickenham.—B.E. and S. has prepared plans for ten blocks of tenements on Briar-rd., site, at £30,000.

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NEW BUILDINGS IN LONDON

Canning Town.—BATHS.—Mr. Bernha Baron, chairman of Messrs. Carreras, Ltd has given £12,000 to provide a swimming ba at the Dockland Settlement in Canning Tow E.

Charing Cross-road. — REBUILDING. —Th block of buildings numbered 1 to 6, Falco berg-court, W.C., are being reconstructe with a steel framework and fireproof floo throughout. The work is being carried o with direct labour. Messrs. Young & Co., 6, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W., are responsib for the steel-framed work and floor reinforc ment

Downham.—SCHOOLS.—The London Coun Council has recommended the erection two schools on the Downham estate, Lewi ham, one to cost £39,550, and the other cost £33,490. These schools will be erecte on Nos. 6 and 7 sites.

Dulwich.—HOME.—Messrs. A. Saxon Sne & Phillips, of 9, Bentinck-street, W.1, a the architects for the new nurses' home whi is to be built at the Southwark Hospital, Ea Dulwich-grove, S.E., for the Southwark Boa of Guardians. Messrs. J. Elliman & Son, Ltd of Beckenham, are the builders. The work estimated to cost £18,977.

East Ham.—GARAGES.—The local Coun has given permission to Mr. H. Turn Gordon to erect 90 lock-up garages on vac land in Hampton-road.

Eltham.—HOUSES.—Plans have been pass by the Woolwich Borough Council for t erection for Mr. J. Gill, of 144 ,Southwoo road, Eltham, of 28 flats in Park View-roa Eltham

Horton.—HOME.—Tenders for the erecti of the nurses' home at the Horton Men Hospital have been received by the Lond County Council, who have accepted the es mate submitted by Messrs. H. H. & F. Ro of Epsom. The tenderer's price is £16,095.

Middlesex-street.—TENEMENTS.—The C Corporation have recommended the acceptan of the tender of Messrs. L. & W. Whitehe Ltd., at £24,986, for the erection of 24 te ments and shops in New-street, Middles street, subject to the approval of the Minis of Health.

Piccadilly.—GARAGE.—A large restaura club, with a dancing-floor capable of acco modating 2,000 dancers, is to be erected the rear of the new Piccadilly Theatre, D man-street, W.1. A garage with accommo tion for 400 cars is also to be provided. E. A. Stone, architect, Berkeley-street, W is preparing the plans.

Richmond.—EXTENSIONS.—Plans and sp ifications are to be prepared for extensions the Richmond Town Hall for the To Council.

Tottenham.—HOUSES.—The Urban Dist Council of Tottenham have provision accepted the tender of Messrs. J. Laing Son, Ltd., of Mill Hill, at £57,059, for erection of 110 houses on the White H lane estate.

Woolwich.—CHURCH.—The Borough Co cil recommend that, subject to the appr of the Ministry of Health and to the p of the building to be erected thereon b approved by us, the site fronting Westbo avenue, bounded by Haimo-road and Lic road, and comprising an area of appr mately 2,355 square yards, be sold to Wesleyan Church authorities.

Public Abattoir for Hull.

Hull City Council has decided to ere public abattoir. It was estimated by a c cillor that the scheme would cost a qu of a million pounds. The Corporation a site bought for the purpose twenty ago.

PRICES CURRENT OF MATERIALS.*

g to the exceptional circumstances which prevail at the present time, prices of materials should be confirmed by inquiry.]

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s. d.
Ballast ..... 10 6 per yd.
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NE, BLUE—*Robin Hood Quality.*
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two sides landings to sizes (under per) .....Per ft. super 5 6
d two sides, ditto .... " 6
two sides slabs (random sizes) " 2 3½
in. sawn one side slabs sizes) ..... " 1 6½
n. ditto, ditto ..... " 1 4
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l at any Goods Station, London.
ndom blocks .....Per ft. cube 6 3
two sides landing to sizes (under er) .....Per ft. super 5 1½
l two sides, ditto .... " 6 1½
wo sides slabs (random sizes) " 2 10
to ditto " 2 1½
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Dry sq. edged Honduras Mahogany, ft. cube ..... 0 16 0 to 0 18 0
Dry Log cut Honduras Mahogany, ft. cube ..... 0 18 0 to 1 1 0
Dry Cuba Mahogany, ft. cube 1 4 0 to 1 10 0
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⅜ in. ..... 11 0 0 | ⅝ in. to 2½ in. 10 10 0

WROUGHT-IRON TUBES AND FITTINGS—
(Discount off List for lot of not less than £7 net value delivered direct from Works, 2½ per cent. less above gross discounts, carriage forward, if sent from London Stocks.)

Fittings Flanges
Tubes. Over ½" Over ½"
Black Gas ..... 67½% .. 45% .. 55%
Galvanised Gas ..... 52½% .. 35% .. 45%
Blue Water ..... 62½% .. 40% .. 50%
Galvanised Water .... 46½% .. 30% .. 40%
Red Steam ..... 57½% .. 35% .. 45%
Galvanised Steam .... 40 % .. 25% .. 35%

C.I. HALF-ROUND GUTTTERS—London Prices ex Works

Per yd. in 6 ft. lengths. Gutters. Angles and Nozzles. Stop Ends.
3 in. ..... 1/3½ 11½d. 3½d.
3½ in. ..... 1/4½ 1/1½ 3½d.
4 in. ..... 1/6 1/3 3½d.
4½ in. ..... 1/7½ 1/4½ 4½d.
5 in. ..... 1/10½ 1/6½ 5½d.

O.G. GUTTERS.

3 in. ..... 1/8 1/4½ 3½d.
3½ in. ..... 1/8 1/4½ 3½d.
4 in. ..... 1/9½ 1/4½ 3½d.
4½ in. ..... 1/11½ 1/7½ 4½d.
5 in. ..... 2/4½ 1/10½ 5½d.

RAIN-WATER PIPES, &c.

Bends, stock angles. Branches, stock angles.
per yd. in 6 fts. Pipe.
2 in. plain..... 1/10½ 1/3 1/9½
2½ in. " 2/0½ 1/4½ 2/1½
3 in. " 2/6 1/9 2/7½
3½ in. " 2/11½ 2/0½ 3/0½
4 in. " 3/5 2/6½ 3/8½

L.C.C. COATED SOIL PIPES—London-Prices ex Works

Bends. stock angles. Branches. stock angles.
Pipe. s. d. s. d. s. d.
2 in. per yd. in 6 fts. plain 3 3 2 4½ 2 10
2½ in. " 3 9 2 7½ 3 7
3 in. " 4 6 2 10 4 2½
3½ in. " 4 11½ 3 7 4 11½
4 in. " 5 5½ 4 0½ 5 9

L.C.C. COATED DRAIN PIPES—London-Prices ex Works.

Bends, stock angles. Branches, stock angles.
Pipe. s. d. s. d. s. d.
3 in. per yd. in 9ft.lengths 4 4 5 1 8 0½
4 in. " " 6 2 5 8 10 0
5 in. " " 7 2 10 10 17 1
6 in. " " 8 6 13 2 21 9

Gasken for jointing, 38/6 per cwt.

Per ton in London.
£ s. d. £ s. d.
IRON—
Common bars ..... 13 0 0 to 14 10 0
Staffordshire Crown Bars—
Good merchant quality 14 5 0 to 15 15 0
Staffordshire Marked Bars ..... 16 5 0 .. 17 5 0
Mild Steel Bars ..... 10 0 0 .. 11 0 0
Steel Bars, Ferro-Concrete quality, basis price .... 10 0 0 .. 11 0 0
Hoop iron, basis price .... 12 0 0 .. 13 0 0
" Galvanised .... 27 0 0 .. 28 0 0
Soft Steel Sheets, Black—
Ordinary sizes to 20 g. 13 5 0 .. 14 5 0
" " " 24 g. 14 5 0 .. 15 5 0
" " " 26 g. 16 5 0 .. 17 5 0
Sheets Flat Best Soft Steel, C.R. and C.A. quality—
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 20 g. .. 15 10 0 .. 16 10 0
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 22 g. and 24 g. ..... 16 10 0 .. 17 10 0
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 26 g.... 18 10 0 .. 20 10 0
No 1 quality £4 per ton extra.
Flat and Galvanised Corrugated Sheets—
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. to 9 ft. to 20 g. ..... 18 0 0 .. 19 0 0
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. to 9 ft. to 22 g. and 24 g. 18 10 0 .. 19 10 0
Ordinary sizes 6 ft. to 9 ft. to 26 g. ..... 21 10 0 .. 22 10 0
Sheets Galvanised Flat, Best quality—
Best Soft Steel Sheets, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 20 g. and thicker .... 22 0 0 .. 23 0 0
Best Soft Steel Sheets, 22 g. and 24 g. ..... 24 0 0 .. 26 0 0
Best Soft Steel Sheets, 26 g. ..... 25 10 0 .. 26 10 0
Cut Nails, 3 in. to 6 in. 19 0 0
(Under 3 in. usual trade extras.)

METAL WINDOWS.—Standard sizes, suitable for complete houses, including all fittings, painting two coats, and delivery to job, average price about 1s. 4d. to 1s. 7d. per foot super.

LEAD, &c.

(Delivered in London.) £ s. d.
LEAD—Sheet, English, 4 lb. and up 28 15 0
Pipe in coils 29 5 0
Soil pipe 32 5 0
Compo Pipe 32 15 0
NOTE.—Country delivery, 20s. per ton extra; lots under 3 cwt. 3s. per cwt. extra, and over 3 cwt. and under 5 cwt., 1s. 6d. per cwt. extra. Cut to size 5s. cwt. extra.
Oil lead, ex London area, at Mills ..... per ton } 18 15 0

COPPER.

s. d.
Seamless Copper tubes (basis)..... per lb. 1 0½
Strong sheet ..... " 1 0
Thin..... " 1 1
Copper nails ..... " 2 3
Copper wire ..... " 2 4

PLUMBERS' BRASS WORK.
Delivered in London.

NEW RIVER PATTERN SCREW DOWN BIB COCKS FOR IRON.
½ in. ¾ in. 1 in. 1¼ in. 1½ in. 2 in.
29/- 45/- 76/- 153/- 246/- 510/- per doz.

NEW RIVER PATTERN SCREW DOWN STOP COCKS AND UNIONS.
½ in. ¾ in 1 in. 1¼ in. 1½ in. 2 in.
41/6 62/- 92/- 174/- 300/- 588/- per doz.

RIVER PATTERN SCREW DOWN MAIN FERRULES.
½ in. ¾ in. 1 in.
39/6 60/- 116/6 per doz.

CAPS AND SCREWS.
1½ in. 1½ in. 2 in. 3 in. 3½ in. 4 in.
7/6 10/- 14/- 23/- 30/- 42/- per doz.

DOUBLE NUT BOILER SCREWS.
½ in. ¾ in. 1 in. 1½ in. 1½ in. 2 in.
7/6 11/- 17/- 29/- 36/- 63/- per doz.

BRASS SLEEVES.
1½ in. 2 in. 3 in. 3½ in. 4 in.
10/- 12/- 20/- 24/- 31/-per doz.

NEW RIVER PATTERN CROYDON BALL VALVES, S.F.
½ in. ¾ in. 1 in. 1½ in. 1½ in.
35/- 56/- 98/- 162/- 228/- per doz.

DRAWN LEAD P. & S. TRAPS WITH BRASS CLEANING SCREW.
1½ in. 1½ in. 2 in. 3 in.
8 lbs. P. traps....33/- 41/- 56/- 101/- per doz.
8 lbs. S. traps....35/- 45/- 66/- 126/- "

TIN.—English Ingots, 3/1 per lb. SOLDER.—Plumber's 1/3, Tinmen's 1/6. Blowpipe 1/7 per lb.

PAINTS, &c.

Raw Linseed Oil, in pipes ..... per gallon 0 2 11
" " " in barrels ..... " 0 3 1
" " " in drums ..... " 0 3 3
Boiled " " in barrels ..... " 0 3 3
" " " in drums ..... " 0 3 6
Turpentine in barrels ..... " 0 3 7
" in drums (10 gall.) .... " 0 3 9
Genuine Ground English White Lead, per ton 42 15 0
(In not less than 5 cwt. casks.)
GENUINE WHITE LEAD PAINT—
"Father Thames," "Nine Elms," "Park," "Supremus," "St. Paul's," "Morganswyte," "Polacco," "J." Brand and other best brands (in 14 lb. tins) not less than 5 cwt. lots per ton delivered 62 5 0
Red Lead, Dry (packages extra) .. per ton 35 0 0
Best Linseed Oil Putty ..... per cwt. 0 15 0
Filicol ..... " 0 15 6
Size. XD quality ..... ſkn. 0 3 6

(*Continued on p.* 676.)

* The information given on this page has been specially compiled for THE BUILDER and is copyright. Our aim in this list is to give, as far as possible, the *average* prices of materials, not necessarily the highest or lowest. Quality and quantity obviously affect prices—a fact which should be remembered by those who make use of this information.

PRICES CURRENT OF MATERIALS (*contd.*

GLASS.

ENGLISH SHEET GLASS IN CRATES OF STOCK SIZES.

	Per ft.		Per ft.
15 oz. fourths ..	2½d.	32 oz. fourths	6¾d.
15 „ thirds ..	3¾d.	32 „ thirds	9¼d.
21 „ fourths ..	4d.	Obscured Sheet, 15 oz.	3⅜d.
21 „ thirds ..	4¾d.	„ „ 21 „	4⅞d.
26 „ fourths ..	4½d.	Fluted 15 oz. 6½d., 21oz.	9d.
26 „ thirds ..	6¾d.	En'lled 15 oz. 4⅝d., 21oz.	6⅝d.

Extra price according to size and substance for squares cut from stock.

ENGLISH ROLLED PLATE IN CRATES OF STOCK SIZES.

	Per ft.
⅛ Rolled plate	4½d.
3/16 Rough rolled	5⅜d.
¼ Rough rolled	5⅞d.
Figured Rolled, Baltic, Oceanic, Arctic Stippolyte, and small and large Flemish	6d.
White Ditto, tinted	8⅛d.
Rolled Sheet	5¼d.
White Rolled Cathedral	5⅛d.
Tinted do.	7⅛d.

Cast plate is same price as rough rolled.

VARNISHES, &c.

		Per Gallon. £ s. d.
Oak Varnish	Inside	0 14 0
Fine ditto	ditto	0 16 0
Fine Copal	ditto	0 18 0
Pale Copal	ditto	1 0 0
Pale Copal Carriage	ditto	1 4 0
Best ditto	ditto	1 12 0
Floor Varnish	Inside	0 18 0
Fine Pale Paper	ditto	0 18 0
Fine Copal Cabinet	ditto	1 2 6
Fine Copal Flatting	ditto	1 0 6
Hard Drying Oak	ditto	0 18 0
Fine Hard Drying Oak	ditto	0 19 0
Fine Copal Varnish	ditto	1 0 0
Pale ditto	ditto	1 2 0
Best ditto	ditto	1 12 0
Best Japan Gold Size		0 12 6
Best Black Japan		0 10 6
Oak and Mahogany Stain (water)		0 12 0
Brunswick Black		0 7 6
Berlin Black		0 14 6
Knotting (patent)		1 5 0
French and Brush Polish		0 17 0
Liquid Dryers in Terebine		0 9 0
Culrass Black Enamel		0 7 0

NEW BUILDINGS IN EDINBURGH

In a review of the work of Edinburgh Dean of Guild Court during the past year, Lord Dean of Guild Bruce, at the annual meeting of the Guildry of Edinburgh in the City Chambers, said that each year since the war had shown a continuous increase in the value and amount of the works of the Court. The past year, he was thankful to say, had been no exception, though one feared that they were coming pretty near the peak in the value of their annual building operations. Personally, he thought they had reached it. The value of the works approved of had amounted to over two and a half millions sterling—the exact sum being £2,524,376—as compared with £2,460,965, an increase of £63,911. Though the increase was only £63,911, yet the work of the Court during the year under review had been much heavier than usual, as the number of warrants granted amounted to 1,687, as compared with 1,461 in the previous year. The increase was due to the large number of minor warrants sanctioned. It would be, he said, possibly a matter of surprise that the total number of houses approved of amounted to only 2,080, of a value of £1,168,633, compared with 2,586 of a value of £1,545,755 in the previous year, but the reason for this was not far to seek. The end of the present subsidy period was now within sight, and the Corporation, as well as the private builder, were both affected thereby. Referring to the Edinburgh Corporation Order, 1926, which came into operation on May 15, and which contained an amenity clause which gave the city power to control the design of all buildings within its area, the Dean said that it might be found that the fact that such power to deal with amenity was now available would be sufficient to prevent unreasonable proposals coming before the Court; such had been their experience so far at any rate.

Paint Manufacturer's Estate.

Mr. Frederick Bentley, of Birkenhead paint manufacturer, director of Messrs. F. Goodlass, Wall & Co., Ltd., and of Ford & Co., Ltd., left £91,616 (net personalty £89,557).

THE SCOTTISH BUILDE

NEW BUILDINGS IN SCOTLAND

Coalsnaughton. — HOUSES. — Two-roomed houses are to be built by Clackmannan County Council at Coalsnaughton at a cost of £364 each.

Edinburgh.—BUNGALOWS.—The Edinburgh Dean of Guild Court has sanctioned an application by the Corporation for the demolition of vacant property at 66-73, St. Giles-street; 1-5, St. Giles-place; 41-45, St. Andrew-street; and 1-6, St. Andrew-wynd, Leith, in connection with the slum clearance scheme. The Corporation also received warrant for the erection of a child welfare clinic and three houses at the Prestonfield housing area, Dalkeith-road; and the following were also granted: Mr. C. H. Dunlop—four bungalows off Craigleith-road; Edinburgh and Suburban Building Society (Ltd.)—three double bungalows at Craiglockhart crescent; Messrs. Scott & Co.—two villas and two garages at Cadogan-road, Liberton; Messrs. Smith & Murdoch—three bungalows at Traquair Park West, Corstorphine; Mr. A. Ross—three garages at Henderson-buildings, Blackhall; Mr. J. Miller—six double bungalows at Orchard-drive.

Edinburgh.—ROAD.—The Burgh Engineer is to prepare a report of the proposed scheme for a new road in connection with the Fountainbridge Town Planning scheme. The proposed road is from the west side of Tollcross School to Gilmore Place-lane.

Falkirk.—BUILDING.—The Falkirk Dean of Guild Court has granted permission to Mr. A. D. P. M'Gregor, baker, Roberts Wynd, Falkirk, to erect a new building, consisting of shops, bakehouse, and house, at the corner of Bean-row and High Station-road, at an estimated cost of £3,000.

Glasgow.—HOUSING.—The Housing Committee have agreed to instruct the Medical Officer of Health to prepare a report on a proposal to give special housing facilities to families containing tuberculosis patients under treatment.

Glasgow. — BRIDGE. — The Corpo Statute Labour Department have appli the Health Committee for alternative a modation on behalf of 24 families liv houses at Tunnel-street and Finn street. These houses are now on th which has to be cleared for the prelim work connected with the construction proposed new bridge over the Cly Finnieston.

Greenock.—SCHOOL.—The Greenock of Guild Court has passed plans for a ne school. The school, which will have a fr to Dunlop-street, will have accommo for 600 pupils.

Inverness.—HOUSES.—The Town C has accepted tenders for the erection houses. The total cost of the hou £16,678. Messrs. G. Gorden & Co Messrs. A. Ross & Son are the architec

Principal Laurie, Parliamentary Candi

We understand that Principal Laurie, F.R.S.E., Hon.R.S.A., has adopted as Liberal candidate for the Edinburgh Parliamentary Division, at p represented by Sir Samuel Chapman. cipal Laurie is to retire from the Pri ship of the Heriot-Watt College, Edin at the end of the year.

North-East Coast Exhibition.

The guarantee fund for the Nort Coast Exhibition, which will be held a castle-upon-Tyne in the summer of 192 amounts to £165,000. The exhibitio cover an area of 100 acres on the Town The main buildings will accommoda hibits of the chief industries of the c including shipbuilding, engineering, el plant, steel-making, chemicals, glas coal-mining. There will be a gallery arts and a model and handicrafts sect is hoped that the Dominions will be sented by exhibits. The exhibition clude military tournaments, pageant sports, and an amusement park.

BUILDING TRADE WAGES IN SCOTLAN

THE following are the present rates of wages in the building trade in the principal t Scotland. Every endeavour is made to ensure accuracy, but we cannot be responsible fo that may occur :—

	Masons.	Bricklayers.	Carpenters, Joiners.	Plasterers.	Slaters.	Plumbers.	Painters.	Labo Ma Brick Plas
Aberdeen	1/8	1/8½	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/7	10½d
Airdrie	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	—	1/6½	
Alexandria	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	—	1/2½
Arbroath	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7½	1/7	1/7	1/5½	
Ayr	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/6½	
Bathgate	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8½	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/2
Blairgowrie	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7½	1/5	1/7	1/4	10d.
Bo'ness	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	
Coatbridge	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	—	1/6½	
Dumbarton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	
Dumfries	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	
Dundee	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	
Dunfermline	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	
Edinburgh	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	
Falkirk	1/7½	1/7½	1/7	1/8	1/7	1/7	1/6½	
Fort William	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	
Galashiels	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	
Glasgow	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	
Greenock	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/7	1/0
Hamilton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6½	
Hawick	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7–1/7½	1/7	1/7	1/7	
Halensburgh	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/7	
Inverness	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/-
Kilmarnock	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	
Kirkcaldy	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	
Kirkwall	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/4	
Lanark	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6	1/-
Leith	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	
Motherwell	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6½	
Perth	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6½	
Stirling	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	
Stirlingshire (Eastern District)	1/8–1/10	1/8–1/10	1/8	1/9	1/7	1/8	1/6½	
Wishaw	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/7	

* The information given in this table is copyright. The rates of wages in the various towns in E Wales are given on page 710.

CURRENT PRICES FOR BUILDING WORK IN LONDON*

EXCAVATOR.

		s.	d.
ing and throwing or wheeling and filling carts			
and carting away to shoot—6 ft. deep	per yard cube	11	0
if in clay	,, ,,	1	0
for every additional depth of 6 ft.	,, ,,	0	6
king and strutting to trenches	per foot super	0	5
. to sides of excavation, including shoring	,, ,,	1	0

CONCRETOR.

		s.	d.
land cement concrete in foundation 1 to 6	per yard cube	38	0
if in underpinning in short lengths	,, ,,	7	0
if in floors 6 in. thick	,, ,,	3	3
if in beams	,, ,,	3	9
if aggregate 1 : 2 : 4	,, ,,	10	0
for hoisting not exceeding 10 ft. beyond the first 10 ft.	,, ,,	2	6

BRICKLAYER.

		£	s.	d.
nced brickwork in lime mortar and Fletton				
bricks	per rod	32	0	0
if in stocks	,,	7	10	0
if in Staffordshire blues	,,	22	0	0
if in Portland cement and sand	,,	1	10	0

FACINGS.

		s.	d.
a for facing in English or Flemish bond for every 10s. per 1,000 over the price of the common bricks	per ft. super	0	1¼

POINTING.

		s.	d.
flat struck or weathered joint	,, ,,	0	3

ARCHES.

		s.	d.
a only to the price of ordinary brickwork :—			
external in half brick rings	,, ,,	0	10
l in stocks	,, ,,	1	9
bed and gauged jointed in putty camber or segmental	,, ,,	6	0

SUNDRIES.

		s.	d.
p course in double course of slates breaking joint and bedded in Portland cement	,, ,,	1	0
ng ordinary register grates and stoves	each	1	0
ng kitchener, including forming flues, &c., with all necessary fire bricks	,,	4 15	0

ASPHALTER.

		s.	d.
-inch horizontal damp course	per yard super	4	6
e-quarter-inch vertical damp course	,, ,,	9	6
e-quarter-inch on flats in two thicknesses	,, ,,	6	3
e fillet	per foot run	0	3
ing and fillet 6 in. high	,, ,,	1	2

MASON.

		s.	d.
stone templates fixed	per foot cube	13	0
stone sills fixed	,, ,,	22	0
stone and all labour fixed	,, ,,	10	6
and stone fixed	,, ,,	20	0

SLATER.

		s.	d.
n 16 in. × 8 in. 3 in. lap, including nails	per square	72	9
. 20 in. × 10 in. Do. Do.	,,	80	9
. 24 in. × 12 in. Do. Do.	,,	90	0

CARPENTER AND JOINER.

		s.	d.
amed in plates	per foot cube	5	0
Do. joists	,, ,,	5	6
Do. roofs, floors and partitions	,, ,,	6	0
Do. trusses	,, ,,	8	6

	¾″	1″	1¼″	2″
rough close boarding per sq.	35/6	40/–	45/–	72/–

		s.	d.
centering for concrete floor, including struts or hangers	,,	50	0
to beams	per ft. sup.	1	0
for arches	,,	1	6
boards and bearers	,,	1	0

FLOORING.	¾″	1″	1¾″	1½″
dges shot per sq.	—	44/6	53/–	60/6
ongued and grooved ,,	—	49/–	57/6	65/–
natchings ,,	45/–	51/–	—	—
ed skirting, including backings				
d grounds per ft. sup.	1/6	1/9	2/–	2/6

SASHES AND FRAMES.

		s.	d.
d-a-half moulded sashes or casements	per foot super	1	10
Do. Do. Do.	,, ,,	2	1
r fitting and fixing	,, ,,	0	3
ased frames with 1 in. inner and outer linings, 1½ in. pulley stiles tongued to linings, rd wood sills with 2 in. moulded sashes in uares, double hung, double hung with pul-s, lines and weights; average size	,, ,,	3	9

DOORS.	1½″	1¾″	2″
nel square framed per ft. sup.	2/1	2/4	2/6
anel Do. ,,	2/5	2/8	2/11
nel moulded both sides ,,	2/8	2/11	3/2
anel Do. Do. ,,	2/11	3/2	3/5

CARPENTER AND JOINER continued.

FRAMES.

		s.	d.
Deal wrot moulded and rebated	per foot cube	14	0

		1″	1¼″	1½″
Plain deal jamb linings framed	per ft. sup.	1/7	1/8	1/11
Deal shelves and bearers	,,	1/4	1/6	1/9
Add if cross-tongued	,,	2d.	2d.	2d.

STAIRCASES.

	1″	1¼″	1½″	2″	2½″
Deal treads and risers in and including rough brackets	2/1	2/4	2/9	—	—
Deal strings wrot on both sides and framed	1/8	2/–	2/2	2/8	—

		s.	d.
Housings for steps and risers	each	0	11
Deal balusters, 1 in. × 1¼ in.	per ft. run	0	9
Mahogany handrail : average, 3 in. × 3 in.	,, ,,	6	0
Add if ramped	,, ,,	12	0
Add if wreathed	,, ,,	24	0

FIXING ONLY IRONMONGERY (INCLUDING SCREWS).

6 in. barrel bolts	8½d.	Rim locks	2/–
Sash fasteners	11½d.	Mortice locks	4/6
Casement fasteners	1/5	Patent spring hinges and letting into floor and making good	19/–
Casement stays	1/2		
Cupboard locks	1/5		

FOUNDER AND SMITH.

		s.	d.
Rolled steel joists	per cwt.	16	3
Plain compound girders	,,	19	0
Do. stanchions	,,	21	9
In roof work	,,	27	6

RAIN-WATER GOODS.

		3″	4″	5″	6″
Half-round plain rebated joints	ft. run	1/6	1/9	2/–	2/6
Ogee Do. Do.	,,	1/9	2/–	2/6	3/3
Rain-water pipes with ears	,,	1/9	2/7	—	—
Extra for shoes and bends	each	4/4	5/11	—	—
Do. stopped ends	,,	1/11	2/4½	3/7	4/–
Do. nozzles for inlets	,,	2/2	2/7	3/10	4/3

PLUMBER.

		s.	d.
Milled lead and laying in flashings and gutters	per cwt.	42	0
Do. Do. in flats	,,	41	0
Extra labour and solder in coated cesspools	each	6	9
Welf joint	per ft. run	0	6
Soldered seam	,, ,,	1	6
Copper nailing	,, ,,	0	6

		½″	¾″	1″	1½″	2″	4″
Drawn lead waste	per ft. run	1/2	1/9	2/–	3/4	4/–	—
Do. service	,,	1/8	2/2	2/7	3/10	—	—
Do. soil	,,	—	—	—	—	—	6/9
Bends in lead pipe	each	—	—	—	—	3/3	8/2
Soldered stop ends	,,	1/2	1/8	2/1	2/10	3/6	—
Read lead joints	,,	11d.	1/–	1/3	1/11	2/4	4/10
Wiped soldered joints	,,	2/10	3/6	4/–	4/11	6/6	9–9
Lead traps and cleaning screws	,,	—	—	—	14/7	19/6	—
Bib cocks and joints	,,	6/4	9/7	15/4	41/–	—	—
Stop cocks and joints	,,	15/4	17/2	25/8	64/–	—	—

PLASTERER.

		s.	d.
Render, float and set in lime and hair	per yard sup.	2	6
Do. Do. Sirapite	,, ,,	2	9
Do. Do. Keen's	,, ,,	4	0
Add saw lathing	,, ,,	1	7
Add metal lathing	,, ,,	2	6
(Not including hangers or runners, &c., for suspended ceilings.)			
Portland cement screed	,, ,,	2	2
Do. plain face	,, ,,	3	3
Mouldings in plaster	per 1 girth	0	1¾
One-and-a-half granolithic pavings	per yard sup.	5	9

GLAZIER.

		s.	d.
21-oz. sheet plain	per foot sup.	0	8½
26-oz. Do.	,, ,,	1	0
Obscured sheet	,, ,,	1	1
⅛-in. rolled plate	,, ,,	0	9
¼-in. rough rolled or cast plate	,, ,,	0	10½
¼-in wired cast plate	,, ,,	1	4

PAINTER.

		s.	d.
Preparing and distempering, 2 coats	per yard sup.	0	9
Knotting and priming	,, ,,	0	7
Plain painting, 1 coat	,, ,,	0	9
Do. 2 coats	,, ,,	1	2
Do. 3 coats	,, ,,	1	9
Do. 4 coats	,, ,,	2	4
Graining	,, ,,	2	3
Varnishing twice	,, ,,	1	9
Sizing	,, ,,	0	3
Flatting	,, ,,	0	7
Enamel	,, ,,	1	1
Wax polishing	per foot sup.	0	6
French polishing	,, ,,	1	2
Preparing for and hanging paper	per piece, 2/– to 4/		

*These prices apply to *new buildings only*. They cover superintendence by foreman and carry a profit of 10% on the prime cost without establishment charges. A percentage of 1½ should be added for Employers' Liability and National Health and Unemployments Acts and from 1s. 6d. per £100 for Fire Insurance. The whole of the information given on this page is copyright.

TRADE NEWS

Enlarged Joinery Works.

We are informed that additional new plant has been installed and substantial improvements made to the works of the Central Joinery Company (1927), Ltd., formerly The Central Aircraft Co., Ltd., 179, High-road Kilburn, N.W.6. The firm is now in a position to cope with a much larger volume of work, and is at present carrying out joinery for the new University extensions at Cardiff, King William street House, the New Empire Theatre, Leicester-square, the Regent Arcade, and many other important contracts, including several finely carved panelled rooms. The firm is in a position to tender for high-class joinery or cabinet work, church fittings, ship work, carving, ornamental plasterwork and good-class decoration.

Decorators' Travelling Exhibition.

The Travelling Exhibition, consisting of the prizewinning apprentices' and craftsmen's work, submitted for the 1927 Competitions, organised by the National Painters' and Decorators' Joint Education Committee, will be on view at the Northern Polytechnic Institute, Holloway-road, N.7, until November 9, and at the Brixton School of Building, Ferndale-road, S.W.4, from November 14 to 23 inclusive.

"Coty House," Stratford-place, W.

In connection with these premises, which we illustrate this week, we learn that the elevator was supplied by the makers, Messrs. Pickerings, Ltd., of the Globe Elevator Works, Stockton-on-Tees. This firm, by the way, have issued an attractive catalogue "Lifts that serve the Empire." In good display, this catalogue deals with the question of the technical problems of the lift, profusely illustrated with photographs of the various types of elevator which this firm supplies. Application for the catalogue should be made to the makers.

The Process of Varnish-making.

A number of well-known Portsmouth architects and builders had an interesting trip to London by saloon coach on Tuesday, October 25, a visit organised by Messrs. Thompsons (Portsmouth), Ltd., in conjunction with Messrs. Robt. Ingham Clark and Co., Ltd., and R. Gay and Co., Ltd., for the purpose of seeing the actual processes of paint and varnish manufacture at the combined works of the two associated houses mentioned, who are interested in the movement for bringing together those who specify, use, distribute and manufacture decorative materials. It is a policy which gives opportunity for the exchange of ideas and makes for a better understanding of the requirements and difficulties of each section of the industry.

Fire-resisting Paint.

A series of demonstrations of the fire-resisting properties of "Colardo" Universal Fireproof Paint and Impregnating Medium was witnessed on Thursday, October 20, in the grounds of the Alexandra Palace, London, N.22. Amongst those present were representatives of the Army and Aircraft Boards, the India Office, Imperial College of Science, and the London, Midland and Scottish Railway. A series of tests which went to display the fire-resisting qualities of the paint were carried out, particulars of which may be obtained from the Amalgamated Processes, Ltd., of 3, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.1.

Portable Bench Band Saws.

Messrs. A. Ransome and Co., Ltd., Stanley Works, Newark-on-Trent, have issued a leaflet illustrating and fully describing their portable bench band saw, type 333, run from the ordinary electric light circuit by means of a D.C. or single-phase A.C. motor. An infinite variety of curved and straight work can be sawn, as it can be run at full speed for wood work, and at half-speed for cutting soft metals and the like.

TENDERS

Communications for insertion under this heading should be addressed to "The Editor," and must reach him next week not later than Tuesday evening.

* Denotes *accepted.*
† Denotes *provisionally accepted.*
‡ Denotes *recommended for acceptance.*
§ Denotes *accepted subject to modifications.*

ALNWICK.—Four timber footbridges near Edlingham and Lemmington, for the R.D.C. Mr. J. T. Robson, Highway Surveyor, 11, Narrowgate.
Overthwarts, Lemmington and Kyloe Footbridges:—
*W. A. Brodie, Longframlington.
Edlingham Footbridge:—
*G. T. Hudson, Shilbottle.

BANCHORY.—Six double houses at Hillhead, for the T.C. Mr. J. Michie, Burgh Surveyor:—
Slater work—
*M'Rae Bros., Banchory.
Joiner work—
*Alex. Hadden & Sons, Newtonhill.
Lathe, Plaster & Cement work—
*M'Rae Bros., Banchory
Plumber work—
*J. Hall, Banchory.
Painter work—
*J. Crystall, Banchory.

BASCHURCH.—Two small houses and two ranges of farm buildings at Weston Lullingfield, for the Salop C.C., Capt. W. J. Pulford.
*F. Tommy & Sons, Wem £2,260

BELFAST.—Installation of electric lighting system in main dining hall, kitchen, etc., for the B.G. Mr. W. Pleasance, engineer:—
*M'Keown and Morton, Belfast... £138 0 0

BOLTON.—Bank for the Westminster Bank. Messrs. Potts & Hennings & Topping, architects, 141, Bradshawgate:—
* C. L. Dale, Ltd., Manchester.

BOLTON.—Mill at Globe Works, for Messrs. Hodgkinson & Gillibrand. Messrs. Bradshaw, Gass & Hope, FF.R.I.B.A., architects, 19, Silverwell-street:—
*W. Townson & Sons, Ltd
Excavating—
*Pollitt & Co., Ltd.
Brickwork—
*G. H. Pearce & Co.
Masonry, Concrete—
*Dickinson & Co., Ltd
Slating—
*Bellamy & Dagnall.
Plumbing, Glazing—
*Slater & Russell, Ltd.
Plaster and Painting—
*H. Critchley.
Steelwork—
*Walmsley & Sons.
(All of Bolton.)

BRADFORD.—Women's conveniences at Bankfoot, for the T.C.:—
*E. Balmforth and Sons, Queensbury £277 10 0

BRADFORD.—366 additional houses of the Ecclshill No. 6 site, for the T.C.:—
*H. E. Pitts, Ltd., Sunderland £127,559 0 0

BRIGHTON.—Removal of the existing storage tanks, the supply and fixing of new tanks and fittings, and for taking down, cleaning, refixing and extending the circulating overflow and feed pipes at the North Road baths, for the C.B.:—

British Central Heating and Power Plant Co., London	£1,118 0 0
J. W. Woolnough, Ltd., Eastbourne	1,060 0 0
W. G. Kirby, Bros., Brighton	1,107 5 0
F. Bushby, Brighton	954 0 0
*W. H. Fellingham, Brighton	783 0 0

BRIGHTON.—Removal of two existing boilers and seatings, the construction of new brick seatings, flues, etc., and the construction, supply and erection of two Cornish boilers and fittings at the North Road baths, for the C.B.:—

Daniel Adamson and Co., Ltd., Dukinfield	£1,495 0 0
John Thompson (Wolverhampton), Ltd., Wolverhampton ...	1,450 0 0
H. and T. Danks (Netherton), Ltd., Dudley	1,335 0 0
Marshall, Sons and Co., Ltd., Gainsborough	1,286 0 0
Edwin Danks and Co. (Oldbury), Ltd., Oldbury	1,278 0 0
Spurr Inman and Co., Ltd., Wakefield	1,220 0 0
*Galloways, Ltd., Manchester ...	1,212 0 0

BRIGHTON.—Provision of an extra room to the north of the ironing room at the Sanatorium to be used for airing, etc., for the C.B.:—

	Estimate A.	Estimate B.
Saunders's	£645 0	£542 0
Field and Cox, Ltd. ...	572 0	468 0
J. Barnes and Sons ...	546 15	*435 10

(All of Brighton.)

CHESTER.—House for the Superintendent Fire Brigade, a lock-up shop, and six for the use of firemen, for the T.C. Cveyor:—
*Leach and Unsworth, Manchester £4,900

COULSDON.—Wiring houses on the housing estate for the Coulsdon and Purley Mr. G. A. Ballard, Surveyor, 69, Bright Purley:—
*G. F. Watts, Coulsdon

CROYDON.—Pump house, with pump tions, for the C.B.:—
*R. Mansell £307

DRAYTON (HANTS).—Alterations to th Inn" for Messrs. Brickwood & Co., Ltd. Edwin Stallard, Architect, Havant:—

Jno. Croad, Portsea	£1,495
Saml. Salter, Southsea	1,422
John Lay & Co., Portsmouth ...	1,357
H. G. Hellier, Cosham	1,146
*F. Privett, Southsea	1,000

FINCHLEY.—50 houses for the U.D.C.:—
*Turner & Payne £1

FLEETWOOD.—Wesleyan Hall, for the of the Wesleyan Chapel, Elm-street. Messr & Hennings, A. & F.R.I.B.A., architects, toria-buildings, Victoria-street, Manchester
*T. Riley, Ltd., Fleetwood.

GOLBORNE.—Church and Presbytery. Barker & Higson, architects and surveyors, burn:—
*L. Fairclough, Ltd., Chorley.

HAMPTON.—Painting at Isolation Uxbridge-road, and also 1, 2, 3 and 4, D tages, Hanworth-road, for the U.D.C. M Chambers, Public Offices:—

J. B. Boorman & Son, Wallington	£455
W. C. Petty & Son, Hampton Hill	407
J. Tagg, Hampton Hill	432
E. Potterton, East Molesey	428
J. Wright & Sons, Hampton ...	325
J. Singleton & Sons, Hampton Hill	322
Bentalls, Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames	299
*C. Wright, Hampton	208

HITCHIN.—Erection of new County school, for the Hertfordshire C.C. Coun veyor, Hatfield:—

H. E. Winskell, Barnet	£21,790
Glasscock & Sons, Bishops Stortford	19,723
Walter Jones & Sons, Ltd., London	19,643
Geo. J. Hawkes & Sons, Chelmsford	18,950
Wrights (Langford), Ltd., Langford	18,906
S. E. Moss, Southend-on-Sea ...	18,813
A. Clark, Bishops Stortford ...	18,788
Chapman, Lowry & Puttick, Ltd., Haslemere	18,772
H. & J. Wright, Ltd., Gt. Missenden	18,248
J. Honour & Son, Ltd., Tring	18,085
Harold Barker, Welwyn	17,999
Leslie & Co., Ltd., London ...	17,995
John Willmott & Sons, Hitchin	17,926
William French, Hitchin	17,800
W. O. Porter, Ware	17,735
Francis Newton, Hitchin	17,684
W. F. Bailey, Hitchin	17,621
Openshaw & Co., Letchworth ...	17,596
E. D. Winn & Co., Ltd., London	17,589
J. Leonard A. White, Letchworth	17,315
Universal Housing Co,. Rickmansworth	17,244
Pettengell & Clark, Hitchin ...	16,936
Luton Building Co., Luton ...	16,900
M. & F. O. Foster & Co., Ltd., Hitchin	16,862
Arthur Cole, Ltd., Luton	16,756
John Cracknell, Ltd., Peterborough	16,456
Welwyn Builders, Ltd., Welwyn Garden City	16,193
A. Carter, Luton	16,097
*Samuel Palmer, Hitchin	15,851

INVERNESS.—40 houses for the T.C. Geo. Gordon & Co., and Alexander Ros architects. Quantities by Messrs. Geo. G Co.:—
Mason and Brickwork—
*Macdonald and Munro £6,37
10 blocks of 4 houses each.
Carpenter—
*Mackenzie and Fraser 2,31
5 blocks of 4 houses each.
*Norman Smart 2,31
5 blocks of 4 houses each.
Slater Work—
*Wm. Taylor and Son 52
10 blocks of 4 houses each.
Plumber—
*Robert Brown 1,0
5 blocks of 4 houses each.
*D. Mathison & Son 1,0
5 blocks of 4 houses each.
Lathe and Plaster—
*Wm. Johnstone & Son 2,2
10 blocks of 4 houses each.
Painter and Glazier—
*John L. Parker 4
10 blocks of 4 houses each.
Electric Lighting—
*Rose Street Foundry Co., Ltd. 2
10 blocks of 4 houses each.
(All of Inverness.)

SLE OF THANET.—Four houses at Monkton, the R.D.C. Mr. G. L. Butterworth, Architect:—

Darby & Martin, Ramsgate	£1,930
P. Hogben, Ramsgate	1,888
H. Goodban & Sons, Garlinge	1,825
W. S. Cole, Monkton	1,708
C. J. Hawkes, Birchington	1,700
H. Cro, Minster	1,696

(Subject to the approval of the M.H.)

EEDS.—Extension to the super showrooms, ge and workshops at Sheepscar, for Messrs. leyards, Ltd. Mr. W. Dawson, architect:—
*L. Harpham.

INTHWAITE. — House in Manchester-road, thriding. Mr. J. Ainley, Architect, 55, New-et, Huddersfield:—

Masons', Joiners' & Concreters' work—
*J. Wimpenny & Co., Linthwaite.
Plumbers' work—
*Mallinson & Swallow, Linthwaite
Plasterers' work—
*W. Riley, Paddock.
Slater' work—
*S. Atkinson, Ltd., Wakefield
Electricians' work—
*W. R. Bottomley, Marsb
Painters' work—
*S. Holdsworth, Huddersfield

IVERPOOL.—New garage in College-lane. Mr. Ware, architect, 43, Imperial-buildings, Ex-nge-street East:—

J. A. Milestone & Son, Ltd., Wallasey	£3,725
Haugh & Pilling, Liverpool	3,720
R. Costain & Sons, Ltd., Liverpool	3,717
Wm. Thornton & Sons, Ltd., Liverpool	3,620
Wm. Fleming & Co., Neston	3,510
Brown & Backhouse, Liverpool	3,475
Tysons (Contractors), Ltd., Liverpool	3,438
Griffiths, Sons & Cromwell, Ltd., Liverpool	3,435
J. Duthie & Son, Liverpool	3,274
J. and G. Chappell, Liverpool	3,212

ONDON.—Painting the converted arc lamp ndards, switch pillars and incidental equipment nected therewith, for the Hackney B.C.:—

Crawley and Co.	£1,612 16 0
W. T. Ricketts and Sons	873 4 3
A. H. Beaumont and Son	494 13 0
Worman and Hussey	422 7 0
G. H. Miller and Co.	377 16 0
*G. Stoddart and Sons	373 16 0
J. W. Wood and Co.	360 19 3

(All of London.)

ONDON.—Internal painting of the Central rary, Mare-street, and the branch libraries Clapton, Dalston and Homerton, for the Hack-B.C.:—

Crawley and Co.	£1,562 17 7
C. and M. Comiskey	1,384 17 2
G. Stoddart and Sons	1,269 7 1
A. O. Newman, Ltd.	1,217 16 7
W. T. Ricketts and Sons	1,199 2 3
Henson and Co.	1,146 6 8
W. Stampes	1,046 0 0
C. Plumley	1,005 4 8
*Wm. Ball and Sons, Ltd.	967 18 9

(All of London.)

ONDON.—Additional playground accommodation Laxon-street school, for the L.C.C.:—

Thomas & Edge	£1,284
T. D. Leng	1,208
T. Brown & Son	1,199
Samuel Blow, Ltd.	1,195
H. King & Son	1,189
H. Kent	1,176
Trigg & Co.	1,174
J. & C. Bowyer	1,162 10
H. W. Spinks	1,158
W. J. Dixon & Son	1,127
Holliday & Greenwood, Ltd.	1,075
Architect's estimate	1,198

(All of London.)

ONDON.—Alterations to the women's under-nd convenience, Finsbury-park, for the Isling-B.C. Borough Engineer:—

A. C. Mackinlay	£489 10 0
Stevens and Sons	475 0 0
A. Cheetham	449 0 0
J. C. Mather and Son	416 0 0
J. Johnson	355 10 0

(All of London.)

ONDON.—Erection of a nurses' home at Horton tal hospital, for the L.C.C.:—

Holliday and Greenwood, Ltd., London	£19,100
Patman & Fotheringham, Ltd., London	18,950
Wm. Moss & Sons, Ltd., London	18,375
G. E. Wallis & Sons, Ltd., Maidstone	18,347
G. Skelton & Sons, Epsom	18,003
Thos. Rowbotham, Birmingham	17,975
J. Smith & Sons, Ltd., London	17,942
Walter Lawrence & Son, Ltd., London	17,650
Jas. Carmichael, Ltd., London	17,500
J. E. Billings & Co., Ltd., London	17,497
E. D. Winn & Co., Ltd., London	17,205
Leslie & Co., Ltd., London	17,183
Cropley Bros., Ltd., Epsom	17,015
W. H. Gage & Sons, Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames	16,983
H. H. & F. Roll, Epsom	16,095
Architect's estimate	17,186

LONDON.—For (a) overhead sludge tanks, and (b) foundations for overhead sludge tanks at the Southern outfall, for the L.C.C.:—

(a) Butterley Co., Ltd., Derby	£18,903 0 5
Sheepbridge Coal and Iron Co., Ltd., Chesterfield	17,924 18 4
Ashmore Benson Pease & Co., Ltd., Stockton-on-Tees	16,122 0 0
Mather & Platt, Ltd., London	16,102 15 0
Edward Cookey & Son, Ltd., Frome	16,068 13 7
Smith Paterson & Co., Ltd., Blazdon-on-Tyne	15,887 6 0
Head, Wrightson & Co., Ltd., Thornaby-on-Tees	14,661 15 8
E. C. & J. Keay (1926), Ltd., Birmingham	14,568 9 4
Newton Chambers & Co., Ltd., Sheffield	13,009 5 9
	(11,359 12 5 for alternative design.)
*The Horsley Bridge and Engineering Co., Ltd., Tipton	12,769 16 3
Chief engineer's estimate	12,183 18 9
(b) Mears, Bros., London	3,742 15 0
James Byron, Ltd., London	3,360 17 6
Stewart & Partners, Ltd., London	3,273 3 4
Howard Farrow, Ltd., London	3,238 10 0
Mr. G. H. Dibblin, Dartford	2,927 3 9
H. Friday & Sons, Erith	2,820 12 6
William Muirhead, MacDonald, Wilson & Co., Ltd., London	2,728 17 6
D. G. Somerville & Co., Ltd., London	2,557 6 3
The Demolition and Construction Co., Ltd., London	2,293 7 6
*F. Ling & Sons, Erith	1,493 10 0
Chief engineer's estimate	2,217 2 6

LONDON.—Reconstruction of the underground convenience in St. Martin's-le-Grand, for the Corporation:—

D. T. Jackson	£10,737 0 0
T. Muirhead & Co., Ltd.	10,621 0 0
W. Lawrence & Sons, Ltd.	10,096 0 0
J. Mowlem & Co., Ltd.	9,965 4 9
L. & W. Whitehead, Ltd.	9,950 0 0
Hall, Beddall & Co., Ltd.	9,125 0 0
E. D. Winn & Co., Ltd.	8,990 0 0
B. Finch & Co., Ltd.	8,850 0 0
G. B. Farrar & Co.	8,800 0 0
‡C. P. Roberts & Co., Ltd.	8,496 0 0

LONDON.—Erection of a nurses' home to contain 45 rooms, and also demonstration and lecture rooms, general linen store, sewing room, etc., at the Southwark hospital, East Dulwich-grove, S.E., for the Southwark B.G. Messrs. A. Saxon Snell and Phillips, architects, 9, Bentinck-street, Manchester-square:—

Burnand & Pickett, Ltd., Wallington	£22,777 0 0
J. & C. Bowyer, Ltd., London	21,844 0 0
Perrys (Ealing), Ltd., Ealing	21,553 0 0
J. Marsland & Son, London	21,504 0 0
W. J. Maddison, Ltd., London	21,357 0 0
A. V. Goad, London	21,297 0 0
Leslie & Co., London	20,870 0 0
F. D. Hidden & Co., Ltd., Brentford	20,820 0 0
Prestige & Co., London	20,652 0 0
Hill & Gurr, Bromley	20,520 0 0
Webster & Cannon, Aylesbury	20,228 0 0
J. E. Billings & Co., Ltd., London	20,100 0 0
E. D. Dunn & Co., Ltd., London	19,920 0 0
F. J. Moreton & Son, London	19,496 13 10
F. R. Hipperen, London	18,977 0 0
*J. Ellison & Son, Ltd., Beckenham	18,813 0 0

(Accepted subject to M. of H.)

ESTIMATING ON RIGHT LINES

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LONDON.—Provision of heating and hot-water service at the Mayford school, for the L.C.C.:—

J. & F. May	£2,450
Brightside Foundry and Engineering Co., Ltd.	2,335
J. Jeffreys & Co., Ltd.	2,328
Clark, Hunt & Co., Ltd.	2,314
Central Heating, Ltd.	2,315
Saunders and Taylor, Ltd.	2,270
G. Davis	2,258
*W. G. Cannon & Sons, Ltd.	2,155
Architect's estimate	2,150

(All of London.)

LONDON.—Repainting of the roof troughings in, and the railings around, the public subways at Cannon-st. and Blackfriars, for the Corporation:—

	Cannon-st.		Blackfriars.	
Walter Lawrence & Son, Ltd.	£140	0	£245	0
John Greenwood, Ltd.	130	0	226	0
C. F. Coote	118	0	149	0
F. J. Howard	106	0	166	14
*Falkus Bros., Ltd.	97	5	137	15

LONDON.—Handicraft centre at Priory-grove school, Kennington, for the L.C.C.:—

A. Coldman & Son	£973 10 6
W. Akers & Co., Ltd.	833 0 0
Higgs & Hill, Ltd.	817 0 0
J. & C. Bowyer, Ltd.	760 0 0
T. Brown & Son	741 0 0
H. W. Spinks	736 0 0
Triggs & Co.	729 0 0
J. Garrett & Son	727 0 0
*W. J. Dixon & Son	702 0 0
Bridge & Co.	674 0 0
Architect's estimate	820 0 0

(All of London.)

LONDON.—Erection of a second block of shops and flats containing 24 tenements, at New-st., Middlesex-st., for the Corporation:—

John Garlick (1910), Ltd.	£28,916
Killby & Gayford, Ltd.	28,823
Holloway Bros. (London), Ltd.	27,430
Hill & Gurr	27,425
C. D. Winn & Co.	27,362
R. Mansell	27,300
Allan Fairhead & Sons, Ltd.	27,000
R. J. Rowley	26,984
The Canonbury Construction Co., Ltd.	26,819
Walter Lawrence & Son, Ltd.	26,789
Chessums, Ltd.	26,300
Rowley Bros., Ltd.	26,297
G. B. Farrar & Co.	26,187
A. E. Symes, Ltd.	25,980
Galbraith Bros., Ltd.	25,920
Hall, Beddall & Co., Ltd.	25,850
G. E. Everitt & Son, Ltd.	25,557
‡L. & W. Whitehead, Ltd.	24,986

(Subject to approval of M.H.)

MANCHESTER.—Additions and alterations to premises, corner of Chapel-street and Irwell-street, Salford, for District Bank, Ltd. Messrs. Francis Jones & H. A. Dalrymple, F. & A.R.I.B.A., architects, 178, Oxford-road:—

*Fearnley & Sons, Ltd., Salford.

MANCHESTER.—Additions to the buildings of Messrs. Joshua Hoyle & Sons, Ltd. Messrs. J. W. Beaumont & Sons, FF.R.I.B.A., architects 24, Brazennose-street:—

*C. L. Dale & Sons, Ltd., Manchester.

MANCHESTER.—Bank at the corner of Raby-street and Alexandra-street, Moss Side, for the District Bank, Ltd. Messrs. Francis Jones & H. A. Dalrymple, F. & A.R.I.B.A., 178, Oxford-road:—

* Peace & Norquoy, Ltd., Manchester.

MERTON.—Construction of contract 1 and 2 of the Low Level relief sewer, for the Merton and Morden U.D.C.:—

*(1) Mitchell Bros., Sons & Co., Ltd., London	£67,423 19 0
*(2) G. Bell & Sons, Ltd., London	48,191 10 7

NEWCASTLE (STAFFS).—Culverting adjacent to College Homes. Mr. W. Pendleton, architect, Pendleton, Union Offices, Stoke. Quantities by the architect.

*H. Johnson, Stoke-on-Trent £478 10 0

ROTHWELL.—New sewage works at Rothwell, near Leeds. Messrs. Willcox and Raikes, civil engineers, Birmingham:—

*Provincial Construction Co., Ltd., Sunderland £58,732 0 0

RUGBY.—12 cottages in Anstey-road, Brinklow, for the R.D.C. Mr. J. E. Weeks, architect and surveyor:—

H. Meredith, Coventry	£6,153
W. Adams & Sons, Rugby	5,868
A. H. Smart, Roughwood, Binley	5,578
Wm. Gauld, Coventry	5,460
F. Hollowell, Rugby	5,388
J. Boyce, Rugby	5,270
A. T. Kimberley, Banbury	4,980
David Williams, Porth	4,950
R. West, Northampton	4,896
Ives & Rushby, Coventry	4,888
W. T. Denyer & Sons, Rugby	4,860
W. and H. Smith, Coventry	4,776
A. Hall & Son, Coventry	4,752
F. Jordan, Northampton	4,690
J. R. Cooke, Ltd., Leicester	4,681
A. Ward, Coventry	4,670
Corfield & Burton, Wolston	4,620
E. L. Woodward, Coventry	4,600
H. Clarke & Sons, Coventry	4,542
*G. Cooper & Sons (Nuneaton), Ltd., Nuneaton	4,320

ST. AUSTELL.—Vestries at Treverbyn Church, St. Austell. Messrs. Cowell, Drewitt and Wheatley, A.R.I.B.A., architects, Mansion House, Truro:—

W. Smith and Sons, St. Austell	£575 7 6
Turner and Ellery, Bodmin ...	557 4 0
V. Wedlake and Sons, Bugle ...	482 10 0
*John Gerry and Sons, Bugle ...	478 12 0

SOUTHPORT.—Reconstruction of Pavilion Hotel, for Messrs. Magee Marshall & Co., Ltd. Messrs. Briggs & Thornley, F.R.I.B.A., architects, Blackburn.

*E. Lewis and Sons, Blackburn.

STOCKPORT.—54 houses for the T.C. Borough Surveyor:—

*T. Davis & Son £22,704 0 0

TODMORDEN.—Church in Halifax-road, for the Christian Scientist Church. Mr. J. E. Scott, architect, 3, Bridge-street:—

*Dryland & Preston, Ltd., Littleborough.

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TOTTENHAM.—110 houses on the White Hart-lane estate, for the U.D.C.:—

‡J. Laing & Son, Ltd., Mill Hill ... £57,059

TYWARDREATH.—New vestries at St. Andrew's Church, Par, Cornwall. Messrs. Cowell and Drewitt and Wheatley, architects, Mansion House, Truro:—

J. T. Dunn and Sons, Par	£685 18 0
John Alderman, Par	561 0 0
*Turner and Ellery, Bodmin	455 14 0

WARRINGTON.—Rebuilding of White Hart Hotel, Sankey-street, for Messrs. Greenhall, Whiteley & Co., Ltd. Messrs. William & Segar Owen, architects, Palmyra-sq.

Mason—
*F. Warburton & Co.
*W. Moss & Sons, Ltd.
Plumber—
*S. & F. Acton.
Plasterer—
*W. Sudlow.
Slater—
*Warrington Slate Co.
(All of Warrington.)

WATERLOO-WITH-SEAFORTH.—Decoration and refurnishing to the council chamber at the Town Hall, for the U.D.C. Mr. J. R. Fothergill. Engineer and Surveyor:—

*C. L. Warren, Wallasey.

WHISTON.—Additions and alterations to Council offices and depot, Delph-lane, for the R.D.C. Mr. W. Ellis, architect, 9, Hardshaw-st., St. Helens:—

*Isaac Griffiths, St. Helens £5,952 0 0

WICKLOW.—Erection of Countess of Wicklow Memorial Hospital. Messrs. McDonnell & Dixon, architects, 20, Ely-place, Dublin:—

Humphreys, Dublin	£3,079 0
Squire & Co., Dublin	2,981 0
— King, Arklow	2,950 0
Panton Watkinson, Dublin	2,770 0
*Thomas O'Toole, Arklow	2,218 17

WIMBLEDON.—Tea chalet in Wimbledon Park estate for the B.C.:—

*Christiani & Nielson £1,308 10 7

WISBECH.—For residence in Victoria-road, Wisbech, for Mr. G. Roseberry, Junr. Mr. J. W. Crouch, architect and surveyor, Post Office-lane:—

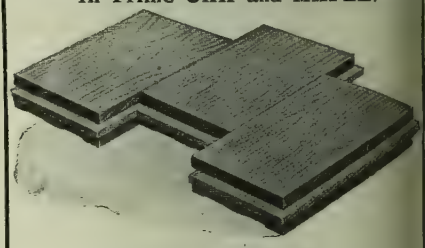
H. Rands & Son, Ltd., Wisbech	£1,294 0 0
F. Boston, Murrow	1,175 0 0
Elworthy & Co., Ltd., Upwell	1,130 0 0
J. H. Johnson & Sons, Wisbech	1,120 11 0
J. Parker & Sons, Upwell	1,040 5 0
*White and Holmes, Elm	1,020 0 0

WOLVERHAMPTON.—Elementary school on the Low Hill estate, Bushbury, for 400 scholars and including an assembly hall and a practical instruction room, for the E.C.:—

*Heath Town Building Co. ... £13,563 0 0

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JOURNAL FOR THE ARCHITECT AND CONSTRUCTOR

WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED "THE BRITISH ARCHITECT."

CXXXIII. No. 4423 NOVEMBER 11, 1927.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

THE opening of the new session of a society of the standing of the Royal Institute of British Architects is generally the occasion for some reflections on the aims and objects of the Institute and the causes it represents, and the opening address of the President aited with some curiosity, as a revelation of the attitude e elected head of the profession towards the many questions ing a profession representing so many varied interests. cent years the annual addresses of the Presidents of the ute, though generally scholarly essays and of considerable mic interest, have appeared to neglect the consideration ojects of everyday professional concern and to that extent failed to satisfy those who have expected the President to to other subjects than the art the Institute exists to ote. Such expectations, which would have been some- unreasonable in the leisurely past, may be expected at a when a thirst for information comes before the quest of ledge.

Tapper's address, however, delivered before a large and ciative audience, should meet with general approval, for not only is reference made to a number of questions of ssional interest, such as new premises for the Institute, tration, the Architects' Benevolent Society, Bridges, England, the Height of Buildings, London's Squares, etc., e makes some admirable remarks on architecture itself— ks which we hope will be widely read as they mark the ss as a signally able one by a student of architecture who by rk has special claims to be heard. Though the theme be hat worn, its iteration is justified by its importance if, President says, architecture is a powerful factor for good community. No doubt he thinks the public get the ecture they deserve, for if "great architecture possesses all man virtues, dignity, modesty, restraint and so on," it is, tells us, "impossible to imagine that such can arise unless on is strongly possessed of these virtues," and "he would old man to maintain that dignity, for instance, is to-day mon virtue." We believe with the President this is, the main reason, as he says, at all events one reason why h architecture lacks that quality, though of course it may ued that if architects were all properly trained and ed men—trained to design dignified and well-proportioned gs—they would inevitably accomplish satisfactory work, this event it would not be quite logical to assert that only if aracteristics of virtue and dignity to which he refers are mmon possession of the people shall we obtain their ex- n in architecture. The public educated in the principles itecture is never likely to be more than a small proportion people, and while such an educated public might require pression of these characteristics in architecture, the mass people would not, and are we not more likely to get e want and what the public would accept if all those ll themselves architects were possessed of these char- ics themselves? No doubt, as the President says, it be of great advantage to the community if the Press the same keenness in architecture and the arts generally oes in the sayings and doings of politicians, but in the ration of this question much more depends on the ctural profession itself than upon the Press, for we hope for such an improvement in public appreciation of architectural art if architects are not always in advance of the public—or at least able to give what that very limited class, the educated public, may call for. The Royal Institute of British Architects is, we know, well aware of the primary importance of the education of architects, and in all important centres of activity there are those who are doing excellent work in teaching our young architects to design in beauty and build in truth. This is all to the good, for while we may hope to see improvement in public taste, the directing influence, the guidance, must come from architects themselves. We have no doubt the President will agree with us, especially as he reminds us that in the great days of architecture there was a deep-rooted sense of style, the principles of which were accepted by all, with the traditions connected therewith. These escaped, he says, at the end of the eighteenth century and have not been wholly recaptured, and architects must make up their minds that if architecture is to play the important part it should in the life of the nation, those traditions must be recovered, so that architects will all work with the same aims and to the same end. This is no doubt historically accurate, but the efforts to recover these lost traditions must, of course, be the work of architects themselves, and the possession of dignity, modesty and restraint by the public will not be sufficient without the specialised knowledge and training of architects. Nor must we forget the vital expression of our modern needs, or, as Sir Reginald Blomfield recently expressed it, "the mastery of architecture as a vernacular art." Modern architecture must have its own characteristics, whether carried on through tradition or evolved by a combination of the æsthetics of engineering and the functional demands of buildings.

We cannot refer to all the many suggestive observations to be found in his very thoughtful address, but we must record our satisfaction that the President did not forget to mention the subject of the preservation of rural England which, in our opinion, is of vital importance to our national well-being. Though a society has been formed to prevent the desecration of the countryside, the work of spoliation still goes on, and though public opinion is no doubt being educated, though slowly, the unfettered activities of many owners of property still goes on. It is high time we bestirred ourselves to preserve our beautiful country from the thoughtless ignorance of those among us who do not realise their responsibilities. As the President said: "If any one of us were to draw a brush of whitewash across a picture of Titian's or any great master's work, we should, rightly, be considered mad and probably locked up, and yet vandalism as serious, or more so, is occurring daily over the whole countryside without let or hindrance."

We cannot conclude without expressing our admiration for the obvious sincerity and clarity of the President's remarks. He himself is a true artist and in that sense is highly qualified for the distinguished position he holds, and we feel sure that the impression which the Dean of Westminster said the address had produced upon him, will be felt by others. We can only hope that if artistic intuition and insight are to be considered, the keynote of an architect's qualifications, that the influence of an artist at the head of a body such as the Royal Institute of British Architects will always be a predominant factor in its standing and importance.

NOTES

Westminster Abbey.

We do not think much anxiety need be felt as to the future of Westminster Abbey. It is such a valued possession to us all that anything which would injure its beauty and charm is unthinkable. Some thirty to forty years ago the question of some further room for the placing of memorials to distinguished people was very definitely raised and schemes were propounded by Mr. Shaw Lefevre and others—amongst them the suggestion of the late J. L. Pearson, R.A., received much attention, and one at least of these was published in *The Builder*. We reproduce to-day the various suggestions put forward at that time by Mr. Pearson. It has been pointed out that the Cathedrals Commission has not ventured to pass an opinion on the suggestions made by its sub-commission, and merely concur in the urgency of the problem of providing accommodation for memorials "whether by additional buildings or otherwise."

A Suggestion.

We have spoken to a good many whose opinions are worth having, and we must say the general feeling appears to be that any addition to Westminster Abbey which would interfere with its time-honoured appearance would meet with very strenuous and widespread opposition. To erect a separate detached building as a national Valhalla would not provide a memorial place of anything like the value of the Abbey building itself. Under all the circumstances is it possible to consider the suggestion of a crypt under the Abbey itself, just as we have one at St. Paul's? This might be made a beautiful shrine for our great dead, and would be far less costly than a separate building. It could be approached by a stair from within the nave and could be made a really impressive vaulted hall (of no great height) with its altar and fair space for an audience at ceremonial burials. In any scheme for the future memorialisation of those who are worthy of the honour, there should be a definite limit of size and the long sprawling monuments of the 17th and 18th centuries should not be allowed.

The Abbey Precincts.

There is such a feeling of rest and quiet in the wide green sward of the Abbey's north front, protected by characteristic stone and iron railings, that it would be a pity were its quiet disturbed by additional building. It adds that sense of detachment which is so suitable to a religious building when removed a little from the hurry and noise of the street. To build over this restful haven, however good the building, is only to hide one good thing with another, and a new building can make no claim to the long associations which hallow its present state, while it hide the existing view of the A blotted out in order to create more for memorials to famous persons.

Use of the Triforium.

We give below a par letter published by Times," signed Fre Radcliffe (a membe the Cathedrals Commi which is worthy of remark. "Mr. Law Tanner has recently referred to vast upper Abbey in the Triforiu which few people know the existenc whose intended use remains a my Its easterly portion alone is as large the chapels which surround the Sanc with the addition of the Ambul It has some very beautiful sculptu windows, and it commands a qu markable view of the length Abbey. That it is above the level Abbey floor should be no more obj than that the Crypt of St. Paul's is the floor of that church. A broa could, I am assured, be intro without disfiguring the Abbey, an a roomy lift (such as we are provid Liverpool Cathedral) should not possible. With easy access assure Triforium would be visited as fre are the Crypt and Gallery at St. But, after all, the noblest memo the Abbey is the simple incisio name and date on the floor, abo ashes. For this there is ample ro generations to come."



Westminster Abbey: Monumental Chapel on Old Palace Yard Site.
Design by the late John L. Pearson. (*See pages* 724, 725, and 743.)



l of Carved Cartouche, Larkhall Estate Flats, Clapham.

he oval of rials.

As to the removal of existing memorials in order to provide additional space we feel sure the prevailing feeling would be against it, for tic and unworthy as many of are they still are a sort of historic that might be preserved. The f the report has let loose a variety ion on what is called "the extreme y of the problem," whether the is to retain the place it has held for es as the shrine of the nation's ies, etc. There is a doubt left in minds as to whether the statement a little misleading, as suggesting nly those who have given "noble " have been commemorated in ncient shrine. It must be re- red that much of the choking up Abbey with memorial statuary has ed during the last hundred and ars. It has very little sanction in ty, and much of the statuary is ted with political personalities of varying degrees of importance, to its propinquity to the of Parliament, the size of the bearing little relation to the ance of the persons represented. on the whole we think these ials should not be removed, we t appreciate a conservatism so us for the bad that we should by extensions which might be ble, a building which has much ertain claims upon us.

tects the ey.

Our remarks on the Abbey extension scheme are based on the question of disturbing the ancient fabric, and not in any way from any that architecture could give a count of itself if called upon for posed additions. On the con- ve deprecate most entirely the distrust of our own time and powers which suggests to some that we cannot give good things. It may be the Dean of Westminster has not chosen a happy way of introducing the question of how the work should be done, but we have no doubt that it can be done well if there is wisdom shown in the way of setting about it.

The Dean's Control.

Two points in the remarks of the Dean of Westminster at the Institute on Monday night should give confidence to the public, for the Dean affirmed his fixed determination to see that the Abbey was primarily upheld as a place for the service and worship of God, and also that nothing would ever be done to the Abbey without the advice of the most able architectural opinion which could be obtained.

The London Architecture Medal.

A pleasant feature of the R.I.B.A. meeting on Monday evening was the presentation of the R.I.B.A. London Architecture Medal and Diploma for 1926 to Mr. Hubert Lidbetter for his Society of Friends building in Euston Road, a work familiar to our readers by the illustrations which have appeared in our pages. The President admirably summed up the qualities of the building in a few words, which must have afforded much satisfaction to the architect, and it was a pleasure to hear from Mr. A. N. Grace, representing the firm of builders responsible for the work, that so much goodwill and enthusiasm had gone to its creation.



Abbey Yard, Bath.
From an Etching by Mr. Harold Falkner.

GENERAL NEWS

Professional Announcements.

Mr. Gordon Griffiths and Mr. E. Brian Tyler, A.R.I.B.A., have entered into partnership and commenced practice at Midland Bank Chambers, East-street, Chichester, and would be glad to receive all trade catalogues.

Mr. E. G. Catchpole, A.R.I.B.A., formerly chief architect for housing and town-planning to the borough engineer of Blackburn, has been appointed to the new office of deputy borough architect of Plymouth.

Obituary.

We regret to record the death at Roslin Castle, Midlothian, of Mr. George Gregory, J.P., F.S.A.(Scot.), Fellow of the Incorporation of Scottish Architects. Mr. Gregory, who was 61 years of age, had not been in good health for the last two or three years. He was a native of Stonehaven, being the son of the late Mr. George Gregory, architect, of Stonehaven. Starting his business career with his father, whom he followed in the business, he built up an extensive practice in architectural and civil engineering works throughout Kincardineshire.

Architect's Estate.

Mr. Henry Kirkley, of 23, Fairfield-road, Ainsdale, Southport, formerly of Chorlton-cum-Hardy, architect, left £11,330.

Waterloo Bridge: No Change Reported.

At a recent meeting of the London County Council, Sir Percy Simmons, chairman of the Improvements Committee, said that no serious change had been observed in any of the arches of Waterloo Bridge since the summer recess. He had no information when the special committee of engineers would report on the question of Charing Cross and Waterloo Bridges.

Cornhill under Repair.

Replying to a question by Sir H. Dixon Kimber at a recent meeting of the City Corporation as to when the grave inconvenience caused by the work now proceeding in Cornhill would be removed, Mr. E. E. Finch, the City Engineer, said it would, he thought, be about two months before traffic would be allowed in Cornhill, and then it would only be possible to accommodate two lines for some considerable time. The sewer had to be reconstructed and other necessary work executed, and this would take considerable time.

SIR JOHN SIMPSON AND THE R.I B.A.

We have much pleasure in publishing the following correspondence in reference to Sir John Simpson's resignation from the Royal Institute of British Architects, to which reference was made in our columns in our issue of September 9:—

The British School at Rome.

My Dear Simpson,—The Council of the Royal Institute have just held their first meeting since the recess and have had an opportunity of considering your letter of August 13, and they have, by a unanimous vote, passed the following resolution, which they have directed me to transmit to you:—

> The Council of the Royal Institute express their profound regret at the unfortunate situation which has arisen with Sir John Simpson in connection with the representation of the R.I.B.A. on the Council of the British School at Rome.
>
> The Council wish to assure Sir John that there never has been in the minds of their members the slightest intention of acting with discourtesy towards him, especially in view of his position as a Past-President, of the great services which he has rendered to the profession and to the Royal Institute, and of the interest he has always taken in the work of architectural education.
>
> The Council, of which Sir John was for so long a distinguished member, wholeheartedly regret that their action has led to such feeling as he has thought it necessary to express, and appeal to him with confidence to reconsider his decision and to permit them to retain his name among their list of members, where it has stood for the past forty-five years.

May I hope to have the pleasure of hearing from you that you feel yourself able to respond to their appeal?

Believe me,
Yours very truly,
(Signed) Ian Macalister, Secretary.

3, Verulam-buildings,
Gray's Inn, W.C.,
3rd November, 1927

Ian Macalister, Esq.,
Secretary,
The Royal Institute of British Architects,
9, Conduit-street, W.1.

My Dear Macalister,—It would, I feel, be ungenerous not to accept the expressions of unanimous regret conveyed to me by your letter of the 28th ult. I therefore wi my resignation in response to the ap the Council.

Yours truly,
(Signed) John W. Sim

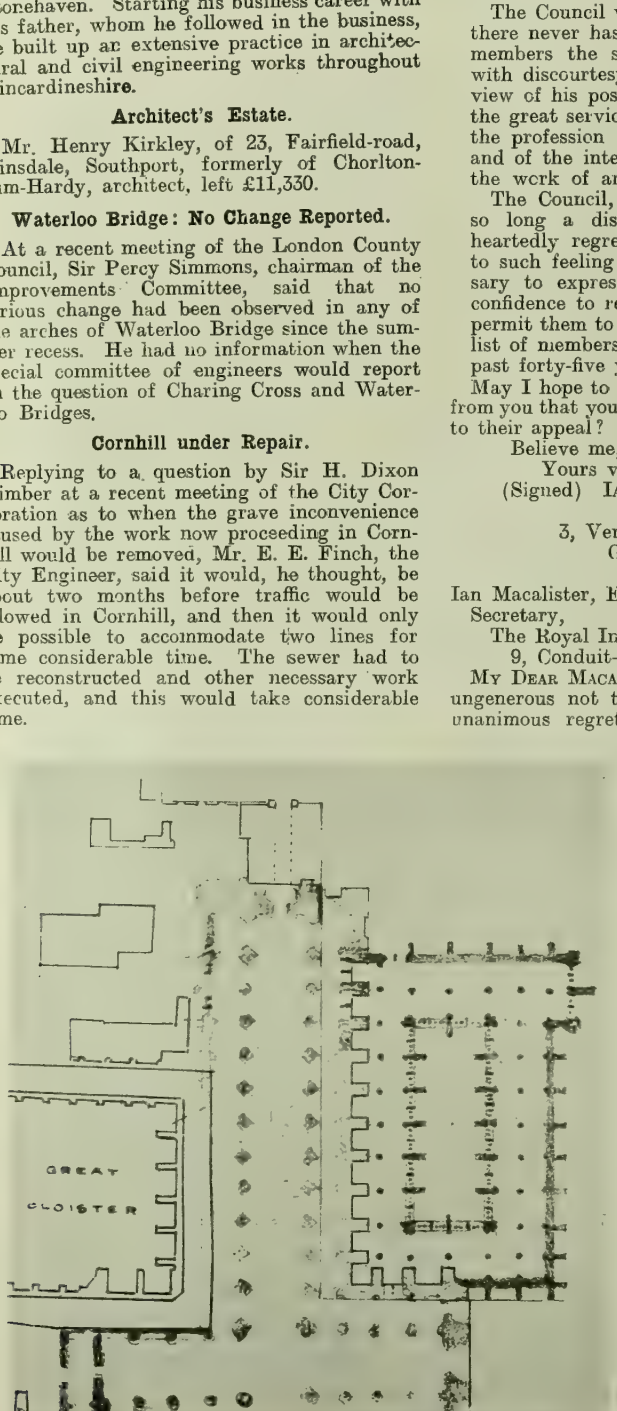
COLOUR IN ITALIAN ARCHITEC

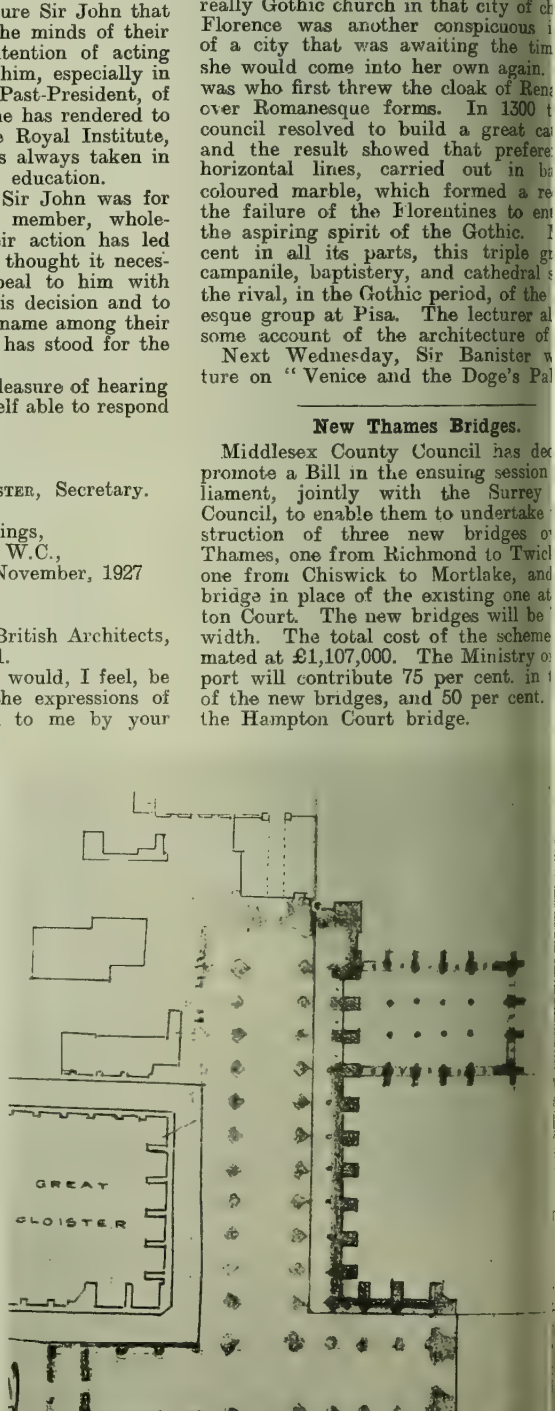
Lecturing at the Central School and Crafts on Wednesday last, Sir H Fletcher, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., continu study of Gothic architecture in Ital pointed out that throughout the inde cities of Central Italy in the thirteen tury the unfamiliar Gothic style fr north was accepted and utilised in hearted sort of way. The restlessness northern art did not appeal to Italia loved repose in line and design. Th of Italy also was destined to beco headquarters of Renaissance architectu during the whole mediæval period it catch the true spirit of northern Rome herself had little use for the style. S. Maria sopra Minerva was really Gothic church in that city of ch Florence was another conspicuous of a city that was awaiting the tim she would come into her own again. was who first threw the cloak of Ren over Romanesque forms. In 1300 t council resolved to build a great ca and the result showed that prefere horizontal lines, carried out in ba coloured marble, which formed a re the failure of the Florentines to en the aspiring spirit of the Gothic. cent in all its parts, this triple g campanile, baptistery, and cathedral the rival, in the Gothic period, of the esque group at Pisa. The lecturer al some account of the architecture of

Next Wednesday, Sir Banister ture on "Venice and the Doge's Pal

New Thames Bridges.

Middlesex County Council has de promote a Bill in the ensuing session liament, jointly with the Surrey Council, to enable them to undertake struction of three new bridges o Thames, one from Richmond to Twic one from Chiswick to Mortlake, and bridge in place of the existing one at ton Court. The new bridges will be width. The total cost of the scheme mated at £1,107,000. The Ministry o port will contribute 75 per cent. in of the new bridges, and 50 per cent. the Hampton Court bridge.





Proposed Additions to Westminster Abbey: Schemes Nos. 4 and 5. By the late John L. Pearson (*See page* 743.)

MPETITION NEWS.

ony for Mental Defectives, Leeds.

Corporation invite architects in pri- actice to submit designs in a limited tion for a proposed Colony for Mental es at Meanwood Park, Leeds. and addresses, together with particu- their executed works of a similar r, should be forwarded to the Chair- the Mental Deficiency Acts Commit- Park-square, Leeds, not later than er 10. A small panel of competitors selected from the applications re- Mr. John Kirkland, F.R.I.B.A., is ssor. Premiums of £200, £150, and e offered, while the authors of bona- igns unplaced will be paid a sum of they have complied with the condi- d instructions.

kespeare Memorial: New American Assessor.

lans for the final round of the Shake- Memorial Theatre architects' competi- e due to be delivered for consideration ssessors on November 3. For the first Mr. Cass Gilbert, president of the l Academy of Design of the United acted as an assessor, together with Mr. Atkinson and Mr. E. Guy Dawber, sident of the Royal Institute of British ts. It will be impossible, we learn, Cass Gilbert to be in England at the e final selection is decided, and the . have appointed Mr. Raymond Hood, rica, to act in his place. Mr. Hood or of the architectural design section Beaux Arts Society, an organisation for tural education in America, and was itect of the American Radiator Build- New York.

al College of Technology Extension, Manchester.

give further details of this com- which was announced in our last The competition is promoted by rporation of Manchester, and archi- British nationality are invited to designs in a competition for an ex- of the Municipal College of Tech- Sackville-street, Manchester. Appli- for conditions of entry must be November 15 to Mr. P. M. Heath, lerk, Town Hall, Manchester, to lso, any questions which competitors o ask must be sent by December 10. tors are asked to submit a design the full development of the site he limits of height specified on the e frontages, and on this scheme the will make their award. The im- proposals of the Corporation do not e an outlay exceeding £170,000, and so much of the building as may be for approximately this sum that the l competitor will be appointed as subject to these conditions. The are Messrs. Alan E. Munby, A.; Henry M. Fletcher, F.R.I.B.A.; ncis Jones, F.R.I.B.A.; whilst pre- f £500, £400, and £300 will be The closing date of the competi- March 20, 1928.

tition for Concrete House Designs.

ing the competition which the Cement Selling and Distributing , have organised in conjunction with *Mail* (particulars being given in *ilder* for October 21), we learn that wing notes, amongst others, have wn up and are to be regarded as ntary conditions in the competition: purposes of the competition the sites for which the houses are are to be taken as level, and of the dimensions:—"A," 200 ft. by rontage; "B," 150 ft. by 60 ft. Both frontages to face south-east. rounding areas to each cottage may d as gardens, etc., the building line less than 20 ft. from the frontage. The plans provided with the conditions give the actual areas available for the erection of the two houses at Olympia, and the external dimensions of the houses must not exceed in the case of:—"A," 35 ft. 6 in. by 40 ft. frontage; "B," 45 ft. by 34 ft. frontage. No space for surrounding pathways need be provided, but at the discretion of the competitors a portion of the area at Olympia may be shown as garden. If it is considered expedient by the competitors, the garage may be embodied in the plan of the house "A" for erection within the limits of the site at Olympia. The stipulated cost of £1,750 for house "A" must cover the cost of the garage, whether it is designed as a separate building or embodied within the plan of the house at Olympia. A dual drainage system for soil and surface water is to be provided. The sums of £1,750 and £750 are to meet the cost of each house only, and the value of the site is not to be considered. The fullest advantages of the concrete adopted may be used without regard to local by-laws or the London Building Act. The floors throughout are to be of concrete construction.

Herne Bay Municipal Offices.

Professor A. E. Richardson, F.R.I.B.A., the assessor in this competition, for which 64 designs were submitted, has made his award as follows:—

1st (£150): Mr. C. Harrold Norton, F.R.I.B.A., 14, Bedford-row, W.C.1.

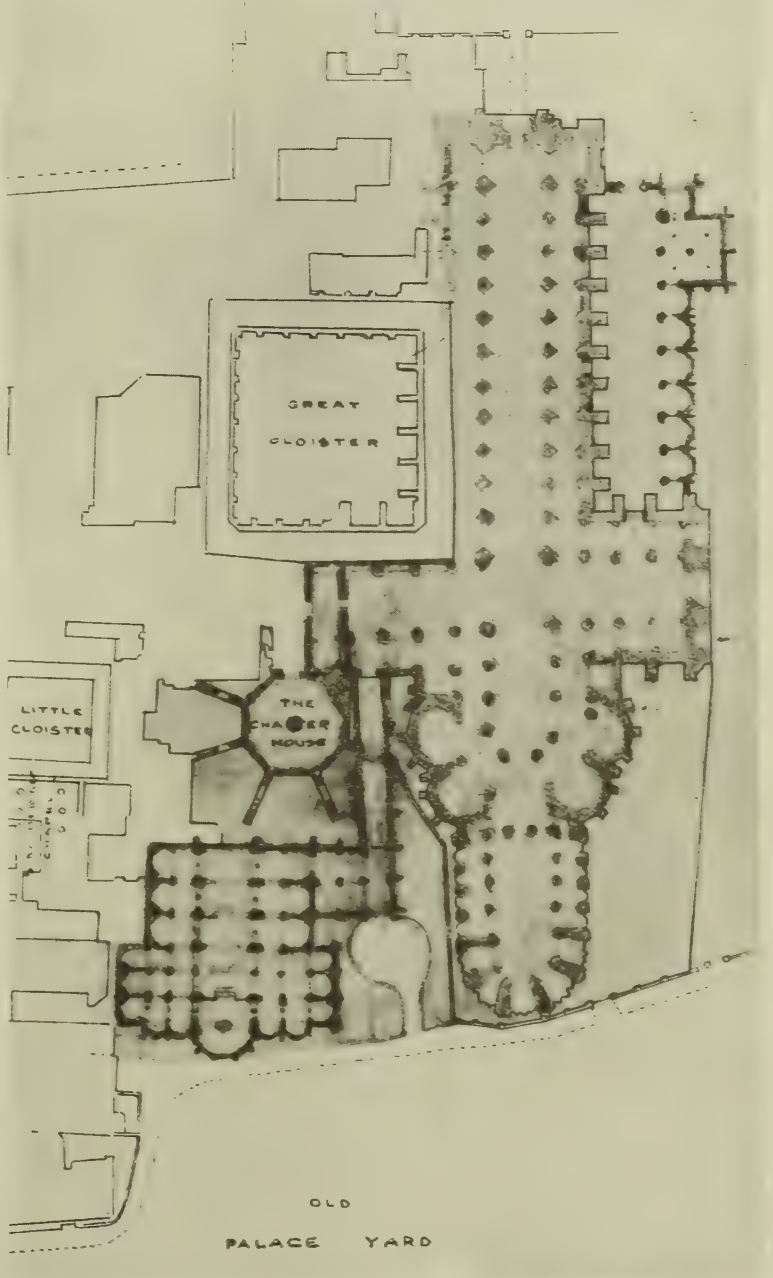
2nd (£100): Messrs. W. L. Clunie & William Tarn, 32, Mona-road, Walkley, Sheffield.

3rd (£50): Messrs. Symington & Prince, of 8, Market-street, Leicester.

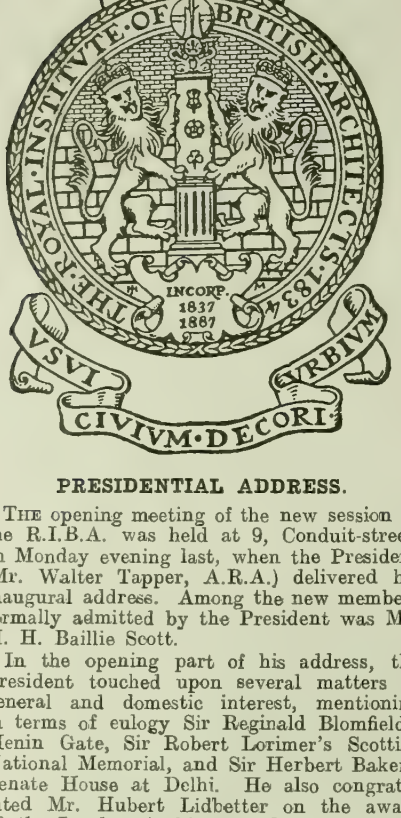
Seaton Urban District Council Lay-out Competition.

The following notice has been issued by the R.I.B.A.:—

"The Competitions Committee desire to call the attention of members to the fact that the conditions of the above competition are not in accordance with the Regulations of the R.I.B.A. The Competitions Committee are in negotiation with the promoters in the hope of securing an amendment. In the meantime members are advised to take no part in the competition."



Proposed Additions to Westminster Abbey: Schemes Nos. 2 and 3.
By the late JOHN L. PEARSON. (*See page* 743.)



PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

THE opening meeting of the new session of the R.I.B.A. was held at 9, Conduit-street, on Monday evening last, when the President (Mr. Walter Tapper, A.R.A.) delivered his inaugural address. Among the new members formally admitted by the President was Mr. M. H. Baillie Scott.

In the opening part of his address, the President touched upon several matters of general and domestic interest, mentioning in terms of eulogy Sir Reginald Blomfield's Menin Gate, Sir Robert Lorimer's Scottish National Memorial, and Sir Herbert Baker's Senate House at Delhi. He also congratulated Mr. Hubert Lidbetter on the award of the London Architecture Medal for 1926 to his new building for the Society of Friends in Endsleigh-gardens. Finally, he congratulated Sir Aston Webb on the honour bestowed upon him by the Royal Society.

A matter of considerable importance to the Institute, he continued, was the question of its future home. The family had outgrown its old one, and though it was sad to have to leave it, especially when it possessed some architectural refinement, as did the exterior of that building, yet he was afraid it was inevitable. They possessed the finest architectural library in the world, precious beyond words, and it could not now be accommodated there, without drastic alterations. The building was not even fireproof, so they would realise what the danger was to that fine collection, and the need for removal. The Premises Committee was giving careful consideration to the matter, and he hoped before very long it would arrive at a satisfactory solution. All he would like to say now was, that it was imperative that they should have a home worthy in all respects of the Institute. It should embody all that was best in architecture and carry on its fine traditions. When one saw such a place as, say, the Cambio at Perugia with its beautifully proportioned rooms and charming fitments, not forgetting the beautiful paintings of Perugino, surely it was not too much to hope to have a home of like dignity and charm.

Having referred to the present position with regard to Registration, remarking that the Bill was to be proceeded with, the President entered a strong plea for the more generous support of the Architects' Benevolent Society. He was told that the staff of one architect's office had pledged themselves to contribute 5s. each annually to the Society. Such an excellent example might well be followed by others.

In a reference to the question of bridges, the President commented upon the curious perverseness, common to human nature, with which strenuous efforts had been made to destroy Waterloo Bridge and to preserve that of Charing Cross, as ugly as Waterloo was beautiful. He would like, he said, to call attention to the efforts being made to preserve the many lovely bridges up and down the country; the value of them could not be over-estimated, and all such efforts should have their whole-hearted sympathy.

One of the most important matters, in his opinion, was that to which his immediate predecessor had given much attention, namely, the preservation of rural England. A society had been formed, with that laudable object in view. For many years the Urban and District Councils had controlled the practical arrangements of building and the by-laws of towns had been applied to the country, he feared, very often stupidly. Surely they might have some control as regards design; not a despotic one, such as would engender uniform monotony, but some controlling body, such as the Fine Arts Commission, might have jurisdiction in that matter. The difficulty always was to find the right men, using that controlling power with infinite wisdom.

Referring to the height of buildings, the President said there had been, as they knew, a demand for higher buildings in London, and it was to the credit of the members of the Institute that they, against their own interests, would have none of it. They felt, very strongly, that buildings of greater height than were now permitted would endanger the health of the community. We in this northern climate needed as much sun as we could get. It was little enough in any case. The traffic problem was bad in all conscience, and the height of buildings would obviously increase the difficulty. As a matter of tradition, it was a fact that in southern countries tall buildings with narrow streets were a necessity, as a protection from the sun. In northern countries low buildings with wide streets were generally found, in order that no unnecessary shade should be created. He hoped, therefore, that we should hear no more of the wish for higher buildings.

Turning to the question of London's squares, the President said we must use all our endeavours to preserve them. Open spaces were invaluable. We had lost Mornington-crescent and Endsleigh-gardens already, and, unless we took good heed, we should lose others. In this important matter we had to acknowledge gratefully the energetic action which had been taken by the London County Council. With their assistance, and that of the Royal Commission which was to report on this subject, we had reason for hope. His Royal Highness the Duke of York's appeal for playing fields was meeting with the success it deserved. It should have the cordial support of all, for it was imperative that our children should grow up in healthy conditions, to become fine citizens of the Empire.

It was a matter for congratulation, the President continued, that the public was showing an increasing interest in architecture. This interest progressed slowly but steadily, but we all knew that if modern architecture was to compare favourably with that of the past ages there was much leeway to make up. The Press lent powerful aid, more especially since the formation of the Architecture Club, composed as it was, of journalists and architects. Might he suggest to the President of this club, who had done much already in putting their aims before the public, that the Press could do still more. Nowadays, unless a matter was brought before the public day by day, it was soon forgotten. The Press could in this way give much help to the preservation of rural England. It was much to be desired that it should show the same keenness in architecture and the arts generally as it did in the saying and doing of politicians, and he thought that would be of great advantage to the community. Something might also be done in the way of propaganda; he meant by the distribution of leaflets and pamphlets to Rural Councils, local builders, etc., setting forth the aims of the Society, founded for the purpose of preserving this country of ours.

Architecture was a powerful factor for good to the community. We could not escape from it if we would. In our home our travels, it was always with us, so hoved them to see that it was good. architecture possessed all the human vi dignity, modesty, restraint, and so on was impossible to imagine that such arise unless a nation was strongly poss of those virtues. They had, on many sions, been asked in that room by em laymen, to do something for the educ of the public; but first of all the public have those virtues of which he spok they were to be expressed in architec Take that of dignity. He would be a man to maintain that this to-day was a mon virtue, and to his mind it was the reason why so much architecture lacked quality. If these characteristics were common possession of the people, they v require their expression in architecture, they assuredly would have it. He must fess himself in complete agreement with writer who said he failed "to understa certain modern school of thought v steadfastly ignores the past and, with a like simplicity, believes it can inst create something in art, literature, or tics, which shall be completely new. an impossible theory, for the plain fa we cannot escape from the past, and pro consists but in a slow and gradual dev ment." Also in the greatest days of tecture there was a deep-rooted sense of It was difficult to say exactly how this it was a slow and almost unconscious m ing of architectural forms from age to The principles underlying those forms accepted by all, with the traditions conn therewith. Those escaped us at the of the eighteenth century, and had not been wholly recaptured. difficulties which beset art to-day believed arose largely because of Architects must make up their m that if architecture was to play the portant part it should in the life of a n these traditions must be recovered, so we were all working with the same aim to the same end. We could then give people proper guidance on certain de lines. The masters in our schools s have a profound knowledge of those tions and the methods of the old ma The orders should be carefully studied was this scholarly knowledge which en the old men to build those great chu civic buildings, manor houses and cot which we saw and admired to-day. student in our schools need not both much about design; let him get the gr ing of which he spoke, and when his came, with the practical necessities o moment, he could not help but do good The atelier system should be encour Even in our own time we had this. were the Shaw men, the Bodley men a on, young men proud of their master proud to carry on his tradition. It wa to see, under such a system, with the sc ship of which he spoke, how soon the for tradition and style would spread instead of men speaking with divers to we should have one well understood lan We should be moving on two or three lines of development, which was essent

Apart from this loss of training and tional feeling from which we wer doubtedly suffering, there were many reasons for the lack of really great tecture to-day. The incentive for own for instance, could not be over-valued, a tainly it should be encouraged. Wh forefathers owned the land they built not only for themselves, but for children and their children's children so we obtained those lovely old houses were still to be seen. Incidentally th ing of ownership should lead to conte of mind and leave less room for social The times in which we lived were s plex that it was difficult to get at th of the difficulties and to overcome For instance, the herding together people in large towns, and, when there herding together in blocks of flats, all to take away from them the real s home life and its responsibilities. It mean living in the best sense, nor c

e the effect of a real home, and it helped reate the hustle and excitement of the ent age, which must militate against d architecture, since it inevitably elimi- d time for thought and quiet. The oduction of machinery had been, no ot, another reason. Mass production d never produce the best, for it was a ter of common knowledge that anything d in itself lost a great deal of its value n produced in bulk. The pleasing leties of handicrafts went by the board, no matter how good the design, it lost h of its charm in execution by machinery. en speaking of machinery in relation to ding, he would say it should only be for purpose of lessening weary and unin- sting labour, such as the punching of a through steel, and thousands of other things. It should not take the place of done by hand which interested and happiness to life. The predominance of anical labour, it seemed to him, must to mechanicalise men's minds; to make dull, and so less receptive of the fine leties of any art, be it architecture, ting, music, literature or any other. could people be expected to take an ligent interest in matters conducive to welfare so long as they perforce had to in mean and squalid houses or in un- resting flats. It was difficult to see how e matters could be remedied, but they at the root of the mischief, and until were remedied it was futile to expect y great architecture.

e greatness of a nation was not to be sed solely in terms of money, though, ourse, that was not to be ignored, but er on what that nation produced. When again erected buildings comparable to Abbey of Westminster or St. Paul's edral, painted pictures equal to the t Titian, new sculpture equal to the t Greek work, to say nothing of the r crafts, then it might be said that our on was great. It was a matter for grave ern that up to the end of the eighteenth ury hardly an ugly thing could be found his country, even down to the ordinary sils used for domestic purposes, and in this enlightened age we were sur- ded with ugly and offensive things.

e character of a people was expressed in better way than by the things it pro- d, in architecture perhaps best of all. greatness of the Roman Empire was not ssed solely by its military achievements, also by its architectural triumphs. It d be difficult to imagine that the men designed and erected the noble buildings ll admired were petty or mean. Human was full of contradictions, and he was d man to dogmatise on any subject rning it, yet he (the speaker) was iently courageous to uphold this con- on. Noble buildings meant noble men; ocre buildings meant mediocre people. with great ideals were often subjects rnirth. We were told they were so actical, and perhaps they were, we were told it was the practi- utilitarian who was wanted. Of e he was needed, but history told unmistakable terms that it was the st that we needed first of all. We were nformed in these days that great archi- re could not be afforded; it certainly ed to be so, but he ventured to think because money was being spent un- y. So far as one observed, it was being on things which were fleeting. Men l spend lavishly on motor cars what would think impossible to spend on homes. That made us realise that the s of men to-day were not thinking in of permanency. The system of building was one which it was impossible to ne could lead to great architecture. system, he believed, came from ica. As an organisation, it was splen- On big contracts it was arranged at ery beginning that every trade began finished at a specified date and speci- lour. The bricklayer, say, finished at and the plasterer began his work at 11.35, and so on. He presumed no time allowance was made for improvement as the work progressed. No mistake was made. Hardly human one would say. However, it seemed to be a sound method, if the governing factor was to be time and not architecture. How fearfully uninteresting this system must be to the workman. He, it would appear, was just part of a machine. He (the speaker) did not wonder the workman wanted to be half-way down the street when the closing bell rang. Architects were dependent on the workmen, if they were to have fine architecture. Design and execution could not be divorced, and it was only by arousing in the workman a love of his work, and by giving him a personal interest in it, apart from money, that they would get things worth having.

They could congratulate themselves that architecture was not liable to the vagaries of the Cubist and the Futurist, at any rate in this country. The idea that by turning it upside down you could get originality was not worth considering, and there were fortunately very few architects who had the desire. The ever widening problem of planning, new methods of construction, gave plenty of opportunities for expressing our own times, and if, with them, we preserved the methods and traditions of our fathers, he had no fear as to the future. He was not suggesting the copying of the ancient work that had done duty in the past. All he maintained was that the deeper a man's knowledge, and the wider his range of study, the more assured would be his own work. The only effectual sources of development lay in the practical interests of his own day. We had our own problems to solve, and they could be the better solved if a man knew how the old men solved theirs. The principles of our art had never, nor could they ever, change. New architectural forms in their outlines, grouping and massing would naturally develop according to the practical needs of the day; there was no need to strive for originality; that came inevitably, as it always had. Architecture was progressing slowly but steadily; it was better understood to-day than it was, say, in the fifties, and this might be said generally of the arts. In music, it was true, we had a great deal of jazz rubbish, but also, there was always an audience for the great classic masters, and if we wanted this universally, we should get it in due time, and so it was with our own art. There was a great deal of jazz architecture but there was a greater quantity of good work than was the case some years ago. Let us, therefore, be full of enthusiasm and keep good heart. The national architecture of this country, left to us as a noble heritage, was not dead. Let us not seek arrogantly for something new, but let us carry on this goodly heritage and make its influence for good felt by the whole nation.

Discussion.

The Dean of Westminster, proposing a vote of thanks, said Mr. Tapper and he had worked together for a good many years, and he felt that Mr. Tapper combined in himself the three qualities that he had given as being appropriate to an architect—dignity, modesty and restraint. He (the speaker) was an optimist as to the state of our architecture when we could show work such as Liverpool Cathedral, the new Chapel at Charterhouse, the Menin Gate, the War Memorial at Edinburgh, and, he would add, some splendid work in the Minster at York done by Mr. Tapper himself. We had architects and craftsmen who could do work that would stand side by side with any work done in the past. Turning to the question of Westminster Abbey, the speaker said he was surprised to find that the Press apparently thought that the schemes for additions to the Abbey were something absolutely new, whereas the principal offender was Gladstone. After a very long discussion by a Royal Commission, a portly Blue-book dealing with all the proposals now brought forward as something entirely new was published in 1890, and the Commission which sat recently examined with the greatest possible care and in full detail the proposals, and embodied their opinions in the report given to the public. Yet there were those, and those in high places, who were ready at once, without having seen the full report, and without having seen any documents or heard any evidence, to settle the whole question in a letter to the Press. As long as he had the heavy trust of being in charge of the Abbey, it would be used in the first instance as the House of God and for the worship of God, and whatever was necessary to make it more fit and adequate for that purpose would be done. Nothing would be done to the Abbey so long as he was in charge, except with the best-trained taste and advice that could be commanded. He was perfectly ready to consent, so far as his consent was necessary, whenever we got to the point of settling any plans, that those plans should be printed and published for the information of the public, but he was not going to take the slightest notice of the public verdict on those plans. He did not consider that a general referendum of the man in the street was the way to decide great questions of this kind. Those plans would be made by our ablest architects, men with the finest trained taste, with real knowledge of what they were doing. This was a matter for the aristocracy of art, and not for any democratic action at all.

Lord Lee of Fareham, seconding the motion, referred to Waterloo Bridge, and said it was largely due to the efforts of the R.I.B.A. that the matter had been taken up and a Royal Commission appointed. He felt extremely apprehensive about the bridge's future, and hoped that the R.I.B.A. would not rest on their laurels, but remain ever watchful.

The President then presented the R.I.B.A. London Architecture Medal and Diploma for 1926 to Mr. Hubert Lidbetter, A.R.I.B.A., for his building, The Friends' House, in Euston-road, which was, he said, a building which had the fine dignity and quiet repose that were always associated with the Society of Friends. He congratulated Mr. Lidbetter on expressing those qualities in his building, and the Society upon having such a delightful building for their new headquarters.

Mr. Lidbetter, in reply, said the distinction which he had received was of more value to him because it was conferred upon him by his professional brethren.

Mr. Edward S. Reynolds, Chairman of the Committee of the Society of Friends, in the course of a few remarks, said they had been guilty of building on an open space, but he would like to make it clear that they had tried many other sites and only decided upon Endsleigh Gardens when they found there was no possibility of maintaining it as an open space.

Mr. A. N. Grace, representing the firm of Messrs. Grace and Marsh, Ltd., the builders of the Friends' House, said he had never known a job in which a better spirit of fellowship had been manifested. Recognition of the craftsmen would, he felt convinced, do an immense amount of good in dispelling the spirit of unrest.

OBITUARY

Dr. David George Hogarth.

We regret to record that Dr. David George Hogarth, Keeper of the Ashmolean Museum since 1909, and a distinguished explorer and archæologist, died at Oxford on November 5, aged 65. He became, in 1897, Director of the British School at Athens, and from that base he explored Asia Minor and Syria and conducted expeditions in Cyprus, Egypt, Syria, and Greece for the British Museum.

Mr. George Gregory.

Mr. George Gregory, F.S.A. (Scot.), F.I.S.A., who has died at Roslin, Midlothian, was until recently in practice in Stonehaven as an architect and civil engineer. He was architect for the new Dunnottar School, the Savings Bank, and the renovation of the Town House of Stonehaven, as well as for many villas, houses, business premises and factories.

LEADING CONTENTS

	PAGE
THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS	721
NOTES	722
GENERAL NEWS	724
COMPETITION NEWS	725
R.I.B.A.	726
CORRESPONDENCE	728
ARCHITECT'S ACTION FOR FEES	742
SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS	742
REPORT OF THE CATHEDRALS COMMISSION	743
PARTHENON STUDIES : IX	745
THE LONDON BUILDING ACTS AND THEIR APPLICATION : XXXIV	747
GREATER LONDON TOWN PLANNING	747
ARCHITECTS' AND BUILDERS' INQUIRY BUREAU	748
THE BUILDING TRADE	749
POINTS IN CONNECTION WITH THE LAW OF LANDLORD AND TENANT : V	749
NEW BUILDINGS IN LONDON	750
PUBLIC WORKS EXHIBITION	751

ILLUSTRATIONS

New Business Premises, Hastings.

These new premises, for Messrs. Plummer, Roddis, Ltd., at Hastings, have been erected, at a total cost of £85,000, from designs by the late Mr. Hy. Ward, A.R.I.B.A., of Hastings (Messrs. Henry Ward and Son, architects). The building, which is of steel-framed construction throughout, consists of a basement, ground floor, and five floors over, the total height from basement to roof being 83 ft. 6 in. Owing to the unusual nature of the foundation, a steel cum-concrete partial raft scheme with girder and cantilever girder construction has been employed to transmit and effectively distribute the weight of the building over the site. The whole of the floors are concrete, reinforced by filler joists, clear of all obstruction excepting for three main stanchions spaced at 40 ft. centres, thus giving a maximum of space in the show-rooms. The total area is 3,800 sq. yds.

The front elevation relies upon the simplicity of its proportion for effect, relieved by richly carved spandrils over a central arch and a projecting balcony panelled on the soffit and ornamented on the face at the fourth-floor level. The bronze metal shop-fronts are contained in pilasters of emerald pearl granite with a border and base of grey Cornish granite.

The basement is devoted entirely to marking-off rooms, stock-rooms, strong room and boiler-house. The ground floor, though somewhat restricted in showroom space, due to the nature of the site, has a large area devoted to shop-fronts and arcade. The principal showrooms occur on the first, second and part of the third floors, the remainder of the third floor being taken up by a hair-dressing department and the general offices. The entire fourth floor is used as a restaurant, with a service room adjoining, excepting for a public rest room and library. The floor, of oak, has been laid for dancing. The fifth floor is closed to the public, the whole of the floor space being devoted to the staff rest rooms, kitchens, offices, etc.

It is to be regretted that the death of Mr. Henry Ward occurred a few weeks prior to the completion of the premises after an illness lasting nearly three months. It is his last work and the culmination of a long and successful architectural career.

The steelwork was designed by Mr. Douglas S. Young, M.I.Mech.E., M.I.Struct.E., of 6, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, S.W. The general contractors were Allen Fairhead and Sons, Ltd., of Enfield. The principal sub-contractors were: Moreland, Hayne and Co., Ltd., constructional steelwork; the Bath and Portland Stone Firms, Ltd., Portland stone front; Fenning and Co., Ltd., granite pilasters and fascia; Richard Crittall and Co., Ltd., panel heating system; the Crittall Manufacturing Co., Ltd., metal casements; Baxter, Elliot, artificial stone staircase: Lawford and Co., asphalting; Courtney, Pope and Co., Ltd., shop-fronts and interior fittings; Bainbridge and Son, ground-floor fittings; Carter and Co., mosaic paving; Lamson Pneumatic Tube Co., Ltd., cash tubes; Benham and Sons, Ltd., kitchen equipment; Frederick Hayden, Ltd., domestic hot-water system; G. Tester, electrical work; Holophane, Ltd., lighting; John Every, fire-escape staircase; Hollis Bros. and Co., Ltd., flooring; Waygood, Otis, Ltd., passenger lifts; the Express Lift Co., Ltd., goods and service lifts; Arthur Searle and Co., fibrous plaster work; Osborne, Garrett and Co., Ltd., hairdressing department.

Messrs. L. A. Francis and Sons, of London, were the quantity surveyors.

The Larkhall Estate, Clapham.

The drawings reproduced in this issue show the start of a development that will provide a new residential district for London, taking its name, "Larkhall," from one of the boundary roads of the site, namely, Larkhall-rise, where some 1,200 small, well-appointed flats will be built in blocks forming large quadrangles, very much of the character of some of the old inns of London.

The first portion of the site which is being developed will contain 308 flats; in addition there will be small lock-up garages available for the tenants. These flats are contained in sixteen blocks, there being three separate type designs of blocks. These blocks have been so planned as to allow sunshine to penetrate to every living-room, and the blocks have been designed on the general basis of flats on the ground floor, maisonettes on the first and second floors, and maisonettes on the third and fourth floors.

The architects for the scheme, Messrs. Louis de Soissons and G. G. Wornum, FF.R.I.B.A., of London, were appointed by Sir Theodore Chambers, K.B.E., Chairman of Welwyn Garden City, to whose initiative the scheme owes its inception. They have had the benefit of technical advice from the Architects' Department of the L.C.C., resulting in the use of extremely economical and up-to-date systems of construction. Mr. G. W. Jenkins, who has had long service with the L.C.C., is acting as clerk of works.

A central system of hot-water supply is being installed in each block, for which Mr. W. W. Nobbs, M.I.Mech.E., etc., is the consulting engineer, and the installation is being carried out by Messrs. G. N. Haden and Sons, Ltd., an automatic oil fuel plant being used in each block. The main staircases in each block are being tiled throughout with glazed cement tiles manufactured by the General Tile Co., Ltd.

The exterior walls are of mottled red brick pointed with Atlas white cement, with artificial stone dressings made by the Enfield Stone Co. The electrical installation is being installed by the County of London Electric Supply Co., Ltd.

The general contractors for the first sixteen blocks are Messrs. C. Miskin and Sons, Ltd., of St. Albans, Herts. The quantity surveyor is Mr. S. A. Paine, F.S.I., of 2, New-court, Carey-street, London.

The sanitary fittings and ironmongery are being supplied throughout by the Welwyn Stores, Ltd. Woco doors are being used throughout the flats themselves. The ornamental ironwork is being provided by the Cashmore Art Workers, and some sculptured panels have been modelled by Mr. Gilbert Ledward. Messrs. Stirling and Johnson, Ltd., are the contractors for the roof tiling, the tiles being red sand-faced tiles, and the asphalt work is being carried out by Thomas Faldo and Co., Ltd.

Herne Bay Municipal Buildings Competition.

We illustrate this week the winning design in this competition, by Mr. Harrold Norton, F.R.I.B.A., placed first by the assessor, Professor A. E. Richardson. The full awards are given under "Competition News." As the proposed outlay is somewhat limited and the accommodation required is very considerable, extreme simplicity of design, both in the planning and elevations, has been the main objective. Elevations, whic will be in Georgian style, have been designe with a view to breadth and dignity of effect The scheme is to be a comprehensive one. A the Council may decide to build in section particular attention has been paid to th adaptability of the design to erection in on or more sections, a distinct line being pr vided between the Assembly Hall and th rest of the buildings.

The general accommodation required wa an assembly hall with galleries accommo dating 600 persons, municipal offices, in cluding a council chamber, a bank, a fe shops and private offices, the whole build ing to cost £40,000.

The elevations will be faced with Cante bury bricks, and all quoins of corners an windows of rubbed bricks, the ground stor in approved stone, and the whole of th buildings will be steel framed with fireproo floors. Oak flooring throughout, excep vestibules, halls and corridors, which wi be of terrazzo. Stairs will be of reinforce concrete, roofs of approved slates, and flat of steel and concrete covered with asphal The Assembly Hall and Council Chambe will have oak panelling around walls shown; the arched ceiling to the assembl hall and the domed ceiling to the counc chamber to be in fibrous plaster. Th general heating will be upon low pressur hot-water gravity circulating system, wit mains carried through and radiators fixed the various rooms, passages, etc., each fitte with valve for control.

Beckenham Municipal Buildings Competition.

We illustrate this week the secon premiated design in this competition, b Messrs. E. Berry Webber and J. O. Cheadl AA.R.I.B.A. The winning design, b Messrs. Lanchester, Lucas and Lodge, F and A.R.I.B.A., was given in our last issu Mr. Septimus Warwick, F.R.I.B.A., was th assessor.

Mural Decorations, Portman Rooms, Bake street, W.

We illustrate this week the mural decor tions and embellishments recently carried o at the Portman Rooms Dance Club, Bake street. The paintings, the work of M Frederick Francis, occupy the four walls the small ballroom, and represent early eig teenth-century subjects. There are thirty-t wall panels, both of village and country li

CORRESPONDENCE

Competition for Technical College, Manchester.

SIR,—In view of the fate that has befall the other large competitions promoted by t Manchester Corporation, would it not fairer to the architectural profession if so pronouncement were made as to the like hood of this scheme being built? It w generally be conceded that the endeavour a competing architect is to erect the buil ing, not merely to secure a money prize a set of drawings. J. O. CHEADLE.

The Death-Watch Beetle.

SIR,—While engaged on repairing t damage done by the death-watch beetle the roof timbers at the Sheffield Cathedra found that in comparatively recent days p of the old oak roof timbers had been placed by pitch pine, and that although th timbers had been attacked by the beetle, no instance had they penetrated more th their own length, in fact, dead beetles w found with their tails protruding from ho which their heads had drilled in the timb hardly more than one-half the length of th bodies. From this it appears that pitch p is poisonous to and proof against the att of the beetle, and suggests that pitch p would be preferable to oak for such purpos I shall be glad to hear of any similar perience. CHAS. B. FLOCKTON

Sheffield.

[Other letters are held over until next wee

MEETINGS

FRIDAY, *November* 11.

Glasgow Architectural Craftsmen's Society. J. V. Nimmo on "Construction of Ewald-street Bridge." 7.45 p.m.

Institution of Electrical Engineers. Professor S. Parker-Smith on "An All-Electric House." University Coll., Dundee. 7.30 p.m.

Institution of Mechanical Engineers. Mr. Clements on "What is Wrong with Industrial England?" 7.30 p.m.

SATURDAY, *November* 12.

Building Surveyors' Association. General meeting and visit to Electricity Works. At Town Hall, Leeds. 2.45 p.m.

MONDAY, *November* 14.

Surveyors' Institution. Presidential Address by Mr. E. S. Cox. 8 p.m.

Edinburgh Architectural Assocn. Mr. P. Jackson on "Modern Art in Sweden." 8 p.m.

TUESDAY, *November* 15.

Institute of Arbitrators Incorporated. Mock Arbitration at headquarters on a matter connected with "Estate Agency," arranged by Capt. W. T. Creswell.

Institution of Civil Engineers. Discussion on "Plastic Yield, Shrinkage, and other Problems of Concrete and their effect on Design," by Dr. Oscar Faber. 6 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, *November* 16.

L.C.C. Central School of Arts and Crafts. Sir Banister Fletcher on "Italian Bridges, Castle, Palaces." 6 p.m.

Royal Society of Arts. Professor A. P. Laurie on "Theory of Colour and its application to Painting." At Burlington House, W.1. 4 p.m.

Northern Architectural Association. Mr. T. H. Bryce on "Concrete and Reinforced Concrete," 7.30 p.m.

THURSDAY, *November* 17.

Institution of Structural Engineers. Mr. J. E. Worsdale on "Bulking of Fine Grits applied to Concrete making." At Great Northern Hotel, Leeds. 6.45 p.m.

Royal Society of Arts. Professor A. P. Laurie on "Early Methods of Oil Painting." At Burlington House, W.1. 4 p.m.

Society of Antiquaries. Mr. H. E. Balch on "Recent Excavations at Wookey Hole." 8.30 p.m.

Victoria and Albert Museum Mr. J. A. Knowles on "Mediæval Glass-Painters' Craft." 5.30 p.m.

Builders' Benevolent Institution. Annual Dinner. At Hotel Victoria. 6.30 p.m.

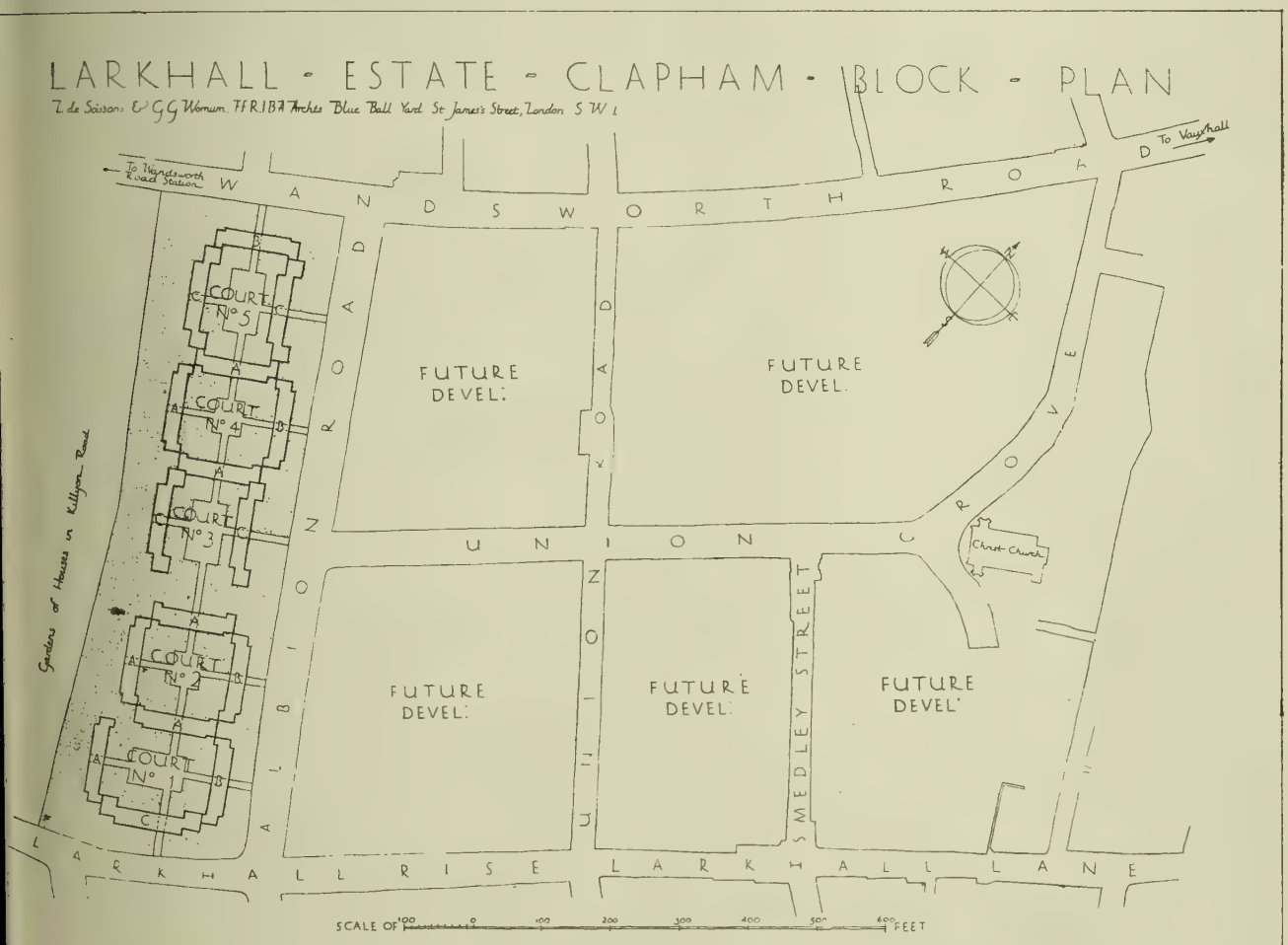
FRIDAY, *November* 18.

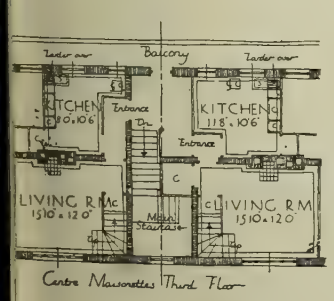
Institution of Structural Engineers. Mr. A. Trystan Edwards on "Artistic Side of Engineering." At Bristol.

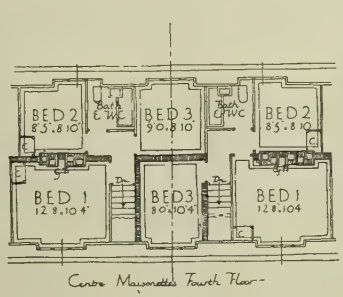
Royal Society of Arts. Professor A. P. Laurie on "Painting Media: Oils, Varnishes, and Tempera." At Burlington House. 4 p.m.

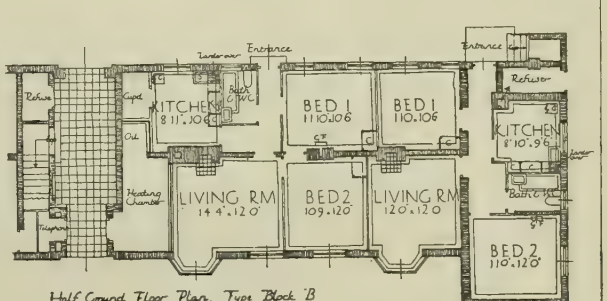
London Society. Mr. W. Loftus Hare on "London Squares." At 18, John-street, W.C. 2. 5 p.m.

Town-Planning Institute. Presidential Address by Mr. G. M. Harris. At Caxton Hall, S.W.1. 6 p.m.



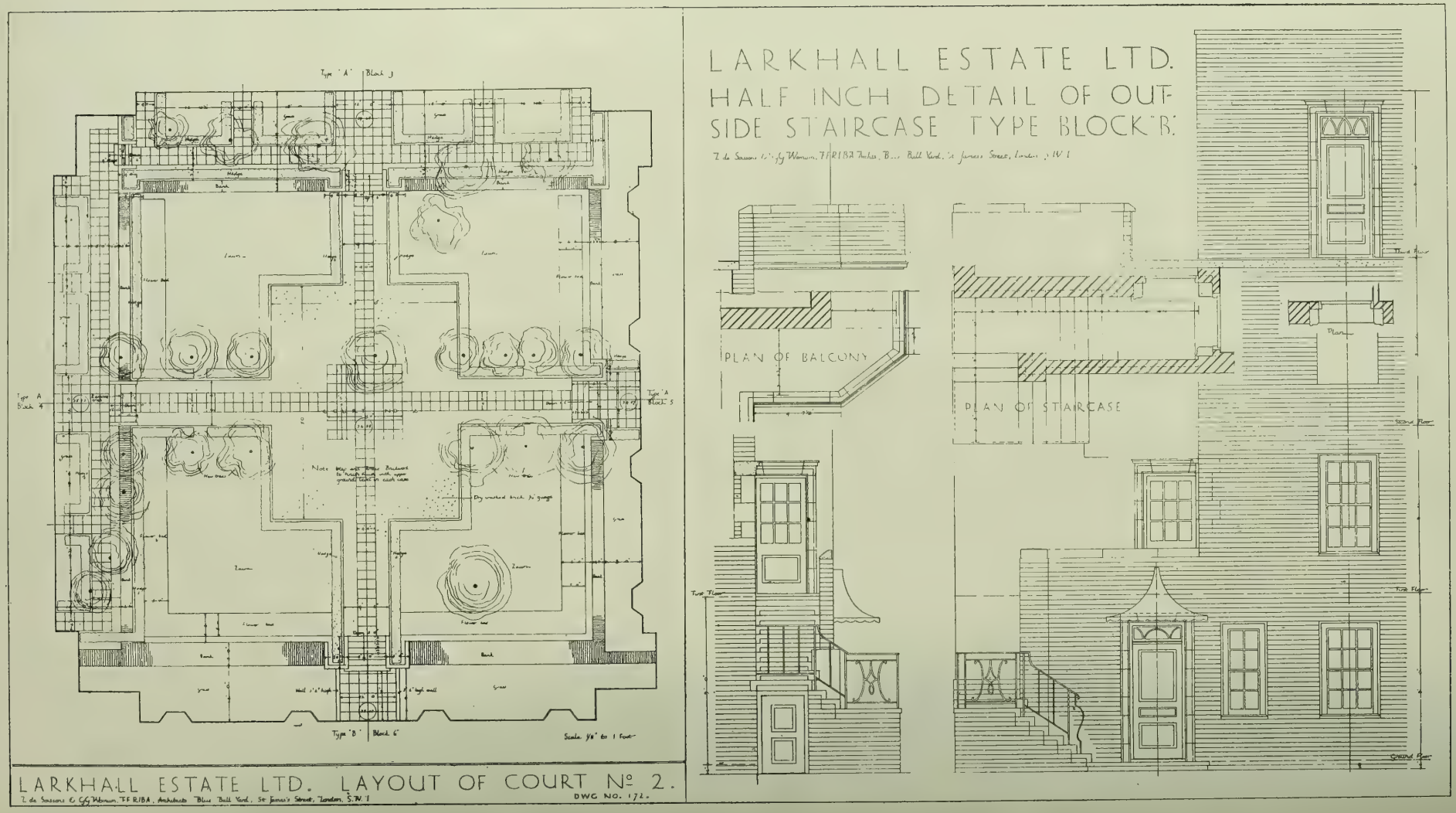






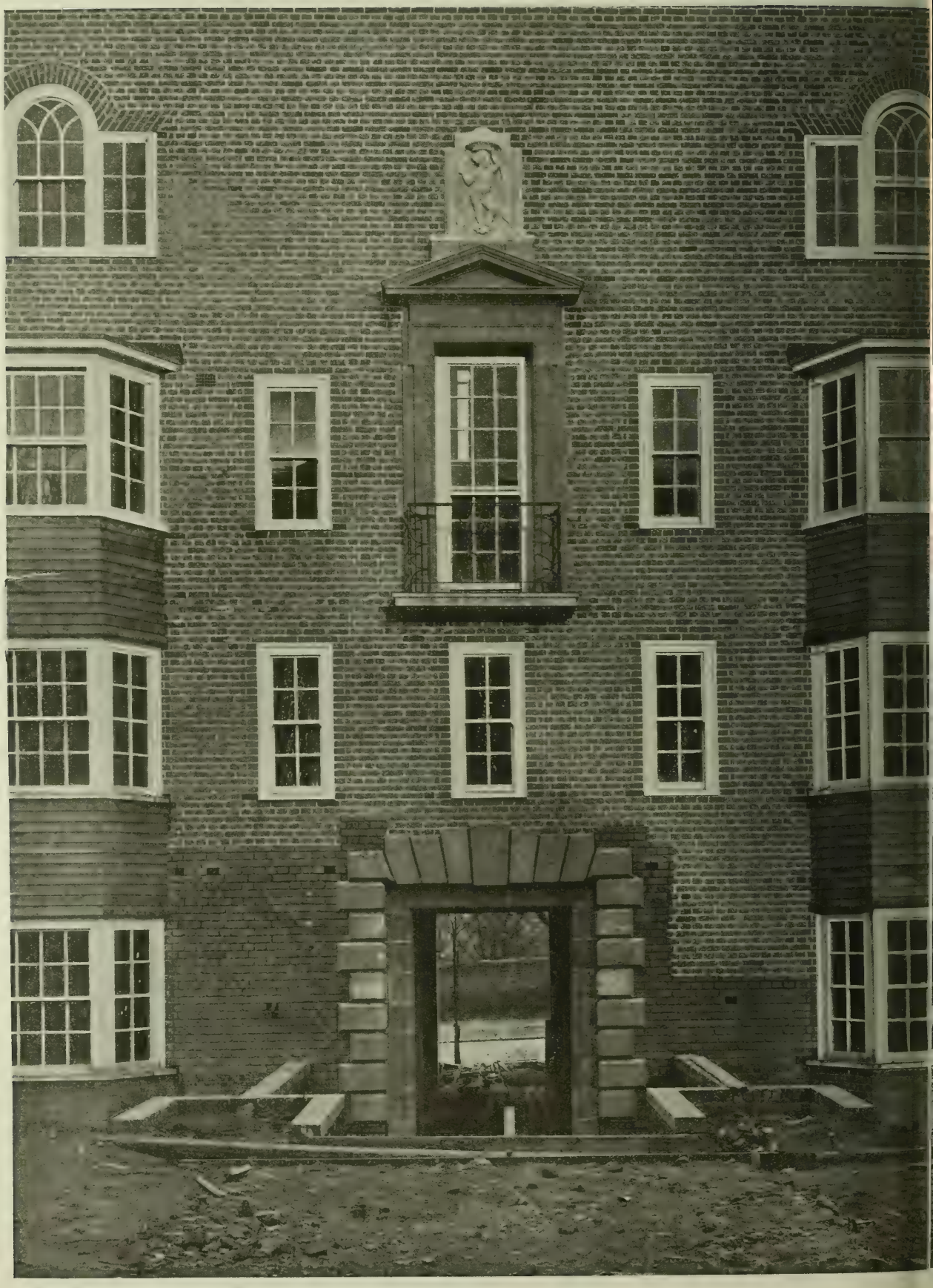
New Flats, the Larkhall Estate, Clapham, S.W.

MESSRS. LOUIS DE SOISSONS AND G. G. WORNUM, FF.R.I.B.A., Architects.



New Flats, the Larkhall Estate, Clapham, S.W.

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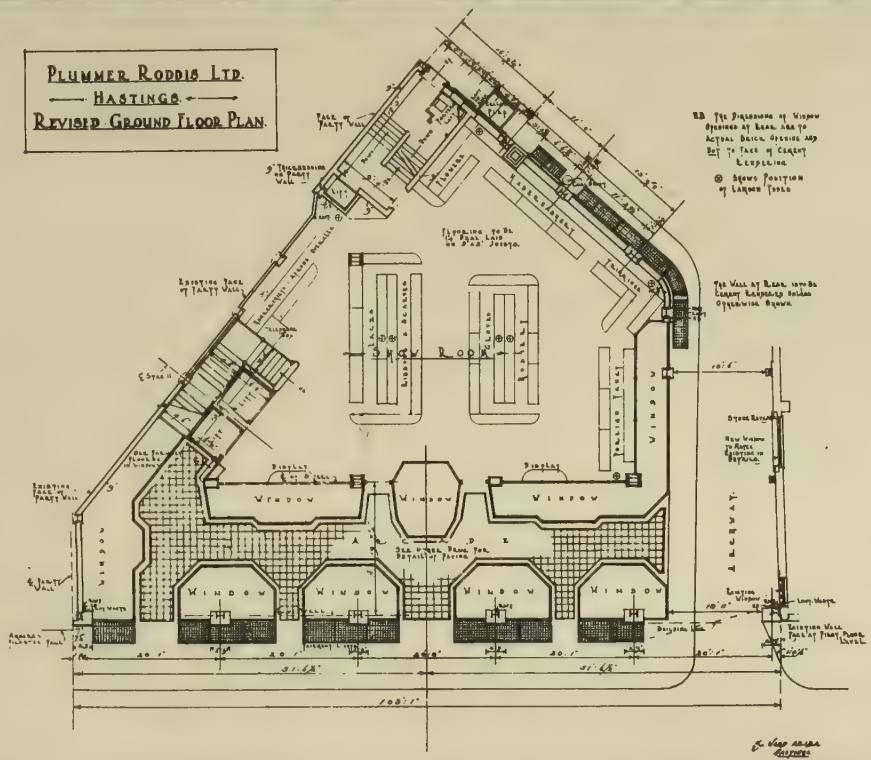
New Flats, the Larkhall Estate, Clapham, S.W.: Detail of Quadrangle Elevation.

MESSRS. LOUIS DE SOISSONS AND G. G. WORNUM, FF.R.I.B.A., Architects.

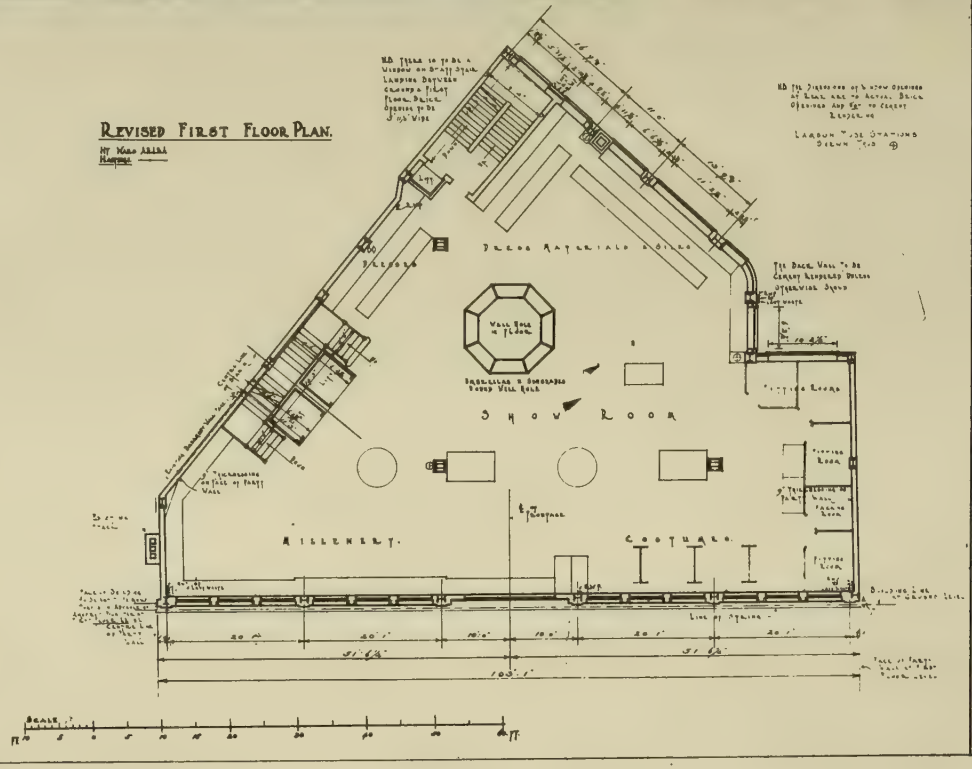




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NEW BUSINESS PREMISES, HASTINGS.

The late Henry Ward, A.R.I.B.A., Architect.

(Messrs. Henry Ward & Son.)





THE L

Messrs. Louis de Sois





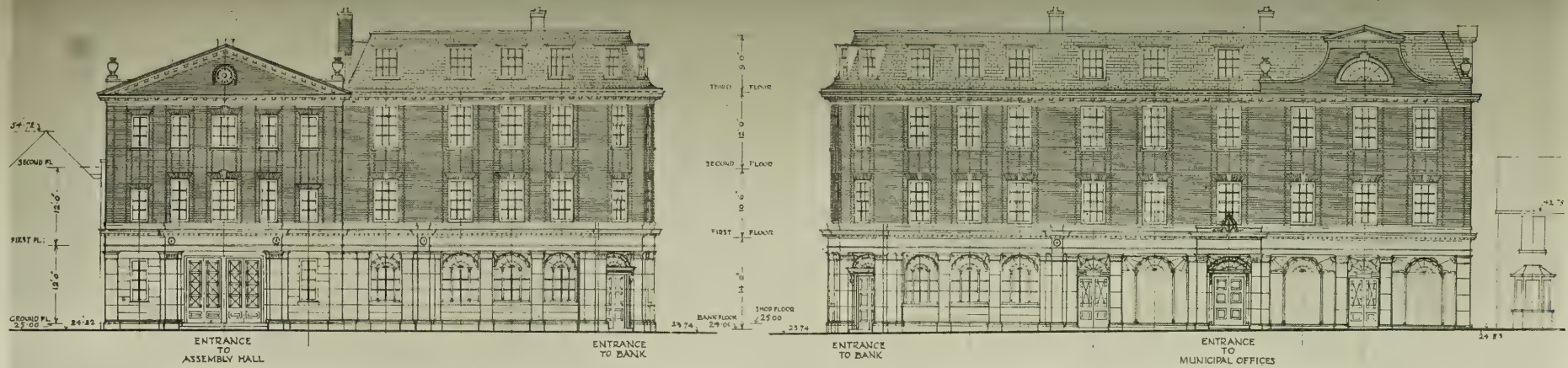
S.W.

F.R.I.B.A., Architects.



New Flats, the Larkhall Estate, Clapham, S.W.: Elevation in one of the Quadrangles.

MESSRS. LOUIS DE SOISSONS AND G. G. WORNUM, FF.R.I.B.A., Architects.

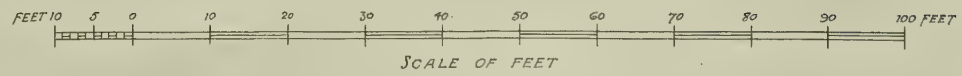


ELEVATION TO WILLIAM ST:

ELEVATION TO HIGH STREET

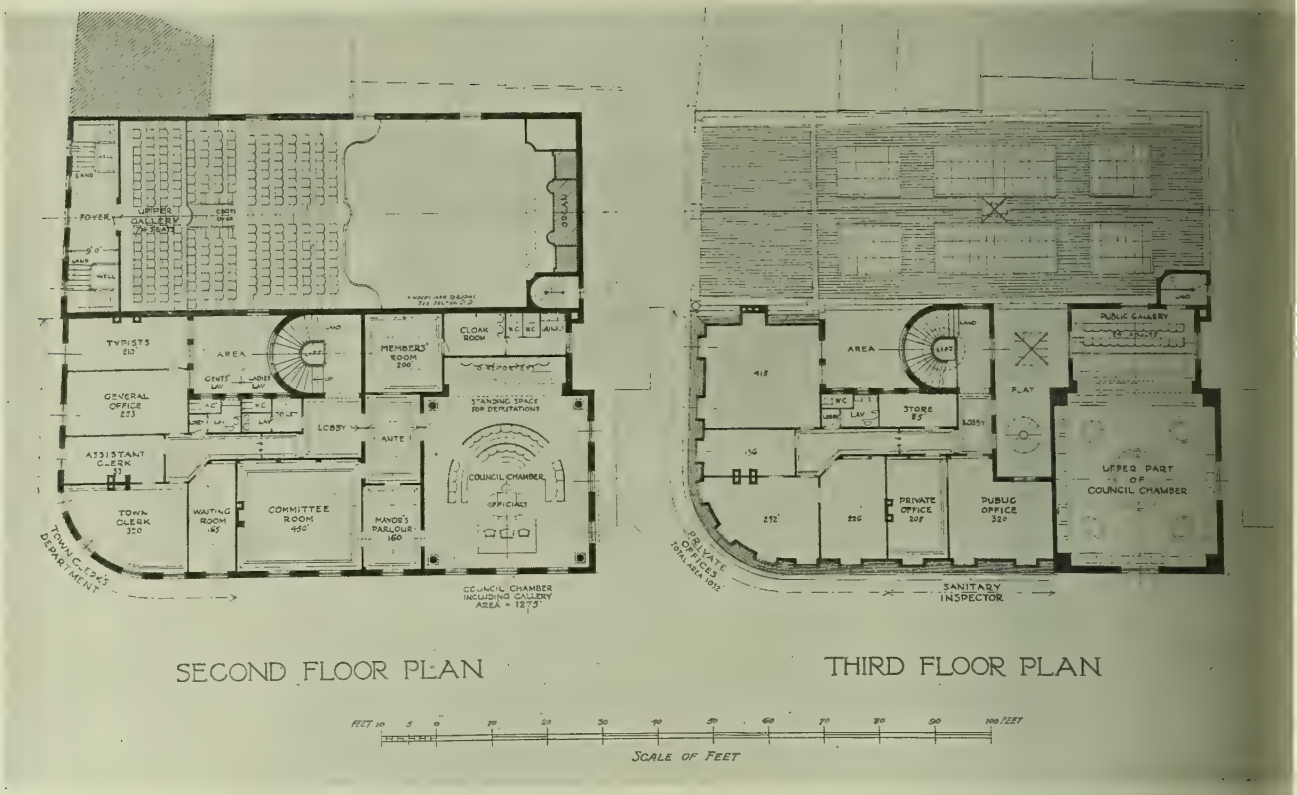


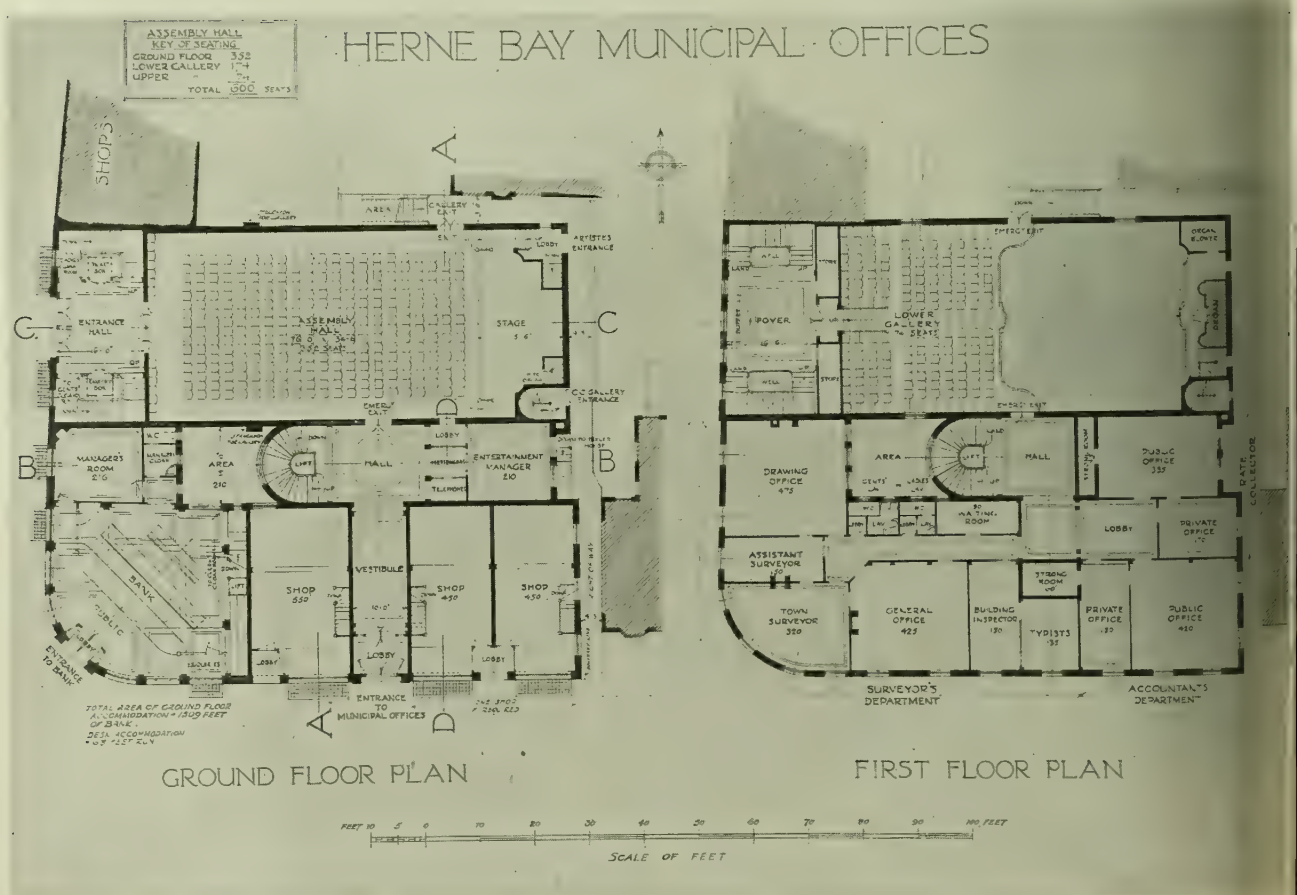
EAST ELEVATION



Herne Bay Municipal Buildings and Business Premises Competition: Winning Design.

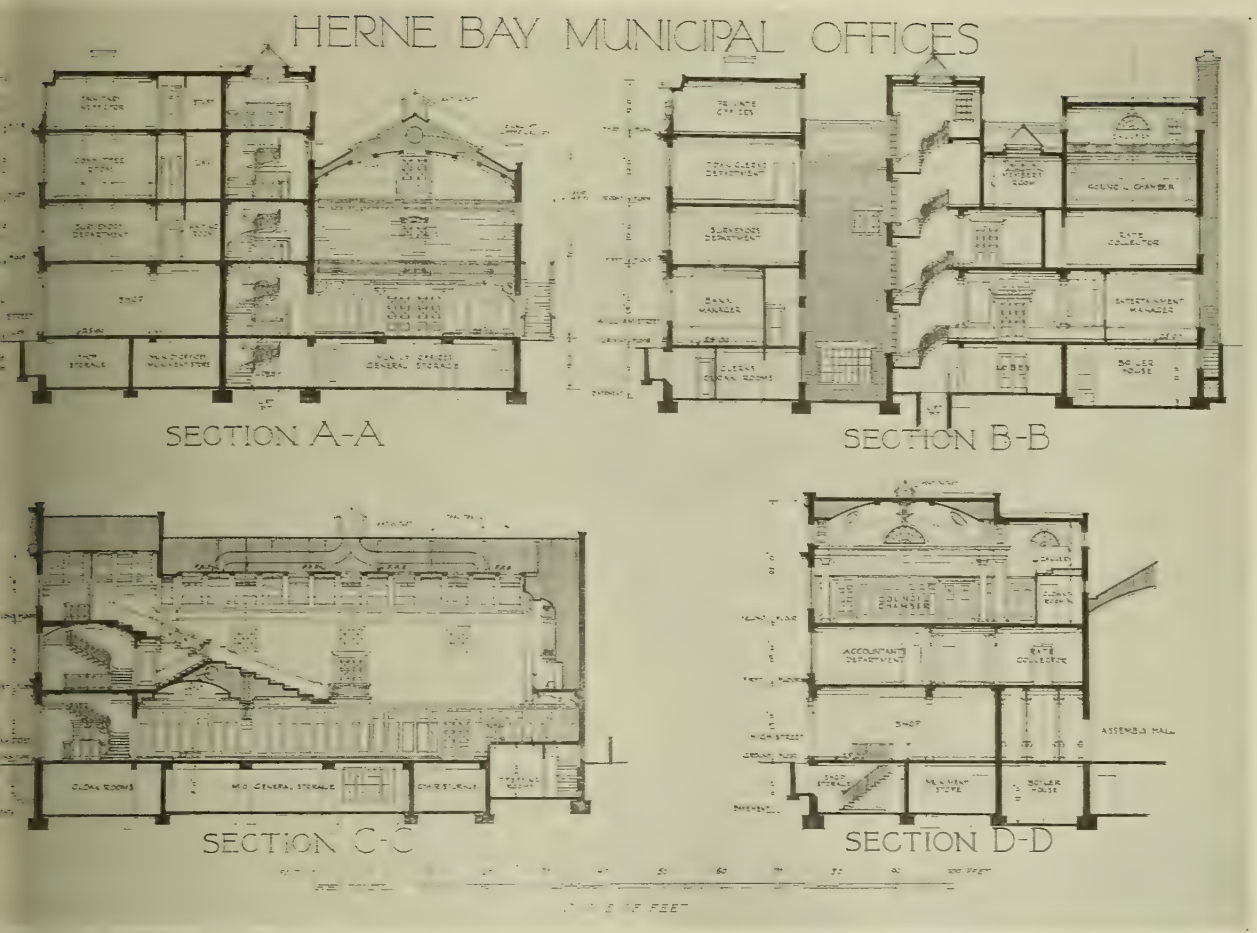
MR. C. HARROLD NORTON, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

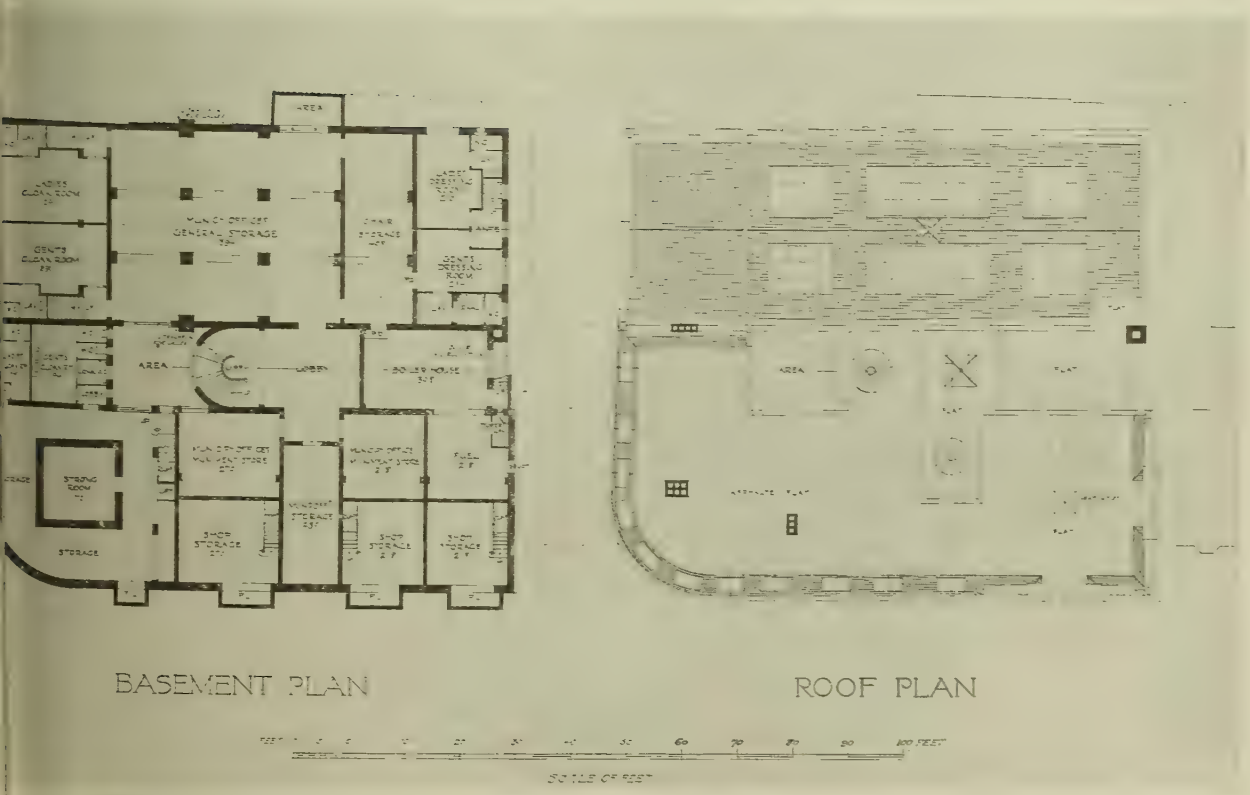




Herne Bay Municipal Buildings and Business Premises Competition: Winning Design.

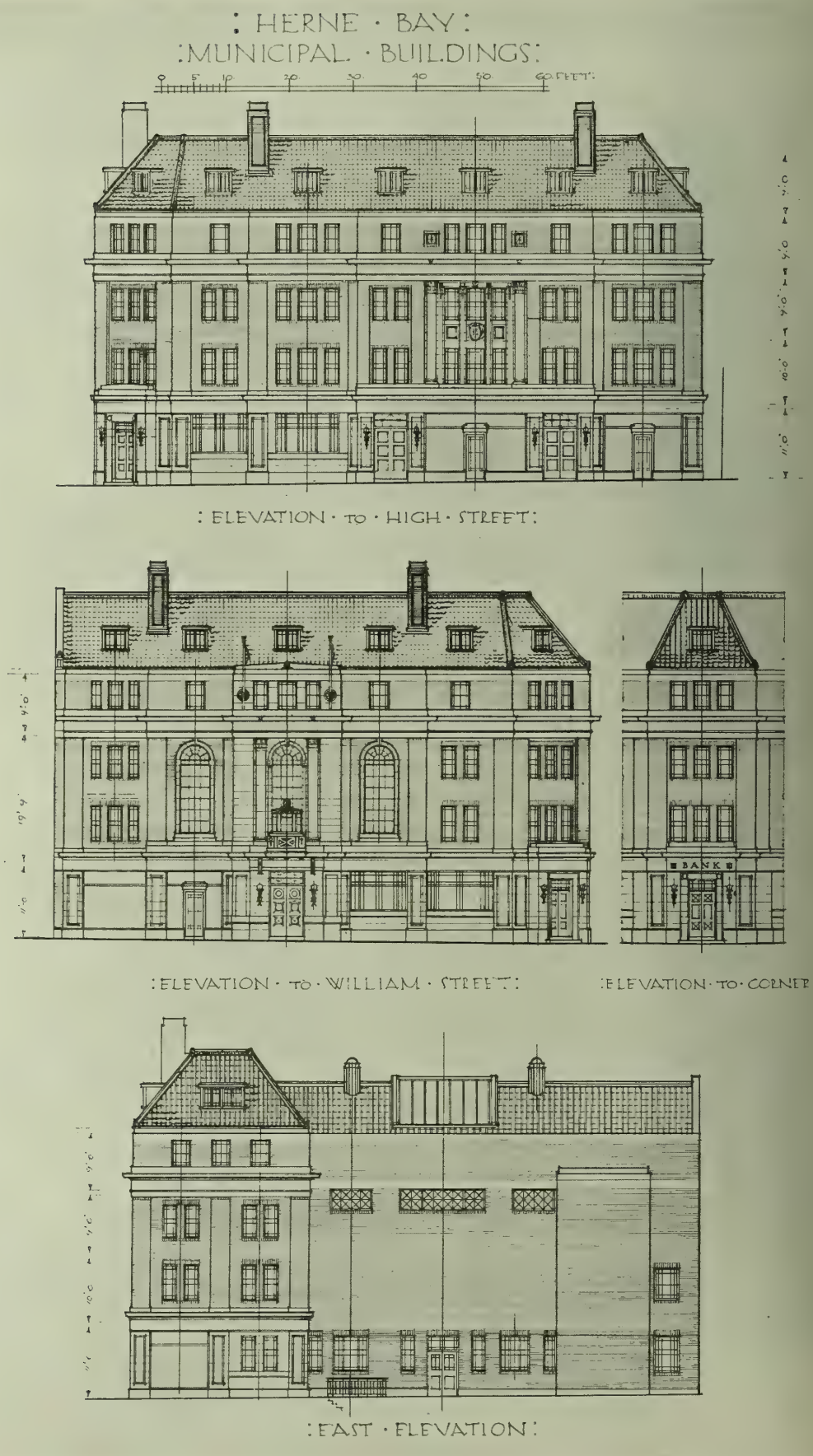
Mr. C. Harrold Norton, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.





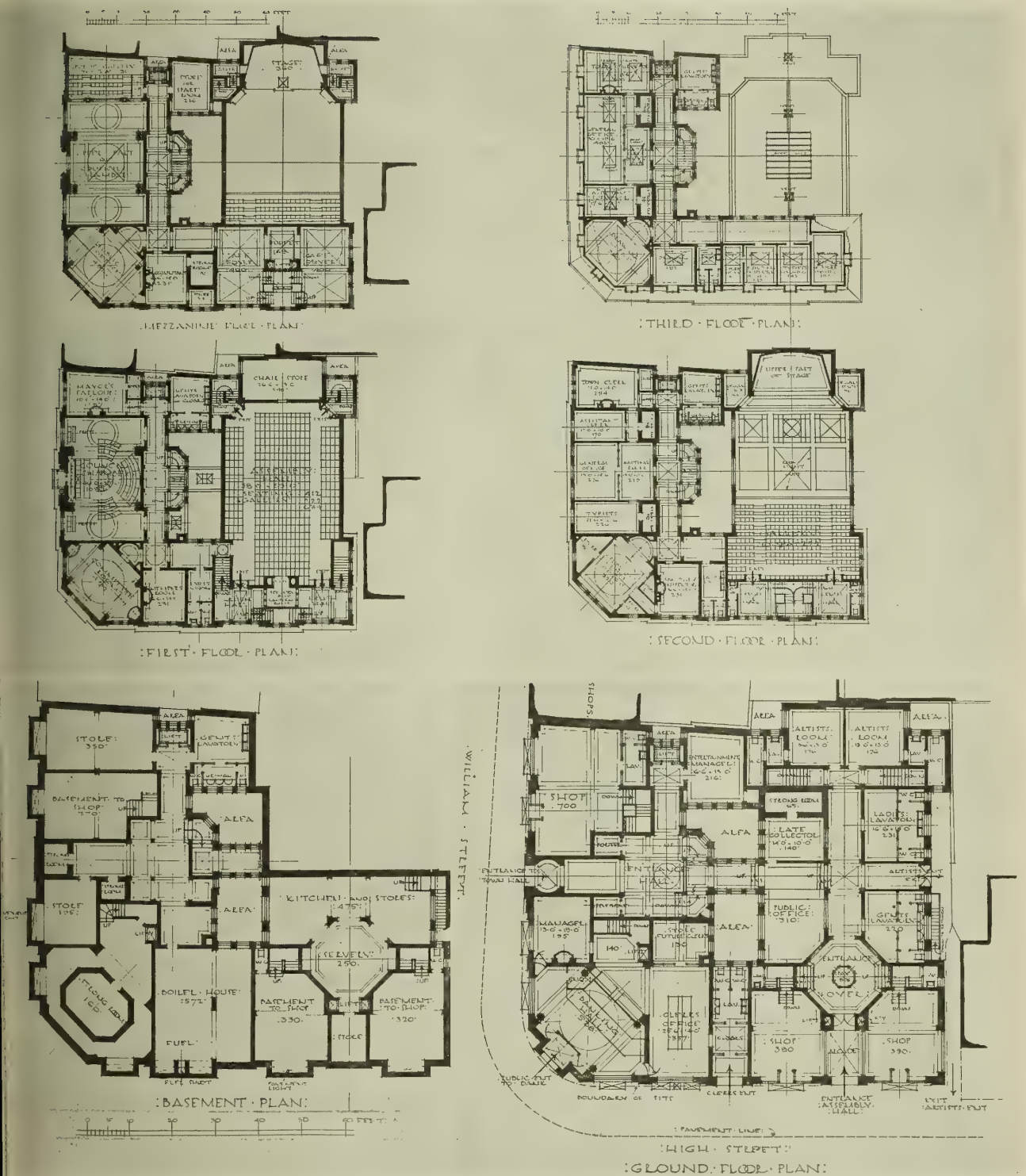
Herne Bay Municipal Buildings and Business Premises Competition: Winning Design.

MR. C. HARROLD NORTON, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.



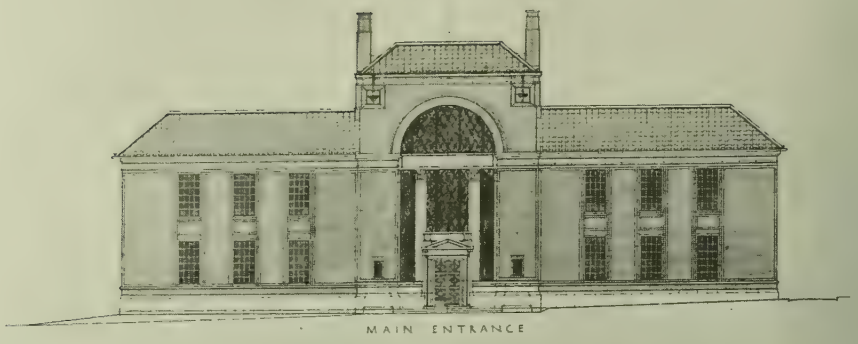
Herne Bay Municipal Buildings and Business Premises Competition: Second Premiated Design.

Messrs. W. L. Clunie and William Tarn.



Herne Bay Municipal Buildings and Business Premises Competition: Second Premiated Design.

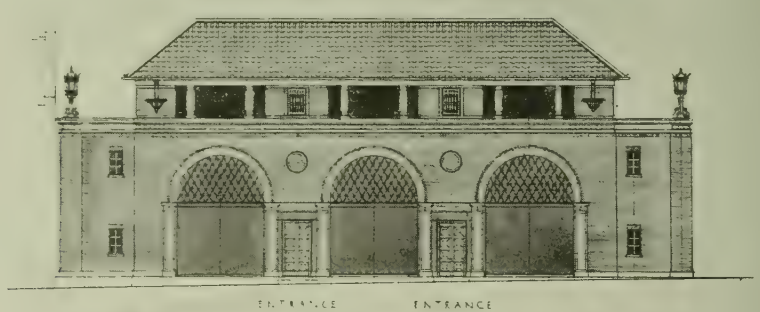
MESSRS. W. L. CLUNIE AND WILLIAM TARN.



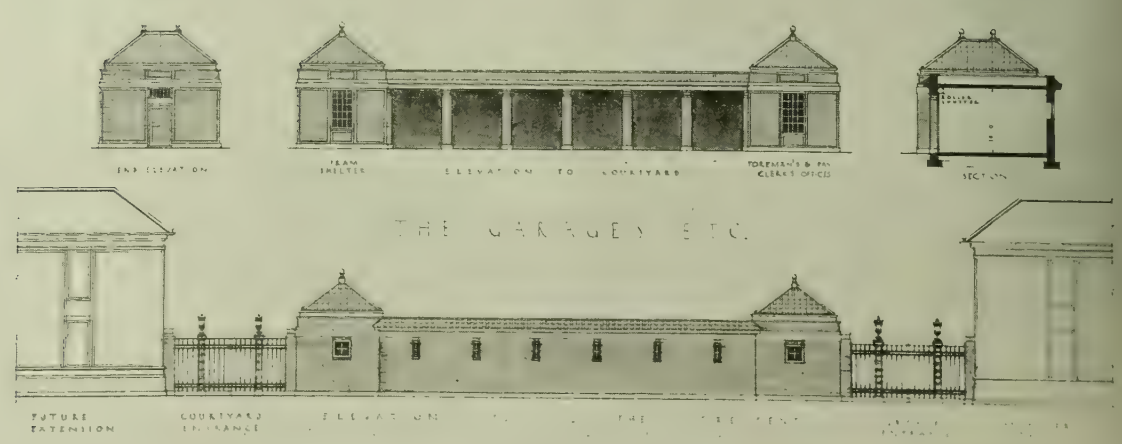
ELEVATION TO CHURCH AVENUE



ELEVATION TO THE CRESCENT

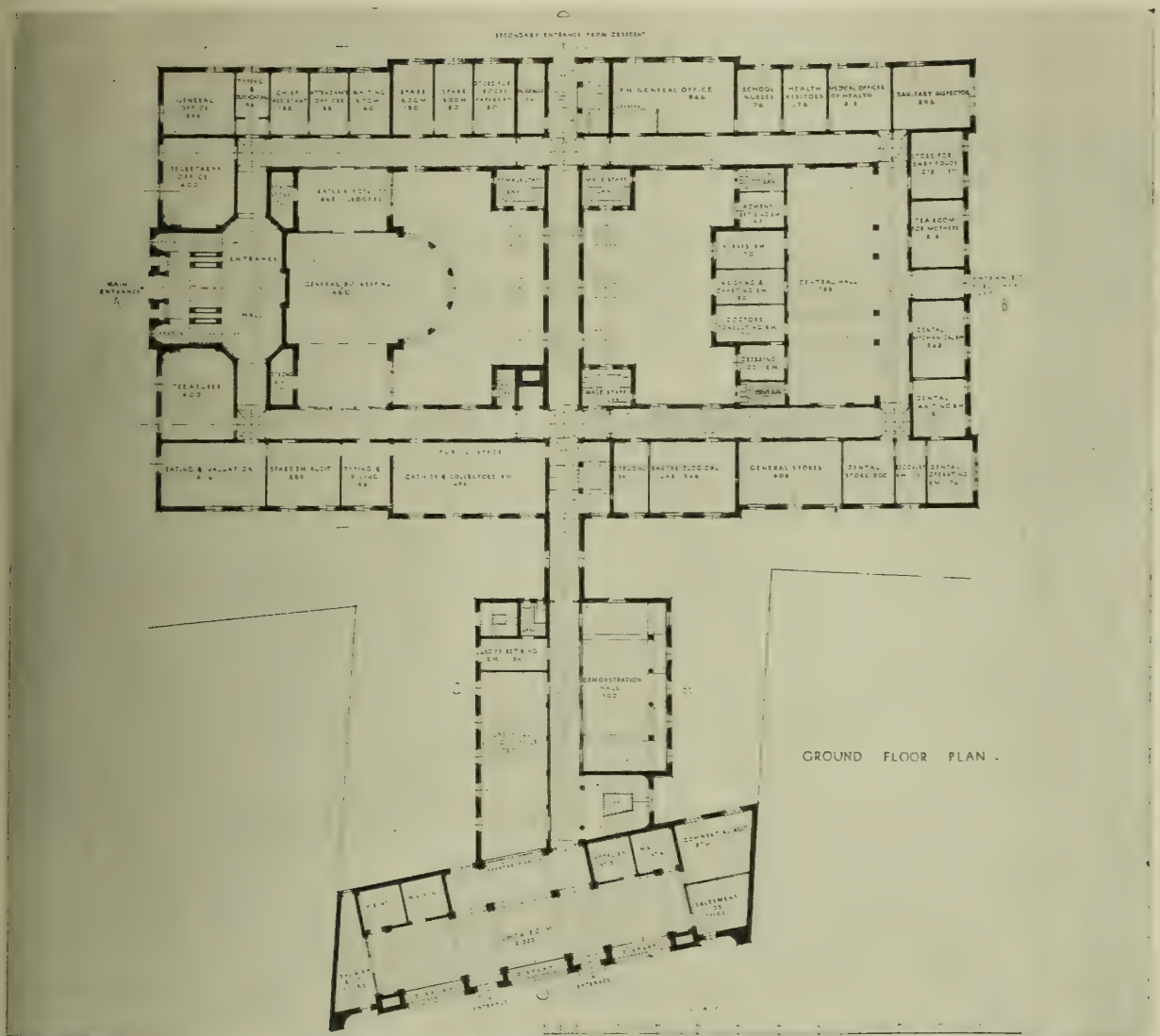


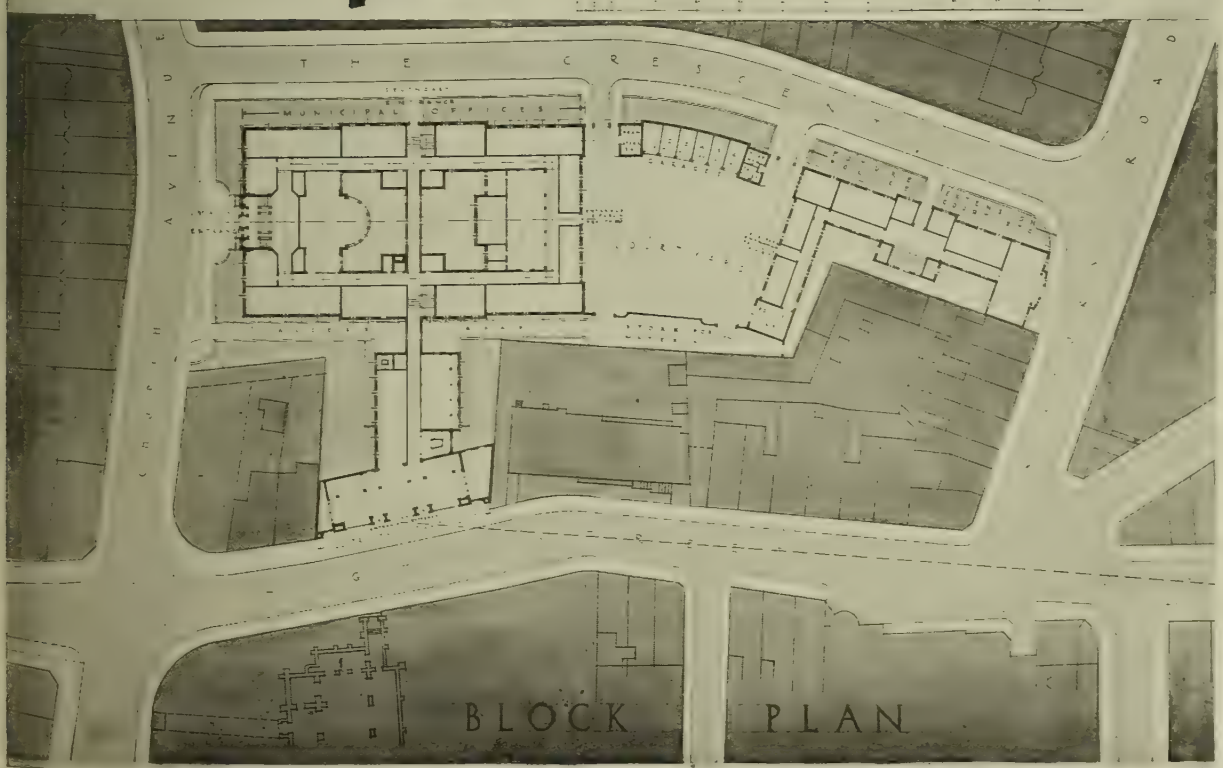
ELEVATION TO HIGH STREET



Beckenham Municipal Buildings Competition: Second Premiated Design.

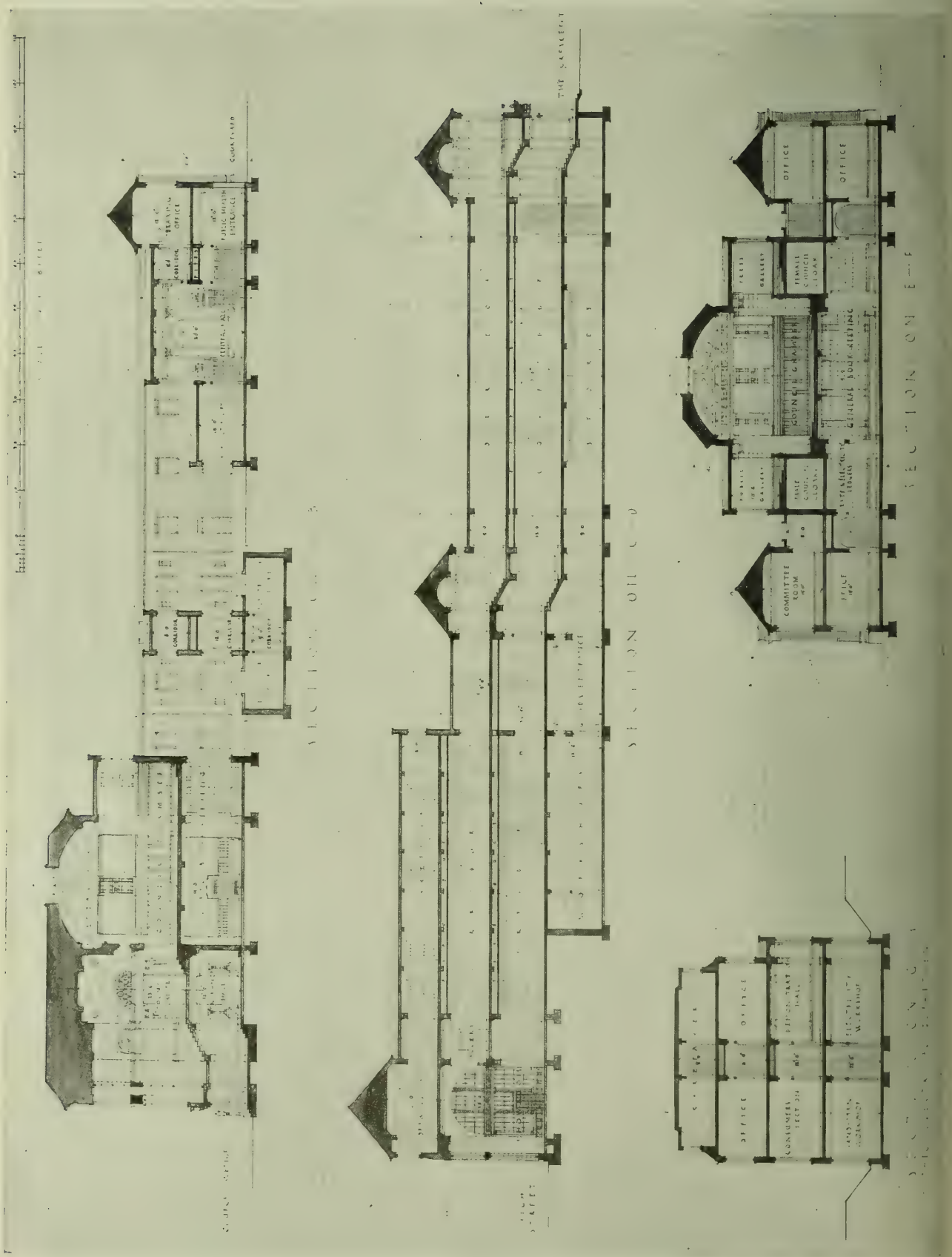
Messrs. E. Berry Webber and J. O. Cheadle, AA.R.I.B.A



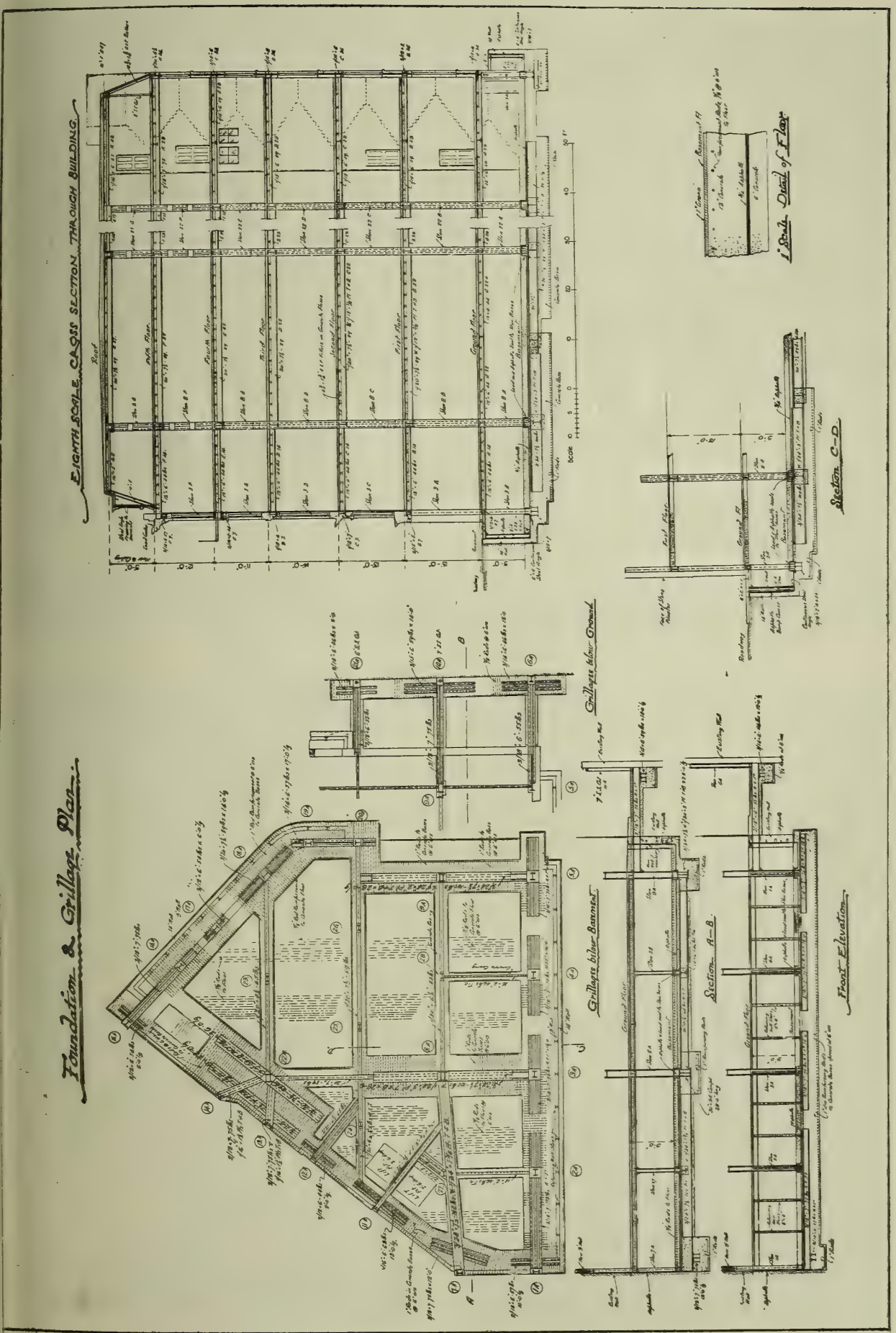


Beckenham Municipal Buildings Competition : Second Premiated Design.

By Messrs. E. Berry Webber and J. O. Cheadle, AA.R.I.B.A.

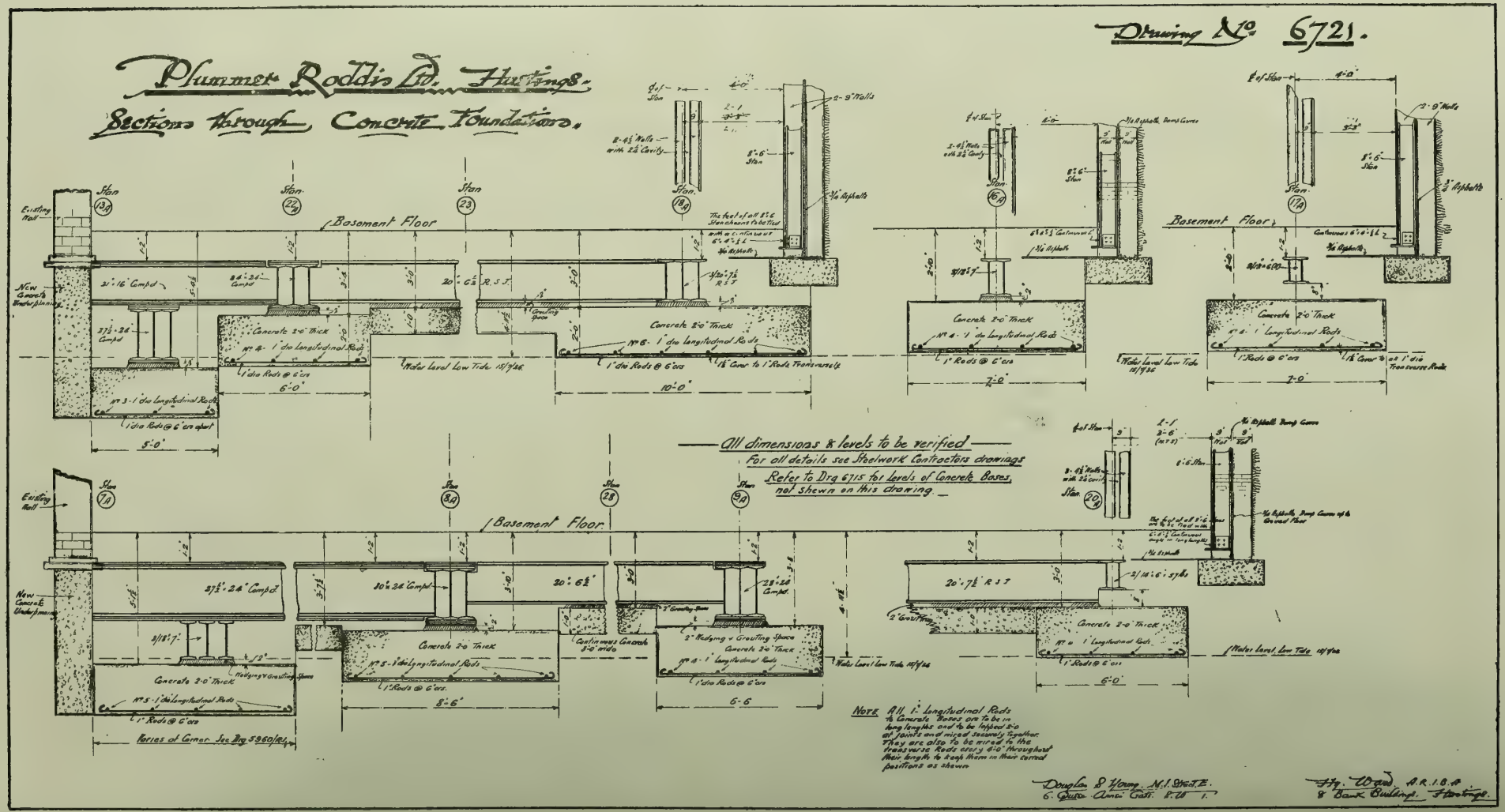


Beckenham Municipal Buildings Competition: Second Premiated Design.



New Business Premises, Hastings.

The late HENRY WARD, A.R.I.B.A., Architect (Messrs. Henry Ward & Son); Mr. DOUGLAS S. YOUNG, M.I.Mech.E., M.I.Struct.E., Consulting Engineer.



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Painted Wall Panels, Portman Rooms, Baker Street, W.

By Mr. Frederick Francis.

ARCHITECT'S ACTION FOR FEES

A CASE of interest to architects and builders came before Judge Chetwynd Leech at Clacton-on-Sea County Court on Tuesday, November 1, when H. W. Wrightson, an architect, of Carnarvon-road, Clacton, sued G. W. Hayden, of "Sylvamere," Thorogood-road, Clacton, for £28 9s. 11d., architect's fees. Mr C. E. Jones appeared for plaintiff, and Mr. David Field for defendant.

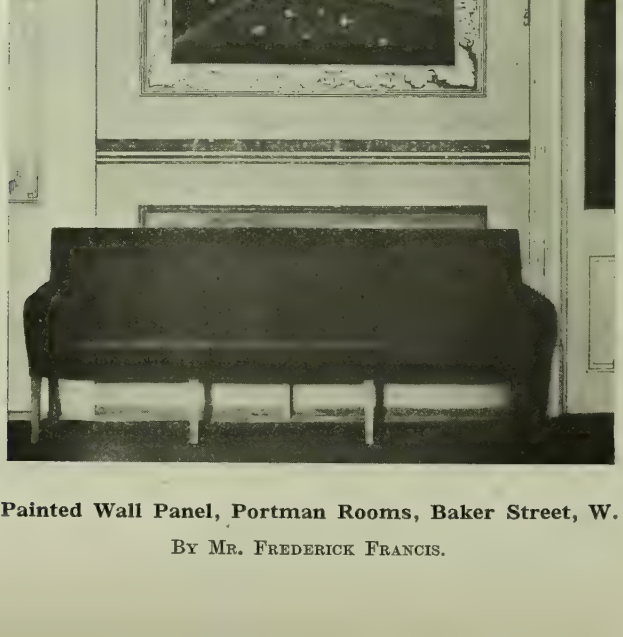
Outlining the case, Mr. Jones said that early in 1925 Mr. A. W. Field, a Clacton builder, saw plaintiff regarding extensions and alterations to "Sylvamere." Plaintiff saw the defendant and discussed plans and sketches, and drawings were prepared. The defendant said he did not wish the alterations to interfere with the Easter rush of visitors, and ultimately instructed plaintiff to complete the plans and drawings and to get them passed by the local authority. This was done, and the builder, Field, was instructed to do the work on the basis of a profit on the gross cost. Plaintiff was given no formal appointment, but was asked to get out an agreement between defendant and Field, the builder. In this agreement plaintiff was mentioned as the architect, and, when prepared, it was taken to the defendant, and after alterations had been made, Field signed it and it was taken to the defendant for signature. During this time the work was proceeding in order that it might be completed by Easter. Defendant kept the agreement some time, and then returned it to plaintiff unsigned. In July, defendant disputed Field's account and said he would refer the matter to the arbitration of the President of the R.I.B.A., and later plaintiff replied that in order that he might take such steps as he thought fit he must resign his commission.

Plaintiff, giving evidence in support of his claim, said he was a Licentiate of the R.I.B.A. There were a number of interviews between defendant and himself, and he prepared the plans to defendant's instructions. It was defendant's suggestion that Field should do the work on a cost, plus percentage basis. An agreement was prepared and signed by Field and left with defendant, who later returned it unsigned. Witness had charged 5 per cent. on the cost of the work—£313 3s. 10d.—half the amount he was entitled to charge. From time to time defendant made payments to Field, and he regularised them on the last payment by giving a final certificate for the work.

Alfred W. Field, a builder, gave evidence of carrying out the work. Defendant did not give the actual order for the work—that came through the architect, the plaintiff.

George William Hayden, the defendant, denied he had suggested an agreement; that he had asked plaintiff to prepare an agreement; or that he knew plaintiff was connected with any arrangement regarding Field. He had a verbal agreement with Field for 10 per cent. on the prime cost.

Giving judgment, His Honour said the question he had to determine was whether plaintiff was employed by defendant, and he was quite satisfied that defendant did employ plaintiff in his professional capacity. He had heard the evidence, and he thought plaintiff's evidence was corroborated by the documents produced. He had come to the conclusion that plaintiff's charges were fair and reasonable, and there would be judgment for plaintiff for the amount claimed with costs.



Painted Wall Panel, Portman Rooms, Baker Street, W.

BY MR. FREDERICK FRANCIS.

SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS.

Architects and Recognised Schools Stu

Attention is drawn to the fact that office of the R.I.B.A. two registers are (1) containing the names of advanced st of recognised schools, and (2) containi names of architects willing to take students. The intention is in this assist advanced students up to the st the completion of their qualifications emption from the Final Examination of the qualifications for exemption fr Final Examination being twelve mont perience in an office during the four fifth years of the school course. The hope that general use will be made registers, and that as many archite possible will place their names upo register.

Architecture for Builders.

The Board of Architectural Educati hold an informal lecture on architectu workers in the building trades on Wedn November 23, at 8 p.m. The subject "The Architect," and the lecturer Mr. Martin S. Briggs, F.R.I.B.A. employed in the work of building a dially invited, admission being free. refreshments will be served at 7.30 p. fore the lecture.

Arrangements are being made for fi lectures to take place between Dec 1927, and March, 1928, and a detail nouncement will be published later.

Statutory Examination Qualifying for dature as District Surveyor in Lon

At the examination recently hel following candidates were awarded cates of competency to perform the of district surveyors:—R. A. Cabel, Fisher, G. M. Hall, A. Lane, R. B.

Statutory Examination Qualifying for dature as Building Surveyor unde Authorities.

At the examination recently hel following candidate was awarded a cate of competency to perform the of a building surveyor:—P. D. Sc

INSTITUTION OF HEATING A VENTILATING ENGINEERS

At a sessional meeting at Caxton Westminster, of this Institution, on ber 2, Mr. W. C. Freeman read a p "The Production and Modern Appl of Dissolved Acetylene." After de the chemical composition and meth storage, he dealt with the methods burning, or means of fusing together more pieces of lead. Lead burning, was considered to have commenced country about 1837, due to the inve the first aero-hydrogen blowpipe for t genous welding of lead by a French e de Richemont. It was probable t invention led up to the design a struction of subsequent oxy-coal ga hydrogen and oxy-acetylene blowpipe discovery marked an epoch in the hi lead-burning, as it enabled a localis temperature flame to be directed o welded joint, thereby reducing e and contraction of the base of th to a minimum. Further improveme place about 1895 when commercial was first manufactured, and enab manual compressor to be dispensed w again, in 1905, when commercial h was manufactured by the electrolytic In 1923 the acetylene-air flame wa duced, and led to the development oxy-acetylene blowpipe utilising acetylene and oxygen.

Practical demonstrations of methods were given by Mr. E. B. Pa A.R.S.I.

PORT OF THE CATHEDRALS COMMISSION

Report of the Cathedrals Commission,* last week, though to a large extent up with matters of constitution and tration, contains many suggestions hitectural interest, the most im- of which relates to the proposed ad- o Westminster Abbey, for the purpose nmodating monuments and memorials. anding Committee, under the Chair- o of the Archbishop of York, included er of Church dignitaries and others, Valter Tapper, A.R.A., P.R.I.B.A., member.

regard to the Westminster Abbey ls, the Sub-Commission I, in a Sup- ary Report on Monuments and als, state that they have unanimously some preliminary conclusions, which follows :—

atever provision it may be possible for future memorials in the Abbey, ider that, save in circumstances which n may regard as quite exceptional, ument or other memorial should be until at least ten years have elapsed e death of the person whom it is de- commemorate. Such a rule, we nd, already governs the erection of in public places in London and the ce of portraits in the National Gallery. If it were applied to the it would tend both to restrict the and to enhance the dignity of ls erected within it.

are convinced that no further space he Abbey itself is now available or made available for memorials. Like al Commission of 1890, we are opposed olicy of removing existing monuments. inappropriate and artistically un- some of these may seem to be, they eir place in the history not only of ey but also of English life and art. e past, deans and chapters, following ions of their day, had pursued this ne Abbey would not now possess that d sequence of illustrations of monu- rt which is one of its chief treasures. r, it is certain that any proposals for oving of monuments would arouse ntroversy without obtaining any ade- lvantage. The fate of proposals to he Burgess monument in St. Paul's l in 1897, and the Cornewall monu- the Abbey in 1902, affords sufficient

Nor do we consider that, apart asional and very exceptional cases, a ement and re-placing of existing its would be desirable. Here, also, sy would be aroused. The monu- e related to their surroundings. The ich might thus be secured would not the cost and trouble of securing it. ggestion has been made that space found for memorial inscriptions on l floor of the Abbey; but we con- t the danger of attrition by the feet ntinuous flow of visitors makes this n very unsatisfactory.

s also, not unnaturally, been sug- hat the existing Cloisters might be oubtless for a certain class of memo- wall space might be used in the in the past; but, apart from other s, the number and character of the s already placed in the Cloisters his site unsuitable for the com- on of the great men for whom some d dignified place should be secured. e is no other church which could in e be substituted for the Abbey as centre of the nation's remembrance strious dead. It is indeed fitting that 's Cathedral, where Nelson and n were buried, should be used in the future as in the past for the commemoration of great sailors and soldiers; and it would still be an honour to eminent artists that their names should be linked with the goodly company of great artists who have been buried or commemorated there. But not even St. Paul's can claim the unique traditions and associations of the Abbey.

"We dismiss at once the idea of building some Hall of Fame on another site. The representatives of the national life who gave us their counsel were unanimous in rejecting any such proposal. We believe that their opinion would be emphatically endorsed by the public opinion of this country and of the Empire. A hall of this kind, whatever its architectural merits might be, lacking all the profound associations, historical and religious, of the Abbey, would be a mere empty shell—a body without a soul.

"In view of all these difficulties, it has been suggested that the Abbey as a place of national memorial might now be regarded as closed, 'an expression of the feeling of the past,' and that for the future our great dead must find sufficient commemoration on the walls of the National Portrait Gallery or in the pages of a Dictionary of National Biography. We regard this as a mere counsel of despair.

"We are thus driven to the conclusion that, in order to meet the urgency of the problem, a new building ought in the immediate future to be erected within the Abbey grounds and in close connection with the Abbey Church.

"It seems to us that there are now only three ways in which the need can be met—viz., utilising (*a*) a site adjoining the Great Cloister, known as the site of the old Refectory; or (*b*) the ground on the north side of the Nave Aisle; or (*c*) the ground adjoining the Chapter-House.

"The first of these schemes was the one on the whole most favoured by the Royal Commission of 1890. But, in spite of this opinion, we cannot regard it as satisfactory. It is open to the grave objection that the site has already, since 1868, passed into the hands of Westminster School and could only be rebought at a great cost; that any new chapel or cloister erected on it would be, as it were, buried out of sight—invisible from any outside point of view among the Abbey buildings; and, above all, that it would be too remote from the Abbey Church. We proceed to deal with the other two schemes.

"I *A New North Aisle.*—This, it is proposed, might be built in the grass space stretching from the North Transept to the West Front, adjoining and accessible from the existing North Aisle of the Nave. This is the scheme specially associated with the late Mr. Pearson. Although it was rejected by the Royal Commission, there are many strong considerations which may be urged in its favour. It would provide enough space for memorials for many centuries. It would not violate the architectural traditions of the Abbey. Scarcely one of the original stones is now visible in the North Front of the Nave. In former days the design of this front was much more elaborate than it is now. There was a large Galilee Porch ending the North Transept; and on part of the space on which the proposed memorial aisle would be built, at the angle of the North Transept and the Nave, there stood a large thirteenth century Sacristy. The new aisle would not reach higher than the Triforium of the Nave. Such a building, it is claimed, would be in full harmony with the French associations of the Abbey architecture, and would resemble similar features in the Cathedrals of Notre Dame at Paris and of Amiens. Above all, the new aisle would be at once an integral part of the Abbey Church itself to a degree unattainable by any other scheme. In this most important respect, in the opinion of Lord Crawford, 'no alternative site is comparable with it'; 'it remains the ideal scheme.'

"On the other hand, such a scheme could not but seriously affect the lighting of the Nave. It would entirely change the aspect of the only part of the Abbey where the design is visible in one unbroken front. This is the view of the Abbey familiar for generations to the people who pass by it continually. It seems more than probable that popular opinion would regard any such complete change in the long-accustomed aspect of the Abbey with dislike, if not resentment. It was this consideration which led Lord Crawford, in spite of his conviction as to the intrinsic merits of the scheme, to confess that he thought it 'could not be sustained.'

"With regard to this proposal, we are not wholly in agreement among ourselves. Some of our number are greatly impressed by its merits. While recognising the force of the objections to it, they consider that it ought not to be passed over. They desire that the Dean and Chapter should submit it with the plans and sketches prepared [in 1890] by Mr. Pearson to the judgment of some eminent architectural assessors, and, if it be thought fit, to such representative bodies as the Royal Institute of British Architects or the Fine Arts Commission. They think that, if expert opinion pronounced strongly in its favour, popular opinion might be educated to understand and appreciate it, and that it has to be remembered that the building would be not for this generation only but for many generations to come. Others of our number are strongly opposed to the proposal. They consider that, even apart from possible expert opinions in its favour, the popular objections would be so great and certain that to arouse them would be to prejudice public opinion against any attempt to preserve the Abbey as a centre of national memorials. But they so far concur with their colleagues as to be willing that the Dean and Chapter should take advice as to the architectural merits of the scheme, provided that this measure of concurrence is not to be regarded as implying on their part any approval of it.

"II.—There remains what may shortly be called the *Chapter-House site.* The idea is to use the site between the Chapter-House and Old Palace Yard, and there to erect a building running parallel to Henry VII's Chapel consisting of an ambulatory round the Chapter-House, and a series of cloisters between it and Old Palace Yard. In considering this proposal we had the advantage of seeing some rough sketches and plans prepared by Sir Herbert Baker.

"There are, of course, to this, as to every conceivable proposal, certain obvious objections. The building would seem to be detached from the Abbey Church and its worship. It might interfere with the at present open view of Henry VII's Chapel and the Chapter-House, and with the grouping of these buildings and with the Abbey itself. A long cloister with few pillars and recesses to relieve the wall space might be somewhat monotonous.

"Against these objections it may be urged that a very direct access from the Abbey Church could be obtained from the South Transept at the Poet's Corner; that, if the elevation were kept low, the building would not seriously spoil the view of the Chapter-House (not in itself externally one of the most beautiful of the Abbey buildings) and Henry VII's Chapel, and might even enhance the interest and beauty of the grouping of these structures; and that a skilful and imaginative architect could be trusted to devise means for relieving any monotony. And, in further support of the proposal, it may be urged that it would have the great advantage of an entry from a wide street; that it would involve less than any other scheme any interference with the existing fabric of the Abbey or its dependent buildings; that it would provide ample space for the future; and that it would probably excite the least controversy and secure the most support. For these reasons Lord Crawford described it as 'the simplest solution.'

"We are unanimously of opinion that a

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of the Cathedrals Commission appointed nce of a resolution of the National of the Church of England. Parts I. port and Appendices. London: Church Church House, Westminster, S.W.1, and r Promoting Christian Knowledge, 9, rland-av., W.C.2. Price 5s. net.

scheme on the lines thus indicated would satisfactorily meet the need of a place of national memorial in close association with the Abbey, and might even enrich the Abbey by the addition of a beautiful building in full harmony with its surroundings. We think it right to add that in our judgment part of the proposed building should be a chapel, not of such size as to constitute anything like a rival church, but a quiet place of prayer and remembrance which would, as it were extend and continue the religious atmosphere of the Abbey itself. We suggest that the Cloister should be glazed so as to give it what has been described as 'a sense of comfort and interior' and to express the intention that it should be regarded as a part of the Abbey Church. We therefore recommend that the Dean and Chapter should ask Sir Herbert Baker or some other eminent architect to prepare plans for a building on this site.

"To sum up, we consider, subject to the reservation already stated, that expert opinion should be obtained about the suggested new North Aisle; and we unanimously consider that if the objections to this proposal, expert or popular, prove to be insuperable—some of us would say quite apart from this proposal—a building on the Chapter-House site would, if rightly planned, prove to be a most satisfactory solution of the problem.

"With regard to the cost of these two schemes, there is no doubt that the first would be considerably less expensive. It has been very roughly estimated that the cost of the first might be about £50,000, and that the cost of the second might be as large as £150,000 or even £200,000 if it were to be at all worthy in structure and ornament. But we believe that the second scheme, particularly if a special place were found within it for past and future 'builders of the Empire,' would be likely to win a large measure of support not only in this country but throughout the Empire. We received assurances from Mr. Amery, the Secretary for the Dominions, that the Prime Ministers of the Dominions, especially of Canada and Australia, were much interested in the matter; and he personally thought that a scheme on the lines of Sir Herbert Baker's suggestions would appeal to the imagination of the whole Empire.

"We cannot conclude this Report without emphasising once again the extreme urgency of the problem before us. We repeat that the time has now come when the nation must decide whether or not Westminster Abbey is to retain the place it has held for centuries as the shrine of the nation's memories of the great men and women who have given noble service to the British Commonwealth, to science, literature, and art. Delay in making this decision is no longer possible. We cannot doubt that if a wise, well-considered, and bold appeal is made to preserve the special place of the Abbey in the nation's life and history, it will touch the hearts and win the support of the people of this country and of the Empire, and of our kinsmen in the United States of America, who look upon our Abbey as part of their own national heritage."

We extract the following particulars relating to the preservation of the fabrics of various cathedrals:—

Southwark Cathedral: A sum of about £5,000 must be spent on the fabric chiefly by way of repairing corroded stonework. £500 should be spent annually on the maintenance of the building in good repair and order.

St. George's Chapel, Windsor: Subvention of £1,000 a year needed for fabric maintenance. Mr. Harold Breakspear, consulting architect.

St. Paul's Cathedral: "It is not a case of there being no anxiety, for there is plenty, and it is acute. But, after seeking guidance from His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, we were agreed that we had better leave the whole question in the eminent hands to which it is entrusted."

St. Alban's Cathdral: Reparation of outer stonework in progress under direction of Mr. Oldrid Scott.

Rochester Cathedral: Organ to be refitted and enlarged at cost of about £3,000. "Drastic attention" needed to leading and timbers of roof and aisles, etc. Cost, over £13,000. Professor W. R. Lethaby, architect.

Chichester Cathedral: Fabric in "good trim." £6,500 laid out since 1921 on furnishing of various chapels.

Chelmsford Cathedral: Chancel about to be enlarged by two bays as memorial to the late bishop.

Canterbury Cathedral: Sum of £137,000 required for expenditure on fabric, of which £103,789 represents work which it is desirable to put in hand without unreasonable delay. Mr. W. D. Caröe, architect.

Manchester Cathedral: Fabric in good condition. Sir Charles Nicholson, consulting architect.

Norwich Cathedral: Fabric fund between £9,000 and £10,000. Sir Charles Nicholson, consulting architect.

Ely Cathedral: Roofing repairs to cost £6,000. Fabric in charge of Mr. Ladds.

Peterborough Cathedral: £10.000 needed for immediate work, and £10,000 for work that cannot be long postponed.

Ripon Cathedral: Fabric appears to be in very good order.

Newcastle Cathedral: Condition of fabric appears to be good.

Durham Cathedral: Fabric generally in excellent condition. £25,000 to £30,000 required during next twenty years.

Carlisle Cathedral: Fabric appears to be on the whole in good condition. Vestries required to be provided. £1,000 per year required for repair of fabric, etc.

York Minster: Fabric in a satisfactory condition. £3,000 a year spent on repairs. Mr. Walter Tapper, architect.

Chester Cathedral: Fabric in good condition, though much needs to be spent continually upon it.

Wakefield Cathedral: Considerable repairs to be done to the roof. £5,000 required.

Lincoln Cathedral: Undergoing extensive and lengthy repairs. £65,000 recently raised in England and America; £21,000 more needed.

Gloucester, Hereford, Lichfield and Worcester Cathedrals: In all cases fabric is being carefully looked after; resources of the cathedrals not sufficient to do all that is required.

Birmingham Cathedral: Difficult to raise money for building a cathedral worthy of the city or for its endowment. Large sums required for church extensions.

Wells Cathedral: "Extraordinary" fabric repairs to west front being undertaken. £3,000 now asked for.

Bristol Cathedral. Fabric in good condition generally. £400 required annually for repairs. Mr. Rowland Paul, F.S.A., architect.

Exeter Cathedral: Fabric structurally sound. £1,500 per annum required for repairs.

Salisbury Cathedral: £1,200 to £1,500 a year spent on fabric. Sir Charles Nicholson and Mr. W. A. Forsyth, architects.

Under the heading of "Fabric, Fittings and Ornaments," the Committee states: "It is too obvious to need any emphasis that a first duty of the authorities of a cathedral is to keep it in being; in other words, to give constant care to the maintenance of its fabric." Having referred to the "immense and increasing difficulties which beset the fulfilment of this duty by reason of the financial position of almost every cathedral," the Committee proceed: "Here it is sufficient to say that in our judgment, in regard to questions affecting fabric, fittings, and ornaments, including monuments and memorials, authority should lie in the Chapter. The Chapter should always have a competent consulting architect, who should inspect and report upon the fabric at regular intervals, and whose advice should be obtained by them, not only as to the condition of the fabric, but also as to the fitness of all ornaments, furniture, monuments, or memorials, offered to or placed in the cathedral."

THE NEW P.R.I

Mr. Walter Tapper, the new P the R.I.B.A., was born at Bov Devon, and served his articles wi Rowell & Son, at Newton Abbot. expiration he came to London, a short term as assistant in the of Basil Champneys, he joined th Messrs. Bodley & Garner, and was assistant for many years. Bodley at that time were at the zenit career. The experience gained great masters was invaluable. was mainly in the country, and br assistants into touch with th builders and their traditional building. The practical side of ing has been of great value in M own practice. He spent his spare t ing and measuring old work al country, and also at the South Museum.

In 1900 Mr. Tapper commence He became a member of the A Association, and was a memb Council and Vice-President. H by voluntary examination for A of the R.I.B.A., and later was Chai Art Committee, and Member of for some years. Mr. Tapper's wo of a varied kind, ecclesiastical an the former predominating. All sional life he has been an sketcher and measurer of old wo home and abroad. Mr. Tapper A.R.A. in 1926. He holds the a of consulting architect to York Manchester Cathedral.

WEEK IN PARLIA

Housing Progress.

Replying to questions from Sir and Mr. H. Williams, Sir Kingsley that during the six months end ber 30 last, 134,500 houses were under the Housing Acts, as com 78,416 in the preceding six mo numbers completed by private ente out subsidy during the same p 27,663 and 32,650 respectively. C and four schemes dealing with slu been confirmed. Those schemes proximately 14,000 houses, of had been acquired by October demolished. Tenders for the 7,776 houses, in satisfaction of the obligations imposed by those sc been approved at that date, and actually completed.

Local Authorities and the S

Mr. W. Baker asked the Minist whether he was aware that, as a inclement weather during the p the Bristol City Council had bee complete its programme, and hou was hoped would be entitled to sidy; and, having regard to the sentations which he had receive authorities, would he consider t steps whereby an extension of ti granted to enable the houses to full subsidy?

Sir Kingsley Wood said that had received a communication Bristol Town Council about the number of houses completed by l ties during the past summer was in excess of the number complete previous summer. The number o tified by all local authorities in Wales as completed by them duri months ended September, 1927, as compared with 19,660 in the c period of 1926. The total nu assisted houses certified as comp month of September last reach precedented figure of 52,000. Bristol, the number of houses c the Town Council during the t ended September last was 501 figure for the corresponding thre 1926 was 323. The Minister h to grant any extension of time.

PARTHENON STUDIES.—IX.

By W. R. LETHABY.

THE WEST PEDIMENT.

(*Continued from page* 702.)

some notes on the gold and ivory statue
ıe interior of the temple, known as the
henos, in the *Hellenic Journal*, 1917, I
l the main points which convinced me
Furtwängler was right in identifying a
ıe as being a copy of the Lemnian
na of Pheidias. "This identifica-
seems proved to me by considerations
nd Furtwängler's reasons: the likeness
ıe girlish type of figure and face to the
d Athena of the East frieze; the close
nblance to the Athena of the western
e with her diagonally worn ægis; and an
ity with Myron's Athena." Lechat re-
s on a certain resemblance of the central
of figures of the west pediment to
on's group of Athena and Marsyas; and
recently Mr. C. K. Jenkins has argued
Furtwängler's Lemnian is so like
on's Athena that the former was probably
ork of Myron too (*Burlington Maga-*
, October, 1926). The special points of
nblance between the "Lemnian" and
Athena of the west gable are the attitude
pose of the head; the drapery, both in
ion and treatment; the thrown-up arm,
sing the armpit with part of the side—
pare also Demeter in the east gable; the
onally-worn ægis, with scalloped edges
little knots of serpents; the gorgon's
l on a circular disc set in its centre on
breast (compare also the shield of the
henos); the feet with thick sandal-soles
earing beneath the tunic. So far as
yle" can prove authorship, I claim that
s proved that Furtwängler's "Lemnian"
ndeed a work by Pheidias. In Fig. 5



Fig. 5.

ve a sketch restoration of the head and
lders of the west gable figure. The
et is restored from another Athena of
dian type at Dresden (compare *Greek*
dings, 1908, and *Burlington Magazine*,
).

e Athena of the west pediment, as the
ments show, had many additions of
ze: snakes and a gorgon's head on the
, earrings, a neck-piece to the helmet,
perhaps curls of hair. I cannot see such
resemblance with Myron's work; indeed,
ould say that both were not by the same
t. On the other hand, some English writers have argued that Furtwängler's "Lemnian" was not even Athenian. Works which do seem to me to resemble one another very closely are: this figure, the Parthenos, the figure of Athena from the W. pediment, and other of the pedimental sculptures, especially in the flesh treatment of nude arms, the Athena of the E. frieze. The likeness between the supposed "Lemnian" with these is to me convincing. A part of a colossal foot is in the Museum (336). As the *Guide* says, it can hardly be any other than the right foot of the Athena of the west gable, although "it has lately been ascribed to the E. pediment." A part of a colossal foot was classed by Ellis (1833) with the fragments from the W. pediment. Fragments of the central olive tree have been found. Athena's opponent, Poseidon, was a great nude figure with extended arms. According to the *Guide*, "behind the left shoulder-blade are remains of a protuberant surface not yet explained." This must have been the attachment of a cloak which passed across the back to the arms, giving them support. In the small plaster restoration exhibited in the Museum, the right arm has support by the olive tree, but his left arm has none. The central part of the pediment was divided from the angles by a fine chariot group on either hand. Each had two horses, a charioteer, and a running groom. The horses on the right had fallen out of the pediment before records of the sculptures begin, but considerable fragments of them have been found. The chariot group on the left was drawn by the artist of 1674. In the Museum *Guide* of 1908, one of the charioteers is said to be seated; of the other it is observed: "This figure was not seated, as Carrey probably conceived it, but must have been standing with the body thrown back, like No. 46 in the north frieze." Not, I think, like that either, but rather like the man who is alighting from a chariot, No. 50. One leg was obviously at a much higher level than the other, the foot on the floor of the chariot, while the other dropped clear at the back. Both charioteers were in this attitude. The horses had been suddenly checked, drivers step off, leaning back as we do from a bus, and grooms rush forward to restrain the restive teams. Dr. Murray remarked that the ears of the horses of Poseidon were "pricked forward strongly to indicate sudden surprise." The horses of Athena had their ears thrown back. Wheeler, who saw the left-hand group before it fell, said: "The horses are made with great art, such a vigour is expressed in each posture of their prancing and stamping." Everything expresses startled surprise and sudden arrest.

It has been said that "the actual chariot was not indicated, but left to the imagination." Surely this is so unlikely that it needs proof, and the evidence seems to suggest a different conclusion. These pairs of horses, with their actions, related to two chariots and drivers holding reins, would be rather absurd if the chariots were not there. In the drawing of 1674 a ledge appears under the raised right foot of Athena's charioteer, which can hardly be anything other than a fragment of the floor of the car. The wheels were probably added in bronze; some of the metopes had chariot wheels of bronze. On the fragments of the chariot horses which have been discovered appear "perforations for the attachment of trappings of metal." In the German restoration of the chariot groups in the pediment at Olympia are complete chariots with wheels. Altogether we may determine that it was so at the Parthenon. The charioteer of Athena was probably a winged Nike. The large fragment of an arm (330) may have belonged to this figure; as was suggested in the *Guide*, it is in a driving pose. The Laborde head has also been assigned to it by some scholars.



Fig. 6.—From Eleusis Relief.

Fig. 6 is a sketch of a head from the Eleusis relief for comparison with the Laborde head. The creases on the neck are characteristic of Pheidias. A fairly sure drawn restoration of this chariot group might be made.

The driver of Poseidon's chariot, generally known as Amphitrite, must have been a most noble figure. Enough is left to show that the drapery was blown back against and from the body. In 1812 it was brought down to the floor, and it was then possible to make out the arrangement of the scarf on her shoulders. From the right shoulder it crosses the back under the left arm, and then up to be thrown over the left shoulder, where it probably fluttered in the wind; part of its function was to furnish support to the arms of the figure. The drapery of this figure, and its companion Iris, is particularly clinging—perhaps it was imagined as wet from the sea. The treatment of the drapery and bodily forms under appears to me very similar in style to the workmanship of the great reclining figure of the E. pediment, and I could think that both were the work of one artist, notwithstanding Schrader's arguments that the sculptures of the two gables are of different styles.

The attendant on the chariot of Poseidon was a winged female now generally called Iris. The beautiful torso which remains was for a century placed in the east pediment. Brunn as long ago as 1874 pointed out that it must have been the figure shown by Nointel's artist in the west pediment, a view that was reinforced by Furtwängler and others. After further delay of many years the question was looked into, and it was found that the eastward position was founded on a mistake of Visconti's (see *Sculptures of the Parthenon* and recent *Guides*). In Ellis's little Handbook of 1833 we are told that the left knee of a colossal statue was found at the west front. This was probably the same knee which Watkiss Lloyd in 1860 showed belonged to Iris and which in 1875 (we move slowly) was fitted to it. Enough remains of this noble figure to show that she was running. The head remained in 1674, and the drawing of that time indicates that her right arm reached forward to grasp the horses, the left was thrown backwards and was supported by drapery. Furtwängler speaks of "a fragment with large folds still extant" as part of this (? 337). In the existing shoulders are joggles where wings were attached. A restored drawing of this figure might be made. The figures to the right and left of the central action, it is agreed, were witnesses of the appearing of the gods. Near the middle of the left-hand group is a pair of closely associated figures of an aged man and a frightened maiden who clings to him. The man is now generally accepted as Cecrops, and the maiden is his daughter. Between the two figures, according to the *Guide* of 1908, "on the ground is a convex mass which is part of the coil of a large serpent." As already said, it was Watkiss Lloyd who fitted on a fragment that had been anciently attached here by a joggle, and proved that the mass was a serpentine coil. He could not get the obvious fact accepted, and in 1861 protested that "the application

of the marble fragment was a prime restoration authentic by simple inspection, and grievously damaging the perspicacity or the candour of those who doubt or misinterpret." Nearly twenty years ago I showed that the serpentine coil was in fact a tail proceeding from the man's body, and that he was seated on it. It "grows bigger nearer the man until the coil, getting vertical, disappears under the centre of the man's back" (Fig. 7 is a plan).

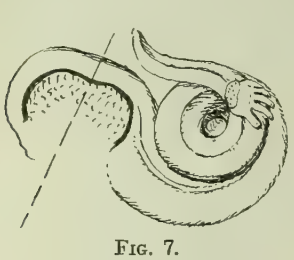
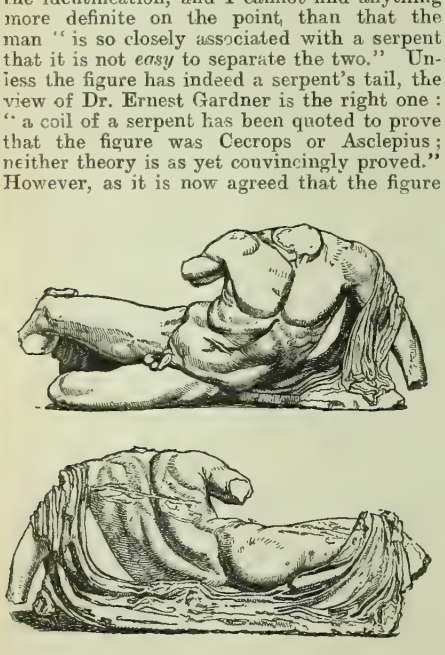


FIG. 7.

Following on Watkiss Lloyd's discovery, it had been supposed that a separate snake, of which the head was lost, was represented, and Michaelis, the great authority on the sculptures, accepting that view, identified the man's figure as that of Asklepios. Others more irrationally, while separating the serpent from the man, yet called him Cecrops. By attaching the coil as a tail to the man's body he becomes Cecrops the serpent-man with certainty.

In *Sculptures of the Parthenon*, 1910, the identification was still regarded as doubtful. More recently, however, as in the *Guide* of 1925, we are told that "Cecrops the half-serpent king is alone certain." Until it is agreed that the serpentine coil is attached as a tail there is no certainty whatever in the identification, and I cannot find anything more definite on the point, than that the man "is so closely associated with a serpent that it is not *easy* to separate the two." Unless the figure has indeed a serpent's tail, the view of Dr. Ernest Gardner is the right one: "a coil of a serpent has been quoted to prove that the figure was Cecrops or Asclepius; neither theory is as yet convincingly proved." However, as it is now agreed that the figure



FIGS. 8 AND 9.

is indeed Cecrops, we may as well accept the observation that he had a tail rather than "an associated serpent."

A precious original drawing made by Pars in 1765 of this group when the heads existed is preserved in the Museum. A photograph of it used to be placed near the group, but it has been withdrawn for many years. It was engraved for Stuart's work, but no facsimile of it has ever, I believe, been published. The drawing shows drilled holes in the heads of both Cecrops and the woman. In the latter case they may have been for a garland, but I have wondered whether those of the male head were not for the attachment of locks of hair in metal. The beautiful "Laborde head," which it is generally agreed came from the Parthenon, also has rivet holes for attaching a garland. Many or most of these figures must have had garlands. The garment of the woman companion of Cecrops is blown aside by the wind, and a part of it on the breast was undercut.

The heads of these figures seem to have remained until the beginning of last century. According to Lord Aberdeen, the head of Cecrops was in 1803 intentionally knocked off, and falling, was broken to pieces. (One of the causes of the destruction of the sculptures was a custom of firing at them. Some parts of the E. frieze are pitted with bullet-marks, and "one or two bullet-marks are observable on the figure of Dionysos of the E. pediment.")

The two figures between this chief group on the left-hand side and the angle of the pediment were the reclining male figure in the Museum (Figs. 8, 9), and a crouching male, the torso of which, only recently identified, is at Athens. These are known as A and A*, and the latter is illustrated in Collignon's work. As before shown, they probably represented primitive Athenian rulers, and they seem to have been conversing together, or rather one called the attention of the other. The Museum guide well describes A thus:—"The general pose seems to indicate that the attention of the figure is partially aroused, but that he has not yet quitted the attitude of rest. The right hand probably held an edge of drapery over the right knee. The ground on which the figure reclines is a rock." The rock must be the Acropolis, and this fact alone should rule out the name Ilissos. The drapery which hangs from the shoulder of the figures possibly flaps in a wind. The pose and sudden gesture suggests to me that the man awakes from sleep with a start, throwing back a covering and turning on his side. On a drawing of this figure by Pars it is suggested that the left hand of the figure overlapped the edge of the cornice, but this is doubted. Certainly parts of some of the sculptures projected in this way. A small restoration of the figure a century old in the Soane Museum is quite good.

On the right-hand side of the pediment Erechtheus and his daughter corresponded in position to Cecrops and his daughter in the left-hand group of spectators. Between this right-hand pair and the central action were, as on the other side, two women and a nude youth—daughters and a grandson of Erechtheus. The nude bodies of youths, one in either half of the pediment, in balancing positions, their smooth surfaces shining in front of fully draped matronly figures, must have been important factors in the composition, high lights, as it were. Portions of the body of the youth on the right were identified by Sauer, and the fragment of a right shoulder in the Museum (338) probably belonged to it. (Fig. lxx.)

In the Museum is also a large part of the draped right thigh of his mother. Dalton's etching of this pair of figures renders their attitude better than the drawing of 1674 (see *Burlington Magazine*, 1915), and a restored drawing of them could very well be made. Of the woman who was next, a large part is in the Museum, and the complete figure is shown in the old drawing. Her drapery is much fluttered by wind, as was pointed out by Watkiss Lloyd; Furtwängler may be right in taking this as a sign that she is Oreithyia, but the blast, I cannot doubt, is the same as that which blew throughout the pediment, and was occasioned by the appearance of Poseidon.

The pair of figures in the right-hand angle of the pediment—a reclining maiden and a youth in a crouching or rising attitude, I have suggested should be identified as Kephalos and Procris. As we are told in the *Guide*, "the manner in which these figures are associated suggests an intimate relation between the two." The figure which I suppose to be Kephalos is sometimes described as "sitting down on his heels. He was rising, rather; his left thigh is much higher than the other, and the knee was thrown up, while the foot would have been brought forward. The left hand pressed the ground, while the right was lifted high as if grasping some spear or rod. The action was that of "getting up," a significant action, for Kephalos went hunting at dawn. The reclining female figure turns on her elbow as if awaking from sleep. Quatremère said of the reclining male in the left angle "he looks as if he would rise—he is rising." This is equally true of the figures in the right hand angle. Procris (as I call her) turns on her elbow, and this may have been an understood indication of waking.

> "O Hector! on thine elbow rise,
> Unhood the eagle of thine eyes."
>
> (Rhesus.)

That the contest of the gods was at sunrise is suggested by the reclining and waking attitudes of the spectators. These people were sleeping out of doors when it all happened. There is nothing grotesque in the thought that primitive people in a far-off age were sleeping out of doors on the Acropolis. In the *Iliad* Nestor is found sleeping outside his hut, having his sceptre with him; so also Diomed and his companions. Says an editor's note—"evidently this was a hot night." On such a morn Athena and Poseidon appeared to men. The suddenness of the action and the fright of the spectators is insisted on. The visitation of the gods was for a moment only and they were gone. A blast of wind went with the stroke of Poseidon's weapon, and the effects of the gust is a unifying motive throughout this western pediment, as the shout of Athena was of the other.

Additions of bronze have been spoken of in regard to the central group, and there were doubtless many accessories—sceptres, spears, diadems — added to the side groups. The figure of Cecrops has his right arm raised and he probably held a long sceptre. The balancing figure on the other side of the pediment would have had a similar long attribute, and we have seen that Erechtheus on the Hermitage vase has such a long sceptre. Every little detail seems to confirm the Leake-Furtwängler theory of interpretation. The figure of the youth rising from a crouching position, which I would call Kephalos, probably held a hunting spear or pair of spears. Some corresponding shaft or sceptre might have been held by the second figure on the left (A*). Such long lines inclining at suitable angles would greatly have helped the composition, and we have had evidence of the use that was made of them in the eastern frieze. We may see from the excellent German restorations of the pediments of the temples at Ægina and Olympia how much the addition of suitable accessories enlivened great sculptural groups. The whole was finished and brightened with colour and gilding.

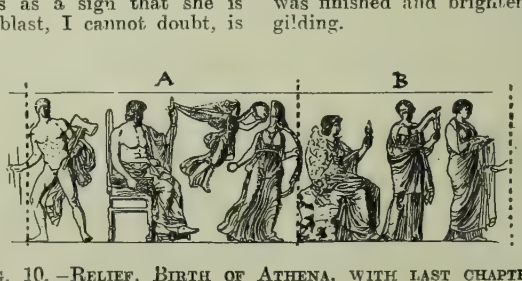


FIG. 10.—RELIEF, BIRTH OF ATHENA, WITH LAST CHAPTER.

THE LONDON BUILDING ACTS AND THEIR APPLICATION—XXXIV

By H. V. MILNES EMERSON, A.R.I.B.A.

regulations as to the procedure to be
d in cases of appeal and the fees to
d can be obtained from the office of
ribunal, No. 13, Great George-street,
inster, S.W.1. Generally, all com-
itions must be on foolscap paper, and
wings on tracing linen, in duplicate,
e appeal must be made within the
(if any) prescribed by the Act, and
no period is so prescribed, within
s after the decision, etc., has been
on the appellant. The hearing of
s is open to the public, and the
interested may appear before the
al either in person or by counsel,
r, or agent. The procedure at the
g is generally as follows:—

iminary objections, if any, to be
and disposed of.
llant to state his case and call his
es.
ondent to state his case and call his
es.
other parties interested to be heard.
llant to reply.
decision of the Tribunal is embodied
rder in writing under the seal of the
al.

PART XVI.

Miscellaneous.

on 189.—This section deals with ex-
incurred by the Council.

on 190.—This section empowers the
to give their consent to any act
g under this Act and to impose any
and conditions, with such sanction
determine. Under this clause the
can impose any conditions they
and not always in favour of the
nt.

on 191.—Relates to historic buildings.

on 192.—Provides for power of entry
nises for the purpose of complying
y notice under this Act. This sec-
s rendered necessary in the decision
len *v.* Lester, 70 L.T., 348 (1894), in
it was held that a builder having
ed and left the premises, he could
enter the premises without the con-
the owner in order to fulfil the
ments of the district surveyor.

on 193.—This section limits the time
ceedings to be taken where work has
rried out without due notice to the
surveyor.

ons 194 to 199.—Relate to applica-
tc., to the Council, storage of timber,
eet obstructions.

on 200.—Deals with offences under
also Sections 6 and 7 of the London
g Act, 1894 (Amendment) Act, 1898,
with this section.

n 201.—Buildings exempt from Parts
VII of this Act, apart from Gov-
and other specified buildings, are:
gs not exceeding 30 sq. ft., and not
an 5ft. high from ground to under-
eaves, and 5 ft. distant from any
(fowlhouses, etc.).

ngs not exceeding 30 ft. high from
of wall, and not exceeding 125,000
et in extent, distant 8 ft. from the
nd 30 ft. from the nearest building
dary of adjoining owner, not being
building, and wholly in one occu-
If the building exceeds 125,000, and
exceed 250,000 cubic feet, it must
from the street and 6 ft. from the
building or boundary. Hence a
dwelling-house, complying with
nditions and to the conditions relat-
ing to foundations and sanitation, can be built without any regard to the constructional provisions from Sections 53 to 86 inclusive. Party fence walls, not exceeding 7 ft. from top of footings, and detached greenhouses, are also exempted. Greenhouses attached to buildings are exempted as far as the necessary woodwork is concerned.

Sections 202 to 207.—Deal with exempted buildings and the duration of exemption, etc.

Section 208.—Unless, in any case, the Council allow, where a party wall or external wall not in conformity with this Act has been taken down, burnt, or destroyed, to the extent of one-half thereof, measured in superficial feet, every remaining portion of the old wall not in conformity with this Act shall either be made to conform therewith or be taken down before the rebuilding thereof.

It has been held that in the case of a building burnt or taken down more than half its cubical extent, but the party wall taken down less than half its superficial extent, the remaining portion of the party wall need not be made to conform with the provisions of the present Act, sufficient not being taken down to bring it within this Section 208, Section 5, sub-section 6, being merely a definition section.

Crow *v.* Redhouse, 59 J.P., 551, 663 (1895).

Section 209.—Every addition to or alteration of a building and any other work made or done for any purpose into or upon a building, except that of necessary repair not affecting the construction of any external or party wall, shall, so far as regards such addition or alteration or other work, be subject to the provisions of this Act, and of by-laws thereunder relating to new buildings.

It will be noted that every addition or alteration, whether externally or internally, also all necessary repairs to external and party walls, also the rebuilding of parapet walls and chimney stacks, come within this section. It was stated recently by one district surveyor that the making of a hole in the external wall in connection with fixing the wireless aerial came within this section.

Section 210.—Deals with application of Act to buildings erected before commencement of Act. Briefly quoted is as follows (unless the Council allow):—

Section 211.—

1. No building or part of a building not originally constructed for human habitation can be converted into a dwelling-house.

2. Convert two or more dwelling-houses into one.

3. Convert one dwelling-house into two or more.

4. Convert a building legally exempted when erected from the buildings enactments in force into a building which, had it been originally erected in its converted form, would have come within such enactments.

5. Reconvert any building into a dwelling-house which had been discontinued as such.

6. Convert into or use as a dwelling-house in whole or part any room used as a shop.

7. Convert a dwelling-house in whole or part into a shop.

Unless the foregoing when converted will be in conformity with the Act relating to that class of property.

Sections 212 to 218 (inclusive).—Deals with buildings in course of erection at the passing of this Act, repeal of certain Acts, by-laws, etc.

GREATER LONDON TOWN PLANNING

The first meeting of the Greater London Joint Town Planning Committee, which was appointed as the result of a conference of representatives of local authorities in December last year, was held at the Ministry of Health. Mr. Chamberlain, Minister of Health, presided, and addressed the meeting. The Committee represents a region of 2,000 square miles comprised in a circle with a radius of 25 miles from Charing Cross.

Mr. Chamberlain referred to the formidable task before the Joint Committee, and said they would require great patience, good will, and courage to overcome their difficulties. The traffic problem in London had become so difficult that it was very questionable whether it was possible to find any solution which would be entirely satisfactory. It might be that all that they could do, beginning at this late stage, was to prevent it from getting much worse or in some degree to mitigate its most acute forms. Developments were going on all round London which offered still further to increase and to multiply the difficulties of internal traffic. The only consoling thought about the future was that the rate of increase of population was diminishing, and that in all probability there would come a time when the population as a whole would be stationary; and one might estimate that these difficulties would not continue to grow at the pace they had seen in the past. They had to set against that the fact that, concurrently with this fall in the rate of increase of population, there was a steady flow from the country into the towns. It would be conceivable that one might take a pair of compasses and describe a circle of any radius considered suitable and say that within that circle the population should not exceed a given number. He was doubtful whether it would work in practice, because the forces that tended towards the growth of a great city like London were so strong that it was difficult, if not impossible, to dam them out. What they ought to consider was how far and in what direction it was possible to guide and direct that growth. They had to aim at decentralisation, and the key to decentralisation was to be found by the shifting of the industries along with the people who were engaged in them. Speaking of the garden city movement, he said that one of the ideas of the garden city was that it should be a self-contained unit. One of the essential features of garden cities was that they should be surrounded by an agricultural belt. Should Greater London, he asked, be provided with something which might be called an agricultural belt? It would form a dividing line between Greater London and the satellite towns or fresh developments that might take place at a greater distance. They would have to consider the financial implications of such a policy. The agricultural belt might be partly agricultural, partly parks or playing fields, or even unbuilt-upon open spaces which formed adjuncts to such buildings as hospitals or private residences. With regard to zoning, Mr. Chamberlain said at present they had no legislative powers to town-plan areas already developed. Such legislation, however, was bound to come, and it could not be long delayed. It would be useful in their study of the problems of London if they paid some attention to zoning in a built-up area like London, and accumulated such information as might be of assistance to anyone who had to devise fresh legislation.

Sir Banister Fletcher, the representative of the City Corporation, was unanimously appointed chairman of the Joint Committee, and Mr. Harold Swann, London County Council, was appointed vice-chairman. A General Purposes and Finance Committee was also appointed.

Mr. Henry Ward's Estate.

Mr. Henry Ward, A.R.I.B.A. (73), of Bohemia-road, Hastings, left £10,728 (net personalty £10,277).

ARCHITECTS' & BUILDERS' INQUIRY BUREAU

We are glad to give questions and answers, but cannot accept responsibility for contributed replies, especially on legal matters.

May we appeal to our correspondents to submit their queries on paper of a size easily filed, and written as legibly as possible, or, better still, in typewriting?—ED.

Road Construction.

[REPLY TO "LAW," OCTOBER 21.]

SIR,—The section of the road and position of kerbs for the 200 yards are as shown in my sketch in your issue for August 26. The "road" has been and is being made up by the vendor of the estate—*not* by the local authority, but the sewering and kerbing have been done by the latter. The footpath, if and when made up, will be about 2 ft. above the natural level of the lower side of the site.

The local authority, in building up the kerb, battered it up with clay from the sewer excavation, considerable filling material, clay, and surplus earth from trenches in the neighbourhood has since been deposited, and the local authority is evidently not disposed to alter it. The result is, or will be, as shown in my sketch (August 26), making the low side houses and the building sites damp, the water pouring down through the entrance gates after every rain storm. The value of the property is depreciated by these altered conditions. Before the sewering and kerbing was done there was a 9-in. by 12-in. trench, one on each side of the road, that carried off the surface water from the road and footpath. These were filled in by the local authority when the sewer was laid. No notice of any kind has been received that the sewering and kerbing were about to be done, but payment for both, without details of expenditure being given, is demanded under a "local Act." As before mentioned, the road was not made up by an engineer, surveyor or contractor, and if, as shown, it has been made up to an improper height, should not the local authority correct this by lowering their kerbing to about the natural level, and thus avoid that drop of 2 ft., so that the dampness of the site and houses would not result?

DRYSITE.

Non-Slip Preparation.

[REPLY TO "ANKLE."]

SIR,—I should suggest one of the patent floor polishes which are of a varnish nature. There are a number of such preparations on the market, chiefly for labour-saving purposes, but they have also non-slip properties. Any good builders' merchant would recommend a suitable preparation.

Z. X.

Sound-Deadening.

[REPLY TO E. S.]

SIR,—I should suggest nailing sound-proof quilt, which can be obtained for about 2d. per square foot, to the ceiling joists, and covering same underneath with ceiling board supported by false ceiling joists. Quite a handsome effect could be obtained and the results would be thoroughly satisfactory. Allowing for 4 in. by 3 in. oak ceiling joists exposed, this work should be executed for about 14s. or 15s. per yard super.

TUDOR.

Ownership of Documents, etc.

[REPLY TO "LAW," NOVEMBER 4.]

SIR,—I thank "Law" for his reply, but may I ask under what statute and in what court could this claim be made or information laid? Is there a rule of court on this matter? I may say there is other matter in the books; they were not kept for this job alone.

Is there any instance of a clerk, commercial traveller, or person in a similar capacity being ordered by court to hand over his private books? What is in question is the power of the building owner to make this claim, and whence he gets this power. Copies of the entries relating to the work have been supplied by the clerk of works.

LANCASHIRE.

Reflections in Plate-glass Windows.

[REPLY TO ALFRED KING & SON, NOVEMBER 4.]

SIR,—So long as rays of light from illuminated objects fall upon a reflecting surface so long there will always be reflections; and these will blot out the view of objects behind the reflecting surface so long as the former are the more brightly illuminated of the two. The reflections can be minimised in effect by a discreet use of background, which should be light in tone; but the only possible way of getting rid of the reflections from the eye of the passer-by is so to tilt the reflecting surface as to deflect the image of the bright objects out of reach of the eye. This is extremely difficult in the case of a shop front, but there is no reason why the glass should not be tilted forward so that the actual reflection of the sky, which is the most disturbing reflection of all, is cast down too sharply to catch the eye of the spectator. In the case of the shop directly opposite a street, I should imagine it would be advantageous to splay the glass fronts so as to reflect the darker buildings on either side, the reflection of the bright street being cast off at an acute angle.

REFLECT.

Ancient Lights.

SIR,—I note that in a reply to S. S. in your issue for September 16, "Law" advocates the erection of a hoarding to obscure windows of adjoining buildings overlooking tenants' property. Quite recently a number of garages were erected at the end of my garden abutting the garden wall. These garages have windows which overlook my garden, and I presume, in the circumstances, that I should take steps to obscure the light. I am reluctant to adopt such a seemingly churlish attitude towards a neighbour, and it seems to me that the district surveyor, when approving the plans, should have pointed out that the windows in question would infringe my rights, and should not have given his approval until my consent had been obtained. To add to the annoyance, the flat roof of the garage is being used for the storage of lumber, packing-cases, old baths, etc., which constitute an eyesore when looking from any of the back windows of my house. Can I usefully take any action to prevent the roof being used in this manner?

A. A.

Basement Houses.

SIR,—Can you tell me whether it was the practice to insert a damp-course in basement houses built about 40 or 50 years ago? The type I refer to consists of pairs of semi-detached villas with the ground floors raised up about 4 ft. or so above the ground and the basement floor of kitchen quarters about 4 ft. below ground

VICTORIAN.

Contract Penalty.

SIR,—A builder has just completed an alteration job costing under £1,000 and is a few weeks over his contract time. My client is therefore deducting the penalty of a certain sum per week allowed in the contract. The contract was the standard R.I.B.A. one. There were a few extra works ordered to be done, and a fair time has been allowed to the builder for this. The builder will not accept the deduction of the penalty, and maintains that he had to wait for materials and could not get workmen to execute the work at the time. Would the client, therefore, be in order in deducting the penalties as above?

DUB.

Question of Maintenance.

SIR,—In a district in the Home Counties a question has arisen regarding a certain street just taken over by the Council. The occupiers have petitioned the Council to provide grass verges to the footways, and the latter have agreed to do so provided the occupiers undertake to maintain them in neat condition. Has the Council the power to demand this? Alternatively, in the eve the arrangement proving unsatisfactory the Council deciding to undertake the themselves, will they be empowered to c the cost to the occupiers concerned, o this be a charge on the rates of the district?

FRONTAG

Open Spaces in Front of Shops.

SIR,—A line of shops fronting on a street has been built back some ten feet the line of the public pavement, thr the extra space into the causeway. space has never been formally dedicat the public.

(1) Can the shopkeepers continue t this space for the display of goods sta in the open, without periodically enc the space with posts and chains or bar

(2) Can the shopkeepers ever enclos space again permanently, provided the ing line is not altered?

(3) Has the public a right-of-way ove a space?

B.

Steel Houses.

SIR,—Could you tell me the numb steel houses of the Atholl, Braithwait Weir types now under construction in land, and where these schemes are lo

INTERES

Zinc Roof and District Surveyor.

SIR,—Could you inform me if the d surveyor is entitled to receive notice, a obtain his fees, when an old zinc-cover roof is re-covered in a similar manne with similar material, without any a tion whatsoever?

Z

SURREY QUANTITY SURVEYORS

The Standard Method of Measurem

At a meeting held at the Surveyors' tution, 12, Great George-street, S.W Monday, October 31, a discussion w augurated upon the Standard Meth Measurement. The chair was taken b Wilfred L. Evershed, F.S.I., who wa ported by the Vice-Chairman, Mr. Freemantle, F.S.I. In addition to the tity surveyor members, Mr. Chris Chart (Member of Council), Mr. Jo Rosevear (Vice-Chairman Surrey B and Mr. Thomas Brent (Hon. Sec. Branch), were also present.

The Hon. Secretary, Mr. Henry A. min, announced that in response to t cular many questions were sent him b these were tabulated, and the Ch opened the discussion. Many point satisfactorily settled at the meetin other matters (after ballot) were ta for forwarding to the Institution wit quest for a ruling. The points in dis are as follows :—

Excavation. Level of first "stage."
Damp-proof courses, 4½ in. wide.
Rough cuttings in brickwork.
Width for reveals in brick walls.
Mortar for stonemason and ter work.
Tracery measurements.
Preliminary measurements to ston somes and mullions.
Breeze slab partition measurements
Flues.
Winders and risers in timber stairc
Concrete block construction.
Fixed lights and opening lights.
Openings in double-faced 9 in. wal
P.C. sums and profit.

The advisability of publishing an i of the Standard Method of Measure the form of a pocket-book.

It is hoped that the questions and s may be published at a later date. I sary, another discussion will be he Surrey quantity surveyors, including tioners and students, are invited further inquiries to the Hon. Sec. Quantity Surveyors), Mr. Henry A. Mi F.S.I., "Glenlynn," Beulah-road Thornton Heath, Surrey.

THE BUILDING TRADE

NTS IN CONNECTION WITH THE LAW OF LANDLORD AND TENANT—V.

he former articles we have noted in connection with the length of es and how they are to be determined e position created where tenants hold ter the expiration of the term, but re two other subjects connected with es which have caused considerable liti- first, options to purchase or renew, ondly, the right to assign, and we now to refer to these.

to Purchase or to Apply for Renewal.

e are two kinds of options sometimes d in tenancy agreements and leases : option to purchase the property, and option to renew the lease. Where s an option to purchase there are points to be borne in mind. Will it against the rule against perpetuities? be exercised by assignees? Our space permit us to deal with these ques- oroughly, but a reference to some of e modern cases will serve to illustrate ts to be observed.

e there is an option in a lease to pur- must not offend against the rule perpetuities. The case of Woodall or (1905, 2 Ch. 257; *The Builder*, 1905) illustrates this and also shows this account such an option to pur- annot be exercised by assignees of . In two leases granted respectively nd 1869 for 99 years, it was provided case the lessee, his heirs or assigns second lease the words were "execu- ministrators or assigns") should at during the term granted become de- purchasing the fee simple, an option n to purchase at a fixed sum per

aintiff in this action was an assignee eases, and in 1904 he had exercised n to purchase, but the defendants, e assignees from the lessor of the le, had declined to complete the pur- the ground that the options were s against them.

held by the Court below that this fended against the rule against per- which fixes a limit of time within ery executory limitation, not being tion subsequent to an estate tail, t, that is to say a life or lives in l 21 years afterwards. This decision med by the Court of Appeal on a hich led to the same result. It was to make such an option valid in s of heirs and assigns it must run land, and to effect this it must in the Statute 32, Henry 8, c. 34 we have referred to in the last ut to do this it must directly con- ffect the land; but the covenant or containing the option did not affect but related to something wholly out- relation of landlord and tenant, and efore outside the scope of the nd to hold that such a provision hin the Statute and ran with the ld have most undesirable results as nities.

rt with this case where this point decided, as a general proposition of bsequent cases will serve to explain n particular, and it is here to be that the Court of Appeal in the e pointed out that an option to is not a provision for the continu- he term like a covenant to renew s been held to run with the land, sidered anomalous by many persons n now could not be questioned; nor e a notice to determine a tenancy wer of re-entry, but something en- tirely outside the relation of landlord and tenant.

It must not be considered that the option in the above case was only held to offend against the rule of perpetuities because it was contained in a lease for so long a period as 99 years; even if an option is contained in a lease for three, five, or seven years, unless there is a time limit within which it must be exercised it offends against the rule of perpetuities.

The recent case Rider *v.* Ford (1923, 1 Ch. 541; *The Builder*, August 3, 1923) will explain this proposition. By correspondence it was arranged that the plaintiffs, who were builders, should erect a house for the defendant upon the following terms :—The house to be built upon a certain plot and to be taken by the defendant for three, five, or seven years at a rent of £147 per annum, the defendant to have the option of purchasing either the freehold for £2,900, or to obtain a lease for 97 years, at a ground rent of £20, for £2,400. The defendant went into possession of the premises under this agreement on March 25, 1908, and after the expiration of the full term of seven years remained in possession as a tenant from year to year. In May, 1922, the plaintiffs gave the defendant notice to give up possession on March 25, 1923, and the defendant then claimed to exercise one of the above options. The action was brought by the plaintiffs seeking a declaration that the defendant was not entitled to exercise any option.

The Court—a Court of first instance—held on the authority of Moss *v.* Barton (L.R. 1 Eq. 474) and Buckland *v.* Papillon (L.R. 2 Ch. 67) that an option exists so long as the relationship of landlord and tenant continues notwithstanding that the original term has run out, and that as regards the option to purchase the freehold it offended against the rule as to perpetuities. The defendant's counsel admitted that it would so offend unless it could be read as giving only an option to the defendant personally or to an assignee of the defendant but only exercisable during the defendant's life, but the Court held it could not be read as so limited in the agreement. The option to call for a lease to run from the expiration of the existing tenancy, however, was held not to offend against the rule of perpetuities and to be exercisable by the defendant, and the fact that the new lease might contain different terms from the original lease made no difference in this right to call for a renewal.

It is important to observe this distinction between an option to purchase and a provision for the continuance of a term such as a covenant to renew or an option to call for a lease which does not offend against the rule as to perpetuities. Moss *v.* Barton and Buckland *v.* Papillon were both cases where there was a right given to call for a lease, and although in Rider *v.* Ford the agreement mentioned "the option of purchasing a lease" the Court held this was an inaccuracy of language as the plaintiffs were freeholders and there was no leasehold interest of 97 years in existence, and it was really a right to call for a lease. The doctrine that an option to purchase contained in a lease for a few years may offend against the rule of perpetuities would be more easily understood if it might continue so long as the relationship of landlord and tenant exists, for a tenant may hold over for an indefinite period; but there are decisions, which we shall refer to in detail, which show that an option is not one of those provisions in a lease which apply where in the absence of express agreement a tenant merely holds over, for as was shown in Woodall *v.* Clifton, it is outside the relation of landlord and tenant.

Most options, however, contain a time limit within which they may be exercised and then they must be exercised within that time, and that is the only safe way to proceed, as the rule of perpetuities can be provided against.

In re Leeds and Batley Breweries and Bradbury's Lease (1920, 2 Ch. 546; *The Builder*, September 24, 1920), a case sometimes reported as Bradbury *v.* Grimble, in a lease for seven years an option was given to the tenant to purchase the unexpired portion of the leasehold reversion if he gave the lessors written notice "at any time six calendar months before the determination of this lease." The lease had been extended for a further period of 12 months, but then had expired in 1911, the tenant continuing as tenant from year to year. In 1919 the lessors contracted to sell the house to somebody else, and the tenant then claimed to exercise his option. It would have been sufficient for the decision of this case to have held that the time had expired within which the option must be exercised, viz., the expiration of the lease, but the Court held besides that the option was wholly outside the relationship of landlord and tenant, and therefore was not one of the terms or conditions of the original lease which applied to a tenant holding over as a tenant from year to year.

Similar questions arise where a lease has been extended. In Sherwood *v.* Tucker (1924, 2 Ch. 440; *The Builder*, June 27, 1924), premises were let by agreement in writing for a term of three years from December 25, 1914, and the agreement provided : "The said tenant shall have the right to purchase the said house during the three years hereby provided for the sum of £700." Before the expiration of the term it was agreed "that this lease be extended for three years expiring December 25, 1920," and before the extended period had expired a similar extension of the lease was made expiring December 25, 1923. In September, 1923, the tenant expressed the wish to exercise the option, but the landlord contended it had expired at the end of the original term. The Court of Appeal referred to the cases Woodall *v.* Clifton and *re* Leeds and Batley Brewery and Bradbury (*ubi sup*), and held that the words used in this extension related only to the relationship of landlord and tenant created by the demise and thus did not include the option which was collateral and independent of that relationship.

In such an agreement, however, words can be used which will carry all the terms contained in the original lease. Thus in Batchellor *v.* Murphy (1926, A.C. 63; *The Builder*, November 27, 1925) a lease for 10½ years had been granted to a lessee which contained an option of purchase to be exercised by the lessee, his administrators and assigns during the term by three calendar months' notice in writing. After the lease had run about three years the lessee desired to be released and it was agreed by the executor of the late lessor that the lease should be surrendered, a new lease being executed by other lessees for the unexpired term of eight years and six months, "On the same terms and conditions in all respects as the lease of October, 1913, with the exception of the rent."

The House of Lords held that the words used here referred not to the demise of the term but to the actual document, the lease, and all the terms and provisions it contained, including the option which it must be observed had a time limit, viz., the 10½ years of the lease.

We must conclude our observations upon options in the next article.

NEW BUILDINGS IN LONDON

Burlington Gardens.—ADDITIONS.—Plans have been submitted to the Westminster City Council by Mr. A. K. Dyson for alterations and additions to 3-5, Burlington Gardens, and in Old Burlington-street and Cork-street. These plans have been approved.

Deptford. — BATHS. — The Ministry of Health has sanctioned the erection of the Laurie-grove women's swimming-baths. The tenders are shortly to be invited for these baths. The plans have been prepared by the Borough Engineer of Deptford, for whom the work is to be carried out.

Deptford.—HOUSES.—Messrs. Harding & Marks, builders, 1, Ashby-road, S.E.1, are to erect houses on the north-west side of Upper Brockley-road.

Dollis Hill.—EXTENSIONS.—A scheme of extensions to the St. Andrew's Hospital, Dollis Hill-lane, N.W., have been approved by the Governors of the Hospital. Mr. T. H. D. Scott, of 11, Finsbury-square, E.C. 2, is the architect. No building contract has yet been let.

Ealing.—HOUSES.—Tenders are being invited by the Ealing Town Council for the erection of thirty-two and eighty flats on a site at Framfield-road, Hanwell. The plans have been prepared by Mr. W. R. Hicks, Borough Engineer.

Hendon.—CINEMA.—Plans have been completed by Mr. G. O. Scorer, F.R.I.B.A., of 46, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C. 2, for the erection of a new cinema at Hendon.

Kensington. — SHOPS. — The Metropolitan Railway are having shops and flats erected at Horton-street, Kensington. Mr. E. Stanley Iles, L.R.I.B.A., is the architect, and the Pitcher Construction Co., Ltd., are the builders. The tender price is £17,175.

New Oxford-street. — PREMISES. — Messrs. James Carmichael, Ltd., builders, of Wandsworth, are to build new premises on the site of 61, New Oxford-street, W.C.1. The architects for this work are Messrs. Purchase & Welch, 3, Maddox-street, W.1.

St. Pancras.—PREMISES.—Messrs. Hoare & Co., Ltd., have obtained a site in Chalton-street for licensed premises. The Wenlock Brewery Co., Ltd., have also obtained a site for licensed premises in the same street.

Savile-row. — PREMISES. — Messrs. Greenham, Ltd., are carrying out the demolition work at 9 and 10, Savile-row, W.1, where new premises are to be erected to the designs of Mr. J. J. Joass, F.R.I.B.A., of 40, St. James's-place, S.W.1. Messrs. Rice & Son, of Stockwell, are the builders.

Shaftesbury-avenue. — BUILDING. — Demolition work is now going on at the Bloomsbury Church, Shaftesbury-avenue, near New Oxford-street, by Messrs. Greenham, Ltd. New buildings are to be built and Messrs. Hobden & Porri, architects and surveyors, 37a, Finsbury-square, E.C. 2, are preparing the plans. The building contract has been secured by Mr. Albert Monk, of Tottenham.

Stamford Hill. — CINEMA. — The London County Council has consented to the erection of buildings upon a site on the western side of Stamford Hill, Hackney, next to Amhurst Park. Mr. M. K. Matthews, Chartered Surveyor, has submitted the plans to the Council on behalf of the Provincial Cinematograph Theatres, Ltd.

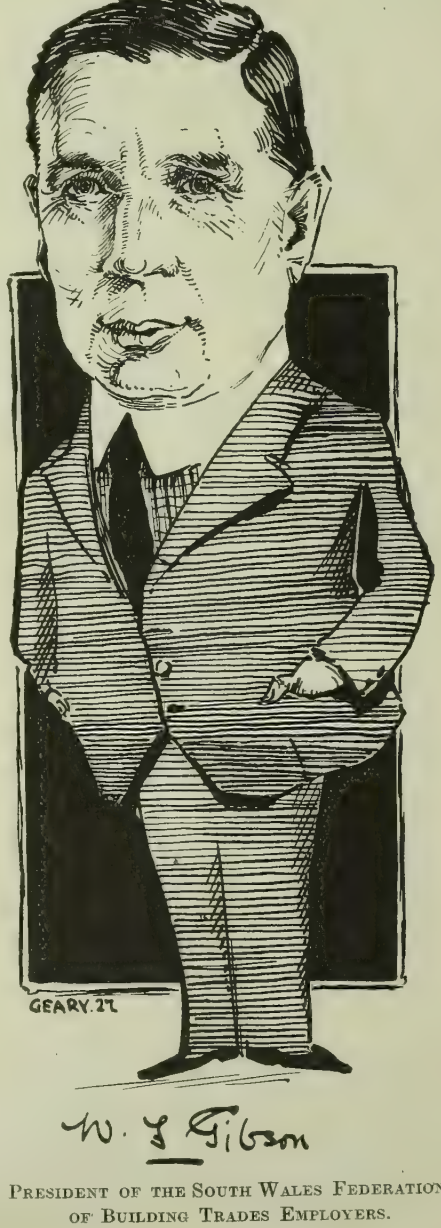
Tower Hill.—PIER.—The Port of London Authority have decided to demolish the Old Swan Pier, London Bridge, and erect the new one on a site at the foot of Tower Hill.

Walworth-road.—REBUILDING.—An appeal for £50,000 has just been launched for the rebuilding of Browning Hall in Walworth-road, S.E.

Wandsworth.—STADIUM.—A new company has been formed, under the auspices of the South London Greyhound Racecourses, Ltd., for the erection of a greyhound racing track. The property comprises 10 acres of freehold land at Plough-lane, Summerstown, Wandsworth, S.W., which is to be utilised for the racing track. The plans of the stands and buildings, which have been prepared by Messrs. Elcock & Sutcliffe, FF.R.I.B.A., 21, Northumberland-avenue, W.C.2, in conjunction with Sir Owen Williams, provide for an all-weather accommodation for from 20,000 to 30,000 people.

The Building Trade: New Agreement for London.

A new working rule agreement, says the *Times*, has just come into operation for building trade operatives in the London district. It is claimed by the trade union side of the London Regional Joint Committee to be a definite advance on anything previously secured. Working hours all the year round are to be 44 a week, but provision is made for an extension during the period of summer time, and for a reduction in the winter months where no artificial light is available. The agreement sets out, in addition to the standard rates of wages, the rates for apprentices and learners. It provides that every employer, having proper facilities for training, shall be entitled to employ one apprentice to every five journeymen in any trade, provided that the proportion in the whole trade employed in the area shall not exceed one to seven. Clauses have also been inserted relating to extra wages for special classes of work.



PRESIDENT OF THE SOUTH WALES FEDERATION OF BUILDING TRADES EMPLOYERS.

INSTITUTION OF SANITARY ENGINEER

Annual Dinner.

THE annual dinner of this Institution held at the Holborn Restaurant on We day, November 2, when the chair was pied by the President, Dr. G. S. Col Among those present were Messrs. A. ford-Fawcett, H. T. Calvert, J. S. A A. P. I. Cotterell, H. G. Montgomery, Fidler, F. W. Bridges, A. J. Martin, Hammond, G. W. Chilvers, L. E. A. E. Sewell, E. Willis, Mrs. Clou Brereton, and the Secretary, Mr. Hasluck.

After the loyal toast had been hon Mr. J. S. Alford proposed the toast of Public Health Authorities," and Mr. Sandford-Fawcett, of the Ministry of H replied. Dr. Bostock Hill, who wa down to reply, was unavoidably abse

Mr. Arthur J. Martin, proposing th of "Kindred Institutions," said many think there were too many institution he thought there were not too man cerned with the vital subject of health justification of such institutions as the was the current death rate, which was thing like one-half what it was fifty ago. One of the institutions for whic had very kindly feelings was the Roya tary Institute. Many years ago they Institution of Sanitary Engineers ha gested a national Health Week. The Sanitary Institute had taken it up and now an Imperial Health Week, cel wherever the Union Jack flew. Othe tutions that were doing notable work i the Society of Medical Officers of the Institution of Civil Engineers, th tution of Water Engineers, the Insti Municipal and County Engineers, t Smoke Abatement Society, the Ass of Sanitary Inspectors, the Associa Cleansing Superintendents, and the of Engineers, the last-named havin them at least one president.

Mr. D. C. Fidler, President of the of Engineers, replied.

Mr. H. Greville Montgomery, Worshipful Company of Tylers and layers, proposing "The Institution tary Engineers," said it was because connected with the building industry ways than one that he came into to brickmakers, tilemakers, and the m sanitary pipes, things they would great profusion at Olympia if they e there. The sanitary engineer had to his virtues underground, and he harassed by the flow of bricks and t foreign parts into our shops. The sanitary pipe, whether of stoneware crete, was the finest pipe in the w

The President, in reply, surveyed tion of the Institution, and said th bers were still increasing, and mor than they were last year. Ther great increase in foreign membersh was a very healthy sign. They ha reached four figures, but if they as they were going they would do comparatively short time. There continued, a gratifying increase interest in sanitation in all its For the first time in forty years th of his University had had to classes, which were already ru duplicate. The speaker then refer valued services of the various ch committees, mentioning especia Chilvers, who, he said, was to president next year, and was o pillars of their society.

At the conclusion of his speech dent presented the Gold Medal of tution to Mr. A. P. I. Cotterell, w ledged the honour in a brief bu speech.

Mrs. Cloudesley Brereton pro final toast of "The Visitors," a Lapworth, President, Institution Engineers, replied.

PUBLIC WORKS EXHIBITION

The Congress and Exhibition of the Public Works, Roads and Transport will be held from Monday to Saturday, November 14-19, at the Royal Agricultural Hall, Islington, N. There is every indication that this year's exhibition and Congress will be more widely attended than ever, and the range of machinery and equipment that will be displayed will be of value to surveyors and engineers interested in public works contracting. Features of the Congress will be a number of papers to be presented for discussion, including the winning essays promoted by the P.W. Congress Committee for papers dealing with important phases of local government work. The principal subjects at this year's Congress are roads, sewerage and sewage disposal, concrete construction, water supply, house refuse and street cleansing, street lighting, public transport, coast erosion and smoke abatement.

The President of this year's Congress is the Right Hon. Neville Chamberlain, P.C., M.P., Minister of Health.

Following is a list of the exhibitors at the exhibition: the figures in brackets following each name is the number of the stand:—Abbott, Birks and Co., (227); Acme Flooring and Paving Co. (1904), Ltd., (145); Acme Patent Ladder Co., (194); Allan, Taylor and Co., (122); Allen, John and Sons (Oxford), Ltd., (33); Allen-Liversidge, Ltd., (136); Anglo-American Oil Co., Ltd., (5); Anglo-American Asphalte Co., Ltd., (159); Archer, Thos. and F., (88); Atlas Diesel Co., Ltd., (4); Atlas Stone Co., Ltd., (150); Aveling & Porter, Ltd., (84); Baird and Tetlock (London), Ltd., (32); Baker, T., and Sons, (5); Baldry, Yerburgh and Hutchinson (Roads), Ltd., (188); Barber and Colman, Ltd., (140); Barford and Perkins, Ltd., (85); Barnes, F. C., (142); Bell Bros. (Manchester), Ltd., (113); Bennett, Ben, Junr., Ltd., (187); Berry, Wiggins and Co., Ltd., (83); Blakemore, H. C., (75); Braham, Peterson and Benham, Ltd., (149); Bright Non-Skid Nail Co., Ltd., (199); Bristowes Marvin, Ltd., (73); British Neopost, Ltd., (1); British Reinforced Concrete Engineering Co., Ltd., (22); British Steel Piling Co., Ltd., (83); British Road Tar Association, (); British Taroleum Co., Ltd., (226); Broad and Co., Ltd., (210); Bromford Tube Co., Ltd., (97); Brookes, Ltd., (67); Broom & Wade, Ltd., (146); Brunner Mond and Co., Ltd., (20); Bryant and Langford Group (Quarries, (52); Buckland Sand and Silica Co., Ltd., (123); Byrd, A. A., and Co., (); Cambridge Instrument Co., Ltd., (); Carbic, Ltd., (42); Cawood, G. E., & Co., Ltd., (27); Celotex Co. of Gt. Britain, Ltd., (166); Cement Marketing Co., Ltd., (82); Changeable Sign Co., Ltd., (234); Chesseside Motor Co., Ltd., (117); Chittenden & Simmons, Ltd., (131); Clare, R. S., and Co., Ltd., (61); Climax Rock Drill and Engineering Works, Ltd., (196); Colbit Roadway, Ltd., (12); Colas Products, Ltd., (); Cole, M. R., (156); Coleman, Thos., & Sons, Ltd., (38); Concrete Equipment, Ltd., (126); Consolidated Pneumatic Tool Co., Ltd., (151); Constable, Hart and Co., Ltd., (107); Cooke, Troughton and Simms, Ltd., (54); Corrie, J. B., and Co., Ltd., (19); Cost Granite, Brick and Concrete Co., Ltd., (); Crow, Catchpole and Co., Ltd., (58); Deutmann Asphalt Co. (Gt. Britain), Ltd., (); Denholm Contractors' Machinery Co., (8); Downing, H., and Sons, Ltd., (102); Durable Roads, Ltd., (66); Electrolux, Ltd., (); Electricars, Ltd., (4); Enderby and Abbey Stanton Granite Co., Ltd., (90); Expanded Metal Co., Ltd., (72); Farrer, Wm. & Co., Ltd., (19); Field and Mackay, Ltd., (); Firmosec, Ltd., (103); Fodens, Ltd., (); Fowler, John, and Co. (Leeds), Ltd., (); Fox, Stockell and Co., (132); Francois Presentation, Ltd., (3); Fry Bros., Ltd., (); Gas Accumulator Co. (United Kingdom), Ltd., (195); Girling's Ferro Concrete Co., Ltd., (114); Glossop, W. and J., Ltd., (); Guest and Chrimes, Ltd., (140); Goodbarsby and Co., Ltd., (39); Hadfields, Ltd., (24); Hartley, Sons and Co., (13); Haskins, Ltd., (288); Hayward Company, (191); Highway Materials, Ltd., (154); Highways Colloidal, Ltd., (167); Highways Construction, Ltd., (74); Hill, Richard and Co., Ltd., (91); Hill-Jones, Thos., Ltd., (11); Holman Bros., Ltd., (53); Hopton-Wood Stone Firms, Ltd., (196); Horstmann Gear Co., Ltd., (110); Hydraulic Engineering Co., Ltd., (129); Hub Ironworks Co., Ltd., (200); Hubberd, F. C., and Co., Ltd., (34); Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., (20); Improved Wood Pavement Co., Ltd., (59); Ingersoll-Rand Co., Ltd., Ltd., (64); International Colfix, Ltd. (175); Jackson Electric Stove Co., Ltd., (185); Johnson, B., and Son, (28); Johnson's Reinforced Concrete Engineering Co., Ltd., (141); Johnston Bros., (101 and 44); Jones, Wm., Ltd., (17); Kent, George, Ltd., (161); Kleine Patent Fire Resisting Flooring Compound Syndicate, Ltd., (143); Knowles, John and Co. (London), Ltd., (183); Lacre Motor Car Co., Ltd., (68); Langley London, Ltd., (138); Leedham and Heaton, Ltd., (164); Lewisham Timber Co., Ltd., (232); Limmer and Trinidad Lake Asphalte Co., Ltd., (65); Lister, R. A., and Co., Ltd., (1); London Valve Co., Ltd., (188); Low Laithes Colliery Co., Ltd., (178); Lunt Bros., (179); Manchester Water Meter Co., Ltd., (124); Manufactured Concrete Works, Ltd., (35); Marsden, H. R., Ltd., (56); Marshall, Sons and Co., Ltd., (76); Mechanical Tarspraying and Grouting Co., Ltd., (40); Metropolitan Gas Meters, Ltd., (106); Millars' Machinery Co., Ltd., (81); Mowlem, John, and Co., Ltd., (21); Multar Syndicate, Ltd., and Amoa Chemical Company, (130); National Safety Services, Ltd., (105); Newsome, Arthur, Ltd., (29); Neuchatel Asphalte Co., Ltd., (79); Park, William and Co., (104); Parker, Fredk., Ltd., (89); Parker, Winder and Achurch, Ltd., (12); Patent Lightning Crusher Co., Ltd., (98); Paterson Engineering Co., Ltd., (99); Pegg, Samuel, and Son, (16); Penmaenmawr and Trinidad Lake Asphalte Co., Ltd. (78); Penmaenmawr and Welsh Granite Co., Ltd., (77); Perkins, Mackintosh Petroleum Tool and Boring Co., Ltd., (155); Perry and Co (Roads), Ltd., (2); Petters (Ipswich), Ltd., (115); Phœnix Engineering Co., Ltd., (23); Pike, George, (69); Plant Bros., Ltd., (225); Portland Cement Selling and Distributing Co., Ltd., (165); Premier Bitumen and Asphalte Co., Ltd., (133); Prestwich, Wm., and Sons, Ltd., (147); Pyx Granite Co., Ltd., (135); Pillenger, G. E., and Co., (230); Powell, Duffryn Steam Coal Co., Ltd., (65); Rawlplug Co., Ltd., (15); Reavell and Co., Ltd., (108); Rees, William F., Ltd., (41); Roads Reconstruction, Ltd., (127); Roberts, Thos., and Co., (94); Robey and Co., Ltd., (92); Rocmac, Ltd., (18); Royal Label Factory, (111); Rubber Roadways, Ltd., (177); Russell, Little, Wyte and Co., Ltd., (189); Russian Oil Products, Ltd., (163); Ruston and Hornsby, Ltd., (70); Seamac Foundry Co., (209); Service Petroleum Co., Ltd., (190); Shap Granite Co., Ltd., (148); Sharp, Jones and Co., (100); Shelvoke and Drewry, Ltd., (128); Shell-Mex, Ltd., (62); Slingsby, H. C., (176); Smith, H. V., and Co., Ltd., (45); Steel-Mesh Road Surface Co., Ltd., (6); Stothert and Pitt, Ltd., (63); Sussex Brick and Estates Co., Ltd., (55); Tangyes, Ltd., (9); Tarkold, Ltd., (139); Tarmac, Ltd., (86); Tarslag (1923), Ltd., (57); Tellus Super Vacuum Cleaner, Ltd., (168); Texas Oil Co., Ltd., (47); Thomas and Bishop, Ltd., (49); Triangular Construction Co., Ltd., (181); Tuke and Bell, Ltd., (46); Universal Housing Co., Ltd., (116); Universal Postal Frankers, Ltd., (233); Universal Rubber Paviors (Manchester, 1923), Ltd., (229); Vampires, Ltd., (171); Vacuum Power Light, Ltd., (162); Viamuls, Ltd., (7); Victaulic Co., Ltd., (185); Walker, Weston Co., Ltd., (95); Wallis and Steevens, Ltd., (93); Wallwin Co., (36); Waterex Co., Ltd., (160); Weeks, W., and Son, Ltd., (48); Weston, Shipley and Weston, Ltd., (121); Wild, George, (14); Winget (1924), Ltd., (87); Wirksworth Quarries, Ltd., (180); Woodrow, A. C., and Co., (202); Workington Blackstone Slag Co., Ltd., (51); Yates, John, and Co., Ltd., (50).

TRADE NEWS

"Heating and Ventilating."

This is the title of a booklet (Catalogue 1123) issued by the Sturtevant Engineering Co., Ltd., of 147, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.4, the pioneers of the Plenum system of heating and ventilation. The publication deals chiefly with the Sturtevant combined Plenum system of heating and ventilation, but we understand that variations of this can be put forward in order to meet the special requirements of individual buildings. It is appreciated that, particularly in public buildings, the combination of heating and ventilating in one plant is not always the best arrangement; but we learn that this does not mean that the Plenum system as such is necessarily abandoned, as a modification may be adopted in such cases with beneficial results. One of the latest London buildings to have this installation is the Midland Bank's new head office, the work of Sir Edwin Lutyens, R.A., and Messrs. Gotch and Saunders, illustrated in our issue for October 7.

The Public Works Exhibition, Islington.

Among the exhibitors here are Messrs. Winget (1924), Ltd., who are taking the opportunity afforded by the exhibition to give a special display of their plant, in order to mark the 21st year since their inception. The "Winget" series of Open-Drum Mixers now range from the 14/10 model with the batch-a-minute record—complete with automatic water tank and swivel wheels—down to the handy engine-driven 5/3½ model, which is now supplied with or without elevating hopper. A full range is exhibited. Besides this very full range of mixers, Messrs. Winget are exhibiting several types of their concrete block- and slab-making machine, including the No. 2A Pressure Machine, the well-known hand-power press which has been used in housing schemes in all parts of the country for building on the Continuous Cavity System. Finally, there may be seen one of the "Winget" engine-driven crushers, complete with screen, a completely portable, powerful plant equally effective whether dealing with granite, whinstone, brick, or any other aggregate.

New Sanitary-Ware Showrooms.

Lord Astor, on Wednesday, November 2, opened the new showrooms for sanitary- and bath-ware of the Leeds Fireclay Company, Ltd., at 2, Cavendish-place. The house is the work of the Adam brothers, and the shop-front and interior have been reconstructed by Messrs. Yates, Cook & Darbyshire to be as much in harmony with the building as is possible. The exterior is very simple and unostentatious, and is carried out in the firm's own "Burmantoft's" terra-cotta. The ground floor is given over to the display of baths constructed out of fireclay, and bathroom fittings. These are well displayed and gain in effect from the effective colour-scheme of the walls, ceiling, and floor. The front room of the first floor contains a genuine Adam ceiling. The walls of this room have been decorated in a harmonising buff colour, and the room is given over to the display of several of the Leeds Fireclay's Company's fireplaces and overmantels in fireclay, which are designed in several pieces, and suggest, when assembled, an architectural feeling. In the basement are many styles of sanitary equipment, lavatory-pans and fittings, washhand-stands, babies' baths—including a replica of the fitting supplied to a leading London hospital—children's baths, etc. All these appliances are in working order, and there are many new and ingenious "gadgets" on view, such as an arrangement by which the "waste" from a washhand-stand may be emptied by means of pressing a lever with the knee. Messrs. F. G. Minter, Ltd., were the contractors for the alterations for these showrooms.

RATES OF WAGES IN THE BUILDING TRADE

[Every endeavour is made to ensure accuracy but we cannot be responsible for errors.]

	Masons	Brick-layers.	Car-penters Joiners	Plas-terers.	Slaters.	Plum-bers.	Pain-ters.	Lab-ourers.
Aberdare	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Accrington	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Alfreton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Alnwick	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Altrincham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Ashford (Kent)	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Ashington	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Ashton-under-Lyne	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Aylesbury	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Aylsham	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Banbury	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Barnsley	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Barnstaple	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Barrow-in-Furness	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Barry	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Basingstoke	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Bath	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Bedford	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Berwick	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Bexhill	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Birkenhead	1/10	1/10	1/10	1/11	1/10	1/10	1/9½	1/4½
Birmingham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bishop Auckland	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Blackburn	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Blackpool	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bolton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bournemouth	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Bradford	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bradford-on-Avon	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/3½	1/0½
Braintree	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Brentwood	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Bridgwater	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Bridlington	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2¾
Brighton	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Bristol	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bromsgrove	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Bromyard	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0½
Bungay	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11¾
Burnley	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Burton-on-Trent	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bury	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Buxton	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Cambridge	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Canterbury	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Cardiff	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Carlisle	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Chatham	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Chelmsford	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Cheltenham	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Chester	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Chesterfield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Chorley	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Cirencester	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/1
Clacton	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Colchester	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Coventry	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Cranbrook	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11¾
Crewe	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Cromer	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Darlington	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Deal	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Denbigh	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Derby	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Devizes	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/3½	1/0½
Dewsbury	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Doncaster	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Dorchester	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/3½	1/0½
Dorking	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Dovercourt	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Driffield	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Droitwich	1/6½	1/6½	1/5½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Dudley	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2¾
Durham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Eastbourne	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
E. Glam. (Mon. Val.)	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Ely	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Exeter	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/6	1/2½
Exmouth	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Fakenham	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Felixstowe	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Folkestone	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Frome	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Glossop	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/2½
Gloucester	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/5½	1/2
Godalming	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Goole	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Gosport	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Grantham	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Great Yarmouth	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Grimsby	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Guildford	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Halifax	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Harpenden	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Harrogate	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Hartlepools	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Harwich	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Hastings	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Hatfield	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Hednesford	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Hereford	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/5	1/1½
Herne Bay	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Hertford	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Hitchin	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Hoddesdon	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Holt	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11¾
Huddersfield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Hull	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Hunstanton	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Huntingdon	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Isle of Wight	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0½
Ipswich	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Keighley	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Kettering	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Kidderminster	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
King's Lynn	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Lancaster	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Leamington Spa	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Leeds	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	
Leicester	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	
Leighton Buzzard	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	
Lichfield	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	
Lincoln	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	
Littlehampton	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	
Liverpool	1/10	1/10	1/10	1/11	1/10	1/10	1/9½	
Llandudno	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	
Llanelly	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	
London:								
12 m. radius	1/9½	1/9½	1/9½	1/9½	1/9½	1/9½	1/8½	
12–15 m. radius	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/8	
Loughborough	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	
Lowestoft	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	
Luton	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	
Macclesfield	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	
Maidstone	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	
Malvern	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	
Manchester	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	
Mansfield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	
Margate	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	
Market Harb'rough	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	
Matlock	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	
Melton Constable	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	
Melton Mowbray	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	
Merthyr Tydfil	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	
Middlesbrough	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	
Newark	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	
Newbury	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	
Newcastle-on-Tyne	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	
Newcastle-ur-Lyme	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	
New Forest	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	
Newmarket	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	
Newport, Mon.	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	
Northampton	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	
Norwich	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	
Nottingham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	
Nuneaton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	
Oakham	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	
Oldham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	
Oxford	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	
Paignton	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	
Peterborough	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	
Plymouth	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/7	
Pontypridd	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	
Portsmouth	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	
Preston	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	
Ramsgate	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	
Reading	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	
Redcar	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	
Redditch	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	
Reigate	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	
Retford	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	
Ripon	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	
Rochdale	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	
Rochester	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	
Rugby	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	
Saffron Walden	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	
St. Albans	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	
St. Helens	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	
Sawbridgeworth	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	
Saxmundham	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	
Scarborough	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	
Sevenoaks	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	
Sheffield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	
Shrewsbury	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	
Sittingbourne	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	
Southampton	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	
Southend-on-Sea	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	
Southport	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	
South Shields	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	
Stevenage	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	
Stockport	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	
Stockton-on-Tees	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	
Stoke-on-Trent	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	
Stourbridge	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	
Stourport	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	
Stowmarket	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	
Stratford-on-Avon	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	
Stroud	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5	
Sunderland	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	
Swaffham	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	
Swansea	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	
Swindon	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/5	
Tamworth	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	
Taunton	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	
Thetford	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	
Torquay	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	
Totnes	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/4½	
Trowbridge	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/3½	
Tunbridge Wells	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	
Uttoxeter	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	
Wakefield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	
Walsall	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	
Wallsend	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	
Warminster	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	
Warrington	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	
Warwick	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	
Wells (Norfolk)	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	
Welwyn. Gar. City	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	
West Bromwich	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	
Weston-sup.-Mare	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	
Weymouth	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/4	
Whitby	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	
Wigan	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	
Winchester	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	
Windsor	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	
Wisbech	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	
Wolverhampton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	
Woodbridge	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	
Worcester	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	
Worksop	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	
Worthing	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	
Wrexham	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	
Wroxham	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	
Wymondham	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	
York	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	

For rates of wages in the Building Trade in Scotland see page 758.)

CONTRACTS, COMPETITIONS, &c.

some contracts still open, but not included in this List, see previous issues. Those with an asterisk dvertised in this number. Certain conditions beyond those given in the following information are ed in some cases, such as that advertisers do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender; a fair wages clause shall be observed, that no allowance will be made for tenders; and that deposits turned on receipt of a bona-fide tender unless stated to the contrary.

e date given at the commencement of each paragraph is the latest date when the tender, or the names of those g to submit tenders, may be sent in; the name and address at the end is the person from whom or place quantities, forms of tender, etc., may be obtained.

lowing is a list of abbreviations:—Borough Surveyor, B.S.; Borough Engineer, B.E.; District Surveyor, Clerk, C.; Town Clerk, T.C.; County Engineer, C.E.; County Surveyor, C.S.; County Architect, C.A.; yor, S.; Engineer, E.; Borough Architect, B.A.; Architect, A.

LDING, PAINTING, ELECTRIC LIGHTING, HEATING ETC.

14.—**Alfreton.**—Convenience.—In Institute- for U.D.C. R. F. Ward, S. Dep. £2 2s.

14.—**Brighton.**—Extension.—Tall chimney, high, seatings and flues for two new boilers. miser setting, and alterations and additions isting boiler-house at pumping station, Pat- near Brighton, for C.B. A. B. Cathcart, works Engineer, 12, Bond-st. Dep. £5.

14.—**Beddington and Wallington.**—Houses.— n Bute-rd. estate, Wallington, for U.D.C. R. Carter, E. and S. Dep. £2 2s.

14.—**Belfast.**—Fabric.—4,000 sq. yds., of rein- g fabric at Castlereagh-rd., for C.B. City S.

14.—**Buxton.**—Painting.—Internal and deco- s at Buxton Opera House, for T.C. F. ey, B.E.

14.—**Dundee.**—Partitions.—At St. Patrick's School, for E.C. W. Hutchison, C.

14.—**Edinburgh.**—Demolition.—Of old build- at 67, 68, 69, Shore, and 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, Queen-st., Leith, for Leith Improvement e, for T.C. B.E.

14.—**Edinburgh.**—Demolition.—Of old build- 148, 152, 154, Cowgate and 17 Borthwick's- for T.C. Wm. Allan Macartney, B.E.

14.—**Frinton-on-Sea.**—Extension.—Of the sea and promenade, the work being in concrete, .D.C. A. E. Smith, S.

14.—**Guildford.**—Flats and Houses.—Erec- of 80 flats in three types of 20 blocks and 24 arlour houses in three types on the Aldershot- ousing site, for the B.C. of Guildford. J. W. ood, Assoc.M.Inst.C.E., B.E., Tuns Gate, ford.

14.—**Hedgeley.**—Shop.—Also warehouse for erative Society, Ltd., Powburn, Northumber- T. G. Hogg, secretary.

14.—**Kendall.**—Wall.—Brick walls to three et dia. filters at Sewage Disposal Works, for F. W. Oxberry, B.E. and S.

14.—**Kent.**—Extension.—Of the Junior ical School, Chatham, Kent, for the Kent tion Committee. E. Salter Davies, Director ucation, Springfield, Maidstone, Kent. Dep. (cheques payable to Kent Education Com- and crossed).

14.—**Leeds.**—Staircase.—Fire-escape stair- for Oulton Hall, near Leeds, for West Riding Percy O. Platts, A.R.I.B.A., West Riding ect, County Hall, Wakefield.

14.—**Leeds.**—Installation.—Of hot water ap- is at Oulton Hall, near Leeds, for West E.C. Percy O. Platts, A.R.I.B.A., West architect, County Hall, Wakefield.

14.—**Limavady.**—Cottages.—33 labourers' cot- and fencing the plots attached thereto, for A. Mitchell, C., Boardroom, Workhouse.

14.—**Maltby.**—Fencing.—Unclimbable iron on site for secondary school at Maltby, for Riding E.C. Education Department, County Wakefield.

14.—**Newport (Mon).**—Demolition.—Of tem- bridge over River Usk, for C.B. Mott, nd Anderson, engineers, 9, Iddesleigh House, n-st., Westminster, S.W.1. Dep. £2 2s.

14.—**Ruislip-Northwood.**—Fencing.—Provid- ing erecting about 410 lin. yds. of oak close- d fencing at Ruislip, for U.D.C. E. and S.

14.—**Staircross.**—House.—At Staincross n, J. R. Wilkinson, L.R.I.B.A., Regent-

14.—**Smethwick.**—Houses.—Erection of 100 rlour type houses on the Slatch house estate, , for the Housing Committee of the County gh of Smethwick, Roland Fletcher, Assoc.M E., Borough Engineer and Surveyor, Council Smethwick. Dep. £5 5s.

14.—**West Bromwich.**—Building.—Medical s etc., quarters, for B.G. J. P. Osborne & rchitects, 95, Colmore-row, Birmingham. 2 2s.

15.—**Canterbury.**—Houses.—Erection of a twenty non-parlour, three bedroom, semi- d house, on the Thanington housing site, City Council of the Borough of Canterbury. Warwick, C.S., Municipal-buildings, Canter- Dep. £1 1s.

15.—**Coalville.**—Convenience.—On a site near Memorial-sq., for U.D.C. Harry Swan- rchitect, Marlborough-sq. Dep. £2 2s.

15.—**Friern Barnet.**—Repairs.—Also painting ility of eight cottages in Oakleigh-rd. for U.D.C. J. Montague Gameson, E.

15.—**Glasgow.**—Demolition.—Of building as Bellahouston House, in Bellahouston- for T.C. D. Stenhouse, T.C.

15.—**Manchester.**—Painting.—Interior of m Branch Library and exterior of Roch- Branch Library, for T.C. City A. Dep.

15.—**Sheffield.**—Houses.—106, on Longley for T.C. W. Geo. Davies, F.R.I.B.A., city £2.

Nov. 15.—**Shinglis.**—House.—Also out-office on land at Shinglis, near Ballymore, Co. Westmeath, for Irish Land Commissioners. John T. Drennan, secretary, Dublin. Dep. £1.

Nov. 15.—**Skegby.**—Houses.—30, for R.D.C. L. Dodsley, architect, Portland-sq., Sutton-in-Ashfield. Dep. £5.

Nov. 15.—**Stockport.**—Steelwork.—For (a) constructional steelwork and suspended concrete; (b) general contract, for quantities for Industrial and Equitable Co-operative Society. S. Lloyd, general secretary. Dep. £1 1s.

Nov. 15.—**Stoke and Wolstanton.**—Stores.—Also additional cloakrooms to Muster Hall at Children's Homes, Penkhull, for B.G. T. Wood, C., Union Offices.

Nov. 16.—**Ashford (Kent).**—Alterations.—To the post office and telephone exchange at Ashford, for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Office of Works. Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W.1. Dep £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the Commissioners.)

Nov. 16.—**Bandrum.**—Additions.—Also alterations to Bandrum House, by Carnock, for Carnegie Dunfermline Trust. C. R. Douglas, S., 15, East Port-st., Dunfermline. Dep. £1 1s.

Nov. 16.—**Bexhill.**—Practical Subjects Centre.—Erection of, in London-rd., Bexhill, for the B.C. George Ball, Assoc.M.Inst.C.E., B.S., Town Hall, Bexhill-on-Sea. Dep. £1 1s.

Nov. 16.—**Blackburn.**—Annexe.—To Queen's-park Hospital, for B.G. G. B. Pye, C., Cardwell-pl. Dep. £2 2s.

Nov. 16.—**Bridlington.**—Houses.—Six non-parlour type, on Postill estate, for T.C. B.E. and S.

Nov. 16.—**Clacton-on-Sea.**—Sanitary Work.—Enlargement of the West Avenue underground public conveniences, and for the provision and fixing of ejection plant at the West Cliff conveniences for the Clacton U.D.C. Surveyor to the Council, Council Offices, Clacton-on-Sea. Dep. £1 1s.

Nov. 16.—**Deal.**—Band Pavilion.—Foundations, offices, etc., and designs and estimates from builders, constructional engineers and manufacturers for the erection of a band pavilion. Borough Surveyor's office, Neville House, Queen-st., Deal.

Nov. 16.—**Dinas Powis.**—Electrical Wiring.—Of Parish Hall, for St. Andrew's P.C. T. W. Davies, C.

Nov. 16.—**Harrogate.**—Painting.—Also white-washing, etc., at Royal Bath Hospital. E. P. L. Dixon, secretary.

Nov. 16.—**London.**—Baths.—Superstructure and execution of other works relating to proposed new public baths and washhouses at Old Ford-rd., Bethnal Green, for the Metro. Borough of Bethnal Green. A. E. Darby, A.M.I.C.E., B.E. and S., Town Hall, Cambridge-rd., Bethnal Green, E.2. Dep. £5.

Nov. 16.—**Loughrea.**—Reconstruction.—Of a building for the Garda Siochana, at Loughrea, Co. Galway, for Commisioners of Public Works. T. Cassedy, secretary, Office of Public Works, Baile Atha Cliath, Dublin. Dep. £1.

Nov. 16.—**Ramsey (I. of M.).**—Abattoir.—On Quay, Ramsey, for Town Commissioners. G. Kay and Sons, architects, 22, Athol-st., Douglas.

Nov. 16.—**Ramsey (I. of M.).**—Convenience.—On site adjoining Town Hall, for Town Commissioners. G. Kay and Sons, architects, 22, Athol-st., Douglas.

Nov. 16.—**Rawmarsh.**—School.—New middle school for 480 scholars, with mining centre and caretaker's house, at Rawmarsh, also a new middle school for 520 scholars at Rossington, for West Riding E.C. Education Department, County Hall, Wakefield.

Nov. 16.—**Rochdale.**—Shaft.—Brick chimney shaft 150 ft. high at Gasworks, Dane-st., for C.B. B.S.

Nov. 16.—**York.**—Extensions.—Of children's block and alterations at Fairfield Sanatorium, Skelton-rd., for Corporation. F. W. Spurr, City E. Dep. £2 2s.

Nov. 17.—**Bexhill.**—Workshops.—In Ashdown-rd., Bexhill, for Water Dept. G. Ball, B.S. Dep. £1 1s.

Nov. 17.—**Crewe.**—Nurses' Quarters.—Erection of proposed new quarters for nurses at "Linden Grange" Maternity Home, Hungerford-av., for the Corporation. E. G. Timbull, F.I.A.A., etc., borough architect, Municipal Buildings, Crewe. Dep. £2 2s.

Nov. 17.—**Guildford.**—Demolition.—Of Booker's Tower, Guildford Cemetery, for T.C. J. W. Hipwood, B.E.

Nov. 17.—**Irlam.**—School.—Central school at Irlam for Lancashire E.C. S. Wilkinson, F.R.I.B.A., 16, Ribblesdale-place, Preston. Dep. £2.

Nov. 17.—**London.**—Repairs.—Execution of repairs at Monoux, Collard's and Squire's Almshouses, 60-88 (even), Wood-st., and 2-14 (even), Church-path, Walthamstow, for the Trustees of the Walthamstow Parochial Charities. G. Houghton, C., 195, Hoe-st., E.17.

★ Nov. 17.—**London, S.E.1.**—Oak Fencing.—Supplying and fixing oak pale fencing at the Shirley Schools, Wickham-rd., Shirley, for the Guardians of the Parish of Bermondsey. Henry H. Reeve, Clerk, 285, Tooley-st., London, S.E.1. Dep. £5 Bank of England note.

★ Nov. 17.—**London, S.E.1.**—School Repairs.—Cleaning and repairing tanks, roofs, gutters, at the Shirley Schools, for the Guardians of the Parish of Bermondsey. Henry H. Reeve, Clerk, Guardians' Offices, 285, Tooley-st., London, S.E.1. Dep. £5 Bank of England note.

Nov. 17.—**London, N.19.**—Painting and Repairing.—Painting, repairing and other works to the interior of the Register Offices situate at 279a, Liverpool-rd., Islington, N., for the Guardians of the Poor of the Parish of St. Mary, Islington. Edmund J. Harrison, L.R.I.B.A., 23, Berkeley-rd., Crouch End, N.8. Dep. £2.

Nov. 17.—**Lymm.**—Conversion.—Of 73 privies into water closets at dwellings in various parts, for U.D.C. S.

Nov. 17.—**Neath.**—Extensions.—To men's and women's pavilions at Penrhiwtyn Infirmary, for B.G. J. Cook Rees, F.R.I.B.A., Parade-chambers. Dep. £2 2s.

Nov. 17.—**Nottingham.**—Washhouse.—Public washhouse and laundry, filter house, etc., at Victoria Baths, Sneinton, for T.C. T. Wallis Gordon, City E. and S. Dep. £2.

Nov 17.—**Spenborough.**—School.—Junior mixed and infants' school at Heaton-av., Cleckheaton, for U.D.C. R. Castle and Sons, architects, Mid land Bank-chambers. Dep. £2 2s.

Nov. 17.—**Totnes.**—Cottages.—8 at Holne, 16 at Marldon, and construction of road at Marldon, for R.D.C. W. F. Tollit, architect, 6, Bridgetown.

Nov. 18.—**Eldwick.**—Installation.—Of electric light at Eldwick Sanatorium, near Bingley, for West Riding E.C. West Riding Architect, County Hall, Wakefield.

Nov. 18.—**Guildford.**—Conveniences.—In Sports Ground, Woodbridge-rd., for T.C. J. W. Hipwood, B.E.

Nov. 18.—**Salerna.**—Extensions.—To National School for Commissioners of Public Works. T. Cassedy, secretary, Office of Public Works, Dublin. Dep. £1.

Nov. 18.—**Ventry.**—Extensions.—To Burnham House, Ventry, Co. Kerry, for Commissioners of Public Works T. Cassedy, secretary, Office of Public Works, Dublin. Dep. 1.

Nov. 18.—**Wolverhampton.**—Buildings.—Building work for electricity sub-station, transformer raft and stores, including modification, demolition and removal of certain existing buildings, at the Electricity Works, Commercial-rd., Wolverhampton, for the West Midlands Joint Electricity Authority. Chief E. and M., Phœnix-buildings, Dudley-rd., Wolverhampton. Dep. £3 3s.

Nov. 19.—**Cardiff.**—Painting.—Also renewals and repairs to Old County Offices, Westgate-st., for Glamorganshire C.C. T. Mansel Franklen, Clerk of C.C., Cardiff.

Nov. 19.—**Down.**—Building.—At Poultry Department, Hillsborough-park, Co. Down, for Agricultural Research Institute of Northern Ireland. T. W. Henry, F.R.I.B.A., 16, Donegall-sq. South, Belfast.

Nov. 19.—**Eastleigh.**—Houses.—Erection of 131, being first instalment of a scheme for 264 houses on the Council's housing site, Derby-rd., Eastleigh. Engineer and Surveyor, Offices of the Council, Leigh-rd., Eastleigh. Dep. £10 10s.

Nov. 21.—**Brighton.**—Foundations.—Reinforced concrete monolith foundation for 15,625 k.w. Turbo-alternator set to be erected at Southwick, for C.B. Wm. H. Overton, F.R.I.B.A., 22, Ship-st. Dep. £5 5s.

Nov. 21.—**Cardiff.**—Houses.—30, at Leckwith, for T.C. Architect. Dep. £2 2s.

Nov. 21.—**Chelmsford.**—Waterworks.—Pumping station and filter house, conversion of existing house into workmen's dwellings, and other works, at Sandford Mill, for T.C. J. Miles, B.E. Dep. £2 2s.

Nov. 21.—**Ealing.**—Centre.—A cookery and laundry centre, at Northfields School, Northcroft-rd., for T.C. W. R. Hicks, B.E. Dep. £1 1s.

Nov. 21.—**Eastbourne.**—Library.—Erection of a new branch library at the junction of Firle-rd., and Seaside, within the Borough. Borough Engineer's Office, Town Hall, Eastbourne. Dep. £2 2s.

Nov. 21.—**Glasgow.**—House.—Medical superintendent's house at Ruchill Hospital, for T.C. D. Stenhouse, T.C. Dep. £5 5s.

Nov. 21.—**Guildford.**—Alterations.—Also additions to Charlotteville schools, for T.C. J. W. Hipwood, B.S. and E.

Nov. 21.—**Liverpool.**—Room.—Art Room at Holt secondary school, Bagot-st., for T.C. Land steward and surveyor.

Nov. 21.—**Manchester.**—Extensions.—Also alterations at Hyde-rd., car depot, for T.C. City A. Dep. £2 2s.

Nov. 21.—**Middlesex.**—Houses.—Erection of 14 at Ashford Common, Ashford, for the Staines R.D.C. D. C. Fidler, surveyor, Staines R.D.C., London-road, Ashford, Middlesex. Dep. £2 2s.

Nov. 21.—**Norwich.**—Painting.—Also distempering, etc., at Heigham Grove House Maternity Home, Earlham-rd., for T.C. J. S. Bullough, City E.

Nov. 21.—**Prescot.**—Building.—For (1) nurses' lecture and recreation room; (2) new coal store; and (3) lavatory at "B" block, at Institution, for B.G. W. Ellis, architect, 9, Hardshaw-st., St. Helens. Dep. 10s. each.

Nov. 21.—**Rugby.**—Cottages.—12, at Johnson-av., Croop Hill, New Bilton, for R.D.C. J. E. Weeks, surveyor and architect, Temple-st.

Nov. 21.—**Southend-on-Sea.**—Wall.—Shelter, about 78 ft. long by 14 ft. wide, comprising retaining wall, pile foundations and promenade roof, etc., at Leigh Cliffs, Cliff-parade, Leigh-on-Sea, for C.B. R. H. Dyer, B. E. and S. Dep. £2.

Nov. 21.—**St. Helens.**—Garage.—Tolver-st., for Tramways Dept. A. W. Bradley, Borough and water engineer. Dep. £1 1s.

Nov. 21.—**Wallasey.**—Houses.—Of 26 non-parlour type, at Rycroft-rd., Gorsedale-rd., housing site, for C.B. B.E. and S. Dep. £2 2s.

Nov. 21.—**Wallasey.**—Painting.—Interior of 136 Council houses on Poulton-rd. and Mill-lane site, for C.B. B.E. and S. Dep. £1 1s.

Nov. 22.—**Bootle.**—Houses.—36 on Park-lane estate, for C.B. B.E. and S. Dep. £2 2s.

Nov. 22.—**Chester.**—Houses.—152 on Eaton-rd. site, for T.C. C. Greenwood, City E. Dep. £2 2s.

Nov. 22.—**Dewsbury.**—Houses.—Twenty-four at Laithes Croft, Earlsheaton, and 126 at Pilgrim Farm, for C.B. H. Dearden, A.R.I.B.A. Dep. £1 1s.

Nov. 22.—**Newcastle-on-Tyne.**—Adaptation.—Adaptation work at Elswick-on-Tyne Employment Exchange, near Newcastle-on-Tyne, for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Office of Works. Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W. Dep. £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the Commissioners.)

Nov. 22.—**Rhyl.**—Painting.—Also decorating Pavilion Theatre, for U.D.C. Mr. A. A. Goodall, Esq., Town S.

Nov. 23.—**Burntisland.**—Cottage.—At Balmule, for T.C. B.S.

Nov. 23.—**Crewe.**—Alterations and Additions.—(for telepohne exchange) to Crewe branch post office, for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Office of Works. Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the Commissioners.)

Nov. 24.—Amersham.—Post Office and Telephone Exchange.—Erection of, at Amersham, Bucks, for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Office of Works. Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the Commissioners.)

Nov. 24.—**Yorkshire.**—Repairs and Materials.—War Dep. Contracts for repairs of W.D. buildings and supply of building materials for the term Contract, from Nov. 24, 1927, at Catterick Camp. Commanding Royal Engineer, Northumbrian area, Royal Engineer Office, Catterick Camp, Yorks.

Nov. 25.—**Brighton.**—Alterations.—To public baths in North-rd., for C.B. B.S.

Nov. 25.—**Ealing.**—Houses.—32 and eighty flats on housing estate at Framfield-rd., Hanwell, for T.C. W. R. Hicks. B.E. Dep. £1 1s.

Nov. 25.—**Leyton.**—School.—Erection of, for the Essex C.C., new county high school for boys. County Architect, Springfield Old-court, Chelmsford. Dep. £2 2s. to F. H. Owers, F.S.A.A., County Accountant, Dyke-st., Chelmsford.

Nov. 26.—**Pontefract.**—Installation.—Of electric lighting of public baths and refuse destructor, for T.C. W. H. Newton, B.E.

Nov. 28.—**Heckmondwike.**—Glazing.—At public baths, for U.D.C. F. W. Littlewood, S.

Nov. 28.—**Ilford.**—New School and Extensions.—Erection and completion, under one contract, of the following extensions to Becontree School, Stevens-rd., Becontree: (1) New middle school; (2) extensions to upper school, comprising special subject rooms to both boys' and girls' depts., for the Ilford Borough Council. H. Shaw, M.Inst.C.E., Town Hall, Ilford. Dep. £2 2s.

Nov. 28.—**London.**—Houses.—Erection and completion of four houses of the A2 type on a site at Chevening-rd., for the Council of the Metro. Borough of Greenwich. Borough Engineer's Department, Town Hall, Greenwich. Dep. £2 2s.

Nov. 28.—**London.**—External Painting and Redecorating Work.—At the Town Hall, Peckham-rd., Camberwell, S.E.5, for the Camberwell Borough Council. William Bell, Borough Engineer and Surveyor, Town Hall, Camberwell, S.E.5.

Nov. 29.—**Barnet.**—Houses and Drainage.—Erection and drainage, etc., of 20 non-parlour type houses on the Chesterfield estate for the Barnet U.D.C. Surveyor, Council Offices, Wood-st., Barnet, Herts. Dep. £2 2s.

Nov. 29.—**Gillingham.**—Hall.—Memorial hall, in Gillingham-av., for Gillingham Parish Church Council. E. J. Hammond, C.E., L.R.I.B.A., A. and S. Dep. £2 2s.

✱ Nov. 29.—**Maidstone.**—Telephone Exchange.—Erection of, at Bearstead, Maidstone, for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Office of Works. Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the Commissioners.)

✱ Dec. 1.—**Leicester.**—Sorting Office.—Erection of, in Station-st., Leicester, for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Office of Works. Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the Commissioners.)

Dec. 1.—**Plympton St. Mary.**—Houses.—20 houses in pairs at Tamerton Foliot, for R.D.C. E. Dep. £2 2s.

✱Dec. 1.—**Salisbury Plain.**—Repairs and materials.—War Dept. contract for repair and materials, Southern Command, Salisbury Plain West, Royal Engineers' Southern Command, Salisbury Plain West, Royal Engineers' District. Term contract from January 1, 1928. Chisholm Camp. Commanding Royal Engineer, R.E. Office, Larkhill, Wilts.

✱Dec. 5.—**London, E.15.**—Alterations and Additions.—To the Upton Cross School, Plashet-rd., Plaistow, for the West Ham Education Committee. John H. Jacques, L.R.I.B.A., Architect to the Committee, 61, West Ham-la., Stratford, E.15. Dep. £2.

Dec. 6.—**Rochester, Kent.**—Alterations.—Sundry alterations in formation of new mortuary, pathological laboratory, etc., at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Rochester. Stoner & Sons, Quantity Surveyors, Boston House, 63/4, New Broad-street, London, E.C.1. Dep. £2 2s.

——.—**Bingley.**—Conveniences.—In public conveniences, for U.D.C. E. O. Robinson, A.R.I.B.A., architect.

——.—**Exeter.**—House.—Also shop and tea room on Topsham-rd., Countess Wear. E. H. and A. C. Harbottle, architects, County-chambers.

——.—**Mapplewell.**—House.—In Darton-lane. F. Birkenshaw, architect, 30, Pogmoor-rd., Barnsley.

——.—**Saltcoats.**—Houses.—48, for T.C. H. Thomson, architect, 60, Hamilton-st.

——.—**Toddington.** — Cottage.—At Tebworth-rd., Toddington, near Dunstable, for Bedfordshire C.C. F. W. Walker, architect, Dunstable-st., Ampthill. Dep. £2 2s.

MATERIALS, ETC.

Nov. 14.—**Dublin.**—Pipes.—Steel pipes and castings, 24 inches and 18 inches in diameter, for C.B. B.S.

Nov. 14.—**West Hartlepool.**—Road Materials, etc. —For C.B. F. Durkin, B.E.

Nov. 15.—**Plymouth.**—Granite Setts.—For C.B. R. J. Fittall, T.C.

Nov. 15.—**Wealdstone.**—Tarmacadam.—700 tons 2 in. graded tarmacadam for bottoming, and 200 tons ⅜ in. for topping, for U.D.C. Herbert Walker, S.

Nov. 16.—**Cambridge.**—Road Materials.—For C.C. A. E. Peake, C.S.

Nov. 17.—**Norfolk.**—Highway Materials.—For C.C. S. H Warren, C.S., 9, Queen-st., Norwich

Nov. 18.—**Hayfield.**—Pipes.—900 yds. of S. and S. 3in. cast-iron pipes to B.S.S. class C, for R.D.C. E. Swift, surveyor.

Nov. 18.—**Horsham.**—Macadam, for U.D.C. C. G. Atkinson, S.

Nov. 19.—**West Riding.**—Materials.—Highway materials, for C.C. West Riding Surveyor, County Hall, Wakefield.

Nov. 21.—**West Sussex.**—Highway Materials.—For C.C. H. W. Bowen, C.S., Southgate House, Chichester.

Nov. 22. — **Buckhurst Hill.** — Limestone. — For U.D.C. T. J. Tee, C.

Nov. 23.—**Gloucestershire.**—Highways materials, for C.C. C.S.

Nov. 28.—**India.**—Cement.—153,000 tons, for India Store Dept. Director-General, 11, Belvedere-rd., S.E.1.

Nov. 30.—**Dublin.**—Builder's Materials, for Gt. Southern Rly. Co. C. E. Riley, secretary, Kingsbridge Station.

Dec. 23.—**Gloucestershire.**—Road materials, for C.C. C S

ENGINEERING, IRON AND STEEL.

Nov. 14.—**Cowbridge.**—Culvert.—At Flemingstone, near Saint Athan, for R.D.C. S.

Nov. 14.—**Ely.**—Road.—For (a) approximately 2½ miles of reinforced concrete road, Downham, alongside the south bank of the Hundredfoot or New Bedford River, and (b) steel and concrete bridge over a 16-feet main drain at Westmoor Common, near Ely, for R.D.C.. E. Spencer, S., 22, Downham-rd.

Nov. 15.—**Doncaster.**—Sewerage.—Settling tanks, percolating filters, humus tanks, sludge lagoons, effluent culvert, roads, etc., for C.B. F. Oscar Kirby, B.E. Dep. £5 5s.

Nov. 15.—**Wadebridge.** — Reservoir. — Concrete reservoir and a short length of 2-in. cast-iron piping, at Roch, near Wadebridge, for St. Enodoc Golf Club Committee. Capt. C. J. Jenkin, Chartered Civil E., 91, Old Town-st., Plymouth. Dep. £3.

Nov. 16.—**Berwickshire (East District).**—Diversion —Also widening, including erection of a ferro-concrete bridge, near Tower Bridge, about 1½ mile south-east of Cockburnspath, for C.C. District Surveyor, Chirnside. Dep. £2 2s.

Nov. 16.—**Portrane.**—Tank.—Construction of 6-in. and 9-in. drains, tank, and other work incidental to the drainage of the farmyard at Portrane Mental Hospital, Donabate, Co. Dublin for Grangegorman Mental Hospital Committee P. H. McCarthy, 26, Lower Leeson-st., Dublin.

Nov. 18.—**Dundee.**—Steelwork.—Required at extension to the boiler house, Carolina Port generating station, for T.C. D. H. Bishop, general manager and engineer, Electricity Dept.

Nov. 19.—**Doncaster.**—Sewage.—Additions and extensions to sewage disposal works at Bawtry, for R.D.C. D. Balfour and Son, civil engineers, 3, St. Nicholas-bldgs., Newcastle-on-Tyne. Dep. £5.

Nov. 21.—**Crediton.**—Sewerage.—Laying of 4- and 6in. stoneware pipe lines, together with electric pumping installation, steel rising main, motor house, and other contingent works, at Fordton for U.D.C. Capt. C. J. Jenkin, chartered Civil Engineer, 91, Old Town-st., Plymouth. Dep. £2

Nov. 21.—**Hornsey.**—Reservoir.—Covered service reservoir in mass and reinforced concrete at Bishops Wood, for M.W.B. G. F. Stringer, 173, Rosebery-av., E.C.1. Dep. £10.

Nov. 24.—**Johannesburg.**—Bridgework.—Structural bridgework, for Vet River bridge, Schoon Spruit bridge, for South African Railways and Harbours Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen-st., S.W.1. (Ref. A.X. 5298.)

Nov. 26.—**Blythburgh.**—Embankment.—Construction of an earthern tidal embankment approximately 600 yds. long on the east side of Ipswich-Great Yarmouth-rd., over River Blyth, for the Suffolk C.C. W. Jervis, C.S.

Nov. 26.—**Portsmouth.**—Widening.—Of Fratton bridge, over Southern Railway, at Portsmouth, together with incidental works, for T.C. R. Jenkins, City E. Dep. £5.

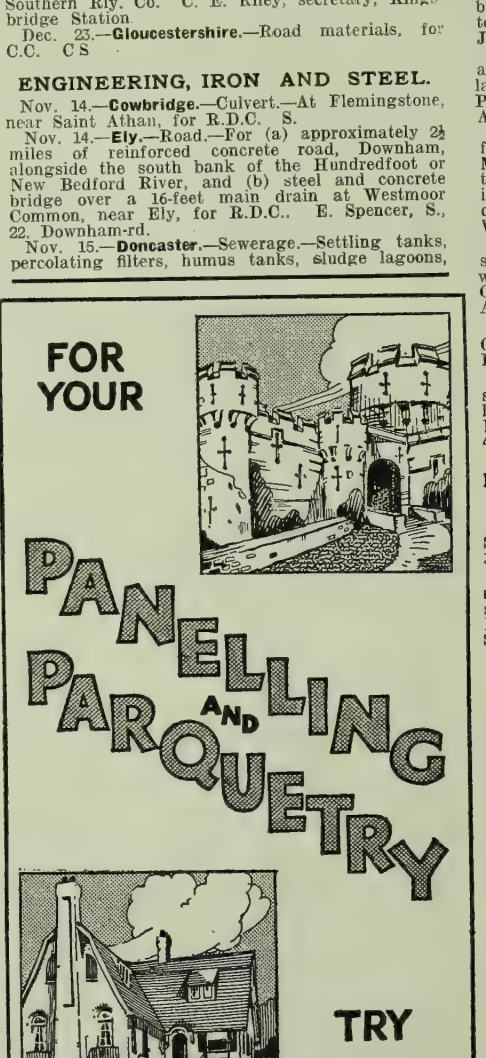
Dec. 3.—**Wallasey.**—Landing-stage.—Construction at Egremont on River Mersey of a new floating landing-stage, for C.B. Sir John Wolfe Barry and Partners, engineers, Dartmouth House, 2, Queen Anne's-gate, S.W. Dep. £10 10s.

Dec. 12.—**Leeds.**—Reservoir.—Design and tender for a watertight reinforced concrete reservoir at Middleton; watertight reinforced concrete elevated tank at Tinshill, and concrete service reservoir, including design and tender for the reinforced concrete roof and piers, for T.C. H. Short, Waterworks Manager. Dep. £1 1s. each.

Dec. 15.—**South Africa.**—Steelwork.—Structural steelwork, etc., for wagon repair shop, for Railways and Harbours Committee. Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen-st., S.W.1. (Ref. A.X. 5424.)

Dec. 20.—**London.**—Bridgework.—For Director General of India Store Department. Branch, Belvedere-rd., Lambeth, S.E.1.

Feb. 21, 1928.—**New Zealand.**—Deviation.—Construction of Wellington-Tawa flat deviation, Wellington-New Plymouth Railway, for Public Works Dept., Wellington. Commissioner for New Zealand, 415, Strand, London, W.C.2.



ROAD, SEWERAGE, AND WATER WORKS.

Nov. 14.—**Broadstairs and St. Peters.**—Paving. Supplying and laying British asphaltic slabs 3-in. limestone tar paving, for U.D.C. H. Hu

Nov. 14.—**Cairo.**—Sewers.—Supply, construction main branch sewers in Sharia El Azhar, Cairo subsidiary works, for Ministry of Public Works Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen S.W.1. (Ref. A.X. 5366.)

Nov. 14.—**Gateshead.**—Paving.—Glenbrook Low Fell, for C.B. F. H. Patterson, B.E.

Nov. 14.—**Glasgow.**—Sewer.—About two long, and varying from 6 ft. to 7 ft. in dia mostly in tunnel, extending from a point main drainage outfall sewer near Shiedhall-Corkerhill-rd., at a point near the Canal Bridge, on a route via Tweedsmuir-rd., and donald place-rd., for T.C. City E. Dep. £

Nov. 14.—**London.**—Pipes.—Steel pipes specials required in connection with new from Cricklewood to Fortis Green, for G. F. Stringer, C., 73, Rosebery-av., E.C.1.

Nov. 14.—**Welwyn.**—Bridge.—Widening and struction of approaches to Bridge-rd. bridg provision of footpaths, for U.D.C. Capt. James, S. Dep. £2 2s.

Nov. 14.—**Welwyn.**—Water Supply.—Lay 10,800 yds. of 6, 4 and 3 in. cast-iron mains, for R.D.C. D. Balfour and Son engineers, 18, Abingdon-st., S.W.1. Dep.

Nov. 14.—**Whitstable.**—Making-up.—Hami (part of), and Douglas-av. (part of), for J. Dunn, S. Dep. £1.

Nov. 15.—**Bedford.**—Making-up.—Of Wini and parts of Marlborough-rd., Coventry-rd ton-rd., for T.C. N. Greeenshields, B.E. Dep. £2 2s.

Nov. 15.—**Bushey.**—Making-up.—Of Chilt for U.D.C.—E. E. Ryder, E. and S. Dep.

Nov. 15.—**Doncaster.**—Sewerage.—Supplyi laying about 2⅜ miles of 21-in. diameter an 1½ miles of 24-in. diameter cast-iron risi gravitation mains, for C.B. F. Oscar Kirl Dep. £5 5s.

15.—**London.**—Paving.—Also forming road- d footways of Winchfield-rd., Sydenham, for am B.C. B.S.
15.—**Nuneaton.**—Drainage.—Excavating for, and jointing of about 2½ miles of 21 inch on socketed pipes, for T.C. R. C. Moon, nd S. Dep. £2 2s.
16.—**Birmingham.**—Paving.—Supplying and hand laid granited rock asphalt paving in d-rd., Hall Green, for T.C. H. H. Hum- City E. and S. Dep. £1.
16.—**Hendon.**—Improvements.—At Pinner comprising reconstruction and formation ft. wide carriageway, 680 yds. in length, w footpaths, kerbing, surface water sewers, or R.D.C. H. W. Rackham, E. and S. 1 1s.
16.—**Hendon.**—Making-up.—Of Parkfield- d Whitefriars-drive, Pinner, for R.D.C. H. ckham, S. Dep. £1 1s.
16.—**Middlestown.**—Asphalting.—At Shitling- l-Middlestown new school, for West Riding E.C. ion Department, County Hall, Wakefield.
16.—**Skegby.**—Kerbing.—Forming, kerbing rriaging with tarred macadam roads and hs at Bradshaw-close housing scheme, for L. Dodsley, S., Portland-chambers, Sutton- ield.
17.—**Chelmsford.**—Widening.—Also recon- on of Rainsford-rd., for T.C. E. J. Miles. nd S. Dep. £1 1s.
17.—**Guildford.**—Making-up.—Mareschal-rd., ary-rd., for T.C. J. W. Hipwood, B.S.
17.—**Southwell.**—Making-up.—Portion of dale-lane, Bilsthorpe, for R.D.C. Sands alker, engineers, Milton-chambers, Notting- Dep. £1 1s.
18.—**St. Mellons.** — Sewerage. — Sewerage in parish of St. Woollos, for R.D.C. Thomas gan & Partners, Civil Engineers, Pontypridd. 25 5s.
18. — **St. Mellons.**—Improvements.—Also ng of road between County-rd., at Castleton, arshfield station, for R.D.C. Thomas and n and Partners, civil engineers, Pontypridd. 25 5s.
19.—**Ilford.**—Making-up.—Of part of Park- for T.C. B.E. and S. Dep. £2 2s.
19.—**Ilford.**—Making-up.—Part of St. John's- for T.C. B.E. and S. Dep. £2 2s.
19.—**Lytham Saint Annes.**—Extensions.— uction of an overflow weir, screen house and er, etc., together with about 240 yds. of oncrete tubes, a manhole and about 54 yds. n. cast-iron pipes, for T.C. G. W. Lawson. nd S. Dep. £5.
19.—**Maidenhead.**—Making-up.—Boyn Val- for T.C. B.S. Dep. £2 2s.
19.—**Rathmines and Rathgar.**—Road.— d., from Portobello-bridge to Charlemont- in re-inforced concrete, for U.D.C. S.
19.— **Rothwell.** — Paving.—Excavating, e sett paving, stone walling, surface water ge. concreting, demolition of buildings, new g, etc., in Leeds and Wakefield main-rd., D.C. J. Southwart, Surveyor. Dep. £1 1s.
21. — **Failsworth.** — Making-up. — Sewering, g, paving, metalling, flagging, channelling aking-up Claremont-st., Cornwall-st., Hamp- (part of), Harold-st., and Heywood-st., r with certain adjacent passages, for U.D.C E. Brown, S.
21.—**London.**—Mains.—Laying and jointing owing cast-iron mains, together with con- s and contingent works:—6,220 lin. yds n. diameter main in Cambridge-rd., from ne to Brookfield-lane; 400 lin. yds. of 14-in. er main in Brookfield-lane, from Cambridge- Board's Pumping Station; 600 lin. yds. of iameter main in Brookfield-lane, from the Pumping Station to Longfield-lane, for G. F. Stringer, C., 173, Rosebery-av., Dep. £10.
21.—**London.**—Main.—Laying and jointing of imately 5,960 ln. yds., of 24 in. diameter n main, together with connections and con- works, from Woodside-av., Fortis Green, y. to Durnsford-rd., Wood Green, and from l., to the Board's reservoir at Southgate, for G. F. Stringer, C., 173, Rosebery-av., Dep. £16.
21.—**Poole.**—Road.—Resurfacing Banks-rd., nks, between ferry and Panorama-rd., in re- l concrete, including forming tarred gravel rs, kerbing, etc., for T.C. E. J. Goodacre,
22.—**Glossop Dale.**—Extension.—1,475 lin. 9in. and 6in. sewers, together with the tion of manholes and other work incidental at Ludworth, for R.D.C. Brady and on, chartered civil engineers, Chapel-en-le- Dep. £5.
22. — **Scarborough.** — Reconstruction. —Of rd., for T.C. H. W. Smith, B.E., Town carborough. Dep. £2 2s.
22.—**Southall-Norwood.**—Improvements.—Re- concrete carriageway foundation, together rbing and footway paving works, and 2-in. ous asphalt carpet laid on foundation, at l-rd., for U.D.C. J. B. Thomson, F.S. 2s.
25.—**Reading.**—Making-up.—In Coley-av., m Berkeley-av. to Bath-rd., for C.B. B.S.
24.—**Chatham.**—Paving.—Supplying and lay- out 3,950 yds. super wood paving on new ed concrete foundation at High-st.; 1,880 per wood paving on new reinforced concrete on, together with reconstruction of footways er works, at Medway-st.; and resurfacing rred or asphaltic slag macadam a section rriageway at Maidstone-rd., for T.C. R. L. F.S.I., B.E. and S.
24.—**Willesden.**—Extension.—Of Chamber- .. for U.D.C. E. and S., Town Hall, Dyne- Bourn, N.W.6.

Nov. 28.—**Beckenham.**—Sewer.—Relief sewer from High-st. to Hayne-rd., for U.D.C. H. Storr Best. Dep. £2.
Nov. 28.—**Beddington.**—Improvements.—To Peaks- hill, for Beddington and Wallington U.D.C. S. F. R. Carter, E. and S. Dep. £1 1s.
Nov. 28.—**Havant.**—Mains.—Three miles of cast iron mains and other work, for R.D.C. E. T. Hildred, 4, High-st., Gosport. Dep. £3.
Nov. 28.—**Manchester.**—Pipework.—At Barton Power Station, for T.C. H. C. Lamb, chief engineer and manager. Dep. £2 2s.
Nov. 30.—**Rochester.**—Sewerage.—Laying of a cast-iron syphon and pumping mains, for T.C. W. Law, City E. and S. Dep. £1 1s.
Dec. 3.—**Brompton.**—Cemetery.—Laying-out pro- posed new cemetery, including wood fencing, new approach road, making of footpaths, etc., for P.C. E. S. Tyerman, C.
Dec. 13.—**Gosforth.**—Improvements.—Carriageway and footway construction, etc., at Back-st., Bows- den-ter., Elmfield-grove, Moor-cres., for U.D.C. Geo. Nelson, E. and S.

Competitions.

(*See Competition News, p. 724*)

Auction Sales, Tenders, etc

Nov. 16.—**Kent.**—Knight, Frank and Rutley will sell in Hanover-square estate room (unless pre- viously sold privately) Freehold Residental or Building Estate, Oakfield-park, Wilmington. Resi- dence grounds of about 32 acres. Auctioneers, 20, Hanover-square, London, W.1.
Nov. 22.—**Brentwood.**—Jinman & Rippengal will sell at the White Hart Hotel, Brentwood, in one lot, the Freehold Building Estate known as "Westwood Park Estate," Brook Street-hill, South Weald; area about 31½ acres. Auctioneers, 44, High-st., Brentwood.
Nov. 22.—**London.**—Alfred C. Frost will sell as a whole or in lots, unless previously dis- posed of, by order of the mortgagees, at Winchester House, Old Broad-st., London, E.C.2, re the free- hold brickworks known as the Shaw Kilns, Berks, Clay Hill, Shaw, as a going concern; also Factory Premises known as the Shaw Chair Factory, Bun- galow Residence, etc. Auctioneer, Station Gates, Beaconsfield, Bucks.
Nov. 29.—**Bucks.**—Messrs. Hampton and Sons will sell three building sites at Amersham Com- mon, Bucks. Full particulars from Hampton and Sons, 20, St. James's-sq., S.W.1.

Public Appointments.

Nov. 14.—**Chatham.**—Clerk of Works required in connection with the erection of a sewage pumping station by the Chatham Borough Council. R. L. Honey, F.S.I., Borough Engineer and Surveyor, Town Hall, Chatham.
Nov. 14.—**Leeds.**—Head of Building Department required at the Leeds Technical College. James Graham, Ph.D., Director of Education, Education Offices, Leeds.
Nov. 14.—**London.**—Applications for a panel of Handicraft Masters for appointment to the centres attached to public elementary schools required by the L.C.C. Education Officer (E.2). The County Hall, Westminster Bridge, S.E.1. (Stamped ad- dressed foolscap envelope necessary.)
Nov. 16.—**Oldham.**—Assistant Building Inspec- tor required by the County Borough Council of Oldham. J. Ashurst, Borough Engineer and Sur- veyor, Town Hall, Oldham.
Nov. 18.—**Birkenhead.**—Architectural Assistant required in the Corporation Gas Department's Drawing Office. Gas Engineer, Gas Works, Thomas-street, Birkenhead, endorsed Assistant.
Nov. 19.—**Southampton.**—Qualified Draughtsman (Grade 1) required in the County Architect's Dept. by the County Borough Council of Southampton. A. L. Roberts, County Architect, The Castle, Win- chester, with copies of three testimonials. (Original testimonials will not be returned.)
Nov. 19.—**Surrey.**—Building Inspector in the Sur- veyor's Dept. required by the Coulsdon and Purley U.D.C. Ernest C. King, Clerk to the Council, Council Offices, Purley, endorsed "Building In- spector."
★ Nov. 22.—**Somerset.**—Clerk of Works required to supervise the erection of new open-air secon- dary school at Bridgwater, required by the Somer- set County Council. County Architect, Lloyd's Bank-chambers, Weston-super-Mare.
★Nov. 28.—**Durham.**—Building Works Superin- tendent for the erection of buildings by direct labour. County (Education) Architect, 34, Old Elvet, Durham.
★Nov. 30.—**Leicester.**—Full-time Teacher of Car- pentry and Joinery required by the City of Leicester Education Committee at the College of Arts and Crafts, School of Architecture and Build- ing. Registrar, Colleges of Art and Technology, Leicester.
★——.—**Sierra Leone.**—Quantity Surveyor required for the Public Works Department of Sierra Leone for two tours of 12 to 18 months' service, with possible extension. Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4, Millbank, Westminster, S.W.1, quoting M/277.
★——.—**Sudan.**—Foreman of Works required in the Public Works Department by the Sudan Government (unmarried). Advisory Engineer, Sudan Government, London Office, Wellington House, Buckingham Gate, S.W.1, marking envelope "Foreman of Works."

PROPOSED NEW BUILDINGS AND OTHER WORKS*

In these lists care is taken to ensure the accuracy of the information given, but it may occasionally happen that, owing to building owners taking the responsibility of commencing work before plans are finally approved by the local authorities, "proposed" works at the time of publication have been actually commenced. Abbreviations: T.C. for Town Council; U.D.C. for Urban District Council; R.D.C. for Rural District Council; E.C. for Education Committee; B.G. for Board of Guardians; B.C. for Borough Council; P.C. for Parish Council; M.H. for Ministry of Health; M.T. for Ministry of Transport; C.B. for County Borough; B.E for Board of Education; M.A.B. for Metropolitan Asylums Board; and M.W.B. for Metropolitan Water Board.

Following is a list of abbreviations:—Borough Surveyor, B.S.; Borough Engineer, B.E.; District Surveyor, D.S; Clerk, C.; Town Clerk, T.C. County Engineer, C.E.; County Surveyor, C.S.; County Architect, C.A.; Surveyor, S.; Engineer, E.; Borough Architect, B.A.; Architect, A

Ackworth (Yorks).—Tower Brewery Co., Ltd., of Tadcaster, propose to carry out an important extension at Brown Cow hotel.

Allerton (Derby).—E.C. decided to erect school at £4,574.

Barnoldswick.—Rev. T. Van Woerkom and congregation of St. Joseph's, Barnoldswick, have a scheme on hand for erection of new edifice on site of the existing church in Gisburn-rd. Plans by E. Simpson & Son, architects, 12, Cunliffe- terrace, Manningham, Bradford.

Barnet.—Sanction been granted by M.H. to loan of £410 for erection of boundary walls, gates, etc., at Bells Hill depot, for U.D.C.

Bexhill.—T.C. passed plans:—pair of semi-de- tached houses, Turkey-rd., by J. H. Lye, for White Bros.; pair of semi-detached houses, Turkey- rd., by W. J. Freuch, for Miss Erwood; three houses, Barnhorn-rd., by F. Thurloe, for J. Shir- ley; three pairs of semi-detached houses, Cole- brooke-rd., by J. E. Maynard, for W. C. Greed; bank, shops and flats, Cooden Sea-rd., by E. H. Gandy, for Mr. Pugh; two pairs of semi-detached houses, and two detached houses, De La Warr-rd., and Hastings-rd., by G. H. Gray, for J. Rogers.

Birmingham.—Baker, Corby and Gale, of Cor- poration-st., are connected with scheme for cinema in New-st.—Councillor C. Lucas has obtained site for cinema in Launch-lane, King's Heath.—Regent Picture House, New-st., is to be rebuilt.—Scheme of L. Salberg, of Alexandra Theatre, to build a picture theatre on site in Mosley-rd., has received provisional approval.—Moor-st. station is to be im- proved for G.W.R.

Blackpool.—A. E. Murdock, builder, is proposing to erect 35 houses on Park-rd.—A. A. Holt, builder, is to erect 38 houses on Stoneway.

Bournemouth.—T.C. passed plans:—Six houses, Norton-rd., W. W. Baker; lock-up garages, Midland- rd., Mr. Simmonds; three houses, Maclaren-rd., F. Moorman; seven houses, Wilson-rd., Messrs. Smith and Son; two shops and flat, Henville-rd., A. W. Blatchford.

Brentford.—An extension to market is being proposed.

Bristol.—Glazing and roof timbers, etc., of St. Philip's Marsh engine shed, Bristol, are to be re- paired.

Brompton-on-Swale.—Alterations are being car- ried out at Wesleyan Church.

Burnley.—Corporation are proposing to erect an electricity sub-station at Whittlefield recreation ground.

Bury.—Chapter of Bury Clergy approved scheme for Church of St. James's at Woolfold, for Rev. G. Body. Plans by R. Martin, 90, Deansgate, Manchester.

Cardiff.—General station of G.W.R. is to be improved.

Carlton.—Notts C.C. are to erect a new school clinic.

Castleford.—Foundation work of new church of St. Michael in Smawthorne-lane is about to be proceeded at £15,750.

Chester-le-Street.—Scheme been promoted for ex- tension of existing Empire Theatre and erection of dance hall on site adjoining. A. H. Fennell, Bridge End-chambers, architect.

Chingford.—Funds are being raised for rebuilding old Church school.

Chorley.—Corporation are proposing to erect an employment exchange at Cattle Market, between the Post Office and New Market-st.

Cobham.—Wesleyan Church Authorities are en- deavouring to raise £1,000 for Sunday School and Guild Hall.

Colne.—T.C. submitted plans to M.H. for an additional 52 houses on Birtwistle-av. site.

Croydon.—Application is to be made to M.H. for £20,600 for new school on Waddon estate.—C.B. recommend that a contract be entered into with S.R. Co. to strengthen Windmill-rd. bridge at £700.—Application is to be made to M.H. for sanction to borrow £16,143 for two blocks of flats in Upper Coombe-st.

Doncaster.—West Riding Rivers Board resolved that Corporation be asked to complete plans for extension and improvement of Balby sewage works, and proceed with renewal of distributors and the construction of extra filters.

Martin Connolly; Merton Park, Fairbrothers' Fields, three houses—J. P. Somers.

Durham.—Plans been approved for dance hall in Sunderland-rd., for J. W. Oates, Mafeking House.

Folkestone.—B.E. is preparing plans for extensions to Technical Institute.—Application is to be made to M.H. for sanction to borrow £15,100 for erection of 38 additional houses on Canterbury-rd. housing site.—Plans passed:—J. J. Greenwood (owner) (E. A. Jackson, architect), lock-up garages at rear of 59 & 61, Earl's-av.; Corporation, 23 houses, Hill-rd.

Grangegorman.—Mental Hospital decided that application be made to Minister for Local Government and Public Health for sanction to £18,500 for hospital improvements.

Guildford.—T.C. passed plans:—Three houses, Deer Barn and Weston-rd., for Mrs. H. T. Holford; restaurant, 35, 36, 37, North-st., for W. Triggs Turner; four pairs of houses, Beckingham-rd., for W. J. Piner.—T.C. accepted offer of additional land for extension of Hog's Back reservoir. Plans for resident engineer's house and offices at Joseph's-rd. pumping station been approved.

Harrow.—Mr. P. Ridgeway has decided to build a theatre at Harrow.

Harwich.—T.C. passed plans:—Fisher and Woods, seven houses, Lines-av.

Horbury. — Horbury Industrial Co-operative Society secured site for picture theatre. W. Sugars, of Horbury, architect.

Keighley.—A further step toward reconstruction of Stockbridge been made by West Riding C.C. in accepting a tender for the work.

Kingsbury.—Plans for 17 shops and flats for J. Laing and Sons, at Halvergate, Redhill, been approved by D.C.

Leeds.—City E. submitted plan for alterations at Armley Branch to provide additional accommodation for "open access" system, and T.C. resolved the plan be approved and work be carried out by C.E. at £147.—Scheme for converting Gentlemen's Second Class Turkish Bath into a Gentlemens' "Sun Ray" Department at Cookridge-st. baths, be approved, and C.E. carry out work at £283.—Sanction been received from M.H., to borrowing £1,428 for huts, etc., at Killingbeck Sanatorium.—General Manager and Chief Engineer of Tramways and Transport Department is to erect a bus shelter in circle on Hawksworth Wood housing estate.—City E. submitted estimate for carrying out of painting work at Meanwood-rd. Baths, at £380 and is to do the work.—Sanction been received from M.H. to borrowing following sums:—£16,800 purchase of land at Horsforth-lane; £2,750 for bridge works in connection with widening of Smithy Mills-lane—Plan of Yorkshire Liberal Newspapers, Ltd., for building over Benyon Beck in Great Wilson-st., has been approved.—Sanction be received:—£2,340 for purchase of land off Henconner-lane, Bramley, for housing purposes; £9,000 for purchase of land off Stanningley-rd., Bramley, for housing purposes.—T.C. resolved that offer of A. Cryer to erect 5 houses, Skelton-rd., White Horse estate, York-rd., be approved.—Application is to be made for £900 for purchase of land in Carr Crofts, Armley, as a site for a public washhouse and baths.—Approximate area of 1,275 sq. yds. of land on York-rd. and Selby-rd. housing estate be sold for erection of three shops.—Application is to be made for £1,550 for repair of Kirkstall Abbey ruins.—2,000 sq. yds. of land off York-rd. is to be sold to Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty for erection of a parsonage for the Church of St. Alban the Martyr.—Sanction been received from M.H. to borrowing £17,911 for new school at Wyther-park.—Application to M.H. for £104,000 for 172 houses on York-rd. and Selby-rd. housing estate (Area No. 2) and 104 houses on the Meanwood housing estate (Area No. 4).—Sanction been obtained for borrowing of £97,500 in connection with extension of Tram Depot in Swinegate.—Council has approved suggestion by City E., for bridge over Kirkstall-rd., at £3,600. Plans passed:—Capitol (Leeds), Ltd., alterations to Cafe Cloakroom, Dance Hall, etc., at Capitol Cinema, Green-rd., Meanwood; Bailey Bros., 6 houses, Upland Grove, Harehills; A. Cryer, 4 houses, Ivy-ave., White Horse estate, York-rd.; J. W. Dufton and Sons, Ltd., 2 semi-detached houses, Swinnow-drive, Bramley; W. Jowitt, 6 semi-detached houses, Rookwood-ave., York-rd.; W. Corker, 6 houses, Hetton-rd., Harehills; A. Gibbs and Sons of 4 semi-detached houses, Park Springgardens, Bramley; Harding, Rhodes and Co., Ltd., building off Globe-rd.

Limerick.—Reinforced concrete pavilion is to be erected by Garryowen Football Club at Market Fields.

London (City).—Corporation recommend additional accommodation for women in pavilion at West Ham Park, at £320.

London (Greenwich).—L.C.C. recommend the borrowing by B.C. of £36,176 for housing purposes.

London (Stepney).—L.C.C. recommend £285,500 in respect of widening of Cable-st. and Brook-st., Stepney.

London (West Acton).—Bridge over the Ealing and Shepherd's Bush line, near West Acton Station is to be widened.

Longton.—Wood and Goldstraw are preparing plans for reconstruction of Alexandra Picture House.

Manchester.—J. Gourley, 8 houses and 7 garages, Gore-cres., and Josslyn-av., Pendleton; Walker & Homfrey, Ltd., additions, 21-23, Hilton-st., Taylor & Sons, architects; Armstrong & Co., 6 shops and houses, Littleton-rd., Pendleton, A. V. Roberts, architect; 8 shops and houses, and 29 houses, Mauldeth-rd. and Avonlea-drive, Burnage, Mauldeth (Builders), Ltd.

Margate.—Plans been passed by T.C. for four houses in Avenue-gardens, and 5 houses in Northumberland-av., for Foundations Co., Ltd.

Meriden.—Tenders for houses in the district amounting to £15,731 been accepted by R.D.C. Twenty are to be built at Berkswell, eight at Bickenhill, and four at Over Whitacre.

Mexboro'.—Start being made on new picture theatre on a prominent site in Bank-st., for Mexboro' Theatres, Ltd.

Middlesex.—C.C. are proposing to make a start on the widening of Bath-road.

Near Llansamlet.—Superstructure of the underbridge which carries the South Wales main line over L. M. and S. R., near Llansamlet is to be renewed, central pier and one corner of each abutment being extended.

Newark.—Plans have been prepared for school for Notts C.C.

Newburn.—U.D.C. and Newcastle Corporation have agreed to purchase land at Stamfordham-rd. for a site for 88 house.

Nottingham.—Interior of St. Peter's Church, Nottingham, is in urgent need of restoration. Cost is estimated at £8,000.

Oldham.—Taylor & Simister, architects, 29, Queen-st., have a scheme on hand for B.G. for erection of new nurses' quarters and administrative block at Strinesdale Institution.—Bank of Liverpool & Martins, Ltd., are proposing to make improvement to bank at 36, Market-st., Shaw. Plans by J. Collins & Sons, architects, 15, Clegg-st.—H. A. Sisley, architect, 66, Deansgate, Manchester, been appointed to prepare plans for bank at Yorkshire-st., for Westminster Bank Ltd.

Paignton.—U.D.C. are to erect a cinema. Plans by surveyor.

Plymouth.—C.B. resolved that site at corner of James-street and Cobourg-street, be offered to E.C. for purpose of Education Offices.—B.S. has submitted revised plan and estimate of £520 for providing kitchen and lavatory accommodation at Devonport Guildhall, and he has been instructed to proceed with scheme.—Suggested site for lavatory to be provided near Embankment-terrace been approved.—Plans submitted by Devonport Dockyard Employees Housing Association, Ltd., for 134 houses and new streets at St. Budeaux has been approved.—Application is to be made to M.H. for £1,234 for provision of a science laboratory and other rooms in the annexe at Devonport High School.—Librarian been authorised to obtain estimates for painting and decorating reference library, Devon and Cornwall library and lecture hall.—Plans passed: W. H. Webb, 8 houses, Fircroft-rd.; F. W. Burgess, 6 garages, rear of 45 and 47, Faringdon-rd.; W. H. Joce, 6 houses, Dale-gardens; Pearce Bros., 4 garages, rear of 2, 3, 4 and 5, Fitzroy-rd.; S. Tellam & Son, 5 houses, Burnham Park-rd.

Plympton.—Question of erecting new houses at Tamerton Foliot been discussed by Plympton St. Mary R.D.C., and tenders are invited for 20.

Purbrook (Hants).—C.C. approved new gymnasium, manual instruction room, and drainage at Purbrook Park County High School, at £4,750.

Reigate.—P. C. Mordon, 10 houses New North-rd.

Richmond (Yorks).—Funds being raised for hall for Gilling West.

Rochester.—T.C. resolved that construction of sale hall at Cattle Market be proceeded with, and application be made to M.H. for sanction to borrowing £2,280.

Rugby.—R.D.C. approved plans for power station and other buildings for Coventry Greyhound Racing Co., at Coventry-rd., Brandon.

Salford.—Pendleton Co-operative Industrial Society, Ltd., are proposing to erect a workshop in Cobden-st.

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Sheffield.—Hillsborough Congregational Church are raising funds for building new church.

South Shields.—T.C. passed plans:—G. Smith for Henderson and Woolgar, 14 bungalows, Summerhill-rd. and Lisle-rd.

Stockport.—T.C. approved resolution from Baths and Washhouses Committee for application for sanction to borrow £4,500 for reconstruction of St. Petersgate baths.—Council also approved resolution of General Purposes Committee making application for £7,666 for widening of Davenport railway bridge.—B. S. reported the purchase of site for 54 houses been approved, and application is to be made to M.H. for borrowing £27,684.

Stourport.—Council approved a scheme for development of riverside by provision of a promenade of 483 yds., and two shelters adjacent to promenade to accommodate 100 people.

Stretford.—U.D.C. are to invite tenders for painting and decorating houses erected under 1925 scheme.—Council has approved £250 for work of internal reorganisation of the Stretford Library.—F. Sly is to proceed with erection of showroom and garage in Chester-rd., Gorse Hill.

Torquay.—A sum of £40,000 is being raised to endowment of Torbay Hospital.

Tottenham.—U.D.C. passed plans:—Public Omnibus Co., addition to bus garage, Willow-walk.—F. W. Allwright, seven houses, Northumberland-grove; G. W. Jackson, three houses, Higham-rd.—W. S. Morris, four houses, Leadale-rd.; Marsh and Reed, six houses, Wellington-av.; C. Pilgrim, six houses, Walpole-rd.; T. Williamson, seven houses, Park View-rd

Trowbridge.—Scheme for erection of hospital is making good progress. Plans being prepared by Mr. Taylor, architect, 4, Bridge-st., Bath.

Twickenham.—Plans passed by T.C.—G. Taylor, 12 houses, Tennyson-av.; Brewer, Smith & Brewer, 8 houses, Chudleigh and Russell-rds.; A. Brooks, 16 lock-up garages, Denton-rd.

Tynemouth.—Beautyman & Gray, 10 houses, Foxlaw-av.; H. D. Burton, Ltd., 14 houses, Foxlaw-av.; school, F. R. N. Haswell & Son, for Education Committee.

Upton.—Water supply scheme for Upton and North Elmsall is to be carried out.

Uxbridge.—An ambitious scheme for extending Waterloo-rd. Mission been outlined at anniversary meeting. Land has been acquired near the present Mission Hall sufficient for a large hall and classrooms which will be built.

Wakefield.—Repairs to burr and fence wall between Secker-lane and Mucky-lane been approved by West Riding C.C. at £120.

Walsall.—T.C. decided to apply to M.H. for Provisional Order with respect to compulsory acquisition of lands and premises between Digbeth and Freer-st. for central shopping area improvement scheme.

Warrington.—Warrington Co-operative Society, Ltd., acquired site at junction of Scott-st. and Hardy-st., Warrington, for branch premises.—O. Archer, surveyor to Salvation Army, International Headquarters, 101, Queen Victoria-st. E.C.4, has prepared plans for extensions to Salvation Army Hall in Buttermarket-st.

Warrington.—Runcorn R.D.C. agreed to proposal of Manchester Ship Canal Co., to erect reinforced concrete bridge over Moore-lane, near Warrington. Plans by Manchester Ship Canal Co.

Warwick.—R.D.C. passed plans:—Six houses, Glendower-av., Stoneleigh, for J. H. Cooper; amended plan of nine shops at Kempass-rd., Stoneleigh, for Green Lane Estates, Ltd.; four houses at Grasmere-av., Stoneleigh, for A. E. Taylor.

Watford.—Scheme by Matthew, Arnold and Weaver for super-cinema on Pond site received provisional sanction of Corporation.

Wellington.—Plans been approved for R. Gwynn on behalf of owners of Bucks Head Hotel, Wellington, for licensed premises which owners proposed to erect.

Welwyn.—Welwyn Garden City U.D.C. received letter from M.H. sanctioning 26 houses for Welwyn Public Utility Society.

Weston-super-Mare. — Vickery Bros., Gaiety Cinema, Kingston-rd., Taunton, have acquired Palace Theatre.

Whitby.—Rector of Whitby has launched a scheme for provision of a tower for St. Hilda's Church on West Cliff.

Whitley Bay.—Plans for reconstruction of New Coliseum been passed.

Wigan.—W. C. Ralph & Son, L.F.R.I.B.A., architects, Leaders-buildings, 31a, King-st., Wigan, prepared plans for school for managers of St. John's Church, Pemberton, Wigan.

Wigan.—Scheme to build super-cinema, dance hall, and restaurant on site of Princes Cinema, Walgate, is developing, and Savoy Cinema (Northern), Ltd., has been formed to provide the necessary finances.

Wombwell.—Towards raising money for restoration and redecoration of Wombwell Parish Church a bazaar has been held.

Workington.—Queen's Opera House which was recently sold has been destroyed by fire.

Worksop.—New technical school for Notts C.C. to cost £15,200.

Worksop.—Notts Miners' Welfare Committee has made a grant of £9,000 towards defraying the cost of Technical College, which is to cost £15,200.

Worthing.—T.C. passed plans:—Thirty-six lock up garages and workshop, High-st., for Searle & Feest; three houses and garages, Marine-parade, for E. H. Barton.

Yeovil.—B. of E. has agreed to purchase site in Lower Larkhill-lane by E.C. for open school.

York.—Plans been submitted by National Electric Theatres, Ltd., for a Palais de Danse at Goodramgate

Yorks.—County E.C. recommend site for Gt. & Little Preston new school.

PRICES CURRENT OF MATERIALS.*

[Owing to the exceptional circumstances which prevail at the present time, prices of materials should be confirmed by inquiry.]

BRICKS, &c.

Per 1,000 Alongside, in River Thames up to London Bridge.

	£ s. d.
st Stocks	4 5 6
cond Hard Stocks	3 19 6

Per 1,000. Delivered at London Goods Stations.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
ettons, at King's Cross	2 14 3	Best Blue Pressed Staff-	9 5 0
o. grooved for Plaster	2 16 3	Do. Bullnose ..	9 15 0
o. Bullnose ..	3 8 3	Blue Wire Cuts	7 5 0
st Stourbridge Fire Brick :—			
2½ in.	8 11 0	3 in.	10 3 0
LAZED BRICKS—			
st White		D'ble Str'tch'rs	29 10 0
Ivory, and Salt Glazed		D'ble Headers	26 10 0
Stretchers ..	21 0 0	One Side and two Ends ..	30 10 0
eaders	20 10 0	Two Sides and one End	31 10 0
oins, Bull-nose and 4½ in.		Splays and Squints	28 0 0
ats	27 10 0		

Second Quality, £1 per 1,000 less than best. Cream d buff, £2 extra over white. Other colours. Hard iaze, £5 10s. extra over white.

BREEZE CONCRETE SLABS.

Delivered London.

	s. d.		s. d.
in. per yd. super	1 11	3 in. per yd. super	2 9
in. „ „	2 4	4 in. „ „	3 6

	s. d.	
names Ballast	10 6	per yd.
t Sand	13 9	„ „
names Sand	14 6	„ „
st Washed Sand	14 6	„ „
in. Shingle for Ferro-Concrete	12 9	„ „
in.	14 0	„ „
in. Broken Brick	11 6	„ „
n Breeze	8 0	„ „

delivered 2 miles radius Paddington.

Per ton delivered in London area in full van loads.

st Portland Cement. British Standard Specification. Test £2 13 0 to	£2 15 0
46s. alongside at Vauxhall in 80-ton lots.	
rrocrete per ton extra on above	0 10 0
per Cement (Waterproof)	4 3 0
oman Cement	8 15 0
rian Cement	5 15 0
eene's Cement, White	5 15 0
„ „ Pink	5 10 0
aster, Coarse, Pink	3 0 0
„ „ White	3 12 6
„ Fine	5 12 0
rapite, Coarse	3 9 0
„ Finish	3 17 0
ey Stone Lime	2 10 9
alk Lime	2 10 9
st Ground Blue Lias Lime	2 13 6
air ..... per cwt.	2 2 6
anite Chippings	1 12 0

OTE.—Sacks are charged 1s. 9d. each and credited 1s. 6d. if returned in good condition within three months carr. pd.

ourbridge Fireclay in s'cks 37s. 0d. per ton at rly. dp

STONE.

	s. d.
ATH STONE.—Delivered in railway trucks at Westbourne Park, Paddington, G.W.R., or South Lambeth, G.W.R., per ft. cube	2 10
RTLAND STONE.—	
Brown Whitbed, in random blocks of 20 ft. average, delivered in railway trucks at Nine Elms, L. & S.W.R., South Lambeth Station, G.W.R., and Westbourne Park, Paddington, G.W.R., per ft. cube	4 4½
Do. do. delivered on road wagons at above stations, per ft. cube	4 5½
White basebed, 3d. per ft. cube extra.	
NOTE.—1d. per ft. cube extra for every foot over 20 ft. *average*, and ½d. beyond 30 ft.	
PTON-WOOD STONE—	
Delivered at any Goods Station, London.	s. d.
ndom blocks from 10 ft. and over P. ft. cb.	17 0
wn two sides ..... „	27 0
wn three or four sides ..... „	32 0
RK STONE, BLUE—*Robin Hood Quality.*	
Delivered at any Goods Station, London.	
n. sawn two sides landings to sizes (under 10 ft. super) ..... Per ft. super	5 6
n. rubbed two sides, ditto .... „	6 0
n. sawn two sides slabs (random sizes) „	2 3½
n. to 2½ in. sawn one side slabs random sizes) ..... „	1 6½
in. to 2 in. ditto, ditto ..... „	1 4
RD YORK—	
Delivered at any Goods Station, London.	
ppled random blocks ..... Per ft. cube	6 3
n. sawn two sides landing to sizes (under 0 ft. super) ..... Per ft. super	5 1½
n. rubbed two sides, ditto .... „	6 1½
n. sawn two sides slabs (random sizes) „	2 10
n. ditto ditto „	2 1½
n. self-faced random flags .. Per yd. super	9 0

CAST STONE.

livered in London area in full-van loads, per ft.
e :—Plain, 8s. 6d. ; Moulded, 9s. 6d. ; Cills, 10s. 0d.

WOOD.

GOOD BUILDING DEAL.

Inches.	per stan.	Inches.	per stan
× 11	£28 0	3 × 6	£21 0
× 9	25 0	3 × 11	25 0
× 8	24 0	2 × 11	25 0
× 7	23 0	3 × 9	24 0
× 8	21 0	2½ × 9	23 0
× 7	20 0	3 × 4½	22 0
× 7	20 0	3 × 4	22 0

PLANED BOARDS.

× 11	£27 0	1 × 9	26 0

PLAIN EDGE FLOORING.

Inches	per sq.	Inches	per sq.
⅝	20/-	1¼	31/-
⅝	22/-	1½	34/-
1	25/-		

TONGUED AND GROOVED FLOORING

Inches.	per sq.	Inches.	per sq.
1	25/-	⅝	16/6
1¼	31/-	¾	19/-
1½	34/-	1	24/-

MATCHING (BEST).

BATTENS.

Inches.	s. d.
⅜ × 2	2 6 per 100 ft.

SAWN LATHS.

Per bundle	0 2 4

1" AND UP THICK.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Dry Austrian Wainscot, per ft. cube	0 16 0	to	0 18 0
Dry American and/or Japanese Figured Oak, ft. cube	0 15 0	to	—
Dry American and/or Japanese Plain Oak, ft. cube	0 11 0	to	0 13 0
Dry sq. edged Honduras Mahogany, ft. cube	0 16 0	to	0 18 0
Dry Log cut Honduras Mahogany, ft. cube	0 18 0	to	1 1 0
Dry Cuba Mahogany, ft. cube	1 4	to	1 10 0
Dry Teak, ft. cube	0 13 0	to	0 15 0
Dry American Whitewood, ft. cube	0 11 0	to	0 14 0
Best Scotch glue, per cwt.	4 10 0	to	—
Liquid Glue, per cwt.	4 7 0	to	5 10 0

SLATES.

First quality slates from Bangor or Portmadoc carriage paid in full truck loads to London Rate Station. Per 1,000.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
24 by 12	32 18 4	18 by 10	18 12 11
22 by 12	29 17 11	18 by 9	16 9 2
22 by 11	27 14 2	16 by 10	15 12 6
20 by 12	26 5 0	16 by 8	12 3 9
20 by 10	22 10 0		

TILES.

Delivered at London rate stations in full truckloads of not less than 4 tons. Per 1,000 f.o.r. London.

	£ s. d.
Best machine-made tiles from Broseley or Staffordshire district	5 12 0
ditto hand-made ditto	5 17 6
Ornamental ditto	6 2 6
Hip and valley tiles (per dozen) { Hand-made	0 9 6
{ Machine-made	0 9 0

METALS.

JOISTS, GIRDERS, &C., TO LONDON STATION, PER TON—

	£ s. d.
R.S. Joists, cut and fitted	12 10 0
Plain Compound Girders	14 10 0
„ „ Stanchions	16 10 0
In Roof Work	19 10 0

MILD STEEL ROUNDS.
To London Station, per ton.

Diameter.	£ s. d.	Diameter.	£ s. d.
½ in.	12 0 0	⅝ in. to ½ in.	10 15 0
¾ in.	11 0 0	⅝ in. to 2⅝ in.	10 10 0

WROUGHT-IRON TUBES AND FITTINGS—
(Discount off List for lot of not less than £7 net value delivered direct from Works, 2½ per cent. less above gross discounts, carriage forward, if sent from London Stocks.)

	Tubes.	Fittings Over ½"	Flanges Over ½"
Black Gas	67½%	.. 45%	.. 55%
Galvanised Gas	52½%	.. 35%	.. 45%
Blue Water	62½%	.. 40%	.. 50%
Galvanised Water	46½%	.. 30%	.. 40%
Red Steam	57½%	.. 35%	.. 45%
Galvanised Steam	40 %	.. 25%	.. 35%

C.I. HALF-ROUND GUTTTERS—London Prices ex Works

Per yd. in 6 ft. lengths.	Gutters.	Angles and Nozzles.	Stop Ends.
3 in.	1/3½	11½d.	3½d.
3½ in.	1/4½	1/1½	3½d.
4 in.	1/6	1/3	3½d.
4½ in.	1/7½	1/4½	4½d.
5 in.	1/10½	1/6½	5½d.

O.G. GUTTERS.

3 in.	1/8	1/4½	3½d.
3½ in.	1/8	1/4½	3½d.
4 in.	1/9½	1/4½	3½d.
4½ in.	1/11½	1/7½	4½d.
5 in.	2/4½	1/10½	5½d.

RAIN-WATER PIPES, &c.

per yd. in 6 fts.	Pipe.	Bends, stock angles.	Branches, stock angles.
2 in. plain	1/10½	1/3	1/9½
2½ in. „	2/0½	1/4½	2/1½
3 in. „	2/6	1/9	2/7½
3½ in. „	2/11½	2/0½	3/0½
4 in. „	3/5	2/6½	3/8½

L.C.C. COATED SOIL PIPES—London-Prices ex Works

	Pipe.	Bends, stock angles.		Branches, stock angles.	
	s. d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
2 in. per yd. in 6 fts. plain	3 3	2	4½	2	10
2½ in. „	3 9	2	7½	3	7
3 in. „	4 6	2	10	4	2½
3½ in. „	4 11½	3	7	4	11½
4 in „	5 5½	4	0½	5	9

L.C.C. COATED DRAIN PIPES—London-Prices ex Works.

	Pipe.	Bends, stock angles.		Branches, stock angles.	
	s. d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
3 in. per yd. in 9ft. lengths	4 4	5	1	8	0½
4 in. „ „	6 2	5	8	10	0
5 in. „ „	7 2	10	10	17	1
6 in. „ „	8 6	13	2	21	9

Gasken for jointing, 38/6 per cwt.

	Per ton in London. £ s. d.	£ s. d.
IRON—		
Common bars	13 0 0 to	14 10 0
Staffordshire Crown Bars—		
Good merchant quality	14 5 0 to	15 15 0
Staffordshire Marked Bars	16 5 0 ..	17 5 0
Mild Steel Bars	10 0 0 ..	11 0 0
Steel Bars, Ferro-Concrete quality, basis price	10 0 0 ..	11 0 0
Hoop iron, basis price	12 0 0 ..	13 0 0
„ Galvanised	27 0 0 ..	28 0 0
Soft Steel Sheets, Black—		
Ordinary sizes to 20 g.	13 5 0 ..	14 5 0
„ „ „ 24 g.	14 5 0 ..	15 5 0
„ „ „ 26 g.	16 5 0 ..	17 5 0
Sheets Flat Best Soft Steel, C.R. and C.A. quality—		
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 20 g. ..	15 10 0 ..	16 10 0
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 22 g. and 24 g.	16 10 0 ..	17 10 0
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 26 g. ..	18 10 0 ..	20 10 0
No 1 quality £4 per ton extra.		
Flat and Galvanised Corrugated Sheets—		
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. to 9 ft. to 20 g.	18 0 0 ..	19 0 0
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. to 9 ft. to 22 g. and 24 g.	18 10 0 ..	19 10 0
Ordinary sizes 6 ft. to 9 ft. to 26 g.	21 10 0 ..	22 10 0
Sheets Galvanised Flat, Best quality—		
Best Soft Steel Sheets, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 20 g. and thicker	22 0 0 ..	23 0 0
Best Soft Steel Sheets, 22 g. and 24 g.	24 0 0 ..	26 0 0
Best Soft Steel Sheets, 26 g.	25 10 0 ..	26 10 0
Cut Nails, 3 in. to 6 in.	19 0 0	
(Under 3 in. usual trade extras.)		

METAL WINDOWS.—Standard sizes, suitable for complete houses, including all fittings, painting two coats, and delivery to job, average price about 1s. 4d. to 1s. 7d. per foot super.

LEAD, &c.

(Delivered in London.)	£ s. d
LEAD—Sheet, English, 4 lb. and up	28 15 0
Pipe in coils	29 5 0
Soil pipe	32 5 0
Compo Pipe	32 15 0

NOTE.—Country delivery, 20s. per ton extra ; lots under 3 cwt. 3s. per cwt. extra, and over 3 cwt. and under 5 cwt., 1s. 6d. per cwt. extra. Cut to size 5s. cwt. extra.

Oil lead, ex London area, at Mills ..... per ton { 18 15 0

COPPER.

	s. d.
Seamless Copper tubes (basis) ..... per lb.	1 0½
Strong sheet ..... „	1 0
Thin ..... „	1 1
Copper nails ..... „	2 3
Copper wire ..... „	2 4

PLUMBERS' BRASS WORK.
Delivered in London.

NEW RIVER PATTERN SCREW DOWN BIB COCKS FOR IRON.

½ in. ¾ in. 1 in. 1¼ in. 1½ in. 2 in.
29/- 45/- 76/- 153/- 246/- 510/- per doz.

NEW RIVER PATTERN SCREW DOWN STOP COCKS AND UNIONS.

½ in. ¾ in 1 in. 1¼ in. 1½ in. 2 in.
41/6 62/- 92/- 174/- 300/- 588/- per doz.

RIVER PATTERN SCREW DOWN MAIN FERRULES.

½ in. ¾ in. 1 in.
39/6 60/- 116/6 per doz.

CAPS AND SCREWS.

1¼ in. 1½ in. 2 in. 3 in. 3½ in. 4 in.
7/6 10/- 14/- 23/- 30/- 42/- per doz.

DOUBLE NUT BOILER SCREWS.

½ in. ¾ in. 1 in. 1¼ in. 1½ in. 2 in.
7/6 11/- 17/- 29/- 36/- 63/- per doz.

BRASS SLEEVES.

1¼ in. 2 in. 3 in. 3½ in. 4 in.
10/- 12/- 20/- 24/- 31/-per doz.

NEW RIVER PATTERN CROYDON BALL VALVES, S.F.

½ in. ¾ in. 1 in. 1¼ in. 1½ in.
35/- 56/- 98/- 162/- 228/- per doz.

DRAWN LEAD P. & S. TRAPS WITH BRASS CLEANING SCREW.

1¼ in. 1½ in. 2 in. 3 in.
8 lbs. P. traps ....33/- 41/- 56/- 101/- per doz.
8 lbs. S. traps ....35/- 45/- 66/- 126/- „

TIN.—English Ingots, 3/1 per lb. SOLDER.—Plumber's 1/3, Tinmen's 1/6. Blowpipe 1/7 per lb.

PAINTS, &c.

Raw Linseed Oil, in pipes	per gallon	0 2 11
„ „ „ in barrels	„	0 3 1
„ „ „ in drums	„	0 3 3
Boiled „ „ in barrels	„	0 3 3
„ „ „ in drums	„	0 3 6
Turpentine in barrels	„	0 3 5
„ in drums (10 gall.)	„	0 3 7
Genuine Ground English White Lead, per ton		42 15 0
(In not less than 5 cwt. casks.)		
GENUINE WHITE LEAD PAINT— "Father Thames," "Nine Elms," "Park," "Supremus," "St. Paul's," "Morganswyte," "Polacco," "J." Brand and other best brands (in 14 lb. tins) not less than 5 cwt. lots per ton delivered		62 5 0
Red Lead, Dry (packages extra) ..	per ton	35 0 0
Best Linseed Oil Putty	per cwt.	0 15 0
Filicol	„	0 15 6
Size. XD quality	ftkn.	0 3 6

(*Continued on p. 758*)

* The information given on this page has been specially compiled for THE BUILDER and is copyright. Its aim in this list is to give, as far as possible, the *average* prices of materials, not necessarily the highest or lowest. Quality and quantity obviously affect prices—a fact which should be remembered by those who make use of this information.

PRICES CURRENT OF MATERIALS (*contd.*

GLASS.

ENGLISH SHEET GLASS IN CRATES OF STOCK SIZES.

	Per ft.		Per ft.
15 oz. fourths ..	2½d.	32 oz. fourths	6½d.
15 „ thirds ..	3½d.	32 „ thirds	9½d.
21 „ fourths ..	4d.	Obscured Sheet, 15 oz.	3½d.
21 „ thirds ..	4½d.	„ „ 21 „	4½d.
26 „ fourths ..	4½d.	Fluted 15 oz. 6½d., 21oz.	9d.
26 „ thirds ..	6½d.	En'lled 15 oz. 4½d., 21oz.	6½d.

Extra price according to size and substance for squares cut from stock.

ENGLISH ROLLED PLATE IN CRATES OF STOCK SIZES.

	Per ft.
⅛ Rolled plate	4½d.
3/16 Rough rolled	5½d.
¼ Rough rolled	5½d.
Figured Rolled, Baltic, Oceanic, Arctic Stippolyte, and small and large Flemish White	6d.
Ditto, tinted	8½d.
Rolled Sheet	5½d.
White Rolled Cathedral	5½d.
Tinted do.	7½d.

Cast plate is same price as rough rolled.

VARNISHES, &c.

		Per Gallon. £	s.	d.
Oak Varnish.....	Inside	0	14	0
Fine ditto	ditto	0	16	0
Fine Copal	ditto	0	18	0
Pale Copal	ditto	1	0	0
Pale Copal Carriage	ditto	1	4	0
Best ditto.....	ditto	1	12	0
Floor Varnish	Inside	0	18	0
Fine Pale Paper	ditto	0	18	0
Fine Copal Cabinet	ditto	1	2	6
Fine Copal Flatting	ditto	1	0	6
Hard Drying Oak	ditto	0	18	0
Fine Hard Drying Oak	ditto	0	19	0
Fine Copal Varnish	ditto	1	0	0
Pale ditto.....	ditto	1	2	0
Best ditto.....	ditto	1	12	0
Best Japan Gold Size		0	12	6
Best Black Japan		0	10	6
Oak and Mahogany Stain (water)		0	12	0
Brunswick Black.....		0	7	6
Berlin Black.....		0	14	6
Knotting (patent)		1	5	0
French and Brush Polish		0	17	0
Liquid Dryers in Terebine.....		0	9	0
Cuirass Black Enamel		0	7	0

NEW BUILDINGS IN SCOTLAND

Ayr.—Additions.—Mr. Chas. J. McNair, of 112, Bath-street, Glasgow, has prepared plans for additions and alterations to the Picture Theatre, Ayr, for the Ayrshire Cinematograph Theatres, Ltd.

Dundee.—Buildings.—The following plans and sections of proposed new buildings, etc., have been lodged at the Office of the City Engineer:—Arklay-street—houses for Town Council; Old Cragie-road—bungalows for Mr. N. T. Stewart; and School-road—houses for the Northern Housing Association, Ltd.

Dundee.—House.—The question of converting the janitor's present house at the Dundee High School into additional classrooms has been discussed at the annual meeting of the directors. The proposed alterations and a new house for the janitor are to be built in the north-east corner of the school playground, at a cost of £1,950.

Glasgow.—Cinema.—Tenders are about to be accepted for the New Palace Cinema. The architect is Mr. Charles Mitchell, 2, Randolph-crescent, Edinburgh.

Glasgow. — Reconstruction. — The reconstruction of the Lorne Cinema House, Paisley-road, by Caledon Pictures, Ltd., 225, St. Vincent-street, is to commence shortly. The architects are Messrs. Gardiner & Glen, 164, Bath-street.

Glasgow.—Track.—The Albion Greyhounds (Glasgow), Ltd., have acquired ground at Ibrox, beside the Rangers' football field, where they are to construct an up-to-date racing track

Port-Glasgow.—Improvement.—The Town Council has fixed contracts for the second section of the improvement scheme known as the central area. The scheme consists of the erection of 28 houses of three apartments, four of two apartments, and six shops, the cost being over £15,468.

Torry. — Hall. — Tenders amounting to £2,230 have been accepted for the erection of a new assembly hall in Victoria-road, for the Christian Brethren. Plans have been prepared by Mr. J. A. O. Allan, F.R.I.B.A., 25, Union-terrace, Aberdeen.

THE SCOTTISH BUILDER

EDINBURGH ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION

At a meeting of the Associate Section of this Association, Mr. H. Hubbard, A.R.I.B.A., in the chair, Mr. J. P. Walters, B.Sc.Tech., S.I.Mech.E., gave a lecture on "Electric Lift Equipment." He showed, with lantern slides, the various types of lifts in use at the present time, including some unusual specimens of lift engineering:—*e.g.*, the organ console lift installed in the Plaza Cinema Theatre in London, where during the musical interlude the organ console is raised from the orchestra up to the stage level. All the component parts of a lift were illustrated, and the principal functions of each described. The lecturer mentioned that the speeds for passenger lifts in this country range from 150 feet to a maximum of about 450 feet per minute, the most usual being 200 or 250 feet per minute; while in America the speeds, necessitated by the great height of the buildings, range up to 600 and 700 feet per minute.

CLYDE VALLEY TOWN PLANNING

"Town Planning" was the subject of an address delivered recently by Mr. George D. Macniven, F.R.I.B.A., principal architect to the Scottish Board of Health, to the members of Glasgow Institute of Architects and Glasgow Civic Society. Professor Thomas H. Bryce, M.D., F.R.S., presided in the absence of Sir John Stirling Maxwell, Bart.

The lecturer referred to the slow progress that was being made with town planning in Scotland. Apart altogether from the fact that by the Act of 1925 there was a statutory obligation on burghs having a population of over 20,000 to prepare town-planning schemes, and submit them to the Board of Health by January, 1929, there were other reasons why consideration of the subject should be no longer delayed.

Dealing with the situation in the Glasgow district, he pointed out that there were in Scotland 22 burghs to which the statutory obligation to prepare town-planning schemes applied, and of these exactly one half were situated within a radius a little more than twelve miles from the centre of Glasgow—what might be broadly described as the Clyde Valley area. Within that area there was a population of 2,000,000 people. It was obvious, the speaker submitted, that co-operation between various authorities in the area was essential, and he suggested that that might be achieved by each of the local authorities preparing its own scheme in close collaboration with neighbours, and, further, by all the local authorities within the area uniting in the formation of a joint committee, whose duty would be to prepare a plan for the development of the whole area in so far as that development affected the interests of all the local authorities in the area. The speaker strongly supported the preparation of a regional plan. The industrial wealth and potentialities for development in the Clyde valley were enormous. Some plan of the whole area embodying a unified conception of future development should be considered now, and considered from the widest possible angle. In conclusion, the speaker appealed to architects to take an interest in the project of a regional scheme for the Clyde valley, as it would be of incalculable benefit to the area, and would also have an immense influence in stimulating similar action in other parts of the country, and so further the cause of town planning in Scotland.

Lake District Planning.

Mr. Robert H. Mattocks, of Leeds, has been appointed regional surveyor of the Lake District South Regional Planning Committee. Mr. Mattocks, addressing the meeting, said the district was a national possession and one in which there was large scope for preserving natural beauty.

BUILDING TRADE WAGES IN SCOTLAND.

The following are the present rates of wages in the building trade in the principal towns Scotland. Every endeavour is made to ensure accuracy, but we cannot be responsible for erro that may occur:—

	Masons.	Bricklayers.	Carpenters, Joiners.	Plasterers.	Slaters.	Plumbers.	Painters.	Labourers—Masons', Bricklayers', Plasterers'.
Aberdeen	1/8	1/8½	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/7	10½d to 1/1
Airdrie	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	—	1/6½	1/3
Alexandria	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	—	1/2½ to 1/3½
Arbroath.....	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7½	1/7	1/7	1/5½	1/1½
Ayr	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/3
Bathgate.....	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8½	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/2 to 1/3
Blairgowrie.....	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7½	1/5	1/7	1/4	10d. to 1/-
Bo'ness	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3
Coatbridge	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	—	1/6½	1/3½
Dumbarton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Dumfries.....	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Dundee	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3
Dunfermline	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Edinburgh	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Falkirk	1/7½	1/7½	1/7	1/8	1/7	1/7	1/6½	1/2½
Fort William	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/2
Galashiels	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Glasgow	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Greenock	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/7	1/0½ to 1/3½
Hamilton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/3½
Hawick	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7–1/7½	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Halensburgh	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/7	1/3½
Inverness	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/- to 1/2
Kilmarnock	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Kirkcaldy	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Kirkwall	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/4	1/-
Lanark	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6	1/- to 1/2
Leith	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Motherwell	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/3½
Perth	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/3
Stirling	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Stirlingshire ..... (Eastern District)	1/8–1/10	1/8–1/10	1/8	1/9	1/7	1/8	1/6½	1/3½
Wishaw	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/7	1/3½

* The information given in this table is copyright. The rates of wages in the various towns in England Wales are given on page 752.

CURRENT PRICES FOR BUILDING WORK IN LONDON*

EXCAVATOR.

		s.	d.
g and throwing or wheeling and filling carts,			
d carting away to shoot—6 ft. deep	per yard cube	11	0
in clay	,, ,,	1	0
r every additional depth of 6 ft.	,, ,,	0	6
ng and strutting to trenches	per foot super	0	5
to sides of excavation, including shoring	,, ,,	1	0

CONCRETOR.

nd cement concrete in foundation 1 to 6	per yard cube	38	0
in underpinning in short lengths	,, ,,	7	0
in floors 6 in. thick	,, ,,	3	3
in beams	,, ,,	3	9
aggregate 1 : 2 : 4	,, ,,	10	0
or hoisting not exceeding 10 ft. beyond the rst 10 ft.	,, ,,	2	6

BRICKLAYER.

		£	s.	d.
ed brickwork in lime mortar and Fletton				
ricks	per rod	32	0	0
in stocks	,,	7	10	0
in Staffordshire blues	,,	22	0	0
in Portland cement and sand	,,	1	10	0

FACINGS.

for facing in English or Flemish bond for ery 10s. per 1,000 over the price of the mmon bricks	per ft. super	0	$1\frac{1}{4}$

POINTING.

lat struck or weathered joint	,, ,,	0	0	3

ARCHES.

only to the price of ordinary brickwork :—

xternal in half brick rings	,, ,,	0	0	10
in stocks	,, ,,	0	1	9
d and gauged jointed in putty camber or gmental	,, ,,	0	6	0

SUNDRIES.

course in double course of slates breaking int and bedded in Portland cement	,, ,,	0	1	0
g ordinary register grates and stoves	each	1	0	0
g kitchener, including forming flues, &c., ith all necessary fire bricks	,,	4	15	0

ASPHALTER.

		s.	d.
nch horizontal damp course	per yard super	4	6
quarter-inch vertical damp course	,, ,,	9	6
quarter-inch on flats in two thicknesses	,, ,,	6	3
fillet	per foot run	0	3
g and fillet 6 in. high	,, ,,	1	2

MASON.

stone templates fixed	per foot cube	13	0
stone sills fixed	,, ,,	22	0
stone and all labour fixed	,, ,,	10	6
nd stone fixed	,, ,,	20	0

SLATER.

16 in. × 8 in. 3 in. lap, including nails	per square	72	9
20 in. × 10 in. Do. Do.	,,	80	9
24 in. × 12 in. Do. Do.	,,	90	0

CARPENTER AND JOINER.

med in plates	per foot cube	5	0
o. joists	,, ,,	5	6
o. roofs, floors and partitions	,, ,,	6	0
o. trusses	,, ,,	8	6

	$\frac{3}{4}''$	1″	$1\frac{1}{4}''$	2″
ough close boarding per sq.	35/6	40/-	45/-	72/-

entering for concrete floor, in-		s.	d.
ding struts or hangers ,,		50	0
to beams per ft. sup.		1	0
for arches ,,		1	6
boards and bearers ,,		1	0

FLOORING.

	$\frac{3}{4}''$	1″	$1\frac{3}{4}''$	$1\frac{1}{2}''$
lges shot per sq.	—	44/6	53/-	60/6
ngued and grooved ,,	—	49/-	57/6	65/-
atchings ,,	45/-	51/-	—	—
d skirting, including backings				
d grounds per ft. sup.	1/6	1/9	2/-	2/6

SASHES AND FRAMES.

		s.	d.	
d-a-half moulded sashes or casements	per foot super	1	10	
Do. Do. Do.	,, ,,	2	1	
r fitting and fixing	,, ,,	0	3	
sed frames with 1 in. inner and outer lings, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. pulley stiles tongued to linings, rd wood sills with 2 in. moulded sashes in shares, double hung, double hung with pul- s, lines and weights ; average size	,, ,,	3	9	

DOORS.

	$1\frac{1}{2}''$	$1\frac{3}{4}''$	2″
nel square framed per ft. sup.	2/1	2/4	2/6
anel Do.	2/5	2/8	2/11
nel moulded both sides	2/8	2/11	3/2
anel Do. Do.	2/11	3/2	3/5

CARPENTER AND JOINER continued.

FRAMES.

		s.	d.
Deal wrot moulded and rebated	per foot cube	14	0

		1″	$1\frac{1}{4}''$	$1\frac{1}{2}''$
Plain deal jamb linings framed	per ft. sup.	1/7	1/8	1/11
Deal shelves and bearers	,,	1/4	1/6	1/9
Add if cross-tongued	,,	2d.	2d.	2d.

STAIRCASES.

	1″	$1\frac{1}{4}''$	$1\frac{1}{2}''$	2″	$2\frac{1}{2}''$
Deal treads and risers in and including rough brackets	2/1	2/4	2/9	—	—
Deal strings wrot on both sides and framed	1/8	2/-	2/2	2/8	—

		s.	d.
Housings for steps and risers	each	0	11
Deal balusters, 1 in. × $1\frac{1}{4}$ in.	per ft. run	0	9
Mahogany handrail : average, 3 in. × 3 in.	,, ,,	6	0
Add if ramped	,, ,,	12	0
Add if wreathed	,, ,,	24	0

FIXING ONLY IRONMONGERY (INCLUDING SCREWS).

6 in. barrel bolts	8½d.	Rim locks	2/-
Sash fasteners	$11\frac{1}{2}$d.	Mortice locks	4/6
Casement fasteners	1/5	Patent spring hinges and letting into floor and making good	19/-
Casement stays	1/2		
Cupboard locks	1/5		

FOUNDER AND SMITH.

		s.	d.
Rolled steel joists	per cwt.	16	3
Plain compound girders	,,	19	0
Do. stanchions	,,	21	9
In roof work	,,	27	6

RAIN-WATER GOODS.

		3″	4″	5″	6″
Half-round plain rebated joints	ft. run	1/6	1/9	2/-	2/6
Ogee Do. Do.	,,	1/9	2/-	2/6	3/3
Rain-water pipes with ears	,,	1/9	2/7	—	—
Extra for shoes and bends	each	4/4	5/11	—	—
Do. stopped ends	,,	1/11	$2/4\frac{1}{2}$	3/7	4/-
Do. nozzles for inlets	,,	2/2	2/7	3/10	4/3

PLUMBER.

		s.	d.
Milled lead and laying in flashings and gutters	per cwt.	42	0
Do. Do. in flats	,,	41	0
Extra labour and solder in coated cesspools	each	6	9
Welf joint	per ft. run	0	6
Soldered seam	,, ,,	1	3
Copper nailing	,, ,,	0	4

		$\frac{1}{2}''$	$\frac{3}{4}''$	1″	$1\frac{1}{2}''$	2″	4″
Drawn lead waste	per ft. run	1/2	1/9	2/-	3/4	4/-	—
Do. service	,,	1/8	2/2	2/7	3/10	—	—
Do. soil	,,	—	—	—	—	—	6/9
Bends in lead pipe	each	—	—	—	—	3/3	8/2
Soldered stop ends	,,	1/2	1/8	2/1	2/10	3/6	—
Read lead joints	,,	11d.	1/-	1/3	1/11	2/4	4/10
Wiped soldered joints	,,	2/10	3/6	4/-	4/11	6/6	9-9
Lead traps and cleaning screws	,,	—	—	—	14/7	19/6	—
Bib cocks and joints	,,	6/4	9/7	15/4	41/-	—	—
Stop cocks and joints	,,	15/4	17/2	25/8	64/-	—	—

PLASTERER.

		s.	d.
Render, float and set in lime and hair	per yard sup.	2	6
Do. Do. Sirapite	,, ,,	2	9
Do. Do. Keen's	,, ,,	4	0
Add saw lathing	,, ,,	1	7
Add metal lathing	,, ,,	2	6
(Not including hangers or runners, &c., for suspended ceilings.)			
Portland cement screed	,, ,,	2	2
Do. plain face	,, ,,	3	3
Mouldings in plaster	per 1 girth	0	$1\frac{3}{4}$
One-and-a-half granolithic pavings	per yard sup.	5	9

GLAZIER.

		s.	d.
21-oz. sheet plain	per foot sup.	0	$8\frac{1}{2}$
26-oz. Do.	,, ,,	1	0
Obscured sheet	,, ,,	1	1
$\frac{1}{8}$-in. rolled plate	,, ,,	0	9
$\frac{1}{4}$-in. rough rolled or cast plate	,, ,,	0	$10\frac{1}{2}$
$\frac{1}{4}$-in wired cast plate	,, ,,	1	4

PAINTER.

		s.	d.
Preparing and distempering, 2 coats	per yard sup.	0	9
Knotting and priming	,, ,,	0	7
Plain painting, 1 coat	,, ,,	0	9
Do. 2 coats	,, ,,	1	2
Do. 3 coats	,, ,,	1	9
Do. 4 coats	,, ,,	2	4
Graining	,, ,,	2	3
Varnishing twice	,, ,,	1	9
Sizing	,, ,,	0	3
Flatting	,, ,,	0	7
Enamel	,, ,,	1	1
Wax polishing	per foot sup.	0	6
French polishing	,, ,,	1	2
Preparing for and hanging paper	per piece, 2/- to 4/-		

*These prices apply to *new buildings only*. They cover superintendence by foreman and carry a profit of 10% on the prime cost without establishment charges. A percentage of 1½ should be added for Employers' Liability and National Health and Unemployments Acts and from 1s. 6d. per £100 for Fire Insurance. The whole of the information given on this page is copyright.

TENDERS

Communications for insertion under this heading should be addressed to "The Editor," and must reach him next week not later than Tuesday evening.

* Denotes *accepted*.
† Denotes *provisionally accepted*.
‡ Denotes *recommended for acceptance*.
§ Denotes *accepted subject to modifications*.

BELFAST.—Installation of electric lighting and heating at the Infirmary, for the B.G.:—
*W. Curran, Belfast £113 14 0

BELPER.—12 non-parlour type houses at Whitemoor-lane, for the U.D.C. Mr. T. Fenn, architect, engineer and surveyor. Quantities by the architect:—
*Harris Bros., Ripley £3,990

BENTLEY-WITH-ARKSEY.—144 semi-detached houses in Bentley-road, for the U.D.C. Mr. P. C. Woodhall, architect:—

	Per pair.
A. C. Lister, Doncaster	£1,004 4 0
C. Sidall, Woodlands	956 0 0
— Flowitt, Doncaster	875 8 1
Drabble Brothers, Mosborough ...	870 0 0
The Monolithic Building Co., Ltd., London	859 10 0
Sabin & Young, Scunthorpe	856 0 0
J. Randall, Ltd., Hillsboro'	850 0 0
A. Bull & Co., Doncaster	840 0 0
The Housing Corporation of Great Britain, Ltd., London ...	834 15 6
Flowitt & Gilbert, Doncaster	819 0 0
B. Hawley, Sheffield	810 0 0
S. Higton & Sons, Sheffield	808 0 0
Hemsworth Brothers, Doncaster	807 0 0
— Bird, Hatfield	806 0 0
— Weaver, Mexborough	805 0 0
E. Oakland & Co., Ltd., Wombwell	790 0 0
Pearson & Blackwell, Doncaster	788 15 0
Saul & Co., Ltd., Rotherham	780 0 0
Jacques & Greaves, Doncaster ...	779 10 0
J. H. Metcalf, Doncaster	775 0 0
C. F. Ward, Carcroft	775 0 0
Gill Dennis & Sons, Doncaster ...	768 5 0
E. S. Knight, Ltd., Doncaster ...	760 0 0
J. Stothard, Cudworth	760 0 0
W. Ward & Sons, Maltby	759 1 6
H. & L. Marshall, Doncaster	758 0 0
A. Dodd, Doncaster	755 10 0
H. M. Nowell, Doncaster	736 0 0
Potts-Smith & Co., Bessecarr ...	740 0 0
Swift Bros. & Haslam, Doncaster	720 0 0
*Leadley, Firth & Whittington, Ltd., Doncaster	656 0 0

BENTLEY-WITH-ARKSEY.—Electrical fitting for 144 houses in Bentley-road, for the U.D.C. Mr. P. C. Woodhall, engineer:—

	Each.
W. Crosp, Bentley	13 10 0
Higginbotham & Sons, Idle	11 16 1½
R. Hewling, Skelton-in-Cleveland	11 0 0
D. Mayer, Goole	9 10 11½
G. A. Norman, Barnsley	9 2 8
G. H. Hanson & Co., Barnby Dun	8 15 0
Housing Corporation, London	8 14 10
Bury Lighting & Heating Co., Bury	8 2 9¼
G. Ross & Co., Sheffield	8 0 5
Masterman & Co., Castleford	7 19 8¼
Burnell & Co., Liverpool	7 18 11½
Yorkshire Electrical Wiring Co., Sheffield	7 18 0
D. Neild, South Elmsall	7 17 6
G. E. Shires, Doncaster	7 8 6
Wombwell Electrical Co., Wombwell	7 2 6
Hall & Stinson, Sheffield	6 17 4¼
Building & Colliery Supply Co., Doncaster	6 17 4
F. Thorpe, Doncaster	6 15 0
*Fenton & Co., Chesterfield	5 14 2¾

BLACKPOOL.—Conversion of premises at 27, Clifton-street, into showrooms for the Saxone Shoe Co., Ltd. Mr. W. Dootson, architect, Regent House, Cannon-street, Manchester:—
*H. H. Vickers, Blackpool.
Shop Fronts—
*S. Haskins & Bros., Ltd., London.

BRIDLINGTON.—Rebuilding the Half Moon hotel, for Messrs. John Smith's Tadcaster Brewery Co., Ltd. Mr. F. Vaux, architect, Danesmoor-chambers, 29, Quay-road:—
*Wm. Birch & Sons, Ltd., York.

BRIDLINGTON.—House and three garages, at Lansdowne and Clarence-roads, for Mr. F. Brown. Mr. S. Dyer, architect, engineer and surveyor, 14, Lansdowne-road:—

Hudson and Sons	£2,008 16 0
Smallwood and Sons	1,746 10 8
Birch	1,730 0 0
Turner and Sons	1,709 8 7
*Whitting and Waler	1,696 9 6

BIRKENHEAD.—Garage for the G.W.R.:—
*W. T. Nicholls, Ltd., Gloucester.

BRIERLEY HILL.—Heating apparatus at Mill-st., for the Staffs E.C.:—
*Attwood, Ltd., Stourbridge £498

BRIERLEY HILL.—Senior boys' and girls' departments at Mill-st. school, for the Staffs E.C.:—
*C. Coulson, Dudley £12,595

CARDIFF.—Painting, renovating and repairing, etc., Cycle-street Property Roath, Cardiff, for the T.C. Mr. G. H. Whitaker, City Engineer, Architect and Surveyor:—

G. H. G. Wells	£2,180 0 0
Bradford & Davies	1,623 0 0
J. E. Seymour	1,450 0 0
James Stephens	1,306 7 0
W. Beer	1,295 10 0
Geo. Hallewell	1,246 10 0
Jenks & Co.	1,185 0 0
W. G. Ashdown & Son	1,122 :
*D. R. Bradbury	940 10 0

(All of Cardiff.)

CARMARTHEN.—Conversion of the Prison into county offices, for the Carmarthenshire C.C. Mr. W. V. Morgan, County Architect:—

G. Mercer & Sons, Ltd., Llanelly ...	£15,985
Chas. Thomas & Co., Llandilo ...	15,298
B. Howell & Sons, Ltd., Llanelly ...	14,847
*Rees Davies, Carmarthen	13,380

CARMARTHEN.—Taking down of Norton's building and part of Gronfa house and erection of office and store room, for the C.B. Mr. G. L. Ovens, Borough Engineer and Surveyor:—

Hitt & Morgan, Bridgend	£1,100
Rees Davies, Carmarthen	1,074
W. G. Long & Son, Skewen	1,058
Wm. Davies, Carmarthen	997
B. Rees, Trevaughan	994
J. M. Evans, Glangwili	970
*I. Richards & Sons, Carmarthen...	889
W. I. Bonnell, Burry Port	830

CATTERICK.—Improvements at Catterick Camp, for H.M. War Office:—
*Sir Lindsay Parkinson & Co., Blackpool.
Steelwork—
*H. Peers & Co., Bolton.
Slater—
*J. Makin, Ltd., Blackpool. ...
Plumber—
*Blackpool Plumbing Co., Blackpool.
Plaster—
*P. Harle (Sunderland), Ltd., Sunderland
Painter—
*E. Turner & Co., Stockton-on-Tees.
Glazier—
*J. Dampney & Co., Ltd., Gateshead-on-Tyne.
Electric Light—
*G. Morrison, Blackpool.
Ruberoid Roofing—
*Ruberoid Co., Ltd., London.
Reinforced Floors—
*Kleine Patent Flooring Co., Ltd., London.
Asphalt Work—
*Ragusa Asphalt and Paving Co., London.

CHESTER.—Six firemen's cottages, fire superintendent's house, with shop underneath, to include the demolition of existing property adjoining the fire station, for the T.C. Mr. Chas. Greenwood, City Engineer and Surveyor:—
*Leach & Unsworth, Manchester £4,900

COULSDON.—Internal decorative work to certain houses on the Kenley and Stoats Nest Village sites, for the Coulsdon and Purley U.D.C.:—
*W. W. Webb £586 10
*J. B. Boorman & Sons:—two bedroom type, £9 per house; three bedroom type, £10 per house.

DUBLIN.—Two semi-detached houses at Sandymount, for the Irish Sailors' and Soldiers' Land Trust. Mr. W. J. Brown, F.R.I.B.A., architect.
*Murphy Bros., Dublin £1,488

DUBLIN.—Painting works, for the City Commissioners:—
*L. and J. Duff (Kevin-street Library) £248
(Green-street Courthouse) 207
*T. Murphy (Thomas-street Library)... 270

DUBLIN.—Supply and erection of railing, with gates, at Marino Park, for the City Commissioners:—
*Kennan & Sons, Ltd. £342

DUKINFIELD.—Further houses on the Dewsnap-lane site, for the T.C. Borough Surveyor:—
Eight Houses—
*T. Warrington, Hyde.
Four Houses—
*F. Woolley, Ashton-under-Lyne.

ESHER.—New fire station on site adjoining Council offices, Portsmouth-road, Esher, for the U.D.C. Mr. H. C. Fread, F.R.I.B.A., architect:—

J. E. Daw, Surbiton	£5,425
T. Green, Thames Ditton	4,896
Triangular Construction Co., Molesey	4,140
W. H. Brown, Leatherhead	3,998
Durnfords, Ltd., Claygate	3,920
Thorogood Bros., Surbiton	3,854
Rutherford and Woolford, Surbiton ...	3,845
E .D. Winn and Co., London	3,782
Holloway and Son, Surbiton	3,753
Osman, Oxshott	3,750
‡Milham and Sons, Esher	3,689

FEATHERSTONE.—School at Featherstone, for the Staffs E.C.:—
*J. & F. Wootton, Ltd., Bloxwich ... £6,275

FEATHERSTONE.—Heating apparatus for new school, for the Staffs E.C.:—
*Manley & Regulus, Ltd. £205

FOYNES.—Reinforced concrete culvert at the harbour entrance, for the Foynes Harbour Board:—
M. McDonnell £1,380
M. Gough 1,046
*T. H. Bramall & Son, Limerick 943

HAMPTON HILL.—New Primary School, W mill-road, for the Middlesex C.C. Mr. H Crothall, F.R.I.B.A., County Architect:—

W. Lacey, Hounslow	£16,21
Limpus & Son, Kingston	16,19
H. Knight & Son, Tottenham	15,81
G. Challis & Co., Ltd., Brentford ...	15,43
C. J. Newby and Bros., Southgate...	15,23
Albert Monk, Edmonton	14,9
G. Bollom & Sons, Ltd., Acton	14,9
W. H. Gaze & Sons, Ltd., Kingston	14,8
Y. J. Lovell & Son, Gerrards Cross	14,83
G. Godson & Sons, Ltd., Kilburn n...	14,63
Fassnidge & Son, Ltd., Uxbridge ...	14,49
*Leslie & Co., Ltd., Kensington	14,45

HINDLEY.—Wiring of the council offices the U.D.C. Mr. O. P. Abbott, surveyor:—
*H. Tattersall, Ltd., Rochdale.

HINDLEY.—Painting the inside of the co offices, for the U.D.C. Mr. A. P. Abbott, veyor:—
*W. Stott & Sons, Hindley.

HOLME-NEXT-SEA.—Bungalow on the B rd. estate. Mr. George P. Allen, F.R.I.B.A., tect and surveyor, 81, High-st., Bedford:—

F. Southgate, Hunstanton	£1,220 0
F. W. Shanks, Hunstanton	1,130 0
F. Smalls and Son, Heacham ...	1,130 0
Architect's estimate	1,109 0

HORSTED.—Residences at Horsted Keynes, sex, for Mr. F. F. Flinn:—
*Ringmer Building Works.

IRELAND.—The following contracts have placed by the Commissioners of Public Wor
Botanic Gardens, Glasnevin (erection of lodg resident pupils):—
G. P. Walsh & Sons, Dublin.
Bunaninver National School, Tirconaill (ere of schools):—
H. Glacken, Dungloe.
Collins's Barracks, Cork (erection of houses):—
J. Kearns & Sons, Cork.
Collooney National School, Co. Sligo (erecti school):—
Maloney and Taylor, Ballina.
Dun Laoghaire Post Office (alterations)
Clifton and Cooper, Ltd., Dublin.
Drimoleague Garda Siochana Station, Co. (reconstruction):—
M. J. Hurley, Dunmanway.
General Post Office, Dublin (ornamental pl ing):—
A. Hull & Co., Ltd., Dublin.
Kevin-street Garda Siochana Station (adap of house and stables):—
A. P. Watkinson, St. Stephen's Green, D
Limerick Military Barracks (electric lighti
D. Thompson & Sons, Ltd., Limerick.
Ring Garda Siochana Station, Co. Wat (erection of station):—
J. Dempsey, Cappoquin, Co. Waterford.
St. Mary's (Cockhill) National School, Tir (erection of school):—
E. Barr, Buncrana.
St. Patrick's (Carrowmenagh) National S Tirconaill (erection of school):—
N. Gillespie, Moville.
Dublin.—Tiling work at Pigeon House Elec Works, for the C.B.:—
W. Sinnott, Glenn and Co., Dublin.

JARROW-ON-TYNE.—New police station, f Durham C.C. Mr. W. J. Merrett, County veyor, Durham:—
*Gustavus Bailey, Ltd., South Shields.

KINGSBURY.—New school block and con of existing huts at primary school, for Mid C.C. Mr. H. G. Crothall, F.R.I.B.A., Architect:—

A. J. Hill, Ltd., Kingsbury ...	£12,997 0
H. B. Silver, Ltd., Harrow ...	11,801 19
W. Moss & Sons, Ltd., Cricklewood	11,434 0
A. Fairhead & Sons, Ltd., Enfield	11,389 0
Albert Monk, Edmonton	11,295 0
W. Lawrence & Son, Ltd., London	11,116 0
Leslie & Co., Ltd., Kensington	10,993 0
C. J. Newby & Bros., Southgate	10,930 0
H. Knight & Son, Tottenham	10,921 0
G. Godson & Sons, Ltd., Kilburn	10,900 0
*J. Stewart & Sons, Tottenham	10,843 0

KNARESBOROUGH.—Alterations to the a trative block, at the Stockwell-road institu the B.G. Mr. S. Blenkhorn, architect ar veyor, Westminster Bank-chambers, High-st
Bricklayers—

J. Featherstone, Darrington ...	£339
C. A. Nettleton, Harrogate ...	320
A. Hymas, Harrogate	303
Kershaw and Hill, Harrogate	281
Cassells & Sons, Knaresborough	272
†Birch & Son, York	254

Plumbers—

F. Heathcote, Knaresborough ...	£140 1
F. Simmons, Harrogate	129
England, Robinson & Co., Harrogate	123 1
Hewson & Sons, Starbeck	121
Norris Jowett, Ltd., Bradford	118 1
Schoon & Sons, Harrogate	112 1
W. Prest, Knaresborough	111 1
†A. W. Clegg, Knaresborough ...	109
T. & A. Donnelly, Leeds	70

RESBOROUGH.—Casual Ward, etc., at ion in Stockwell-rd., for the B.G. Mr. khorn, architect and surveyor, Westminster hambers, High-st.:—

layers—

d & Co., Ltd., Leeds	£4,495	0	0
shaw & Hill, Harrogate	4,415	5	0
A. Nettleton, Harrogate	4,162	5	0
Hymas, Harrogate	4,112	0	0
Birch & Son, York	3,800	0	0
Featherstone, Darrington	3,631	0	0

rs—

dman & Forrest, Harrogate	£1,201	15	0
E. Marshall, Knaresborough	1,160	4	9
d & Co., Ltd., Leeds	1,125	0	0
n & Son, Ltd., Harrogate	1,097	8	8
W. Stott, Harrogate	1,083	5	0
W. Taylor, Harrogate	1,065	0	0
Woodward, Knaresborough	1,063	0	0
H. Carrick, Harrogate	1,035	0	0
hing & Sons, Ltd., Knaresrough	1,031	3	0

s—

le & Sons, Ltd., Brighouse	£230	0	0
les Bros., Leeds	220	0	0
ph Shepherd, Harrogate	207	15	0
& Son, Harrogate	199	19	6
ber Townsley & Co., Darrgton	199	0	0

ers—

land, Robinson & Co., Harrote	557	14	0
Heathcote, Knaresbroough	518	13	9
on & Sons, Harrogate	477	0	0
Simmonds, Harrogate	460	3	0
rson & Sons, Starbeck	456	15	6
A. Donnelly, Leeds	454	16	9
Prest, Knaresborough	453	13	9
W. Clegg, Knaresborough	441	0	0
ris Jowett, Ltd., Bradford	437	0	0

rers—

Henry, Knaresborough	£809	12	0
H. Barker, Harrogate	800	0	0
Sowersby, Coundon	794	14	1
Bartholomew, Knaresborough	734	3	2
le & Son, Ltd., Brighouse	730	6	0
Coleman, Knaresborough	635	11	0

rs—

Benton, Dinnington	£242	15	3
dbank & Sons, Harrogate	189	4	11
am Bros., Harrogate	152	9	0
ley & Son, Knaresborough	127	12	3
Holmes, Knaresborough	106	5	9
ll Bros, Knaresborough	98	6	3
itchell, Knaresborough	95	0	0
Eccles, Halifax	60	0	0

l Heating—

& Co., Hull	£3,064	16	0

S.—Wagon sheds, mess room, etc., Pottery pot, for the T.C.:—

l Bros., Leeds	£1,797 13

S.—Provision of wrought iron fencing to s Cemetery extension, for the T.C.:—

reen & Son, Ltd.	£213

EN AND WINSTREE.—Houses, for the

Hodkinson, Ltd.	£2,637 9 0

EN AND WINSTREE.—Houses, for the

n, four houses:

ler & Sons	£1,539

two houses:

ton & Son	£775

two houses:

es & Son	£795

y, two houses:

Choppin	£713

ON.—2 houses, for the Woolwich B.G.:—

ning & Son, Ltd.	£839 10 0

ON.—Erection of shops and flats at Horn-t, Kensington, for the Metropolitan Rail-plus Lands Committee. Mr. E. Stanley I.B.A., architect:—

Barker	£19,597
s & Hill	19,440
& Sons	18,925
H. F. Higgs, Ltd.	18,381
ull & Sons	18,074
Hoskins & Co., Ltd.	18,069
Neal, Ltd.	17,871
n & Sons	17,860
Symes, Ltd.	17,767
Parker & Sons	17.685
Greenwood & Sons	17,663
Pitcher Construction Co., Ltd.	17,175

N.—External joinery work at Blocks 4, f Milk-yard site, for the Stepney B.C.:—

ewsum, Son & Co., Ltd.	£830 14 6

N.—Plumbing work on the Milk-yard the Stepney B.C.:—

wen, Ltd.	£4,998 11 7

N.—Repairs to paving at the milk dock gton, for the G.W.R.:—

Patent Fire Resisting Flooring Syndi-Ltd., London.	

N.—Decorations and repairs at the Buck-alace-road baths, for the Westminster cil:—

Bros.	£538	16	8
& Navy Co-operative			
y, Ltd.	523	0	0
Russell	494	5	0
Hoskins, Ltd.	434	5	0

LONDON.—For (i) repairs to certain roofs, clearing of gutters and rebuilding of a chimney-stack; (ii) redecoration of hall-keeper's rooms, and provision of a new bath; and (iii) provision and fixing of new rain-water pipes, at Caxton Hall, for the Westminster City Council:—

F. Stevens	£918	8	
Army & Navy Co-operative Society, Ltd.	651	0	
F. C. Hoskins & Co., Ltd.	644	0	
Sims & Russell	634	0	
*Walter Lilly & Co.	557	0	

LONDON.—Constructing retaining wall and railings at 18, Poland-street, for the Westminster City Council:—

John Mowlem & Co., Ltd.	£234
W. Lilly & Co.	219
F. Stevens	176
R. M. Pearson	175
*Sims & Russell	157

LONDON.—Decorations and repairs at the Great Smith-street baths, for the Westminster City Council:—

Army & Navy Co-operative Society, Ltd.	£1,007	0	0
Burton Bros.	975	0	0
F. Stevens	966	8	0
*Sims & Russell	946	0	0

MALDON.—Six houses in Tiptree-road, Great Braxted, for the R.D.C. Mr. W. Almond, Architect:—

*P. C. Sayer, Maldon	£2,154

(Subject to approval of M.H.)

MANCHESTER.—Additions to garage, workshops and offices in Brewery-street and back Brewery-street, Ardwick, for the Manchester and Salford Equitable Society, Ltd.:—

*G. & W. Smith, Manchester.

MANCHESTER.—50 houses on the Burnage housing estate, for the Corporation. Mr. H. Price, A.R.I.B.A., City architect:—

*Leach & Unsworth, Manchester.

MANCHESTER.—Alterations to the works at Rochdale-road and Bennett-street, for the British Electrical Repairs, Ltd. Messrs. Potts & Hennings, A. and F.R.I.B.A., architects, 34, Victoria-buildings:—

*C. L. Dale, Ltd., Manchester.

MANCHESTER.—Extensions to the works of Messrs. W. Knott & Sons, Ltd. Mr. Ernest Ogden, L.R.I.B.A., architect, 1, Ridgefield, King-street:—

*P. Hodkinson, Ltd., Manchester.

NEW MILLS.—25 non-parlour houses on the Council's housing site at Bakehurst estate, for the U.D.C. Mr. W. C. Sheard, Borough Surveyor:—

*Mason & Hadfield, Hayfields.

NEWENT.—Reinforced concrete bridge of the Ford at Ketford, for the R.D.C. Mr. G. R. Mullard, surveyor:—

Johnson's Reinforced Concrete Eng. Co., Ltd., London	£1,560	0	0
James Joiner & Co., Ltd., Newnham	1,552	10	8
A. E. Farr, London	1,100	0	0
W. A. Porter, Derby	1,043	10	10
*Hobrough & Co., Ltd., Gloucester	792	2	4

NOTTINGHAM.—Extension of the Nurses' home at Bagthorpe Infirmary, Hucknall-road, for the T.C. Messrs. W. H. Starr & Hall, architects and surveyors, 12, Victoria-street. Quantities by the architects:—

Quarton & Williamson, Ltd., Nottingham	£27,250	0
Frank Goulding, Nottingham	26,900	0
J. G. Short & Sons, Nottingham	26,870	0
Wm. Moss & Sons, Ltd., Loughborough	26,750	0
Gilbert & Hall, Nottingham	26,490	0
E. Allcock & Sisson, Eastwood	26,203	0
S. Johnson, Hucknall	25,569	18
Harold Arnold & Son, Ltd., Doncaster	25,495	0
Wm. Appleby & Son, Nottingham	25,350	0
Bosworth & Lowe, Nottingham	25,315	0
H. Bowles, Nottingham	25,097	0
G. A. Pillatt & Son, Nottingham	25,000	0
Wm. Maule & Co., Nottingham	24,908	0
W. J. Simms, Son & Cooke, Nottingham	24,790	0
Thos. Bow, Nottingham	24,579	0
Thos. Fish & Sons, Nottingham	24,133	10
F. Evans & Sons, Nottingham	24,066	0
T. Bodill & Sons, Hucknall	23,500	0
*Thos. Long & Sons, Nottingham	23,370	0

OLDHAM.—Mill for Messrs. Lee & Wrigley. Messrs. Winder & Taylor, architects, Union-street.

*J. Collins & Sons, Oldham.

OLDHAM.—Central School, High Barn-street, Royton, near Oldham. Mr. S. Wilkinson, F.R.I.B.A., 16, Ribblesdale-place, Preston:—

*J. Hartley, Chadderton.

PLYMOUTH.—Repairs required at the undermentioned premises, for the C.B.:—

23, St. John-road:

*G. Gorvin	£102

2 and 3, North-street:

*F. G. Nicholls	369

PRESTWICH.—Ten "B" type, 32 "A" type and 20 "A 2" type brick houses on the Langley estate, for the U.D.C. Mr. M. A. Piercy, architect and surveyor:—

*M. J. Gleeson, Ltd., Sheffield.

PRESTWICH.—Nine "A 2" type brick houses on the Flashfield estate, for the U.D.C. Mr. M. A. Piercy, architect and surveyor. Quantities by the architect:—

*M. J. Gleeson, Ltd., Sheffield.

READING.—Converting the offices formerly used by the Borough Surveyor into offices for the Borough Accountant, for the T.C.:—

*Boyd & Murley, Ltd., Reading	£363

ST. CLEAR.—Bungalow at Newton, for Mr. W. Gillbard. Mr. C. Truscott, Downgate, Upton Cross, Callington, architect and surveyor:—

C. B. James, Callington	£984	0	0
Elliott & Son, Liskeard	980	0	0
Pooley & Son, Liskeard	971	10	0
Brock & Kreasenger, Liskeard	960	0	0
J. Davy & Sons, Pensilva	860	0	0
Symons Bros., Liskeard	850	0	0
*Runalls & Sons, Liskeard	848	0	0

SHEFFIELD.—Erection of the Endcliffe Wesleyan Sunday Schools, Ecclesall-road. Mr. J. Amory Teather, A.R.I.B.A., architect, Maxda-buildings, Campo-lane:—

*W. & A. Forsdike, Ltd., Sheffield.

SLIGO.—Reconstruction of factory in Market-yard, Sligo, for the Corporation:—

Mr. Scanlan	£1,142	17	8
G. R. Williams	914	17	0
P. Crummy	815	0	0
Jas. Scanlan	800	0	0
*J. J. McLynn	774	17	0

(All of Sligo.)

SOUTH SHIELDS.—Rebuilding of the whole of the premises in King-street and Russell-street and Smithy-street, for Messrs. Binns & Co. Messrs. T. A. Page & Son, architects, 67, King-street:—

*Carruthers & Salt, South Shields.

SOWERBY.—30 houses in Sowerby-street, for the U.D.C. Mr. J. Eastwood, surveyor:—

*E. and T. Bower, Ltd., Halifax.

STOCKPORT.—Convenience in Fair ground, Great Portwood-street, for the C.B. Mr. H. Hamer, Borough Surveyor:—

*Hibbert & Penn, Stockport	£791

STOCKTON-ON-TEES.—Additions to lavatory accommodation at the Institution, for the B.G.:—

Greg. Chappell.
T. B. Watson & Son, Ltd.
Robert Worth.
J. M. Guthrie.
E. Smith & Son.
T. Wintersgill.

*S. J. Rowlands & Sons	£161 16 9

(All of Stockton-on-Tees.)

STRETFORD.—Underground conveniences, for the U.D.C.:—

*P. Hodkinson, Ltd.	£2,537 9 3

STROKESTOWN.—Reconstruction of the Courthouse for the Roscommon County Council:—

*M. Prior, Ballinamore	£1,389 10 0

SWANSEA.—New Branch Library at Llansamlet, for the C.B. Borough Architect, 3, Prospect-place:—

Weaver Bros., Swansea	£3,198	0	0
Edgar Morgan, Swansea	2,874	12	11
Isaac David, Skewen	2,800	0	0
Thos. Cole & Sons, Ltd., Neath	2,750	0	0
John Pye, Swansea	2,695	12	11
Lloyd Bros., Ltd., Swansea	2,672	8	11
Griff. Davies & Co., Swansea	2,669	0	0
John Goodridge & Sons, Ltd., Neath	2,628	0	0
Bennett Bros., Swansea	2,595	0	0
T. D. Jones, Swansea	2,498	0	0
T. Abraham, John & Rees, Swansea	2,490	1	1
*Lawford Gower & Sons, Ltd., Briton Ferry	2,300	0	0

TAMWORTH.—Alterations and additions of heating apparatus, for the Staffs E.C.:—

*Manley & Regulus, Ltd.	£479

TAMWORTH.—Additional classrooms, staff room and library and enlargements of laboratory and assembly hall at Girls' High School, for the Staffs E.C.:—

*W. H. James & Son, Sutton Coldfield	£8,550

TORRY.—Assembly hall in Victoria-road, for the Christian Brethren. Mr. J. A. O. Allan, F.R.I.B.A., architect, 25, Union-terrace, Aberdeen:—

Carpenter—

*W. D. Forbes & Co.	£1,179	15	

Slater—

*G. Farquhar, Jr.	126	19	

Plaster—

*Roger & Baxter	300	0	

Plumber—

*Andrew McRobb	135	15	

Painter—

*J. H. Davidson	105	0	

Heating—

*J. F. Anderson	255	0	

(All of Aberdeen.)

TUAM.—Five houses on the "Claureen," for Town Commissioners:—

Larkin, Ballinasloe	£1,685	0	0
M. Burke, Tuam	1,470	0	0
D. Dwyer, Tuam	1,377	3	0
*J. Mogan, Tuam	1,325	7	0
W. Holian, Tuam	1,287	18	6

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TUAM.—Six houses for the Irish Sailors' and Soldiers' Land Trust. Mr. W. J. Brown, F.R.I.B.A., architect:—

*Jas. Stewart, Lower Salthill ...	£3,573	17	5

WALLASEY.—Extensions to the generating station at Poulton, for the C.B. Mr. L. St. G. Wilkinson, Borough Engineer and Surveyor:—

Evans & Williams, Liverpool ...	£21,000	0	0
A. E. Bradley & Co., Liverpool	20,776	0	0
Brown & Backhouse, Liverpool	20,410	0	0
J. Milestone & Son, Wallasey	19,950	0	0
John J. Blackburn, Worsley, Manchester	19,752	14	3
J. & G. Chappell, Liverpool ...	18,716	0	0
Selwood & Lloyd & Co., Birkenhead	18,138	10	0
Walter E. Hughes, Birkenhead	18,435	0	0
*J. Dolan & Son, Warrington	17,250	0	0

WATERFORD.—Construction of a new wharf, for the Harbour Commissioners:—

R. Colhoun, Londonderry	£36,347
Romney Faris, Wicklow	35,670
Monnoyer British Construction Co., London	34,700
Christiani and Nielsen, London ...	33,200
West Rotinoff Piling and Construction Co., London	31,910
Kinnear, Moodie & Co., London ...	31,500
W. Jones and Sons, London	30,600
Yorkshire Hennebique Contracting Co., Leeds	27,200
T. Thompson & Son, Carlow	26,268
*J. Hearne & Son, Waterford	26,134

WINCHESTER.—Additional accommodation at the new Stanmore School, for the E.C. Messrs. Cancellor and Sawyer, architects:—

Perry's, Ealing	£18,790	0	0
Grace, Clatford & Winchester	17,895	0	0
Drewitt, Southbourne	17,136	17	2
Playfair Toole, Northam	16,985	15	5
Conway, Weymouth	16,654	0	0
Neal, Northwood	16,586	0	0
Webb, Hatchett, near Beaulieu	16,505	0	0
Hale Bros., Bishop's Waltham	16,491	0	0
Chivers & Son, Devizes	16,076	0	0
Joyce, Winchester	15,731	10	0
Spackman, Swindon	15,585	3	0
Building and Public Works Const. Co., Swindon	15,503	0	0
Wise & Lansdell, Winchester ...	15,425	0	0
Hoskings, Newbury	15,250	0	0
*Goodall, Basingstoke	15,249	0	0

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THE BUILDER

JOURNAL FOR THE ARCHITECT AND CONSTRUCTOR

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NOVEMBER 18, 1927.

MANCHESTER TECHNICAL COLLEGE COMPETITION

our last issue a correspondent suggested that in view of the fate that has befallen other large competitions promoted by the Manchester Corporation, it would be "fairer to the architectural profession if some pronouncement were made as to the likelihood" of the ne for the Manchester Technical College, particulars of petition for which have just been issued, being carried out. e circumstances it is not surprising that such a question d be asked, not only by our correspondent, we may add, y other architects who know something of the Manchester l in architectural competitions. Whether justified or he city is rapidly creating a very unsatisfactory impresin architectural circles, and we believe a very strong g exists that the profession is not receiving proper treat-

Three important competitions have now been held period of years, the last, for the Town Hall and Library sion, being assessed only a few weeks ago, and, as we know, ıber of architects devoted a great deal of time and money preparation of designs for the scheme, in response to the tion of the Manchester Corporation. None of the buildwhich was the subject of these competitions has been eded with, and we have heard that a burning question e recent municipal election in Manchester had a distinct g on the latest competition. As an indication of the g which exists, we may quote the following remarks by chester correspondent who presumably knows the facts: whole performance is too serious to be amusing, even if rticular political party that has made accusations that own Hall extension scheme is extravagant has over- the trifling fact that as a party it was responsible for heme. It is becoming far too easy a way out of a difficulty mit as an excuse in these days that a code of honour, at should be regarded as settled convictions, can be n overboard by saying that it is a pity to mix party s with local government. It is nothing less than instability nuddle-headedness from beginning to end. Has the ectural profession a right to think that it is being igged? The time to worry about extravagance was when rliamentary Bill was passed some years ago. Apparently inking is done afterwards. Meantime, the Corporation urchased most of the land and buildings in what is lly supposed to be the finest position in Manchester. t immediately after the architect's prize-winning design lished, we find a vote-catching plea to the citizens to extravagance. It is a sorry tale. The old saying that Manchester thinks to-day, the world will think row,' threatens to become a libel; it clearly does not ts own mind."

our part we know it is getting to be quite a common e for public bodies to promote and hold competitions g large "fields" of competitors, when there is very ossibility of the scheme ultimately being proceeded with. is tendency is growing can be seen if one reviews the of post-war competitions that have not gone forward building stage. One can understand that economic ons of the present day demand very careful considera- any large project; but it would be fairer to architects as ssion and more conducive to better effort and better anding if no competition was promoted unless there easonable chance of its ultimately being proceeded with.

hink we can say that the endeavour of every competing t is, by winning a competition, to have the opportunity to erect the building; he is not striving merely to secure a money prize for a set of drawings. This fact is fairly evident when one considers that a premium rarely covers the outlay of the competing architect who is lucky enough to receive it.

It is true, of course, that the promoters of most competitions fine themselves a certain sum in the event of their not proceeding with the scheme, which sum goes to the successful competitor, and in the conditions of competition in both the Manchester Town Hall extension and the Municipal College of Technology extension there is a clause binding the promoters to pay substantial sums to the successful competitor if the work is not proceeded with within two years; but while this may be regarded as some alleviation of the disappointment which a successful competitor must feel in the non-fulfilment of his ambition, it must be remembered that any architect worthy of the name who submits a design which is found suitable for acceptance has a legitimate grievance if the promoters do not proceed with the work, even though they agree to pay a considerable sum of money if they do not. Such payment is poor satisfaction to a winner, and none at all to the scores of unsuccessful competitors, whose work in the aggregate can be conservatively valued at many thousands of pounds. The total effort put forth and the expense incurred by the competitors in a large competition is immense. However varying their solutions may be, each gives freely of his best, and in return they should be able to feel that there is a fighting chance for the winner to reap his due reward.

It would appear that the only solution to this trouble is for promoters of competitions to have a better understanding and appreciation of what they receive, and one must hope that this will happen when the general public get a fuller appreciation of architecture and architects.

We believe there will be considerable agreement in the profession that the inquiry which we printed in our last issue is a reasonable one, and that it would inspire confidence if those architects who intend to compete could have some definite assurance that the promoters intend to proceed with the work of extending the College of Technology from the design accepted by the assessors. We have no doubt in the *bona fides* of the Corporation, who are the promoters, and the fact that they have issued full details of the competition and have appointed three well-known architects as assessors would, in ordinary circumstances, be a reasonable guarantee that the work would be proceeded with following acceptance of a design; but the outcome of the Art Gallery competition and, again, the very recent Town Hall extension competition, is not likely to be forgotten by the profession, and we believe there are architects who will regard the risk of another disappointment as too great to be faced. The matter is of importance to architects as well as to the Manchester Corporation, for while the profession looks for some assurance that the winner in this Technical College competition will receive the full reward of his success, so the Corporation must hope to obtain the best scheme for the extension the profession can produce, and this they are more likely to obtain if they remove any cause for disinclination to compete which may exist in the minds of some of our leading architects. The latter would appear to be one for the Royal Institute of British Architects, who have done so much to improve the system of architectural competitions, and who, through the assessors they nominated, could obtain an intimation that the Corporation really intend to carry out the work.

NOTES

Architecture and the Surtax.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to ask whether it is possible to visualise the effect of the Labour Party's proposals upon the future of architecture. He, quite rightly, concludes that we prefer to avoid discussions upon party politics. There is no need for us to enter into a lengthy discussion upon the economic consequences of the proposed surtax upon unearned incomes above £500. As a single issue it is possible to trace the consequences logically. The psychological effect of the surtax upon the instinct of a race in its efforts to exercise self-denial, and to save money, is undoubtedly a factor that is disturbing. We believe our correspondent to be correct when he says that many people will find means of transferring the greater portion of their money abroad, even if this means living abroad. But the points that concern us in architecture are (1) that a man would be less able to save; (2) that building represents one method of spending money. We are afraid, however, that in the desire to spend rather than pay tribute, there are easier and more popular methods of getting rid of money than to invest it in bricks and mortar.

Real Property.

REAL property, unfortunately, forms a basis of taxation. Buildings cannot be concealed as easily as diamonds, nor do they depreciate so quickly as high-grade motor-cars. Labour might get the rebound from the initial effects of liquidation through spending, and one could safely prophesy that the motor industry for a time would easily lead the building industry. (Incidentally this would be a nice problem for Labour to adjust with Coventry.) When the surtax does arrive it will be safe to assume, as a corollary, that what we NEED will be provided for us. If we must spend, therefore, we shall take care that we spend it on the things we want, and the greater the luxury the more shall we want it. We will not pause to think that if we are all spending someone will end up eventually with the bulk of our money ripe for the tax-gatherer. But with our new philosophy we shall have enjoyed the spending, and we shall cease to care about the troubles of the man who has accumulated our money.

Amenities.

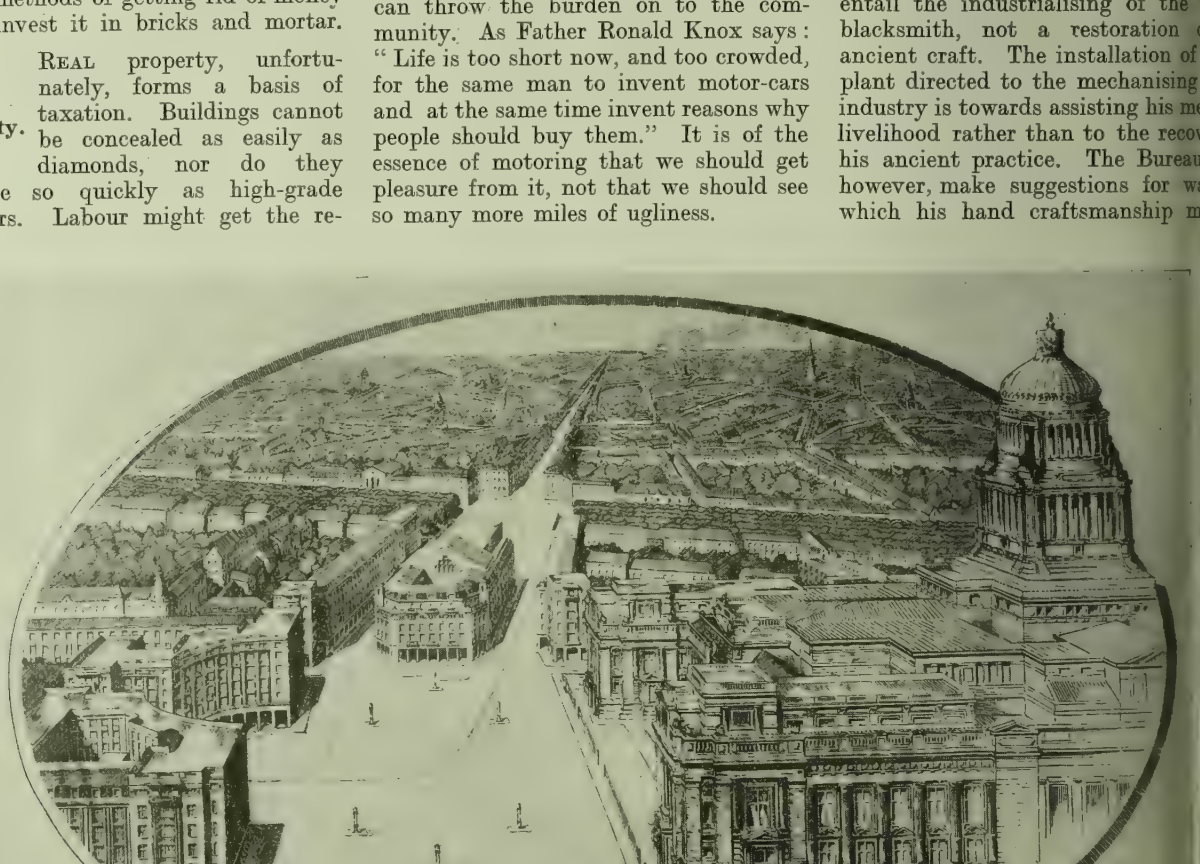
SOME months ago we published an article by Mr. John Angus dealing with the responsibility upon motor-car manufacturers to preserve the amenities of the countryside. If it is not an absolute business necessity at the moment for the motor industry to take action in their own interests, it is merely a question of time—unless they can throw the burden on to the community. As Father Ronald Knox says: "Life is too short now, and too crowded, for the same man to invent motor-cars and at the same time invent reasons why people should buy them." It is of the essence of motoring that we should get pleasure from it, not that we should see so many more miles of ugliness.

The Commercial Mind.

MUCH credit is admit due to Mr. Morris developing an enormou dustry, but it remains him to break the trad that the penalty of industrial prosp is ugliness. It may be that a busy thinks he cannot afford time to co appearances, but even from the p business point of view the preserv of England will become so impo eventually that the technical diffe between a six-cylinder and a cylinder engine will seem trivial.

The Village Blacksmith.

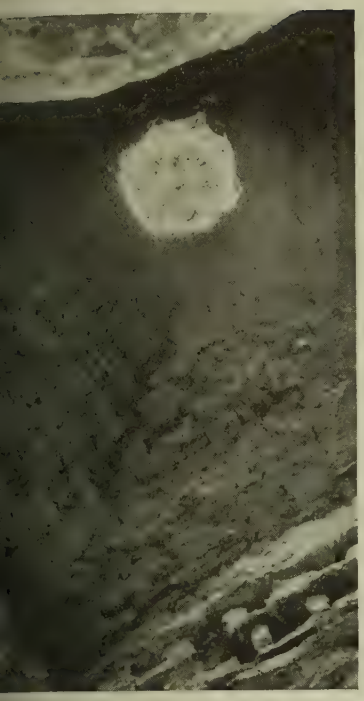
WE can heartily sympa with the aim to assis village blacksmith, on primary a local w and so long connected village life. The Rural Industries Bu whose leaflet on this subject we received, should find support fro nation in their endeavours to him and find new directions fo work. The pamphlet points out various ways through which this f industry can be resuscitated—we d say recovered, because the prop made and the methods to be ad entail the industrialising of the v blacksmith, not a restoration o ancient craft. The installation of p plant directed to the mechanising industry is towards assisting his mea livelihood rather than to the recov his ancient practice. The Bureau however, make suggestions for wa which his hand craftsmanship ma



From *L'Emulation*.

Competition for Lay-out and Architectural Treatment of Approach to Palais de Justice, Brussels: Winning De

M. ADOLPHE PUISSANT, Architect.



or of Pigeoncote, Penmon Priory : iew looking up into Lantern.

ed, assisted by such labour-saving ods as may help to this result. We however, that the causes operating troy, or else divert his industry, and underlie the need for assistance, also to be taken into account. The trialising of the village blacksmith appear to some of us as only the mation of that loss to village com- l life which we regret.

riory eon- ote.

A VERY interesting example of domical roof-construction is to be seen in the pigeon house at Penmon Priory, Anglesey. This column is square on plan, a somewhat al shape. The walls, up to a lerable height, are honeycombed hundreds of nesting boxes. Above oint the stones of which the building nstructed are gradually corbelled in an ingenious manner, retaining n at each angle, and finally forming are dome with a circular lantern top. Above this hole is erected a cupola, consisting of a little circular of overlapping courses of stone, rted on six short columns, pro- ventilation and a means of access e birds. In the centre of the ng is a massive stone structure, pling a tree-trunk with wide, flat branching from it as steps, and ply intended to support a ladder eaching any desired pigeon-hole. exterior of the building can be appreciated now that ivy has removed, revealing more com- its simple, but well-proportioned The slight stress on the line between and roof marks the beginning, he cupola the termination of a g piece of stone roof design.

Building Costs.

A CORRESPONDENT writes : "It is confidently expected that during this winter there will be a still further reduction of building costs, following the reduction of the subsidy. I think, however, that some attention might be given to the methods by which building in France is so much cheaper than in this country. I understand that recent figures show that with the exception of plumbing, building prices for all other branches of the industry are about half of those in England. There are various reasons for this. Wages in comparison with ours are lower ; for example, the daily earnings of carpenters, joiners, plumbers and masons are about 40 francs ; but piecework is becoming more and more general in the building industry in France, and according to official figures provided by the Department of Overseas Trade, many workers, when engaged on piecework, may earn more by 50 to 70 per cent. than the basic daily wage of men on Trade Union rates. One custom in the building industry in France, however, has not yet been tried in this country. When it is necessary to accelerate the speed of work, a regular supply of whitewine is provided free of charge, and I hear of one job in Paris where, as a result, work proceeds very merrily towards the evening!"

An Insanitary Practice.

A CORRESPONDENT informs us of an insanitary practice that is being adopted in several instances known to him, where houses have been divided into maisonettes. In a typical case there is a kitchen with a scullery leading therefrom and a doorway from the scullery into a watercloset. The incoming tenant causes a gas-cooker to be fixed in the scullery, which he converts into a kitchen, using the original kitchen as a dining room. This conversion, our correspondent reminds us, is in contraversion of No. 1 of by-laws under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, which provides that a watercloset shall not be constructed so that it is approached directly from any room "used for the manufacture, preparation or storage of food for man." The remedy, he suggests, would be a by-law providing that any person intending to fix a gas-cooker in any room shall give notice of such intention to the sanitary authority.

Shopfronts.

AT the end of this month will be published the November-December number of *Architecture*, devoted to the shopfront. Illustrations with some elevations will be given of many of the latest and most interesting of London and provincial shop exteriors —including several that have never yet been put on record. With them in the issue is included Mr. Arthur J. Davis's admirable lecture on "Modern Shopfronts and their Treatment," read before the R.I.B.A. This number will contain also its usual architectural features, including a continuation of Mr. E. Maxwell Fry's interesting series "Axes and Vistas," in which he deals with Hardwick's Euston Station approach.



Pigeoncote at Penmon Priory.

GENERAL NEWS

Professional Announcement.

Mr. Gilbert H. Cotton, A.R.I.B.A., M.I.Struct.E., 78, Dean-street, W.1, has opened a branch office at 27, Market-place, Reading (telephone 1200). He will be pleased to receive trade catalogues at the latter address.

A New Church for Luton.

We learn that Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, R.A., is to be architect for the new St. Andrew's Church, Luton, to be erected at a cost of £15,000.

A Parliamentary Candidate.

We learn that Mr. Ben Gilmore, a member of the firm of John Gilmore & Co., plastering contractors, has decided to stand as Parliamentary candidate for a London seat at the forthcoming General Election.

A Proposed Pavilion, Bexhill.

The Minister of Health has, it is learnt, written to the Bexhill Council approving the proposal to purchase a pavilion and land on the sea front, but stating that he is not satisfied that the price (£44,500) is reasonable.

A Link with King John.

A relic of the old palace of King John, a stone pillar that formed part of a colonnade around the palace, and believed to be the last-known existing stone of the ancient building, has been erected in a conspicuous position at the side of the principal entrance to the Kingston Public Library and Museum.

Designs for League of Nations' Building, Geneva: Exhibition at R.I.B.A.

Designs submitted by British competitors for the League of Nations' new building at Geneva will be on exhibition in the R.I.B.A. Galleries from Friday, November 25, to Saturday, December 3, inclusive, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 8 p.m. (Saturdays, 5 p.m.)

London Squares.

In view of the sittings of the Royal Commission on London Squares which have recently commenced, we call attention to the booklet prepared by the London Society some little time ago on this subject. The publication can still be obtained price 1s. from the offices of the London Society, 27, Abingdon-street, Westminster, S.W.1.

Canterbury Cathedral: Restoration of Water Tower.

The first meeting of the council of the Friends of Canterbury Cathedral was held on November 8, at the Deanery, Canterbury. The council agreed to undertake as their first special piece of work the restoration of the water tower on the north side of the cathedral at an estimated cost of £1,000. The water tower is one of the gems of the cathedral, the lower portion being decorated Norman work and the upper work of the fifteenth century.

New Trent Bridge.

The new bridge which the Nottinghamshire County Council has constructed at a cost of £120,000 over the River Trent at Gunthorpe, was opened by the Prince of Wales recently. The bridge, together with two and-a-quarter miles of new approach roads, will provide a shorter and much improved route for traffic proceeding from London, Leicester, and the South to Doncaster and the North. It will also be the means of opening up a main arterial road through a district where important colliery developments are taking place.

Big Electricity Schemes.

The Electricity Commissioners have now given final approval to the scheme for the erection by the London Power Company, Limited, of a new generating station at Battersea. Preliminary designs which were submitted to the Commissioners are being subjected to careful revision, says the *Times*, and it is hoped that early in the coming year a start will be made with the construction of the station. The site secured has a frontage of about 800 ft. to the Surrey side of the river immediately below the Victoria Bridge of the Southern Railway, and is 15 acres in extent.

Housing and Town Planning Conference.

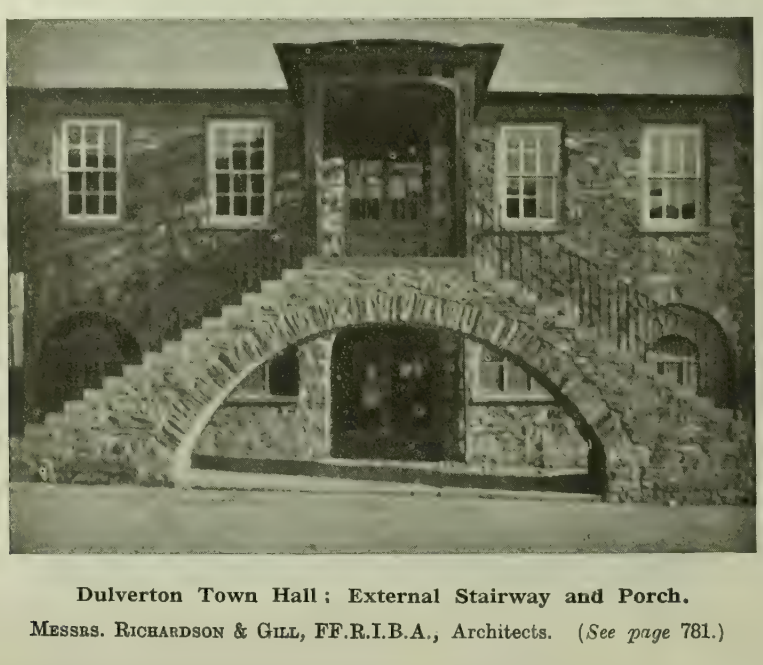
The National Housing and Town Planning Council announce that owing to the very large number of delegates appointed to attend the proposed Housing and Town Planning Conference at the Royal Station Hotel, York, it has not been found possible to obtain sufficient hotel accommodation for all the delegates in the city of York. It has accordingly been decided to transfer the Conference to the Crown Hotel, Harrogate, where the proceedings will be opened on Saturday, November 26, at 10 o'clock. The Conference will be attended by delegates from local authorities in England and Wales and Scotland, as well as by prominent housing reformers and town-planning experts. One of the principal subjects on the agenda will be the importance of continuing the national housing programme and the desirability of a fresh housing survey. Other subjects for discussion will include the necessity of speeding up slum clearance, the housing of agricultural and rural workers, regional planning, and the extension of the Town Planning Act to include the planning of built-up areas. A number of papers dealing with points of policy will be submitted to the Conference.

Palaces of Mediæval Italy.

Sir Banister Fletcher, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., lecturing on Wednesday at the Central School of Arts and Crafts on the secular architecture of mediæval Italy, pointed out that few civic buildings exist which date earlier than the twelfth century; for in the Middle Ages warfare aimed at the destruction of fortified and civic buildings, while regarding churches as sacred. The most interesting aspect of secular building activities of this period is the picture it gives of the rise and growth of municipalities and the development of the communal idea. Their conscious power was exercised not only in their dealings with irresponsible nobles and in the erection of great cathedrals, but also in all departments of civic life and in providing on a grand scale the various civic buildings necessary for carrying on and protecting the life of the towns. The great outstanding building of this period was the Doge's Palace, on the Grand Canal, Venice, which had great historical associations, and took our minds back to the time when Venice was a great republic, whose fleets swept the sea and protected her commerce, as the British Fleet protected our commerce to-day.

St. Peter's, Great Windmill-street, W.: Proposed Demolition.

Canon Donaldson presided at a meeting at Church House, Westminster, on Tuesday last week, to protest against the proposed demolition of St. Peter's Church, Great Windmill-street. It was announced that a letter had been received from the Bishop of London stating that he was prepared to receive a small deputation on the matter.



Dulverton Town Hall; External Stairway and Porch.

Messrs. Richardson & Gill, FF.R.I.B.A., Architects. (*See page* 781.)

COMPETITION NEW

Franciscan Church, Limerick.

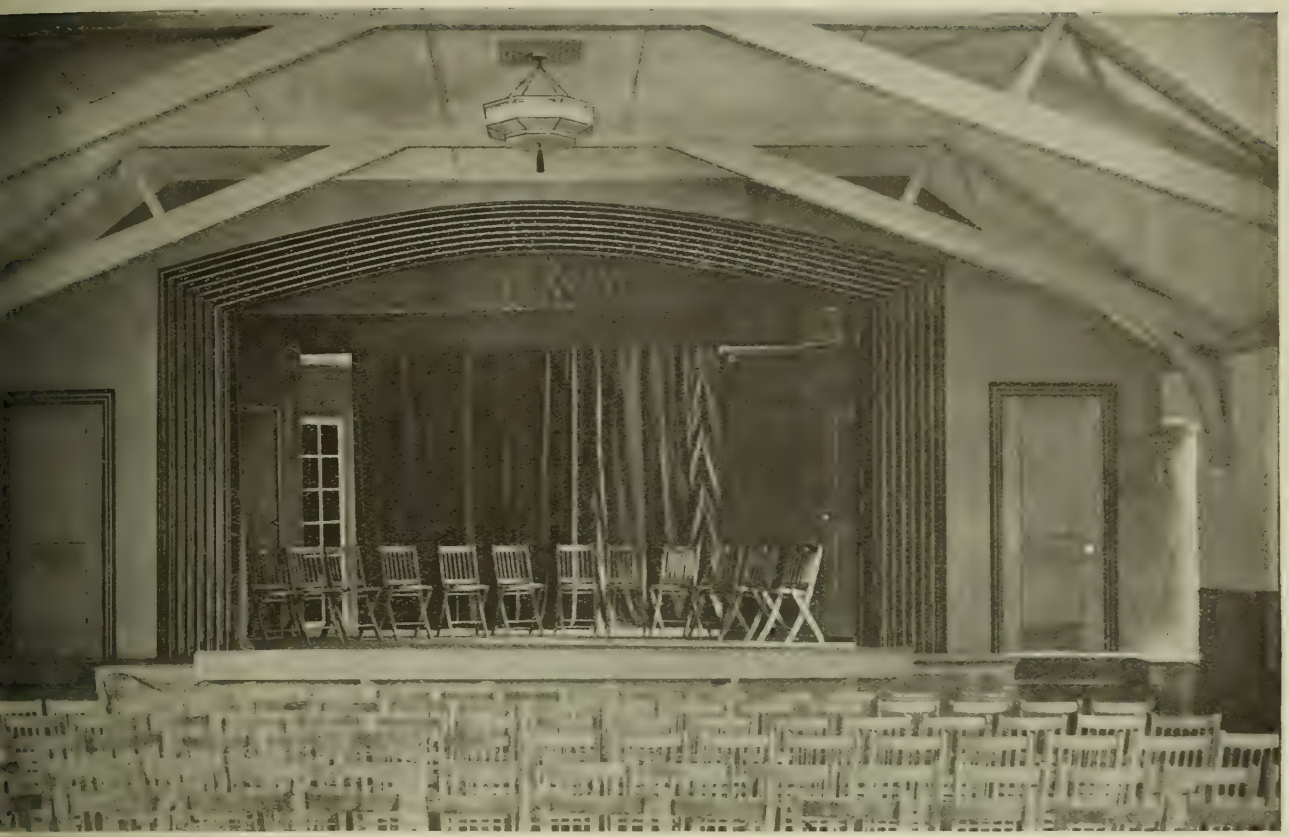
Architects are invited to submit plans for the completion of the Franciscan Church, Henry-street, Limerick, not later than December 8. The plans will be considered by the Provincial and Council of the Irish Franciscans, who reserve to themselves the exclusive right of selection. Plans should be forwarded to the Superior, Franciscan Convent, Henry-street, Limerick.

Improvement Scheme, Newport, Mon.

The Newport (Mon.) Council is considering a proposal to invite architects to submit competitive designs for an elevation of High-street (from Market-street to Griffin-street) and for (*a*) widening Market-street throughout to 30 ft., and widening Griffin-street throughout to 36 ft; (*b*) by altering the present market hall and buildings and widening Market-street and Griffin-street to the best commercial advantage, or by removing the market to another site. Premiums are to be offered, and the President of the R.I.B.A. will be asked to nominate the assessor.

Proposed New Senior Elementary School, Birkdale, Southport.

Southport Education Committee invites architects to submit designs in competition for a new senior elementary dual school for 320 pupils. The premiums (subject to the usual conditions) are as follows: First, £[illegible] to merge in the commission; second, £[illegible] and third, £50. Professor S. D. Adshead, M.A., F.R.I.B.A., is the assessor. Copies of the conditions of competition, together with plan of the site, may be obtained on application to the Director of Education, Municipal Buildings, Southport, at a charge of half a guinea, which will be returned to competitors on receipt of their designs. The designs must be in the hands of the Director of Education not later than March 1928.



Assembly Hall.



External Stairway and Porch.

Dulverton Town Hall.

Messrs. Richardson and Gill, FF.R.I.B.A., Architects.

THE WINDOWLESS BANK

ITS ADVANTAGES, PROBLEMS AND FUTURE

By J. HEMBROW, A.R.I.B.A.

THERE are sound reasons for the contention that banks should have no outer windows. Quite a number have been built in this way, and since fitness and purpose always tell in design, it is not surprising to find that such banks impress one with their fitness and that those which are approximate to windowless banks also rest in the memory if their design be good. After all, it *is* foolish that an architect should be asked to put a steel-studded outer door four feet or so from a large plate-glass window.

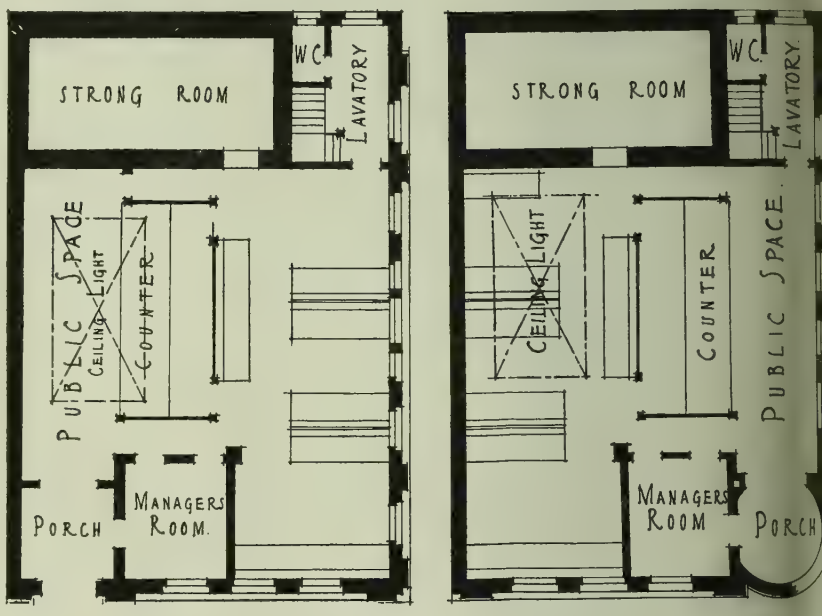
A bank building should convey certain impressions to the public. It should suggest security as a building and dependability as a concern. Solidity is required to accomplish this, and a windowless building must, perforce, unless the person who designed it is a genius of ineptitude, look more solid than one pierced with many windows. Properly handled, also, it gives the building that dignity and austerity of character which is associated in the public mind with the severe business of banking. It is also true that a building can hardly look its part to perfection without, in some measure, actually filling that part, and in this case quite a number of technical as well as functional advantages are found in the train of the elementary ones which appear at once.

In the planning of banks, that is the banks which come into the every-day practice of the architect, the architect is always faced with two types of plan which spring from two conflicting schools of thought. The managing director of A's bank will not allow his tellers to face windows. He believes that the person entering the bank should be in that position. There is much to be said for his contention, too. The teller should never be faced with a mere silhouette of the person before him, instead of an unembarrassed view given by the light falling on that person's face. Things happen sometimes in branch banks. This managing director, therefore, in dealing with a corner site prefers to place his entrance at the point in the main street farthest from the corner and allows the windows to light the clerks' portion. The public space then comes at the point farthest from the side windows, but facing them with perhaps additional light obtained from a ceiling light.

The managing director of B's bank, on the other hand, says things do not so often happen in banks as to make this point worth considering against the importance of the gain to business attracted by a corner entrance. He, therefore, has his public space on the window side, with the tellers facing them. Two type plans illustrating this difference will be found here. I call them the quarrelsome plans, because whichever one is suggested the other always rises up and gives battle.

Now, to have no windows at all and to light the banks entirely from the ceiling, ends that controversy at least. The principal entrance may now be placed anywhere desired: it will make no difference to the lighting, and in so far as the attainment of beauty and dignity is concerned the entrance is probably better in neither of the positions chosen by the gentlemen above. It will assist also in site selection. A corner site no longer becomes such a vital necessity that position in the town need be sacrificed to it as happens quite often now. As long as reasonable right of light angles exist the side light so eagerly sought is no longer indispensable. The quarrelsome plans can cease their quarrel. There are, therefore, fundamental advantages in the use of the windowless design, and as is often found one virtue implies others. It is easier, we have seen, to place the bank owing to the reduction of problems of light, and the design becomes easier to make because it falls readily into line with need.

It has been remarked that a greater impression of security is obtained in using a windowless scheme: and it is not only an impression of that virtue: the building *is* more secure. It is very easy to cut away a sheet of glass, it is not impossible to replace it after entry has been made, but it is very difficult to cut through a substantial stone wall. Nor can the burglar get in by means of the roof lighting if the system of pie coffers be adopted. The barrel or dome be of reinforced concrete, which is not p tical to cut through and, unless the s is large, not passable: or if on such a l scale as to allow the burglar to pass, t protection is cheaper than ordinary wind or in any case he has a perilous des by ropes or some similar tackle before with no avenue of escape if he is distur and at great disadvantage, too, in pas out what he steals. "Peeps" or "squi

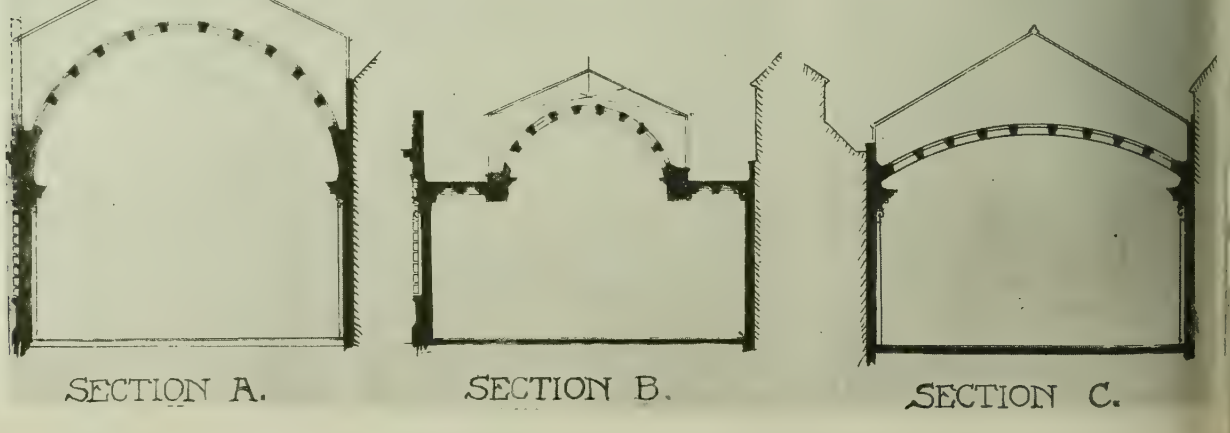


The "Quarrelsome" Plans.

for police observation also are not dif to arrange and the burglar might we observed without anything to warn him he has been seen; in fact, few bur would tackle such a proposition.

There are some who say that "the no light like window light," a dogma it would be very difficult to justify. there is this: it is a disadvantage to working within a building not to be to look out of windows. One does not gest that bank staffs spend more tim looking out of windows than others, can one agree with the gentleman who he would have no windows for his staf would put them all in "blinkers" to them concentrate; anyone who has work any length of time, particularly if he pened to work alone, in a "blind" room have felt a sense of imprisonment. impression needs to be guarded again prevent the interior having a depre effect.

It is not so difficult as it seems. C mural treatment will reduce or cur After all, in quite a number of bank windows are few, perforce, and in s



ion that they have to be obscured—they frequently obscured in any case—in most s the only portions through which one glance are the topmost panes giving impse of sky or smoke. So that really e is probably only an impression to com-

rtainly roof light as a working light is to beat; its distribution is better than light. There can be an almost complete nce of shadow if wall tints are carefully idered to allow of light reflection. Mr. ncis Jones's beautiful bank at Southport n example of what can be accomplished his way, although it is not a windowless ding. Mr. Francis Jones has used a ed coffer dome and flats with pierced rs. A further example of such lighting Messrs. Thomas Worthington and Sons' ulty of Arts building at Manchester, re they have used a barrel with pierced rs, and in the same firm's design for new Masonic Temple in Manchester; these systems are highly suitable to k lighting.

the case of a bank, certain highly effi- t forms of roof lighting are denied us. cannot adopt the north light truss, for nce, although this is probably the best ting medium which has been designed o now; and we cannot use a roof like eenhouse or a conservatory because of earance and because they would expose but the Renaissance style, which has ys been the favourite medium of banks, es to our aid with its coffers, etc.

ne ideal section will have to evolve, but e are salient problems which are worth ntion. They are not, indeed, outstand- y difficult, but they are certainly in- ely interesting, nor do they need the ntest freakishness to surmount them. y call for very careful elevation treat- t. To make this a little clearer three ons are given which will serve as a basis discussion and demonstrate the difficulties ch arise.

ake section A on an island site or corner. nay be agreed that, within reason, the er to the semi-circular the barrel be- es the better will light be distributed; also obvious that the greater the area he ceiling that can be enlisted into lighting service the better the result; but the design is faced with a serious defect. The barrel or dome needs to have a glass roof above it, which is the "greenhouse" roof we eschewed inside the bank, and surmounting a good classic building it will look ridiculous. It will, in fact, be an eyesore, especially in practice on a corner site, or where the building lies in a hollow in the town. This we can get over by screen walls (dotted), but these will screen our barrel, and unless we have used it for design alone our semi-circular barrel has lost its efficiency.

A compromise can be made—this is shown in section B. This section will give



District Bank, Southport: Vestibule Door and Fireplace, Banking Hall.
MR. FRANCIS JONES, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.



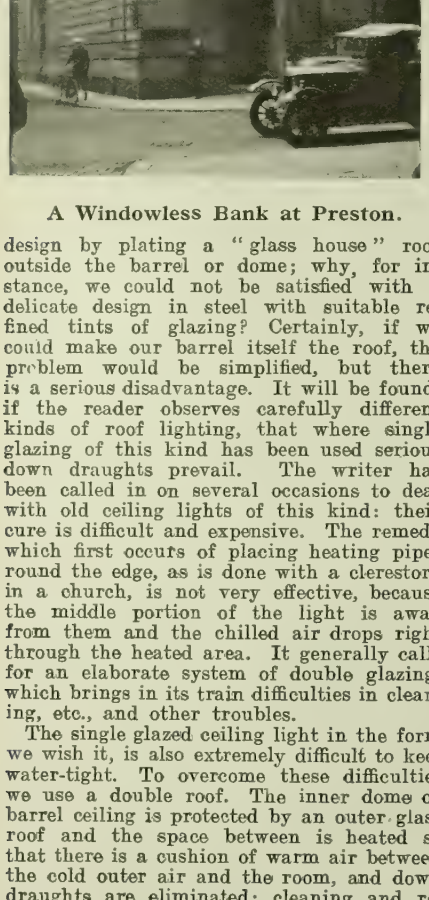
District Bank, Southport; View of Banking Room. MR. FRANCIS JONES, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

good light angles and allow for reasonable roof treatment. The screen walls in this case can be made high enough to obscure the glass roof without interfering with the light or becoming ugly in themselves.

If it is not a corner site—i.e., if it is naturally screened at each side by its neighbours, section C will probably be suitable; in this case it will be, in all probability, better than section A used in the same position, for A deals with side light, and C lays itself out more to obtain direct sky light, taking advantage of such light angles as the site allows. It also allows the whole of the ceiling to be used, because no screen walls have to be considered.

If the building is a square or approaching it, a dome can be effectively used. In this case the outer dome might be treated in such a way that it could be exposed and the screen walls dispensed with if the clients would go to the expense of circular on circular glass work, but it would need care.

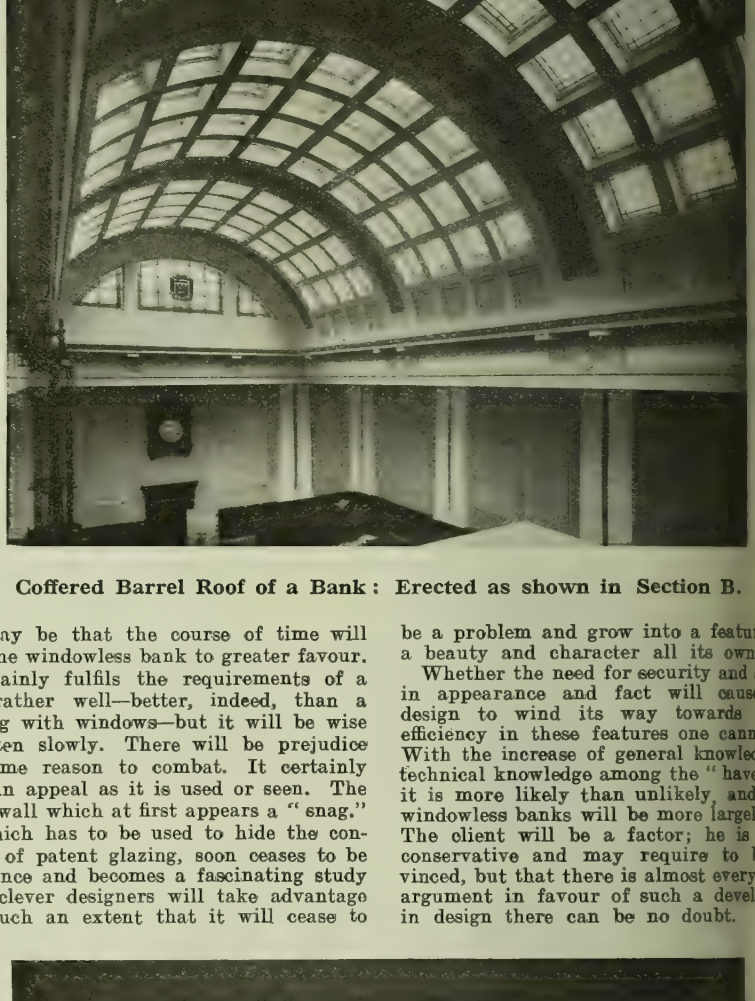
Our younger or less experienced readers may ask why one should complicate the



A Windowless Bank at Preston.

design by plating a "glass house" roof outside the barrel or dome; why, for instance, we could not be satisfied with a delicate design in steel with suitable refined tints of glazing? Certainly, if we could make our barrel itself the roof, the problem would be simplified, but there is a serious disadvantage. It will be found, if the reader observes carefully different kinds of roof lighting, that where single glazing of this kind has been used serious down draughts prevail. The writer has been called in on several occasions to deal with old ceiling lights of this kind: their cure is difficult and expensive. The remedy which first occurs of placing heating pipes round the edge, as is done with a clerestory in a church, is not very effective, because the middle portion of the light is away from them and the chilled air drops right through the heated area. It generally calls for an elaborate system of double glazing, which brings in its train difficulties in cleaning, etc., and other troubles.

The single glazed ceiling light in the form we wish it, is also extremely difficult to keep water-tight. To overcome these difficulties we use a double roof. The inner dome or barrel ceiling is protected by an outer glass roof and the space between is heated so that there is a cushion of warm air between the cold outer air and the room, and down draughts are eliminated; cleaning and repairs are also facilitated by this means. Also with the old unprotected glass light a flying slate or stone has sent more than one ugly spear of flying glass whizzing down into the chamber with danger to those below; the outer roof is a protection against this, as it can be of wired glass.



Coffered Barrel Roof of a Bank: Erected as shown in Section B.

It may be that the course of time will bring the windowless bank to greater favour. It certainly fulfils the requirements of a bank rather well—better, indeed, than a building with windows—but it will be wise to hasten slowly. There will be prejudice and some reason to combat. It certainly grows in appeal as it is used or seen. The screen wall which at first appears a "snag." and which has to be used to hide the conditions of patent glazing, soon ceases to be a nuisance and becomes a fascinating study which clever designers will take advantage of to such an extent that it will cease to be a problem and grow into a feature a beauty and character all its own.

Whether the need for security and sol in appearance and fact will cause design to wind its way towards gr efficiency in these features one cannot With the increase of general knowledge technical knowledge among the "have n it is more likely than unlikely, and, windowless banks will be more largely The client will be a factor; he is al conservative and may require to be vinced, but that there is almost every l argument in favour of such a develop in design there can be no doubt.



New Building for the Faculty of Arts, Victoria University of Manchester Central Hall.

Messrs. Thomas Worthington & Sons, Architects.

EADING CONTENTS

	PAGE
ESTER TECHNICAL COLLEGE COM-TITION	763
	764
AL NEWS	766
TITION NEWS	766
'INDOWLESS BANK	768
SPONDENCE	782
IES AND INSTITUTIONS	783
TION NOTES	783
IN PARLIAMENT	784
YORS' INSTITUTION	785
'ECTS' AND BUILDERS' INQUIRY 'REAU	786
CILDING TRADE	787
NG CONTRACT ASSIGNED AS SECURITY	787
ANDLORD AND TENANT (NO. 2) BILL	787
WORKS EXHIBITION	790
ACTS, COMPETITIONS, ETC.	794
SED NEW BUILDINGS AND OTHER ORKS	796
COTTISH BUILDER	798

ILLUSTRATIONS

Leys School.

escription of Leys School, which is illus- on one of our inset plates, appears on 781.

ester Town Hall Extension, Municipal fices and Public Reference Library.

winning design in this competition, r. E. Vincent Harris, F.R.I.B.A., was ated in our issues for September 30 ctober 7, and the design submitted by E. Berry Webber, A.R.I.B.A., in our for October 14. We now illustrate the submitted by Messrs. Collcutt and , who have deemed it advisable to he new work as one building, and not o separate buildings. It was thought that the elevations of the new building, particularly that facing St. Peter's Square, unless treated as a continuous facade, would lose in dignity if and when the square is enlarged. The library building has been made a complete unit, entirely cut off from the Town Hall Extension and Municipal Offices. Emphasis of any of the several entrances of the building, except the one to the library portion, has been avoided, as it was felt that the existing principal entrance to the Town Hall should remain the dominant motif of the group of buildings.

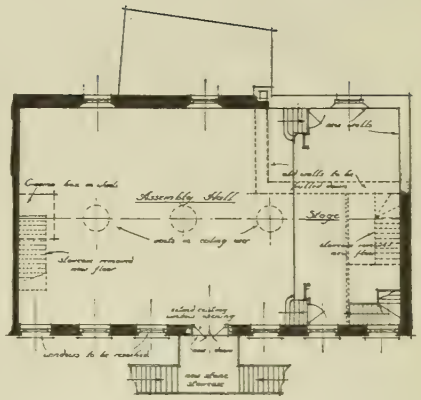
Nottingham Market Place Competition.

We illustrate this week the design awarded third place in this recent competition, by Messrs. Falkner & Aylwin. Sir Edwin Lutyens was the assessor, in association with a local board. The winning design was illustrated in our issue for November 4.

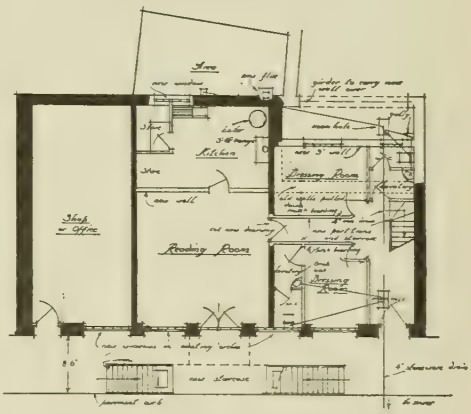
Christ's College, Finchley.

This new building, which is to be opened on November 19 by Sir B. S. Gott, Secretary of the Education Committee of the Middlesex County Council, is L-shaped on plan, and has been erected on the south-western portion of the existing site fronting Hendon-lane, leaving unoccupied as much as possible of the former playground. It has a range of large, airy classrooms on two floors facing south and south-east, in order to obtain the maximum amount of natural lighting. An assembly hall, with a large gallery, occupies the north-western wing. There are staff rooms facing Hendon-lane, and spacious new cloakrooms have been provided on the south-west side. The main entrance is through an octagonal hall, with direct access to the main corridor or into the assembly hall. Staircases at each end of the main corridor provide easy access to the upper floor.

(*Continued on p.* 781.)

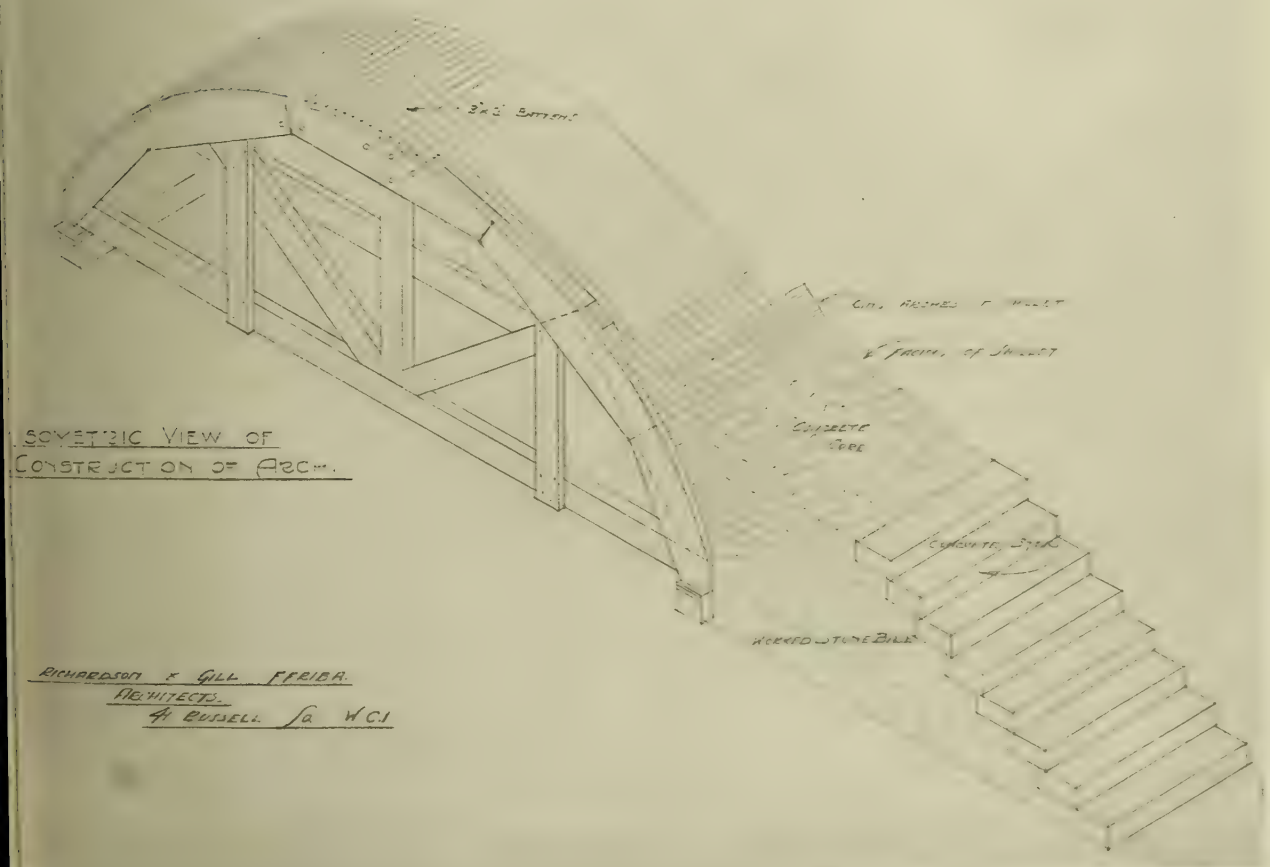


FIRST FLOOR PLAN

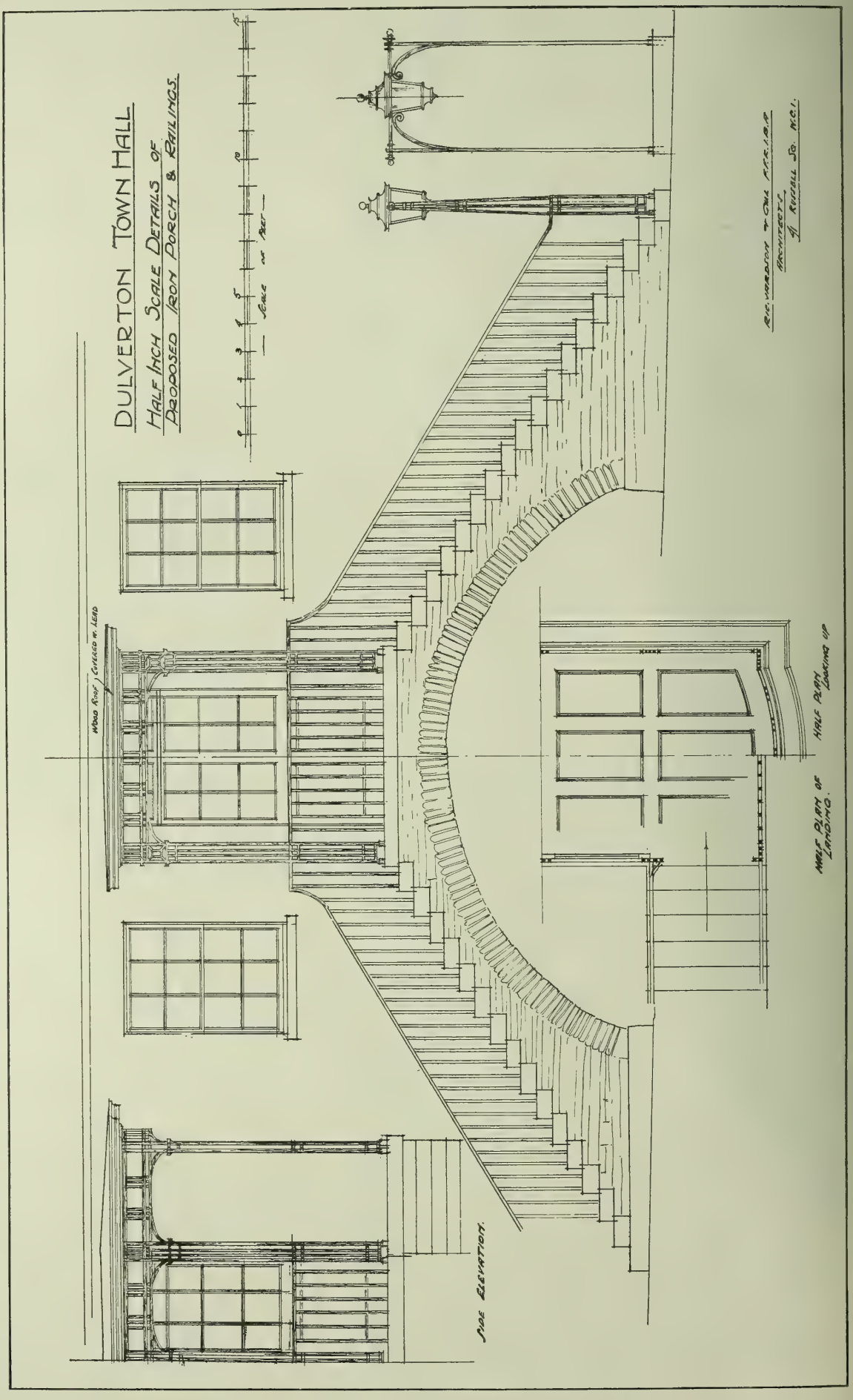


GROUND FLOOR PLAN

Dulverton Town Hall: Plans.

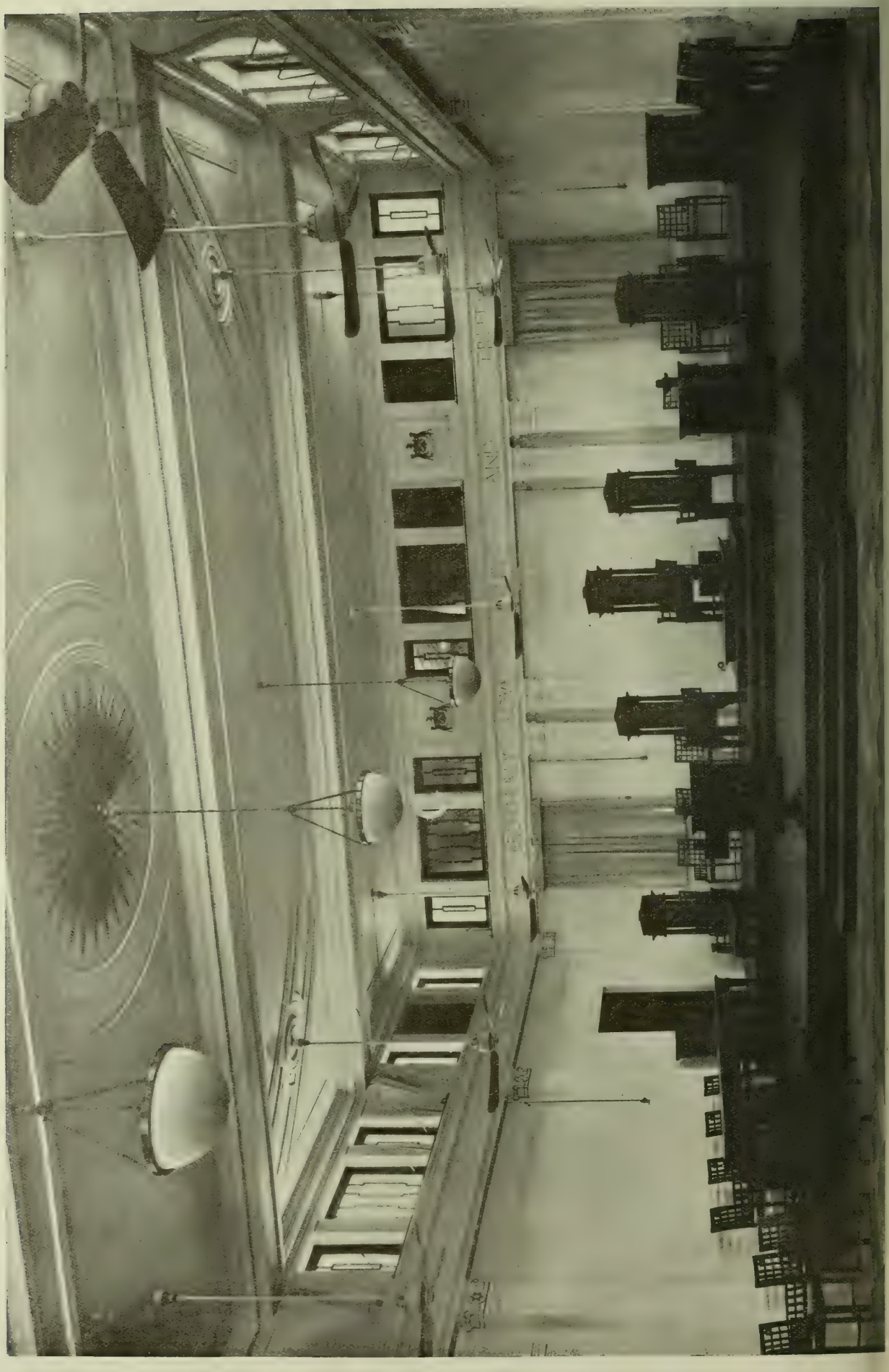


Dulverton Town Hall: Isometric View of Construction of Stairway Arch. MESSRS. RICHARDSON & GILL FF.R.I.B.A., Architects.



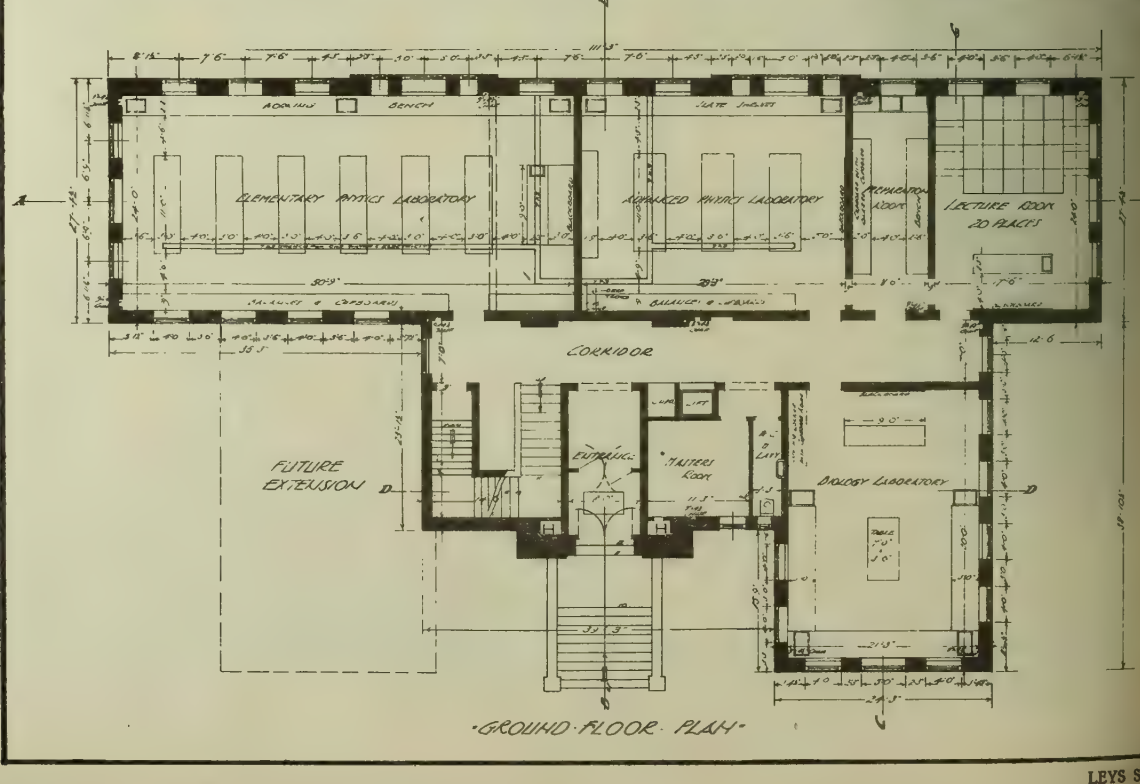
Dulverton Town Hall: Details of External Stairway and Porch.

Messrs. Richardson and Gill, FF.R.I.B.A., Architects.





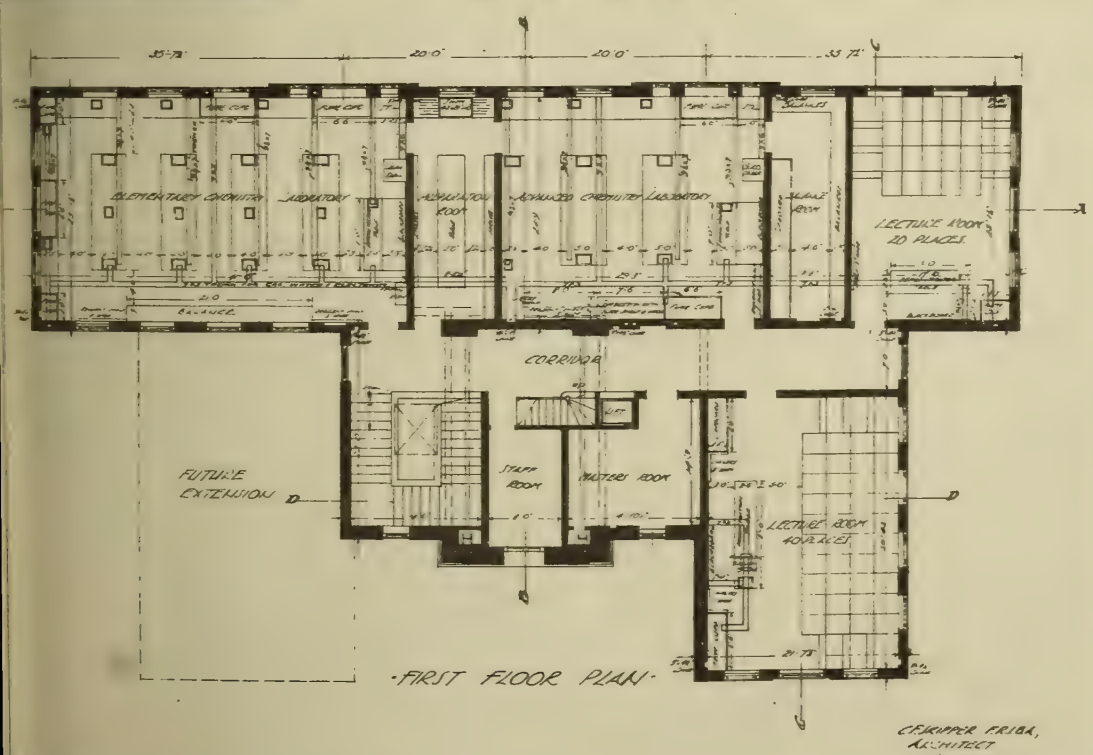
NEW SCIENCE



GROUND FLOOR PLAN



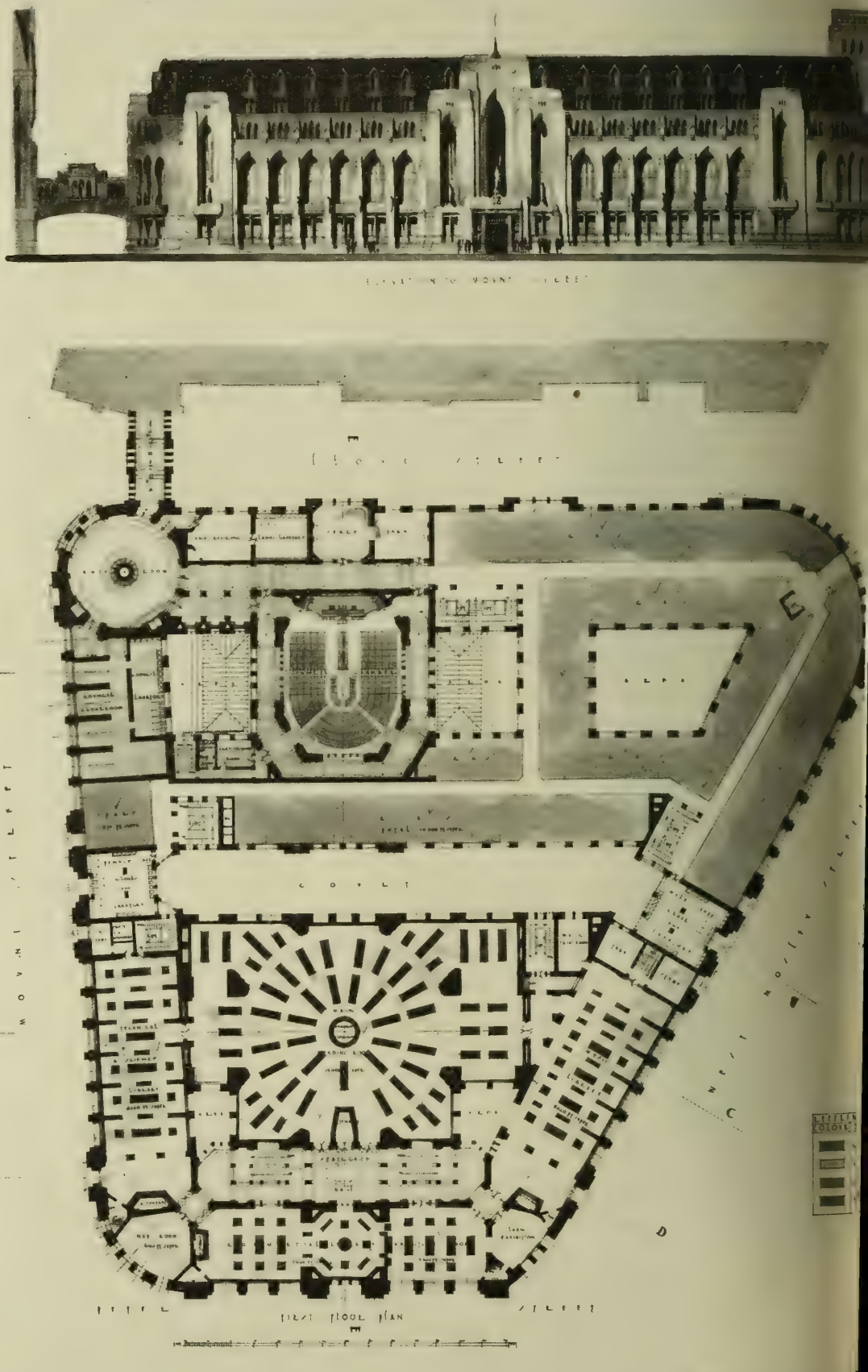
BUILDING



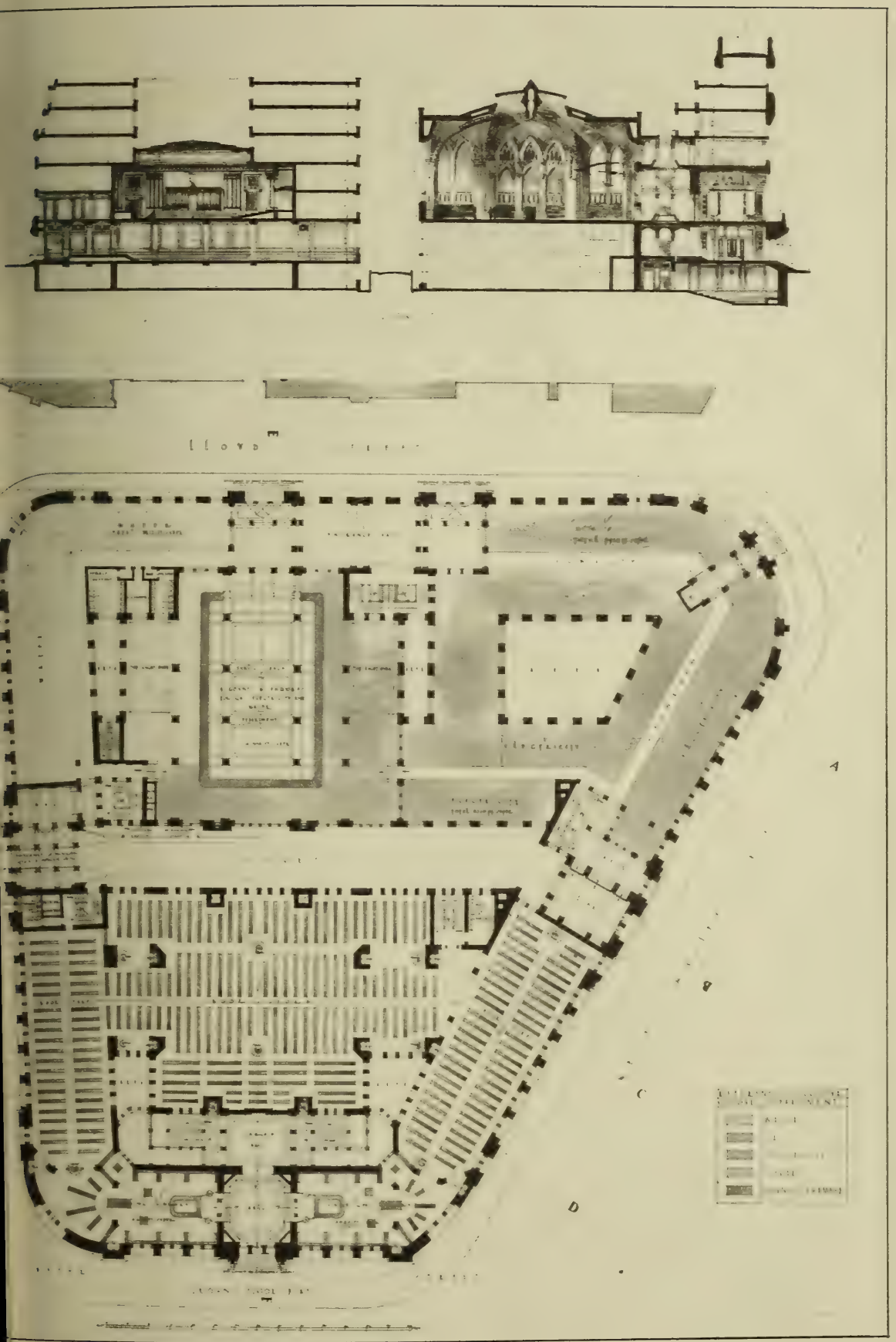
C.F.SKIPPER F.R.I.B.A.
ARCHITECT
CAMBRIDGE

BUILDING.

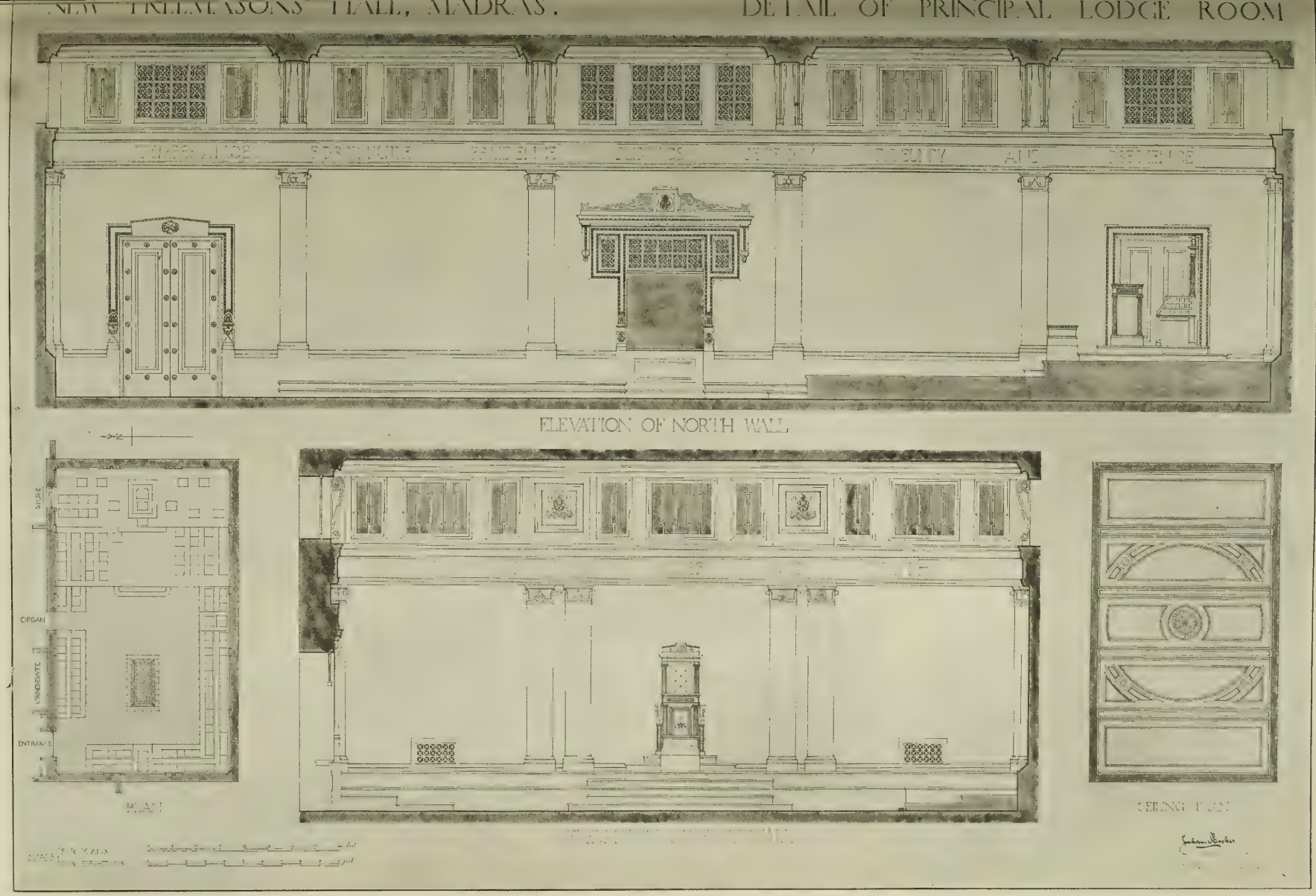
hitect.



MANCHESTER TOWN HALL EXTE
De



UBLIC REFERENCE LIBRARY COMPETITION.
t & Hamp.



New Freemasons' Hall, Madras: Detail of Principal Lodge Room. MESSRS. JACKSON & BARKER, Architects.



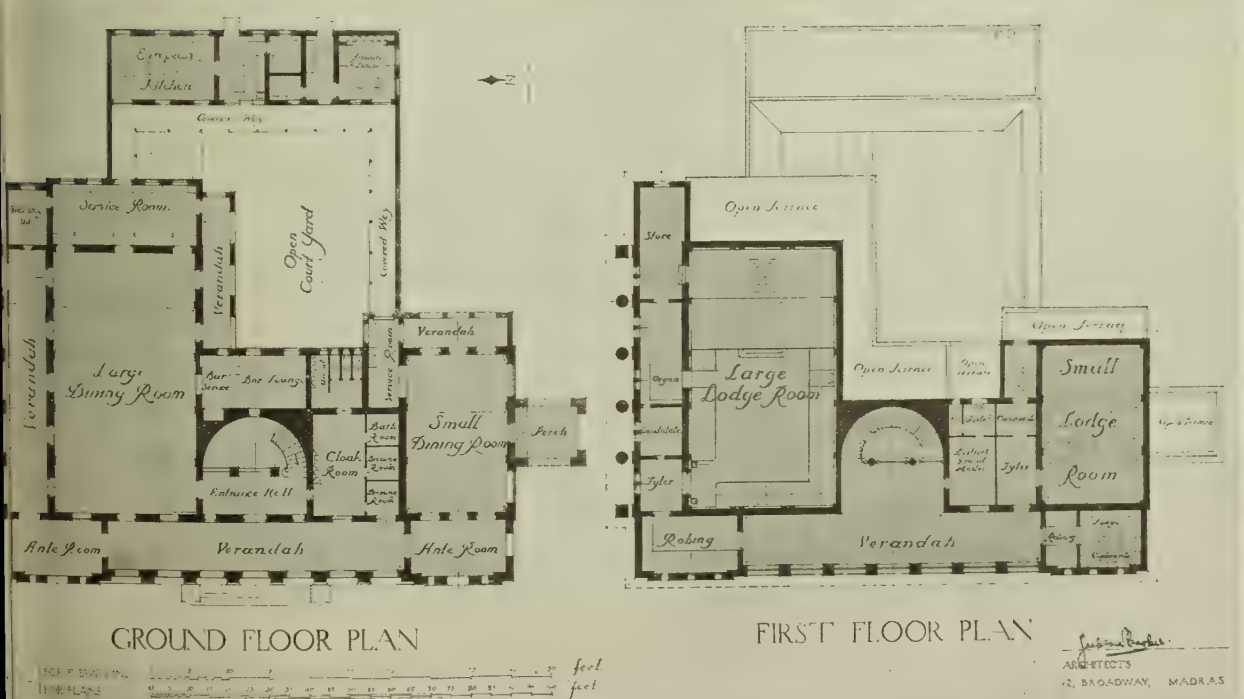
Freemasons'
ll, Madras.

MESSRS.
SON & BARKER,
Architects.



Top
GENERAL VIEW OF EXTERIOR.

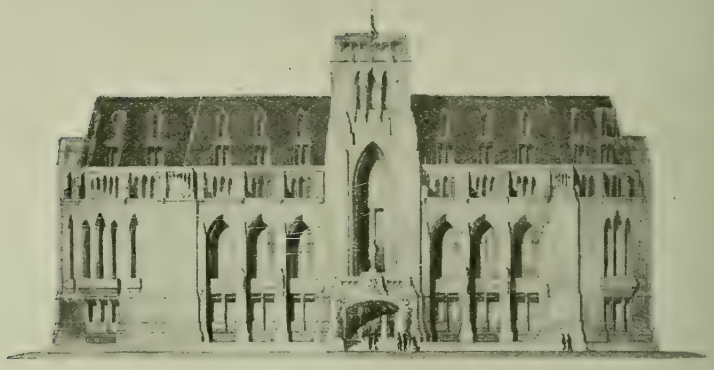
Centre
SMALL DINING ROOM.

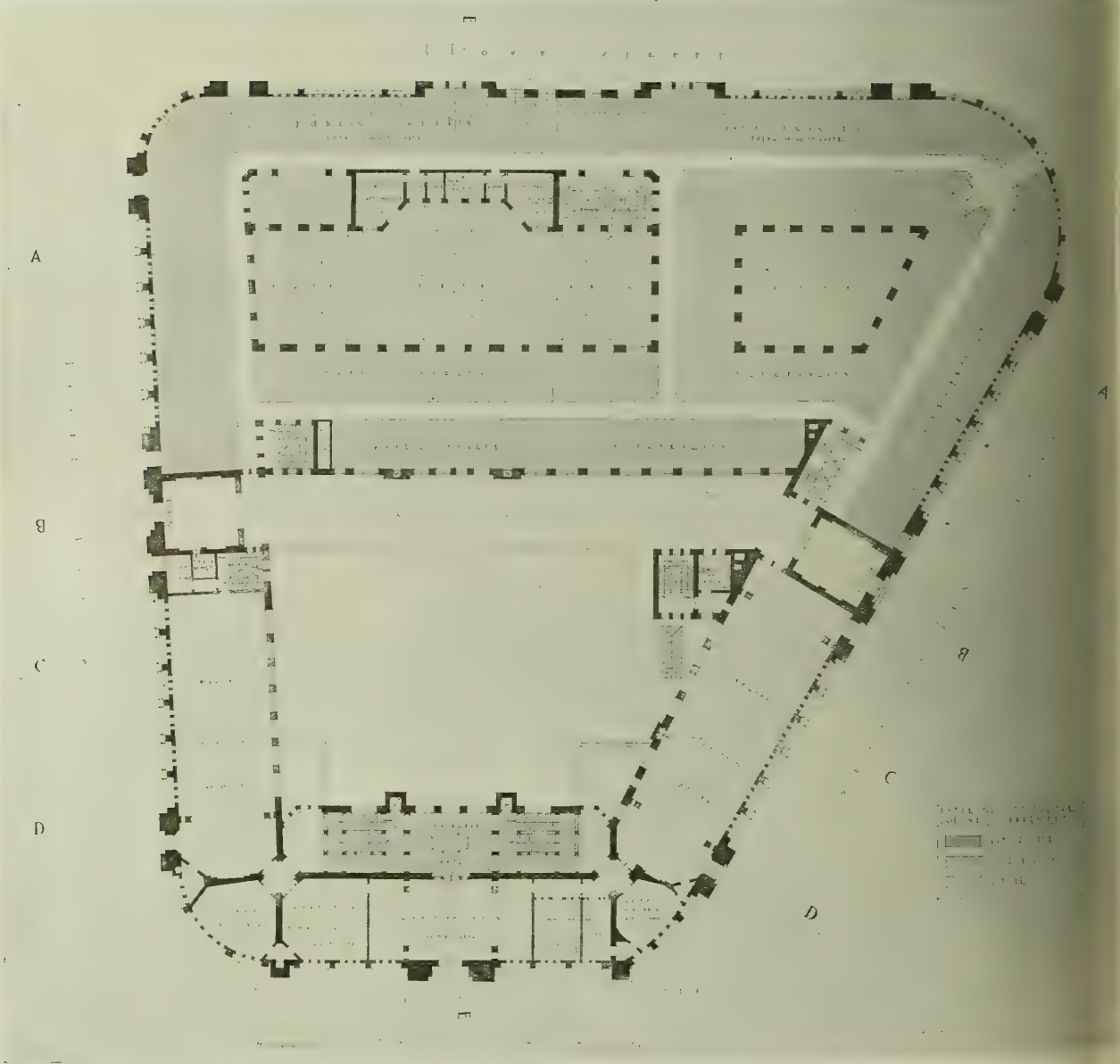


GROUND FLOOR PLAN

FIRST FLOOR PLAN

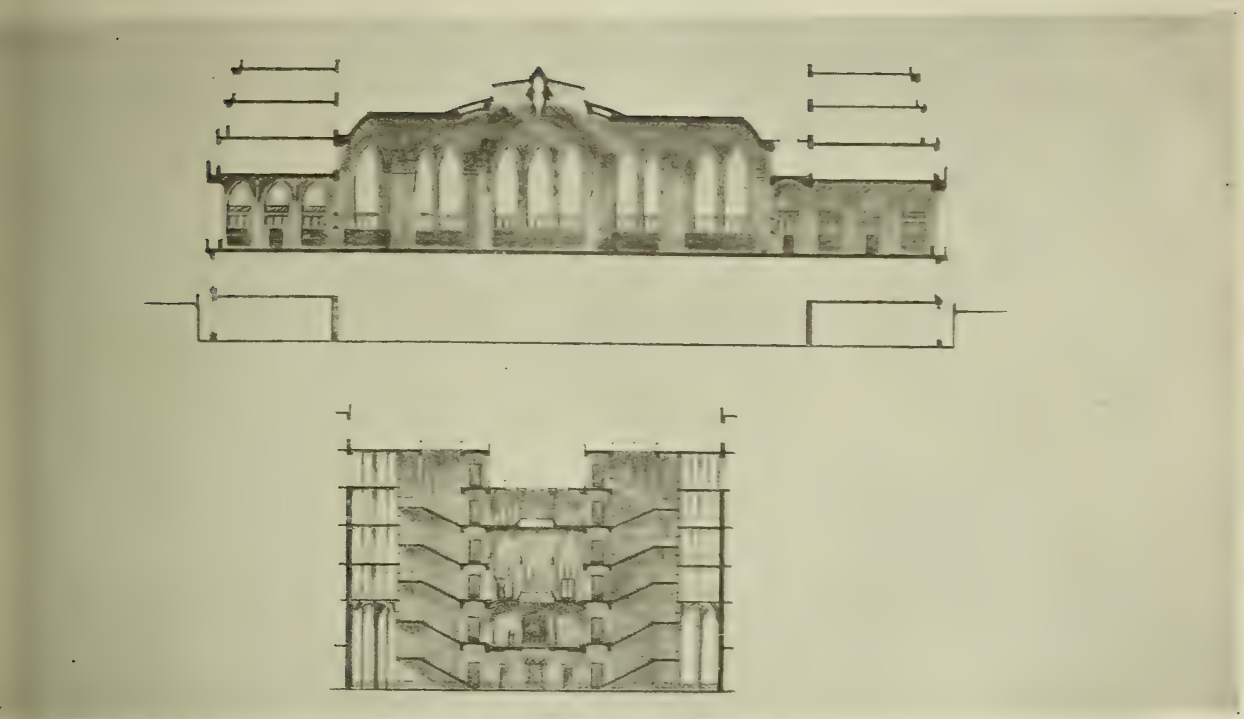
ARCHITECTS
2, BROADWAY, MADRAS

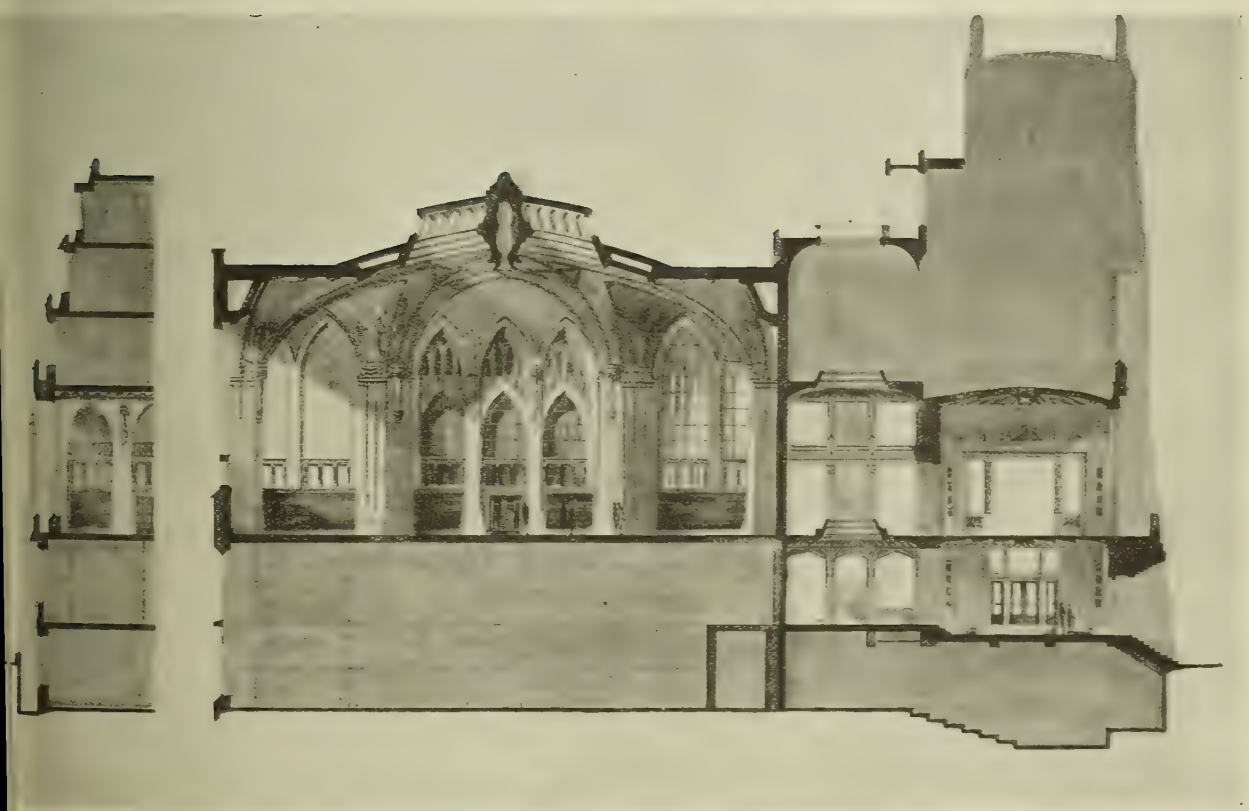




Manchester Town Hall Extension, Municipal Offices and Public Reference Library Competition.

Design submitted by Messrs. Collcutt & Hamp.



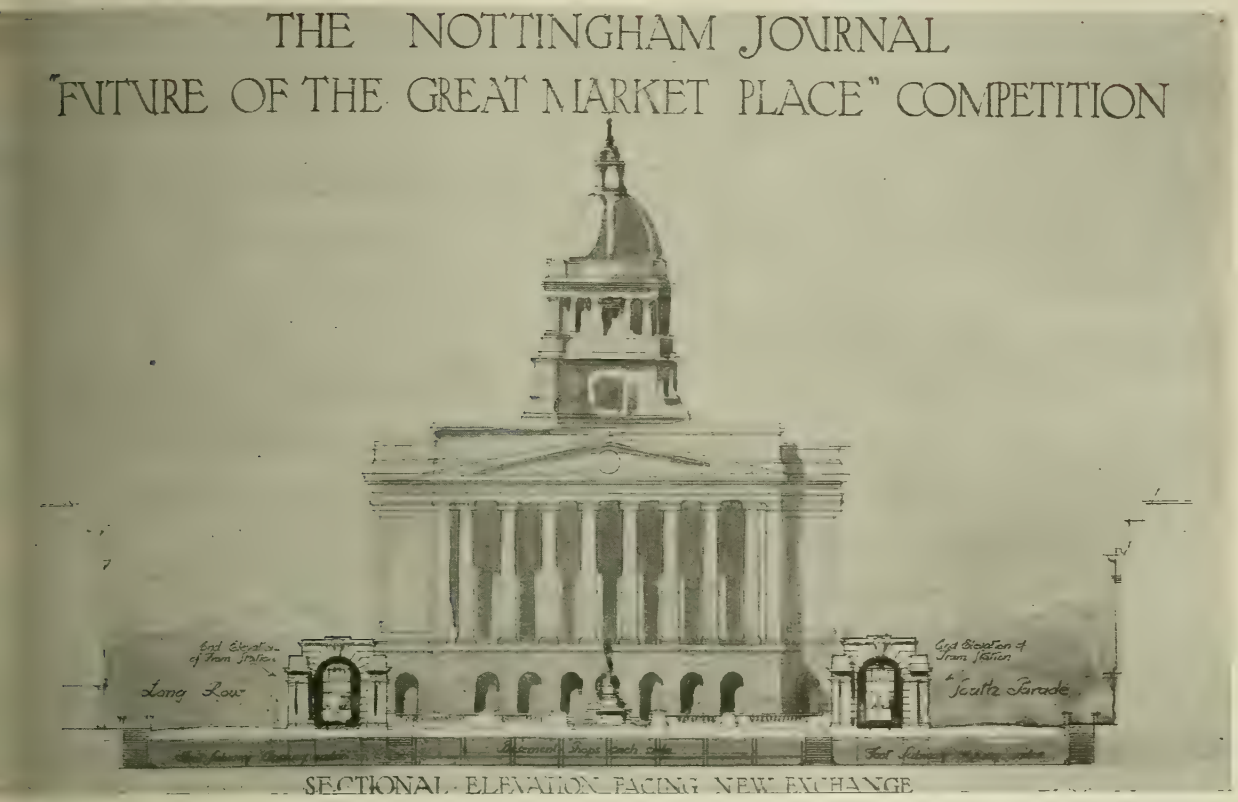


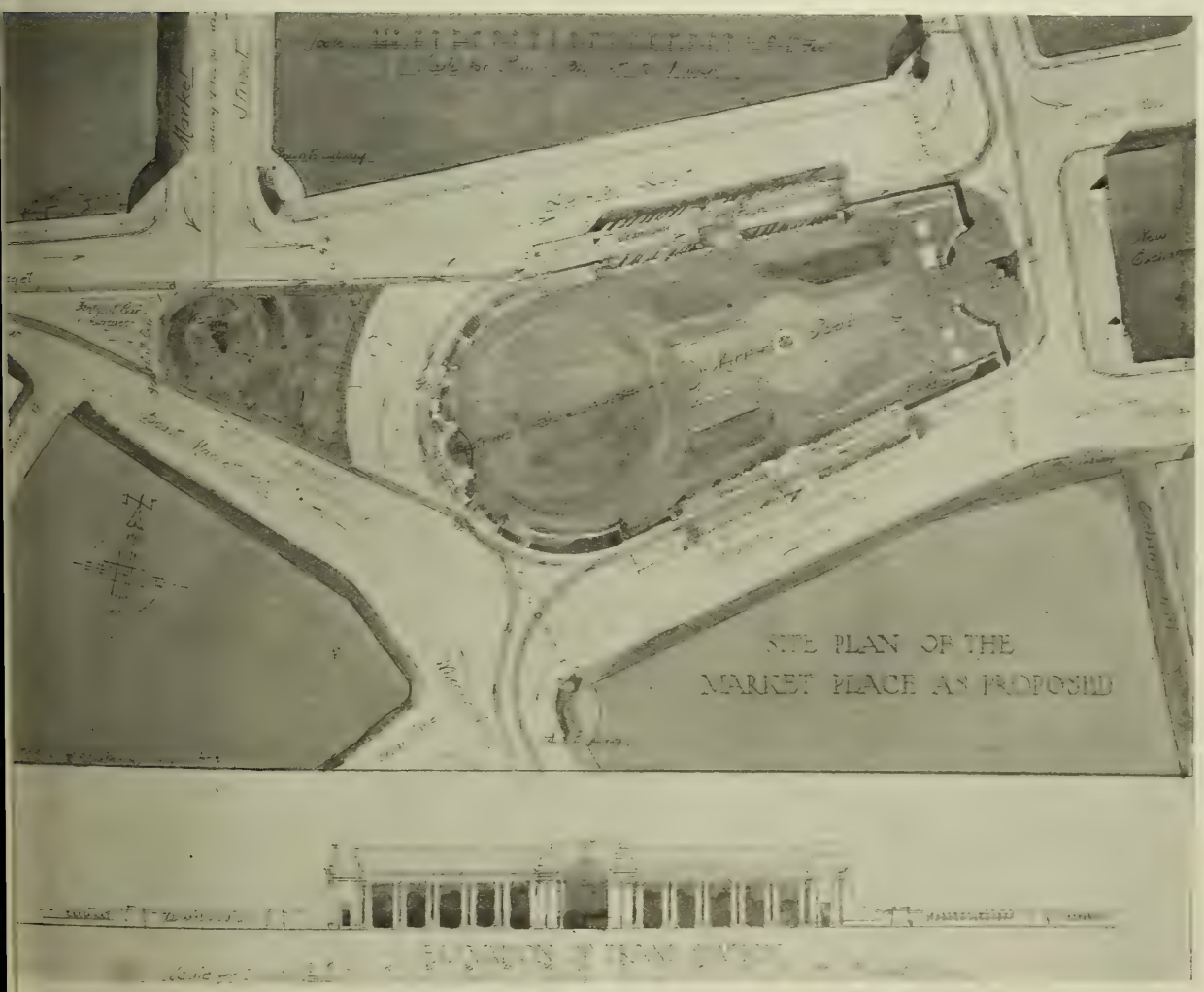
Manchester Town Hall Extension, Municipal Offices and Public Reference Library Competition.

Design submitted by Messrs. Collcutt & Hamp.

THE NOTTINGHAM JOURNAL
FUTURE OF THE GREAT MARKET PLACE COMPETITION

Third Premiated Design.
By Messrs. Falkner & Aylwin.



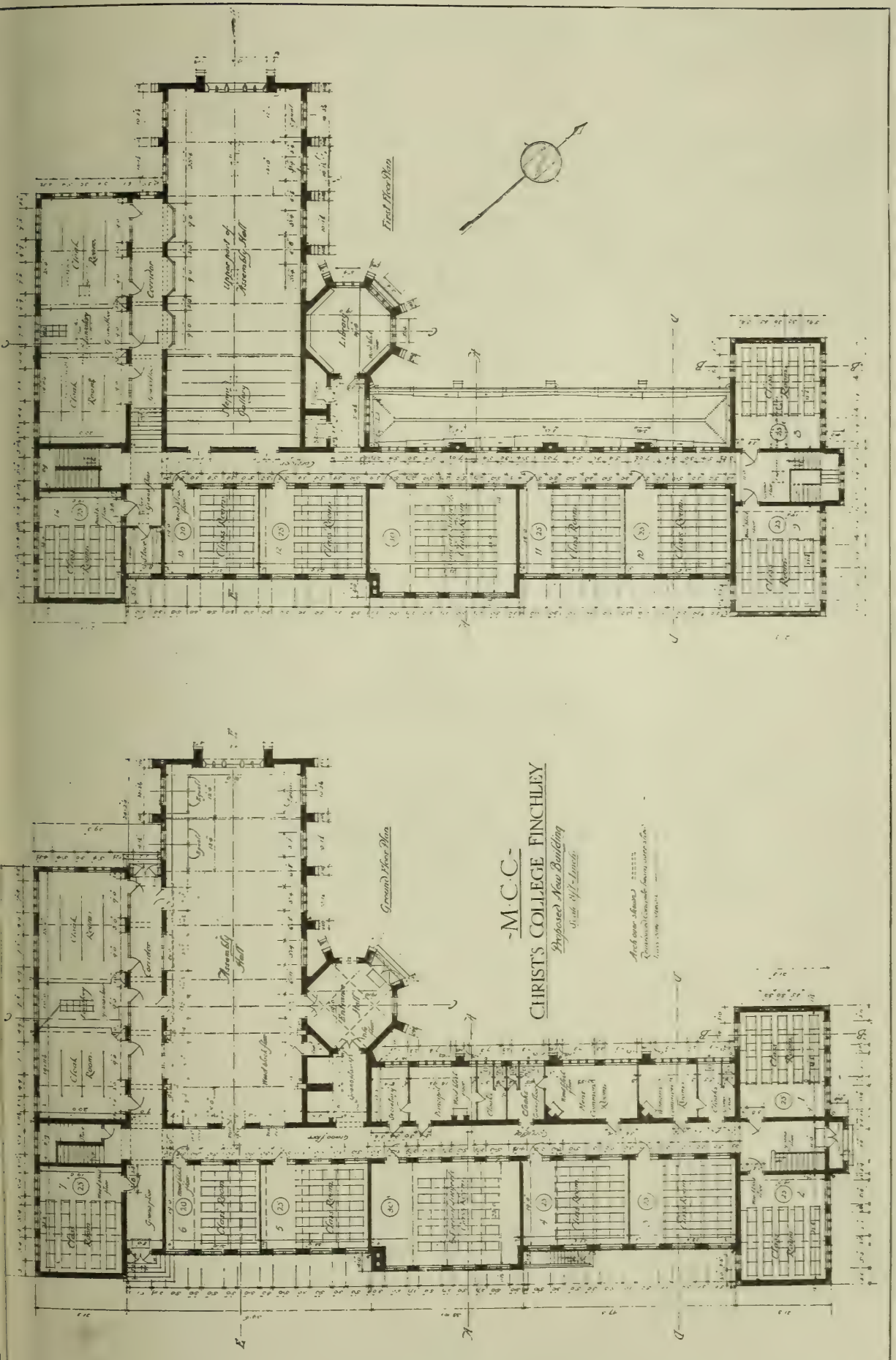


Third Premiated Design.

By Messrs. Falkner & Aylwin.

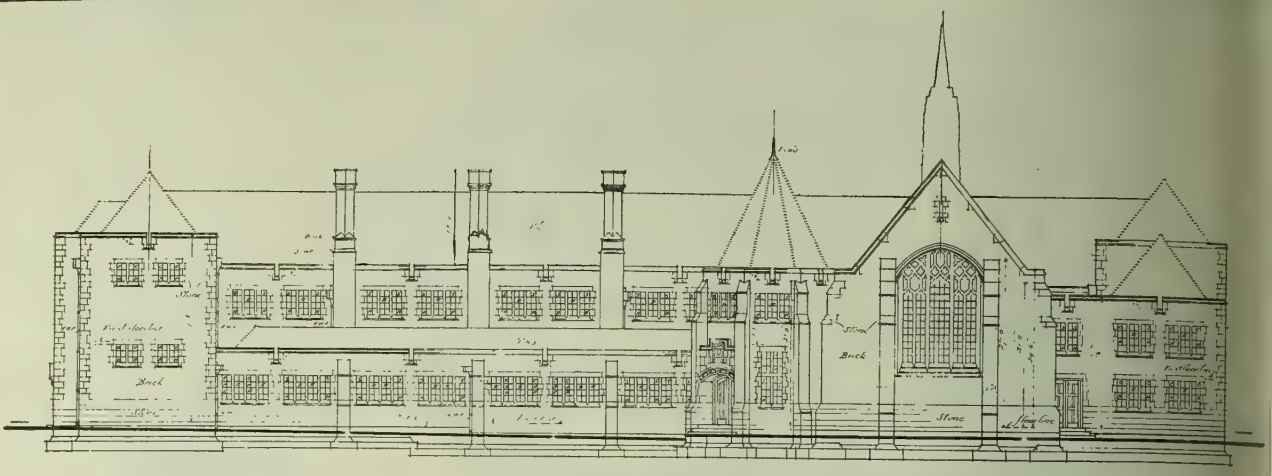
Christ's College, Finchley.

Mr. H. G. Crothall, F.R.I.B.A., Architect to Middlesex County Council.

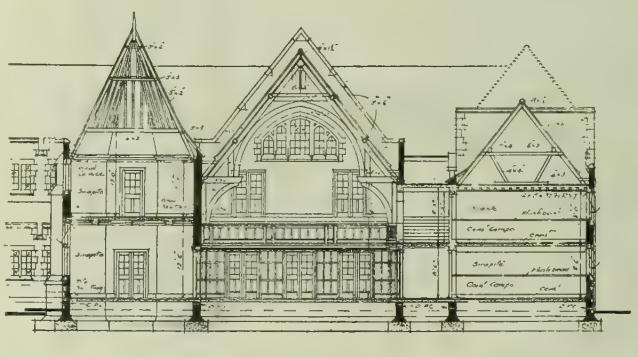


Christ's College, Finchley.

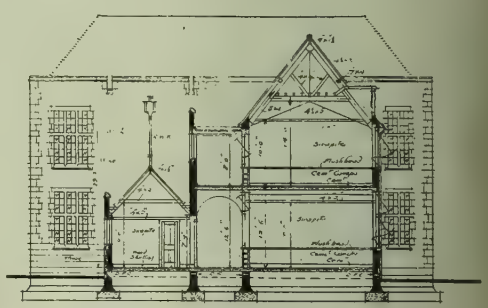
Mr. H. G. Crotwell, F.R.I.B.A., Architect to Middlesex County Council.



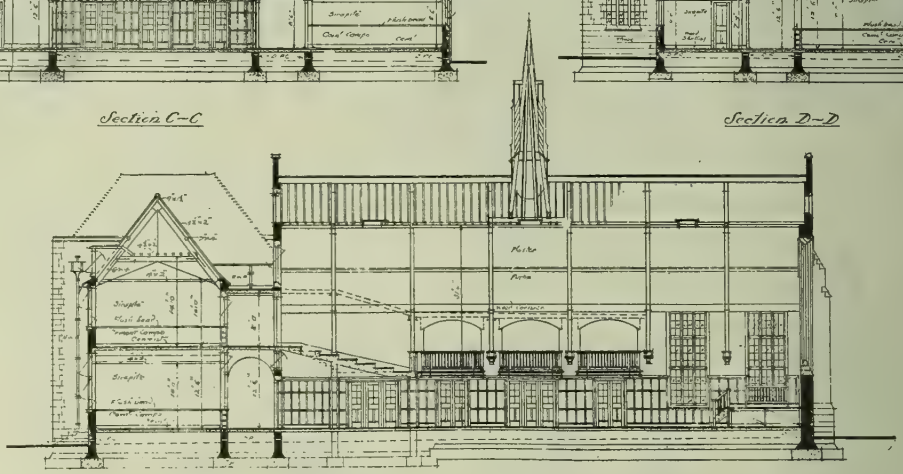
North West Elevation.



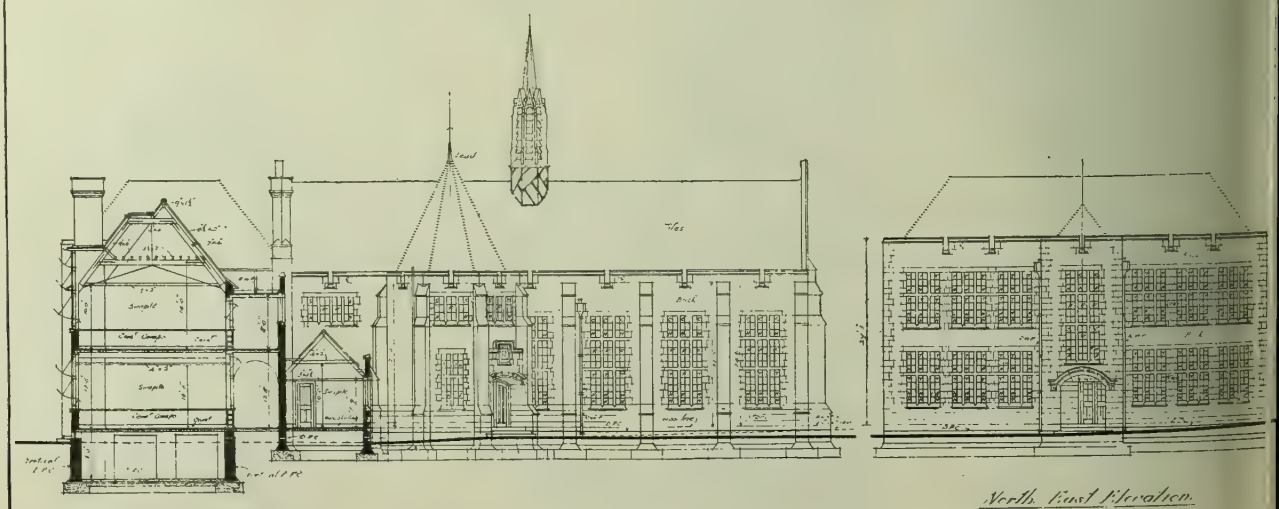
Section C–C.



Section D–D.



Section E–E.



Section A–B.

North East Elevation.

Christ's College, Finchley.

Mr. H. G. Crothall, F.R.I.B.A., Architect to Middlesex County Council.

(*Continued from page* 771.)

building has been designed in the Tudor
er, a reflection of the old collegiate
and it is faced with multi-coloured
bricks with stone dressings. The
bly hall is large, well-proportioned, and
ghted, having a five-light tracery win-
t the north-west end and mullioned and
med windows at the sides. The walls
nelled in pine to a height of 7 ft. 6 in.,
allery front also being panelled, and
are balustraded balconies overlooking
all on one side, approached from the
-floor corridor. It has a high roof, sup-
by hammer-beam trusses. The library
octagonal room over the entrance hall.
6 classrooms accommodate 400 pupils.
rooms in the old school have been con-
mainly for the teaching of special sub-
There is a large manual-training room
basement, the old rooms having been
d and reconstructed. Rooms are set
for the use of the Cadet Corps on the
l floor, and the old assembly hall is to
d in future as a dining hall and gym-
n. On the first floor the old art room
en extended, and a room converted into
ratory for light experiments. The top
s given up to the teaching of chemistry
hysics In addition to the old chemical
physical laboratories, an additional
al laboratory and science lecture room
been provided.

buildings have been erected by Messrs.
Maddison, Ltd., of Minories, E., at a
f approximately £29,000, from plans
ed by Mr. H. G. Crothall, F.R.I.B.A.,
unty Architect.

whole of the floors, staircases, etc., are
o-concrete fire-resisting construction, by
idented Bar and Concrete Engineering
ny, of Westminster.

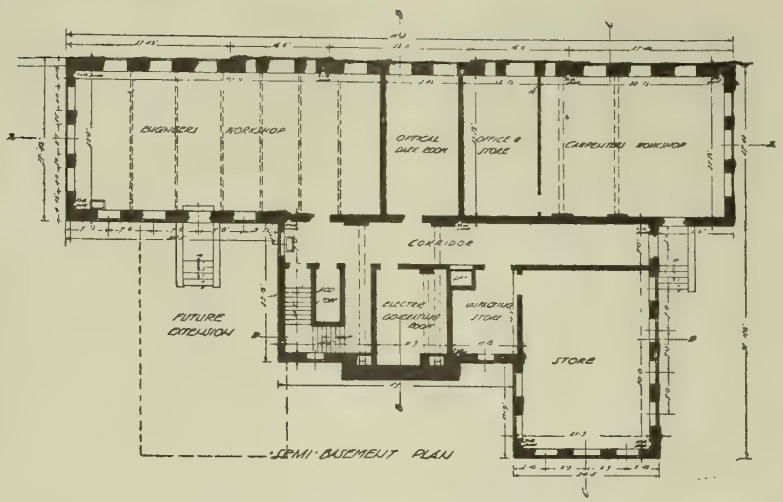
e is a large heating chamber and coal
in the basement. The heating of the
is by duplicate boilers, each with a
y of two-thirds the power required for
ole school, so that the boilers may be
ndependently, or together. The system
led by G. N. Haden & Sons, Ltd., of
n House, Kingsway, W.C.) is low-
re hot-water, with the circulation
ated by means of an electrically driven
e, the amount of radiation in each class-
being determined by the aspect of the
In addition, heating pipes are placed
foot of each cloakrail in the cloak-
so that wet clothing may be dried
the children are in school.

artificial lighting is electric, and was
ed by T. Clarke & Co., Ltd., of 129,
-street, S.W. The floors of the class-
assembly hall and staff rooms are of
ine wood blocks, laid by the Acme
Block Flooring Co., Ltd., other floors
of granolithic. The dadoes, executed
espeker & Co., of Holborn Viaduct,
are of plastolith in pleasing and vary-
ours to suit the aspect of the rooms.

ew Science Building, Leys School, Cambridge.

new building replaces the old science
g, erected some 30 years ago. The
g consists of a single block with central
and one wing, and the intention is to
he balancing wing at a later date. The
contains a large water tank, capable
plying the whole of the school. The
levation faces north, giving a south
for all the principal rooms.

semi-basement contains engineering
op, optical dark room, carpenters'
op, electric generating room, etc., and
care has been taken to provide
te lighting to this floor. The ground
as been devoted to elementary and ad-
physics, and biology, with lecture
nd master's room. The first floor con-
elementary and advanced chemistry
ories, preparation and balance room,
nd large lecture rooms, master's room
aff room. In both the physics and
al laboratories the fittings are of the
nd most elaborate type. The building



Leys School, Cambridge: New Science Building.

Mr. C. F. Skipper, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

is faced with Daneshill bricks and stone dressings. The space in the tower above the first floor is devoted to the museum.

The general contractors were Messrs. C. Miskin & Sons, Ltd., St. Albans; and the following were sub-contractors:—Braithwaite & Co., Engineers, Ltd., steelwork and water tower; F. Bradford & Co., fireproof floors; Norris Warming Co., Ltd., heating; the Cambridge Electric Wiring and Repair Co., electrical installation; the Zeta Wood-Block Flooring Co., Ltd., wood-block flooring; Baird & Tatlock (London), Ltd., all laboratory fittings, etc.

The architect was Mr. C. F. Skipper, F.R.I.B.A., of Cambridge.

Dulverton Town Hall.

Dulverton Town Hall was built in 1864 at the expense of the Countess of Carnarvon. It is a building with an awkward external staircase and other inadequate arrangements. The reconstruction consists of the external staircase, the remodelling of the interior, the provision of stage dressing rooms, cloakrooms and refreshment room. The main portion of the building has been retained, the roof re-slated, etc.

The contractors were Messrs. G. B. Fisher & Son, Dulverton, and the supervision of the works on the spot was entrusted to Mr. Stoker, of Dulverton. Messrs. Richardson & Gill, FF.R.I.B.A., of 41, Russell-square, W.C., were the architects.

New Freemasons' Hall, Madras, S. India.

This building has been completed for the District Grand Lodge of Madras at a cost of approximately 2.8 lakhs of rupees, or about £21,000 sterling. This cost worked out at 10.75 annas, or approximately 1s. per cubic foot, the cubical contents being measured from the top of the concrete to the top of the roofs, which are flat. The accommodation consists principally of two lodge rooms on the first floor with their subsidiary rooms attached, and two dining-rooms on the ground floor with necessary service arrangements and cloak-room, etc. As is customary in South India, the kitchen block, consisting of European and Indian kitchens and stores, forms a separate building connected to the main building by covered passages. The building, on its western front, faces the Coum River, and the architects have designed a river terrace with grass slopes, but unfortunately the development of this suffered considerably owing to lack of funds.

In Madras, owing to the absence of building stone (except granite, the use of which for facing much delays progress), and owing to the poor quality of the bricks available, it is customary for the majority of buildings to be constructed of brickwork faced with plaster. The Freemasons' Hall is constructed in this manner, but the architects have attempted to revive the use of Madras fine plaster, famous some 100 or 150 years ago, but of recent years allowed to lapse into disuse.

The rosewood furniture to the large lodge room is to the architects' design, but existing furniture, for reasons of economy, had to be re-used in the smaller lodge room. The Memorial to Madras Masons who fell in the War, designed by Mr. Jackson, is placed at the head of the main staircase, and consists of a bronze tablet inscribed with the names of the fallen and their lodges, with rosewood surrounds. Wherever possible, the architects have utilised local materials and labour.

The architects who designed and supervised construction of the work were Messrs. Jackson & Barker, architects and civil engineers, of 22, Broadway, Madras, Mr. R. Jackson being responsible for the architectural design and detailing of the building and its equipment, and Mr. H. W. Barker, A.M. Inst.C.E., F.S.I., being responsible for the designing of foundations, reinforced concrete, steelwork, sanitary installation, and sewage disposal section. The consulting electrical engineer was Mr. C. V. Krishnasawmi Chetty Garu, B.A., B.Sc.(Tech.), A.M.I.E.E., and Mr. A. H. Barker, B.Sc., B.A., Whit. Sch., of 100, Victoria-street, Westminster, London, S.W.1, designed a scheme of artificial ventilation to the lodge rooms which unfortunately had to be abandoned owing to lack of funds. The clerk of works was Mr. K. Ganesa Iyer.

The general contractor was Mr. K. Raman Menon, of Madras, who, amongst other things, was responsible for the whole of the fine plastering already referred to and the joinery. The remainder of the work was carried out by various sub-contractors as follows:—The Kleine Patent Flooring Co. (India), Ltd., floors and roofs; The General Electric Co. (India), Ltd., electric equipment; Spencer & Co., Ltd., furniture for large lodge room and large dining-room; Lakshmi Ratans, Ltd., marble and tiled floorings, including tesselated pavement; Massey & Co., Ltd., water supply and sanitary installation; Jessop & Co., Ltd., steelwork; P. Orr & Sons, Ltd., bronze grilles, bronze opening ceremony tablet, bronze tablet for war memorial, and metal symbols for furniture; The Crompton Engineering Co. (Madras), Ltd., wrought-iron railings for main staircase and verandahs; Richardson & Cruddas, rainwater down-pipes; The Crittall Manufacturing Co. (India), Ltd., gearing to lodge room ventilators; Yannedis & Co., special door and window furniture; Leggotts, Ltd., gearing to dining-room ventilators.

An Architect's Estate.

Mr. Edwin Dace Brown, A.R.I.B.A. (46), of Kirkstall Gardens, Streatham Hill, S.W., left £1,410 (net personalty, £231).

CORRESPONDENCE

Salaries of Architectural Assistants.

SIR,—From the many requests which have been received for fuller information it would appear that there must be a large number of your readers interested in the comment in the issue of *The Builder* for October 28 on the proposal of the A.A.S.T.A. that there should be certain basic salaries for the payment of architectural services if rendered by salaried and assistant architects. Unfortunately a large number of them cannot have had the opportunity of reading the report which gave rise to these comments.

May I be given this opportunity of stating briefly the main points in the report? For nearly three years the R.I.B.A. and the A.A.S.T.A. have been negotiating on the question of the establishment of basic minimum salaries, not standard salaries, as some are inclined to suspect. Joint committees between the two bodies met on several occasions, and on each occasion an agreed recommendation was the result. The A.A.S.T.A is convinced of the urgent need of a minimum salary, and even agreed to a substantial modification of its original claim. It considered that the minimum salary agreed upon should be applicable to *all* salaried members of the profession, but consented to its restricted application to corporate members of the Royal Institute only.

The following recommendation was made by a committee to the conference of Allied Societies :—

"That the following scale of minimum salaries for Architectural Assistants be scheduled as reasonable by the R.I.B.A.; that members of the R.I.B.A. be advised to adopt it by the Council; and that the scale be published in the R.I.B.A. Calendar :—

"(1) For a junior assistant with not less than four years' training in an architect's office or in a recognised architectural school, or both, who has passed the R.I.B.A. Intermediate Examination, not less than—
Class A towns or districts, £3 10s. p.w.
Class B towns or districts, £3 5s. p.w.
Class C towns or districts, £3 p.w.

"These rates do not apply to persons who have had less than twelve months' full-time employment in an architect's office.

"(2) For an assistant with not less than seven years' training, who is either an Associate or Licentiate R.I.B.A., or has passed the Examination qualifying for election as Associate R.I.B.A., not less than—
Class A towns or districts, £6 p.w.
Class B towns or districts, £5 10s. p.w.
Class C towns or districts, £5 p.w.

"These rates do not apply to persons who have had less than twelve months' full-time employment in an architect's office. A schedule has been prepared showing the division of towns and districts into three classes, 'A,' 'B,' and 'C.' The schedule is based on the official grading published in the *Ministry of Labour Gazette* for wages in the building industry."

The conference sent the recommendation to the Allied Societies, which, after a year, submitted their observations, some in favour, some against, some neutral.

The above scheme and observations were then submitted without any recommendation to the R.I.B.A. Council, which has now, by a small majority, rejected the scheme in full. This rejection of a reasonable and generally agreed measure for the protection of a large section of the R.I.B.A. membership is to be deeply deplored in view of an already existing scale of charges for the protection of practising architects from unfair competition.

Now that a three years' silence is broken and the facts are available through the medium of the A.A.S.T.A., members of the R.I.B.A who are salaried principals or employers cannot fail to endorse your judgment and the opinion of the Association.

The R.I.B.A. Council does defend the rights of its practising members, and does protect their interests, and definitely refuses to grant an equivalent measure of protection to those of its members who are still or who must remain in the assistant class. In other words, the R.I.B.A. differentiates between its members.

JOHN MITCHELL,
General Secretaary.

Larkhall Estate, Clapham.

SIR,—I notice in your last issue, page 729, that the plan of the new flats, bedroom number three of the centre maisonette, has both the bathroom and the W.C. belonging to its own apartment and the bathroom and W.C. of the adjoining apartment separated from it by what looks to be a very thin partition. As a dweller for many years in flats, may I point out the extreme annoyance which arises when only a very thin partition exists between a bathroom and a bedroom.

This letter, of course, is not intended to be a personal criticism of the architects. It is intended only to raise the whole point of sound-proofing in designing similar buildings. If any reply should be forthcoming from them, however, they might reply also as to whether they have adopted any means for sound-proofing ceilings. In connection with this matter, a week or two ago in your inquiry column, somebody sent out an S.O.S. for some means of deadening noise from a flat above, and a reply is given in your last issue.

In an advertisement of my own inviting tenders for nurses' sleeping quarters, which I think occurs in the same issue of your journal, it may be of interest to note that in the plans I have taken particular pains to deaden sound between floors and between bathroom walls and bedrooms.

"F.I.A.A."

Herne Bay Municipal Offices Competition.

SIR,—I should imagine that the award in connection with this competition has caused considerable surprise to many of the competitors. On the bank plan supplied it stated that this was only intended to indicate the necessary accommodation and *dimensions*, but not the disposition of rooms. The wording of this was queried by several of the competitors, but they were referred to "see note on plan."

The overall dimensions on the bank plan supplied read 60 ft. by 24 ft., but these have been utterly disregarded by the competitors placed first and second. It must be realised that the placing of this bank and the area it occupied affected the whole of the planning of the scheme. We all know that very often a finer plan may be achieved by disregarding the conditions, but since in Clause 9e of the general conditions of the competition it states that a design shall be excluded from the competition if any of the conditions or instructions other than those of a suggestive character are disregarded, I claim that it is hardly fair to the majority of the competitors who kept rigidly to the conditions to be over-ridden by some who made their task infinitely easier by ignoring them.

It appears that imposing conditions is one thing and enforcing them another. Surely the assessor has a very important duty to all competitors to see that the conditions imposed by him are strictly adhered to.

"A.R.I.B.A."

[***We understand that the conditions of the competition stated that the areas and sizes in the schedule were approximate and could be varied to suit circumstances of planning. The conditions further stated that the primary object was the provision of Municipal Offices and business premises. The winning design was awarded the first premium, because in the opinion of the assessor it revealed a finer adjustment of the conditions than any of the other designs.—ED.]

Penetration of Daylight and Sunlight into Buildings.

We have received from Mr. Percy Waldram a letter referring to a publica of the Department of Scientific and Indus Research on "The Penetration of Dayl and Sunlight into Buildings." This pub tion, says the writer, is an epitome of n months of work by the Advisory Comm and the National Physical Laboratory. believed to present, in a form capabl ready assimilation by architects and desig our present knowledge of the subject of light, in which this country is believe be well ahead of others.

MEETINGS

FRIDAY, *November* 18.

London Society. Mr. W. Loftus Har "London Squares." At 18, John-st W.C. 2. 5 p.m.

Town Planning Institute. Preside Address by Mr. G. M. Harris. At Ca Hall, S.W.1. 6 p.m.

MONDAY, *November* 21.

Royal Institute of British Architects. Herbert Baker, A.R.A., on "The Go ment Offices of Pretoria and the New De 8 p.m.

Surveyors' Institution. Mr. F. W. Ku on "Regional Planning." 6.30 p.m.

Surveyors' Institution. Major G. J Shepherd on "Working and Administr of the Ordnance Survey." At Liverpool

Royal Academy of Arts. Professor A Laurie on "Modern Pigments: their p Selection and Use." At Burlington H 4 p.m.

TUESDAY, *November* 22.

Chadwick Public Lectures. Major H Barnes on "History of Housing: Ho 1885 to 1927." At 18, John-street, W. 8.15 p.m.

Institution of Structural Engineers. cussion on "Standard Specification Cement." Introduced by Mr. H. Jac At Chamber of Commerce, Birming 7 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, *November* 23.

Royal Institute of British Architects. Martin S. Briggs on "The Architect." 8 (Lecture for Workers in the Building Tr

L.C.C. Central School of Arts and C Sir Banister Fletcher on "French Med Architecture: Romanesque Period." 6

Liverpool Architectural Society. Prof S. D. Adshead on "Architecture and British Empire."

Leeds and West Yorkshire Architec Society. Discussion on "Should Arc tural Pupils carry out Commissions?"

WEDNESDAY-THURSDAY, *November* 23 a

Institute of Fuel. Autumn Meeting the Institution of Electrical Engineers, S place, W.C. 2.

THURSDAY, *November* 24.

Association of Architects, Surveyors Technical Assistants. Smoking Concert Carr's Restaurant, 264, Strand, W 7.30 p.m.

Society of Antiquaries. Messrs. T. I and F. Oswald on "Roman London initial occupation as evidenced by early of Samian Ware." 8.30 p.m.

Institution of Structural Engineers. cussion on "The Probable Building M of the Future." Introduced by Mr. Cotterell, L.R.I.B.A. At 10, Upper Bel street, S.W.1. 6.30 p.m.

FRIDAY, *November* 25.

Glasgow Architectural Craftsmen's S Mr. J. Rodger on "Manufacture of Glass." 7.45 p.m.

SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

R.I.B.A.

LOWING are notes from the minutes of ouncil meeting held on October 24 :—

ke Abatement.—Mr. F. E. Pearce rds (Sheffield) suggested that in view of powers recently conferred on local ities by Parliament for dealing with the nuisance, the time was opportune for stitute to make further investigations ne question. It was agreed to ask the d Science Standing Committees to con- and report upon the matter, and also estion of acid-laden fumes.

dard Sizes of Bricks.—On the recom- tion of the Science Standing Commit- was agreed to invite the Institutions ere parties to the original agreements standard sizes of bricks, as printed R.I.B.A. Kalendar, to a further con- to consider the advisability of pre- additional standards for smaller The Science Committee have been ed to arrange this conference and to with the Art Standing Committee he matter.

dule of Uses of Native Timber.—The l agreed to contribute the sum of 0s. towards the cost of printing a dule of Uses of Native Timber" up by a joint committee on which the A. is represented by Mr. H. D. -Wood.

ted Liability Companies and Use of ation "Chartered."—The Council to support the Surveyors' Institution eavouring to secure an amendment to mpanies Bill to prevent the use of the Chartered" by limited liability com-

Association of Special Libraries and ation Bureaux.—The Council approved ommendation of the Literature Stand- mmittee that the R.I.B.A. should be- nembers of the Association of Special es and Information Bureaux.

erence on Garden Planning.—Mr. Gil- . Jenkins was appointed to represent I.B.A. on a Committee of the Confer- n Garden Planning which the Royal ltural Society propose to hold in ber, 1928.

Royal Sanitary Institute Congress at ys.—A report was received from Mr. Searles-Wood and Lieut.-Col. P. A. s, the R.I.B.A. delegates at the re- ngress of the Royal Sanitary Institute ings. The hearty thanks of the Coun- e conveyed to Mr. Searles-Wood and Col. Hopkins.

ntship.—The following were elected s of the R.I.B.A. :—

dam (Glasgow School of Architecture), Amos (McGill University, Montreal), Beveridge (Architectural Association), Bowden (Special Exemption), V. E. Birmingham School of Architecture), Cordiner (Glasgow School of Architec- . S. Cordiner (Glasgow School of ture), P. G. Freeman (University of ol), L. P. Furois (McGill University, l), J. B. Gold (University of Cam- D. G. Hardie (Edinburgh College of . B. Hillier (Architectural Associa- N. Holt (University of Liverpool), ng (Glasgow School of Architecture), ivingstone (Glasgow School of Archi- A. S. Macduff (McGill University, d), A. MacLean (University of Man- J. Maitland (Glasgow School of ture), J. L. Martin (Special Exemp- McGrath (Special Exemption), A. K. cGill University, Montreal), G. F. Architectural Association), W. H. M. rchitectural Association), W. J. R. Thackwell (Special Exemption), D. (University of Liverpool), Jean ead (Architectural Association), H. D. n (McGill University, Montreal), obinson (McGill University, Mont- H. Rogers (Birmingham School of ure), T. E. Salvin (Sheffield Univer- E. Schofield (Cambridge University), S. H. Schwartzel (Special Exemption), L. G. Stokes (University of London), J. R. Tolson (Leeds College of Art), J. S. Walkden (University of Manchester), Mary Leonora Wilkinson (Architectural Association).

Retired Fellowship.—The following members were transferred to the Retired Fellowship :—

Walter J. N. Millard, elected Associate 1885, Fellow 1921.

Charles Harrison Townsend, elected Fellow 1888.

Resignations.—The following resignations were accepted with regret :—

James Henry Coram, A.R.I.B.A.

Langton Dennis, A.R.I.B.A.

Applications for Election as Licentiates under Section III (f) of the Supplemental Charter, 1925.—Two applications were approved.

Application for Election as Subscriber.—One application was approved.

The late Mr. George Northover.—The President referred to the sad news of the death of Mr. George Northover, and spoke of the valuable services which Mr. Northover had rendered to the Institute for so many years as Editor of the *Journal.* On the proposition of the President it was unanimously resolved that an expression of the deep sympathy of the Council be conveyed to the relatives of the late Mr. Northover.

LEEDS AND WEST YORKSHIRE ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY.

In the course of his opening address to this Society, the President, Colonel Albert E. Kirk, O.B.E., A.R.I.B.A., having referred to the fact that the Society were now in possession of a very beautiful suite of rooms in every way suited to their requirements, said, with regard to membership, they were in a flourishing condition—the Society never had more members; but it was the duty of architectural practitioners in their area who were members of the R.I.B.A. to join the allied society and take an active interest in the politics of their profession. He had felt for a long time that with such large towns in their area as, for instance, Bradford, Huddersfield, Halifax, etc., the time had come to form in those towns a branch of the Society where they could meet and discuss local matters. That had been done in one or two allied societies, with good effect. If members of the Society residing in those towns felt interested in the idea, he was sure the council would be pleased to discuss it with them. Turning to the question of preserving the countryside, the speaker said most of the societies which had grown up in the last year or two for that purpose were endeavouring to check the erection of ugly houses—those same houses whose erection the Government was encouraging. Whereas seven years ago the Ministry of Health, or, at any rate, its temporary staff, scrutinised lay-outs, plans, and elevations, suggesting and sometimes insisting upon amendments, to-day the Ministry of Health or, at any rate, its permanent staff, was concerned merely with numbers. There must be more houses, no matter that they be ever so ugly; no matter that they spread here, there and everywhere, singly, or sprawling formlessly along England's shores; no matter that they impudently spawned adjacent to England's most venerable monuments or sprang up promiscuously in the midst of her loveliest landscapes; no matter that they were built of blocks and slabs of any material that could be compressed into temporary adhesion —the aim of those in authority was to obtain quantity, not quality.

He did not think that it was generally known that in the Housing (Rural Works) Act, 1926, financial assistance was available both for converting into dwellings of buildings not previously used for that purpose, and for the improvement of existing dwelling accommodation. Amongst the applications which would be made for financial assistance, perhaps the largest proportion would be concerned in making dilapidated houses which were situated in areas of no particular interest, as, for instance, in completely spoiled manufacturing areas, or among groups of buildings that had no architectural character whatever and which in themselves were of a most commonplace description. However, a large proportion of cases in connection with which assistance would be sought might be old cottages and farm buildings of pronounced architectural character and traditional value, which it was of the greatest importance to retain. It was in the reconstruction of such buildings that the assistance of a well-qualified architect was of the utmost importance. It might be that there would be cases where such architectural assistance would not be easily available, and where the work might necessarily be carried out without professional assistance. In such cases, timely advice and reference to well-established principles would be of great value to those responsible. In order to provide help and assistance, the C.P.R.E. had done well to lay down general rules for guidance.

EXHIBITION NOTES

THE GOUPIL GALLERY.

The seventeenth exhibition of a series of pictures inaugurated with a view to bringing together the works of artists of various tendencies is now on view at the Goupil Gallery Salon. There can be no doubt about the variety of the tendencies, and it is difficult to see how anyone with artistic insight could find any artistic value in the major part of them. Claude Monet's beautiful "Varengeville," the "Inner Chamber, Portsmouth," by W. Linac Barnett, the "Cottages at Montreuil-sur-Mer" by Charles Genge, "Sweet Williams" by A. Davis Richter, "On the Cotswolds" by A. M. Hind, and "Demolition, Bank of England," by J. F. Wilson, are easily singled out from the others for either interest of subject or excellence of colour and drawing, but it is really impossible not to wonder why so many of these things are exhibited at all.

COLNAGHI'S GALLERY.

The fine modern pottery exhibits at the Colnaghi Gallery in Bond Street have attracted much notice, and it is a great pleasure to see there is a vogue for such beautiful shape and colouring. Nearly all the exhibits have an interest of their own, and this is an exhibition which should not be missed.

St. Paul's Cathedral.

Captain Stanley Peach, F.R.I.B.A., has been the representative of the R.I.B.A. on the St. Paul's Cathedral Preservation Committee since that body was established. In recognition of the very valuable services which Captain Peach has rendered in this capacity, the Council of the R.I.B.A. will entertain him at luncheon at the Burlington Hotel on Tuesday, November 15. Canon S. A. Alexander, Mr. Mervyn Macartney, the architect to the Cathedral, Mr. Basil Mott, and Mr. W. Godfrey Allen, the assistant architect, will also be present as the guests of the Council.

"Stone House," Streatham Hill.

We learn that the demolition of No. 54, Streatham Hill is now under way, preparatory to the erection on that and other adjoining sites of a cinema and dance hall. The passing of this old house occasions more than usual interest, for it was formerly the residence of Mr. Malcott—builder of the National Gallery, Trafalgar-square—and was constructed, according to accounts, out of the stones of the old Royal Mews, erected in the reign of James I and pulled down to make way for the Gallery. According to a local history "Streatham Old and New," the frieze round the top of the house is part of that which once adorned Carlton House, and the stone walls in the forecourt came from old London Bridge.

ST. PAUL'S: WORK OF PRESERVING THE FABRIC

A MEETING of the Representative Committee for the preservation of St. Paul's Cathedral was held recently at the Deanery, St. Paul's. The fifth report on the preservation was read, extracts of which are as follows:—The work of preservation at St. Paul's Cathedral has continued to proceed satisfactorily during the period that has elapsed since the last report, dated January 10, 1927. In the first paragraph of that report it was stated that various measures had been taken to increase the rate of progress; these measures have proved successful, and a material advancement has been obtained. The consolidation with cement and the reinforcement with rustless steel rods of all the eight main piers in the crypt have been completed. The timber strutting has been cleared away, the memorials and tablets have been replaced, and considerable progress has been made in the elimination of all evidence of the work carried out and in the restoration of the face of the masonry to its original appearance. It is now practically impossible to discern where the holes have been drilled. The crypt has been fully open to the public again for several months past. The drilling, cementation and reinforcement of all the eight main piers from the level of the church floor upwards has made steady progress, and, on the average, has reached half-way up to the main cornice. The replacement of the iron ties, mostly fractured, inserted between the piers and bastions at the gallery level during the original construction, by a much stronger system of rustless steel ties is nearing completion, two of the four groups being finished, the third nearly so, and the fourth started.

In drilling the holes for the new ties, valuable information has been obtained as to the state of the interior of the piers both before and after the cement injections. Cores have been recovered from holes drilled after injection and the injected cement is found to be filling all cavities in the core and to be adhering closely to the stone and mortar. It has occasionally been possible to obtain specimens of injected cement from these cores large enough for testing, and they have shown a resistance to crushing greater than that of Portland stone. A scheme of bracing between the drums from the level of the Whispering Gallery upwards has been approved in principle; detailed designs are now being prepared for final consideration.

In carrying out the work it has not been found necessary to make any material deviation from the recommendations contained in the report of the Commission of Architects and Engineers, dated February 14, 1925. The series of levelling, plumbing and theodolite observations and of linear measurements have been continued at regular intervals and also the readings of the crack measurement plugs, with the result that no evidence of settlement in the foundations nor of injurious movement in other portions of the dome structure is to be detected. The observation and plotting of the theodolite survey of the dome area, including the piers, bastions and arches, have been completed, and it is proposed to extend this survey to other portions of the structure, and to complete the architectural survey.

The expenditure on the preservation work generally by the Works Sub-Committee since the date of the last report is about £44,000, making with what has been previously expended a total to date of £91,550. The report was signed by Mr. Basil Mott, as Chairman of the Works Sub-Committee.

Restoration of the Beauchamp Chapel, Warwick.

We understand that a sum of £3,451 has been expended upon the work of restoring the Beauchamp Chapel, Warwick. Discoveries made during the summer and the extra work found to be necessary in strengthening the floor damaged by the fire of 1694 have delayed matters, but it is hoped to have the restoration completed within the next few weeks.

WEEK IN PARLIAMENT

Westminster, Wednesday.

Slum Clearance Schemes.

Sir K. Wood informed Mr. E. Brown that since January 1, 1925, 41 slum clearance schemes, involving 4,439 properties, had been confirmed by the Ministry of Health. The number of persons required to be rehoused under these schemes was 24,590. By September 30 last, the latest date for which the information was available, tenders had been approved or loans sanctioned for the erection of 1,976 new dwellings towards the provision of accommodation for the population which was being displaced under the schemes in question, and 864 of these had been completed. The following was the list of local authorities whose schemes for slum clearance within their areas had been confirmed since January 1, 1925:—Banbury T.C., Barking Town U.D.C., Bath T.C., Bermondsey M.B.C., Bristol T.C., Cheltenham T.C., Chester T.C., Darwen T.C., Finsbury M.B.C., Halifax T.C., Hitchin U.D.C., London C.C. (five schemes), Newcastle-on-Tyne T.C. (three schemes), Norwich T.C. (two schemes), Oldbury U.D.C., Oldham T.C., Otley U.D.C., Poole T.C., Poplar M.B.C., Rawtenstall T.C., Rotherham R.D.C., St. Albans T.C., St. Pancras M.B.C., Sheffield T.C. (two schemes), Stepney M.B.C., Stockton-on-Tees T.C., Sunderland T.C. (two schemes), Torquay T.C., Welshpool T.C., West Bromwich T.C., Worcester T.C., and York T.C.

Rent Decontrol.

Mr. R. Morrison asked the Minister whether his attention had been called by local authorities to the urgent necessity of legislation to protect tenants against excessive increases in rents after property was decontrolled, and whether he proposed to take any action.

Sir K. Wood said that the member had received an identical resolution on the matter referred to from a number of local authorities. It was proposed to provide for the continuance for one year of the Rent Restriction Acts in their present form by including them in the Expiring Laws Continuance Bill. If that was done no amendments would be practicable.

London Squares.

The Royal Commission on London Squares met at the House of Lords on Tuesday (Lord Londonderry presiding), and heard evidence from Mr. Frank Hunt, the valuer to the London County Council.

Mr. Hunt reminded the Commission that the L.C.C., by a resolution dated April 12, 1927, requested the Government to institute an inquiry into the question of the London squares. The Council felt that further information as to the circumstances of the squares in many respects was necessary before a scheme for their preservation could be formulated. In seven Metropolitan boroughs—Kensington, Westminster, St. Pancras, Holborn, Chelsea, St. Marylebone and Paddington—were comprised nearly 60 per cent. of the number and nearly 78 per cent. of the area of all the squares in London. There were 194 squares north of the Thames, and only 37 in the south. In five Metropolitan boroughs—Kensington, Paddington, Camberwell, Islington and Westminster —were comprised 46 per cent. of the number, and nearly 66 per cent. of the area of all the enclosures in London.

A feature of the building development by squares which needed to be particularly noted was the absence, in many cases, of gardens to the individual houses. On some squares the houses were built back, or only with a small lighting well. In other cases there was a small space at the rear not exceeding 10 ft. In others there was a garden of about 50 ft., but in very few was there extensive space appropriate to the class and value of the houses. It followed, therefore, that, excluding the garden square, a very high proportion of the site was covered by buildings; and even taking the garden square into account, the proportion of the land covered was in most cases high. Thus, in the of Portman-square, taking the houses al about 82 per cent. of the land was cove while including the garden square (2.56 a the proportion was about 54 per cent.

Under the Town Planning Act, buil density was one of the matters that always stringently regulated, the hig density usually authorised by town plan schemes being 12 houses to the acre for w ing-class development, including the hou estates of local authorities. This in pra meant that the land was, on the ave covered with buildings to somewhat less 20 per cent. of its area. There was, u town planning schemes, a further limita on the proportion of any building plot could be covered which, it was gene provided, should not exceed, for houses exceeding 30 ft. in height, one-third, an houses exceeding 30 ft. one-fourth. limitation of density was without compe tion, it being provided in the Town Plan Act that this, among other things spec was not to be the subject of compensati

The question of taking action for preservation of squares under the T Planning Act had been under the consi tion of the London County Council. Act applied to land which was in cours development or appeared likely to be for building purposes, and under this it w no doubt be possible to make a t planning scheme for a square propose be built on. To preserve it under a sch however, it would be necessary to sch it as a public or as a private open space the former, it would be necessary unde scheme to purchase the square, and i latter, to pay compensation in respe prohibition against building on it, an was possible that, in certain circumsta the cost in the latter would not be less than in the former.

The L.C.C. had not applied the prov of the Town Planning Act to any indi square. They had done so in respect area in Bloomsbury, one of the chief o of the proposed scheme being the pre tion of the garden squares in the neigh hood.

Answering Col. Vaughan-Morgan, th ness said he was not sure that the ap tion of the Town Planning Act necessarily protect the squares and encl in their present form from future build

Sir George Duckworth asked what w attitude of the speculative builder.

Mr. Hunt said that such a person put on a site the very maximum thi law would permit, and would tamper any rights of owners of adjoining pr that he felt he could safely tamper.

The Commission then adjourned.

Landlord and Tenant Bill.

During the concluding stages of the lord and Tenant (No. 2) Bill in the H Commons, Mr. Withers moved an ment to Clause 3, to add to the conditi which a tribunal might certify that provement was a proper improvement, t dition that it would not prejudicially the amenities of the neighbourhood. that, while fulfilling all the requirem the Bill as it stood, an improvement be greatly against the public interes

Sir W. Joynson-Hicks, the Home tary, said that they were all desirous serving the amenities of a neighbo but this Bill related solely to landl tenant. It would not be right to i clause of this kind into such a might suitably be inserted in a town-p Bill.

Mr. Rye suggested the addition following words to the amendment: terfere with or destroy any histo architectural feature attaching to a of the premises."

Sir W. Joynson-Hicks said that Withers would try to draft some words to carry out the purpose of his ment, he would consider them.

Mr. Withers agreed to this suggest withdrew his amendment.

THE SURVEYORS' INSTITUTION

Presidential Address.

Monday evening last, Mr. E. S. Cox red his opening address before the yors' Institution. Having touched upon iety of topics of professional interest, id that a matter that would appeal ally to country land agents was the tion of the countryside. There was no whatever that much of the loveliness al England was being ruined. Owing high cost of road-making people who houses and bungalows naturally went they could build without incurring the se of road charges, and so it happened long our country roads and lanes houses ungalows were breaking like a rash the face of what once was a lovely yside. The buildings were frequently ugly style of architecture and out of ny with the surroundings. Ornamental was cut down, ferro-concrete bridges, of hideous design, spanned the streams, etrol stations with their pumps of many s sprang up here, there and everywhere t thought as to whether their garish ance and the noise created by their ers was not ruining the charm of our quiet villages. All art and beauty l, in fact, to be giving place to a de- g utilitarianism. Surely with a little t these things need not be. We should sh Godspeed to the Council for the vation of Rural England, which was i with the object of preserving the l beauties of our country.

was glad to find that some of our towns ities were inserting clauses in their l Powers Bills by which an advisory ttee consisting of a member of the ouncil, a nominee of the Royal Insti- British Architects, and a nominee of rveyors' Institution would advise on vations of new buildings. This seemed in the right direction, and should do ing to extend to urban areas the move- nitiated by the Council for the Preser- of Rural England. Doubtless the de- ent of town planning in rural as well rban districts would also tend to check able development.

general recognition of the necessity for ation between neighbouring authori- l led to the formation of a number of l committees, particularly in the urhood of our great centres of popula- id although the functions of these com- were mainly advisory, one effect of formation was to stimulate public in town planning and extend the o which it was being applied. The c development of a ribbon-like form he lines of traffic routes in our rural s would doubtless be checked, or at ontrolled, by town-planning schemes l by those committees. The extent to the movement had spread since the Act was passed in 1909 was demon- by the figures, which showed that ere 601 schemes proposed or in opera- September 30 last comprising 3,057,647 Obviously town planning had become gnised policy for the future develop- our country, but the subject of plan- al areas in particular opened out im- and difficult problems, and it was, ured to suggest, for members of the rs' Institution to see that the inter- the community and of their clients ved in solving those problems. With forethought and mutual consideration emed no reason why those separate should not be brought into harmony. ere other problems which confronted an surveyor and his client. Of these one of the most urgent was the basis hich compensation for land acquired ompulsory powers in an unhealthy ould be calculated and paid. That w regulated by Section 46 of the Act, 1925.

to 1919 compensation in respect of unhealthy areas acquired by local authorities for reconstruction was assessed upon the basis of fair market value of the land and buildings upon it, regard being had to the nature and condition of the property, the state of repair of the buildings, and the probable duration of the structures in that state of repair. If the houses or premises were unfit and incapable of being made fit for human occupation, the owner could only obtain the value of the site plus the cost of the building material, and nothing for the building as such.

Upon the face of it this arrangement would appear to be one which was both equitable to the owner and reasonable so far as the local authority was concerned. In practice, however, it was found that the method of assessing the compensation was costly to the acquiring authority. The basis of assessment was not the value of the land for the purposes for which it was usually acquired by the authority, namely, housing, but was calculated according to the possibilities of the site for industrial or commercial development. Moreover, in some cases compensation had to be paid for the buildings, even though they would have to be pulled down to carry out the scheme of improvement. Those difficulties in practice did much to hinder local authorities from dealing with areas which, in the interests of sanitation and public health, it was urgently necessary to reconstruct. Section 9 of the Housing and Town Planning Act, 1919, was passed in order to remedy the difficulty, and introduced new principles of assessing compensation. These were, firstly, that compensation should be limited to the market value of the cleared site; and, secondly, that such market value was to be reduced according to the manner in which the acquiring authority subsequently used the land. The object of those two principles when combined was, at any rate in theory, to remove the burdens which had fallen upon the acquiring authorities and the resulting loss to ratepayers. In 1925 this section was re-enacted as Section 46 of the Housing Act of that year.

The hardship and injustice which this section had caused to individuals whose property had been coloured *red* under a reconstruction scheme, although either in perfectly sound and tenantable repair or capable of being made so, were now too well known to need prolonged discussion. The pendulum of unreasonableness had swung the other way, and the burden had been shifted from the ratepayers' shoulders to those of a particular class of the community—the owners of small-class property, men and women frequently of slender means. The Unhealthy Areas Committee, of which the present Minister of Health was chairman, reported finally in April, 1921, and emphatically condemned the principles of compensation now enunciated in Section 46. "Its drastic provisions," the report states, "are considered likely to lead to such inequality and injustice between individuals as to encounter violent opposition. Owing to the inequity of paying nothing for buildings which in themselves might be unexceptional, but which happen to be in an unhealthy area, it is suggested that the local authority will be deterred from representing areas as unhealthy. Moreover, the task of the local authority and the Minister of Health, in deciding upon the use to which the land shall be put in the future, will be rendered extremely difficult by the fact that upon that use will depend the compensation payable to the owner."

These statements were made six and a half years ago in the report of a strong departmental committee which recommended that compensation should be based, not as laid down in Section 46, but upon the assumption that the present user of any buildings on the site would be stabilised for an arbitrary period of ten years, a recommendation which might, in practice, have proved a reasonable compromise. It received the approval, in principle, of the Association of Municipal Corporations, a body whose opinions were not open to the criticism that they were likely to be unduly favourable to the property owner.

In November, 1925, the Institution urged upon the Minister of Health that, until remedial legislation was enacted, local authorities should be required to differentiate between premises actually unfit for habitation and those in a reasonable state of repair, although situated in an unhealthy area. Nevertheless, in 1925, when the legislation on housing and town planning was separated under the two Acts of that year, Section 9 of the 1919 Act was re-enacted as Section 46 of the Housing Act, 1925. Again, in December, 1925, the Council presented to the Minister a Memorandum upon the operation of the section. It recommended that the reduction factor should be eliminated, and the land paid for at its value as ascertained under the Acquisition of Land Act, 1919; that property not in itself insanitary, but included in a reconstruction scheme, should be treated on the same basis as property acquired for road widening or public improvements under the Acquisition of Land Act, 1919; that where it was uncertain whether property should be treated as insanitary in itself or not, the official arbitrator should have power to award compensation in excess of the site value, but less than that awarded for property recognised as being sanitary; and that compensation should also be given for disturbance of business and for the cost of removal of plant and machinery.

Those views had since been urged upon the Minister by interview and by letter, and Mr. Chamberlain had on several occasions, notably at the annual dinner of the Institution in March last, declared his intention of introducing amending legislation. This he subsequently repeated in the course of the debate last session on the second reading of the Liverpool Bill, Clause 94 of which directly repudiated the principles laid down by Section 46. In spite, nevertheless, of its admitted injustice and of condemnation by those with power to enforce it, as well as by bodies of impartial persons with experience of its operation, the section remained in force. Mr. Chamberlain, however, had shown that he recognised its unfairness, and they must hope that this fact, combined with his promises of an amending measure, would result, in spite of the congestion of the Parliamentary calendar, in the early disappearance of the section from the Statute Book.

Country Cottages for Slum Dwellers.

The first ten houses of the Cheltenham Homecroft Settlement are almost completed, and, according to the *Times*, the first homecrofters in England will shortly move into their homes on the Tewkesbury-road, on the outskirts of Cheltenham. The settlement is an attempt to enable persons now living under slum conditions to move into the country, to draw wages for their industrial work in the town, but to produce in their gardens food for sustenance and not for sale. Each house is a detached cottage, built of concrete slabs in hollow walls. On the ground floor there is a sitting-room, 15 ft. by 10 ft., a kitchen with a cooking-stove, a bathroom, a larder, and a cold store. Upstairs there are three bedrooms and a large hanging cupboard. All the rooms have two windows. The garden contains an animal house, with accommodation for six pairs of rabbits, two stall-fed goats, ten or twelve laying hens, and a spare space for a tool-shed. There are also pillars for fruit trees, and the garden will be stocked with apple and other trees. The net weekly rent for the house, garden, and animal house is 12s. 6d. A further 3s. 9d. will be paid for 25 years only in order to enable the tenants to buy their crofts as an absolute freehold. The ten crofts will be formally opened by Lord Beauchamp on November 19.

ARCHITECTS' & BUILDERS' INQUIRY BUREAU

Subsidy Question.

SIR,—As an owner-builder, I recently obtained a certificate for the subsidy, and erected a bungalow. The usual difficulties offered by local councils to amateurs were overcome, but the subsidy has been refused on the grounds that the bungalow cost more than £625. I have rendered an account of the cost of labour and material totalling £623, and explained, of course, that my own efforts, and some minor items (paints, etc.), which were given me, had not been included, as they cost me nothing. Are there any further steps I can take to obtain the grant?

C. O. W.

Exterior Treatment for Bungalow: Damp Wall.

SIR,—(1) What is the best method of treating the outside of a bungalow which is well exposed to the sun? It is made of pitch pine weather boards, and has been coated with creosote. I have to paint three coats of white, and would like your advice on the first coat. Would spirit varnish be best?

(2) I have just papered a room which showed damp marks all over the walls, taking the colour out of the paper. I have treated the whole of the wall with a damp resister, three coats, but 18 in. above the skirting is all mouldy, and there is white mildew on the paper. I propose to put a brick ventilator in the frieze near the window between the door and the fireplace. Would this have the effect of sending a circulation of air through the room without being draughty? The room is a small dining-room, 9 ft. by 13 ft.

G. G.

Iron or Lead Pipes?

SIR,—Would you inform me whether a builder is allowed to fix iron pipes for water supply over sinks or lavatory basins, or if it is compulsory to supply lead piping?

F. L.

Recovery of Fees.

SIR,—In a case where tenders are obtained and the signing of the contract and commencement of work are postponed indefinitely, and there is no agreement between client and architect as to fees or two-thirds instalment, would the architect be likely to succeed in a claim for the instalment when the work is postponed, or is he expected to wait until the work is proceeded with? Would the R.I.B.A. scale of fees and the conditions therein be recognised in court in the case of the architect concerned being a NON-MEMBER?

Deviation from Contract.

[REPLY TO "SETTLING UP," NOVEMBER 4.]

SIR,—If the materials have rightly been obtained by the contractor, under, and in accordance with, the terms of the original contract, and prior to any variation order being given him, then he is entitled (in the absence of any express provision to the contrary) to full payment for all the materials so obtained, even though they are not used in the work because of deviations being made in the work as originally contracted for. In the event of a dispute arising, no custom would upset this rule; for it must be remembered that if, during the course of the work, such deviations are made as prevent the contractor performing his contract, then, unless the contract provides otherwise, there is a new contract set up in regard to the modification referred to; and the contractor is entitled to payment for all labour and material which he did in fact provide, or was at all times willing to provide, under the terms of his original contract.

A contractor taking material into store in the manner described should not suffer loss. In any case it is a matter for amicable adjustment if the contractor is willing to run the risk of having them on his hands. When the materials are to be stored some years their present value may be small.

LAW.

Floor-Covering Composition.

SIR,—Can you suggest any composition suitable for covering the wooden floors of an old windmill, which are somewhat rough and patchy, so that the rooms can be used as living rooms?

BM/FAW4.

Tenant's Fixtures.

SIR,—I should be obliged if you would let me know whether the following are considered to be tenant's fixtures or fittings, and therefore removable by him if desired on giving up the premises on expiration of lease:

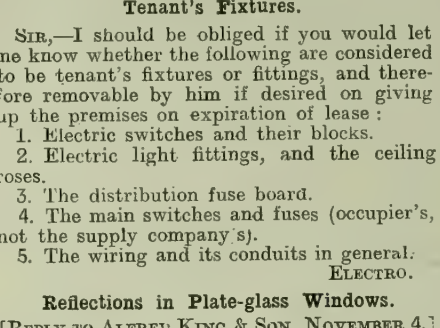
1. Electric switches and their blocks.
2. Electric light fittings, and the ceiling roses.
3. The distribution fuse board.
4. The main switches and fuses (occupier's, not the supply company's).
5. The wiring and its conduits in general.

ELECTRO.

Reflections in Plate-glass Windows.

[REPLY TO ALFRED KING & SON, NOVEMBER 4.]

SIR,—If your correspondents will alter the front as shown on accompanying plan they will probably effect a cure of the reflection



trouble. Attempts have been made to cure this defect by tilting the shop front glass, but this is expensive and may be dangerous.

H. BOOCOCK.

Road Construction.

[REPLY TO "DRYSITE," NOVEMBER 11.]

SIR,—The question was clearly put by "Drysite" in your issue for August 26 and understood. In the circumstances now described, "Drysite's" remedy appears to be in an action against the local authority for "misfeasance," i.e., for the improper performance of a legal act by them in such a way as to interfere with the legal right, vested in him, in the land, and for damage in respect to the property being depreciated as described. The matter should be properly represented, and legal aid obtained before proceeding.

LAW.

Ownership of Documents, etc.

[REPLY TO "LANCASHIRE," NOVEMBER 11.]

SIR,—In further reply, "Lancashire" might refer to Section 5 (1) (b) of the Copyright Act, 1911, for useful information touching the matter he has raised, and if recovery of the book of measurements, etc., is essential, an action might be commenced, in the County Court, claiming possession and damages. This would ensure discovery and possession at least during a stage of the proceedings, which might suffice. It is not an easy matter, and with this information, and that previously given, "Lancashire" should seek legal advice direct. No instance is known of a clerk or other person being ordered to give up books, etc., as instanced by "Lancashire," and it may be that the Court will decide that copies of entries relating to the work already given must suffice. As to whether the building owner has the power to make the claim will need to be tested in the manner suggested. No ruling case is known.

LAW.

Contract Penalty.

[REPLY TO "DUB," NOVEMBER 11.]

SIR,—It is a well-recognised rule of law, that when a contractor fails to complete the work he has contracted for by a specified day, and this has been brought about by the other party to the contract, he is exonerated from the performance of the contract by that date—which has been thus rendered impossible. If, therefore, the building owner has ordered extra work beyond that specified in the original contract, as is here admi he cannot claim the liquidated damage non-completion provided by the cont unless, by the terms of the contract, contractor has agreed that whatever tional work may be ordered, he will n theless complete the works within the originally fixed. The R.I.B.A. For Contract does not so provide, but o contrary provides for extension of tim "extras." The contractor would the appear to have a good case, and the pen are not deductable. (See Dodd v. Chu 1897, 1 K.B. 562, and Chap. VI., Cro on Building Contracts.)

PENAI

Question of Maintenance.

[REPLY TO "FRONTAGER," NOVEMBER

SIR,—Any arrangements made as t provision of, and maintenance of, grass to the footways in any new street matter for agreement with the front i.e., the owners of the frontages conc and not merely with the occupiers. An authority has no power to vary the re ments of their by-laws as to the w specifications, etc., of new streets in district, and if they do so, then any s excess of the proper charge must be by that authority. It follows, therefor the local authority cannot demand th frontagers shall maintain the verges latter object. If the verges are provi face of the objections of the frontagers the cost of maintenance is a charge district rates, i.e., on the whole of th trict rates. If, however, the fron agreed to the provision of the verges outset, and to maintain them, the agreement could be enforced by authority.

MAINTENA

Zinc Roof, and District Surveyor

[REPLY TO ZINC, NOVEMBER 11.]

SIR,—The district surveyor is cor with new buildings and structural alte or additions to old buildings. He is n cerned with repair work except in so arising out of the dangerous conditio structure.

PRAC

Overhanging Guttering.

SIR,—I have purchased a piece of la find that the boarding and gutterin hang the flank wall at the side. If to go higher than the adjoining pr should I be compelled to make g putting a lead gutter from front to b

Measurement of Sub-Contractor's W

SIR,—A builder enters into a c usual R.I.B.A. Form (quantities for of the contract), and the specificati bills of quantities state that certain are to be executed at X sum pe super, by a firm nominated by th tects.

The contractor contends as follows

(a) That the quantity surveyor right in claiming to measure an direct with the sub-contractor for ter's work.

(b) If he wishes to measure this must do so with the contractor's rep tive only.

The contractor admits that the surveyor has a right to see the invoi only for the purpose of verifying or ing the p.c. rate or unit per yard. fore it would appear if by tight m the contractor's and specialist's ments are less than the quantity by contractor and the quantity surve contractor should have the benefit. pression of opinion as to whether tractor is within his rights in maki (a) and (b) would be valued.

MEA

Flooring Preparation.

SIR,—I shall be obliged if any advertisers can inform me whether a reliable preparation on the mar can be applied to flooring laid on a bed, in order to prevent the "sv that takes place when covering of is placed on the boards.

AN

THE BUILDING TRADE

UILDING CONTRACT IGNED AS SECURITY

SE—Cottage Club Estates, Ltd., *v.* de Estates Co. (Amersham), Ltd.—is briefly reported in the *Weekly Notes*, ber 12, and we consider that attention be called to it at once. By a contract December 15, 1925, between the claim- ntractors and the respondents' build- ers, the contractors were to build six- uses at Rickmansworth. By clause 15 ontract, any dispute arising under the t was to be submitted to arbitration ngle arbitrator under the Arbitration 89. On August 30, 1926, the contrac- deed of mortgage assigned to a bank oneys due or to become due under the t" to hold unto the mortgagees abso- subject to the usual proviso for re- n, as security for an overdraft of

ites subsequently arose between the tors and building owners as to the due under the contract in respect of ises built, and these were referred to tion under the above clause. The g owners contended that the contrac- ere not entitled to claim from them, assigned their rights to the bank, an ent of which due notice had been

arbitrator made his award in an alter- form, holding that the contractors ntitled to £448 from the building unless the building owners were right r contention, and the question was as a special case for the opinion of the

n 136, subsection (1) of the Law of y Act, 1925, which reproduces nearly n section 25, subsection (6) of the ure Act, 1873, provides: "Any abso- gnment by writing under the hand of gnor (not purporting to be by way of only) of any debt or other legal thing n of which express notice in writing n given to the debtor trustee or other from whom the assignor would have titled to claim such debt or thing in s effectual in law (subject to equities priority over the right of the assignee) and transfer from the date of such (*a*) the legal right to such debt or action, (*b*) all legal and other reme- the same and the power to give a charge for the same without the con- of the assignor, provided that if the rustee or other person liable in re- such debt or thing in action has that the assignment is disputed by gnor or any person claiming under (*b*) of any opposing or conflicting such debt or thing in action he may inks fit either call upon the persons the claim thereto to interplead con- the same or pay the debt or other action into court under the pro- f the Trustee Act, 1925."

contended by the building owners effect of the subsection was to trans- the date of notice of the assignment the legal right to the debt under (*a*) rst part of the subsection, but also al and other remedies" under the heading (*b*), including the right to . and that it divested the contractors ght to claim from the building owners lue under the contract and gave the alone the right to give a good dis-

admitted by counsel for the contrac- t the assignment was an absolute nt and that the assignment was good, was contended that the arbitration as only part of the contract and not ly" but only a method for ascertain- um due, and they supported the first finding of the arbitrator. The Court held that the arbitration clause was a personal covenant which could not be transferred and which had not been transferred in this case. The arbitrator had jurisdiction to deal with the dispute, but in doing so it was his duty not merely to consider the terms of the contract within its limits but also its application and the enforcement of its terms having regard to the legal position of the parties Here the contractors had by their own act divested themselves of the right to claim the debt, and the building owners, not now being creditors of the contractors, could not give a good discharge for the debt.

We do not know whether, when the case is fully reported, more can be said, but at present all that can be done is to indicate the results of giving an absolute assignment "not purporting to be by way of charge only."

THE LANDLORD AND TENANT (No. 2) BILL

AS AMENDED IN COMMITTEE

THE Landlord and Tenant (No. 2) Bill is now again before Parliament, and it may be well to see how it stands as amended in Committee, as many of the clauses have been altered in wording and several new clauses have been added. In the first of our articles on this Bill (May 27) we commenced by trying to explain to what holdings Part I of the Bill would apply, and should our article have proved of any use we may say that no change has been effected in any of the clauses referred to in the first column, under the first heading, except mining leases were excluded, and premises used for professional purposes included; but the references to the clauses are now different. Clause 12, which shows what holdings Part I applies to, being now clause 16.

Compensation for Improvements.

In clause 1, subclause (1), "Tenant's right to compensation for improvements," any improvement is to include the erection of any building, but not trade or other fixtures, which the tenant is by law entitled to remove; these two provisions were added in Committee, otherwise the clause stands as it was. Then as regards the proviso which commences: "Provided that the sum to be paid as compensation shall not exceed," words have been added at the end of paragraph (*b*) which make it read as follows: "The reasonable cost of carrying out the improvement at the termination of the tenancy, subject to a deduction of an amount equal to the cost (if any) of putting the works constituting the improvement into a reasonable state of repair *except so far as such cost is covered by the liability of the tenant under any covenant or agreement as to the repair of the premises.*" We have italicised the words added.

The only other alteration in clause 1 is the addition of the words: "In the absence of agreement between the parties" at the commencement of sub-clause (3), which relates to the reference of questions as to the right to compensation to the tribunal.

Clause 2, "Limitation on tenant's right to compensation," has been a good deal amended, the only portions retained in their old form being subsection (1) (*a*), and what was subclause (2) which is now sub-clause (3), as three new paragraphs to sub-clause (1) and a new sub-clause have been added. Subclause (1) now reads: "A tenant shall not be entitled to compensation under this part of the Act (*a*) in respect of any improvement made before the commencement of this Act, or (*b*) in respect of any improvement which the tenant *or his predecessors in title were* under an obligation to make in pursuance of a contract entered into, *whether before or after the passing of this Act*, for valuable consideration, including a building lease." The words italicised are new. Then follow two new paragraphs, (*c*) in respect of any improvement made less than three years before the termination of the tenancy, or (*d*) if within one month after the making of the claim under section 1, subsection (1), of this Act the landlord serves on the tenant notice that he is willing to grant to the tenant a renewal of the tenancy at such rent and for such term as, failing agreement, the tribunal may consider reasonable; and if the tenant does not, within one month from the service of the notice, send to the landlord an acceptance in writing of the offer the tenant shall be deemed to have declined the offer." This provision in paragraph (*d*) follows in the main a provision contained in clause 4, subclause (1) (*b*), where compensation for goodwill is dealt with. Then follows the new subsection (2), which is as follows: "Where an offer of the renewal of a tenancy by the landlord under this section is accepted by the tenant, the rent fixed by the tribunal shall be the rent at which, in the opinion of the tribunal, a willing lessor would let the premises to a willing lessee, having regard to the terms of the lease, but irrespective of the value of the improvement in respect of which compensation would have been payable." That is to say, the value of the improvement effected by the tenant will not be taken into consideration.

Clause 3, "Landlord's right to object," has been amended as follows:—In subclause (1), when a tenant submits plans of a proposed improvement the plan must also show "that part of the existing building affected thereby." Then, if the landlord objects, and the tenant applies to the tribunal, the tribunal has to be satisfied "That notice of the tenant's intention to effect an improvement has been served upon any superior landlords interested, and, after giving such persons an opportunity of being heard," the tribunal may proceed as in the subclause provided. Clause 7 (in the original Bill clause 6) has been amended so as to permit of superior landlords appearing before the tribunal.

The proviso to clause 3, subclause (1), has been amended so as to remove a doubt we expressed in our first article. Where a landlord proves that he has offered to carry out the improvement himself in consideration of a reasonable increase in rent, now it is clearly stated the tribunal may fix the increased rent.

Subclause (2) is new and is rendered necessary by the amendment of subclause (1), enabling superior landlords to appear before the tribunal; it provides: "The tenant shall, at the request of any superior landlord, or at the request of the tribunal, supply such copies of the plans and specification of the proposed improvement as may be required."

Subclause (3), which provides that where there is no objection to a proposed improvement, or where it has been certified, it shall be lawful for the tenant to execute it, now contains a provision that it shall be executed "according to the plan and specification served on the landlord, or according to such plan and specification as modified by the tribunal, or by agreement," and a new proviso has been added to the subclause as follows: "Provided that nothing in this subsection shall authorise a tenant to execute an improvement in contravention of any restriction created or imposed (*a*) for naval, military, or air force purposes; (*b*) for civil

aviation purposes under the powers of the Air Navigation Act, 1920."

Subclause (4) has been amended by an important addition at the end of it. This subclause provides that a tenant shall not be entitled to claim compensation under this part of the Bill in respect of any improvement unless he has, or his predecessors in title have (these latter words having been added in Committee), given notice thereof under this section, and in case the landlord has given notice of objection thereto, the improvement has been certified by the tribunal to be a proper improvement. The clause in the original Bill stopped there, but now continues: "and the tenant has complied with the conditions, if any, imposed by the tribunal, nor unless the improvement is completed within such time after the service on the landlord of the notice of the proposed improvement as may be agreed between the tenant and the landlord or may be fixed by the tribunal."

Compensation for Goodwill.

Clause 4, which relates to compensation for goodwill, contains in subclause (1) two new paragraphs which appear to illustrate one of the complicated points under the Bill as drafted. The clause commences as before: "The tenant of a holding to which this part of this Act applies shall, if a claim for the purpose is made in the prescribed manner" (here follow the two new paragraphs) "(*a*) in the case of a tenancy from year to year, within one month of receiving the notice to quit, and (*b*) in the case of a tenancy for a term of years, not more than 36 nor less than 12 months before the termination of the tenancy" (then the paragraph reads as in the original Bill, with one addition we shall italicise) "be entitled at the termination of the tenancy on quitting the holding to compensation for goodwill if he proves to the satisfaction of the tribunal that by reason of the carrying on by him or his predecessors in title at the premises of a trade or business *for a period of not less than seven years* goodwill has become attached to the premises *which will* in the absence of arrangements to the contrary *be of pecuniary advantage* to the landlord."

This clause, like clause (1) relating to compensation for improvements, commences with the words: "The tenant of a holding to which this part of the Act applies," and in clause 16, subclause (1), it is laid down "The holdings to which this part of this Act applies are any premises held under a lease other than a mining lease, . . ." the latter exception having been added in Committee. The context of this part of the Bill would appear to imply that compensation for improvements or goodwill could hardly arise in connection with short agreements, but in the new paragraph (*a*) above we find tenancies from year to year now included. There is in Part III of the Bill, which is headed "General," a definition of the word "lease," but the definition clause (clause 24) commences: "For the purposes of this Act unless the context otherwise requires," and then "lease" is defined as "A lease, underlease, or other tenancy" (this word having been added in Committee) "assignment operating as a lease, or an agreement for such lease, underlease, tenancy, or assignment." If this definition applies to Part I, it appears that when the Legislature there speaks of a "lease" it really does not mean a lease in the ordinary acceptance of the word, but includes any "other tenancy." Short terms are very usually granted by agreements, and the point should be made clear whether the provisions in Part I of the Bill relating to compensation for improvements and goodwill are intended to apply to short-term agreements, and whether they apply to tenants holding over from year to year after the determination of the period of their tenancy. The tenancy mentioned in paragraph (*a*) from year to year might so arise. But for this new provision it might have been assumed that the clauses in Part I as to compensation for improvements and goodwill were confined to premises held under leases proper, the context excluding the general definition, and in our article of May 27 we made this assumption, but the Committee appear to have read the Bill otherwise and the point requires attention before the Bill becomes law.

The proviso to subclause (1), clause 4, paragraph (*a*), which relates to the sum to be awarded as compensation for goodwill, has been amended. The words "the capitalised value of such addition to the letting value" are omitted, and the words "such addition to the value of the holding" substituted, and the carrying on of business by the predecessors in title of the tenant are included, and at the end of the paragraph demolition of the building "wholly or partially" or user for a different purpose are to be taken into consideration in considering the value of the goodwill to the landlord. Paragraph (*b*) of the proviso has been amended as follows: where a claim is made by a tenant he shall not be entitled to compensation if within *two* months (the time was originally "one month") after making the claim, the landlord serves a notice that he is willing to grant the tenant a renewal of the tenancy *of the premises at which the trade or business is carried on at such rent and for such term not exceeding* 14 *years as failing agreement* the tribunal may consider reasonable. We have italicised the alterations, and there is no change in the rest of the paragraph (*b*), which stands as in the original Bill.

The following new paragraphs have been added to the proviso:—(*c*) In the case of licensed premises the compensation for goodwill shall not include any addition to the value of the premises attributable to the licence; (*d*) the tribunal in determining the compensation for goodwill shall have regard to the intentions of the tenant as to carrying on trade or business elsewhere; (*e*) compensation shall not be payable under this section if the tenant has determined the tenancy or failed to exercise an option for a further term contained in the lease or agreement; and (*f*) contains provisions as to Government Departments or local or public authorities or statutory or public utility companies.

Subclause (2) of clause 4 has been amended, the rent on an offer of renewal to be fixed by the tribunal now being the rent *at which* in the opinion of the tribunal *a willing lessee other than the tenant would agree to give and a willing lessor would agree to accept for the premises.* Otherwise the clause stands as in the original Bill.

A new subclause (3) has been added to the clause to bring it into line with clause 1, subclause (3), in relation to compensation for improvements, providing that in the absence of agreement between the parties all questions as to the right to compensation for goodwill and as to the amount thereof shall be determined by the tribunal.

We now come to what, as we anticipated in our former articles, would prove the most contentious clause in the Bill,

The Right to a New Lease.

Clause 5, subclause (1) has been redrafted and now is: "Where the tenant alleges that, though entitled to claim compensation under the last foregoing section, such compensation would not compensate him for the loss of goodwill if he removes to and carries on his trade or business in other premises, he may, in lieu of claiming such compensation, at any time within the period allowed for making a claim under the said section, serve on the landlord notice requiring a new lease of the premises at which the trade or business is carried on to be granted to him." It may first be noticed that the time-limits originally prescribed in clauses 4 and 5 within which a claim must be made have now been altered (see clause 4 (1) (*a*) and (*b*)).

Clause 5, subclause (1) as now amended removes one of the objections we raised to the Bill as originally drafted in our second article on June 3. We there pointed out that a double inquiry might be involved under the two clauses, but this objection has now been met by the introduction of the word lieu of claiming such compensation, is, compensation under clause 4.

Subsection (2) also contains imp alterations: Application to the tribu either the landlord or tenant must be not less than nine months before the te tion of the tenancy (in the original B time was three months), and now a l made on the period for which the t may order the grant of a new tena the term of years absolute must not 14 years, and the following provisi been added to the subclause: "But tribunal is precluded on any of the g mentioned in paragraph (*b*) of the fo subsection from making such an orc tribunal may award compensation un last foregoing section." Before refer the next clause we may mention th proviso to this subclause there is now vision as to the rent to be fixed whi much follows the lines of that in cl subclause (2) where a landlord offers lease in place of paying compensat improvements.

Subclause (3), paragraph (*a*) has ha amended to bring it into line with su (1) now that clause 5 only affords an tive remedy to that provided by cl The paragraph, which commences, " the tenant is the applicant, the gra new lease under this section shall deemed to be reasonable," these word unchanged, thus reads as follows: " the tenant proves that he is a suitable and that he is entitled to claim compe under the last foregoing section but th compensation would not compensate the loss he would suffer if he removed carried on his trade or business i premises." Then follows paragra which is referred to above in subcla which contains the grounds upon wh grant of the new lease shall not be reasonable on proof by the landlord tain facts set out in five paragraphs, of which only has been altered in Co That ground is "that the premises quired for occupation by himself or l or daughter of his over 18 years The Committee struck out "or by s son bona-fide residing with him." W allude to this provision without again ing the fact that the provisions of t Acts should find any place in a pe statute.

There is a proviso to this subsect if the tribunal refuses to grant a n on any of the grounds mentioned graph (*b*) the tribunal may make it tion of refusal that if the landlord fails out his intention within a period fixe tribunal, such compensation shall be the tribunal shall fix, but the words have been added: "not excee amount of the loss which the ten suffered by reason of having been of his right to the grant of a new lea this section."

Subclause (4) remains unchanged, follow two new clauses which illus difference in the attitude of the L where private landlords are concer where Government departments, public authorities, or statutory c utility companies are concerned.

As regards the private owner, (5) provides that every lease grant this section shall, if the landlord so be subject to a condition that if at after the expiration of seven years grant of the lease the premises are for the purpose of carrying out a s redevelopment the landlord, on the tribunal that the premises a quired, and on giving not less tha months' notice in writing to the ten determine the lease and resume pos the premises upon payment of such sation as the tribunal may determ the value of the unexpired resid term of the lease." This is surely provision that a lease granted unde sion after lasting seven years ca

ated by compensating the tenant for expired residue when the premises are d in connection with a scheme of re- ment.

ubclause (6), where Government de- nts and the other bodies mentioned are concerned, the position is very it, for there, where premises are not d immediately for their purposes but e required at some future time, the l shall not order the grant of a lease it is subject to a condition that the d may at any time on giving not less ix months' notice in writing resume ion of the premises. The Legislature ot appear to have learnt from the Rent hat, although all sorts of restrictions Act of Parliament be imposed on land- his is not beneficial in the long run nation, as it restricts supply and in ence enhances rents.

e following subclause—now (7), in the Bill (5)—there is no change except ertion of the words "failing agree- but subclause (8) is new, and may be a "snowball" clause. It provides claim for a new lease under this sec- ll arise in respect of goodwill attach- the premises and attributable to the r business carried on thereat during n of a new lease granted in pursuance section, without prejudice, however, ight to make a claim for compensation lause 4 in respect of goodwill created the term of a new lease. But for the n in the first portion of this clause ter could go on ad infinitum.

ncession to landlords has been made r subclause (12), which provides that lease under this section shall, if the so requires, contain a covenant pro- the carrying on of any trade or and the doing of any act prohibited original lease.

er new subclause (13) enables an order to be made by the tribunal roceedings under this clause cannot pleted before the termination of a owing to delay for which the tenant sponsible.

Alternative Accommodation.

mpletes this most highly controver- se, but a new clause has been added Bill (6) of some importance: "The nall not be entitled to compensation will under clause 4, nor to a new der clause 5, if, within one month e tenant has made a claim under subs (1), or served a notice under subcl. (1), the landlord serves on nt notice that he is willing to grant nant at such rent and for such term ribunal may consider reasonable, a of other premises which in the f the tribunal would reasonably to the tenant the goodwill of his The short period of time allowed uncertainty as to what the tribunal sider reasonable, will make this gatory.

General Provisions.

s6 in the original Bill, now clause 7, "of mesne landlords," is amended at by the insertion of the words "be to appear before the tribunal," and onal paragraph is added: "Where one landlord is concerned and they ree as to offer a renewal under (1) (*b*), in lieu of the payment for provided for in that section, the hall be empowered to decide which all be followed"—that, of course, whether compensation shall be for goodwill or the renewal of the granted.

pass over minor amendments made s7 to 12 as numbered in the original efer to three new clauses numbered mended Bill 13 to 15. Clause 13 s that where the powers of a landlord eases are subject to any statutory s he may, nevertheless, grant any as would relieve him under this part of the Bill from liability to pay compensation, also any lease he may be ordered to grant under this part of the Bill.

Clause 14 contains provisions relating to reversionary leases granted before the passing of this Bill enabling the rent to be adjusted in respect of compensation paid for improvements which have added to the letting value. Subclause (3) exempts landlords from payment of compensation for goodwill where before March 31, 1927, a reversionary lease has been granted or agreed to be granted commencing on or after the termination of a then existing tenancy.

Clause 15 is important. It provides that where a landlord is liable to pay any taxes (otherwise than by deduction from rent), or rates (including water rate), or the premiums of any fire insurance, and in consequence of any improvement executed by the tenant under this Bill the assessment of the premises or the rates of premium have been increased, the tenant shall be liable to pay to the landlord sums equal to the amount by which (*a*) the taxes or rates payable by the landlord are increased by reason of the increase in the assessment; (*b*) the increase in the fire premium and those sums are to be deemed to be rent and recoverable notwithstanding the Rent Restriction Acts.

This brings us to clause 16 (12 in the original Bill), and the only amendments introduced into that are the exclusion of mining leases and the inclusion of premises used for professional purposes as premises used for trade or business under this part of the Bill. This concludes Part I of the Bill, and we shall be able to refer to the remaining two parts of the Bill much more briefly in a second notice.

NEW BUILDINGS IN LONDON

Bermondsey. — REBUILDING. — Alterations and rebuilding work for new glue factory, etc., at 124, Grange-road, is being executed by Messrs. E. A. Roome and Co., Ltd., building contractors, of Hackney, under the supervision of Messrs. Geo. Elkington and Son, of Norfolk House, Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C.

Borough.—ALTERATIONS.—Extensive alterations and additions to factory premises are now being carried out at Layton's Buildings, Borough High-street, for Messrs. C. F. Westbury & Son, Ltd., under the supervision of Mr. H. W. Currey, L.R.I.B.A. Messrs. E. B. Holmes & Co., Ltd., of 155, Mare-street, E. 8, are the builders.

Bucklersbury.—ADDITIONS.—Messrs. Leslie and Co., of Kensington, are the builders for the new additions which are being added to the top floor of the National Safe Deposit's premises in Bucklersbury, E.C.4. Messrs. George and T. S. Vickerey, 50, Gresham-street, are the architects.

Bush Hill Park. — ALTERATIONS. — Messrs. E. B. Holmes & Co., Ltd., of Hackney, are carrying out extensive alterations and decorations for the Bush Hill Park Golf Club, Ltd., under the supervision of Mr. J. H. Somerset, architect.

Camberwell.—CHAPEL. — The Camberwell Borough Council has appointed Sir Aston Webb and Sons as architects for the new chapel and other buildings which are to be erected in the new cemetery for the Borough Council. The Council has also recommended Mr. H. H. Turner, of 19, Queen Anne's-gate, S.W.1, as quantity surveyor.

Camberwell. — GARAGES. — The London County Council has approved an application of Messrs. Murrell & Piggott, architects, for the formation or laying out of streets for carriage traffic to lead to garage buildings, and a garage and workshop building, upon a site at the rear of Grove Hill House, Grove Park, Camberwell.

Carshalton. — EXTENSIONS. — The Metropolitan Asylums Board have approved the finished sketch plans prepared by Messrs. Paine and Hobday, architects, for the extension of Queen Mary's Hospital for Children.

Euston-road. — PREMISES. — Messrs. Allen Fairhead & Sons, Ltd., of Enfield, have secured the contract for the erection of the new Euston-road weights and measures offices in Endsleigh Gardens, N.W.1, for the London County Council. The tender price is £23,500.

Finsbury.—REBUILDING.—"The Wilmington Arms" public house is being pulled down and rebuilt by Messrs. E. A. Roome and Co., Ltd., building contractors, of Hackney, for Messrs. Watney, Combe, Reid and Co., Ltd., under the supervision of Mr. G. G. Macfarlane, architect, Stag Brewery, Pimlico, S.W.1.

Hammersmith.—ADDITIONS.—The application submitted by Mr. A. G. Stedman, architect, 317, High Holborn, W.C.1, for the Demolition and Construction Co., for additions to 59a, Great Church-lane, Hammersmith, for the company, has been approved by the London County Council.

Stoke Newington. — OFFICE. — The local borough council has given consent to the erection of an office building upon a site adjoining 20, Manor-road. Messrs. Francis Dod & Co., estate agents, submitted the plans on behalf of Mr. F. Ward.

Strand. — EXTENSIONS. — The demolition work of 357, Strand, is now well in hand. The work is being carried by the St. Mary's Wharf Cartage Co., Ltd., and plans are being prepared by Mr. F. J. Wills for the new premises which are to be erected on the site, for Messrs. J. Lyons, of Kensington.

Wandsworth.—HOUSES.—Plans have been passed by the Wandsworth Borough Council for Messrs. John Laing and Son, Ltd., for erection of 100 houses in Khama-street, and in new roads leading out of Garratt-lane, on the Bell estate, Balham.

West Ham. — ADDITIONS. — Mr. J. H. Jacques, L.R.I.B.A., of 61, West Ham-lane, Stratford, E.15, has prepared plans for additions and alterations to the Upton Cross School, Plashet-road, Plaistow. Tenders are being invited by the West Ham E.C. for the work.

REVIEWS

BRITISH STANDARD GLOSSARY OF TERMS USED IN ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING. (London: Crosby, Lockwood & Son.) Price 5s. net.

This glossary is intended to cover the technical terms ordinarily used in electrical science and in its application to the electrical industry. In its preparation the objects have been to standardise and co-ordinate the electro-technical terms used in the British Empire and to provide a basis for the British portion of an international vocabulary, now in course of preparation by the International Electro-technical Commission. So as not to restrict their application unduly, an endeavour has been made to render the definitions as general as possible.

Craftsmen All. By DRYAD HANDICRAFTS (Leicester.) 4s. net.

"Some Readings in Praise of Making and Doing" is the sub-title of this book. To define it as a craftsman's anthology is to state a partial truth; it is an anthology for everyone who is interested in craft work. The charm of an anthology is one of the things a wise reviewer will not attempt to explain. Every reader has his favourites to which he returns again and again. There is a word of advice we would give. A collection of this nature carries with it a distinct fascinating flavour of the past, but craftsmanship lives on. The real object—or at least one of the objects of this collection—is to stimulate interest in the craftsmen of our own times, to carry on the English tradition. The contents include chapters upon Work and Life; Basket-making and Pottery; Weaving, Spinning and the Making of Cloth; Building; Metal-work; Writing and Printing; Painting and Wood-cuts; and Country Crafts. It is sufficient to say that the authors have spread a wide net and collected some choice specimens which will be treasured.

PUBLIC WORKS EXHIBITION

The Public Works, Roads and Transport Congress and Exhibition was opened at the Royal Agricultural Hall on Monday last. Sir Henry P. Maybury, K.C.M.G., Director-General, Roads Department, Ministry of Transport, in a speech at a Press luncheon said that nearly 2,000 delegates were attending the Congress meetings and seeing the exhibits. They came from the Dominions and from every country in Europe, and there were more delegates this year from local authorities than on any former occasion We in this country were spending forty-five millions a year on 287,000 miles of roads vested in 200 local authorities. Since 1920 we had built 200 miles of new arterial roads in the London area, and probably as much in the Provinces at a cost of thirty millions sterling. We had reconstructed 200 weak bridges and constructed many new ones. We were also building, among other works, a new bridge at Newcastle costing a quarter of a million of money, and a new one at Berwick. We had the finest highway engineers in the world, and it was only right that the finest education possible should be available. In this connection he hoped that the present Congress would see the establishment of a Chair of Highway Engineering at the University of London.

Below we give extracts from one of the papers read at the Congress, together with brief reports upon some of the more interesting exhibits. On Tuesday afternoon Mr. F. W. Goodenough, C.B.E., delivered a paper on "The Gas Industry's Contribution to Smoke Abatement." The lecturer said that it was well known that the cost of smoke to the community was enormous, and he believed it to be a moderate estimate to put at no less than £40,000,000 a year the total loss due to avoidable waste of fuel, damage to property of all kinds, loss of time through transport delays arising from smoke-fouled fogs, and similar evils traceable to smoke. The additional injury to health for which coal-smoke was responsible, whether by polluting the air we breathed or by depriving us of sunlight, was positively colossal, but could not be assessed. The facts were, however, too well established to admit of any doubt that a determined effort to reduce the smoke nuisance was the most urgent of all sanitary reforms of which this generation stood in need; while the economic importance of preventing smoke was perhaps sufficiently brought home by quoting the statement of the Coal Commission Report that in the coal mining industry "in effect the work of over a million men for three days every year is devoted to providing the soot which pollutes our atmosphere." And that was, of course, only one aspect of the waste which coal-smoke represented. The principal facts upon which it would be more profitable to concentrate attention were that some 40 million tons of coal a year were being consumed in a raw state for domestic purposes (including miners' coal), and that a rather greater amount—nearly 50 million tons—was the annual raw coal consumption of our manufacturing industries. The former of these was by far the more important in relation to the coal-smoke problem. Although the raw coal consumption of industry was higher than that of our homes, the accepted estimate was that five times as much soot was emitted by domestic as by industrial chimneys. The actual figures were 2½ million tons from the former, as against 500,000 tons from the latter. In addition to this, the smoke from domestic chimneys was, on the whole, more destructive than that for which industry was responsible. The reason was that coal is burned in domestic fireplaces at a much lower temperature than in the average industrial furnace, with the result that the smoke contained more tar, and so was stickier and more adhesive.

Domestic smoke was also entitled to claim our attention first for the further reason that it was immediately possible very substantially to reduce it. It had indeed already been enormously reduced, and it was important to be quite clear how. In 1912 the annual sootfall in London stood at about 75,000 tons. London was a good instance to take, because its smoke was very largely domestic, and it contained every class of residential area in about the right proportions to give a fair representation of housing and other relevant conditions throughout the country. By 1925 the annual sootfall in London had fallen to 35,000 tons—almost a 50 per cent. reduction in only 13 years. We might safely assume that the reduction of domestic smoke had been of a similar order over the whole country during the same period. But the curious fact emerged that, according to all the estimates, the domestic consumption of raw coal during these same years had remained almost stationary, or had dropped at most by 2 or 3 per cent. It was worth noticing in passing that even a stationary consumption of raw coal was evidence of headway: during these years in question the population had not only increased by three millions, but had, on the average, tended to enjoy a higher standard of living. This necessarily meant an increased fuel consumption, which had evidently been met by other fuels than coal. From the smoke abatement point of view, this was a gratifying fact. But what was the explanation of a stationary coal consumption and a simultaneous reduction of nearly 50 per cent. in smoke? The answers were several. In the first place, it might be admitted that the smoke reduction was not quite as great as sootfall figures show. The improvement had taken place at a time which corresponded with a period of better town-planning and suburban development. The population had been spread more and more round the outskirts of towns, and there were now, on the average, fewer houses to the urban acre. This would account for a proportionately lower sootfall on any given acre, or at any particular soot gauge, even if the raw coal consumption and domestic smoke emission of the whole country remained the same.

Secondly, some credit for the reduction of smoke was certainly due to the improved designs of solid fuel grates commonly installed in new houses. On the average, domestic coal fires caused rather less smoke than in the past. Thirdly, there was the most important fact that the average ash content of domestic coal had increased since before the War by something like 15 per cent. In other words, the raw coal consumption to-day represented 15 per cent. less fuel than the equal consumption, by weight, of 15 years ago. Fourthly, it could readily be shown that the headway made by gas had been to a far greater extent at the expense of coal-fired kitcheners than of domestic coal fires. Such were the explanations of the apparent paradox of a stationary coal consumption and a simultaneous reduction in smoke; and such was the vindication of the claim that the progress of gas had been the chief factor in reducing it.

Stand 75. G. H. Blakemore, 180, Piccadilly, W.1.—The exhibit consists of various petrol-driven plant, air-compressing, trench-pumping, etc., together with a selection of tipping trailers, tip-carts, barrows, etc. The specification of the "Super" portable petrol-driven, air-compressor plant is:—Air-compressor unit, petrol engine, radiator, air receiver, etc., the whole mounted on steel chassis and enclosed in steel lock-up housing. Driven by 25-h.p. petrol engine. Air-compressor of the vertical duplex-cylinder having a piston displacement of 121 cub of free air per minute.

Stand 22. British Reinforced Co Engineering Co., Ltd., Stafford.—The consists of a display of photographic e ments of various types of roads, among the new Piccadilly, in which B.R.C. has been used, viz.: reinforced concre faced roads, reinforced concrete road tions, reinforced concrete tramtrack tions and reinforced tarmacadam roa addition to these are various models s different types of road reinforcement. new B.R.C. films showing reinforced c surfaced roads which have been traffic for not less than five years, shown to surveyors on request.

Stand 83. The British Steel Pilin Ltd., 54a, Parliament-street, S.W.1. company is showing a steel pile fram mechanically operated raking gear, eq with Zenith double-drum friction win boiler and No. 6 McKiernan-Terry hammer. A specimen of "Vibro *in situ* concrete pile, which was made ground and afterwards extracted, is view.

Stand 210. Broad & Co., Ltd., 4, Wharf, London, W.2.—A selection firm's manhole covers are shown, inc Broad's "Agripper" cover, which, been claimed, has successfully overco rocking nuisance. It is a sound and sc piece of workmanship, and the effectiv plicity and ingenuity of the "Agri patent seating should make a strong to all surveyors and road cover users

Stand 67. Brookes, Ltd., Halifax, —The products of this company, stone, and other materials for roadwa buildings, are on view here, includin stones, and the well-known "Nonslip for paving and architectural work. T ducts of the Brookes' numerous ass companies—pipes and firebricks, tarm and heavy chemicals, etc.—are also o

Stand 144. A. A. Byrd & Co., 11, Victoria-street, E.C.4.—Samples of t known Metaform steel-shuttering for construction are shown here, illu the straight and circular types for concrete wall construction, and a models of the Kwik-Mix tilting drum mixers and Koehring street paving representing modern equipment for road construction. An invention also demonstrated on the stand of A. A. Byrd and Co., and one whi great interest to all concrete users, Koehring Company's "Batch Meter" device ensures a proper mix, and adjusted to any desired length of tim batch cannot be released until a bel and the meter-box cannot be opened by the person who has the key. It seen, therefore, that a check is provi only upon mix, but also upon outp the invention is one therefore that for scientifically accurate concrete well as being calculated to speed up tion.

Messrs. Byrd are, in addition, s cessionaires for Great Britain and I Tricosal SIII, a new medium for is claimed that it makes ordinary ce rapidly in any desired time, giving i strength. We understand that shortens the period of final settin 8 minutes, with great final strength ness of the cement. One of its us stopping leaks against water press we gather that it is being extensiv where waterbursts have to be p quickly as possible, without cuttin pressure.

Stand 42. Carbic, Ltd., 51, viaduct, E.C.1.—The many uses of in modern engineering practice are known that great interest will be a the novel merits of the Carbic s acetylene production, and its appl

ds of lighting purposes, as well as in ion with oxy-acetylene welding and . We gather that Carbic generators n a simple principle based on natural rith the result that acetylene is auto- ly passed to the burner only as re- at a regular pressure and an extremely mperature. Efficiency and working y follow as a sequel. Complete ranges rators for all purposes are shown, and ous demonstrations of oxy-acetylene and cutting of all kinds—including ting of cast-iron—are given.

166. Celotex Company of Great Ltd., 323-6, Australia House, W.C.2. firm, and their wholesale distributors gland, Wales, and Ireland, the Mer- Trading Company, Ltd., are exhibit- pavilion which demonstrates the uses otex for all kinds of structural insula- ork. It is water-proof, vermin-proof, ically sterilised and inherently durable. llowing are among its main uses : old, and damp-proof lining for walls eilings; sound-deadening; acoustical ion; roof insulation; and shuttering red concrete. This exhibit is interest- cause it displays full-size wall, floor, and roof sections.

82. Cement Marketing Co., Ltd., d House, Tothill-street, S.W.1.—This demonstrates the uses and value of Circle " Portland cement and " Ferro- the rapid-hardening Portland cement. st some of the uses are seen a section nent-grouted road, various types of slabs, kerbs, channels, catchpits, cul- fencing, direction posts, lamp posts, tiles, bricks, and sections of concrete courts. There will also be various ex- of cast-stone, one of which will be a of balustrading such as is used for .

71. Colas Products, Ltd., and Cold Mix, Ltd., 38-39, Parliament- S.W.1.—The stand comprises an exten- hibit, in which there will be a great interest the road engineer. In addi- the many interesting exhibits on the art of the stand, a number of samples, raphs and diagrams are to be found in furnished offices at the rear of the The main theme of the display is to trate the best method of obtaining a and lasting surface at the smallest cost, and the durability, non-slipperi- d the general simplicity of the Colas e convincingly displayed. Other ex- f interest will include samples taken oads that have been surfaced with te, which is a pure asphaltic concrete mixed and laid cold.

72. The Expanded Metal Co., Ltd., Mansion, Petty France, S.W.1.—The consists of samples of the company's products: photographs of a few of the portant municipal works carried out stems. Products displayed include :— net " RR reinforcement for concrete etc.; " Expamet " expanded steel- einforcement for concrete, which has ed extensively over 30 years for ons, floors, roofs, bridges, culverts, Expamet " and " BB " lathing for ork, etc.

39. Goodwin, Barsby & Co., Ltd., rgaret's Ironworks, Leicester.—A " No. 3 patent bituminous macadam displayed here. This outfit comprises long by 3 ft. dia. dryer of the " design, provided with balanced and cyclone dust collector, and g and loading skip, and a ½-yd. n double shaft paddle mixer. The r outfit exhibited has also a feeding to the dryer of the dredger type, strong malleable buckets mounted on The outfit can be supplied without tor if so desired. Several concrete- f the open-drum portable type, fitted Lister " petrol engines, are also on

Stand 59. Improved Wood Pavement Co., Ltd., Blackfriars House, New Bridge-street, E.C.4.—This exhibit comprises samples of wood paving and wood-block flooring, together with photographs of important contracts carried out by the company in many large cities.

Stand 141. Johnson's Reinforced Concrete Engineering Co., Ltd., 47, Victoria-street, S.W.1.—This old-established company is again exhibiting its specialities known as Johnson's steel-wire lattice reinforcement for floors, roofs, decks, and the like; " Keedon " reinforcement for beams and columns, and " Brick- tor " reinforcement for brick walls. The business is divided into three sections, known as the Designing Department, which deals with all the detail designs on a designing basis to collaborate with architects and engineers; the Material Section; and the Contracting Department.

Stand 143. Kleine Patent Fire-Resisting Flooring Syndicate, Ltd., 136, High Holborn, W.C.1.—This firm is making a special display of its " Duromit," a surface material, composed of imperishable crystals and crystalloids, second only in hardness, it is claimed, to diamonds for wear-resisting qualities. It is free from dust, is waterproof, and non-slippery. " Duromit," we understand, can be laid by the company or by any expert cement floor-layer.

Stand 138. Langley London, Ltd., The Courtrai-Du Nord Tile Co., Ltd., 161, Borough High-street, S.E.1.—The stand of " The Tile People in the Boro' " is a pavilion with a four-hipped roof, covered with Courtrai-Du Nord Tiles, and is enclosed by display counters. Sections of roofs covered with Marseilles, Beauvais and Courtrai-Du Nord tiles are exhibited, while the Gilardoni roofing tiles of ever-growing popularity are shown to great advantage. The company is exhibiting for the first time the Porphyry concrete paving slabs.

Stand 232. Lewisham Timber Co., Ltd., Lewisham Bridge, S.E.13.—This exhibit conveys an idea of the quality and workmanship of the company's products. The few examples of fencings shown are types in most popular demand. Special designs, to specification, can be carried out. Plant, such as tool boxes, road boards, trestles, etc., examples of which are on exhibition, come within the scope of the company's activities.

Stand 65. Limmer and Trinidad Lake Asphalt Co., Ltd., 34, Victoria-street, S.W.1.—The stand comprises exhibits connected with bituminous road construction, the specifications of which this company standardised early in the century, and have ever since followed with success. These specifications have been altered somewhat to suit modern traffic conditions, and the latest information will be available both by demonstration and samples. Engineers interested in building constructional work will be able to inspect the latest applications of Trinidad mastic asphalt. The featuring of the analytical side of bituminous road construction is in the hands of Hutchinson's Testing Apparatus, Ltd., whose latest instruments for the correct estimation of ductility will be seen in operation.

Stand 1. R. A. Lister & Co., Ltd., Dinsley, Gloucestershire.—A number of this firm's " Lister " auto-trucks are displayed here. Petrol-driven, they are claimed to be the most economical vehicles of their class on the market. Features are that they reverse without the aid of gearing, as the engine and steering unit merely swing round on their frame, and the fact that the truck can be turned in a radius less than its own length. A display is made also of the 4-stroke " Lister " petrol-engines, which are automatically lubricated throughout.

Stand 188. London Valve Co., Ltd., 122, Colmore-row, Birmingham. London Office, 23, Norfolk street, W.C. 2. — A display is given of the new " Washer-less " water taps, which have neither washers nor seatings. These taps in no way depend upon the screw-down load as applied by hand, but make use of water pressure in overcoming leakage. The display of goods also includes many types of ordinary brass, plated, and galvanised water taps having the above feature; but in addition are shown porcelain taps having no exposed metal parts, and these also have the washerless feature.

Stand 76. Marshall, Sons & Co., Ltd., Britannia Ironworks, Gainsborough, Lincs.—This display comprises a group of " Marshall " road rollers and road equipment, including :— 6-ton tandem road roller; 10-ton single-cylinder road roller; 16-brake h.p. class SP portable crude oil engine, with self starter, etc.; 6/9 concrete mixer; 3/4 concrete mixer; 4-ton asphalt plant; and the " Universal " road roller.

Stand 81. Millars' Machinery Co., Ltd., Pinner's Hall, E.C.2.—A good display of asphalt plant and concrete mixers are on view here, together with the " Tructractor "—a combined truck and tractor with a capacity of 2-tons load and 16-20-tons haulage—pumps of various descriptions, and carts. Millars' 10-tons portable asphalt plant are modern in design and economical and efficient to a remarkable degree. They incorporate a comprehensive weighing apparatus, providing for each constituent of the mixture, and visible to the operator, while they combine perfect drying, exact heating, and the practical elimination of radiation losses.

Stand 89. Frederick Parker, Ltd., Viaduct Works, Leicester.—A good selection of " Parker " plant is displayed here, such as mixers, granulators, crushers, tar-macadam plant, barrows, etc. We learn that one " Parker " O.C. mixer of 7 cubic feet unmixed material per batch is capable of 50 cubic yards of thoroughly mixed concrete per day. The machine is equipped with automatic loading and measuring hopper, and automatic regulating water tank, whilst the machine is mounted on four wheels with front swivelling fore carriage and drawbar. Power is provided by 3½ b.h.p. " Lister " engine.

Stand 12. Parker, Winder & Achurch, Ltd., Broad-street, Birmingham.—This firm, who specialise in concrete mixers and moulding plant, are showing several of their types of plant, both hand- and power-driven, a speciality being made of their " Parwinac " mixer—a portable machine of 3-4 cubic feet capacity—fitted with a " Lister " petrol engine. On show also are their " Excelsior " patent steel-bladed screens, rotary screens for operation by hand and power, and their screening panels, suitable for incorporation with existing plant.

Stand 115. Petters, Ltd., Ipswich and Yeovil; London Office: 75b, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.4.—The Ipswich Works exhibit comprises a heavy-oil pumping set, capable of developing 75 b.h.p., direct-coupled to a Mather & Platt " Medivane " medium-lift pump. The outstanding features of the Petter " C " type two-stroke engine are its great simplicity and comparatively low working pressure. The Yeovil Works' exhibit includes a 12/14 b.h.p. portable, horizontal "S" type Petter oil engine, working on crude oil or kerosene. This engine starts instantly from cold by means of the patent cold-starter, in which is used the same fuel as is used for running. It is a medium-compression engine of the surface-ignition type, and is useful for working on building estates, public works, etc.

Stand 23. Phœnix Engineering Co., Ltd., Phœnix Works, Chard, Somerset.—Numerous examples of this firm's patent bitumen spraying machines are on view here, including " Phœnix Extra-rapid," whose capacity is 60 gallons. It is fitted with a powerful double-acting spraying pump, the suction of which is controlled by a valve of special design, embodied in the base of the pump and so arranged that one movement changes from " Work " to " Hot Air," and *vice versa*. The machine is complete with jib crane for

lifting barrels and drums, flexible hose, scythe pipe, and specially constructed nozzle. This machine may also be arranged for grouting only, if desired.

Stand 165. Portland Cement Selling and Distributing Co., Ltd., 20, Buckingham-gate, S.W.1.—The "Red Triangle" brands of Cement and the "Red Triangle" Service are the particular matter for exhibition of the Portland Cement Selling and Distributing Company on this stand. A special feature will be made of Vitocrete, the new rapid hardening cement, which is, we learn, being specified very widely. The company make a special feature of delivering their cement in the 4-ply 1-cwt. paper bags. Photographs are on view showing the various contracts that have been carried out with the ordinary cement, and also those carried out with Vitocrete. A testing machine is being daily operated.

Stand 15. Rawlplug Co., Ltd., Rawlplug House, Cromwell-road, S.W.7.—Demonstrations in the use of Rawlplugs are given throughout the day on this stand. A new invention is also being shown, the Rawlplug pipe and conduit clip. The clip offers unusual strength, due to the screw or nail used for fixing purposes pulling directly on the edge of the strap. Rawlplug rotary wall-drills are another invention, being ideal for making holes in tiles, glass, brick, and generally in all building materials, except those having grit in their composition.

Stand 92. Robey & Co., Ltd., Lincoln.—Steam wagons, steam and petrol rollers comprise this interesting exhibit. The "Robey" 7-ton steam roller with tandem rolls and instantaneous reverse, as already supplied to some of the leading road construction companies and many of the public authorities in this country and abroad, is among these exhibits. We are given to understand that its compound engine ensures the greatest possible economy in fuel and water, and its special piston valve and link motion reverse gear ensures that smooth backward and forward working that is essential to the proper laying of a modern asphalt road.

Stand 9. Tangyes, Ltd., Cornwall Works, Birmingham.—A selection of Tangye heavy fuel engines are now on view, together with several "Tan-Gyro" centrifugal pumps and ram pumps of various types and sizes, several being specially suitable for dealing with small quantities of water required for farm and housing estate work. A selection of Tangye lifting tackle, consisting of pulley blocks, screw and hydraulic lifting jacks are also displayed, together with a number of malleable castings.

Stand 181. Triangular Construction Co., Ltd., Imber-court, East Molesey, Surrey.—This firm has a comprehensive exhibit of various building construction methods and shuttering, etc.; also of materials. Demonstrations are given of the Triangular system of construction. Sections of walling (full size) are shown, demonstrating the use of an impervious material on the external face, and a porous material on the interior face, with perfect diagonal bonding, and continuous vertical cavities. The Triangular system will also be shown for the first time in various kinds of artificial stone finish for the exterior.

Stand 46. Tuke & Bell, Ltd., Carlton Engineering Works, Lichfield, Staffs; London Office: 27, Lincoln's Inn-fields, W.C.2.—The range of road machines exhibited by this company include a "Morris" 30-cwt. chassis, fitted with 2-seater cab, plate-glass windscreen, cab side doors, and patent dual purpose body; 120 cubic feet capacity for house refuse, 51 cubic feet capacity for general purpose haulage work; the top portion is easily removable when not required. The lorry is fitted with patent gravity hand-operated end-tipping gear, while a patent road gritting attachment is fitted to the lorry for speedily and economically treating slippery roads when required.

Stand 87. Winget (1924), Ltd., Winget House, Grosvenor-gardens, S.W.1.—The outstanding features of the "Winget" stand are the latest models of the open-drum mixer with the Burn-Lancaster patent drum, by means of which this firm, which celebrates its coming-of-age during the present year, claims to have solved the problem of the perfect concrete mix. No separation of the materials, we understand, can possibly take place in this machine, no matter how long the mixing is allowed to continue. Besides this range of mixers, Messrs. Winget are exhibiting several types of their block- and slab-making machines.

Brick Manufacturer's Estate.

Mr. Alexander Yeats Jones, of Studland, Gosforth, Northumberland, brick manufacturer, of Messrs. Jones Bros., formerly of Netherheys, Gosforth (net personalty £33,219), left £34,029.

Shakespeare Memorial Theatre.

The *Daily Telegraph* has announced that the fund for the rebuilding of the Shakespeare Memorial Theatre at Stratford-on-Avon, initiated last year by a letter signed by the Prime Minister, Mr. MacDonald, Lord Oxford, and Mr. Thomas Hardy, has now reached £230,818.

Town-Planning Progress.

The following statement of town-planning progress in England and Wales for the month ended October 31, 1927, is issued by the Town-Planning Department of the Ministry of Health:—

Preliminary statement approved Stage BB).

Devonshire: Exeter T.C.

Preliminary statements submitted (Stage B).

Middlesex: Staines R.D.C.

Surrey: Epsom R.D.C. (Ewell and Cuddington).

Resolutions received (Stage H).

Cheshire: Alderley Edge U.D.C.

Yorkshire (West Riding): Sheffield T.C. (N.W. addition); Sheffield T.C. (N.E. addition).

Yorkshire: York T.C. (No. 5).

Lancashire: Liverpool T.C. (No. 2); Whiston R.D.C. (Liverpool T.C. (No. 2)).

Yorkshire (East Riding): Escrick R.D.C. (York T.C. (No. 5)).

Housing Subsidy Reduction.

We take the following extracts from the *Local Government Journal*:—

No subject has been more closely canvassed in local government circles than the probable effect of the reduction of the Government subsidy in respect of houses not completed before October 1 last. It has been claimed that the reduction would lead to a fall in building prices and would in no way check the rate of production. That was the official view of the Ministry of Health, but it has been questioned by other competent authorities.

Statistics as to the average price of houses included in contracts let by, or in direct labour schemes of, local authorities are, for a variety of reasons, unreliable guides unless checked by fuller information from original sources. Information was obtained from about one hundred representative municipal corporations and urban district councils in England and Wales in response to the following inquiry:—Have building prices fallen in your district in consequence of the reduced subsidy?

In response to this inquiry (excluding those local authorities who for one reason or another—generally because no building had taken place since the reduction of the subsidy—were unable to furnish information) 19 local authorities replied that building prices had fallen in their district in consequence of the reduced subsidy; 22 replied that prices had fallen but stated either that the reason was doubtful or that the fall was definitely attributable to other causes than the reduced subsidy; and 37 replied that prices had not fallen in consequence of the reduced subsidy.

Only 19 out of 78, therefore, reported a fall in prices attributable to the reduced subsidy.

NEW COMPANIES

The particulars quoted below have compiled by Messrs. Jordan & Sons, Company Registration Agents, of 116 & Chancery-lane, W.C.2, from the docum available at the Companies' Registry.

W. E. GREENWOOD & SON, LTD. (224 Registered September 2. Mordaunt-Harlesden, N.W.10. Builders and co tors, etc. Nominal capital, £5,000.

PERCY J. TURNER (IPSWICH), (224121). Registered August 31. W street, Ipswich. Builder and contr Nominal capital, £2,500.

MIDDLETON & KEENE, LTD. (224,118). tered August 31. Hill Brow, Liss, H Civil Engineering and General Contra etc. Nominal capital, £2,000.

THOMAS MITCHELL & SONS (GUILDF LTD. (224,123). Registered August 31. and tile manufacturers. Nominal ca £20,000.

R. W. SCOTT & CO., LTD. (224,228). tered September 5. Roker Joinery W Harbour View, Sunderland. Builders contractors. Nominal capital, £1,000.

HARRY MILLOTT & SONS, LTD. (224 Registered September 5. Painter and rator. Nominal capital, £1,000.

CHAPPELL & COMPANY (MAJOR MATTH LTD. (224,205). Registered Septemb 45, London Wall, E.C. 2. Builders, co tors and sanitary engineers, etc. No capital, £100.

B. HAWLEY & COMPANY, LTD. (224 Registered September 1. Builder and tractor. Nominal capital, £6,000.

DAVID THOMSON & SONS, LTD. (224 Registered September 14. Public plumbers', electrical and consulting engi etc., 1, Barwise-court, Carlisle. N capital, £25,000.

DERBYSHIRE HYDRATED LIME CO.. (224,407.) Registered September 14. Pelham-street, Nottingham. Dealer lime, lime products, etc. Nominal c £700.

R. WRAGG & SON, LTD. (224,445.) tered September 15. Builders' mercha slater. Nominal capital, £3,000.

MOTIFS, LTD. (224,443.) Registered tember 15. Builders and contractors Nominal capital, £100.

WARRINER & SONS, LTD. (224,479.) tered September 16. 190, Bishopsgate, Builders' contractors and cabinet-make Nominal capital, £100.

INTERNATIONAL CONTRACTS, LTD. (22 Registered September 16. 10, Lan place, W.C.2. Builders, contractors, neers and estate agents, etc. Nomina tal, £5,000.

CROYDON MEMORIAL CO., LTD. (22 Registered September 16. Mitchan Croydon. Monumental stone maso sculptors, etc. Nominal capital, £150.

ASSOCIATED FACING BRICK & TILE V LTD. (224,426.) Registered Septem 3 & 4, Lothbury, E.C.2. Brick a makers. Nominal capital, £127,750.

COOKE BROS., LTD. (224,497.) Reg September 17. Builders, contractor engineers, 20, Northbrook-street, Ne Nominal capital, £4,000.

H. POLLARD, LTD. (224,433.) Reg September 15. Builders and gener tractors, etc. Nominal capital, £4,00

ANGLO-DUTCH BRICK CO. (1927). (224,354.) Registered September 12 Victoria-street, S.W.1. Nominal £500.

BELL ESTATES, LTD. (224,326). tered September 10. Brent-street, F N.W.4. Estate developers; builder Nominal capital, £12,000.

WELLBUILT, LTD. (224,341.) Reg September 10. 1, Goring-road, Bowe N.11. Builders and house decorato Nominal capital, £1,000.

HAMILTON SLABS, LTD. (224,379). tered September 12. 233, Clapha S.W.9. Manufacturers of concrete cement partition slabs, etc. Nominal £100.

RATES OF WAGES IN THE BUILDING TRADE

[Every endeavour is made to ensure accuracy but we cannot be responsible for errors.]

	Masons	Brick-layers.	Car-penters Joiners	Plas-terers.	Slaters.	Plum-bers.	Pain-ters.	Lab-ourers.
.....	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
n	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
.....	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
.....	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
n	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Kent) ..	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
.....	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
der-Lyne	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
.....	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
.....	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
.....	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
.....	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
e	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
-Furness	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
.....	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
te	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
.....	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
.....	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
.....	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
.....	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
n	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
.....	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
.....	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
re	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
.....	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0½
.....	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/1½
.....	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
-Trent ..	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
.....	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
.....	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
.....	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/2
r	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
.....	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
.....	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
.....	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
.....	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
.....	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
.....	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
.....	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
.....	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¾
.....	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/1
.....	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
.....	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
.....	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
.....	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
.....	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
.....	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
.....	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
.....	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
.....	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
.....	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
.....	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/3½	1/0½	1/2½
.....	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
.....	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
.....	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/3½	1/0½	1/1½
.....	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
.....	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
.....	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
.....	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
.....	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
.....	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
n.Val.)	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
.....	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
.....	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½	1/2½
.....	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/6	1/2½
.....	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
.....	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
.....	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
.....	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
.....	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
.....	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/2½
.....	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/5½	1/2
.....	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
.....	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
.....	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
.....	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
ith ..	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
.....	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
.....	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
.....	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
.....	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
.....	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
s	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¾
.....	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
.....	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
.....	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
.....	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
.....	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/5	1/1½
.....	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
.....	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
.....	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
.....	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
.....	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
.....	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
.....	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
.....	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
.....	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
.....	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0½
.....	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
.....	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
.....	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
.....	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
.....	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
.....	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
a ..	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½

	Masons	Brick-layers.	Car-penters Joiners	Plas-terers.	Slaters	Plum-bers.	Pain-ters.	Lab-ourers.
Leeds	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Leicester	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Leighton Buzzard	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Lichfield	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Lincoln	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Littlehampton ..	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Liverpool	1/10	1/10	1/10	1/11	1/10	1/10	1/9½	1/4½
Llandudno	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Llanelly	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
London:								
12 m. radius ..	1/9½	1/9½	1/9½	1/9½	1/9½	1/9½	1/8½	1/4½
12–15 m. radius	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/8	1/4
Loughborough ..	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Lowestoft	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Luton	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Macclesfield	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Maidstone	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Malvern	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2½
Manchester	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Mansfield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3
Margate	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0
Market Harb'rough	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Matlock.....	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2½
Melton Constable	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
Melton Mowbray	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Merthyr Tydfil....	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Middlesbrough ..	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Newark	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Newbury	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Newcastle-on-Tyne	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Newcastle-ur-Lyme	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
New Forest	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Newmarket	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Newport, Mon. ..	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Northampton	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Norwich	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Nottingham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3
Nuneaton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Oakham	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Oldham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Oxford	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Paignton	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Peterborough	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Plymouth	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/7	1/3½
Pontypridd	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Portsmouth	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Preston	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Ramsgate	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Reading	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Redcar	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Redditch	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2
Reigate	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Retford	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2½
Ripon	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Rochdale	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3
Rochester	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Rugby	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Saffron Walden ..	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
St. Albans	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2½
St. Helens.....	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Sawbridgeworth ..	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Saxmundham	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0½
Scarborough	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Sevenoaks.....	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Sheffield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Shrewsbury	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Sittingbourne	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Southampton	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Southend-on-Sea	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Southport	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
South Shields	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Stevenage	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Stockport	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Stockton-on-Tees	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Stoke-on-Trent ..	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Stourbridge	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Stourport	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Stowmarket	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Stratford-on-Avon	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Stroud	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5	1/1½
Sunderland	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Swaffham	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
Swansea	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Swindon	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/5	1/1½
Tamworth	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Taunton	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Thetford	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Torquay	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Totnes	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/4½	1/1
Trowbridge	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/3½	1/0½
Tunbridge Wells ..	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Uttoxeter	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Wakefield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Walsall	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Wallsend	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Warminster	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Warrington	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Warwick	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Wells (Norfolk) ..	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
Welwyn. Gar. City	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
West Bromwich ..	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Weston-sup.-Mare	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Weymouth	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/1
Whitby	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2
Wigan	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3
Winchester	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Windsor	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1
Wisbech	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Wolverhampton ..	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Woodbridge	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Worcester	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2½
Worksop	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2½
Worthing	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1½
Wrexham	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Wroxham	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
Wymondham	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0½
York	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½

For rates of wages in the Building Trade in Scotland see page 799.)

CONTRACTS, COMPETITIONS, &c.

For some contracts still open, but not included in this List, see previous issues. Those with an asterisk are advertised in this number. Certain conditions beyond those given in the following information are imposed in some cases, such as that advertisers do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender; that a fair wages clause shall be observed, that no allowance will be made for tenders; and that deposits are returned on receipt of a bona-fide tender unless stated to the contrary.

The date given at the commencement of each paragraph is the latest date when the tender, or the names of those willing to submit tenders, may be sent in; the name and address at the end is the person from whom or place where quantities, forms of tender, etc., may be obtained.

Following is a list of abbreviations:—Borough Surveyor, B.S.; Borough Engineer, B.E.; District Surveyor, D.S.; Clerk, C.; Town Clerk, T.C.; County Engineer, C.E.; County Surveyor, C.S.; County Architect, C.A.; Surveyor, S.; Engineer, E.; Borough Architect, B.A.; Architect, A.

BUILDING, PAINTING, ELECTRIC LIGHTING, HEATING, ETC.

Nov. 19.—**Malvern.**—Building and Conversion Work.—(1) Construction of concert hall, foyer, pump room and colonnade, (2) conversion of the existing Assembly Rooms, Malvern, into an opera house and theatre, for the Malvern U.D.C. A. V. Rowe, architect, 38, Foregate-st., Worcester.

Nov. 21.—**Barnstaple.**—Alterations.—To police constable's house, Swimbridge, for Devon C.C. C. A., 97, Heavitree-rd., Exeter.

Nov. 21.—**Brighton.**—Foundations.—Reinforced concrete monolith foundation for 15,625 k.w. Turbo-alternator set to be erected at Southwick, for C.B. Wm. H. Overton, F.R.I.B.A., 22, Ship-st. Dep. £5 5s.

Nov. 21.—**Cardiff.**—Houses.—30, at Leckwith, for T.C. Architect. Dep. £2 2s.

Nov. 21.—**Chelmsford.**—Waterworks.—Pumping station and filter house, conversion of existing house into workmen's dwellings, and other works, at Sandford Mill, for T.C. J. Miles, B.E. Dep. £2 2s.

Nov. 21.—**Ealing.**—Centre.—A cookery and laundry centre, at Northfields School, Northcroft-rd., for T.C. W. R. Hicks, B.E. Dep. £1 1s.

Nov. 21.—**Eastbourne.**—Library.—Erection of a new branch library at the junction of Firle-rd., and Seaside, within the Borough. Borough Engineer's Office, Town Hall, Eastbourne. Dep. £2 2s.

Nov. 21.—**Glasgow.**—House.—Medical superintendent's house at Ruchill Hospital, for T.C. J. Stenhouse, T.C. Dep. £3 3s.

Nov. 21.—**Glenties.**—Improvements.—Also alterations at District Hospital, for Tirconaill County Board of Health and Public Assistance. W. J. Doherty, 12, Castle-st., Derry.

Nov. 21.—**Guildford.**—Alterations.—Also additions to Charlotteville schools, for T.C. J. W. Hipwood, B.S. and E.

Nov. 21.—**Liverpool.**—Room.—Art Room at Holt secondary school, Bagot-st., for T.C. Land steward and surveyor.

Nov. 21.—**Manchester.**—Extensions.—Also alterations at Hyde-rd., car depot. for T.C. City A. Dep. £2 2s.

Nov. 21.—**Middlesex.**—Houses.—Erection of 14 at Ashford Common, Ashford, for the Staines R.D.C. D. C. Fidler, surveyor, Staines R.D.C., London-road, Ashford, Middlesex. Dep. £2 2s.

Nov. 21.—**Norwich.**—Painting.—Also distempering, etc., at Heigham Grove House Maternity Home, Earlham-rd., for T.C. J. S. Bullough, City E.

Nov. 21.—**Plymouth.**—Painting.—Interior and decoration at Central Public Library, for C.B. J. Wibberley, B.E. and S. Dep. £1 1s.

Nov. 21.—**Prescot.**—Building.—For (1) nurses' lecture and recreation room; (2) new coal store; and (3) lavatory at "B" block, at Institution, for B.G. W. Ellis, architect, 9, Hardshaw-st., St. Helens. Dep. 10s. each.

Nov. 21.—**Rugby.**—Cottages.—12, at Johnson-av., Croop Hill, New Bilton, for R.D.C. J. E. Weeks, surveyor and architect, Temple-st.

Nov. 21.—**Sheffield.**—Garage.—Also extension etc., at Lodge Moor Hospital, for T.C. W. Geo. Davies, F.R.I.B.A., City A. Dep. £1.

Nov. 21.—**Southend-on-Sea.**—Wall.—Shelter, about 78 ft. long by 14 ft. wide, comprising retaining wall, pile foundations and promenade roof, etc., at Leigh Cliffs, Cliff-parade, Leigh-on-Sea, for C.B. R. H. Dyer, B. E. and S. Dep. £2.

Nov. 21.—**St. Helens.**—Garage.—Tolver-st., for Tramways Dept. A. W. Bradley, borough and water engineer. Dep. £1 1s.

Nov. 21.—**Tirconaill.**—Alterations.—For (1) structural alterations at Donegal District Hospital, (2) structural alterations at Carndonagh District Hospital, and (3) electric wiring of Letterkenny District and Fever Hospital; also erection of overhead line from Mental Hospital, Letterkenny, to above institution, for County Board of Health and Public Assistance. Mr. O'Doherty, architect, 12, Castle-st., Derry.

Nov. 21.—**Wallasey.**—Houses.—Of 26 non-parlour type, at Rycroft-rd., Gorsedale-rd., housing site, for C.B. B.E. and S. Dep. £2 2s.

Nov. 21.—**Wallasey.**—Painting.—Interior of 136 Council houses on Poulton-rd. and Mill-lane site, for C.B. B.E. and S. Dep. £1 1s.

Nov. 22.—**Bootle.**—Electric Light.—Installation at Maghull Sanatorium, Maghull, for C.B. B.E.

Nov. 22.—**Bootle.**—Greenhouse.—Also bottling shed at Linacre Hospital, Linacre-lane, for C.B. B.E.

Nov. 22.—**Bootle.**—Houses.—36 on Park-lane estate, for C.B. B.E. and S. Dep. £2 2s.

Nov. 22.—**Carlisle.**—Convenience.—At Newtown, for T.C. Percy Dalton, A.R.I.B.A., City E. and S.

Nov. 22.—**Chester.**—Houses.—152 on Eaton-rd. site, for T.C. C. Greenwood, City E. Dep. £2 2s.

Nov. 22.—**Dewsbury.**—Houses.—Twenty-four at Laithes Croft, Earlsheaton, and 126 at Pilgrim Farm, for C.B. H. Dearden, A.R.I.B.A. Dep. £1 1s.

Nov. 22.—**Linton.**—Cottages.—4 cottages at Shudy Camps, and 10 at Whittlesford, for R.D.C. W. Richardson, C. Dep. £1.

Nov. 22.—**Newcastle-on-Tyne.**—Adaptation.—Adaptation work at Elswick-on-Tyne Employment Exchange, near Newcastle-on-Tyne, for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Office of Works. Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W. Dep. £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the Commissioners.)

Nov. 22.—**Rhyl.**—Painting.—Also decorating Pavilion Theatre, for U.D.C. A. A. Goodall, Town S.

Nov. 22.—**Tuam.**—Houses.—3 houses and 3 out-offices on lands of Tinkershill and Cool-park, Tuam, Co. Galway, for Irish Land Commissioners. J. T. Drennan, secretary, Irish Land Commission, Upper Merrion-st., Dublin. Dep. £1.

Nov. 23.—**Burntisland.**—Cottage.—At Balmule, for T.C. B.S.

Nov. 23.—**Crewe.**—Alterations and Additions.—(for telephone exchange) to Crewe branch post office, for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Office of Works. Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the Commissioners.)

Nov. 23.—**Cuckfield.**—Cottages.—26 in Cuckfield-rd., Hurstpierpoint, for R.D.C. L. Robinson, S., Haywards Heath. Dep. £2 2s.

Nov. 23.—**Dublin.**—Building.—Out-patient department at "Teac Ultain," 37, Charlemont-st., for Board. A. E. Smith, F.S.I., chartered quantity surveyor, of 5, St. Andrew-st. Dep. £2 2s.

Nov. 23.—**Mansfield.**—Shops.—Also offices and living quarters, Albert-st., for T.C. W. Thompson, B.E. and S. Dep. £2 2s.

Nov. 23.—**Rathgar.**—Painting.—Also decorating Church of the Three Patrons, Rathgar, for the Rev. Canon Cronin, D.D., P.P. Ashlin and Coleman, architects, 7, Dawson-st., Dublin.

Nov. 23.—**West Bromwich.**—Improvements.—For pump house and mains; heating and hot water services in each of 12 blocks of buildings; electric mains and connections; electric wiring whole of 12 blocks of buildings, at Great Barr Park Colony for Walsall and West Bromwich Unions. Edwards & Shaw, consulting engineers, 105, Colmore-row, Birmingham. Dep. £5 5s.

Nov. 24.—**Amersham.**—Post Office and Telephone Exchange.—Erection of, at Amersham, Bucks, for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Office of Works. Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the Commissioners.)

Nov. 24.—**Yorkshire.**—Repairs and Materials.—War Dep. Contracts for repairs of W.D. buildings and supply of building materials for the term Contract, from Nov. 24, 1927, at Catterick Camp. Commanding Royal Engineer, Northumbrian area, Royal Engineer Office, Catterick Camp, Yorks.

Nov. 25.—**Brighton.**—Alterations.—To public baths in North-rd., for C.B. B.S.

Nov. 25.—**Cardiff.**—Alterations.—Also renovations at Electricity Offices, The Hayes, for T.C. G. H. Whitaker, City Architect.

Nov. 25.—**Ealing.**—Houses.—32 and eighty flats on housing estate at Framfield-rd., Hanwell, for T.C. W. R. Hicks, B.E. Dep. £1 1s.

Nov. 25.—**Leyton.**—School.—Erection of, for the Essex C.C., new county high school for boys. County Architect, Springfield Old-court, Chelmsford. Dep. £2 2s. to F. H. Owers, F.S.A.A., County Accountant, Dyke-st., Chelmsford.

Nov. 25.—**London.**—Repairs.—For (1) new buildings, alterations to and extensions of existing buildings, and (2) painting and cleansing works, including minor repairs, for Wandsworth B.C. E. J. Elfrod, B.E. and S., 215, Balham High-rd., S.W.17

Nov. 25.—**Sandown (I. of W.).**—Painting.—Bathing bungalows in Eastern-gardens, for U.D.C. S.

Nov. 25.—**Scotland.**—Improvements to Ecclesiastical buildings at parishes of Alvah, Forglen and Fyvie, for Church of Scotland General Trustees. J. Wittet, architect, Elgin.

✱Nov. 26.—**Durham.**—Houses.—New Elvet Improvement Scheme, erection of eight being part of the above scheme. City Engineer and Surveyor, Town Hall, Durham. Dep. £2 2s.

Nov. 26.—**Glamorgan.**—For (1) Pentre Police station, internal and external painting etc., and (2) Bargoed Police station, internal painting, etc., to men's quarters, for C.C. T. Mansel Franklen, C. to C.C., Cardiff.

Nov. 26.—**Hanwell.**—Alterations.—Also redecoration of the superintendent's and the matron's quarters at School for Central London School District. G. P. Morrell, C.

Nov. 26.—**Long Ashton.**—Alterations.—To Isolation Hospital, for R.D.C. A. E. Hicks, C., Flax Bourton.

Nov. 26.—**Pontefract.**—Installation.—Of electric lighting of public baths and refuse destructor, for T.C. W. H. Newton, B.E.

Nov. 26.—**Tipton.**—Houses.—80, non-parlour, on Cotterill's Farm estate, for U.D.C. H. N. Woodard, S. Dep. £2 2s.

Nov. 28.—**Beckenham.**—Roof.—Over open-air swimming bath in Beckenham-rd., for U.D.C. S. Dep. £2.

Nov. 28.—**Chelmsford.**—Cottages.—Six pairs, Roxwell, for R.D.C. J. Dewhirst, E. and S. Dep. £1.

Nov. 28.—**Cushendall.**—Villa.—For Mrs. Gossan. F. Connolly, A. and S., "Ma Cushendall.

Nov. 28.—**Glasgow.**—Installation.—Electri ing of Low Balornock housing scheme, Are for T.C. R. B. Mitchell, 75, Waterloo-st.

Nov. 28.—**Heckmondwike.**—Glazing.—At baths, for U.D.C. F. W. Littlewood, S.

Nov. 28.—**Ilford.**—New School and sions.—Erection and completion, under tract, of the following extensions to B School, Stevens-rd., Becontree: (1) New school; (2) extensions to upper school, co special subject rooms to both boys' a depts., for the Ilford Borough Council. M.Inst.C.E., Town Hall, Ilford. Dep. £2

✱Nov. 28.—**Kent.**—Offices.—Erection of "Springfield," Maidstone, for the Kent Committee. Committee's Architect, Room sions House, Maidstone. Dep. £2 2s. payable to the Committee.

Nov. 28.—**London.**—Houses.—Erection a pletion of four houses of the A2 type at Chevening-rd., for the Council of th Borough of Greenwich. Borough Department, Town Hall, Greenwich. Dep

Nov. 28.—**London.**—External Painting decorating Work.—At the Town Hall, Pec Camberwell, S.E.5, for the Camberwell Council. William Bell, Borough Engineer veyor, Town Hall, Camberwell, S.E.5.

Nov. 29.—**Barnet.**—Houses and —Erection and drainage, etc., of 20 n type houses on the Chesterfield estate Barnet U.D.C. Surveyor, Council Office st., Barnet, Herts. Dep. £2 2s.

Nov. 29.—**Gillingham.**—Hall.—Memorial Gillingham-av., for Gillingham Parish Council. E. J. Hammond, C.E., L.R.I and S. Dep. £2 2s.

Nov. 29.—**Guernsey.**—Buildings.—Erec buildings on the new jetty now in cours struction at St. Peter Port Harbour, comprising offices, warehouses, and pu tories. Percy Westacott, 53, Victoria-s minster, S.W., or the States Supervis £5 5s.

Nov. 29.—**Ireland.**—Building.—For (1) National School at Kilmeedy, Co. Lim (2) erection of a station for Garda Sio Annascaul, Co. Kerry, for Commissioners Works. T. Cassedy, secretary, Office Works, Dublin. Dep. £1 each.

Nov. 29.—**Maidstone.**—Telephone Erection of, at Bearstead, Maidstone, fo missioners of His Majesty's Office of Wo tracts Branch, King Charles-st., Lond Dep. £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the sioners.)

Nov. 30.—**Belfast.**—Convenience.—Male convenience in Library-st., and a femal convenience in Kent-st., for C.B. City

Nov. 30.—**Charlestown.**—Enlarging National School, Charlestown, Co. Sligo missioners of Public Works. T. Cassedy, Office of Public Works, Dublin. Dep. £

✱Nov. 30.—**Chesham.**—Houses, Road and Drains.—Erection of 100 houses (p non-parlour), for the U.D.C. A. Clarke Architect, Addison-rd., Chesham.

✱Nov. 30.—**Dagenham.**—Steel Corrug ing.—Erection of stores shed, 70 ft. by ternal dimensions, for the Dagenham and S., Valence House, Becontree-av. Heath.

✱Nov. 30.—**Hendon.**—Steam Coal Bathroom.—Erection of, for stokers, a Hospital, for the M.A.B. Office of Victoria Embankment, E.C.4. Dep. £1

Nov. 30.—**Killybegs.**—Enlarging. National School, Killybegs, Tirconaill. missioners of Public Works. T. Cassedy Office of Public Works, Dublin. Dep.

Nov. 30.—**London.**—(1) New waitin South Eastern Hospital, Avonley-rd., S.E.14; (2) fire escape staircases a smoke screens, etc., at Grove Feve Tooting Grove, Tooting Graveney, S.W Metropolitan Asylums Board. Office of Victoria Embankment, E.C.4. Dep. £ of each work.

Nov. 30.—**Middlesbrough.**—Clinic.—Sc on land adjoining Education Offices in rd., for E.C. S. E. Burgess, B.E. a

✱Nov. 30.—**Oxford.**—Houses.—Erecti houses for the Corporation. City Eng Hall, Oxford. Dep. £5.

✱Nov. 30.—**Twickenham.**—Flats.—Er blocks of flats comprising 68 tenemen Corporation. B.S., Municipal Office ham. Dep. £2 2s.

✱Dec. 1.—**Andover.**—Building Works —Air Ministry contract at R.A.F. S about Dec. 9, 1927. Supt. Engineer, Building Dept., South Western Dist quarters, R.A.F. Station, Andover.

✱Dec. 1.—**London.**—Bathing and La lions.—Erection of, for the Parish of their Institution, South-grove. The Cle trative Offices, Bancroft-rd., Mile End £1 1s.

Dec. 1.—**Leicester.**—Sorting Offi of, in Station-st., Leicester, for the C of His Majesty's Office of Works, Branch, King Charles-st., London, S. £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the Con

Dec. 1.—**Plympton St. Mary.**—House in pairs at Tamerton Foliot, for R.D. £2 2s.

Dec. 1.—**Salisbury Plain.**—Repairs a —War Dept. contract for repair an Southern Command, Salisbury Plain Engineers' Southern Command, Sali West, Royal Engineers' District. T.

nuary 1, 1928. Chisholm Camp. Com- Royal Engineer, R.E. Office, Larkhill,

2.—**Brighton.**—Staff Houses.—Erection of rick. Surveyor, Brighton County Borough Hospital, Hayward's Heath. Dep. £1.
—**Greenwich.**—Alterations and Additions.— hone Exchange, for H.M.O.W. Contracts King Charles-st., S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s. payable to Commissioners.)
—**Southampton.**—School.—Erection of a ncil school at Nether Wallop, for the Council of Southampton. A. L. Roberts, rchitect, The Castle, Winchester. Dep. nust be made by cheque, payable to the County Council, and crossed "Lloyd's td., Winchester."
3.—**Ascot.**—Houses.—Erection of 20 par- houses, for Windsor R.D.C. The Clerk, -st., Windsor. Dep. £1 1s.
—**Stoke-on-Trent.**—Repairs.—To houses at for Corporation. E. B. Sharpley, T.C
—**Leek.**—Houses.—110 in Station-st. and , for U.D.C. W. E. Beacham, S.
13.—**Belfast.**—Superstructure.—Above the story, New Parliament Building, Stor- stle Estate, for the H.M.O.W. Contracts King Charles-st., S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s.
Aigburth.—Demolition.—Of property known field," at corner of Aigburth Hall-rd. and Hill-rd., Aigburth. A. E. Shennan, ., 14, North John-st., Liverpool.
Belfast.—Houses.—7 artizans' houses in Gil- for B. Hughes, Ltd. C. MacAlister, archi- Sussex-place.
astbourne.—Additions.—Also alterations to " and "Herald" buildings. W. R. , architect, 51b, Seaside-rd.
hafton.—Installation.—Of electric light in es Council school. C. L. Crossley, 8, St. orth, Wakefield.
Vakefield.—Renovation.—Internal, of fol- chools:—Stanley—Lofthouse Gate Council Kirkhamgate Council school, Ardsley (E. Westerton Council school, for West Riding Beaumont, 8, St. John's North, Wakefield.

MATERIALS, ETC.

21.—**Felling.**—Builder's Materials.—For W. P. Parkin, C.
21.—**West Sussex.**—Highway Materials.— H. W. Bowen, C.S., Southgate House, r.
22.— **Buckhurst Hill.** — Limestone. — For T. J. Tee, C.
22.—**Dublin.**—Builder's Materials.—For Port and Docks Board. E. H. Bailey, Westmoreland-st., Dublin.
2.—**Dundee.**—Setts.—450 tons of 4-in. by stone causeway setts, for Harbour Trust. ay Thompson, general manager and Harbour-chambers.
3.—**Gloucestershire.**—Highways materials. C.S.
5.—**Nottingham.**—Building Materials.—For t. Engineer and General Manager, 6,
—**Ireland.**—Builder's Materials.—For Irish rvice. J. B. Phelps, secretary, Dublin.
28.—**India.**—Cement.—153,000 tons, for re Dept. Director-General, 11, Belvedere-
—**Dartford.**—Granite.—350 tons 2-in. hand Guernsey granite, for U.D.C. J. J. C.
—**Dublin.**—Builder's Materials, for Gt. Rly. Co. C. E. Riley, secretary, Kings- ation.

EERING, IRON AND STEEL.

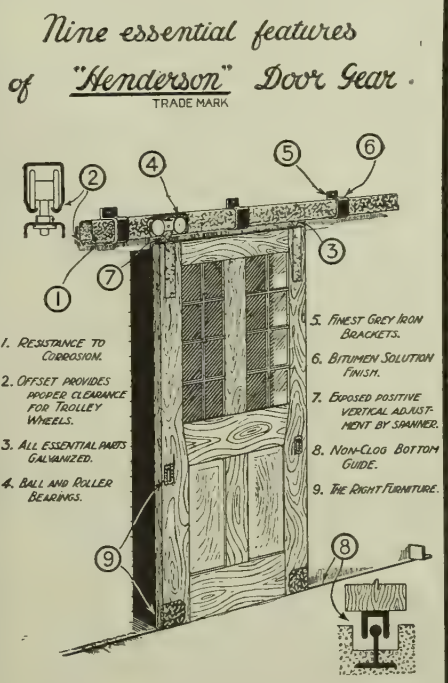
—**Crediton.**—Sewerage.—Laying of 2in. toneware pipe lines, together with electric installation, steel rising main, motor- d other contingent works, at Fordton, Capt. C. J. Jenkin, chartered Civil 91, Old Town-st., Plymouth. Dep. £3.
—**Hornsey.**—Reservoir.—Covered service in mass and reinforced concrete at Wood, for M.W.B. G. F. Stringer, C., ery-av., E.C.1. Dep. £10.
—**Johannesburg.**—Bridgework.—Structural s, for Vet River bridge, Schoon Spruit South African Railways and Harbours, t of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen-st., tef. A.X. 5298.)
5.—**Blythburgh.**—Embankment.—Construc- earthern tidal embankment approxi- yds. long on the east side of Ipswich- mouth-rd., over River Blyth, for East W. Jervis, C.S.
—**Portsmouth.**—Widening.—Of Fratton- er Southern Railway, at Portsmouth, ith incidental works, for T.C. R. J. ity E. Dep. £5.
—**Manchester.**—Steelwork.—For motor- at Queen's-rd. Car depot, for T.C. Dep. £1 1s.
—**Rotherham.**—Sewerage.—Extension of posal works, including construction of p houses, and wells, and four circular Dalton; also pumping station, rising s, etc., at Thrybergh, for R.D.C. C. O. ngineer.
Wallasey.—Landing-stage.—Construction t on River Mersey of a new floating e, for C.B. Sir John Wolfe Barry and ngineers, Dartmouth House, 2, Queen S.W. Dep. £10 10s.
—**Newry.**—Bridge.—Single-leaf steel ge over canal at Godfrey-bridge, for Blaney, Town S. Dep. £1 1s.

Dec. 12.—**Leeds.**—Reservoir.—Design and tender for a watertight reinforced concrete reservoir at Middleton; watertight reinforced concrete elevated tank at Tinshill, and concrete service reservoir, including design and tender for the reinforced concrete roof and piers, for T.C. H. Shortreed, Waterworks Manager. Dep. £1 1s. each.
Dec. 15.—**South Africa.**—Steelwork.—Structural steelwork, etc., for wagon repair shop, for Railways and Harbours Committee. Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen-st., S.W.1. (Rev. A.X. 5424.)
Dec. 20.—**London.**—Bridgework.—For Director-General of India Store Department. Branch 15, Belvedere-rd., Lambeth, S.E.1.
Feb. 21, 1928.—**New Zealand.**—Deviation.—Construction of Wellington-Tawa flat deviation, Wellington-New Plymouth Railway, for Public Works Dept., Wellington. Commissioner for New Zealand, 415, Strand, London, W.C.2.

ROAD, SEWERAGE, AND WATER WORKS.

Nov. 21.—**Chesham.**—Sewer.—800 yds. of stoneware pipe in sewer at Chartridge-lane, including the construction of manholes, etc., for U.D.C. S.
Nov. 21. — **Failsworth.** — Making-up. — Sewering, levelling, paving, metalling, flagging, channelling and making-up Claremont-st., Cornwall-st., Hampton-rd. (part of), Harold-st., and Heywood-st., together with certain adjacent passages, for U.D.C. J. W. E. Brown, S.
Nov. 21.—**Heston and Isleworth.**—Making-up.—Alexandra-rd. (part two), for U.D.C. J. G. Carey, E. and S. Dep. £2 2s.
Nov. 21.—**London.**—Mains.—Laying and jointing of following cast-iron mains, together with connections and contingent works:—6,220 lin. yds. of 20-in. diameter main in Cambridge-rd., from Hoe-lane to Brookfield-lane; 400 lin. yds. of 14-in. diameter main in Brookfield-lane, from Cambridge-rd. to Board's Pumping Station; 600 lin. yds. of 12-in. diameter main in Brookfield-lane, from the Board's Pumping Station to Longfield-lane, for M.W.B. G. F. Stringer, C., 173, Rosebery-av., E.C.1. Dep. £10.
Nov. 21.—**London.**—Main.—Laying and jointing of approximately 5,960 ln. yds., of 24 in. diameter cast-iron main, together with connections and contingent works, from Woodside-av., Fortis Green, Hornsey, to Durnsferd-rd., Wood Green, and from Chase-rd., to the Board's reservoir at Southgate, for M.W.B. G. F. Stringer, C., 173, Rosebery-av., E.C.1. Dep. £10.
Nov. 21.—**Poole.**—Road.—Resurfacing Banks-rd., Sandbanks, between ferry and Panorama-rd., in reinforced concrete, including forming tarred gravel footpaths, kerbing, etc., for T.C. E. J. Goodacre, B.E.

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Nov. 21.—**Shoreditch, E.**—Roadway.—Work required to be done in the formation of a reinforced concrete roadway between the workshops and stores at the Cottage Homes, Hornchurch, near Romford, for the Guardians of the Poor of the Parish of St. Leonard.—Guardians' Architect, F. Danby Smith, F.R.I.B.A., Parliament-mansions, Victoria-st., Westminster, S.W.1. Dep. £2 2s.
Nov. 22.—**Dun Laoghaire.**—Road.—Laying of a reinforced concrete road, 6 in. thick, in one course at Tivoli and Corrig roads, Dun Laoghaire; area 6,970 superficial yds., for U.D.C. F. Webb, Town Surveyor. Dep. 10s.
Nov. 22.— **Epsom.**—Making-up.—White Horse estate, viz.:—White Horse-drive, Elm-grove and Dudley-grove, for U.D.C. E. R. Capon, E. and S.
Nov. 22.—**Glossop Dale.**—Extension.—1,435 lin. yds. of 9in. and 6in. sewers, together with the construction of manholes and other work incidental thereto, at Ludworth, for R.D.C. Brady and Partington, chartered civil engineers, Chapel-en-le-Frith. Dep. £5.
Nov. 22. — **Scarborough.** — Reconstruction. — Of Seamer-rd., for T.C. H. W. Smith, B.E., Town Hall, Scarborough. Dep. £2 2s.
Nov. 22.—**Southall-Norwood.**—Improvements.—Reinforced concrete carriageway foundation, together with kerbing and footway paving works, and 2-in. bituminous asphalt carpet laid on foundation, at Norwood-rd., for U.D.C. J. B. Thomson, F.S. Dep. £2 2s.
Nov. 22. — **Southgate.** — Sewers. — Fall-rd. and Bowes-rd., and in Arnos-grove Estate.—Construction of (a) foul sewer, consisting of about 462 yds. lin. 9-in. dia. stoneware pipes, and a surface water sewer consisting of about 665 yds. lin. 9-in. dia. stoneware pipes, with necessary manholes, etc., in Waterfall-rd. and Bowes-rd., New Southgate, and (b) foul sewer, consisting of about 400 yds. lin. 9-in. dia. stoneware pipes, and surface water sewer consisting of about 288 yds. lin. 24-in. dia. concrete tubes, with necessary manholes, etc., in Arnos-grove estate, for U.D.C. R. Phillips, S.
Nov. 23.—**Birmingham.**—Paving.—Supplying and laying of 4-in. creosoted deal blocks on 4-in. cement floating in Bristol-rd., Selly Oak, for T.C. H. H. Humphries, City E. and S. Dep. £1.
Nov. 23.—**Reading.**—Making-up.—In Coley-av., part from Berkeley-av. to Bath-rd., for C.B. B.S.
Nov. 24.—**Chatham.**—Paving.—Supplying and laying about 3,950 yds. super wood paving on new reinforced concrete foundation at High-st.; 1,880 yds. super wood paving on new reinforced concrete foundation, together with reconstruction of footways and other works, at Medway-st.; and resurfacing with tarred or asphaltic slag macadam a section of the carriageway at Maidstone-rd., for T.C. R. L. Honey, F.S.I., B.E. and S.
Nov. 24.—**Ramsgate.**—Making-up.—Passages at rear of Hereson, St. George's and Cecilia-rds., for T.C. T. G. Taylor, B.E.
Nov. 24. — **Walton-on-the-Naze.** — Making-up.—Third-av., for U.D.C. A. J. Meakins, S. Dep. £1.
Nov. 24.—**Willesden.**—Extension.—Of Chamberlayne-rd., for U.D.C. E. and S., Town Hall, Dyne-rd., Kilburn. N.W.6.
Nov. 26.—**Chester.**—Making-up.—Of Deefords-av., for T.C. C. Greenwood, City E. and S. Dep. £1 1s.
Nov. 26. — **Exmouth.** — Railings. — Wrot. iron railings in connection with a small road improvement, for U.D.C. S. Hutton, E. and S.
Nov. 28.—**Alnwick.**—Main.—Laying 3-in. water main in Prudhoe-st., for U.D.C. G. K. Taylor, Town Surveyor.
Nov. 28.—**Beckenham.**—Sewer.—Relief sewer from High-st. to Hayne-rd., for U.D.C. H. Storr Best. Dep. £2.
Nov. 28.—**Beddington.**—Improvements.—To Peakshill, for Beddington and Wallington U.D.C. S. F. R. Carter, E. and S. Dep. £1 1s.
Nov. 28.—**Beddington and Wallington.**—Improvements.—To Cosdach-av., for U.D.C. S. F. R. Carter, A.M.Inst.C.E., E. and S. Dep. £1 1s.
Nov. 28.—**Burley-in-Wharfedale.**—Paving.—Levelling, paving, metalling in waterbound limestone and making good a portion of Prospect-rd., for U.D.C. E. J. Wright, S. Dep. £1.
Nov. 28.—**Hendon.**—Making-up.—Gresham-grdns., the Ridgway (2nd portion), Woodstock-rd (2nd portion), Ridge Hill, Wessex-gardens, Bittacy Park-av., Meadway Gate, Meadway, Meadway-close and Wellgarth-rd., for U.D.C. A. O. Knight, E. and S Dep. £10.
Nov. 28.—**Havant.**—Mains.—Three miles of cast iron mains and other work, for R.D.C. E. T. Hildred, 4, High-st., Gosport. Dep. £3.
Nov. 28.—**London.**—Removal of Clinkers, Ashes and Debris.—About 100 cubic yards a month in all, from Deptford Pumping Station, Norman-rd., for the L.C.C. Chief Engineer, Old County Hall, Spring Gardens, S.W.1.
Nov. 28.—**Manchester.**—Pipework.—At Barton Power Station, for T.C. H. C. Lamb, chief engineer and manager. Dep. £2 2s.
Nov. 28.—**Sandwich.**—Provision.—And fixing of 6 water meters, with necessary valves, bye-passes and brick meter chambers on their distribution mains, for T.C. W. R. Moultrie, Acting Borough Surveyor. Dep. £2.
Nov. 29.—**Glossop Dale.**—Water Supply.—Providing, laying and jointing complete of 10,245 lin. yds., of 5, 4, 3, and 2-in. cast-iron water main, at Charlesworth, for R.D.C. Brady and Partington, chartered civil engineers, Chapel-en-le-Frith. Dep. £5.
Nov. 30.—**Barnsley.**—Making-up.—Of Clyde-st., Avon-st., back roads between Spencer-st. and Park-st., back roads off Carrington-st., back roads off Lingard-st., back roads off Silver-st., for C.B. B.E.
Nov. 30.—**Rochester.**—Sewerage.—Laying of a cast-iron syphon and pumping mains, for T.C. W. Law, City E. and S. Dep. £1 1s.

Competitions.

(*See Competition News, p.* 736)

Auction Sales, Tenders, etc.

Nov. 22.—**Brentwood.**—Jinman & Rippengal will sell at the White Hart Hotel, Brentwood, in one lot, the Freehold Building Estate known as "Westwood Park Estate," Brook Street-hill, South Weald; area about 31½ acres. Auctioneers, 44, High-st., Brentwood.

Nov. 22.—**London.**—Alfred C. Frost will sell as a whole or in lots, unless previously disposed of, by order of the mortgagees, at Winchester House, Old Broad-st., London, E.C.2, re the freehold brickworks known as the Shaw Kilns, Berks, Clay Hill, Shaw, as a going concern; also Factory Premises known as the Shaw Chair Factory, Bungalow Residence, etc. Auctioneer, Station Gates, Beaconsfield, Bucks.

Nov. 29.—**Bucks.**—Messrs. Hampton and Sons will sell three building sites at Amersham Common, Bucks. Full particulars from Hampton and Sons, 20, St. James's-sq., S.W.1.

★Nov. 29-30.—**Sudbrooke.**—Perry and Phillips, Ltd., will sell on the site (unless previously sold privately) at Sudbrooke Holme, Sudbrooke, fixtures and fittings; the fabric of the mansion will be sold for demolition, 59, High-st., Bridgnorth.

★Nov. 30.—**Lambeth.**—Horne and Co. will sell by direction of the Commissioners, H.M.O.W., at H.M. Office of Works Depot, Hercules-rd., Westminster Bridge-rd., tradesmen's tools and builders' materials. Auctioneers, 74, Coleman-st., E.C.2.

★Nov. 30.—**London.**—Douglas Young and Co. will sell with vacant possession on completion at the London Auction Mart, by direction of City and South London Railway Co., freehold property, Clapham and Stockwell. Auctioneers, 69, Coleman-st., E.C.2.

★Nov. 30.—**Southwark.**—J. T. Skelding & Co., clearance sale on completion of contract at No. 5, Lavington-street, Southwark. Surplus builders' and contractors' plant and machinery. Auctioneers, 48, Gresham-st., Guildhall, E.C.2.

★Dec. 6 and following days.—Joseph Hibbard & Sons will sell without reserve final portion, by order of the liquidator, C. H. Bull, Esq., F.C.A., re C. B. N. Snewin & Sons, Ltd., in voluntary liquidation). Well-seasoned hardwoods, in logs, planks and boards, crane, office furniture, lease of wharf premises. Auctioneers, 15, Newington-green, Islington, N.16.

★ Dec. 7.—**London.**—Baxter Payne and Lepper will sell by order of the mortgagees (unless previously disposed of), at the Mart, E.C., land on the Hillside Estate. Auctioneers, Bromley, Kent, ad 14, Sackville-st., W.1.

★Dec. 7.—**London.**—Daniel Smith, Oakley and Garrard will sell at London Auction Mart, 155, Queen Victoria-st., E.C.4., by order of L.M.S. Railway, freehold building land at Mill Hill. Auctioneers, 4/5, Charles-st., S.W.1.

Public Appointments.

★ Nov. 21.—**Gravesend, Kent.**—Architectural Assistant required by the Borough Council of Gravesend for a period of three months. H. H. Brown, town clerk, 4, Woodville-terrace, Gravesend.

Nov. 22.—**Somerset.**—Clerk of Works required to supervise the erection of new open-air secondary school at Bridgwater, required by the Somerset County Council. County Architect, Lloyd's Bank-chambers, Weston-super-Mare.

★Nov 23.—**Durham.**—Clerk of Works required by the C.C. Wm. J. Merrett, City Engineer and Surveyor, 43, Old Elvet, Durham.

★ Nov. 23.—**Kent.**—Architectural Assistant in the Architect's Department required by the Kent Education Committee. E. Salter Davies, Director of Education, Springfield, Maidstone.

Nov. 28.—**Durham.**—Building Works Superintendent for the erection of buildings by direct labour. County (Education) Architect, 34, Old Elvet, Durham.

★Nov. 28.—**Hastings.**—Architectural Assistant required by the C.B. S. Little, Borough and Water Engineer, Town Hall, Hastings.

★Nov. 28.—**Keighley.**—Architectural Assistant required by the Borough Council. Borough Architect, Gas Offices, Cook-lane, Keighley.

Nov. 30.—**Leicester.**—Full-time Teacher of Carpentry and Joinery required by the City of Leicester Education Committee at the College of Arts and Crafts, School of Architecture and Building. Registrar, Colleges of Art and Technology, Leicester.

★ Dec. 3.—**Cornwall.**—Architectural Assistant required by the C.C. The Clerk, County Hall, Truro.

★Dec. 10.—**Bradford.**—Architectural Assistant required by the City Council in Architect's Dept. Town Clerk, Town Hall, Bradford, endorsed "Architectural Assistant."

★Dec. 14. — **London.** — Assistant Structural Engineer, Grade 11, in H.M.O.W. Those wishing to compete for the post apply Sec., H.M.O.W., Storey's Gate, Westminster, S.W.1.

——.—**Gold Coast.**—Foreman of Works (Building) required by the Government of the Gold Coast for the Public Works for a tour of 12 to 18 months' service, with possible extension. Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4, Millbank, Westminster, S.W.1, quoting M/275.

PROPOSED NEW BUILDINGS & OTHER WORK

In these lists care is taken to ensure the accuracy of the information given, but it may occasion happen that, owing to building owners taking the responsibility of commencing work before plans are fi approved by the local authorities, "proposed" works at the time of publication have been actually menced. Abbreviations: T.C. for Town Council; U.D.C. for Urban District Council; R.D.C. for R District Council; E.C. for Education Committee; B.G. for Board of Guardians; B.C. for Borough Cou P.C. for Parish Council; M.H. for Ministry of Health; M.T. for Ministry of Transport; C.B. for Co Borough; B.E. for Board of Education; M.A.B. for Metropolitan Asylums Board; and M.W.B. for M politan Water Board.

Following is a list of abbreviations:—Borough Surveyor, B.S.; Borough Engineer, B.E.; Dis Surveyor, D.S.; Clerk, C.; Town Clerk, T.C.; County Engineer, C.E.; County Surveyor, C.S.; Co Architect, C.A.; Surveyor, S.; Engineer, E.; Borough Architect, B.A.; Architect, A.

Altrincham.—T.C. approved plans submitted by surveyor for 14 houses on Oldfield Brow estate.—Rev. A. F. Aldis and congregation of St. David's Church, Hale, are raising funds for new edifice. Mr. E. Hennings, of Kingston Lodge, Stockport-rd., consulting architect.

Birkenhead.—For building new parochial hall at Neston, additional funds will have to be raised. Architect is H. F. Russell, 15, Sweeting-st., Liverpool.

Burnley.—The Borough Land and Building Society, Ltd., 12, Nicholas-st., are proposing to carry out extensions to premises. Plans in hands of G. & S. Keighley, 23-27, Nicholas-st.

Cambridge.—Major G. Brimley Bowes, of Perse School, stated that governors intend to move the school to a new site further down the Hills-road when possible.

Carricklergus.—U.D.C. passed plans for fifteen houses in Ellis-st. for M'Gookin Bros.

Carshalton.—M.A.B. recommend scheme to provide 350 additional beds at Queen Mary's Hospital, Carshalton.

Caterham.—U.D.C. passed plans:—2 pairs of semi-detached villas, Court-rd., C. Cooper; 22 houses, Buxton-lane, 4 houses, Salmon's-lane, one house, Portley-lane, T. W. Stutchberry.

Chadderton.—B. of E. sanctioned erection of secondary school, which is to cost £39,691. School is to accommodate 300 mixed scholars.

Cheadle (Ches.).—U.D.C. under consideration further housing scheme.

Chester.—Application is to be made to M.H. for approval of lay-out plans to erection of three houses and 12 shops on site at junction of Mill-st., and Handbridge. T.C. resolved that application be made to the M.H. for sanction to borrowing monies for construction, in accordance with plans now submitted, of public conveniences in George-st., and at Cattle Market, and public lavatories at Earl's Villas.

Chorley.—T.C. propose to acquire about four acres of land adjoining Crescent and situated between railway and Preston-rd., for houses.

Claybury.—London C.C. recommend, subject to approval of plans by M.H., of £23,420, in respect of provision and equipment of a nurses' home at Claybury mental hospital.

Coulsdon and Purley.—U.D.C. are considering erection for bridge at Foxley Hill-rd.—S. submitted plan for lavatory accommodation and store shed at Rotary Playing-field, at £400; and Council recommend that tenders be invited.—M.H. sanctioned borrowing of £920 for land at Farleigh-rd., for housing.—Plans passed:—H. Johnson, 3 houses, Purley Oaks-rd., Sanderstead; Morgan Baines & Clark, 4 lock-up shops and 7 garages, Banstead-rd., Purley; E. T. Brown & Son, 3 houses, Oakwood-av., Purley; H. Bacon & Son, 2 houses, Coulsdon-rise, Coulsdon.

Dagenham.—Portable school is to be erected by Essex E.C. on estate No. 10 (Valence) section, at £3,750.

Darlaston.—Council instructed architect to (1) prepare plans for 380 houses on Catherine's Cross site; (2) architect be asked to prepare lay-out plan, including sections and specifications for levelling the land required for 100 houses, and (3) tenders be advertised for erection of 100 houses.—Council also decided to erect a further 22 houses on Rough Hay site.

Doncaster.—A local syndicate acquired site of about 20 acres of land on Great North-rd., where a greyhound racing track with accommodation for 20,000 is to be laid. Plans by H. B. Hobson, 188, Oxford-rd., Manchester.

Down.—C.C. made application to Ministry of Education for sanction to following loans for repairs to schools:—Newtownards Academy, £4,000; Windsor Hill, Newry, £3,300; Killinchy, £1,750, and Ballydougan, £700.

Dublin.—Plans for buildings and works of reconstruction been approved by H. T. O'Rourke, city architect:—Vernon-av . (2 residential shops)—

Epsom.—M.A.B. recommend approval be given to alteration of certain rooms in nurses' home at The Downs Hospital for Children, at £144 8s.

Essex.—C.C. recommend construction of second carriageway known as Eastern-ave. and Woodford-Ilford-rd., at £30,000.

Exmouth.—U.D.C. decided to place before M.H. plans for proposed concert pavilion.

Filey.—Plan been prepared showing suggested lay-out and design of a building to be used as engine-house, incorporating a showroom for gas department.

Hants.—C.C. approved proposals of E.C. to erect in the undermentioned parishes public elementary Council schools: Clanfield, approximate accommodation 160, provisional forecast of cost £6,000: Droxford, 160, £6,411; Eastleigh (Senior Girls' School), 330, £14,600; Hartley Wintney, 200, £6,867; Nether Wallop, 120, £6,240.

Hastings.—T.C. passed plans:—8 houses, Bl stone-av., J. B. Ward; H. M. Jeffery, archite

Hatfield.—R.D.C. sanctioned further scheme 48 non-parlour type and 20 parlour type house

Hebburn.—Plans been approved by B.E. for school to accommodate 350 infants, and to ren the existing school to accommodate 360 boys 362 girls.

Herts.—County Constabulary approved purc of sites for police cottages at Hertford, Ho don, Ashwell and Kimpton.

High Beech.—Essex C.C. recommend sewage posal works at Sanatorium, at £444.

High Wood.—M.A.B. received M.H. approv acceptance of tender of £1,085 14s. for erecti verandah and balcony and for carrying ou internal alterations to The Firs Cottages, 5 6, at High Wood Hospital for Children.

Hockley.—Additional classrooms at Hig Council school are recommended by Essex E

Horbury.—W. Wrigley & Sons, architects, W field, are responsible for plans for offices, s rooms and warehouse for Wm. Sykes, Ltd.

Hull.—Extensions are proposed at premise Hull and East Riding Institute for Blin Beech Home, Beverley-rd., Hull. Scheme is mated to cost about £4,000. Plans by Mr. Fr of Brownlow, Thompson and Fisher, 15, Pa ment-st.

Kirby-Overblow.—Plans been prepared for t ing premises for Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Laindon.—Essex E.C. recommend £4,600 fo ditional classrooms at High-rd. Council scho

Leigh.—Rev. E. P. Hothersall, of New C of Sacred Heart, Walmsley-rd., proposes ere R.C. Church. Plans by A. Ellis, 24, Da Liverpool.

Leyton.—Additional land is to be purchas Essex E.C. for County high school for boys.

Little Lever.—U.D.C. decided to erect fi 22 houses on Marsh Farm estate.

London (Bermondsey).—B.C. received M.H nal sanction to borrow £13,750, for additio the Central Library in Spa-road.—Applicati to be made to L.C.C. for sanction to b £20,000 on account of erection of new mun offices.

London (Greenwich).—L.C.C. recommend bo ing by B.C. of £966 for housing purposes the borough.

London (Hammersmith).—L.C.C. recom £5,380 in respect of erection of necessary ings on Du Cane-road site for a day op school.

London (New Cross).—M.A.B. recommend val to provision at South-Eastern Hospita £750, subject to sanction of M.H., of balcon verandah.

London (Shooter's Hill).—M.A.B. received approval to borrowing £1,089 in respect of version of existing buildings at Brook Ho into a bungalow, etc.

London (Tooting).—M.H. sanctioned nec expenditure for provision of additional fire facilities to staff blocks A to G at the Grov pital, for M.A.B.

London (Wandsworth). — G. L. Elki A.R.I.B.A., prepared plans for house for Superintendent on site adjacent to Sout housing estate. Plans passed:—Perry & shops, flats and garage on site in Upper To rd., Balham, between Lynwood-rd., and De rd.; W. Gritton, 8 houses and 3 garages o Birchlands-ave., Balham; L. & W. Whit Ltd., club premises rear of 374, Wandswor Clapham North; Bovis, Ltd., rebuilding 5 59, Tooting High-st.

London (Wimbledon).—M.A.B. recommend val be given to rearrangement of accomm at Fountain Mental Hospital at a total mated cost, including redecorating, of £144.

Lowestoft.—M.A.B. recommend approva given, subject to assent of M.H., to provis separate bathing accommodation for girls Anne's Home by the extension of lavatory a C.B. received sketch prepared by B.S., sho suggested improvement of South Pier by pr of additional shelter accommodation.— passed:—R. J. Pryce & Co., warehouse and room annexe, Suffolk-rd.

Lurgan (Ireland).—R. Lynn, architect of L prepared plans of houses at Lurgan.

Manchester.—R. Howarth & Co., Ltd., acquired premises at 15, Major-st., and H which they propose to convert into office warehouse accommodation. Plans by C Clegg & Son, 30, Brown-st.—A local syndicat acquired site having frontages to Moseley-r Kingsway, Levenshulme, where they prop erect new super cinema and cafe. Plans Knight, F.R.I.B.A.

Newbury.—Berkshre C.C. approved scheme new by-pass road at Newbury in the vici the racecourse at a cost of £64,861.

* See also our List of Contracts, Competitions, etc.

xport (Mon.).—C.B. resolved that accommo-on for omnibuses be provided on site at East er Station, at £9,600, and plans submitted by ough Architect be approved.—Montague Burton, proposed to erect building at junction of h-st. with Market-st.—A. Jenkins is proposing uild a cinematograph hall on Maindee Park ing site.—Inquiries are to be made for a able site for a convenience in Caerleon-rd. dis-.—Borough Architect submitted plan for pro-d provision of conveniences near new entrance Beechwood Park.—Negotiations are proceeding a view to erecting a super cinema to seat at Clarence-place.—Plans been prepared for ilding of St. Michael's Schools, Pillgwenlly. itect is C. Bates, A.R.I.B.A.

rden.—School of modern type for 400 children be built by C.C. Plans by C.A., Preston.

rthampton.—C.B. recommend 34 tenements be ed on land at Abington site and B.E. pre-plans.—Plans passed:—4 houses, Chestnut-rd., J. Richardson and Sons; 5 houses, Delapre cent-rd., Ansell and Brown; 8 houses, Gipsy-A. L. and H. W. Chown; 3 houses, Brook-rd., Lack, Revitt and Robinson.

rthfield.—Northfield Wesleyans are collecting s for a church or a well-constructed hall.

sett.—Council are to apply to M.H. for sanc-to erection of further 200 houses.

ford.—T.C. passed plans: W. H. Castle, City tes Surveyor, four pairs of dwellings for e officers in Abingdon-rd., Botley-rd., Cowley-and London-rd., Headington. Local Co-opera-Society have under consideration extensions s premises at Hurst-st., and Headington.

rtsmouth.—T.C. passed plans:—2 houses, nburg-av., Wade and Connor; 14 houses, ield and Glenthorne-rds., E. W. Payne; 12 es, Gleuthorne-rd., T. L. Norman and Son; 14 es, St. Swithun's-rd., Roberts and Rozzell; 11 s. Battenburg-av., Coleman and Sons.

stwich.—Prestwich and Whitefield Educational mittee reported publication of notices of con-ated erection of two new elementary schools.

nham.—Essex E.C. recommend £100 for lation of cookery room and £140 for boun-and playground fencing, etc., at Council l.

therham.—R.D.C. proposing to erect 28 houses atliffe.

hden.—U.D.C. received a letter from L.M.S. Co. stating that it proposed to erect build-at High-street corner and along the remain-rontage to the Station approach-rd.

ston.—Cambridgeshire C.C. approved scheme llage college.

ffield.—Ind, Coope & Co., Ltd., of The ry, Burton-on-Trent, are proposing to re-licensed premises, the "Wheatsheaf" Inn, shaw-rd. Plans by T. H. Thorpe, F.R.I.B.A., r. T.C. passed plans:—Mason and Robin-10 houses, Archibald-rd.; T. Pye, 10 houses, lands-cresc.; G. Brownlow, 8 houses, Man-r-rd.

thend-on-Sea.—C.B. passed plans:—4 houses t garage, Westminster-drive, G. Payne; 4 and 4 garages, Sutherland-boulevard, Walker factory, Grainger-rd., Starline Varnish and el Co., Ltd.; 4 houses, Henry-drive, G. r; Memorial Hall and Sunday School, gton-av., Pastor and Deacons of West Baptist Church; 8 houses, Westbury-I. C. Soulsby; 10 lock-up shops, Western-ade, F. F. Ramuz; 4 houses, Victoria-rd., Pratt; 3 houses, Percy-rd., Bass and Smee; es, Leigh Park-rd., H. A. Mowle; six houses, t-av.. Thos. Hardy.

thampton.—Land been acquired at Shirley to assembly hall at rear of Church of St. ce.

hwick.—U.D.C. instructed surveyor to pre-lans for housing scheme at Fishergate.

Albans.—T.C. is to make application to for sanction to loan of £15,250 for 35 houses.

aster.—M.H. inquiry has been held into tion of R.D.C., for approval to preliminary ent of proposals for development in connec-ith Barwick-in-Elmet town planning scheme.

nbury.—M.H. sanctioned R.D.C.'s scheme lding 40 houses

ridge.—F. Hall-Jones is preparing plans for .

all.—Walsall Hospital decided to build a y department.

rage.—Berkshire E.C. is proposing to erect a hool.

lle.—It is proposed by Council managers lans of new senior school to be built on ehind the housing estate off Wardle-rd. include an assembly hall. S. Wilkinson, .A., Preston, architect.

ford.—Scheme of housing by private enter-s to be carried out at Watford. W. Farren 17. Beechcroft-rd., Bushey, Herts, are to bout 50 houses on a site in Sherwood's-rd.

e.—B. of E. approved plans submitted by Riding E.C. for proposed new premises for ary school.

ngborough.—U.D.C. approved plans, etc., ection with sports pavilion, Swanspool, and tion is to be made to borrow £3,000 M.H. Plans passed:—C. Adams & Co., six Gold-st.

bley.—A swimming bath for Wembley is od.

Bromwich.—T.C. are to apply to M.H. for to borrow £60,550 for Swan Village im-ent scheme.

TRADE NEWS

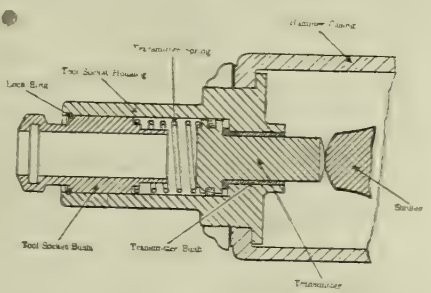
Kingston By-pass Road.

In connection with the recent opening by the Premier of the Kingston by-pass road, we learn that the ¾ in. washed crushed river ballast and washed river sand used in the construction of the bridges built by Messrs. Christiani & Nielsen and Holloway Bros. (London), Ltd., was supplied by Messrs. William Boyer & Sons, Ltd., of Irongate Wharf, Paddington Basin, W.

An Electro-Mechanical Hammer.

We have had an opportunity of inspecting the new-pattern "Kango" electro-mechanical hammer, which is put on the market by the Kango Co., Ltd., of 78, Petty France, S.W.1. This hammer, which is of the light chipping, caulking and scaling type, weighs only 9½ lb., and has a very low current consumption of roughly 300 watts. As a general utility tool, it is designed for direct connection to existing lighting circuits, and is provided with a high efficiency universally wound motor suitable for either A.C. or D.C. current.

Standard motors are wound for currents most frequently met with, which are generally of 110, 200 or 220 volts, but by the aid of suitably calibrated resistance, which can be supplied when necessary, any intermediate voltages from 110 to 250 volts can



Construction of the "Kango" Hammer.

be conveniently used. The hammer may also be run from a portable "Lister" engine which enables it to be used on country jobs. Features of the new pattern of "Kango" hammer are an ingenious device which eliminates all shattering and percussion, while a new type of switch has been incorporated making for greater efficiency and length of use. By the mere extraction of one tool from the tool-socket—which can be readily adjusted to take any tool with a shank of ⅝ in. downwards—the hammer can be put to any one of a number of uses, as chipping steel, trimming castings, panel beating, boiler scaling; carving, chiselling, shaping wood or composition; cutting, dressing, drilling, chasing, carving stone, brickwork or concrete. We have ourselves tested this hammer, and are of the opinion that it may well prove very useful to the builder and contractor, while its adaptability to the fitting of wall plugs is likely to be of value to the decorator

American Fittings.

We are informed that the firm of Sir S. W. Royse & Co., Ltd., of 20, Albert-square, Manchester, have come to an arrangement with the Duriron Company, Inc., of Dayton, Ohio, to represent their valves, fans, steam jets, pumps, pipes, etc., in the U.K. and Ireland. The Duriron Company, we learn, have specialised for many years in the manufacture of metals very highly resistant to acids and other corrosives.

An Industrial Wiring System.

The Macintosh Cable Company, Ltd., of St. James's House, S.W.1, describe a newly introduced industrial wiring system in a booklet recently issued by them. This system, we gather, has been introduced to fill a need for a simple method of wiring factories and buildings, where destructive atmospheric conditions prevail. These conditions are met by the applications not only to the cables and wires but also to the fittings of "Maconite," which gives, we understand, complete protection. Details will be gladly furnished upon request to the company.

A Correction.

We desire to draw attention to an erroneous statement contained in the announcement of Messrs. Cowan, Hulbert, Ltd., of Abbey House, Victoria-street, Westminster, S.W.1, in last week's issue. It was stated that the number of Self-Lock Adjustable Rooshors in use in the London area was over 1,000. This should, of course, have been 10,000.

The Larkhall Estate, Clapham.

In connection with our illustrations and description of Messrs. Louis de Soissons and G. G. Wornum's work at this estate, given in our last issue, we learn that the facing bricks used in obtaining the attractive appearance of the exterior were supplied by Messrs. R. G. Ward & Co., Ltd., of 5, Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C.4.

Moulding and Planing Machines.

A new booklet on this subject has been issued by Messrs. Thomas Robinson & Sons, Ltd., of Railway Works, Rochdale, which sets out in attractive manner the various features of the design and construction. Special points regarding this firm's machines are, we are told, the ball bearings which are used wherever possible, absence of vibration, an ample reserve of "belt-power" (useful when taking a heavy cut), and plenty of purchase in the gearing of the feed-rollers. The booklet may be obtained upon application.

The Tomb of Edmund de Langley, King's Langley.

The Cassio Press have produced a little booklet dealing with the historic monuments, tablets, and brasses in King's Langley Parish Church, and especially with "The Romantic Life of Edmund de Langley and His Notable Tomb," under which title the Rev. John Parker Haythornthwaite—vicar of the parish—has published the book. It is likely to prove of interest to antiquarians and members of the general public visiting King's Langley.

Institute of Municipal and County Engineers: New President.

Mr. A. Dryland, the County Surveyor of Middlesex, has been nominated as president of the Institution of Municipal and County Engineers for the year 1928-1929.

Improvements in Pall Mall.

Westminster City Council have adopted without discussion a recommendation from the Improvements Committee regarding a proposal to set back the approach to Marlborough House in order to effect an improvement in the traffic conditions at the junction of Pall Mall and St. James's-street. The total cost is estimated at £5,300.

The Preservation of Cottage Architecture.

Sir Frank Baines, speaking on "The Preservation of the Cottage Architecture of this Country" in London recently, urged men in industry and commerce to support the movement recently inaugurated at the Royal Society of Arts by an appeal signed and prepared by the Prime Minister. The Government had made it clear that they could not extend the Ancient Monuments Act of 1913 to cottage architecture, and he thought the people themselves should see that this part of our history was not lost.

Salford Exhibition Hall.

Work on the scheme for providing Salford with an exhibition hall and an amusement park at a final cost estimated at £1,000,000 will begin early next year, says the *Yorkshire Post*. The site is the old cattle market with over 10½ acres, and it is claimed the hall will be the largest in the world. The new building will have 143,750 square feet without pillars or other obstructions. Its height will be over 100 feet. The roof is to be arched, and it is stated it will have the largest single-span roof in the world, namely, 230 feet. Mr. Robert Atkinson, F.R.I.B.A., and Sir Owen Williams, have prepared the plans.

PRICES CURRENT OF MATERIALS.*

[Owing to the exceptional circumstances which prevail at the present time, prices of materials should be confirmed by inquiry.]

BRICKS, &c.

Per 1,000 Alongside in River Thames up to London Bridge. £ s. d.

Best Stocks 4 5 6
Second Hard Stocks 3 19 6

Per 1,000. Delivered at London Goods Stations.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Flettons, at		Best Blue Pressed Staffs	9 5 0
King's Cross	2 14 3	Do. Bullnose ..	9 15 0
Do. grooved for Plaster	2 16 3	Blue Wire Cuts	7 5 0
Do. Bullnose ..	3 8 3		
Best Stourbridge Fire Brick :—			
2½ in.	8 11 0	3 in.	10 3 0
Glazed Bricks—			
Best White Ivory, and Salt Glazed Stretchers ..	21 0 0	D'ble Str'tch'rs	29 10 0
		D'ble Headers	26 10 0
		One Side and two Ends ..	30 10 0
		Two Sides and one End	31 10 0
Headers	20 10 0		
Quoins, Bull-nose and 4½ in.		Splays and Squints	28 0 0
Flats	27 10 0		

Second Quality, £1 per 1,000 less than best. Cream and buff, £2 extra over white. Other colours. Hard Glaze, £5 10s. extra over white.

BREEZE CONCRETE SLABS.

Delivered London.

	s. d.		s. d.
2 in .per yd. super	1 11	3 in. per yd. super	2 9
2½ in. „ „	2 4	4 in. „ „	3 6

	s. d.	
Thames Ballast	10 6 per yd.	delivered 2 miles radius Padding-ton.
Pit Sand	13 9 „ „	
Thames Sand	14 6 „ „	
Best Washed Sand	14 6 „ „	
¾ in. Shingle for Ferro-Concrete	12 9 „ „	
½ in.	14 0 „ „	
¾ in. Broken Brick	11 6 „ „	
Pan Breeze	8 0 „ „	

Per ton delivered in London area in full van loads.

Best Portland Cement. British Standard Specification. Test £2 13 0 to £2 15 0
46s. alongside at Vauxhall in 80-ton lots.

Ferrocrete per ton extra on above	0	10	0
Super Cement (Waterproof)	4	3	0
Roman Cement	8	15	0
Parian Cement	5	15	0
Keene's Cement, White	5	15	0
„ „ Pink	5	10	0
Plaster, Coarse, Pink	3	0	0
„ „ White	3	12	6
„ Fine	5	12	0
Sirapite, Coarse	3	9	0
„ Finish	3	17	0
Grey Stone Lime	2	10	9
Chalk Lime	2	10	9
Best Ground Blue Lias Lime	2	13	6
Hair ..... per cwt.	2	2	6
Granite Chippings	1	12	0

Note.—Sacks are charged 1s. 9d. each and credited 1s. 6d. if returned in good condition within three months carr. pd.

Stourbridge Fireclay in s'cks 37s. 0d. per ton at rly. dp

STONE.

	s. d.
Bath Stone.—Delivered in railway trucks at Westbourne Park, Paddington, G.W.R., or South Lambeth, G.W.R., per ft. cube	2 10
Portland Stone.—	
Brown Whitbed, in random blocks of 20 ft. average, delivered in railway trucks at Nine Elms, L. & S.W.R., South Lambeth Station, G.W.R., and Westbourne Park, Paddington, G.W.R., per ft. cube	4 4½
Do. do. delivered on road wagons at above stations, per ft. cube	4 5½
White basebed, 3d. per ft. cube extra.	
Note.—1d. per ft. cube extra for every foot over 20 ft. *average*, and ½d. beyond 30 ft.	
Hopton-Wood Stone—	
Delivered at any Goods Station, London.	s. d.
Random blocks from 10 ft. and over P. ft. cb.	17 0
Sawn two sides ..... „	27 0
Sawn three or four sides ..... „	32 0
York Stone, Blue—*Robin Hood Quality.*	
Delivered at any Goods Station, London.	
6 in. sawn two sides landings to sizes (under 30 ft. super) .....Per ft. super	5 6
6 in. rubbed two sides, ditto .... „	6 0
3 in. sawn two sides slabs (random sizes) „	2 3½
2 in. to 2½ in. sawn one side slabs (random sizes) ..... „	1 6¾
1½ in. to 2 in. ditto, ditto ..... „	1 4
Hard York—	
Delivered at any Goods Station, London.	
Scappled random blocks .....Per ft. cube	6 3
6 in. sawn two sides landing to sizes (under 40 ft. super) .....Per ft. super	5 1½
6 in. rubbed two sides, ditto .... „	6 1½
4 in. sawn two sides slabs (random sizes) „	2 10
3 in. ditto ditto „	2 1½
2 in. self-faced random flags .. Per yd. super	9 0

CAST STONE.

Delivered in London area in full-van loads, per ft. cube :—Plain, 8s. 6d. ; Moulded, 9s. 6d. ; Cills, 10s. 0d.

WOOD.

GOOD BUILDING DEAL.

Inches.	per stan.	Inches.	per stan
4 × 11	£28 0	3 × 6	£21 0
4 × 9	25 0	3 × 11	25 0
4 × 8	24 0	2 × 11	25 0
4 × 7	23 0	3 × 9	24 0
3 × 8	21 0	2½ × 9	23 0
3 × 7	20 0	3 × 4½	22 0
2½ × 7	20 0	3 × 4	22 0

PLANED BOARDS.

1 × 11	£27 0	1 × 9	26 0

PLAIN EDGE FLOORING.

Inches	per sq.	Inches	per sq.
⅝	20/-	1¼	31/-
⅞	22/-	1½	34/-
1	25/-		

TONGUED AND GROOVED FLOORING

Inches.	per sq.	Inches.	per sq.
1	25/-	⅝	16/6
1¼	31/-	¾	19/-
1½	34/-	1	24/-

MATCHING (BEST).

BATTENS.

Inches.	s. d.
¾ × 2	2 6 per 100 ft.

SAWN LATHS.

Per bundle	0 2 4

1″ AND UP THICK.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Dry Austrian Wainscot, per ft. cube	0 16 0	to	0 18 0
Dry American and/or Japanese Figured Oak, ft. cube	0 15 0	to	—
Dry American and/or Japanese Plain Oak, ft. cube	0 11 0	to	0 13 0
Dry sq. edged Honduras Mahogany, ft. cube	0 16 0	to	0 18 0
Dry Log cut Honduras Mahogany, ft. cube	0 18 0	to	1 1 0
Dry Cuba Mahogany, ft. cube	1 4 0	to	1 10 0
Dry Teak, ft. cube	0 13 0	to	0 15 0
Dry American Whitewood, ft. cube	0 11 0	to	0 14 0
Best Scotch glue, per cwt.	4 10 0	to	—
Liquid Glue, per cwt.	4 7 0	to	5 10 0

SLATES.

First quality slates from Bangor or Portmadoc carriage paid in full truck loads to London Rate Station. Per 1,000.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
24 by 12	32 18 4	18 by 10	18 12 11
22 by 12	29 17 11	18 by 9	16 9 2
22 by 11	27 14 2	16 by 10	15 12 6
20 by 12	26 5 0	16 by 8	12 3 9
20 by 10	22 10 0		

TILES.

Delivered at London rate stations in full truckloads of not less than 4 tons. Per 1,000 f.o.r. London.

Best machine-made tiles from Broseley or Staffordshire district	5 12 0
ditto hand-made ditto	5 17 6
Ornamental ditto	6 2 6
Hip and valley tiles (per dozen) { Hand-made	0 9 6
{ Machine-made	0 9 0

METALS.

Joists, Girders, &c., to London Station, per Ton—	£ s. d.
R.S. Joists, cut and fitted	12 10 0
Plain Compound Girders	14 10 0
„ Stanchions	16 10 0
In Roof Work	19 10 0

MILD STEEL ROUNDS.
To London Station, per ton.

Diameter.	£ s. d.	Diameter.	£ s. d.
¼ in.	12 0 0	⅝ in. to ½ in.	10 15 0
⅜ in.	11 0 0	⅝ in. to 2¾ in.	10 10 0

Wrought-Iron Tubes and Fittings—
(Discount off List for lot of not less than £7 net value delivered direct from Works, 2½ per cent. less above gross discounts, carriage forward, if sent from London Stocks.)

	Tubes.	Fittings Over ½″	Flanges Over ½″
Black Gas	67½%	.. 45%	.. 55%
Galvanised Gas	52½%	.. 35%	.. 45%
Blue Water	62½%	.. 40%	.. 50%
Galvanised Water	46¼%	.. 30%	.. 40%
Red Steam	57½%	.. 35%	.. 45%
Galvanised Steam	40 %	.. 25%	.. 35%

C.I. Half-Round Guttters—London Prices ex Works

Per yd. in 6 ft. lengths.	Gutters.	Angles and Nozzles.	Stop Ends.
3 in.	1/3½	11½d.	3½d.
3½ in.	1/4½	1/1½	3½d.
4 in.	1/6	1/3	3½d.
4½ in.	1/7½	1/4½	4½d.
5 in.	1/10½	1/6½	5½d.

O.G. Gutters.

3 in.	1/8	1/4½	3½d.
3½ in.	1/8	1/4½	3½d.
4 in.	1/9½	1/4½	3½d.
4½ in.	1/11½	1/7½	4½d.
5 in.	2/4½	1/10½	5½d.

RAIN-WATER PIPES, &c.

per yd. in 6 fts.	Pipe.	Bends, stock angles.	Branches, stock angles.
2 in. plain	1/10½	1/3	1/9½
2½ in. „	2/0½	1/4½	2/1½
3 in. „	2/6	1/9	2/7½
3½ in. „	2/11½	2/0½	3/0½
4 in. „	3/5	2/6½	3/8½

L.C.C. Coated Soil Pipes—London-Prices ex Works.

	Pipe.	Bends. stock angles.	Branches. stock angles.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
2 in. per yd. in 6 fts. plain	3 3	2 4½	2 10
2½ in. „	3 9	2 7½	3 7
3 in. „	4 6	2 10	4 2½
3½ in. „	4 11½	3 7	4 11½
4 in „	5 5½	4 0½	5 9

L.C.C. Coated Drain Pipes—London-Prices ex Works.

	Pipe.	Bends, stock angles.	Branches, stock angles.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
3 in. per yd. in 9ft. lengths	4 4	5 1	8 0½
4 in. „ „	6 2	5 8	10 0
5 in. „ „	7 2	10 10	17 1
6 in. „ „	8 6	13 2	21 9

Gasken for jointing, 38/6 per cwt.

	Per ton in London. £ s. d.	£ s. d.
Iron—		
Common bars	13 0 0	to 14 10 0
Staffordshire Crown Bars—		
Good merchant quality	14 5 0	to 15 15 0
Staffordshire Marked Bars	16 5 0	.. 17 5
Mild Steel Bars	10 0 0	.. 11 0
Steel Bars, Ferro-Concrete quality, basis price	10 0 0	.. 11 0
Hoop iron, basis price	12 0 0	.. 13 0
„ Galvanised	27 0 0	.. 28 0
Soft Steel Sheets, Black—		
Ordinary sizes to 20 g.	13 5 0	.. 14 5
„ „ „ 24 g.	14 5 0	.. 15 5
„ „ „ 26 g.	16 5 0	.. 17 5
Sheets Flat Best Soft Steel, C.R. and C.A. quality—		
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 20 g. ..	15 10 0	.. 16 10
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 22 g. and 24 g.....	16 10 0	.. 17 10
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 26 g....	18 10 0	.. 20 10
No 1 quality, £4 per ton extra.		
Flat and Galvanised Corrugated Sheets—		
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. to 9 ft. to 20 g.	18 0 0	.. 19 0
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. to 9 ft. to 22 g. and 24 g.	18 10 0	.. 19 10
Ordinary sizes 6 ft. to 9 ft. to 26 g.	21 10 0	.. 22 10
Sheets Galvanised Flat, Best quality—		
Best Soft Steel Sheets, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 20 g. and thicker	22 0 0	.. 23 0
Best Soft Steel Sheets, 22 g. and 24 g.	24 0 0	.. 26 0
Best Soft Steel Sheets, 26 g.	25 10 0	.. 26 10
Cut Nails, 3 in. to 6 in.	19 0 0	
(Under 3 in. usual trade extras.)		

Metal Windows.—Standard sizes, suitable for complete houses, including all fittings, painting two coats, and delivery to job, average price about 1s. 4d. to 1s. 7d. per foot super.

LEAD, &c.

(Delivered in London.)

	£ s. d.
Lead—Sheet, English, 4 lb. and up	28 15
Pipe in coils	29 5
Soil pipe	32 5
Compo Pipe	32 15

Note.—Country delivery, 20s. per ton extra ; lots under 3 cwt. 3s. per cwt. extra, and over 3 cwt. and under 1 cwt., 1s. 6d. per cwt. extra. Cut to size 5s. cwt. extra.

Oil lead, ex London area, at Mills ..... per ton	18 15 0

COPPER.

	s. d.
Seamless Copper tubes (basis)..... per lb.	1
Strong sheet ..... „	1
Thin..... „	1
Copper nails ..... „	2
Copper wire ..... „	2

PLUMBERS' BRASS WORK.
Delivered in London.

New River Pattern Screw Down Bib Cocks for Iron.

½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.
29/-	45/-	76/-	153/-	246/-	510/- per doz.

New River Pattern Screw Down Stop Cocks for Unions.

½ in.	¾ in	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.
41/6	62/-	92/-	174/-	300/-	588/- per doz.

River Pattern Screw Down Main Ferrule

½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.
39/6	60/-	116/6 per doz.

Caps and Screws.

1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	3 in.	3½ in.	4 in.
7/6	10/-	14/-	23/-	30/-	42/- per doz

Double Nut Boiler Screws.

½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.
7/6	11/-	17/-	29/-	36/-	63/- per doz.

Brass Sleeves.

1½ in.	2 in.	3 in.	3½ in.	4 in.
10/-	12/-	20/-	24/-	31/- per doz.

New River Pattern Croydon Ball Valves, S

½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.
35/-	56/-	98/-	162/-	228/- per doz.

Drawn Lead P. & S. Traps with Brass Clean Screw.

	1½ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	3 in.
8 lbs. P. traps	33/-	41/-	56/-	101/- per doz
8 lbs. S. traps	35/-	45/-	66/-	126/- „

Tin.—English Ingots, 3/1 per lb. Solder.—Plumb 1/3, Tinmen's 1/6. Blowpipe 1/7 per lb.

PAINTS, &c.

Raw Linseed Oil, in pipes	per gallon	0 2
„ „ „ in barrels	„	0 3
„ „ „ in drums	„	0 3
Boiled „ „ in barrels	„	0 3
„ „ „ in drums	„	0 3
Turpentine in barrels	„	0 2
„ in drums (10 gall.)	„	0 3
Genuine Ground English White Lead, per ton		42 15
(In not less than 5 cwt. casks.)		
Genuine White Lead Paint—		
"Father Thames," "Nine Elms," "Park," "Supremus," "St. Paul's," "Morganswyte," "Polacco," "J." Brand and other best brands (in 14 lb. tins) not less than 5 cwt. lots per ton delivered		62 5
Red Lead, Dry (packages extra) ..	per ton	35 0
Best Linseed Oil Putty	per cwt.	0 1
Filicol	„	0 1
Size. XD quality	fkn.	0

(*Continued on p.* 799.)

* The information given on this page has been specially compiled for The Builder and is copyright. The aim in this list is to give, as far as possible, *average* prices of materials, not necessarily the highest or lowest. Quality and quantity obviously affect prices—a fact which should be remembered by those who make use of this information.

CURRENT OF MATERIALS (*contd.*

GLASS.

SHEET GLASS IN CRATES OF STOCK SIZES.

	Per ft.		Per ft.
ths ..	2¾d.	32 oz. fourths	6¼d.
ds ..	3¾d.	32 „ thirds	9¼d.
ths ..	4d.	Obscured Sheet, 15 oz.	3¾d.
ds ..	4¾d.	„ „ 21 „	4⅞d.
ths ..	4¾d.	Fluted 15 oz. 6¼d., 21oz.	9d.
ds ..	6¾d.	En'lled 15 oz. 4⅞d., 21oz.	6⅝d.

according to size and substance for squares stock.

ROLLED PLATE IN CRATES OF STOCK SIZES.

	Per ft.
late	4¼d.
olled	5⅜d.
olled	5⅞d.
Rolled, Baltic, Oceanic, Arctic Stip-, and small and large Flemish White	6d.
o, tinted	8⅛d.
heet	5¼d.
olled Cathedral	5⅜d.
do.	7⅛d.

plate is same price as rough rolled.

ARNISHES, &c.

		Per Gallon. £ s. d.
h.....	Inside	0 14 0
.....	ditto	0 16 0
.....	ditto	0 18 0
.....	ditto	1 0 0
Carriage	ditto	1 4 0
.....	ditto	1 12 0
sh	Inside	0 18 0
Paper	ditto	0 18 0
Cabinet	ditto	1 2 6
Flatting	ditto	1 0 6
g Oak	ditto	0 18 0
Drying Oak	ditto	0 19 0
Varnish	ditto	1 0 0
.....	ditto	1 2 0
.....	ditto	1 12 0
Gold Size		0 12 6
Japan		0 10 6
hogany Stain (water)		0 12 0
Black.....		0 7 6
.....		0 14 6
atent)		1 5 0
Brush Polish		0 17 0
rs in Terebine.....		0 9 0
k Enamel		0 7 0



ARY 21

d. Thone.

Vice-President, National tion of Building Trades Employers.

THE SCOTTISH BUILDER

DOMESTIC USES OF ELECTRICITY

A lecture arranged in conjunction with the British Electrical Development Association was delivered recently to the staff and students of the Aberdeen School of Domestic Science by Mr. L. Edwards, A.M.I.E.E. The subject of the lecture was "Domestic Electrical Appliances," and the lecturer dealt with the various ways in which electricity can add to comfort and save labour. He also dealt with the tonic effect of ultra-violet rays, which can be produced in special lamps suitable for home use. The cost of running various appliances was considered, and demonstrations of electric fires, electric water heaters, and an electric refrigerator were given. The lecture was illustrated by lantern slides.

NEW BUILDINGS IN SCOTLAND

Dundee.—CINEMA.—Plans are being prepared by Messrs. Allen & Frisken, of 26, Castle-street, for the new cinema which is to be erected in Arthurstone-terrace.

Saltcoats.—HOUSES.—Tenders are being invited by the Town Council for the erection of forty-eight houses. Mr. T. Thomson, of 60, Hamilton-street, is the architect.

Fife.—REBUILDING.—The Fife Education Authority have accepted a recommendation of the Primary Education Committee providing for the reconstruction of ten classrooms at the Crosshill site to replace the previous structure, which was destroyed by fire, and the provision of an annexe, consisting of four classrooms and playroom at Ballingry School for an infant department.

Musselburgh.—SCHOOLS. — The Midlothian Education Authority have approved a report on school accommodation in Musselburgh recommending a scheme for alterations to various schools, at an estimated cost of about £39,000.

Dundee.—CHURCH.—A sum of £14,000 will be needed to build the proposed new church in Byron-street, Dundee.

Edinburgh. — BUILDING. — The following plans have been passed by the Dean of Guild Court :—Mrs. Jessie T. Bain — six flatted villas at Trinity-road; Mrs. Elizabeth Cochrane—two shops at corner of Lochend-road and Lochend-avenue; Mr. J. Miller—eight double bungalows at Orchard-drive, three at Orchard-terrace, and two at Craigleith-road.

Glasgow.—BUILDINGS.—The Dean of Guild Court has approved the following plans :—Mr. R. S. Gilmour—eleven terrace houses and lane at Kilmarnock-road, Newlands; Emmanuel Mission—hall at 305, Scotland-street; Glasgow Greyhound Racecourse (Limited)—greyhound track and stands at Paisley-road West; Parks Department—bowling pavilion at Holmhead-road; Housing Department—shops at Ellesmere-street, Hamiltonhill; Western Heritable Investment Co. (Ltd.)—700 houses and to form streets at Meikle Aikenhead.

Moray.—IMPROVEMENTS.—The Moray Education Authority have decided to proceed with alterations and improvements at Lossiemouth and Dallas Schools at a combined estimated cost of over £2,500.

Arbroath. — HALL. — A scheme has been started in connection with St. Mary's Episcopal Church, Arbroath, for the erection of a new church hall estimated to cost £1,500.

Edinburgh.—RECONSTRUCTION.—The Edinburgh Empire Theatre has been closed for reconstruction.

Judge Jeffreys' Lodgings.

The old half-timbered house at Dorchester known as "Judge Jeffreys' Lodgings," where he stayed during the memorable "bloody assize," has been offered by Sir Robert Williams, of Bridehead, Dorset, the banker, to Dorset County Council for the purposes of a public library.

BUILDING TRADE WAGES IN SCOTLAND.*

THE following are the present rates of wages in the building trade in the principal towns of Scotland. Every endeavour is made to ensure accuracy, but we cannot be responsible for errors that may occur :—

	Masons.	Bricklayers.	Carpenters, Joiners.	Plasterers.	Slaters.	Plumbers.	Painters.	Labourers—Masons', Bricklayers', Plasterers'.
Aberdeen	1/8	1/8½	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/7	10½d to 1/1
Airdrie	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	—	1/6½	1/3
Alexandria	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	—	1/2½ to 1/3½
Arbroath.....	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7½	1/7	1/7	1/5½	1/1½
Ayr	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/3
Bathgate.....	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8½	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/2 to 1/3
Blairgowrie.....	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7½	1/5	1/7	1/4	10d. to 1/-
Bo'ness	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3
Coatbridge	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	—	1/6½	1/3½
Dumbarton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Dumfries.....	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Dundee	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3
Dunfermline	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Edinburgh	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Falkirk	1/7½	1/7½	1/7	1/8	1/7	1/7	1/6½	1/2½
Fort William	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/2
Galashiels	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Glasgow	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Greenock	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/7	1/0½ to 1/3½
Hamilton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/3½
Hawick	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7-1/7½	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Halensburgh	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/7	1/3½
Inverness	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/- to 1/2
Kilmarnock	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Kirkcaldy	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Kirkwall	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/4	1/-
Lanark	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6	1/- to 1/2
Leith	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Motherwell	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/3½
Perth	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/3
Stirling	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Stirlingshire (Eastern District)	1/8-1/10	1/8-1/10	1/8	1/9	1/7	1/8	1/6½	1/3½
Wishaw	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/7	1/3½

* The information given in this table is copyright. The rates of wages in the various towns in England and Wales are given on page 793.

CURRENT PRICES FOR BUILDING WORK IN LONDON*

EXCAVATOR.

		s.	d.
Digging and throwing or wheeling and filling carts, and carting away to shoot—6 ft. deep	per yard cube	11	0
Add if in clay	,, ,,	1	0
Add for every additional depth of 6 ft.	,, ,,	0	6
Planking and strutting to trenches	per foot super	0	5
Do. to sides of excavation, including shoring	,, ,,	1	0

CONCRETOR.

Portland cement concrete in foundation 1 to 6	per yard cube	38	0
Add if in underpinning in short lengths	,, ,,	7	0
Add if in floors 6 in. thick	,, ,,	3	3
Add if in beams	,, ,,	3	9
Add if aggregate 1 : 2 : 4	,, ,,	10	0
Add for hoisting not exceeding 10 ft. beyond the first 10 ft.	,, ,,	2	6

BRICKLAYER.

		£	s.	d.
Reduced brickwork in lime mortar and Fletton bricks	per rod	32	0	0
Add if in stocks	,,	7	10	0
Add if in Staffordshire blues	,,	22	0	0
Add if in Portland cement and sand	,,	1	10	0

FACINGS.

Extra for facing in English or Flemish bond for every 10s. per 1,000 over the price of the common bricks	per ft. super	0	0	1¼

POINTING.

Neat flat struck or weathered joint	,, ,,	0	0	3

ARCHES.

Extra only to the price of ordinary brickwork :—				
Fair external in half brick rings	,, ,,	0	0	10
Axed in stocks	,, ,,	0	1	9
Rubbed and gauged jointed in putty camber or segmental	,, ,,	0	6	0

SUNDRIES.

Damp course in double course of slates breaking joint and bedded in Portland cement	,, ,,	0	1	0
Setting ordinary register grates and stoves	each	1	0	0
Setting kitchener, including forming flues, &c., with all necessary fire bricks	,,	4	15	0

ASPHALTER.

		s.	d.
Half-inch horizontal damp course	per yard super	4	6
Three-quarter-inch vertical damp course	,, ,,	9	6
Three-quarter-inch on flats in two thicknesses	,, ,,	6	3
Angle fillet	per foot run	0	3
Skirting and fillet 6 in. high	,, ,,	1	2

MASON.

York stone templates fixed	per foot cube	13	0
York stone sills fixed	,, ,,	22	0
Bath stone and all labour fixed	,, ,,	10	6
Portland stone fixed	,, ,,	20	0

SLATER.

Welsh 16 in. × 8 in. 3 in. lap, including nails	per square	72	9
Do. 20 in. × 10 in. Do. Do.	,,	80	9
Do. 24 in. × 12 in. Do. Do.	,,	90	0

CARPENTER AND JOINER.

Fir framed in plates	per foot cube		5	0
Do. joists	,, ,,		5	6
Do. roofs, floors and partitions	,, ,,		6	0
Do. trusses	,, ,,		8	6

		¾″	1″	1¼″	2″
Deal rough close boarding	per sq.	35/6	40/–	45/–	72/–

Flat centering for concrete floor, including struts or hangers	,,	50	0
Do. to beams	per ft. sup.	1	0
Centres for arches	,,	1	6
Gutter boards and bearers	,,	1	0

FLOORING.

		¾″	1″	1¼″	1½″
Deal-edges shot	per sq.	—	44/6	53/–	60/6
Do. tongued and grooved	,,	—	49/–	57/6	65/–
Do. matchings	,,	45/–	51/–	—	—
Moulded skirting, including backings and grounds	per ft. sup.	1/6	1/9	2/–	2/6

SASHES AND FRAMES.

		s.	d.
One-and-a-half moulded sashes or casements	per foot super	1	10
Two Do. Do. Do.	,, ,,	2	1
Add for fitting and fixing	,, ,,	0	3
Deal-cased frames with 1 in. inner and outer linings, 1½ in. pulley stiles tongued to linings, hard wood sills with 2 in. moulded sashes in squares, double hung, double hung with pulleys, lines and weights; average size	,, ,,	3	9

DOORS.

		1½″	1¾″	2″
Two-panel square framed	per ft. sup.	2/1	2/4	2/6
Four-panel Do.		2/5	2/8	2/11
Two-panel moulded both sides		2/8	2/11	3/2
Four-panel Do. Do.		2/11	3/2	3/5

CARPENTER AND JOINER continued.

FRAMES.

		1″	1½
Deal wrot moulded and rebated	per foot cu		
Plain deal jamb linings framed	per ft. sup.	1/7	1/
Deal shelves and bearers	,,	1/4	1/
Add if cross-tongued	,,	2d.	2d

STAIRCASES.

		1″	1½″	1½″	
Deal treads and risers in and including rough brackets		2/1	2/4	2/9	
Deal strings wrot on both sides and framed		1/8	2/–	2/2	2

Housings for steps and risers	each
Deal balusters, 1 in. × 1¼ in.	per ft. run
Mahogany handrail : average, 3 in. × 3 in.	,, ,,
Add if ramped	,, ,,
Add if wreathed	,, ,,

FIXING ONLY IRONMONGERY (INCLUDING SCRE

6 in. barrel bolts	8½d.	Rim locks	
Sash fasteners	11½d.	Mortice locks	
Casement fasteners	1/5	Patent pring hinges letting into floor	
Casement stays	1/2	making good	
Cupboard locks	1/5		

FOUNDER AND SMITH.

Rolled steel joists	per cwt.
Plain compound girders	,,
Do. stanchions	,,
In roof work	,,

RAIN-WATER GOODS.

		3″	4″	
Half-round plain rebated joints	ft. run	1/6	1/9	2
Ogee Do. Do.	,,	1/9	2/–	2
Rain-water pipes with ears	,,	1/9	2/7	–
Extra for shoes and bends	each	4/4	5/11	–
Do. stopped ends	,,	1/11	2/4½	3
Do. nozzles for inlets	,,	2/2	2/7	3

PLUMBER.

Milled lead and laying in flashings and gutters	per cwt.
Do. Do. in flats	,,
Extra labour and solder in coated cesspools	each
Welf joint	per ft. ru
Soldered seam	,, ,,
Copper nailing	,, ,,

		½″	¾″	1″	1½″	
Drawn lead waste	per ft. run	1/2	1/9	2/–	3/4	4
Do. service	,,	1/8	2/2	2/7	3/10	–
Do. soil	,,	—	—	—	—	
Bends in lead pipe	each	—	—	—	—	3
Soldered stop ends	,,	1/2	1/8	2/1	2/10	3
Read lead joints	,,	11d.	1/–	1/3	1/11	2
Wiped soldered joints	,,	2/10	3/6	4/–	4/11	6
Lead traps and cleaning screws	,,	—	—	—	14/7	1
Bib cocks and joints	,,	6/4	9/7	15/4	41/–	–
Stop cocks and joints	,,	15/4	17/2	25/8	64/–	

PLASTERER.

Render, float and set in lime and hair	per yard s
Do. Do. Sirapite	,, ,,
Do. Do. Keen's	,, ,,
Add saw lathing	,, ,,
Add metal lathing	,, ,,
(Not including hangers or runners, &c., for suspended ceilings.)	
Portland cement screed	,, ,,
Do. plain face	,, ,,
Mouldings in plaster	per 1 gir
One-and-a-half granolithic pavings	per yard

GLAZIER.

21-oz. sheet plain	per foot
26-oz. Do.	,, ,,
Obscured sheet	,, ,,
⅛-in. rolled plate	,, ,,
¼-in. rough rolled or cast plate	,, ,,
¼-in wired cast plate	,, ,,

PAINTER.

Preparing and distempering, 2 coats	per yard
Knotting and priming	,, ,,
Plain painting, 1 coat	,, ,,
Do. 2 coats	,, ,,
Do. 3 coats	,, ,,
Do. 4 coats	,, ,,
Graining	,, ,,
Varnishing twice	,, ,,
Sizing	,, ,,
Flatting	,, ,,
Enamel	,, ,,
Wax polishing	per foot
French polishing	,, ,,
Preparing for and hanging paper	per piece,

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TENDERS

unications for insertion under this heading e addressed to "The Editor," and must reach t week not later than Tuesday evening.

otes accepted.
otes provisionally accepted.
otes recommended for acceptance.
otes accepted subject to modifications.

—Erection of a pavilion at the North laying Fields, for the T.C. Mr. P. Cross, Engineer:—
flat roof suitable for dancing, etc.:—
ons, Ltd. £4,420 19 11
y & Co. 4,239 8 6
. Cressy, Ltd. 3,908 0 0
arrett & Sons 3,848 0 0
rs, Ltd. 3,754 0 0
Logan 3,666 0 0
a Contractors, Ltd. 3,573 0 0
ingham & Sons 3,489 13 2
ogood Bros. & Son 3,454 3 4
ling and Public Works
nstruction Co., Ltd.,
ndon 3,400 0 0
Bollom & Sons, Ltd. 3,397 0 0
H. Cooper & Son 3,336 17 0
ordinary flat roof:—
ons, Ltd. £4,066 15 11
y & Co. 3,772 8 9
. Cressy, Ltd. 3,477 0 0
arrett & Sons 3,433 0 0
rs, Ltd. 3,362 0 0
Logan 3,222 0 0
a Contractors, Ltd. 3,183 0 0
ingham & Sons 3,081 11 2
ogood, Bros. & Son 3,078 0 0
ing and Public Works
nstruction Co., Ltd.,
ndon 3,088 0 0
ollom & Sons, Ltd. 3,647 0 0
H. Cooper & Son 2,900 18 0

—Supply and laying of cork-tile and k flooring in the new museum and art Botanic-gardens Park, for the C.B. Mr. . Wynnes, M.B.E., F.R.I.B.A., architect, rt-road, Thornton Heath, Surrey:—
I. MacDougall & Son,
gow £2,597 19 2

orth.—Alterations at the Palace Theatre, Bewdley and Bridgnorth Picture Houses. Peter King, architect, 121, Colmore-row, am:—
rfield, Birmingham.

ord.—New R.C. Church at Smawthorne Priest of St. Michael's. Sir C. Nicholson rs. R. A. Easedale & Son, architects:—
regory & Son, Ltd., Glasshoughton.

—House for the Superintendent of the ade, a lock-up shop, and six cottages for f firemen, for the City Council:—
& Unsworth, Manchester ... £4,900

—Four non-parlour houses with three on the land at the rear of Elmcroft-Frimley-green, for the U.D.C.:—
Renn £3,178
or's estimate 3,200

Erection of main buildings on the Cot-oad, for the Hull University College
& Son, Ltd., Hull.

Rudby.—Public hall. Messrs. Ward y, L. & A.R.I.B.A., architects, Dovehall-York:—
Tarran & Son, Hutton Rudby.

Erection of the "Russell" Institute. T. Scott Sunderland, and Taylor, 9, The Huntly, architects:—
on Lipp & Drummond,
tly £1,796 5 6
R. Mitchell, Huntly ... 1,327 4 0
ers—
Donaldson, Insch 860 15 6
Soutar, Insch 750 0 0
ck & Work, Aberdeen ... 720 0 0
Farquhar, Insch 680 0 0
ther & Sons, Rothienorman 678 14 0
Milne & Son, Corse ... 643 0 0
Stronach, Huntly 594 0 0
s—
Dressel, Insch 224 2 6
A. Grant, Huntly 223 3 8
Wilson, Huntly 210 12 0
Laing & Son, Inverurie 175 9 0
Town, Huntly 279 10 0
Glennie, Insch 277 15 6
s—
Kay, Huntly 213 1 0
Engineers—
nzie & Moncur, Edinburgh 222 8 0
Cormack & Son, Glasgow 180 1 0
F. Anderson, Aberdeen ... 135 0 0

ven.—Eight three-apartment houses, for t Committee:—
Rennie, Brechin.
derson & Sons, Johnshaven.
chmond, Montrose.
Mitchell, Laurencekirk.
ss & Son, Montrose.
man, Stonehaven.

King's Lynn.—Erection of a new Majestic Cinema and ballroom on Baxter's Plain, for the U.D.C. Messrs. J. L. Carnell, and W. Dymoke White, F.R.I.B.A., architects, Paradise-chambers:—
*A. Richmond & Son, Retford.

Leeds.—Electricity transformer sub-station at St. Anne's-street, for the T.C.:—
Main Contract—
*W. Rodgers & Co.
Asphalter—
*Tunstalls Rock Asphalte Co., Ltd.

Leeds.—Church on the main road between Leeds and Bradford, for the Right Rev. J. R. Cowgill, Bishop of Leeds. Messrs. Empsall, Clarkson & Clarke, architects, Permanent-chambers, Piece Hall-yard, Bradford:—
*J. Horkins & Sons, Liversedge.

Leicester.—Wesleyan Church at Southfields-drive, Saffron-lane. Messrs. A. Brocklehurst & Co., architects, Palatine-buildings, Norfolk-street, Manchester:—
*W. Haddon & Son, Leicester.

London.—Erection of the new Euston-road weights and measures office at Endsleigh-gardens, for the L.C.C.:—

Holloway Bros. (London), Ltd. ...	£25,339
Holliday and Greenwood, Ltd. ...	24,898
Higgs and Hill, Ltd.	24,724
James Carmichael (Contractors), Ltd.	24,705
Walter Lawrence & Sons, Ltd. ...	24,695
J. E. Billings & Co., Ltd.	24,597
Grace & Marsh, Ltd.	24,532
W. J. Maddison, Ltd.	24,332
Patman and Fotheringham, Ltd. ...	24,242
Leslie & Co., Ltd.	23,743
W. H. Gaze & Sons, Ltd.	23,683
L. H. & R. Roberts	23,636
*Allen Fairhead & Sons, Ltd. ...	23,500
Albert Monk	23,275
Architect's estimate	24,602

(All of London.)

London.—Provision of additional playground accommodation at St. Andrew's-street school, Clapham, for the L.C.C.:—

J. Potterton & Sons	£1,786
Bridge & Co.	1,754
Rice & Son	1,725
J. Carmichael (Contractors), Ltd.	1,612
W. Hammond, Ltd.	1,575
Holliday and Greenwood, Ltd. ...	1,450
H. S. Lee, Ltd.	1,346
T. D. Leng	1,327
J. & C. Bowyer, Ltd.	1,215
*Triggs & Co.	1,192
Architect's estimate	1,322

(All of London.)

London.—Alterations to entrance lodge, etc., at the Eastern Hospital, for the M.A.B.:—

Commercial Structures, Ltd.	£790 14
G. Eaglen & Son	697 3
L. Kazak & Co.	695 0
*J. Hocking & Co.	692 0

(All of London.)

London.—A 48-inch diameter main from Cricklewood to Bishop's Wood reservoir and a 42-inch diameter main from that point to Fortis Green reservoir, for the M.W.B.:—

Sir Lindsay Parkinson & Co., Ltd.	£71,109 13 11
John Cochrane & Sons, Ltd. ...	58,368 3 0
C. V. Buchan & Co., Ltd.	58,348 10 0
Thomas Muirhead & Co., Ltd.	53,193 7 7
Howard Farrow, Ltd.	52,723 11 6
Wm. Muirhead, Macdonald, Wilson & Co.	51,909 15 0
Whittaker Ellis, Ltd.	51,379 4 7
John Mowlem & Co., Ltd.	45,951 19 1
*William Press & Son	42,532 3 0
Allison, Rattray & Co., Ltd. ...	37,236 6 7

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London.—Alterations to discharge block, at the Grove Hospital, for the M.A.B.:—

F. Kinnaird & Co., Ltd.	£650 0
G. Eaglen & Son	566 12
C. H. Boyd & Son, Ltd.	562 0
W. F. Goodchild	550 0
White & Johnson	520 0
L. Kazak & Co.	515 0
*J. Hocking & Co.	491 15

(All of London.)

London.—Painting and decorating the roof of the Haggerston public baths, for the Shoreditch B.C. The Borough Surveyor:—

		Spray Painting—
Tersons	£880 0 0	£765
Christian & Sinclair	526 0 0	516
W. Martin	486 0 0	480
Barlow & Roberts	469 0 0	491
Killby & Gayford, Ltd. ...	367 0 0	387
Frank Flint, Sheffield	445 0 0	
The Mond Staffordshire Refining Co., Ltd.	286 5 7	
*A. O. Newman, Ltd.	259 14 0	

London.—New electricity showrooms at Walham-green, for the Fulham B.C. Mr. H. M. De Colville, architect, 48, Bedford-row, W.C.1:—

W. M. Brand	£ 14,550 0 0
George Brittain & Sons, Ltd.	14,391 0 0
John Garlick (1910), Ltd.	13,713 0 0
Lole & Co., Ltd.	13,471 0 0
J. E. Billings & Co., Ltd.	13,417 0 0
White and Johnson	12,633 16 9
Canonbury Construction Co., Ltd.	12,567 0 0
Leslie & Co., Ltd.	12,553 0 0
R. Dixon & Sons	12,489 0 0
Gee, Walker and Slater, Ltd.	12,372 0 0
F. D. Hidden & Co., Ltd.	12,330 0 0
R. Mansell	12,319 0 0
Alfred J. Thair	12,255 14 9
James Smith & Sons (Norwood), Ltd.	11,963 0 0
Walter Jones & Sons, Ltd. ...	11,943 0 0
W. S. Sharpin	11,637 14 1
*W. J. Marston & Son	11,547 0 0

Longton.—Reconstruction of the premises of the Alexandra Picture Palace. Messrs. Wood & Goldstraw, A.R.I.B.A., architects:—
*Young & Son, Longton.

Lowestoft.—Enlargement of verandahs, at the S. Luke's Hospital, for the M.A.B.:—

S. Richards & Co., Ltd., Lowestoft ...	£3,700
W. J. Croft, Lowestoft	2,675
C. H. Boyd & Son, Ltd., London	2,462
*Lilly & Sons, London	2,100

Manchester.—Extensions to the works of Messrs. Pownall & Hampston, Greek-street and Brook-street, Chorlton-on-Medlock. Mr. J. E. Kewell, L.R.I.B.A., architect, 290, Oxford-road:—
*H. Matthews & Sons (Builders), Ltd., Manchester.

Manchester.—Conversion of premises of the late Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue in Mauldeth-road into new headquarters, for the Withington & Fallowfield Liberal Club, Mauldeth-road, Withington, Manchester:—
*J. & J. Parish, Ltd., Manchester.

Manchester.—Garage on a site at Reliance-street, Newton Heath, for Messrs. G. Evans & Sons, Ltd., 761, Oldham-road, Newton Heath:—
*A. & J. Main, Co., Ltd., London.

Mitcham.—Secondary school for girls and a caretaker's cottage, for the Surrey C.C.:—
*Patman & Fotheringham, Islington £33,994

North Shields.—Extensions to the British Traction Co.'s garage at Percy Main. Messrs. Marshall & Tweedy, architects, 54, Grey-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne:—
*G. Park & Son, Ltd., North Shields.
Steelwork—
Wight, Anderson, Gateshead.

Northampton.—Painting, re-glazing, etc., at the Cattle Market, for the T.C.:—
*A. G. Godwin £599

Roundhay.—New electricity transformer chamber at Street-lane, Roundhay, for the T.C.:—
Main Contract—
*W. H. Hylton.
Asphalter—
*Tunstalls Rock Asphalte Co., Ltd.

Sheffield.—General builder's work in connection with installation of filtration plant at the Park baths, for the T.C. Mr. W. G. Davies, F.R.I.B.A., City Architect:—
*D. O'Neill & Son, Sheffield.

Sheffield.—Council school in Manor Oaks-road, Wybourn estate, for the T.C. Mr. W. Geo. Davies, F.R.I.B.A., City Architect.—
*H. Teanby, Ltd., Sheffield.

Sheffield.—Extensions and alterations to the Woodseats police station, for the T.C. Mr. W. Geo. Davies, F.R.I.B.A., City Architect:—
*M. J. Gleeson, Ltd., Sheffield.

Sheffield.—135 houses on Longley estate, for the T.C. Mr. W. Geo. Davies, F.R.I.B.A., City Architect:—
*M. J. Gleeson, Ltd., Sheffield (88 houses).
*Drabble Bros., Mosborough (47 houses).

Sheffield.—Transformer sub-station at the rear of Rotherham House, Exchange-street, for the T.C. Mr. S. E. Fedden, engineer, City of Sheffield Electric Supply Dept., Commercial-street. Quantities by the engineer:—
*Thos. Roper & Sons, Ltd.,
Sheffield £1,083 18 10

St. Ives (Cornwall).—Eight houses at Stennack, for the T.C.—

*J. & H. Burrell £3,396

Stafford.—Concert room, etc., at the Dordon Working Men's Club, at 217, Long-street, Dordon. Messrs. Marston & Linford, architects, 36, Market-street, Tamworth:—

*A. W. Jones & Sons, Atherstone £2,203

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Swinton.—Conversion of privies to water closets in Queen-street, and the side streets, William-street, Piccadilly-road, and Wentworth-road, Swinton, for the U.D.C. Mr. E. Adams, Sanitary Inspector:—

*O. Weaver, Mexborough £3,318 15 0

Thornbury.—Four houses at Alveston, for the R.D.C.:—

*F. Ranger, Yate £1,248

Wallingford.—Wiring 193 houses at Didcot, for the R.D.C.:—

W. J. Lindars, Oxford	£1,698 0 0
Church Bros., Chertsey	1,554 9 1
E. C. Ostler, Witney	1,500 10 0
Edwards and Armstrong, Abingdon	1,346 3 6
Landray and Chapman, Aberdare	1,283 9 0
W. Ackling & Sons, Abingdon	1,266 11 3
Oxford Battery Service, Oxford	1,244 17 0
Hill, Upton & Co., Oxford ...	1,223 7 6
J. C. Rawlins, London	1,186 2 6
Hall and Stinson, Ltd., Sheffield	1,162 6 6
General Electrical Maintenance Co., St. Pinner	1,158 0 0
R. J. and H. Wilder, Wallingford	1,447 10 0
Lowe and Oliver, Oxford	1,138 14 0
Webb and Rogers, Bristol ...	900 0 0
*G. Cross & Bros., Bagley Wood	850 0 0

Wednesbury. — Extensions, comprising shop, strength of materials and metallurgical laboratories, applied mechanics' room, etc., at Wednesbury Technical College, for the Staffs E.C.:—

*A. M. Griffiths, Ltd., Wolverhampton £5,023

Wednesbury.—Alterations to low-pressure hot water apparatus at Technical College, for the Staffs E.C.:—

*Manley & Regulus, Ltd., Wolverhampton £339

Wigan.—Improvements to the Church and schools of St. Catharine's Schools, for the Rev. W. H. Willetts:—

*D. Ablett & Sons, Wigan.

Wigan.—School for the Rev. Morrissey, P.P. of St. Patrick's Church. Messrs. Thomas Price & Sons, architects, 77, Lord-street, Liverpool:—

*Massey Bros., Wigan.

Withington.—21 houses, shops and two houses on Cotton-lane. Mr. J. Dalby, architect, 48, Horton-road, Rusholme, Manchester:—

*Sparkes & Stephens, Withington.

Woking.—10 houses in Granville-rd., for the U.D.C.:—

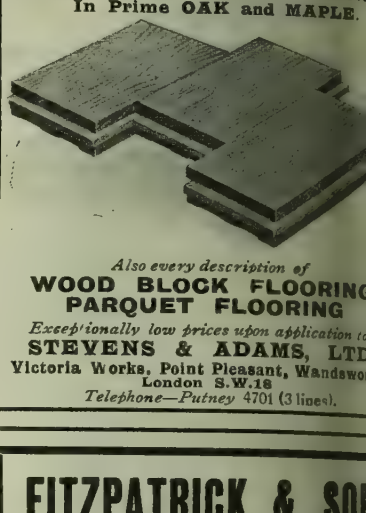
*W. J. Drowley £4,100

Woking.—Alterations and additions to the Constitution Hill recreation ground pavilion, for the U.D.C.:—

*E. W. Winn & Co., London £489

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JOURNAL FOR THE ARCHITECT AND CONSTRUCTOR

WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED "THE BRITISH ARCHITECT."

CXXIII. No. 4425. NOVEMBER 25, 1927.

ARCHITECTURAL EXPRESSION

the course of the address which the President of the Royal Institute of British Architects delivered at the opening meeting, he touched on certain considerations which may well be very much in mind at the present time, and with which we are in some form or other constantly ted. "Architecture," the President said, "was a l factor for good to the community. It was always s, and it behoved us to see that it was good." y responsibility for public service and public good e rests upon architects. One thing of great importance r taught us—to pull together and to work together. f course, a fact strikingly illustrated in history again in, and underlying the whole progress and development tecture, that the mind and moral outlook of a nation given time stand written clearly and without possibility on upon its architecture, more than upon any other of its art. Probably the most characteristic feature resent time, and one reflected accordingly in its archi- is the growth of the civic spirit—using the word civic rgest sense. There are indications that we are learning arkable way—in the words of an old mystic (to quote recent letter to the *Times*) to "think generally." For we have lived, architecturally, in a welter of alisation. We have only to consider the difference , for example, Holborn or Fleet Street and the old Street, of gracious memory—or to compare the specu- ilding which has made the suburbs of our great cities, nushroom seaside resorts, with the speculative building ade Bath or the Adelphi or the Bloomsbury squares. anning and the laying out of suburban areas, and planning of the country districts by local authorities, ave been a cause for astonishment to pre-war genera- With us they are the subject of Acts of Parliament, ommonplace of our national life. Collective action forced upon us by the necessity for reconstruction, individual action was not equal to the demand. The re, however, far-reaching. We have developed a nt of view. The architect has to think not merely of the individual client, but in terms of the larger lines ommunity. He has become something of a public -whether he builds a cottage (remembering the beautiful ent traditions of the countryside) or a factory to suit modern requirements according to the most modern of construction. He may build a town, or make a plan for a county, and his standard must needs be a and his training as thorough as it can be made. It raging to know that the Royal Institute of British s is concerning itself as a body very much in the t the training of the architect.

chitect must needs be in the closest touch with present- ities, if he is to give them fine interpretation.

he chaos which is the aftermath of war, we are slowly into what seems to be very largely a new world. which in the normal course of things would have eneration to accomplish, have been greatly accelerated, come abruptly upon us in a few years. We are h new ideas, new conditions, new materials and new requirements. The universal principles of architecture remain, but may it not be contended that they require re-statement and re-application? The most obvious feature probably of this new condition of things is the rapid development of science, not only the science of the lecture-room, but science in its practical application. It is evident that building, which is very largely a scientific process, has been materially altered, and must of necessity be highly organised.

Another of the great changes which have greatly affected architecture is the change which the war has brought about in economic and social life. Capital, industrial conditions, world markets and so on, react upon building. The "economic rent" problem, the "new rich" and the "new poor," the domestic servant problem, no less than the problem of industrial wages—to name only a few factors in modern life which touch architecture—indicate the complexity of the situation. Is there indeed any part of human life with which architecture is not concerned?

It may be contended that the whole history of architectural development consists merely of the readjustment of the traditions of building to meet new conditions, thus combining continuity with vitality. It is surely encouraging to believe that the old tradition was based on practical considerations no less than on artistic values, and such a belief may give a clue to the appreciation of a certain quality which always characterises our architecture. It has never been better expressed than in that most English of definitions—that architecture must possess "firmness, commodity and delight." Where "firmness and commodity" come first—showing that perfect relationship to use which makes great art—and then "delight" last, because that springs naturally from right expression and adds that touch which lifts building into architecture. In face of the economic situation, it may again be necessary to emphasise firmness and commodity first—and to count delight as the crowning touch, a delight which has an enforced austerity.

M. le Corbusier's book, *Vers une Architecture*, which now appears in an English translation, will be widely read in England—pleading as it does for reconsideration of the whole problem of architecture from the beginning, and its reconstruction on logical lines. It is exceedingly interesting to see the development of similar ideas with which the Continent is experimenting. With us tradition dies hard, if it dies at all. Like freedom it

> "Slowly broadens down
> From precedent to precedent."

The deeper underlying motives, the national characteristics remain. Is it unreasonable to expect a new wealth of blossom from the old root? The architect seems to stand between two worlds. He must lead and interpret, he must feel for and with all sorts and conditions of men. He must enter into the national life and supply the national needs with larger understanding and sympathy. There is a new desire for architectural education, that is for the appreciation of architecture, as expressed by eminent laymen, who from time to time have approached the R.I.B.A. Only in this way can we hope to achieve the mastery of architecture as a vernacular art.

NOTES

Westminster Abbey.

THAT the urgency of further space in Westminster Abbey for memorials to distinguished people has been rather overstated is suggested in a letter to the *Times* by Mr. Edward Warren. He points out that there is probably room for interments to carry us over some two centuries still, and for the placing of small memorials even more space available. We cannot surely expect that even a large Abbey Church can contain for an unlimited time all the memorials to those who are worthy of the distinction.

The New Delhi.

THE meeting room of the R.I.B.A. was full to overflowing on Monday night to listen to the very interesting lecture on the "Government Offices of Pretoria and New Delhi" delivered by Sir Herbert Baker, A.R.A., F.R.I.B.A. Some idea of the magnitude of the tasks may be gained from the description of New Delhi, by Sir Hugh Keeling, given on another page; but what struck the audience to a very great extent was the imagination shown in the selection of the respective sites at Pretoria and New Delhi. The Pretoria site commands a magnificent view of the city below, but the selection of the Delhi position must have been much more difficult. The result has been achieved by the partial levelling of a hillock and its connection with the neighbouring ridges.

Industrialism and Architecture.

IN considering the many influences which react on architecture, we are too often inclined to denote the changes in conduct and direction as due to causes within the art itself, as though it were not constantly acted on by influences from without. We seldom show proper consideration of the tremendous force of the impact of industrialism on the art, which has perhaps more to do with the changes in form and character penetrating it than any æsthetic influences in the way of style and tradition. When the manufacturer gradually took the place of the craftsman, it was found advantageous to make use of his facilities, which gave a certain impulse to the resources of the architect in economising of labour and cost. That is to say, a process of industrialising of the art took place, and so early as the time of the Brothers Adam and the later Pugin we see this process conventionalising and mechanising what had before been the field of free craftsmanship. William Morris himself fell a victim to this same influence, and architecture has felt the full blast of it. Nor is there much doubt that the larger amount of injury and destruction wrought to ancient fabrics under the so-called Gothic Revival was due same cause. At this stage the signs we are emerging in response call for a more vital craftsmanshi more corporate endeavour.

Post-War Architecture.

THE rebuilding of cities in the war area perhaps the most co detachment from trad ways, both in form treatment. And even where an tion might be made, the effort traditional only results in car in most cases, so completely dead spirit of old work. Industrialism a in architecture without the cover old vesture, and there is an insiste new and independent approach. perhaps, a better thing not to p to have what you have not wh life has passed out. It is therefor interesting to watch the effect on ing from which all precedent a herited conformities have been drawn. The architecture result more primitive and utilitarian, b without force and energy, runnin into exaggeration and flambuoyanc is arresting rather than commo and it has been suggested, not w truth, that there is an echo of the g it, so divorced is it from anything g So far away is it from the spirit of that the human appeal is almost e absent, exchanged for a sor mechanised efficiency approachi "Robot" architecture. It is an tecture of realists rather than dr of a democracy struggling am raw materials of life, and still a the revelation to restore it to the sion of something higher.

A Complimentary Dinner.

THE complimentary to Mr. C. F. Annesley arranged by the Institute of British tects, and held last Painters' Hall, Little Trinity La was a function of unusual interest redounds to the credit of the R for although Mr. Voysey is not a of the Institute he has be honoured by them. We welco official action, though belated, compliment paid to an archit craftsman whose character and w indicated on the somewhat unusu list provided, which not only m "the wines," "the toasts," "th but informed us that "men of and sense praise from the hear which are worthy of praise" "when we see a natural style astonished and delighted, for w to see an author and find a man "that spirit is a substance in whi ing, knowing, doubting and a moving do subsist." The app ness of these quotations will b ciated by those familiar with Mr. work, as will the felicity and su of the speeches of those who re his capacity and influence. We



The New Delhi: Elephant Porch to Entrance Drive.
SIR HERBERT BAKER, A.R.A., F.R.I.B.A., Architect.



The New Delhi:
entral Dome, North Block.
ERBERT BAKER, A.R.A., F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

ling that one shortcoming in the of the gathering was the absence testimony by some of his brother ts to the value of his work, we do not forget the well-chosen f the President.

nce tity ors. IN a history of the firm of builders, Messrs. William Nicholson of Leeds, that has just been published under the title of "A Centenary of g," there is a strongly-worded of quantity surveyors. It is to be the considered opinion of William Nicholson that much ttention should be given to the at all quantities should be taken experienced and well-trained y surveyors. "In the north of there is, unfortunately, a ten- n the part of some architects to their own quantities. In the England, however, this is hardly ne, and certainly never by first- hitects. . . . The right course 's for the architect to draw his nd prepare his specifications. e quantities should be taken off iable quantity surveyor. Nearly isputes in the building trade have ecause this course has not been . The contractor wants to know ch material he is to supply, and well-qualified quantity surveyor alise accurately buildings before put up. Inaccurate quantities the reasons why the troublesome of extras arises on almost every except those which are for a lump sum. Probably there is no other question which gives so much annoyance to the client, to the architect, and to the builder as unforeseen extras. These are due either to the architect's plans being incomplete, or to the quantitites being inaccurately taken, or, in the majority of cases, owing to the building owner changing his mind."

Concrete and Sculpture.

THOSE who have visited the new concrete church at Villemomble, designed by M. P. Tournon, have returned full of enthusiasm for the extended craftsmanship that has been opened up by the sculptor, M. C. Sarabeyolles. The concrete is not moulded but is worked in situ with a chisel before it has fully set. Judging by the group of huge figures which form the climax to the tower, the material is remarkably responsive to manipulation at the hands of an artist. The texture is left fairly rough, and the incisions are deep and keen, giving a fine shadow pattern. To some extent this group follows traditional representational treatment, but its success suggests that the possibilities of concrete as a medium for sculpture should be examined not only by sculptors but by plasterers and woodworkers.

The Late William Woodward.

WE record with much regret, which will be shared by many members of the Royal Institute of British Architects and the Surveyors' Institution, the death of Mr. William Woodward, some notes of whose career we give on p. 824. In the somewhat bluff and breezy personality of William Woodward were qualities which won the affection and esteem of all who knew him, some reflection of which was afforded by the attendance of many well-known members of the two professions at the memorial service at Hampstead Parish Church last Saturday. Though a man of strong convictions, which he was always ready to press with intrepidity and courage, he had an unusual capacity for making friends, who respected his obvious sincerity, his common sense and sagacity—though they may not always have agreed with him—and whose irrepressible geniality and good humour were recognised as characteristics of an unusually kind-hearted man whose knowledge and experience and practical help and advice were freely given to those in need.

Rural Defacements.

WE are all alive to the injuries being inflicted on the countryside by the erection of unsightly types of buildings springing up everywhere, but are not so alive to the need of public spirit in remedying this state of things. Opportunity is offered of taking steps themselves to remedy the disorders that are devastating rural scenery. But it does not seem to be sufficiently recognised by the public that they have also to play their part, and that it cannot all be done for them.



Concrete Sculpture: Carved Figures on the Tower of a Church at Villemomble.

M. SARABEYOLLES, Sculptor.

GENERAL NEWS

Professional Announcement.

Mr. Guy M. Nicholson, F.S.I., of Messrs. Northcroft, Neighbour & Nicholson, Chartered Surveyors and Valuers, Bloomsbury Mansions, 26, Hart-street, Bloomsbury-square, W.C.1, has taken into partnership Mr. Charles W. Berry, F.S.I., who worked with his firm for many years. The name of the firm will remain unaltered.

An Engineer's Estate.

Mr. George Burton Chadwick, M.I.C.E. (76), of West-avenue, Filey, Yorks, retired civil engineer, left £5,125 (net personalty £5,050).

Band Enclosure, Torquay.

Messrs. Adshead and Ramsey, FF.R.I.B.A., have been selected as the architects to submit designs for a proposed new band enclosure at Torquay.

The "Architects'" Volunteer Corps.

The "Architects'" Volunteer Corps, which carried on from 1914 to 1919, is holding a dinner early in December. Any old members who wish to be present should communicate with Mr. Cecil E. Campbell, 25, Newman-street, W.1.

Newcastle Municipal Buildings Site.

The special committee appointed by Newcastle City Council to consider sites for new municipal buildings has decided to recommend as the most favourable of several sites inspected an area of land, embracing 10,000 square yards, with frontages on Barras Bridge and Jesmond-road.

Proposed Memorial to Miss Gertrude Bell.

A memorial is to be erected in Baghdad to Miss Gertrude Bell, the daughter of Sir Hugh Bell, It will take the form of a plaque, which has been designed by Mr. J. M. Wilson, the architect, who was Director of Public Works in Mesopotamia for many years. The sculpture of the plaque will be executed by Miss Acheson.

Oxford City Extension Scheme.

The Berkshire County Council have decided to oppose the Oxford City Boundary Extension scheme, in so far as it proposes to include small portions of the parishes of Wytham and Cumnor, the whole of the parishes of North and South Hinksey, and the village of Kennington, which are in the county of Berkshire.

Surveyors' Institution: Rugby Football.

The second annual match between fifteens representing the Surveyors' Institution and the Auctioneers' and Estate Agents' Institute will be played on the Rosslyn Park Club's ground, Old Deer Park, Richmond, on Wednesday, November 30, at 2.30 p.m. It is hoped that a large number of members and their friends will attend the match and support the teams.

A.A.S.T.A. Visit.

A visit of the members of the Liverpool Division of the A.A.S.T.A. was recently paid to the works of the Liverpool Electric Cable Co., Ltd., Bootle. The inspection over, tea was provided in the canteen, during which a discussion took place, and numerous questions asked by members were answered by the management of the firm, to whom the chairman, Mr. Capsticks, L.R.I.B.A., moved a vote of thanks for a most interesting and enjoyable afternoon.

Lancaster Royal Grammar School.

The foundation stone of the extensions of the Lancaster Royal Grammar School was laid on November 10 by Sir Norval Helme, the ceremony being attended by the Mayor and Corporation of Lancaster, in state, and amongst those present were the headmasters of the School (Dr. Shackleton Bailey), Rossall School, Sedbergh, Hutton and Morecambe, and also the County Architect, Mr. Stephen Wilkinson, F.R.I.B.A.

Lancashire C.C. Architect's Department.

Lancashire County Council have approved the reorganisation of the County Architect's Department proposed by the County Architect (Mr. Stephen Wilkinson, F.R.I.B.A.). The proposals include the following newly created posts :—Mr. L. Evans to be Deputy-County Architect; Mr. L. B. Winder to be Chief Architectural Assistant; and Mr. I. L. Burdess to be Chief Architectural Assistant, elementary schools.

Fifteenth-Century Mural Painting.

A discovery of interest to antiquarians has been made during alterations to a tailor's shop in Oxford, Messrs. Hookman's, of Cornmarket-street. An oak-panelled upper chamber, which had previously been used by a caretaker, was required for a workroom, and when the panelling was removed from two of the walls there was revealed a fifteenth- and sixteenth-century wall-painting in a good state of preservation.

New Thames Pier.

The Port of London Authority have decided that the Old Swan Pier, London Bridge, one of the most familiar riverside landmarks, is to be demolished in about 15 months time. A new Swan Pier is to be built at the foot of Tower Hill, almost beneath the walls of the Tower. Plans for the new pier are not yet complete, but it is intended to use parts of the Old Swan in its construction. Old Swan Pier will not be completely demolished at once, but will remain in use until the new one is ready.

Old Roman Wall Discovery.

In the gardens of a residence close to York Minster and immediately below the mediæval city wall excavators have found a section of a fourth-century Roman wall still standing to a height of 13 ft., with an interval tower of the same date, 18 ft. square and 14 ft. high, projecting in front of it in the usual fourth-century style. Digging has revealed inside the wall the remains of a block of Roman barracks, apparently built early in the second century and demolished by the Romans or by the action of the enemy.

District Surveyor and Building Surveyor Examination.

Special attention is called to the fact that in 1928 there will be *two* R.I.B.A. Examinations, for District Surveyors in London and for Building Surveyors under Local Authorities. An examination has already been announced for October 17, 18 and 19 (closing date for applications, October 1) but there will be an additional examination on May 2, 3 and 4, and the closing date for receiving applications will be April 11. Forms of application for admission to these examinations may be obtained on application to the Secretary, R.I.B.A., 9, Conduit-street, London, W.1.

New Lecture Hall at Taunton Castle.

At the County Museum in Taunton Castle, on Tuesday afternoon, October 11, the opening took place of a new lecture hall, presented to the Somerset Archæological and National History Society by Mr. William Wyndham, of Orchard Wyndham, Williton. The building, which will be known as the Wyndham Lecture Hall, has been provided primarily for the lectures, given under the Wyndham Lecture Trust, on the history and archæology of Somerset to senior scholars in elementary and secondary schools. The building will also be used by the Somerset Archæological Society for its general and sectional meetings, and by the Taunton Field Club for its winter meetings.

The Progress of Aylesham.

The first section of the new town which is being made a few miles north of Dover, to provide accommodation for some of the miners who are developing the Kent coalfield, will be completed early in the new year and will then have a population of about 2,000. The heads of the families who will occupy these houses are all employed at the Snowdown and it is possible that at some tir future the new town, which has be Aylesham, will have to provide ac tion in connection with the new Adisham or Wingham. We refer ou to *The Builder* for April 15 and which contained illustrations and this new colliery town, together with Patrick Abercrombie's lecture on th read before the R.I.B.A.

London 100 Years Hence.

Mr. G. Topham Forrest, archite London County Council, speaking r the American Women's Club, C street, W., described London as he it would appear 100 years hence. that the suburbs would be contro trically, more would be made of banks, and wide boulevards and tr avenues would lead to notable arc landmarks, from the neighbourhood small buildings of no account removed. In the new suburbs, he L.C.C. were taking steps to make it impossible to create slum areas. T planning in advance; houses would mitted here, and not permitted at and in time each house would defin tribute its part to the beauty of t as well as to the comfort and conv the people. The open-air markets would be improved to bring them with the picturesque markets of the and more emphasis and dignity brought to bear on the civic centr suburb. Central London was grad coming higher, the buildings were t they used to be, but sky-scrapers co very beautiful, and London would n them, because her streets were enough for buildings of that heig greatest architectural changes in hundred years would take place in bourhood of Charing Cross and Wat

COMPETITION NEWS.

Seaton Lay-out Competitio

The following notice has been the R.I.B.A. :—Members of the Ro tute of British Architects must not in the above competition because tions are not in accordance with the Regulations of the Royal Institute tectural Competitions.

MEETINGS

SATURDAY, *November* 26.

Housing and Town-Planning Conference. At Crown Hotel, 10 a.m. (Venue changed from Yor

MONDAY, *November* 28.

Architectural Association.—Profe Reilly on "A.A. Excursion to Vienna, and Salzburg, 1927."

London Society.—Visit to the Hall, E.C. 2. 3.30 p.m.

Edinburgh Architectural Associa L. G. Thomson on "Modern North pean Architecture." 8 p.m.

TUESDAY, *November* 29.

Institution of Civil Engineers.— on "Design and Construction of t Treatment Works of the City o New Jersey, U.S.A," by Mr. Watson. 6 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, *November* 3

L.C.C. Central School of Arts —Sir Banister Fletcher on "Fre æval Architecture: Gothic Perio drals. 6 p.m.

THURSDAY, *December* 1.

Victoria and Albert Museum.— on "Future of Sculpture." 5.30

Auctioneers' and Estate Agents —Mr. Sydney A. Smith on "The Valuation Act, 1925, with partic ence to the proposed Rating Bill fo 7.30 p.m.



Langham Telephone Exchange, Woodstock Street, W.: Detail of Entrance.

MR. E. CROPPER, O.B.E. (H.M. Office of Works), Architect.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL

WORK OF PRESERVING THE FABRIC.

WE have received from an architect of standing, who has made the subject of ecclesiastical architecture a life-long study, the following letter for publication dealing with alternative proposals for the preservation of St. Paul's Cathedral :—

SIR,—The publication of the extracts from the fifth report of the Work's Committee on the preservation work at St. Paul's in *The Builder* of November 18, and Mr. William Harvey's letter published in "Truth of November 2, will, I feel sure, revive public interest and anxiety about the condition of St. Paul's if, as Mr. Harvey states, the Works Committee do not understand the building, have no proper scheme of repair, and are merely drifting, and the work is a continuation of "patching" which has been going on for the last 200 years, and is now likely to go on "until the dome falls."

In his book, "The Preservation of St. Paul's Cathedral and other Buildings," he states that the need for the constant repair of the Cathedral ever since it was built, and its condition at the present time, are due to Sir Christopher Wren's lack of architectural training, and ignorance of construction, and consequently his faulty design of the Cathedral; drawbacks which Sir Christopher Wren had in common with other architects, and that it is "marvellous that the patchings have not already achieved the destruction that they have undoubtedly hastened."

He has repeatedly urged in the last three years that the present work may probably be the last "patch that the weary building will endure."

According to Mr. Harvey, the patching of the Commission's scheme seems a very serious matter indeed, and I venture to suggest that the Commission's scheme should now be carefully examined in the public interest and compared with the alternative scheme which Mr. Harvey has advanced and described and illustrated in his book.

Surely the architectural profession cannot quietly sit down with folded hands and await the irreparable disaster which Mr. Harvey foretells as imminent? It seems almost inconceivable that those who are responsible for the work are really relying on him for instructions on how to get on with the good work, and refuse to acknowledge any indebtedness to him.

But in looking through his book I find some difficulty in understanding his proposals. No doubt he is well acquainted with St. Paul's, and that what he says is "crystal clear" to him, but perhaps it is not so to the ordinary individual who only sees St. Paul's as a visitor.

It seems to me that in such an important matter we are entitled, first of all, to ask :— "Is Mr. Harvey a competent critic?" Secondly, "Does he know everything about St. Paul's Cathedral or its design?"; and thirdly, "What is the nature of his comprehensive scheme of conservation?"

He is obviously the best person to answer these questions, but during the last three years, although he has severely criticised the work that is being done and the personnel responsible for it, he has not given any convincing evidence on these three points except his *ipse dixit* and "the highly deceptive" "fragmentary drawings" in his book.

In his book, figure 18, page 26, is a section through the transept of St. Paul's on the line of the great piers, which shows a most alarming construction. If it fairly represents the case, it appears to call imperatively for some such comprehensive scheme of conservation as he proposes, especially as he says "the Whispering Gallery and the great inner drum stand out several feet over the internal space between the piers."

The Whispering Gallery is a balcony, and a projecting feature which incidentally strengthens the wall, and therefore cannot really be described as "standing out several feet over the internal space," but surely the wall itself does not "stand out several feet." Would Mr. Harvey kindly explain this, and give the actual dimensions of the projection of the wall itself? It would assist to make this matter clear if he would say where the particular section which he illustrates occurs. It does not appear to correspond with other sections illustrated in his book.

Except figures 32 and 33, cross and longitudinal sections of the building, the construction of the existing building, affected by the concrete cone and its arch-like supports, has been omitted from the illustrations of his scheme, no doubt, for "the sake of clearness." This absence of detail is especially noticeable in the diagram of the arch-like supports to the base of the concrete cone.

The concrete cone itself is not shown on his general diagram, nor any parts of the existing construction, except below the arch-like supports, and even construction below them is only roughly indicated. It is therefore most difficult to visualise his scheme from the illustrations. Will he kindly give a little more information, and a few dimensions and calculations, and especially a stress diagram of the concrete cone and its arch-like supports, and of the existing building which is cut through or altered by its erection?

With regard to the cutting away, he explains that it will be necessary to cut the inner wall practically all round below the cill of the clerestory windows and also "the peristyle wall in order to pass the cone through it." It seems that it will also be necessary to pare off the 32 counterforts in order that the cone may be intact, and he must also cut through the arches connecting the cross walls between the inner and outer walls of the dome and the arches strutting the piers from the bastions and also "the more distant arches above the aisles."

He also hints that the removal or at least considerable alteration of the existing staircases; sleeper walls and pavings above the vaults will be required to construct the cone, which it should be borne in mind is primarily a shore to enable the essential repair to be carried out. The shore, however, is to remain as a prop to the dome, but it seems that it will really be an enlargement of the dome.

The staircases, the sleeper walls and pavings above the vaults, are apparently somewhat important parts of the fabric, and are not there merely for "convenience," as he would have us believe. Would Mr. Harvey kindly say if there is any more preliminary pulling down or cutting about required?

The principal work which he recommends is the rebuilding of the piers, or at least gutting them and largely refacing them. As the Portland stone facing is in such a very bad condition as he describes, is it worth preserving, especially as once the concrete cone is erected, the front part of the piers will not be required any longer and can be taken away.

One begins to wonder how much of the original building will be left unpatched or even standing by the time he has completed his "comprehensive scheme of conservation." Perhaps Mr. Harvey would very kindly enlighten us about this also. The description of how much will remain cannot be very long. Of course, there is no doubt St. Paul's Cathedral would be improved if re-designed and reconstructed!

The present dome covers an area of 110 ft. diameter, but the new dome which will result from the construction of the concrete cone will cover an area of about 150 ft. diameter. All the lower parts of the dome and the front part of the piers will be redundant, and the greater area which will result from the removal of redundant construction will greatly increase the accommodation. We shall get something worth having for the expenditure, which may be somewhere about £1,000,000, without the cost of altering the choir, transepts and nave. It seems desirable while the work is being to conform to the new design and ge full benefit of the improvement. As Harvey points out, the complete scheme in any case extend to them as well dome area.

The general impression is that the of the preservation work is to preser Paul's Cathedral as designed by Sir topher Wren, *i.e.*, the wonderful bu which exists, for the preservation of the necessary funds have been subscrib

Mr. Harvey, however, seems to think differently. He appears to think that defects and dangerous state of the bu are primarily due to Sir Christopher W design, and that the construction is contributory, the design must be alte remove the cause of trouble, and the of his conservation scheme is to cu cause of the disease and so prevent rence of symptoms for all time.

He points out that incidentally h obtain the great advantage of demonst the thoroughness of repair which can tained by the "new science of conserva advocated by him, and "developed in t decade," which aims at "scientificall inconspicuously restoring buildings an serving the existing work without al its appearance" or showing how it is It thus avoids "the patching with material in the form of piers, props, and buttresses, alternating with the il processes of demolishing and rebuildi the same or even a different style characterises other methods of preserva

May we conclude from this demonst that he hopes to show how well the bu could have been designed by Sir Chris Wren had our critic been born soone what the Cathedral surveyors who ha ceeded Sir Christopher might have a if they had only been trained ir interesting science? He seems to wis be a demonstration to the members 1921-25 Commission and the Works mittee and the Cathedral staff of St. of the fallacy of their methods, and t the architectural profession generally, outstanding example, the best way o ing with other monumental buildings country in the future.

Possibly he hopes that the misfort St. Paul's Cathedral will prove a bles disguise and an additional subject f mentary schools, so that in the future child of the present day may or a might know as a truism constructiona that Wren's great mind only disc after a life's experience."

INQUISI

Lewes Castle.

The proposal to erect offices on a site the precincts of Lewes Castle has com before the East Sussex County Coun was reported that if the County Counc unable to use sites adjoining or suff near to the present County Hall, wh Assizes, Quarter Sessions, and Petty S were held, there appeared to be no alte but to build entirely new offices else This alternative would involve an expe of £90,00 to £100,000. After considera cussion, recommendations of the co were adopted which give the Count Committee authority to acquire Ca House and the property in the Castl and also to proceed with negotiation further site or sites.

Ancient City Churches.

Mr. Mervyn Macartney, architect Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's Cathe a lecture illustrated by lantern slides College, referred to the fine stained some of the churches, and said that the glass was in urgent need of cleani condition made the churches very dar ought to be much prouder than we the beauty of some of the monument churches. That we were not was perh to the fact that we had a surfeit o He believed that in any other count attention would be paid to their pres and that replicas would be put in m



GOVERNMENT OFFICES OF ORIA AND THE NEW DELHI.

neeting of the R.I.B.A. at 9, Conduit- n Monday evening last (the President, lter Tapper, A.R.A., in the chair), Sir Baker, A.R.A., read a paper on this

The two buildings, he said, were l to house the national administration new capitals: the one at Pretoria, by a National Conference of the Free n 1909 as the Administrative Capital Union of South Africa—the Parlia- capital being at Cape Town, 1,000 vay; the other at Delhi decreed by roclamation in 1911 as the new capi- British India. The city of Pretoria valley at an actual height of about above the sea, but relatively low rrounding rocky hills or kopjes and eau of the high veldt. In a latitude grees, so near the tropics, the ques- emperature came to the aid of those ocated the rejection of a site in the f the town first chosen for the pur- d the selection of a more ambitious on the surrounding hills.

were four main planes of levels round lings The lowest is the tram road; above it is the driving road; then t terrace, just below the ground d at the lower level of the amphi- this last rose to the top of the atre at the level of the first floor n upper road against the back of ling under the kopje which rose 100 ft. above. From the tram road re covered passages to the building s and staircases to the upper floors. hitheatre was formed for the main the natural levels inherent in the he design. Between the level of the loor terrace and that of the upper oad, rising steps and platforms fitted into amphitheatre form round the rtion of the semicircle under the . The inside portion of the sem- ing the central rostrum had been ly sunk as a little amphitheatre. As 8,000 people had gathered in the atre and colonnade, and it had be- traditional place for national cere- ceptions.

debate in the House of Commons on tration Bill, a member held up the examination to scorn, because the had set the question "to describe amphitheatre." Now it seemed to that examiner set a very wise All over the Empire, where the uld generally be depended upon, -of-doors meeting-places did and believed, still more in the future f public and national importance. een many such open-air durbars, as called in India, and two recently ia. The place was sometimes tem- uilt, if built at all, and therefore lacked the dignity which an ordered architectural form could give. Surely, too, with the advent of loud-speakers, large stadia or amphitheatres might become in the future essential architectural necessities in all countries.

The rest of the plans of the Pretoria buildings would explain themselves. There were fireproof record rooms for current records centrally placed over each other and on three floors. The Governor-General's and Ministers' rooms had the distinction of access to a great columned portico commanding a view over the ever-extending garden suburbs in the valley, and over the surrounding kopjes and the distant hills rich with the romance of Transvaal history. There was a conference room with a vaulted tea-room under it, and opposite to it across the colonnade a large circular library. The southern, or sunless in that hemisphere, aspect of the front façades, which were of great length as demanded by the steep contours, when seen from below and at a distance, did, indeed, tell against its beauty, especially at mid-day, when the side elevations were nearly sunless also. On the other hand, at the building itself the long shadows that never forsook the front terraces and the amphitheatre, afforded coolness and absence of glare, so invaluable in a hot, bright climate, and the beauty of contrast of light and shade. These were more than compensation for the loss of effect from the distant view. The design of the building without continuous verandahs with only moderately thick walls, and rooms not very high as rooms were wont to be in the tropics, its shutters and deep eaves, seemed to suit the climate of Pretoria, where altitude counterbalanced latitude. It was much the same distance from the equator as Delhi, where greater precautions were taken and greater risks incurred in combating the greater heat.

The basement and ground floor of the buildings above the granite plinth were faced with a local light-coloured sandstone. Inside, the main corridors, courts and staircases were faced with a hard red sandstone. The roofs were covered with convex concave tiles made in the Transvaal. The rain-water gutter was hidden by being sunk into the tiles, the under tile being omitted while the overtile concealed the metal gutter from most points of view. The joinery was generally of Indian teak but some of the panelling and all the furniture was of South African woods.

The slope of the hill below the tram road down to the level of the valley had been terraced with walls, steps and paving built of the rough stone of the neighbouring kopjes, a coarse, iron-stained slate, blue-grey and warm brown in colour. On the terraces were beautiful gardens well cared for by the botanists, foresters and horticulturists of the Department of Agriculture and the Public Works. The rich dark colour of the masonry of the terraces formed the background for the yellows, oranges and scarlets, the prevailing colours of the aloes, cotyledons, mesembryanthemums, and many other African sun-loving plants which throve on the hot terrace walls. The twin high-domed towers seemed to demand, and, indeed, were designed for a setting, as seen from below and at a distance, to a central building on the top of the kopje.

Dealing with the New Delhi, the lecturer said the Secretariats, as the administrative buildings of the Government of India were called, had a different relation to the Viceroy from that of the Union Buildings at Pretoria to the Governor-General. The Viceroy, as Governor in Council, was the head of the Government of India, in a position comparable to that of the Prime Minister of a self-governing Dominion like South Africa. To meet, therefore, the practical needs as well as to give expression to the political idea of the Government of India as a whole, the Secretariats and Government House had to be composed as an architectural unity. In South Africa the Governor-General presided over the meetings of the Executive Council and not over the Cabinet; at Delhi, Ministers and Secretaries went daily to the Viceroy at Government House as the supreme head of the Government. Thus the two buildings at Delhi could not be far apart.

The site chosen by the Commission on the south of the old town presented no high ground rising from alluvial plans of the river Jumna, except a small outcrop of rock, a spur of the Ridge where it spread and flattened on that side of the old city. On this it was decided to place Government House and the Secretariats. When the top 20 ft. of the quartzite rock had been blasted away and tipped into the hollows, a platform was formed against which was built a wall about 30 ft. high at its lower end. On this the Secretariats were placed. They were divided into two blocks, the front outer wings of which were 150 yds. apart, 100 yds. separating the inner porticos. They stretched from front to back nearly a quarter of a mile. Rather more than a quarter of a mile back in the centre stood Government House, its "piano nobile" being 20 ft. above that of the platform and the ground floor of the Secretariats.

The Processional Way, lined with three deep big-treed avenues and long fountain pools, commenced at Sir Edwin Lutyens' great arch, the Indian War Memorial, one and a half miles down the plain, rose at the rock platform and continued through Government Court, which lay between the two blocks of the Secretariats, into the Viceroy's Court, the railed-off privileged forecourt to Government House. The Processional Way was intended for ceremonial use. The main driving entrances to the Secretariats would be through covered porches at the outer sides of each block at the plain level, as well as by many smaller doorways. The two blocks were generally similar in plan to each other, with the exception that the north block contained an octagonal public hall, high domed and lit through the pierced stone screens, which were a distinguished feature of northern Indian architecture. Round the dome were staircases, open and spiral, and lifts, post and inquiry offices, and committee rooms.

The south block central entrance consisted of a broad vaulted stairway opening through to courts and fountains on either side up to the ground floor, from which double staircases led up to a large domed conference room surrounded by loggias, libraries, and reception rooms for the official hospitality of the Government of India. On the first floor the rooms for the Ministers—or Honourable Members as they were called in India—and committee rooms were given, as at Pretoria, the distinction of great porticos, deep enough for shade and air at all times, and commanding a view over the New City, and the walls, domes and minarets of the older cities of Delhi. Amongst them the distinctive feature of the landscape was the Kutb Minar or Tower of Victory, built by the Mohammedan conqueror about A.D. 1200. It was 250 ft. high, a height to which the towers of the new city could not aspire.

As to the practical planning, there were no distinct Record Rooms as at Pretoria, but the floors of most of the general offices were calculated to take the weight of current records. The large basements, built wherever the rock was not, took the overflowing records until in fulness of time the more precious files reached their final resting-place in the Record Office which was being built elsewhere, in Delhi. The only fixed and defined allocation was that of the Foreign and Political Department, which occupied the western wing of the south block, and was quite shut off from the rest of the building. Definite allocation of departments at the beginning was impossible; in fact, there had been, he thought, two Civil Service Commissions sitting during the fourteen years of the building operations. The allocation was vertical through the three stories, which the abundance of stairs and lifts made possible. There were vacant courts unbuilt on, providing a 25 per cent. increase of accommodation, which could be cheaply built. The roof being flat and the parapets high, the planning of drainage shafts was simplified, and so there were throughout

many shafts and ducts or tunnels, so that all pipes and wires were easily accessible, and none appeared on any visible wall surface.

A novel feature of the design, unusual in the tropics and plains of India, was the absence of continuous verandahs. It was held that verandahs, especially on the east and west—the low sun sides—were only effective if made so low as to darken the rooms on cloudy days and towards twilight, and that heat radiated slowly from and clung to verandahs. On the other hand, it was held that the walls if thick and hollow would keep out the heat, and if uncovered would quicken the radiation of the heat; and that outside louvred shutters would keep the sun off the glass and would facilitate the regulation of the light in the rooms. Verandahs where they were used were mostly deep and of short length, in the form of loggias or projecting porticos.

The style of the Secretariats must speak for itself. In them an attempt had been made to design in accordance with the more elemental principles of all architecture, a class of building—offices of an administration Western in its origin and usage—for which there was no tradition in old Indian architecture. Into those elements had been woven such Indian features as were suitable to the conditions and climate and which could blend harmoniously with the design as a whole. The chief of those features was the chajja, the overhanging cornice, consisting of stone slabs projecting up to 8 ft. from the face of the wall, supported on a stone cove or bracket—keyed and dovetailed back into the wall. These were distinctive features of the old buildings of India. In the pre-Moghul buildings they were found cut in hard quartzite with ridges and grooves—evidently in imitation of burnt tiles, at great cost of labour, and must have been unseen and useless. The Moghuls used the chajja up to a 9-ft. projection in the Palace of the Delhi Fort. Those slabs were easily quarried in the sandstone from the great quarries near Agra, out of which the Old, as well as the New, Delhi was built. The laminated, easily split nature of that stone dictated, he believed, the carpenter-like style of much of the Hindu-Saracenic architecture. Pierced stone screens, called jalis, were freely used. They let in the air and kept out the sun. Their only objection was that they were not proof against duststorms nor against the incoming of the innumerable birds which soiled the Indian buildings.

The labour employed had been entirely Indian, with Indian contractors under the direction of Sir Hugh Keeling, the chief engineer, and the supervision of the engineers and inspectors of the Indian Engineering Department, and a few British foremen, who were the salt of the workmanship. A link between the work at Pretoria and Delhi was the work of Mr. Cairns, who acted as foreman mason at Pretoria and as executive engineer in control of the immense masonry workshops at Delhi. The Indian mason and joiner as the work proceeded added a greater precision to their inherited skill and industry.

Discussion.

Mr. H. V. Lanchester, F.R.I.B.A., in proposing a vote of thanks to Sir Herbert, said, although he had not visited South Africa, that the buildings at Pretoria had been carried out in a wonderful way on a site whose possibilities had been seized in a very inspired manner. He had seen Delhi before building commenced there, and had found it very difficult to visualise any suitable site. He had not grasped the possibilities of the plateau where Sir Herbert Baker and Sir Edwin Lutyens had made their site by cutting off the top of a little hill and linking it up with the spurs of the surrounding ridges. The difference between the two sites at Pretoria and Delhi had brought about a very different arrangement of the buildings, and he was particularly interested in the manner in which Sir Herbert had carried out the designs for his building. He would say that he had noticed the absence of verandahs, as he himself favoured the traditional style of having verandahs flanking the walls. He was also interested in Sir Herbert's constant use of the dome, which was the natural way in which the Indian covered a void.

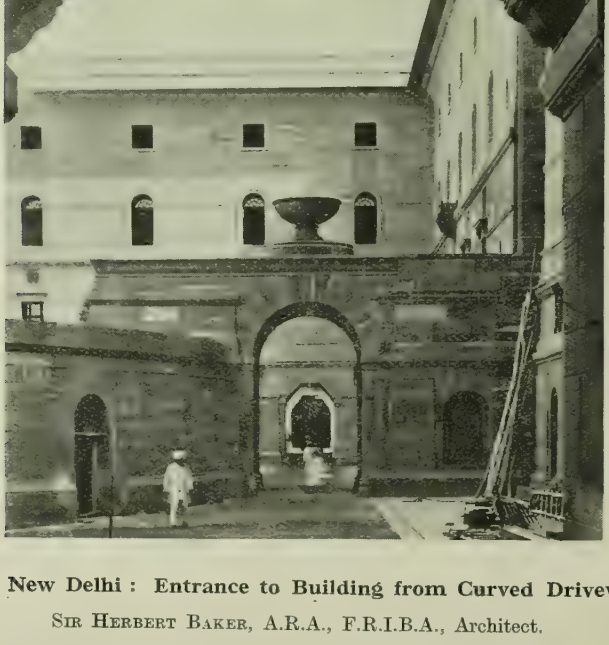
Sir Hugh Keeling, K.C.I.E., late chief engineer for New Delhi, seconded the vote. He said he was very glad of the opportunity of saying before Sir Herbert's fellow a tects the pleasure it had been during the thirteen years to be in association with As some of them might know, there had some difficulty regarding money, but work had always gone on. He would li give some popular indications of the si New Delhi. To start with, the actual of the lay-out of the whole project w times the size of Hyde Park! The number of residential quarters were 4,000, while at one time on the project had 29,000 labourers, and when towards end they were reduced to 14,000 they tho it very hard! The total mileage of rail carrying bricks was 70, and the ra system was capable of a carrying capaci 1,300 tons a day. Not once in thirteen y said Sir Hugh, had he known that ra when it was completely idle. The stone came from Agra, which was built at the of the eighteenth century, so there was fear but that it would last. In conclu Sir Hugh said that New Delhi was a jewel out of its setting, but that se undoubtedly would come.

Sir Lionel Jacob, K.C.S.I., in suppo the motion, said he would like to say thing regarding the absence of veran He and Sir Hugh Keeling did not see to eye in this, for Sir Hugh could work where—even in the Black Hole of Calc heat did not affect him. But for the ord mortal the verandah was a necessity, for had acquired a verandah habit. A frie his had just written him from New D and in describing the place he said, "I come to a verandah-less Delhi." It mig all right for the cool weather, but i Government sat during May, June, July August, the heat would be appalling.

Mr. J. D. Hossack, O.B.E., A.R.I. then gave a short account of the Pretori When engaged with the Public Work partment, he had gone for six months the Government Buildings works, and h that Sir Herbert had not let them know a wild and rocky place it was. The buil if entrusted to an inferior man, might been placed easily in the middle of the The site as it was was a magnificent or had been utilised to the full.

Sir James Rose Innes said that the graphs showed nothing of the beauty buildings with their strong yet graceful In South Africa they owed a lot to Si bert Baker. He had left the stamp genius upon the continent. He, the sp remembered that when he was a child was growing up a style of architecture was intolerable. Sir Herbert cam studied the best of the remaining ar ture, particularly in its relation climate.

The vote of thanks put by the Pr was accorded heartily, and Sir Herb reply, said that the absence of con verandahs was due to the fact that intended to use the building only weather.



The New Delhi: Entrance to Building from Curved Driveways.

Sir Herbert Baker, A.R.A., F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

The League of Nations' New Buildi Geneva.

A desire having been expressed t designs submitted by British compet this competition should be publicly ex the R.I.B.A. Council have arranged exhibition of a selection of the drav take place in the R.I.B.A. Galleri Friday, November 25, to Saturday, ber 3, inclusive, between the hours of and 8 p.m. (Saturdays 5 p.m.). The tion will be open to the public and a will be free.

R.I.B.A. London Architecture M

Nomination forms for this award h been issued by the R.I.B.A. Forms be returned not later than Febr 1928. Architects are in no way p from nominating a building erect their own designs.

ORRESPONDENCE

we are glad to publish letters on professional r matters of interest to our readers, it must be od that we do not necessarily endorse the remarks pondents, who will oblige us if they will express us as briefly as possible.]

The Death Watch Beetle.

—With regard to Mr. Flockton's letter death watch beetle, it would appear ne terms of this letter that the beetles ound attempting to enter the timber. ust indeed be so, as their tails would e been protruding as is stated if they nerging from the timber. The damage er is not occasioned by the beetle, but caused by the tunnelling of the larva the pupa stage is reached, when the beetle emerges and takes what has lled its "nuptial flight." Not infre- do we find dead beetles occupying the e of a "flight hole" existing in tim- icked by the larvæ of Xestobium, but "flight holes" were actually present pitch pine it is impossible to say or no it was indeed attacked by the estobium.

urse, it is generally known that the holes" in timber represent a very roportion, almost infinitesimal, of the which is likely to have been caused the timber, as the larva is said to ithin the timber, burrowing contin- for a period of from two to three fter which it makes a transverse tun- he surface of the wood, goes through a stage, emerges as the perfect beetle, es its flight from the wood, afterwards ts eggs upon the timber once more, e larvæ hatch out, and enter the tim- eating the cycle.

no direct evidence that the larvæ im normally burrow into pitch pine, ve found pitch pine heavily attacked obium, and in each case it would ap- t the pitch pine had been in position eat number of years. In any case we at a furniture beetle allied to Xesto- z., Ptilinus pectinicornis, does attack ine, but normally the death watch tacks only hardwood timbers. I have nstances on a number of buildings dinary deal has been heavily attacked bium, and I have also found instances ine wood has been attacked, though this attack only occurs when the s timber is very old and has lost a portion of its resinous matter is not It can only be ascertained by careful tion.

tch pine used in Sheffield Cathedral probability fresh and resinous, and ight prove unsuitable for the imme- ack of the larvæ Xestobium. I would say that in all probability, and sub- urther experimentation, pitch pine is kely to be attacked as other wood, her after a long period it would re- e from attack appears to be ques-

FRANK BAINES.

I have read with interest Mr. Flock- e in your issue of November 11, page I seems to me the account he gives is ccord with the generally accepted he life of death watch beetles. Some a I was exercised as to the best way g with the pest, and tried to learn s known on the subject of its life edations. Amongst other sources of on I got the pamphlet, "Furniture issued by the British Museum History) Economic Series No. 11, by C. J. Gahan, D.Sc., which deals furniture and death watch beetles y. It is stated that the beetle does *into* the wood in its fully matured stage, but when the pupa has com- at stage of its existence it *emerges* interval from the timber in beetle

es not agree with Mr. Flockton's It would be very interesting to have her information on the subject. Ac- Mr. Gahan's theory as to the beetles flying about during certain months, I tried sticky fly-paper suspended in various places with the object of catching the "beetle" when it was in the winged stage, but not with much success.

Have any of your readers tried painting the timbers with a sticky or adhesive solution so that when the female sets about laying eggs both the beetle and eggs might be caught? Mr. Gahan refers to the furniture beetle attacking pinewood, and states that the beetle usually confines its attention to the sap wood, the harder parts being more immune from attacks. The damage done all over the country, both in furniture and constructional work, is very extensive, and it would be quite worth while if a comprehensive investigation could be undertaken and suggestions made both of a preventive and curative nature as an extension of the work of Mr. Gahan.

MAX CLARKE.

Herne Bay Municipal Offices Competition.

SIR,—I note in last week's issue of your Journal that an anonymous correspondent signing himself "A.R.I.B.A.," airs his grievance, or supposed grievance, with the assessment of this competition, and which he assumes is shared by other unsuccessful competitors; but, as one of the latter, and also an Associate member of the R.I.B.A., I should like to state that I, and probably the majority of those who took part in the competition, do not agree with the abovementioned correspondent for the following reason :—

"A.R.I.B.A." has, I think, overlooked the preamble to the Conditions and Instructions on page 6, which informs competitors that "the Areas or *Sizes* in this Schedule are *approximate* and *can be varied to suit circumstances in planning*," and therefore the assessor has not failed to enforce this condition, or, as far as I can see, any other.

I should like to add that I think that if a competitor in any competition subsequently uses the medium of the Press to air a complaint as to its assessment he should not do so anonymously; otherwise, it involves competitors who are perfectly satisfied, although not successful.

J. O. COOK.

As competitors in this competition, we should like to endorse every word of "A.R.I.B.A.'s" letter in your issue of the 18th inst. As your correspondent states, the size and disposition of the bank had a very material bearing on the planning. That this was so, and that the conditions were ambiguous, was shown by the many questions from competitors on this point. The answers to questions, however, threw no further light on the matter, as the competitors were simply referred back to the ambiguous instructions that had caused their queries.

In order not to waste competitors' time and money by imposing conditions which in the end are ignored, we think the Institute should add to its great services to the profession in the matter of competitions by impressing on owners and assessors that rigid conditions should only be imposed after very careful consideration, and that, when once imposed, should not be departed from when plans are adjudicated upon.

EUGENE C. BEAUMONT & SON,
Competitors.

SIR,—I should like to endorse the comments made by your correspondent in last week's issue with regard to this competition. When a fully dimensioned plan of a bank, stated to be intended to occupy a certain portion of the site, is issued to competitors, with the instructions that "designs must be such as to conform with this plan," it is reasonable to infer that designs not so complying would infringe the conditions. A plain reading of these would be that only interior dispositions were to be altered, especially as the "Answers to Questions" referred the competitors to the original wording. It would thus seem that any design involving an alteration in the shape of the bank, though obviously advantageous, would *ipso facto* render the provision of such a plan an unnecessary complication to all concerned.

It would be interesting to know how many competitors took this view, and, if the majority, then one important conclusion, at least, would seem to be that much greater care is necessary in drawing up conditions, and in answering questions in an unambiguous manner; and further would seem to be another argument in favour of the jury system, as opposed to the entire discretion of one assessor.

A.R.I.B.A.

SIR,—Is there no referee to whom architects can appeal against a seemingly unjust award in architectural competitions? I suggest that the R.I.B.A., at whose instance the majority of assessors are appointed, should have a small committee to whom conditions should be sent prior to distribution to competitors, for the sole purpose of seeing that they are framed in straightforward, single-meaning sentences.

If you have seen the conditions of the recent Herne Bay Municipal Offices competition, and have studied them in conjunction with the awards, especially in regard to the plan of the bank, you cannot have failed to appreciate the necessity of a referee or of some means of eliminating all possibility of misinterpretation of conditions.

The assessor of this competition, to my mind, acted most unreasonably in not making this very badly framed condition clear when the question was raised by one of the competitors. It would be interesting to know how many of the designs submitted show an interpretation of this condition different from that of the winner.

"H."

Westminster Abbey.

SIR,—The alternative sites for an extension to Westminster Abbey (which are mentioned in the Report of the Cathedrals Commission) may or may not meet with general approval. There is, however, a point of the greatest importance to be met which so far has not been the subject of any comment. The extension of a building of the importance of Westminster Abbey, an importance enhanced by the national character of many monuments of distinguished persons which it contains, is surely a fit subject for an architectural competition open to all architects in Great Britain.

In making this suggestion my Council is confident that it is expressing the hopes of many young architects. A striking example of the success of this method of selecting an architect is provided in the case of the Liverpool Cathedral. An open competition was held and the winner was a young architect who was at that time an assistant.

It may be a little premature to write upon this proposal, but my Council trusts that its suggestion will receive the fullest consideration when the proper time arrives.

JOHN MITCHELL,
General Secretary, Association of Architects, Surveyors and Technical Assistants.

[**Other letters are unavoidably held over until next week.]

London, a Century Ago.

The Homeland Association, Ltd., of Covent Garden, have recently issued a new book illustrating London one hundred years ago, under the title of "The London of Our Grandfathers." The book—priced at 3s. 6d. net—is the work of Mr. Gordon Home, and makes most interesting reading. It is illustrated by nearly fifty illustrations, taken largely from engravings by Arnald Bryant, G. and T. H. Sheppard, Tallis, Schneffelie, Clarkson, Stanfield, etc., which give a vivid representation of London as it was first seen in 1830 by Dickens and Thackeray.

COMPLIMENTARY DINNER TO MR. C. F. A. VOYSEY

In the hall of the Painter-Stainers' Company, on Thursday last week, a dinner was given in honour of Mr. C. F. A. Voysey by friends who wished to pay a tribute to the services he had rendered to the art of architecture and the allied crafts. The function was arranged by the Royal Institute of British Architects, and amongst those present were Mr. Walter Tapper, A.R.A. (President of the R.I.B.A.), in the chair, and Messrs. W. H. Ansell, J. Armitage, C. R. Ashbee, Robert Atkinson, Henry V. Ashley, W. Aumonier, W. S. Barclay, P. A. Barendt, R Anning Bell, H. C. Bradshaw, L. H. Bucknell, E. F. C. Bucklev, Comm. E. Canzioni, Lt.-Col. Cart de Lafontaine, Messrs. Walter Cave, H. B. Creswell, W. E. Vernon Crompton, E. Guy Dawber, Rudolf Dircks, Walter Donne, J. H. Elder-Duncan, Sir Walter Essex, Sir Banister Fletcher, Messrs. J. Ernest Franck, J. Alfred Gotch, F. Goulden, Alfred Gray, Count M. Grixoni, Messrs. Stanley Hamp, R. H. Haslam, P. Heffer, C. A. Hindley, E. J. Horniman, George Hubbard, T. B. Hyslop, Selwyn Image, G. F. Jackson, Gilbert H. Jenkins, Arthur Keen, Sir Edwin Lutvens, Messrs. Ian MacAlister, A. H. Macmurdo, Sir David Murray, Sir Francis Newbolt, Messrs. F. Winton Newman, Basil Oliver, Dr. Steele, Perkins, Messrs. Henry Perrin, W. T. Plume, Andrew N. Prentice, Col. H. E. Raymond, Messrs. W. Bainbridge Reynolds, G. A. Fred Rogers, J. S. Risien Russell, C. D. St. Leger, H. D. Searles-Wood, D. F. Slothouwer, F. Spenlove-Spenlove, J. C. Squire, Alfred Sutro, C. J. Tait, Cecil Thomas, C. Harrison Townsend, Laurence A. Turner, Sidney H. Turner, Gerald Unsworth, E. White Wallis, Thomas Wallis, Edward Warren, T. Spencer Watson, Maurice E. Webb, F. R. Yerbury.

After the loyal toasts, the Chairman proposed the health of the guest, who, he said, was a man whom they loved to honour as an architect. He believed Mr. Voysey had reached the age of three score years and ten, but he was still a boy in spirit. Voysey's work expressed his character as an architect's work should do. He was an earnest man; he was modest; he was a man of strength; he had a fine dignity; and these qualities his work expressed to the full. Their guest was not a member of the Institute, but that made it easier for the Institute to entertain him, and in so doing to honour themselves. At the age of seventeen Voysey was articled to J. D. Sedding for five years, after which he was for a short time in the office of Saxon Snell. Thence he went to the office of George Devey. Then, in collaboration with Lond de l'Isle, at a time when formal gardens were not thought fashionable, he designed the wonderful gardens at Penshurst. After that he began practice on his own, and did much domestic work and much in the way of design of furniture, fabrics, and wallpaper—a diversity of practice that did not come to many of them, and all done with superb workmanship. In his drawings of flowers, trees, birds, his individuality was expressed early in life. He had a freshness of mind and individuality that had not been excelled in modern times.

The toast was supported by Mr. E. J. Horniman and Sir Walter Essex.

Mr. Horniman said he first came in contact with Mr. Voysey 34 years ago, when he designed a cottage for him: not only did he do it remarkably well, but he did not exceed the estimate. Voysey claimed to be a Conservative, but in reality he was an anarchist; he did not believe in law, or, at all events, in Building Acts. Neither did he believe in order, for he had probably never followed the three orders of architecture. He had always found Voysey a very personal and positive agnostic, in the sense that he did not believe what he was told was true, but he believed what he himself thought was true. In his art Voysey had a very rare quality nowadays in that he was a very sincere man; he did what he thought to be right, regardless of cost. He was an admirable architect, a wonderful designer, a man keen on his work; and to this day he was young in spirit, in energy, and ability.

Sir Walter Essex said his first acquaintance with Mr. Voysey was forty years ago, when their guest captivated him with wallpaper designs which made him feel that he was in the presence of a new force, for the designs were full of expression and new ideas. Their guest never studied his personal interests, but was governed by high ideals and with a desire to give expression to what he believed was the God-given spur of energy contained within him. When he first saw Voysev's early designs he was convinced that if they were to be rightly interpreted they needed just as fresh a departure in the mechanical colour treatment, with the result that Mr. Voysev spent some time in the factory helping with the colouring. The experiment justified itself, for the papers captivated all for whose opinion he had a shred of respect.

Professor D. F. Slothouwer (Holland) also spoke. It was, he said, his privilege to let them know what the name Voysey meant to Holland. The purity and honesty of all the architectural work their guest had done was one of the best things he had ever seen.

In replying, Mr. Voysey said to hate the sin and yet love the sinner must assuredly denote a noble mind, especially when that heterodox sinner had persistently rejected the honours and privileges of membership of their Institute, for no other reason than that he had held strong views on architectural training at variance with the prevailing custom (though greatly improved of late), and believed with Ruskin that "Knowledge is got by travel—but wisdom by staying at home." He invited them to recall the condition of their profession prevailing in 1874 (when he was articled). The man whose influence was then most potent and widespread was John Ruskin. Stvleism was still the dominating principle. When a client came to order a house, the main questions were "What style; what period?" Not "Where is the site, and what the aspect and prospect, or the materials of which it is to be built?" They never dreamed of making a drain plan—that was always left to the contractor. But fixing the style led to the choice of books to be consulted. A door from one, a window from another, and so on. But, thanks mainly to Ruskin, pioneers arose to set them free; men such as E. W. Godwin, A. H. Macmurdo, J. D. Sedding, Norman Shaw, Bentley, Bodley, Burges, and others, all of whom gave devoted attention to detail. And nearly all designed stained glass, wallpapers, fabrics, and furniture of every kind.

Many there were who kindled the revolt against over-elaboration and the debauch of decoration, which perhaps led some to excessive puritanical simplicity. The increasing use of machinery straightened the curvy lines of furniture, and the public were quickly beguiled into the delusion that simple things must be cheaper than elaborate ones. Did they yet realise that the exact opposite was the truth?

He referred to those matters merely to make clear that he was deeply conscious of his good fortune in finding himself there to enjoy the kind things that had been said, the hospitality given, and the honour they had bestowed; and also that he remembered that the circumstances of his time, the example of others, and, above all, the generous friendship and encouragement of brother architects, had been the real cause of his presence there; and for those things he would give most grateful thanks to his dyi
In conclusion, he took the opportun
only of thanking sincerely the Mas
Brethren of the Worshipful Com
Painter-Stainers, but of recording
long gratitude to the company. T
many times rescued him from sta
When architectural commissions were
with characteristic courage, Sir Walte
dared to deal with his work. All Sir
friends told him he was a fool to do
he persisted in spite of the fact t
public were opposed to birds, and
everything that he did. His work w
popular; therefore, they all must
his position there that evening was
his many kind friends more than to

The Chairman then presented th
with an illuminated address, signed
those present, and after Mr.
Jackson (Master of the Painter-Staine
pany) had expressed his pleasure at
that their hall had been selected
event, the proceedings terminated
vote of thanks to the Chairman, pro
Mr. J. Alfred Gotch.

INSTITUTE OF ARBITRATORS

On Tuesday, November 15, a mock
tion was held at the Institute of Arb
28, Bedford-square, W.C., on a mat
cerning land agency, under the Agr
Holdings Act, 1923. The President
Institution, Mr. H. B. Chaplin Baid
present, together with many membe
Council, and there was a very good
ance of members.

Captain W. T. Creswell (member
cil) was the arbitrator; Mr. D. A. R
F.S.I., F.A.I., appeared for the a
and Mr. Claude W. Brighten, F.S.I.
respondent.

The arbitrator, for the benefit
present, outlined the nature of t
which concerned a claim made by t
cants under Section 10 of the Ag
Holdings Act, 1923, for compensati
spect to the diminished value of a
tural holding, for an amount in r
dilapidations under covenants of a
agreement, and the "custom of the
(Dorsetshire), and for expenses—
and surveyors' costs, etc.

Mr. Rawlence, in opening his c
duced the agreement with its repair
nants, on which he relied, detailed
condition of the holding and its d
value, and gave the cost of compl
the repairing covenants of the leas
"custom of the county" in respe
pairs. In support of his claim he c
Arthur Gadd, P.A.S.I., who gave
as to the condition of the holding,
tom of the county," and cost
good the repairs.

Mr. Brighten argued that he was
by the original tenancy agreement,
the tenancy that did in fact exis
his client and the landlord only
such repairs as a tenant was boun
order to comply with the "custo
county"; and whilst agreeing
figures put forward by Mr. Rawle
far as they came within his conte
jected to any figure being claimed
ing, since that was a repair the la
liable for in Dorsetshire. He furth
one year's rent in lieu of one ye
to quit, and a like amount for co
for disturbance, and argued there
improved rental value in the hol
to the depressed state of agricult

The arbitrator, whilst pointing o
in which he had to make his awar
he need not disclose on what
based his determination, neverth
shortly with the evidence and
points raised and which would g
making the award.

The President proposed a vote o
all who had taken part in the pr

ADING CONTENTS

	PAGE
ECTURAL EXPRESSION	803
	804
L NEWS	806
ITION NEWS	806
	809
PONDENCE	811
MENTARY DINNER TO MR. C. F. A.	
TSEY	812
TE OF ARBITRATORS	812
STMINSTER ABBEY PROBLEM	823
NDON SOCIETY	825
ATURAL LIGHTING OF PICTURE	
LERIES	826
LANNING INSTITUTE	827
N PARLIAMENT	828
ECTION	829
CTS' AND BUILDERS' INQUIRY	
EAU	830
LDING TRADE	831
NDLORD AND TENANT (NO. 2)	
: II	831
ILDINGS IN LONDON	834
TS, COMPETITIONS, ETC.	834
D NEW BUILDINGS AND OTHER	
RKS	837
EMS	842
	842

LLUSTRATIONS

ew Shop Premises, Brixton-road.

scheme comprises the rebuilding of a of old residential property facing -road. The new premises consist of nd upper parts, and were let to most eading retail traders of London as soon drawings were prepared, necessitating amount of revision of plans and eleva- The front of the site has been adjusted it of the widening of Brixton-road, eventually an arterial road 100 ft. An access road is provided at the rear. per parts of the premises have been suit the lessees, and consist in some maisonettes, in others of flats, and others of showrooms. The elevations en faced in purple brick, lias lined , and dressings of glazed terra-cotta, re portion being entirely faced with -named material, while the roof is with green slates. The angles be- he front and return road have been to a radius of 20 ft. to comply with road regulations.

eneral contractors for the whole of k, except Nos. 390-394, were Messrs. Smith, of South Norwood; and the were sub-contractors :—A. & W. T. on, facing bricks; the Middleton Fire rks, glazed terra-cotta; H. Young & lwork; Diespeker & Co., Ltd., fire- ors; Roberts Adlard & Co., slating; & Williams, steel sashes; the Luxfer l lantern lights; Hillier, Parker, May en, site development.

. T. P. Bennett & Son were the archi-

angham Telephone Exchange.

uilding is situated in Woodstock- Nottingham-street, and Northumber- et, the public entrance being in k-street. The ground-floor story the stores and trucks, with access rthumberland-street; the first floor dates the male staff, the second and ors the apparatus, the fourth floor h-room and female operators' wel- ns.

aterials used are Portland stone for ssings, silvery-grey bricks, 2½ in. m Messrs. S. E. Collier, Grovelands, and "A" quality purple bricks from Thomas Lawrence, Bracknell, for o the street frontages, the frieze silver-greys in panels, with surrounds rples between the windows.

chitect was Mr. E. Cropper, O.B.E., Office of Works. The building con- were Messrs. Galbraith Bros., Water- loo-street, Camberwell, S.E.; and the sub-contractors as follows :—Trollope & Colls, stonework; London Asphalte Co., asphalt dampcourse; Dorman Long, steelwork; Hearne, Rogers & Hartley, plastering; J. Clarke & Son, glazing; Malcolm McLeod & Co. granolithic.

Separate contracts were let for :—Woodblock floors, Hollis Bros.; asphalt flats, French Asphalte Co.; iron railings, T. W. Palmer; fanlight, Adams; steel sashes, Humphries, Jackson & Ambler.

The New Delhi.

We illustrate this week some views of the new Government offices at Delhi, erected from the designs of Sir Herbert Baker, A.R.A., F.R.I.B.A., who, in a paper at last Monday evening's meeting of the R.I.B.A., dealt with this work as well as that which has been carried out from his designs at Pretoria. A report of the lecture is given on page 809.

The Manor House, Hurley, Berks.

The old Manor House, which was a building of little merit and stood close up to the road, was pulled down, and the new house has been built further back in the delightful old garden. The house has been placed on a ferro-concrete raft well above flood level, and is constructed with small multi-coloured bricks with tiled roof. It was originally designed with the more usual hipped roof, but in order to reduce the cost the mansard roof was adopted, and this looks very well, though it would be greatly improved by the cupola over the central feature which was part of the design, but which unfortunately has not been executed. It is hoped, however, that this will be added later. A special feature of the plan is the grouping of the reception rooms and main bedrooms, staircase, and entrance in the shape of a "Y" and forming a suntrap for the loggia on the south side. The office wing has been planned so that the kitchen and offices do not overlook the garden. New entrance gates and piers have been built, a garage for three cars, workshop, men's messroom, toolshed, etc., and in the old stable building a chauffeur's room, gardener's office, and engine and battery rooms have been formed.

The hall and reception rooms have polished oak floors and panelled walls, the music room having the old eighteenth-century deal panelling added to and adapted as required and slightly stained. The drawing room is finished in dull green and gold, and the dining-room in parchment colour and dull gold.

The whole of the work, with the exception of some of the fireplaces and carving, which was done by Messrs. Brown, of Hammersmith, was executed by Messrs. W. A. James & Sons, of Maidenhead, who also installed the central heating. The electric-light plant, comprising 8-h.p. Hornsby engine, dynamo, batteries, etc., for lighting, electric fires, and vacuum cleaners, was installed by Mr. Cousins, of Sunninghill, Berks.

The architect was Mr. Berkeley Wills, F.R.I.B.A., of London and Marlow.

The following were sub-contractors :—Shanks & Co., sanitary fittings; Elsley, Ltd., railing to porch and grates; Osler, Ltd., electric-light fittings.

A Northern Polytechnic Scholarship.

A scholarship of the value of £50 per annum for two years, tenable at the School of Architecture, Northern Polytechnic, was offered by the Leeds Fireclay Company, Ltd., for the promotion of the study of terra cotta. In the preliminary stage of the competition for the scholarship, the following students were selected to take part in the final stage: E. W. Clark, C. S. Oakes, J. Singleman.

The final award has now been made as follows :—C. S. Oakes, £40; J. Singleman, £10.

We illustrate the winning design this week.

THE LONDON SQUARES

At the second sitting of the Royal Commission on London Squares, presided over by Lord Londonderry, Alderman Charles Pascall gave evidence on behalf of the Metropolitan Boroughs' Standing Joint Committee. He said that the Committee was strongly of the opinion that existing squares and other open spaces within the terms of reference to the Commission should be preserved from building developments or other purposes destructive of existing amenities, and should be permanently retained as open spaces. His Committee, however, made the reservation that a Metropolitan Borough Council should not be precluded from consenting to the use of the square or open space in connection with a general estate development of an area in which it was contained, on such terms as might be deemed by the Council to be fit and proper, and on the condition that an equivalent open space was provided in the vicinity. These open spaces were not only an amenity to the residents of the houses surrounding them or abutting on them. Their continued existence was contributory to the well-being of the immense built-up area of London, and the reasons for their retention to-day were stronger than those which actuated their formation in the lay-out of estates. There could be no hardship on owners in preserving the *status quo*. The Committee were also of opinion that squares and other open spaces which must be maintained and preserved as such under existing statutes should not be incorporated in any new legislation. The Committee anticipated that a large majority of owners of squares and other open spaces would now see their way to agree to the prohibition of the erection of buildings thereon. Where necessary, compensation might be given.

Replying to a number of questions, Mr. Pascall said that the view of the Committee was that legislation should be passed to prevent these squares being built over. There might be circumstances, as in the case of town-planning, where compensation might be given. The compensation ought not to be in the same measure as if the property were taken away for another purpose.

Mr. Cecil A. Levy, on behalf of the Incorporated Society of Auctioneers and Landed Property Agents, said that it would be necessary to consider the future of each square separately and decide what course of action would be in the best interests of present and future generations. Where, for instance, houses were the primary need, development schemes ought not to be ruled out, though strict conditions should be laid down, having regard to the neighbourhood, as to the class of house to be erected and allowing for the maximum amount of air space possible. In a number of cases a central square served as a common garden to occupants of the surrounding houses. It would be an arbitrary and inequitable act to convert such squares for the general use.

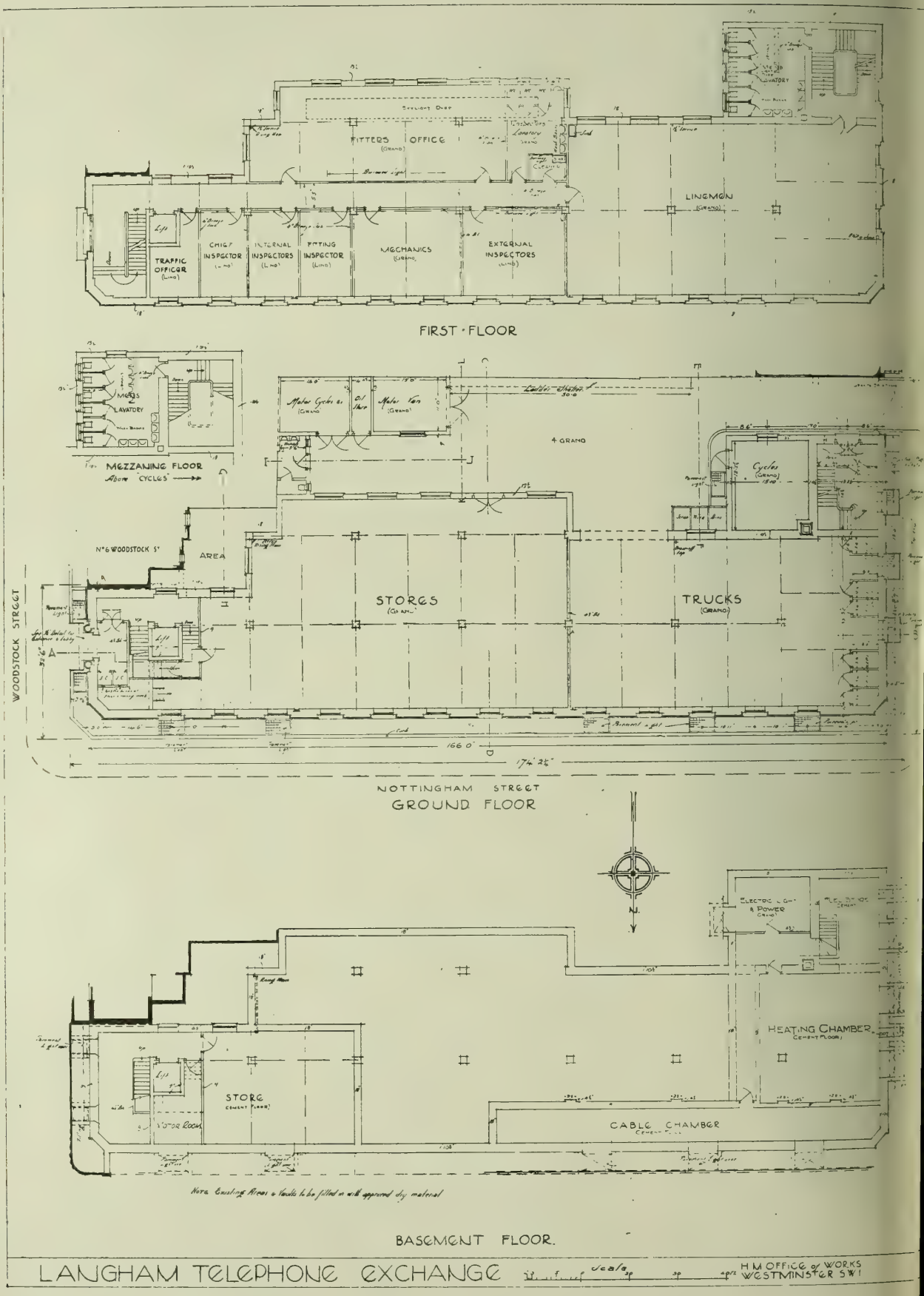
Sir Howard Frank: Is it your view that the owner who has a right to build should be able to do so?

The witness: Subject to certain considerations. A residential district should not be built on so as to spoil the amenities of the locality, but there are some districts where the character of the neighbourhood has changed, and the need for the preservation of open squares does not exist.

The Commission adjourned.

School of Architecture, University of London. "Builder" Book Prizes.

The competition for the two book prizes offered by *The Builder* for measured drawings made by students of this school during the vacations of the Session 1926-27 has, we understand, been exceptionally keen. The names of the successful candidates are as follows: Senior Prize: R. Julian White. Junior Prize: R. N. Earle. Highly Commended: W. R. Hall, E. C. Northover, E. F. Starling.



Langham Telephone Exchange, Woodstock Street, W.

MR. E. CROPPER, O.B.E. (H.M. Office of Works), Architect.



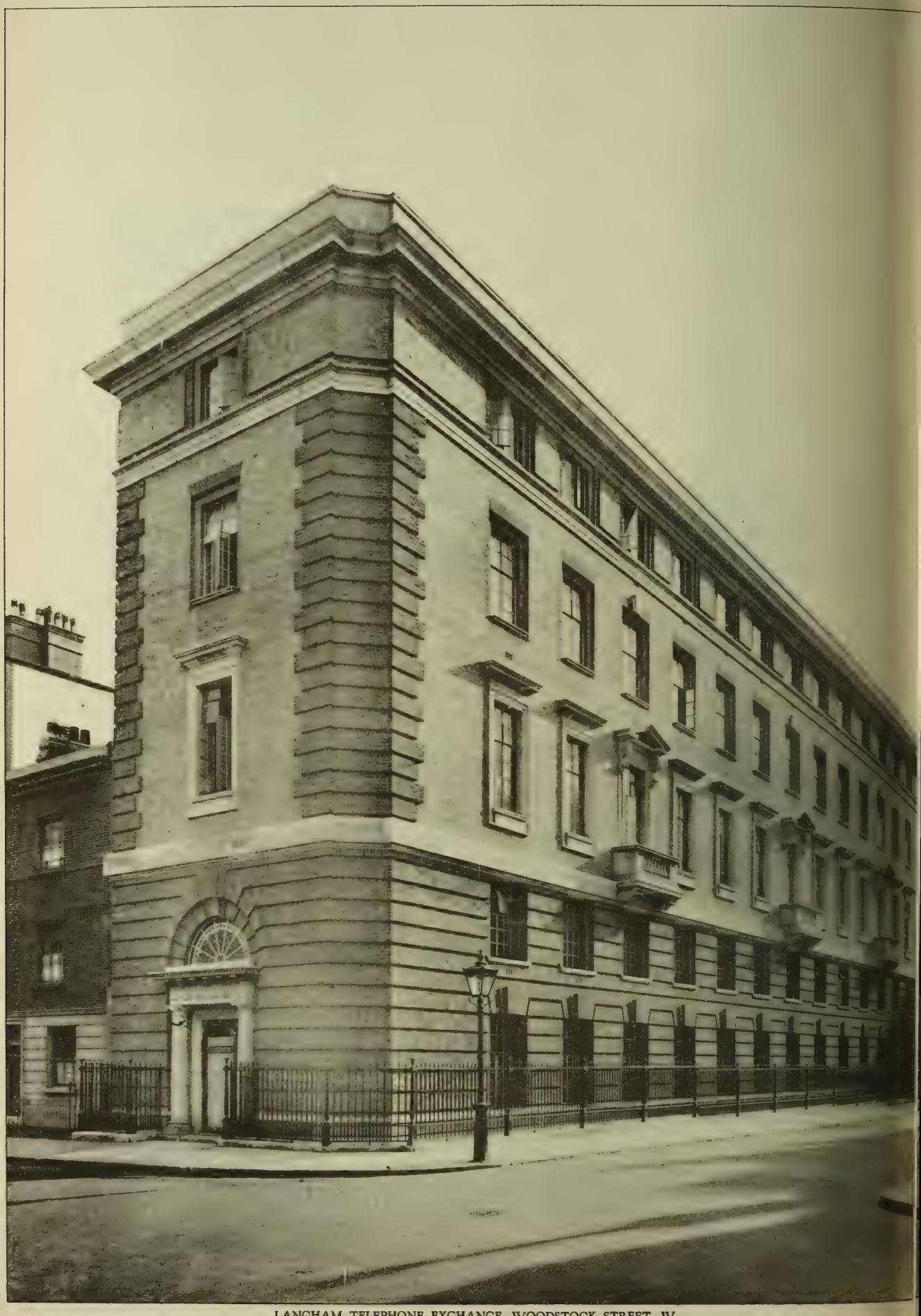
Tower Wings, North Block (Council House behind).



Government Court (seen from South Block).

The New Delhi.

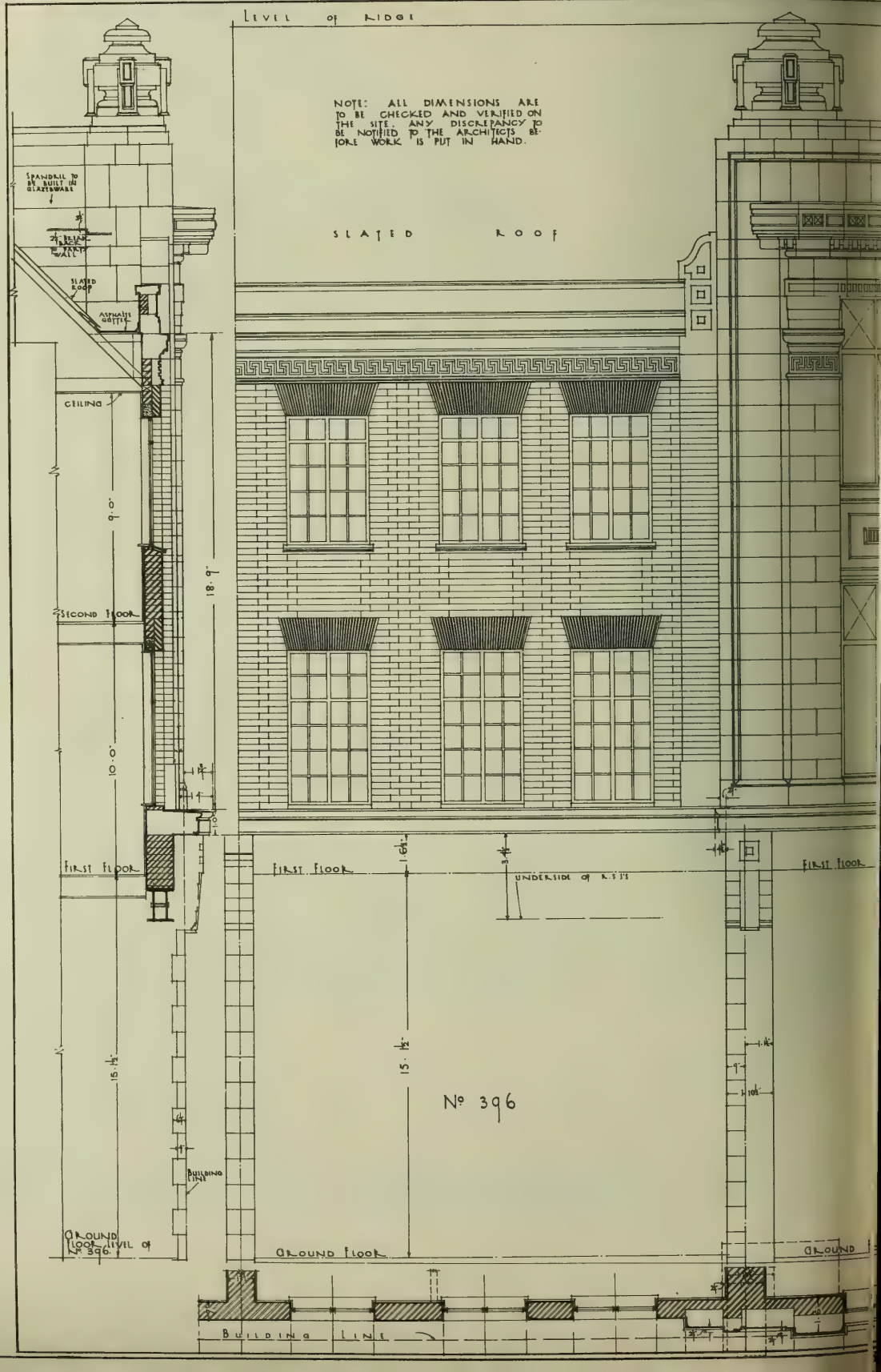
Sir Herbert Baker, A.R.A., F.R.I.B.A., Architect.



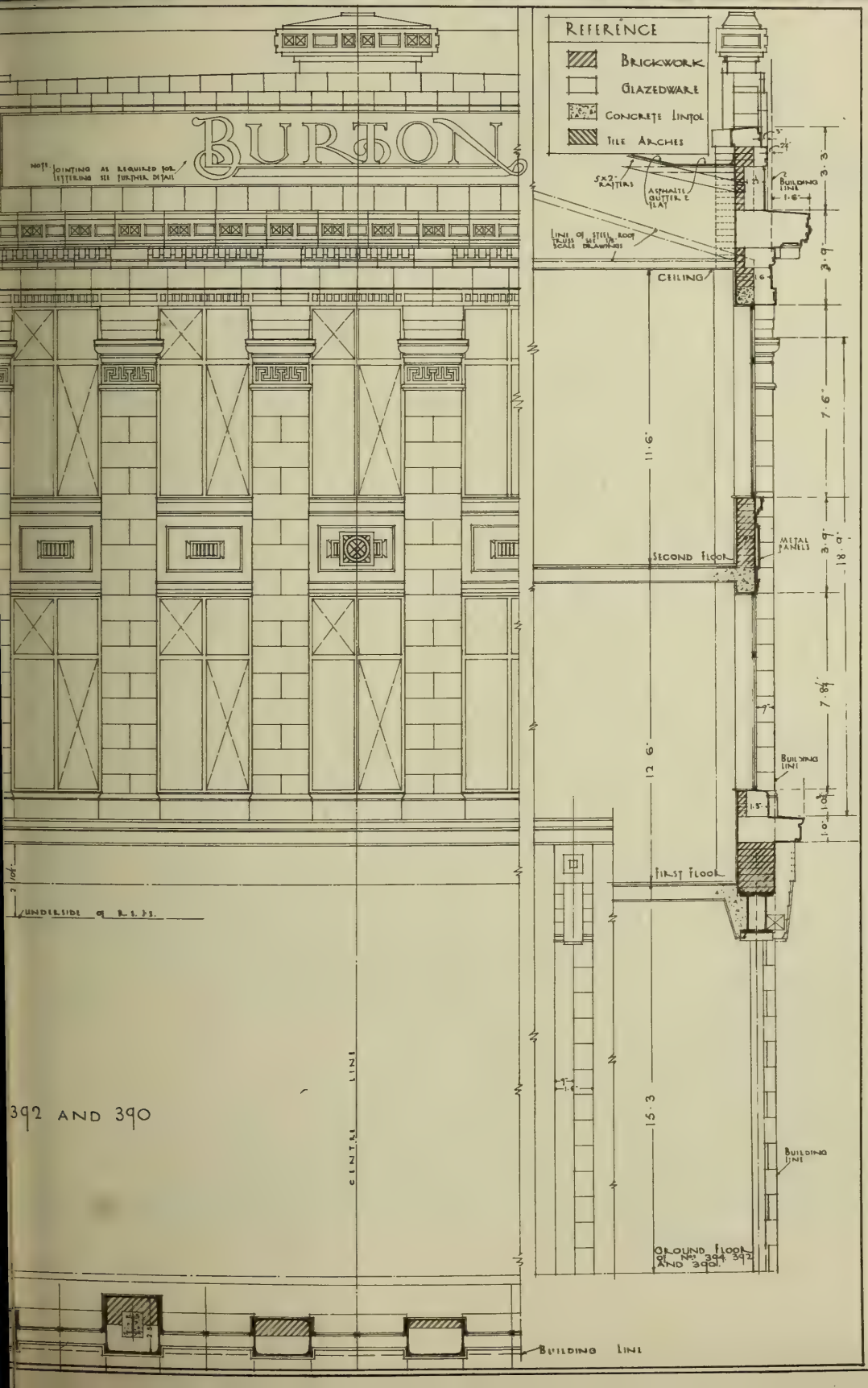
LANGHAM TELEPHONE EXCHANGE, WOODSTOCK STREET, W.

Mr. E. Cropper, O.B.E. (H.M. Office of Works), Architect.




LEVEL OF RIDGE
NOTE: ALL DIMENSIONS ARE TO BE CHECKED AND VERIFIED ON THE SITE. ANY DISCREPANCY TO BE NOTIFIED TO THE ARCHITECTS BEFORE WORK IS PUT IN HAND.
SLATED ROOF
SPANDRIL TO BE BUILT IN GLAZEWARE
SLATED ROOF
ASPHALTE GUTTER
CEILING
9'0"
18'9"
SECOND FLOOR
10'0"
FIRST FLOOR
FIRST FLOOR
UNDERSIDE OF R.S.J'S
FIRST FLOOR
15'12"
Nº 396
BUILDING LINE
GROUND FLOOR LEVEL OF Nº 396
GROUND FLOOR
GROUND
BUILDING LINE




BURTON
NOTE JOINTING AS REQUIRED FOR LETTERING SEE FURTHER DETAIL
UNDERSIDE OF R.S.J.S.
REFERENCE
BRICKWORK
GLAZEDWARE
CONCRETE LINTOL
TILE ARCHES
5"x2" RAFTERS
ASPHALTE GUTTER & FLAT
LINE OF STEEL TRUSS SEE FOR ROOF SCALE DRAWINGS
BUILDING LINE
CEILING
SECOND FLOOR
METAL PANELS
FIRST FLOOR
BUILDING LINE
BUILDING LINE
GROUND FLOOR OF Nos 394 392 AND 390
CENTRE LINE
BUILDING LINE
3·3"
3·9"
7·6"
3·9"
18·0"
7·84"
1·0"
11·6"
12·6"
15·3"

392 AND 390

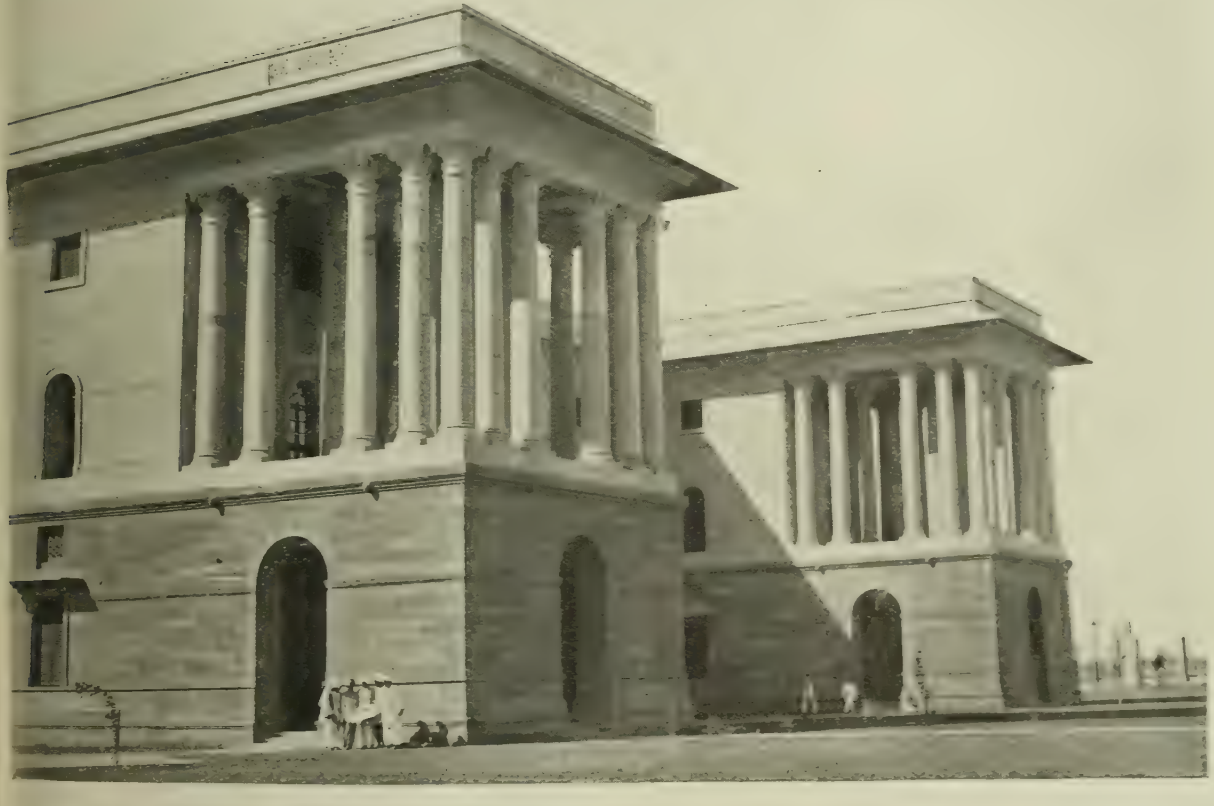


LANGHAM TELEPHONE EXCHANGE, WOODSTOCK STREET, W.

Mr. E. Cropper, O.B.E. (H.M. Office of Works), Architect.



South Block : Typical Treatment of Side Road Elevation.



Pavilions.

The New Delhi.

Sir Herbert Baker, A.R.A., F.R.I.B.A., Architect.



General View from South-East.



General View, Looking up the Processional Way.

The New Delhi. Sir Herbert Baker, A.R.A., F.R.I.B.A., *Architect.*



Tower Wings, seen from Legislative Building.



Government Court, North Block.

The New Delhi.

Sir Herbert Baker, A.R.A., F.R.I.B.A., Architect.



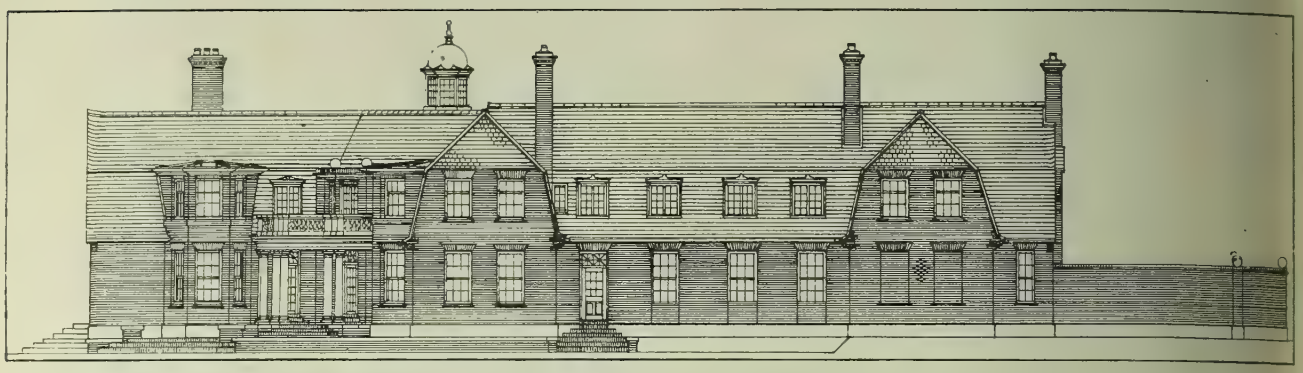
GARDEN FRONT.

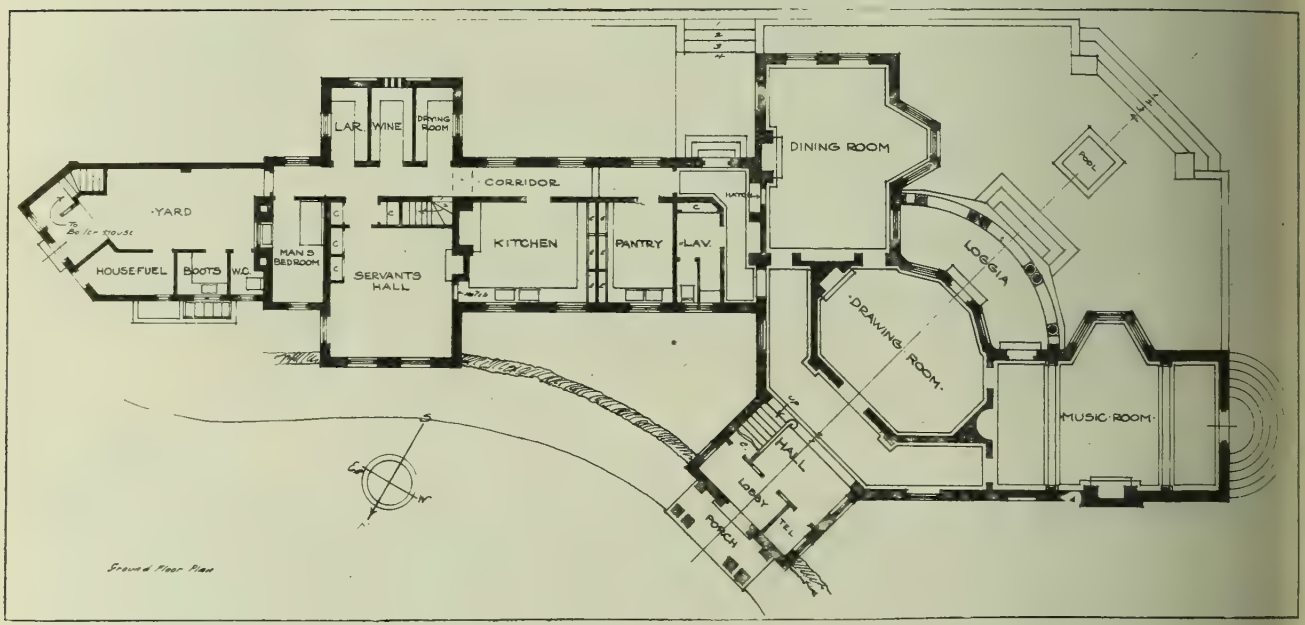


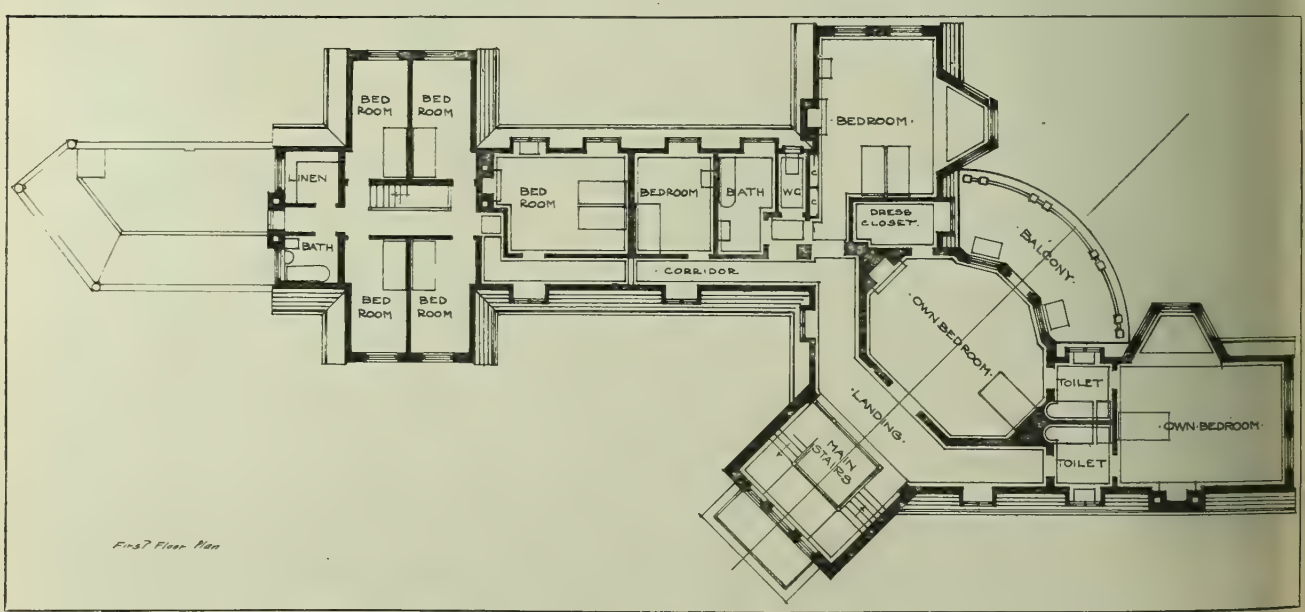
THE LOGGIA.

The Manor House, Hurley, Berks.

MR. G. BERKELEY WILLS, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.







The Manor House, Hurley, Berks.

MR. G. BERKELEY WILLS, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

Main Staircase.

Front Entrance.

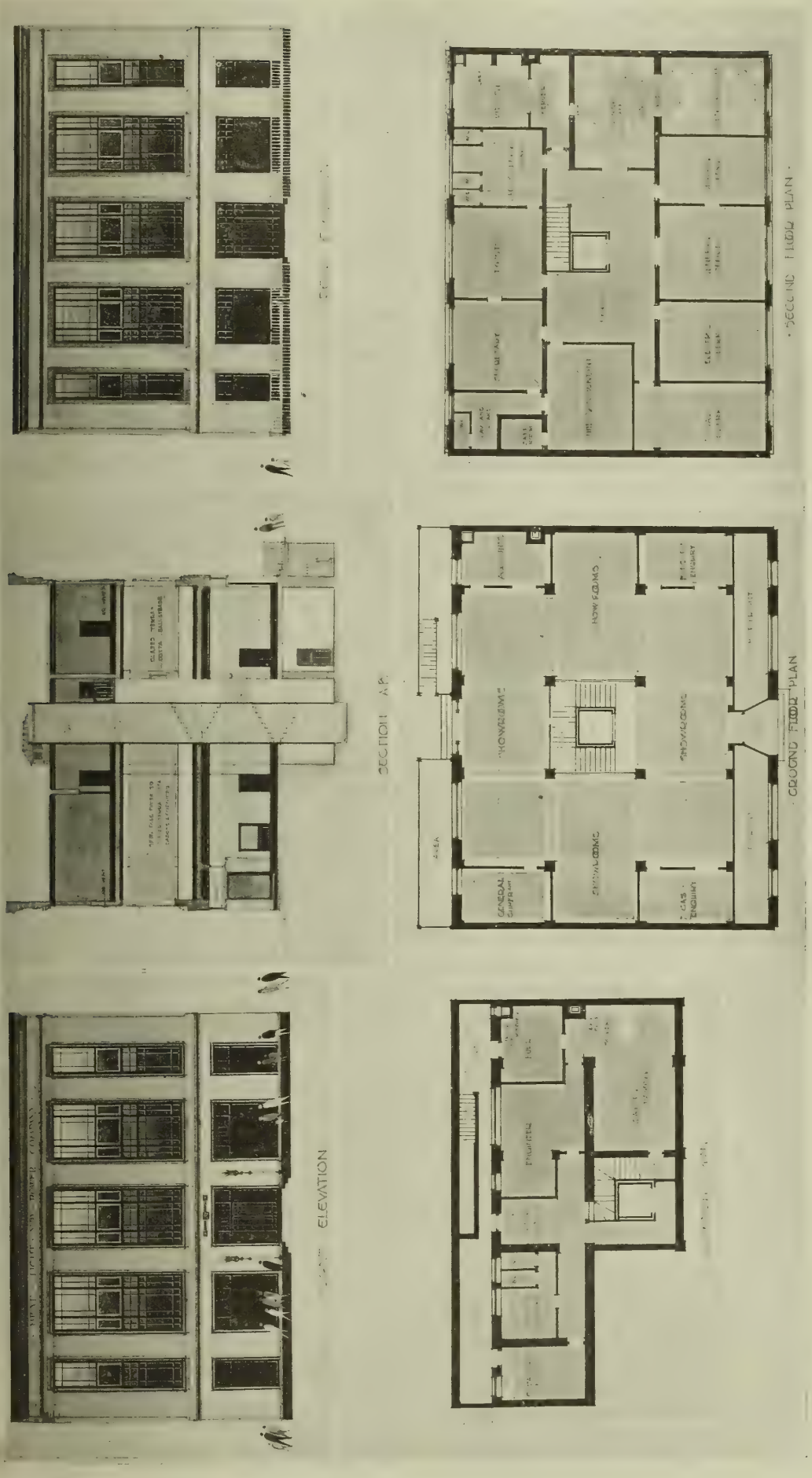
The Manor House, Hurley, Berks.

Mr. G. Berkeley Wills, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

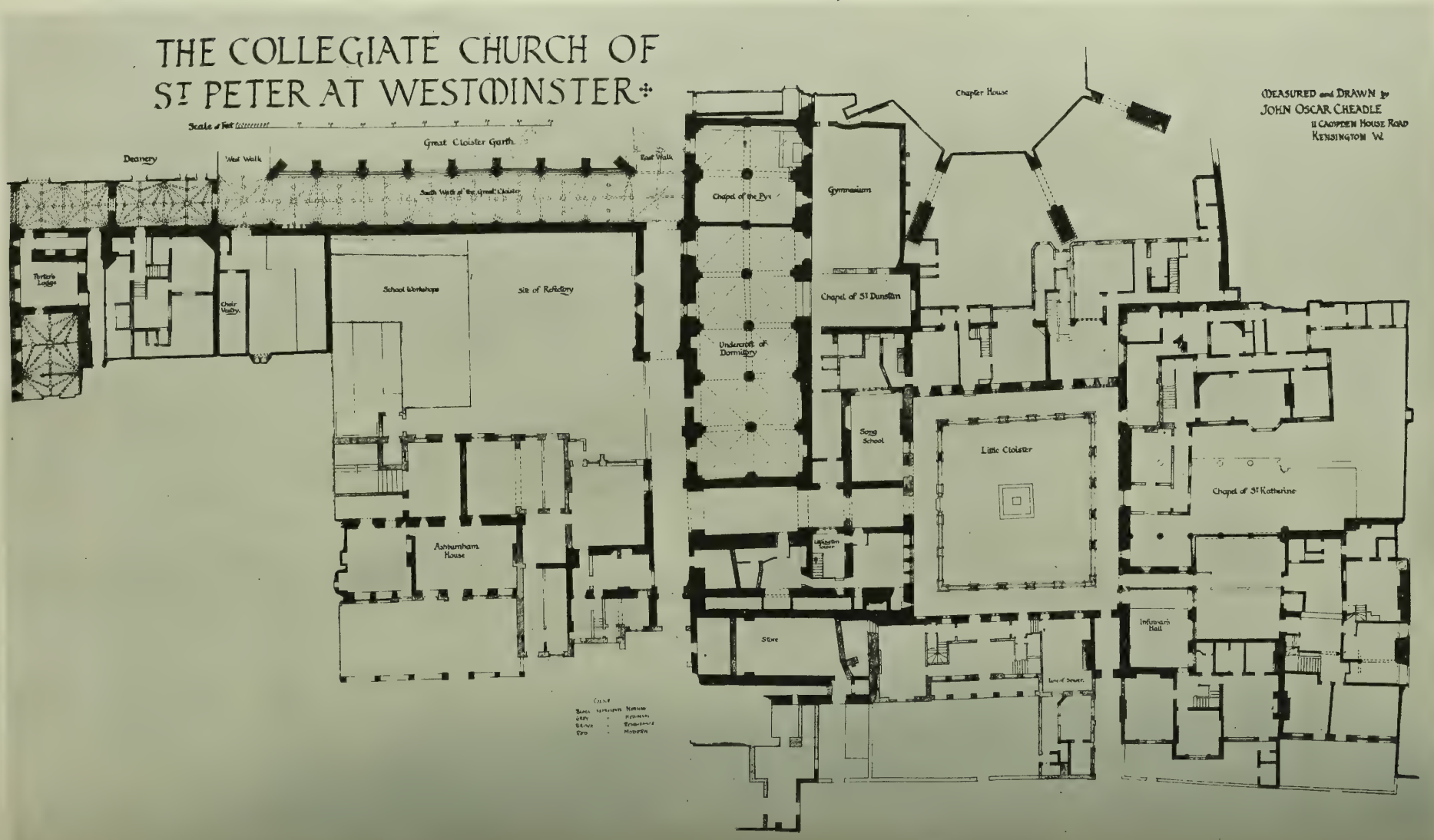


A Block of Offices and Showrooms: Detail of Winning Design.

By Mr. C. S. R. Oakes (Northern Polytechnic).



A Block of Offices and Showrooms: Winning Design.
By Mr. C. S. R. Oakes (Northern Polytechnic).



Measured and Drawn by Mr. J. O. Cheadle, A.R.I.B.A.

THE WESTMINSTER ABBEY PROBLEM

By J. O. CHEADLE, A.R.I.B.A.

AT is the solution to the problem of minster Abbey? Shall it continue to be tional Valhalla, or must another shrine and? The following suggestions have based upon the assumption that the s that be will decide that the Abbey continue to be the resting-place of our s men. How, therefore, is the necessary accommodation to be provided? As one has for the past 30 years been inti- connected with and dwelt within the cts of this noble edifice, I should like e the opportunity to make a suggestion has not yet, to the best of my know- been put forward.

narily, my object is to find a solution while giving adequate extension, would fect the architectural grouping of this pile, or upset the ecclesiastical condi- which govern it. Briefly, my suggestion the ancient refectory to the south of oisters, of which part is still extant, be restored according to its original as the first step of a progressive scheme. would provide a very noble hall, giving ate wall and floor space for future ials. As the next step, the ancient n chapel of St. Katharine, of great cal interest, also partly extant, could eated similarly, and finally, the whole together by a memorial way uniting hitherto inaccessible but intensely in- ng features again with the Abbey.

houses between St. Katharine Chapel ld Palace Yard, and if possible those Abingdon-street, should be acquired, be- any ultimate scheme of building might e on the site of these and linked up as

advantages of this scheme are as s:

tly: The present familiar architectural grouping of the buildings would not be affected, or their surroundings cramped.

Secondly: Ancient portions of great historical interest of the monastic buildings would be preserved from future decay and opened up to public view.

Thirdly: No structural risk would be taken with the present edifice.

Fourthly: Accommodation would be provided at a minimum of financial outlay.

Nothing of an historical nature would be interfered with; the scheme would merely require the elimination of a modern house of no great architectural value, accommodation for the occupants of which could easily be found on the property belonging to the Abbey.

With regard to the suggestion to use the triforium, which was made in *The Builder* for November 11, although intriguing, this proposal has three great disadvantages:—

(*a*) The difficulty of providing easy access.

(*b*) The totally inadequate connection between the nave "triforia" and the triforium over the east end chapels.

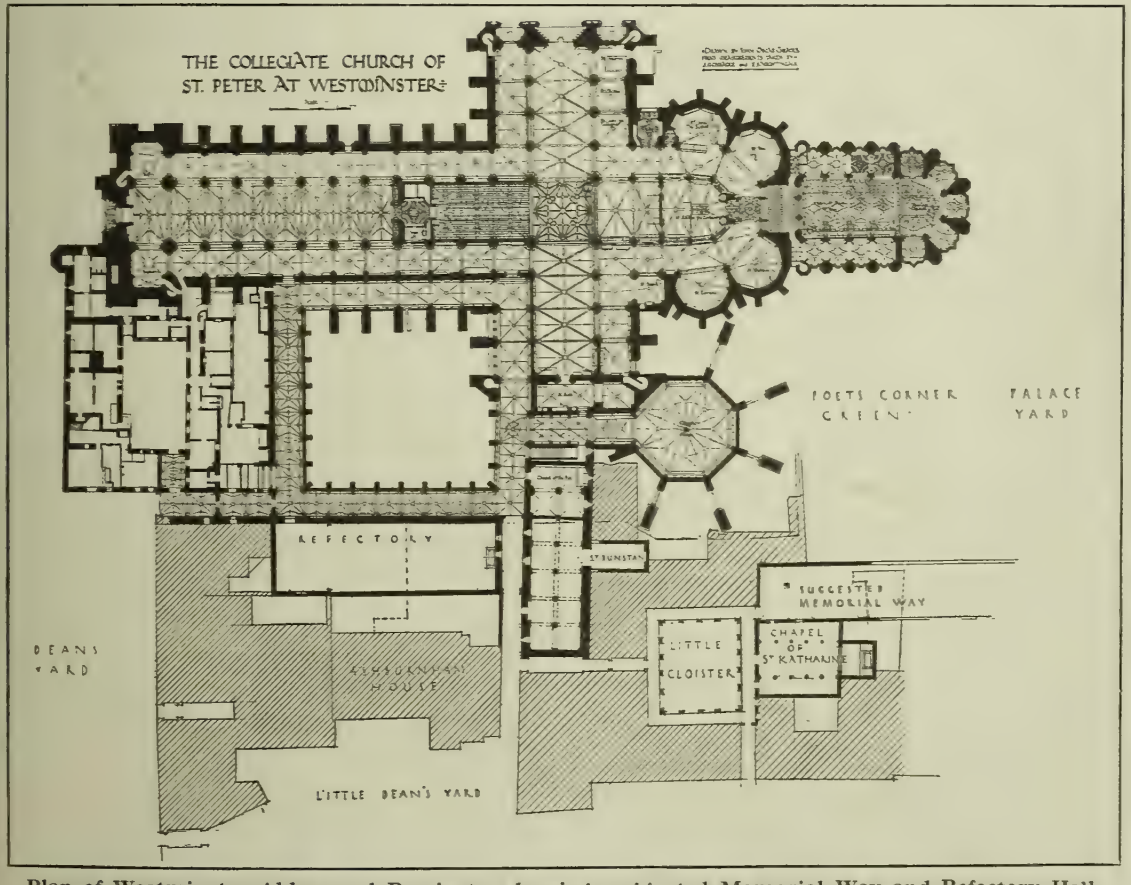
(*c*) The very inadequate wall space provided, as the triforia consist of one open side, and the other practically all glass area.

The other suggestion, that a crypt be formed under the church, is fraught with grave structural risks, and although these might be overcome by modern engineering science, the scheme would still involve the disinterment of countless remains, an undertaking for which few would surely care to be responsible. The accompanying diagrams illustrate the gist of my suggestion.

In a letter to *The Times* on this subject, protesting against the building of any form of annexe to the Abbey, Mr. Edward Warren writes as follows:—"We have been told, upon undeniable authority, that there is still space in the Abbey itself, under modern conditions, for a hundred further interments. This, at the approximate rate of interment within its walls, should see us through for two centuries or so, and, in regard to commemoration, apart from interment, it has already been very pertinently suggested, by Sir Martin Conway, I think, that the walls of the triforium afford abundant space for tablets of moderate dimensions, which would be, at any rate, within the Abbey, and, fortunately, none too visible from the floor."

EXHIBITION NOTES

In the bright and pleasant exhibits of the R.B.A. at Suffolk-street, we are conscious of many very agreeable essays in colour, though there may not be anything of outstanding importance. In the large gallery is an easel decorated by a wreath to the memory of the late President, Solomon J. Solomon, R.A. The subject of the small painting is "An Allegory," and is a worthy, if small, tribute to the artist's skill in composition, drawing, and colour values. Though to many it may appear an overstatement, one must accord real decorative value to "The Shepherdess," by Fred F. Foottet: it is a very able piece of work. Another very pleasing picture with a decorative quality is "The Daffodils," by Chas. Harvey. M. Padwick's "Littlehampton" is a forcible picture of light and tone value. "On an Essex Farm," by Chas. Harvey, is well composed and has excellent colour value. A brilliant interior is "The Market, Besançon," by Leonard Richmond, and notwithstanding its sparkle it has breadth of effect. A very good picture is "Venus Deriding Mars," by J. H. Amskewitz; it is admirable in colour and very well designed in its balance of form and colour. 185, 271 and 264 are noticeable things. Amongst the watercolours we note 363. We should like to see more of this kind. It is a quiet, pleasing study of a two-masted boat in a river landscape. A telling little watercolour is "Ely" (419), by Ernest W. Haslehurst.



Plan of Westminster Abbey and Precincts, showing suggested Memorial Way and Refectory Hall.

Drawn by Mr. J. O. Cheadle, A.R.I.B.A.

OBITUARY

Mr. William Woodward, F.R.I.B.A.

We regret very deeply to record the death of Mr. William Woodward, F.R.I.B.A., which took place at his home in Hampstead at the age of 81. He was born on June 19, 1846, in London, and having completed his education, entered the office of Mr. Raggett, from where he went on to Mr. Arthur Cates, Surveyor to the Crown Estates. Later he set up in practice with the late Mr. Eugene Argent, in the Adelphi, afterwards taking offices at Southampton-street, W.C.2, where he practised on his own account. He was elected an Associate of the R.I.B.A. in 1879 and Fellow in 1905, while he became a professional associate of the Surveyors' Institution in 1882 (Fellow in 1890). Amongst many appointments Mr. Woodward had been Surveyor to the Crown Estate Paving Commissioners, and to the Honourable Artillery Company, and he had been hon. architect to the Metropolitan Public Gardens Association. Amongst his works are :—Premises in Osnaburgh-street for Maple and Co.; Brooks's (as it was then) in Regent-street; buildings in Piccadilly on site of Egyptian Hall; the corner of Piccadilly and Haymarket; corner of Duke-street and Jermyn-street; corner of Jermyn-street and of St. James's-street; premises for International Sleeping Car Co., Cockspur-street, while he was joint architect with Mr. Walter Emden (and on his death, with Mr. E. A. Gruning) for the planning of the Piccadilly Hotel. St. Saviour's Church, St. Alban's and Rumpelmayer's, St. James's-street, are also of his work, while in conjunction with Messrs. E. Newton and Sons, he rebuilt the County Fire Office. He was a great worker, and at the age of 78, designed his own house in Church-row, Hampstead, where he died. Being by birth a Londoner, he loved London, and was a keen student and critic of street widenings, new roads, etc., while all questions of public amenity were of great interest to him. He showed this in a practical way by helping to secure the removal from the parks of the temporary public offices erected during the war. He published "London as it is and as it should be," in which he advocated the remodelling of Trafalgar-square with terraced gardens, while recently he had revived an old scheme for a separate building on the old Palace Yard side of Westminster Abbey, a kind of Valhalla and Campo Santo—intended as a resting place for memorials to the illustrious dead. He was very active in the affairs of the R.I.B.A., and his conscientiousness and vigorous and independent outlook led him to wage war upon many things he thought capable of improvement, battles which, however, were conducted in the best spirit and without feelings of enmity towards the persons concerned. He occasionally adversely criticised the actions of the Council of the R.I.B.A., while for many years he spoke upon the Annual General Report at the Annual General Meeting. His last speech on this subject, at the meeting in May, 1927, was his thirty-third in succession. Mr. Woodward was a member of the Council from 1911 to 1914 and served on the Finance and House Committee during that period, being elected Chairman of the Committee in 1913-1914. For 14 years he was Treasurer of the Council Dinner Club, and only retired from that position last year. He was also a member of the Practice Standing Committee from 1909 to 1913, and Vice-Chairman of the Committee from 1911 to 1913. He took a great interest in public affairs. He was a member of the Westminster City Council and was Mayor of Hampstead from 1910-11. Mr. Woodward was also much concerned with Freemasonry, being a past-Assistant Grand Superintendent of Works, while he was a founder of the Eurydice Lodge. He was a past-Master of the Glass-Sellers' Company. His was a life of activity and usefulness, and to all who came in contact with him his death will leave a gap not easily to be filled.

Among those present at the funeral were : Mr. Charles and Mr. Frank Woodward (sons), Mr. A. R. and Mr. F. G. Woodward, Sir Reginald Blomfield, Mr. Ian Macalister, Mr. Alexander Goddard (secretary of the Surveyors' Institution), Sir Walter Schroder, Sir Bignell Elliott, Mr. H. V. Ashley, Sir Andrew Taylor, Mr. Keith Young, Mr. Douglas Young, Mr. H. P. Burke Downing, Mr. J. M. Theobald, Mr. C. H. Mabey, Mr. Alan Munby, Mr. W. T. Plume, Mr. D. B. Niven, Mr. Arthur Keen, Mr. Stanley Burmester, Mr. E. J. Brown.

Mr. George A. Kerr, F.R.I.B.A.

We regret to announce the death, on November 13, of Mr. George A. Kerr, F.R.I.B.A., of Mar-street, Alloa. He was a native of Dumfriesshire, and began business in Alloa with the late Mr. M'Culloch about 30 years ago, and was responsible for many public and private buildings.

Mr. A. G. Wilkinson, F.R.I.B.A., and Mr. Percy Ruskin Allen.

We regret to record the death on November 4, at Gravesend, of Mr. Arthur Grosvenor Wilkinson, F.R.I.B.A. Also of Mr. Percy Ruskin Allen, O.B.E., A.M.I.C.E., M.I.M.E., M.I.E.E., which occurred in London on November 7.

We extract the following notices from the current issue of the *R.I.B.A. Journal* :—

Mr. W. O. Milne, A.R.I.B.A.

Mr. William Oswald Milne, for many years an Associate of the R.I.B.A., died on August 31 last, at Ipswich, as the result of an accident. He was in his 81st year. He was articled to the late Sir Arthur Blomfield, A.R.A., and began practice in London in 1872. Among the buildings he designed was the Walsingham House (which stood at the corner of Piccadilly and the Green Park, and which after about 20 years' life was pulled down to make way for the Ritz Hotel), the Sandringham Hotel at Hunstanton, and the original Royal Station at Wolferton. He was responsible for many houses and schools in various parts of the country, and carried out many church restorations in Norfolk and elsewhere. His son, Mr. Oswald P. Milne, joined him in partnership in 1907.

Mr. George Scamell, F.R.I.B.A.

Mr. Scamell, who came of a Somersetshire stock, was born in London on December 29th, 1840. He was educated at King's College School. In 1864 he entered into partnership with Mr. R. Davison, which lasted six years. During this period the firm was responsible for a pier at Kirkwall and a new brewery for Messrs. Phipps at Northampton. Mr. Scamell was best known as an architect of breweries, which he erected in various parts of the country. Amongst these were Threlfall's brewery at Liverpool, Gordon's brewery at Peckham, Freeman's brewery at Burton, and Reid's brewery at Clerkenwell-road; and Mr. Vandenberg's at Antwerp. He published in 1871 a book entitled "Breweries and Maltings."

Mr. F. G. Green, A.R.I.B.A.

Mr. Frederick George Green, who died in his home near Cape Town on June 10, was born near Westminster Abbey in 1850. Originally studying for the medical profession, he subsequently decided to turn his talent for drawing to architectural work. After a decade of activity in the homeland he established a practice in Melbourne, Australia, where he erected several outstanding buildings. Later he practised in Johannesburg for a short time and erected various buildings, including Robinson's Bank and the Masonic Hall. From there he came to Cape Town to supervise the carrying out of his plans for the erection of the City Hall, in the competition for which his designs had been successful.

Mr. E. D. Brown, A.R.I.B.A

Mr. Edwin Dace Brown was educated at Woolwich High School, the Royal College at Mauritius, and the Cape Town School of Architecture. He was articled to Mr. Frank Humphreys, F.R.I.B.A., and on completion of his articles became an assistant to Mr. Percy Pratt, Theobalds-road, London, and was later an assistant to Mr. G. Hornblower, F.R.I.B.A. He entered H.M. Office of Works in 1905, where he remained until his death.

SOUTH WALES INSTITUT OF ARCHITECTS.

On Novemer 17, at Cardiff, Mr. How Robertson, Principal of the Architectu Association School of Architecture, gave lecture before the South Wales Institute Architects and the Institute of Builde The modern architecture of Europe a America, he said, offered strange contras Expression of national character was m evident in modern work than in the pa Divergencies were more marked. Amer took the lead in rapid growth and consti tional daring, but the architectural treatme of her engineering feats was still as a r inadequate. American cities expressed terr vitality and endeavour, which had resul in chaos, as there had been a lack of orde growth and planning of cities for fut needs. This was rapidly being remedied.

The Ford factories, the steel framing of t skyscrapers, such structures as the Woolwo and Telephone buildings were amazing sp tacles of enterprise and daring. The Black a Gold Radiator building, in New York, w the finest piece of advertising in the wor A gregarious nature and the need for co fort in a strenuous life produced great apa ment hotels like the Ritz Tower and t Shelton. The whole working of such bui ings, as indeed the whole of existence in American city, depended upon machine Without mechanical appliances the sk scraper was an impossible development.

The most striking contrast to America w Spain, where architecture had no direct guidance and ran riot. Some of the n buildings in Barcelona represented the vi spirit of chaos and rebellion, but with a guiding principle. They were purely pressions of temperament and not of no In Holland was found a serious effort modern architecture. It was the one coun which could claim a national modern st Generally the lines of the buildings w horizontal, an echo of the long lines of flat country and the canals.

Austrian development in architecture preoccupied with social needs, and the bui ing of schools, flats and baths, for the wo ing classes. Labour ruled, and everyth was done for the worker. The buildings w simple but fine, and provided as far possible an environment approaching ideal. Vienna was wisely ensuring a bet and healthier future generation for the wo ing classes. Denmark was eclectic, and occupied with style, while Sweden had vided some of the finest craftsmanship artistry in modern European architectur

France, by contrast, was daring in exp ments with form, and was attacking problem of an architecture of our economical, hygienic, simple, and practi on lines of logical experiment. The cubist houses were ultra-modern, and posed a type of tenant who had thrown all his old ideals and traditions. But as gards light and air and space they marke great advance, and much was to be lear from the Spartan elimination of every fea which was not considered as essential.

England was still conservative. housing remained the best in the world; working-class dwellings provided a hi standard of comfort than any others. required above all a greater national inte and pride in architecture—groups of lightened and public-spirited people could help to prevent the outcrop of shackle bungalows in our suburbs, and a our magnificent new arterial roads, whe wonderful opportunity for orderly and att tive development was being missed. architecture we lacked imagination, missed big opportunities for the sake of small consideration of supposed econ Poor and makeshift building was the w of all investments. Cardiff had shown way to many a bigger city by her ma cent civic centre. It was a nucleus of di and order, from which should radiate fu effort to make the rest of the city's a tecture worthy of those buildings.

THE LONDON SOCIETY

LONDON SQUARES.

Friday last week, Sir Edgar Bonham , K.C.M.G., took the chair at the Royal y of Arts' premises in Adelphi, when '. Loftus Hare read a paper on "Lon-quares" to the London Society. Deal-st with the statistical aspect, the lec-said that in the year 1905 after certain us warnings from Hammersmith and ngton, a Bill was presented to Parlia-having for its object the prohibition of ection of buildings on London's Garden es. A schedule attached to the Bill repared, so the lecturer believed, by the ity of the London County Council, gave llowing figures :—

owners were possessed of :—
garden squares equalling 287 acres.
garden enclosures equalling 162 acres.

open spaces equalling 449 acres,
an average of one acre per square.

London County Council minutes for 12, 1927, gave figures which were y different, and significant. A joint ttee working upon the old list had corrections which reduced the number ares by twelve and the acreage by . Apparently in 20 years London had even acres of its open spaces, and this movement which surely should be d, before it went too far. He went o the fate of the Bill of 1905. It failed re the approval of the House of Lords ttee, and in 1906 was followed by a nodest endeavour. The owners (66 in r) who had been willing to agree to rms of the Bill were then approached e Act, which was fortunately passed, l the desired protection for 64 of the total. It was a small beginning. Lon could not affirm that they had been thout warning of their danger. There een three battles and, happily, one say, three victories on the right side. des-square was protected by a judicial n after the gates had been locked by vading builder, while St. Peter's was sed by the Hammersmith Borough l for £5,660 for one and three-quarter

gh he would not be able to conduct lete visitation to or describe more than incipal squares, he would like to give ace of honour to St. Peter's Square. a very pleasant place confined almost y to residential houses of an early 19th y type. About 20 blocks of houses, to a block, occupied the oblong side square. The west side road running Mall had most of the traffic and the ide was very quiet. The houses were ly unique in style. They were plain-tucco, mostly painted buff, with half-kitchens and breakfast rooms, stone o front doors, long French windows, rought-iron balconies painted green. ddle house was set a little back, was and colonnaded in Ionic style. The was well stocked with park trees of cia and other kinds, giving rich shade mer and graceful ornament in all sea-The garden was much used by quiet folk, children, and aged persons. ird great battle was concerned with mpt to put a 20 acre vegetable market he Foundling site. The lecturer then ed to describe several others of the squares, including London's premier St. James's. The square dated from e of Charles II., and as to the houses, rdens, and the paving, was a model type. It was built by the Earl of St. who was possessed of 45 acres of upon which his estate was laid out. her first-class residential squares were lish, Grosvenor, Berkeley, and Port-The influence of the approach of com-development was seen when residents ay to business tenants. The garden to have an immediate connection with sons who used the buildings, and the o regard the enclosure as private had less force. We saw this in the case of Russell-square, the largest garden in Bloomsbury. The buildings were fine and simple, except some of the modern hotels, and suggestions had been made by distinguished town-planners that this square might be thrown open to the public. Bloomsbury-square was once the front garden of Southampton House, destroyed during the Gordon Riots. The garden had undergone the usual changes from Dutch ornamentation to more British style. The coming of Victoria House, a neo-classic monster, threatened to transform the architecture and the general uses of this square. In the main Bloomsbury, Bedford-square, Gordon, and Tavistocks-squares were devoted to learning, and all of them had charms which none would care to lose. He submitted that some consideration should be given to the scholar who worked quietly and incessantly in the many libraries and reading-rooms of the learned squares. Special interest attached to Queen-square, which, so far as the lecturer knew, was one of the few that was almost entirely enclosed and protected from through traffic. It was railed at the north. It had a variety of buildings, the Jews' College, several other educational establishments, the children's hospital, and an Italian one, while the Church of St. George the Martyr stood in the corner. Dealing with the St. Pancras' squares, the lecturer said that the parish of St. Pancras was of immense size and had within it some 12 squares. Ampthill-square, which was a noble name, was cut in two by the main line from Euston Station, and its peculiar bi-sected lozenge-shape was perhaps unique. He had fears for the preservation of its stuccoed houses and he was sure there were eyes fixed on its rather forlorn garden. Fitzroy-square was well known as the French and Swiss quarter and the hospitals and institutions would, he was sure, put up a stiff fight against any attempt on the garden.

Speaking of Mornington-crescent, the lecturer said that the crescent once was in form true to its name. Together with Harrington-square, it provided an acreage of importance and an air space of considerable volume ventilating the main road to Camden Town. Into this pocket of air had been thrust an enormous building, which would shelter many hundreds of workers and would give out the aroma of tobacco leaf in place of the subtly curative exudation of deciduous trees. Continuing, the lecturer said it was useless to quarrel with an accomplished fact, and we could but record with regret and briefly the long story which ended by the spoliation of Endsleigh-gardens. In the middle of the 18th century what was called the New Road was cut by the Turnpike Act from Islington to Paddington. It was the familiar Pentonville, Euston and Marylebone Road. The land was then opened free of building and resting in quiet isolation was the Bedford Nursery Garden, leased by Mr. Hall, covering an acreage of about five acres. The road, 150 ft. wide, divided Mr. Hall's garden in two portions, the north was Euston-square and the south bearing the name of Endsleigh. There came a day, however, when £25,000 an acre was too tempting a bait for the owner of that beautiful garden.

The lecturer then dealt with the question of town-planning and the squares. He said he ought not here to usurp the function of the Royal Commission on the London Squares, but he could not leave without saying a few words on policy. He had noticed that Mr. Frank Hunt, the valuer to the London County Council, was not able to formulate a very definite policy for the redemption of the squares. In the first place, he spoke before the Commission of 231 squares, but, going back to the 1905 count, I calculate that there ought to be at least 361 in which the Council should be interested.

The London County Council's town-planning scheme, which was designed to "save the squares" of eastern Bloomsbury, had been brought forth as the result of the attempt to put a market there, and many people, until they saw it, hoped great things. What did the Council propose? A portion to the south of Guilford-street was scheduled as commercial, and in the years to come we must expect the pleasant Doughty estate, Guilford-place, and other modest residential areas to be slowly transformed in usage.

The two great squares—Mecklenburgh and Brunswick—over two acres in extent, were scheduled as private open spaces, which must have given some satisfaction to the residents and the public, but at what a cost. But the worst was yet to come. The London County Council's town-planning scheme could not prevent a monstrous Babylonian erection of 2,000 flats, 10 stories high, covering the whole of this site, a building which would house 6,000 people and with at least 500 cars put to garage below. The load upon the underground services, water, electricity, gas, sewers, telephones, would require an almost entire reconstruction of the underground system, and for what good end? It all came about because the Foundling Commissioners sold the estate of 56 acres for about one and three-quarter millions. In conclusion, said the lecturer, he would like the audience to know that during five years Parliament made grants to the tune of £549,796, and he had a strong suspicion that the houses and squares were developed with the assistance of that public money.

Discussion.

Mr. H. Christopher Bickmore spoke briefly on the question of Edwardes-square. On a point of fact, he said, squares were divided into two classes, for a certain number were governed by old statutes. These were distinguished from others which had no statutes. In the first case, the expense of laying-out and maintenances was thrown upon residents. The other squares differed in that they were laid out and maintained by the landowners. At the commencement of the battle of Edwardes-square, the residents were actually locked out, but they issued a writ to restrain the owners from carrying out their proposed plans. The case was taken to the House of Lords and the residents won. That should be a beacon-light to others in similar position. Residents, however, rarely knew what their rights were, but even if they did know them it was very difficult to obtain them. One had to see far and think long before one issued a writ.

The Chairman, in proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. Hare, said that the squares formed an essential part of London town-planning. The question arose that when the landowner laid out his square as part of a newly formed town, whether they should not be under a legal as well as a moral obligation, not to alter their plan.

The vote of thanks to the lecturer was carried with acclamation, and proceedings terminated.

Boston "Stump" Church.

Alarm has been caused by the discovery of decay and damage in the roof and fabric of Boston Parish Church, the famous "Stump." The Parochial Church Council have before them the report of the diocesan surveyor, Mr. L. S. Godfrey, from which it appears that the nave roof has been extensively damaged by the wood beetle and other agencies, and scarcely a sound piece of timber remains. Serious and extending cracks exist in the tower walls. The nave will have to be replaced, the aisle roof restored, and the tower walls require banding and grouting. A moderate estimate of the cost of the restoration is £25,000, and a town's meeting is to be called to consider the position. Meanwhile a stop is to be put to the pealing of the church bells.

An Antiquary's Estate.

Lieut.-Colonel William Edwin Llewellyn Morgan, R.E., of Brynbriallu, Ffynone, Swansea, known as an antiquary and writer of local historical works, until recently a member of the Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments for Wales, who died on July 27, aged 80, left unsettled property of the gross value of £38,767, with net personalty £35,298.

THE NATURAL LIGHTING OF PICTURE GALLERIES

A valuable report on this subject, compiled by Dr. J. W. T. Walsh, of the National Physical Laboratory, has just been issued by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research (Illumination Research: Technical Paper No. 6).* In a prefatory note it is pointed out that the problem of securing adequate and suitable lighting in picture-galleries without unpleasant reflections in the glass with which the pictures are protected has long been a matter of great interest to architects. Considerable attention has been devoted to it by Mr. Hurst Seager and by H.M. Office of Works, which is responsible for the picture-galleries which house the national art collections. At the request of the Department, experiments were carried out by the National Physical Laboratory on a proposed form of roof lighting. The results of this work, with the concurrence of H.M. Office of Works, have been embodied in this report, together with some later work carried out in connection with the design of the new Duveen wing of the National Gallery, Millbank. The report, which is fully illustrated by diagrams and photographs, consists of six chapters and an appendix, as follows:—Adequacy of Lighting; Suitability of Lighting; Practical Methods of Gallery Lighting; Experiments with Model Galleries; Other Factors in Gallery Lighting; Summary and Conclusions; Appendix; The Lighting of the Raphael Cartoon Gallery at the Victoria and Albert Museum.

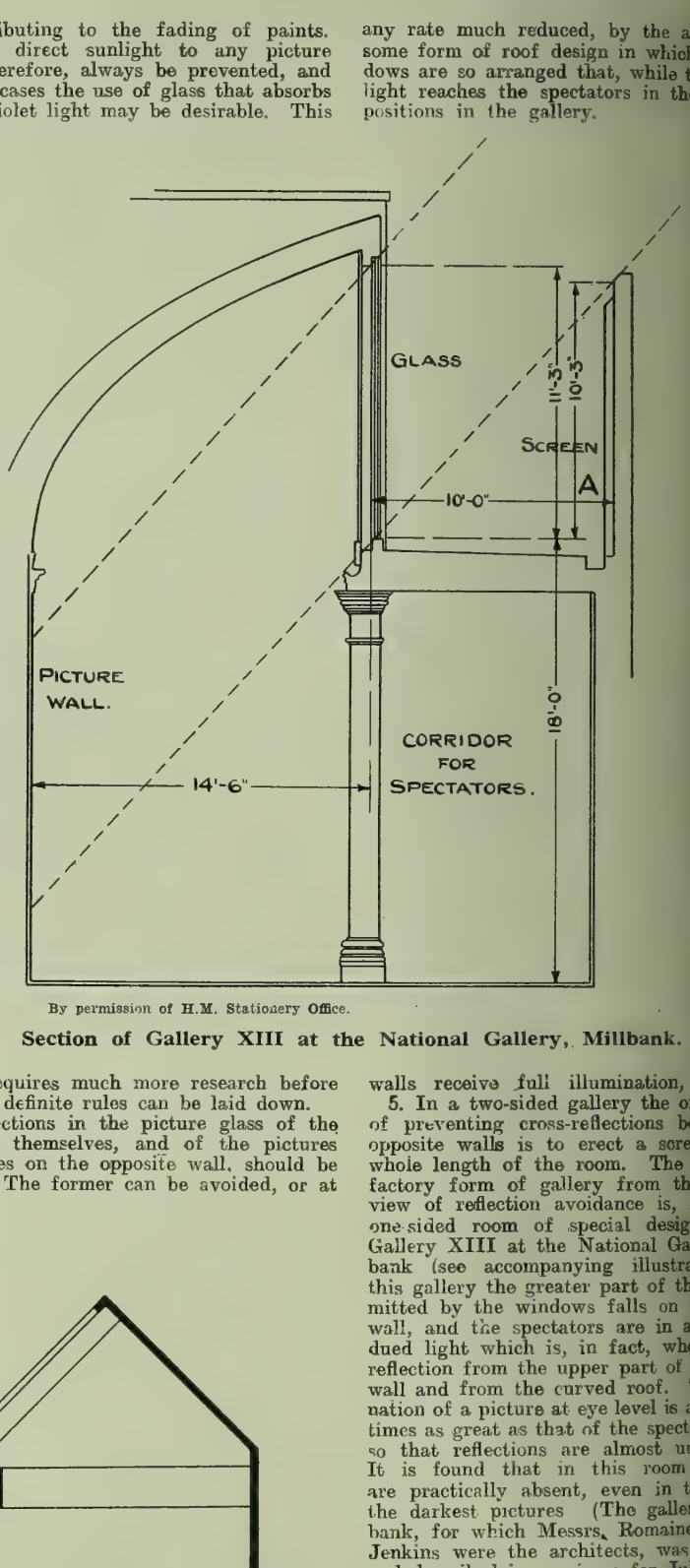
The summary and conclusions are as follows:—

1. From the measurements made in existing galleries generally considered to be adequately lighted, it may be concluded that a daylight factor (sill ratio) of about 7 per cent. on the picture wall represents a satisfactory standard of adequacy.

2. The light entering a gallery should not be noticeably modified in spectral distribution, or the pictures will not be seen as they would appear in daylight. The glass of the windows and in front of the pictures should, therefore, be practically colourless, and the decoration of the walls and of the solid parts of the roof should be neutral in tone, especially where they are liable to receive direct sunlight.

3. Ultra-violet light, and even part of the visible radiation, is probably one of the factors contributing to the fading of paints. Access of direct sunlight to any picture should, therefore, always be prevented, and in special cases the use of glass that absorbs all ultra-violet light may be desirable. This subject requires much more research before any more definite rules can be laid down.

4. Reflections in the picture glass of the spectators themselves, and of the pictures and frames on the opposite wall, should be avoided. The former can be avoided, or at any rate much reduced, by the adoption some form of roof design in which the v dows are so arranged that, while the pict light reaches the spectators in their nor positions in the gallery.



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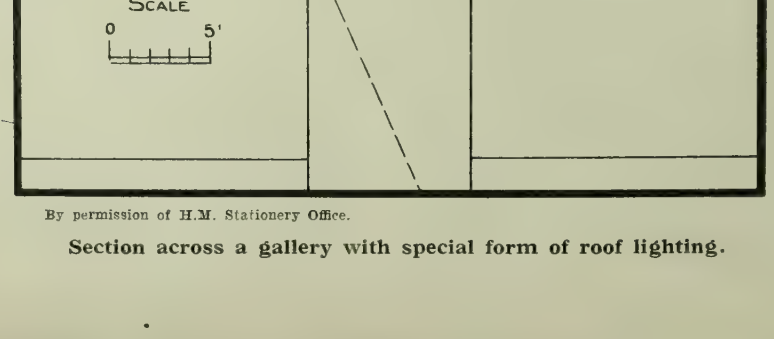
Section of Gallery XIII at the National Gallery, Millbank.

walls receive full illumination, no d

5. In a two-sided gallery the only me of preventing cross-reflections between opposite walls is to erect a screen for whole length of the room. The most s factory form of gallery from the poin view of reflection avoidance is, howeve one-sided room of special design such Gallery XIII at the National Gallery, bank (see accompanying illustration). this gallery the greater part of the light mitted by the windows falls on the pi wall, and the spectators are in a very dued light which is, in fact, wholly du reflection from the upper part of the pi wall and from the curved roof. The ill nation of a picture at eye level is about s times as great as that of the spectator's so that reflections are almost unnotice It is found that in this room reflec are practically absent, even in the cas the darkest pictures (The gallery at bank, for which Messrs. Romaine-Walk Jenkins were the architects, was illust and described in our issue for July 9, 1

The Illumination Research Committee for its Chairman Mr. C. C. Paterson, O. M.Inst.C.E., and included among its me Mr. A. Alban H. Scott, F.R.I.B.A., and P. J. Waldram, F.S.I.

* H.M. Stationery Office. Price 1s. 6d. net.



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Section across a gallery with special form of roof lighting.

War Memorial Arch at Nottingham

The memorial arch erected on the Embankment to the men of Nottingham fell in the war was unveiled at the Armi Day service by the Mayor (Alde Huntsman). The memorial, designed by T. Wallis Gordon, A.R.I.B.A., has gateways, and is built of Portland ste the Roman-Doric style.

TOWN PLANNING INSTITUTE

ıst meeting of the session of this e was held on November 18, at Hall, Westminster, when Mr. G. Harris (President) delivered his tial address, which consisted in the f a survey of the town planning nt in foreign countries. In Ger- ıe said, it had always been possible police authority to influence the nent of towns by withholding its to building operations unless cer- ditions were satisfied. The extent this power had been so exercised mount to a town planning control l mainly on the personality of the in each town or district. Another ristic of German local government inciple that a town council (to use lish term) might do anything for efit of the community which was ifically forbidden it by law—affected lanning in several ways, for it municipalities to buy land to any nd for any purpose and also gave e opportunity of introducing new such as the famous so-called Lex which was a purely local institution ity of Frankfort, called after the its mayor, who invented it.

true that the Prussian Parliament the present time discussing a com- ve Town Planning Bill, but cer- tests made by the Prussian Union s against the Bill were worthy of he Bill would provide for the pay- compensation on account of certain ons in a town planning scheme and an obligation on the municipality hase at a definite time property under the scheme. The Prussian f Towns asserted that these provi- re reactionary and constituted an ient of their historical rights of rnment, since it had been dis- aid down by the Courts that no ation was payable in respect of pro- ontained in a Building Ordinance. Union argued that a town planning vas merely an extension or develop- the Building Ordinance.

is question of general principle stood in much the same position as . The Dutch Housing Act of 1901 wn planning compulsory on all lities of more than 10,000 popula- on smaller ones which showed an of more than 20 per cent. in five nt before the passing of that Act. icipalities possessed full powers re- "public order, morals and health," se covered the control of the ient of the town, as the munici- ight think fit, in the interests of munity. So, too, in Sweden, sys- town planning had been recognised tised at least since 1874, although ot until the passing of an Act in t schemes were made binding on owners. While these were ex- f countries in which, in contradis- to their own case, town planning said to have grown naturally out iously existing powers of local es, they found in the United third and quite different process. ıe initiative had come, not from lature nor from the local authori- from business circles.

art from differences in what might the organisation of town planning, s also a great difference in the sub- ter, and this was especially marked een our system and that of the tates. One would have imagined, ncie. that in a country with an imited extent of land, where new ere constantly springing up and with phenomenal rapidity, atten- uld have been paid to the un- l areas rather than to the existing And yet this was not so. There h talk here of the introduction of nning for built-up areas. When it came, a number of new problems would come with it, and, in attempting to solve them, it would be of great assistance to have before them the American experiences. There are more than 500 cities in the United States which had zoning ordinances. In that country of experiments what a number of solutions of the various intricate problems had been and would be tried, and what an opportunity for them if they knew how to profit by these examples. One point on which we had much to learn from the United States was the reservation of land for purposes of recreation. In the planning of recreation grounds, too, Americans had much to show us—their periodical literature teemed with examples of superb lay-outs.

There were instances of this in other countries also, and he would like especially to draw attention to the case of Duisburg, in Germany. Here there had been extensive excavations of sand and gravel, which might have left the land in the unhappy and untidy state which was unfortunately to be seen in certain parts of England—and in some not very far from London. In Duisburg, thanks to far-sighted town planning control, these excavations were so carried out as to form beds for a number of magnificent lakes, which, being provided with every possible form of equipment necessary for bathing and boating, and being associated with a splendid stadium, formed a recreative centre on a colossal scale which was resorted to daily by thousands of people from the surrounding industrial districts.

The idea of parkways, distinctly of American origin, had already been adopted in a number of town and regional planning schemes in this country, especially along the banks of rivers and streams. A more drastic method of dealing with such cases was to be found in an Act passed by the Prussian Parliament some years ago, which was intended to secure that the borders of all seas, lakes and rivers should be reserved for public use, but, so far as he could gather, that Act had proved to be a dead letter. Another measure which had its origin in Germany was up to the present disappointing in its results. He referred to the famous Lex Adickes—the principle of compulsory replotting or redistribution of land in the possession of a number of owners. He understood that it was found impossible to work it in practice—except presumably in its original home. This was unfortunate, and it was to be hoped that future experience might throw more light on this particular problem, which was one in which American cities might well experiment, provided that it was found to be in accordance with the constitution, on which point, he understood, there was a doubt.

He would draw attention to the activities of the Regional Committee for the Dusseldorf district, which works on very similar lines to their own Joint Committees and to the efforts which are being made in the face of great difficulties to form regional committees for the great central Germany brown coal district, of which Merseburg was the chief industrial centre, and whose area covered the whole of the Prussian province of Saxony and parts of the States of Saxony, Thuringea and Anhalt; for Hamburg and the other authorities at the mouth of the Elbe; and for Frankfort and a group of over thirty counties and county boroughs, whose total population amounted to two-and-a-half millions. Dr. Schmidt had stated that in his opinion the ideal form of development was a Rural Circle (in English terms, an administrative county) systematically planned, but that this form of development was only possible in so far as individual agglomerations of population did not attain the character of great towns.

The Regional Plan of New York and its environs was a tremendous work, while another great regional scheme in America was that of the Niagara Frontier Planning Board, whose area extends about 25 miles inland from Lake Erie and the Niagara River.

The only European country besides Germany in which, so far as he was aware, regional planning was practised to any great extent was Holland. Two years ago a committee appointed jointly by the Dutch Union of Communes and the Dutch Housing and Town Planning Institute devised an elaborate scheme for an Advisory College for Regional Planing, from which Prof. Granpré Moliere dissented on the ground that it would endanger the self-government of the communes. He did not know what had happened to the proposal. He was surprised that Belgium should not have taken up regional planning, for Belgium seems to be a country in which such a policy was eminently desirable, yet even Senator Vinck, with all his energy and enthusiasm, had not created any active movement in this direction in his country.

In France, although regional planning was not yet practised to any large extent, the principle had been adopted, not merely by theorists.

While there were important regional schemes in preparation on the Riviera and about Paris, Lille, Rheims and Strasbourg, it did not appear that municipal schemes were going forward very fast and he gathered that one of the principal reasons for this was the absence of any provision in the nature of our town-planning resolution, with all its consequences. For lack of this provision, private development went on unchecked during the preparation of a scheme by the municipality and the position was therefore in a constant state of flux. Moreover, the openings for claims for compensation were many and the communal authorities were generally, for financial reasons, afraid to risk them. It would seem that yet further legislation was required in order that practical effect might be given to the theories which were being worked out in the admirable Institut d'Urbanisme of the City of Paris and by other organisations in the capital, as a result of which a corps of French town-planners was growing up, who were already making their mark in various parts of the world. He might instance the plans of Smyrna and the work of M. Hebrard in French Indo-China. Moreover, the fact that the French Government had introduced compulsory town-planning into Madagascar led one to expect that French town-planners would soon be busy in that distant land. Turning to Paris itself, they had to recognise that it was at the moment grappling with a great problem in the lay-out of the site of the old fortifications. The idea of creating there a continuous belt of open spaces was a magnificent project such as they, alas, could not hope to emulate. And in connection with Paris we could not but think of the subject of architectural control in town planning, upon which we had scarcely yet embarked in this country. They hoped to hear something of this in a paper to be read by Lt.-Col. Lafontaine, but he would also allude to the interesting information on the subject of architectural control in Sweden and Germany provided in the bulletins of the International Federation for Housing and Town Planning, which were so excellently edited by Mr. Chapman and to which he was indebted for much of the information of which he was making use.

In Italy the town planning movement was confined mainly to the development of certain of the large cities—Rome itself, Milan and Turin—while the lay-out of the new Venice on the mainland was a specially interesting effort. Spain's chief contribution to the science of town planning was the lineal city of Madrid—and he must not be supposed to be in favour of ribbon development if he said he did not think that this lineal city idea should be swept away without any consideration.

Of other countries of Europe, in Finland town planning legislation existed as early as 1854, and a new Bill was in contemplation;

Czecho Slovakia had established a Town-planning Institute, which had issued a number of educational propagandist pamphlets; and the different cantons of Switzerland had a variety of town-planning provisions, in which, as might be expected, special attention was usually paid to the protection of beautiful scenery.

Denmark contained an interesting institution known as a Town Planning Laboratorium, where lectures and meetings of study groups were held. The Norwegian towns had long been active in town-planning and frequently arranged competitions for plans for their extensions and suburbs. Trondhjem, in particular, might be mentioned as a city which worked out a plan for an agricultural belt, with new industrial areas beyond it and, by skilful planning, had created residential suburbs of unusual beauty. Poland had a town-planning division in its Ministry of Health. In Greece an association has been formed to instruct public opinion in town-planning ideas. The much-debated questions, too, of a Greater Vienna, a Greater Prague, a Greater Oslo and a Greater Copenhagen were merely examples of the recognition by the big cities of the world that their future expansion must be in accord with rightly thought-out principles and in other words, that they must town-plan.

If they turned to our Overseas Dominions, Canada had established a Town Planning Institute, and town-planning legislation had been passed by every province except, perhaps, one. If Canada was inspired by one of their members, Mr. Adams, it was another, Mr. C. C. Reade, who had successfully preached the doctrine in Australia. Australia, New Zealand and South Africa might all, one would think, offer a similar field to the town planner as did Canada. In each of those Dominions beginnings had been made. The planning of Australia's capital, Canberra, is a matter of profound importance. Adelaide had always stood as a classical instance of a wise method of town extension. A Metropolitan Town Planning Commission was established by the legislature of Victoria in 1922, the area of the region covering the districts of twenty-five municipalities in addition to Melbourne. New Zealand passed a Town Planning Act in 1926, establishing a central Town Planning Board and making town-planning compulsory for the whole of the area of every city and of every borough having a population of 1,000 and upwards.

In South Africa there seemed still to be some difficulty in getting town-planning actively under way, in spite of the persistent efforts of the Public Health Department of the Union. It was clear that whereas there was a strong movement in South Africa, backed by the Union Government, in favour of town-planning, there were large sections of the population in that Dominion who need to be convinced of its importance.

In India there was no compulsory town-planning except in the province of Madras, but there were legislative town-planning provisions for Bombay and Calcutta, Rangoon, the United Provinces and the Punjab and in several of these provinces there was considerable activity.

The Gold Coast Colony had an ordinance establishing a Central Town Planning Board and making municipal authorities responsible for carrying out schemes. In the Federated Malay States, to which Mr. Reade had transferred his energies for some years past, there were a number of town-planning committees in existence and at least four town-planning administrators in addition to Mr. Reade himself, who is Government Town Planner. Here, too, much seems to be done officially in the matter of publicity and education of the general public in the aims and objects of town-planning. In Palestine, the town of Tel Aviv is an example of the complete planning of a new town.

Centralisation was the main characteristic of Japan's town-planning system, for under the Act of 1919, not only were the municipalities to which the Act was to apply selected by the Government, but all schemes were prepared by the Home Office after consulting the local Town Planning Committee, the Mayors of the Municipalities being responsible for carrying out the plan in their governmental capacity. It was difficult to know for certain what was happening in Russia in any department of life, but he had read a paper by M. Beloborodow, People's Commissioner of the Interior, from which it was clear that the principle of town-planning at any rate was fully recognised by the Soviet Government, while its practice was even more completely centralised in Russia than in Japan.

Professor A. Bruggeman proposed a vote of thanks to the President and referred to the distinguished work done by Mr. Harris in connection with the International Federation. The address given enabled them to obtain a general grasp of the town-planning situation in the world.

Senator Vinck (Belgium), in seconding the motion, regretted that town-planning had not made greater progress in his country. They started in 1919 to try and rebuild Belgium as it should be, but—like other people, they had been disillusioned. Something, however, had been done, and a circular boulevard around Brussels was being planned. Centuries ago Belgium planned its towns on splendid lines. Perhaps it was the same in England and that during the 18th and 19th centuries the town-planning idea was lost owing to the individualistic spirit of the people.

The motion was carried and briefly acknowledged by the President.

WEEK IN PARLIAMENT

WESTMINSTER, WEDNESDAY.

Rent Restrictions.

During the Committee stage of the Expiring Laws Continuance Bill, Captain Bourne moved an amendment to provide that the Increase of Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Act, 1920, should be extended only until August 1, 1928, instead of to December 25, 1928. He pointed out that this was the first time the Act had been included in the Bill, and its inclusion precluded any amendment to it. Was it, he asked, the intention of the Government to allow it to remain in the Bill indefinitely? He urged the introduction of an amending Bill next session.

Sir Kingsley Wood, the Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Health, in reply, asked the Committee to confirm the proposal of the Government to continue Rent Restrictions for another year. He said that while it was true that the number of houses built in England and Wales since the Armistice was well over 1,000,000 and that the 52,000 houses completed in September was a "record" in this country for a single month, the Government recognised that a great deal remained to be done. A considerable body of opinion was in favour of the abolition of all forms of restrictions on the ground that they hampered building operations. But the Ministry of Health was bound to have regard to the representations of many of the local authorities, including the L.C.C., which strongly held the view that the time had not come for the dropping of the Rent Restrictions Act. The view of the Government was that the rapid construction of new houses was bringing nearer the time when the Act could be abolished, or at least a drastic amendment made in it without exposing tenants to exploitation or injustice.

The amendment was negatived.

The Subsidy.

Mr. Chamberlain informed Mr. Stephen that the total Exchequer payments made since 1919 in respect of housing schemes in England and Wales to November 12, 1927, amounted to £58,900,669, and the following amounts had been paid in respect of schemes in the county boroughs named :—

Liverpool	£1,707,533
Manchester	920,001
Birmingham	1,408,733

Slum Clearances.

Mr. Chamberlain informed Mr. T. Th that no fixed allocation was made fo chequer contributions towards the ex of slum clearance schemes, the actua penditure each year being dependent progress of the schemes sanctioned. T quirement for the year 1927-28, for provision was included under the housing grants subhead of the vote t Ministry, was estimated at £65,000, a ultimate annual Exchequer liability spect of such schemes approved to 31, 1927, was estimated roughly at £1

Town Planning Schemes.

Mr. Thomson asked how many tow adopted town planning schemes und Housing and Town Planning Act, an many had taken no action in the matte

Sir K. Wood said that there wer boroughs and urban districts with a p tion of 10,000 persons or more. The nu in whose areas town planning action ha taken, either by the local Council another authority, were as follows :- planning resolutions passed, 227; preli statements approved, 58; final schem proved, 13.

Building Trade Operatives.

Sir A. Steel-Maitland, the Minis Labour, informed Mr. H. Williams th estimated number of insured persons fied as belonging to the building tr Great Britain was 833,940 at July, 19 compared with 789,560 at July, 1926 number of such workers recorded as ployed at June 20, 1927, was 52,112, a pared with 68,191 at June 21, 1926. was thus an increase in the numbers ployment of approximately 60,000.

Answering Mr. Buchanan, Sir A. Maitland said that the number of workpeople classified as belonging building trade in England recorded as ployed at October 24, 1927, was 79, compared with 72,754 at October 25 The following statement showed insure people in the building trade in the area [area comprises : Bridgeton, Fin Glasgow, Glasgow (S. side), Govan, Park, Kirkintilloch, Maryhill, Pa Partick, Rutherglen and Springbu corded as unemployed at October 24,

Occupation.	N
Carpenters	
Bricklayers	
Masons (including Monumental Masons)	
Slaters	
Plasterers	
Painters	
Plumbers	
Labourers to above	
All other occupations	
Total	2

Overcrowding.

Mr. Hardie asked the Minister of if he could state the number of famili in one, two, three and four-apartmen and upwards in the United Kingdom

Mr. Chamberlain said that the statement gave the figures for Engl Wales at the 1921 census.

Number of private families occup room, 317,417; two rooms, 917,95 rooms, 1,358,681; four rooms, 2,144, rooms and over, 4,000,958; total, 8,7

Those 8,739,197 private families 7,759,821 structurally separate dwe which 7,006,707 were occupied by on family; 597,807 were occupied by tw families; 155,307 were occupied by more private families.

Prices of Houses.

Mr. Chamberlain informed Sir that the average prices of houses in contracts let by local authoriti the three months ended in Septe were £403 for non-parlour type and parlour type houses, as compared w for non-parlour type and £513 fo type houses, for the quarter ende cember, 1926.

LEGAL SECTION

NOTES ON CURRENT CASES

Land Drainage.

CISION of some interest to those who lls on river banks has been delivered case Salisbury and Fordingbridge e District Board *v.* Southern Tanning d. (1927, 2 K.B., 566). The defend- ere the owners and occupiers of a nill on the river Avon, which they use for its ancient purpose of a corn t to provide electric current for their , and other industrial purposes. The s were a drainage board for the dis- naving powers of Commissioners of under the Land Drainage Acts, 1861 8.

action was brought by the plaintiffs they alleged that the defendants, by to the height of their mill dam or y placing on the top thereof an en- nt of cement concrete and/or a plank cts, had held back the water in the using the adjoining meadows to be and causing wash outs in the banks plaintiffs claimed an injunction to the defendants from enhancing the d from interfering with the plaintiffs performance of their duties and a ry injunction to remove the enhance-

lefence of the defendants was that as no cause of action and they counter- for trespass by the plaintiffs on their . The ground for this counterclaim at the plaintiffs had, after calling e defendants to remove the enhance- one so themselves, and on its being had again removed it. The reason defendants thus raised the weir was ase the power for their works.

question whether the plaintiffs had or proved any cause of action was d from the Assizes, where the follow- ings of fact had been found by the as regards the first question as to the f the water, we must explain that re two marks, one an old water mark other a peg; the contention of the was that the defendants were not to keep the water above the old ark, but the defendants alleged the wed the level acquired by prescrip-

questions and findings were :—That th of water enjoyed over a period ears was less than the defendants up to the peg, but more than the alleged as shown by the old mark. th according to the peg with refer- ordnance datum would be 118 ft. : to the old mark 118 ft. 0¼ in., but found that the depth enjoyed with- rruption would be 118 ft. 2¼ in., the eing 1905 to 1925; they also found present depth was injurious to the of the meadows and that at some tween 1922 and 1924 the height of had been increased.

gards the right of action, the Court out that under the Land Drainage l, there were two methods open to the sioners. Under sections 16 to 20 they ers of actual removal of any obstruc- the drainage, but under sections 17 the Commissioners are not entitled ve or otherwise interfere with any m, weir or other like obstruction the level of the water is raised for ing or other purpose of profit other- n with the consent of the owners, first obtaining the finding of two that the removal of the alleged ob- is necessary for the effectual drain- he district.

ourt found that as this procedure had followed, the plaintiffs had no power he Act to act as they had done and upon the land and remove the ob- struction. Section 60 of the Act provides that all powers given by this Act shall be deemed to be in addition to and not in derogation of any other powers conferred on Commissioners of Sewers by Acts of Parliament, law or custom, and they may exercise such other powers in the same manner as if this Act had not passed, but the Court held that there was no power either under previous Acts or at common law for the plaintiffs to enter on the land and interfere with the defendants' property as they had done, and they had committed a trespass. This part of the judgment is, however, only relevant to the counterclaim for trespass for which an agreed sum of £10 was awarded, as the plaintiffs intended to proceed under the second method mentioned above, viz., under section 33 of the Act. That section provides : "Commissioners of Sewers acting within their jurisdiction may without the presentment of a jury make any order in respect of the execution of any work, the levying of any rate or doing any act which they might but for this section have made with such presentment." The Court did not determine whether the Commissioners under section 33 could enforce the removal of an obstruction such as this or whether they would be entitled to remove the weir without the proceedings contemplated in sections 17 to 20 by making such an order because, in fact, although the plaintiffs were under the impression they had made an order, no order had been made. The question therefore to be determined was whether, apart from the statute, there was any right of action. The Court found that the action was brought upon the footing that the plaintiffs had the right to exercise the same rights as regards the meadows that the owner could exercise, so that unless a prescriptive right to dam the river to that extent could be proved a right to cause the obstruction to be removed could be claimed.

The Court held that on this footing the action was not maintainable because, although under section 47 of the Sewers Act, 1833, their own works are vested in the Commissioners, works only under their "view cognizance or management" are not vested in them, as was held in Stracey *v.* Nelson (12 M. & W., 535), and followed by the Court of Appeal in Nesbitt *v.* Mablethorpe Urban District Council (1918, 2 K.B., 1).

It remained to be considered whether under section 16 of the Act of 1861 the action could be maintained, but the Court held that that section was confined to works and acts which the Commissioners may do to keep in good order, to improve and to add to physical things in their district, and that even if the section does give a right to bring an action, so far "as any mill, dam, weir or other like obstruction whereby the level of the water is raised for any milling or purpose of profit," is concerned, it would be subject to the restrictions contained in sections 17 to 20 and the right could only be exercised after the steps contemplated in those sections had been taken.

It is to be observed that in this case there was no allegation of a public nuisance or of an obstruction to the general drainage of the district, but the Court expressed the opinion that even had it been an action of that kind the plaintiffs would not have been entitled to bring an action for an injunction except after proceedings under sections 16 to 20 or section 33, and even under the latter section it was doubtful whether in the case such as this, relating to a mill, dam or weir, the action could be brought without giving the defendants the rights which are conferred by sections 16 to 20.

In support of this the Court referred to the case of Devonport Corporation *v.* Tozer (1903, 1 Ch., 759), a case where the Corporation were claiming an injunction and declaration that they were entitled to remove certain buildings erected in contravention of the by-laws and in which it was held by the Court of Appeal that where special powers are conferred on public bodies by statute they are confined to the exercise of those powers and without the leave of the Attorney-General have no inherent right to take proceedings.

Assessment for Income Tax of Houses Let as Tenements.

In the recent case, Williams *v.* Sanders (H.M. Inspector of Taxes) (1927, 2 K.B., 498), a case was stated for the opinion of the Court which raised the question as to the proper principle to be applied in assessing buildings let as different tenements under Schedule A of the Income Tax Act, 1918. The house or building in question was owned by the appellant and let in four different apartments or tenements under separate weekly tenancies terminable by a week's notice by either landlord or tenant. The tenants belonged to the poorer classes and the four different apartments were occupied by four distinct tenants and their families with the use in common of the passages, stairs, washhouse, W.C., and front and back entrances, and the rents respectively were 10s. 6d., 7s., 3s. 9d. and 6s., making the aggregate weekly rental £1 7s. 3d., the landlord paying all the rates, water rates and inhabited house duty. All these rents were fixed by agreements, which commenced within seven years preceding the fifth of April next, before the time of making the assessment appealed against. The Commissioners on July, 1924, on an appeal to them, had assessed the property in a sum of £48 gross, a reduction of £2 on the original assessment.

Schedule A, No. VII., rule 8, provides "The assessment and charge shall be made upon the landlord in respect of . . . (c) any house or building let in different apartments or tenements and occupied by two or more persons severally. Any such house or building shall be assessed and charged as one entire house or tenement. . . ." The Commissioners had found "We take the view that in the case of properties let at a weekly rent or let to more than one tenant the gross rents less the rates paid by the owner, less a contingency balance of one twenty-sixth of the net rents at the time of making the assessment, represent the rack rent and therefore we make the assessment £48."

The figures put forward by the Inspector of Taxes before the Commissioners were as under :—

Gross rental of the house, arrived at by adding the weekly rents ...				£70	17	2
Deductions—						
Rates			£15	18	2	
Inhabited house duty			0	12	6	
One twenty-sixth gross rents			2	14	6	
			£19	5	2	
				£19	5	2
				£51	12	0

For the appellant it was contended before the Court that as the house had to be assessed as one entire house, when it had to be ascertained what was the annual value, which is the amount that it is worth to let by the year at a rack rent, a hypothetical rack rent for the house has to be sought, for houses let as tenements cannot be let as one entire house unless to someone who takes it as a middleman in order to let it out on weekly tenements, and as a profit must be allowed to such a person the weekly rents actually paid are not the immediate basis of the annual value. The Court did not accept this contention, as the words of the above rule provide that the assessment in respect of such premises shall be charged to income tax upon the landlord as one entire house or tenement and would not let in a speculation as to a middleman, and in order to give effect to this rule it was unnecessary to introduce an altera

tion in the principle of rating. But the Court directed that the case must be referred back to the Commissioners, for, in the decision they had given, which we have quoted above, what they had done was to construct a profit and loss account and to see how much was to come in, and taken the weekly rents and knocked off one twenty-sixth for contingencies and taken that as the rack rent, but that was wrong. They were right in taking and adding together the weekly rents, but they were wrong in thus taking them and adding them together with a discount. If the weekly rents were taken and added together it must be ascertained what the particular tenements are worth to let at a rack rent *by the year* and nothing else than that. It must be ascertained what a man would give if he had to take the place for a year and be responsible for a year and then the rents can be added up and allowance made for rates, etc. The judge said that he did not know what the result would be—it might reduce or increase the assessment or not alter it.

In the report of the case will be found an assessment made by a rating surveyor on behalf of the appellant, making the rack rent value of the premises £36, but so far as we are able to follow it, that would also offend against the ruling of the Court, as the rack rent of each separate apartment or tenement is not found, but an estimated deduction is made from the aggregate weekly rents, and it refers to a hypothetical tenant of the whole building acting apparently as what the Court termed a middleman. We can only draw attention to the actual decision of the Court as reported.

LAW REPORTS

Wisbech Rural District Council v. Ward.

In this case, in the Court of Appeal, the defendant, Mr. F. B. Ward, an architect, appealed from the judgment of Mr. Justice Sankey at the Cambridge Assizes in favour of the plaintiff Council for £221 3s., which they alleged they had been compelled to pay twice through the negligence of Mr. Ward in granting interim certificates.

The facts of the case shortly stated were these:—In 1920 the Council made a contract with Messrs. Wright and Wilson, builders and contractors, for the erection of a number of houses under a housing scheme, the defendant being the architect under the contract. The Ministry of Health under the scheme could compel war material which the Disposals Board had for sale to be used, and the Ministry had also the right of revising the prices and making allowances in the event of the prices of labour or material rising or falling during the continuance of the contract.

During the years 1920-21, while the houses were in course of erection, the defendant gave 12 interim certificates, the first on November 29, 1920, and the last on November 24, 1921, in pursuance of clause 29 of the contract, which regulated the method of payment.

The defendant also gave documents by virtue of which the Council paid the Disposals Board for certain articles, baths, stores, etc., and he gave some interim certificates and documents under which the Council had to pay both the builders and the Board for the same material, and the amount paid twice over was £221 3s., the sum claimed in the action. When the mistake was discovered, in 1923, the Council endeavoured to get a refund from the builders, but it was not recovered, as the builders had dissolved partnership. Thereupon the Council sued the defendant for the amount.

The defendant contended (1) that he was a *quasi*-arbitrator, and therefore not liable; (2) that the action was premature, because there was power to rectify under a final certificate, which at present had not been issued. Should that final certificate be issued it would be found that the builders had not been overpaid, because a sum of £221 11s. 8d. was due to them for sums they ought to be allowed for paying increased wages; (3) if the matter could not be rectified, there had been a final certificate contained in a document known as Summary No. 4, which was the document gone into between the parties to find what the exact position was, and the defendant had issued his final certificate and could not be sued for negligence; (4) if the defendant were negligent, so, too, were the plaintiffs for not keeping and checking the accounts.

Mr. Justice Sankey held that the position of the defendant was not that of an arbitrator or *quasi*-arbitrator; that he was not when he gave the certificates, deciding any dispute or settling any final balance, but was, in effect, acting as agent for the plaintiffs. He accordingly gave judgment for the Council for the amount claimed, and from this result the defendant now appealed.

At the conclusion of the arguments, the Court allowed the appeal, and entered judgment for Mr. Ward, with costs.

In giving judgment, the Master of the Rolls said it appeared to him that the mistake made in the Court below was in misunderstanding the effect of the duty imposed on the defendant, as architect, under clause 29, and treating the payments made as if there had been a final adjustment between the parties. There had been no final adjustment, and in that sense the action was premature. With regard to the document known as Summary No. 4, he thought the defendant was justified in calling attention to the fact that on the face of it that document showed that a sum of £270 to be paid was less the amount payable to the Disposals Board. The defendant, as architect, was clearly bound to certify for the full amounts both of labour and material, and he had indicated that a certain amount was to be deducted.

Recovery of Architect's Fees.

An issue of some interest and importance to architects and builders was involved in an action which came before Mr. Justice Shearman at Devon Assizes on Friday, November 4. The plaintiff, William John Pearce, architect and surveyor, Princess-square, Plymouth, claimed £166 19s., fees for work done, from Solomon and Renny, Ltd., builders and contractors, Courtenay-street, Plymouth. After a hearing extending over two days, the judge found in favour of plaintiff, awarding him 100 guineas and costs.

ARCHITECTS' & BUILDERS INQUIRY BUREAU

We are glad to give questions and answers, but cannot accept responsibility for contributed replies, especially on legal matters.

May we appeal to our correspondents to submit their queries on paper of a size easily filed, and written as legibly as possible, or, better still, in typewriting?—ED.

Public or Private Road?

SIR,—I should be obliged if any of your readers could give me any information on the following points:—

(1) Can a rural district council take over and make a public highway of a road that is really a cul-de-sac? The end of the road was separated from a public road by a hedge that has gradually been removed, and the entrance was from a main road.

(2) When taking over this road can the rural district council insist upon its being tarpaved, kerbed, and channelled, and the path paved? It can never be anything but a by-road, the traffic being only tradesmen's delivery carts, with the exception that there is a works about halfway along the road, to and from which the traffic is somewhat heavy.

SURREY.

Measuring Painting on Sash and Frame.

SIR,—We have recently made a considerable quantity of double-hung sashes with vertical and cross bars, and it was agreed that we should prime these at so much per yard. We are under the impression that we were justified in supering both sides and charging this measurement to allow for the cutting i the rebate, beads and bars; but it is gested by our customer that this shoul measured up per foot run plus ⅓ allow for members. We should be glad to have opinion on this point. MEASURIN

Open Spaces in Front of Shops.

[REPLY TO "B. P.," NOVEMBER 11.]

SIR,—If the space referred to has not dedicated to the public, then the shopkee can continue to use the space in ques for the purpose referred to, and without closing it as suggested. The object of closing spaces, etc., periodically is to vent any easements such as rights of being obtained over them.

There is nothing to prevent "B. using the space permanently again, ex that under Section 3 of the Public He (Buildings in Streets) Act, 1888, no add can be brought forward beyond the main wall of the house or building on ei side of the same; and, again, in the M polis, under the London Building Act, this addition would constitute a new b ing; and the superintending architect de what the building line shall be in re to such new building. The public ha right of way (see above).

OPEN SPA

Ancient Lights.

[REPLY TO "A. A.," NOVEMBER 11.]

SIR,—The erection of a hoarding is only remedy "A. A." can adopt to pr his rights however "churlish" that tude may be towards a neighbour. It not the duty of the local authority to d prove the plans referred to, for the re given in the query. Those matters do concern the local authority in the sligh All they are concerned with is, if the p etc., comply with their by-laws, and Statutes. If they do, they must app them. If they do not, they must disapp them. The Common Law rights of owne not in general come within their purvie

If the flat roof is used as sugge "A. A." should bring it to the notice o local authority so that it may take pro ings to abate the nuisance. This is the way of approaching the matter; though could be taken by "A. A." against owner of the garage, by way of a civil ac to abate the nuisance, and for damages as to this he had better take legal a before proceeding. LA

Iron or Lead Pipes.

[REPLY TO "F.L.," NOVEMBER 18.

SIR,—This depends entirely on the re ments of the by-laws of the local authori water company concerned. These by-law settled after a consideration of the qual the water supplied in the district an action on iron or lead pipes. "F.L." s obtain these by-laws.

BY-L

Tenant's Fixtures.

[REPLY TO "ELECTRO," NOVEMBER 1

SIR,—If "Electro" can show tha items enumerated, though fixed to premises by the tenant, were nevertheles so fixed for permanent use with or fo improvement of the premises, but that were fixed for the purpose of the te temporary enjoyment of them as chattels that their removal will not cause stru injury to the premises, then they may moved during or at the end of the te The degree and object of annexation a terminating factors.

As a matter of fact, gas fittings have held to be fixtures, and not removable; t in practice they are treated as fixed ch and removable by the tenant.

Applying the above considerations t items given, the following are the an to the queries raised:—(1) No. (2) Ye Yes. (4) Yes. (5) No.

FIXT

THE BUILDING TRADE

E LANDLORD & TENANT (No. 2) BILL—II

AS AMENDED IN COMMITTEE

our last article we considered the amend- introduced in Committee in Part I of andlord and Tenant Bill, which relates npensation for improvements and good- ut the remaining Parts of the Bill have e also examined. Part II contains eral amendments of the Law of Land- nd Tenant," and Part III is "General." 17, which was clause 13 in the original we discussed in some detail in our , June 10 last, and in the present we only intend to refer to the amend- introduced in Committee.

clause, which relates to "limitation on es for breach of covenants to repair," en amended as follows:—Subclause (1) nces as before, "Damages for a breach ovenant or agreement to keep premises air during the currency of a lease, or to premises in repair at the termination of , whether such covenant or agreement ressed or implied, and whether general cific, shall in no case exceed the amount y) by which the value of the reversion ner immediate or not) in the premises ninished" (thus far it follows the l Bill, but then continues) "owing to each of such covenant or agreement as aid, and in particular no damage shall overed for a breach of such covenant or nent if it is shown that the premises, in ver state of repair they might be, would shortly after the termination of the y be pulled down, or such structural ions be made therein as would render ess the repairs covered by the covenant eement; Provided always, that the fore- provision shall not exonerate the tenant liability under any covenant to repair necessity for pulling down or for the ions as aforesaid is due solely to the t, act, or default of the tenant."

vill be seen that the amendment does fect the observations we made in our article of June 10 in relation to the as a whole, but it does supply the on we there pointed out that the clause ginally drawn did not carry out the ent made by the Attorney-General that ll was intended to deal with cases where emises were to be pulled down at the ation of the tenancy.

only other amendment made in this is in subclause (2), which now provides disputes arising during or at the ter- on of a lease as to the amount of es for breach of such covenant or agree- may, if both parties agree, be referred tribunal. This is important, as under iginal Bill the dispute might be so re- "at the instance of either party."

se 18, subclause (1), which was clause he original Bill, which relates to "Pro- s as to covenants not to assign without or consent," is amended as follows:— bclause, as originally framed, only ap- to leases made after the commencement s Bill as an Act; now it is to apply to ses, whether made before or after the encement of the Bill. This amendment endered necessary the omission of the "unless made in pursuance or in con- ce of a covenant, condition, or agree- contained in a lease made before the encement of this Act"; so thus far the provides that in all leases, whether before or after the commencement of ct, containing a covenant, condition or nent against assigning, underletting, ng, or parting with the possession of, ed premises or any part thereof without e or consent, such covenant, etc., not- tanding any express provision to the contrary, shall be subject to a proviso to the effect that such licence or consent shall not unreasonably be withheld; but then follows a new provision: "And (if the lease is for more than 40 years, and is made in consideration wholly or partially of the erection, or the substantial improvement, addition or alteration of buildings) to a proviso to the effect that such licence or consent is only to be required to any assignment, under-letting, charging or parting with the possession (whether by the holders of the lease or any under-tenant, whether immediate or not) during the last seven years of the term."

Subsection (2), which relates to covenants, etc., against the making of improvements without licence or consent, and which imposes a proviso that such consent shall not be unreasonably withheld, but which provides that this proviso shall not preclude the right to require as a condition of such licence or consent the payment of a reasonable sum in respect of any damage to, or diminution in, the value of the premises or any neighbouring premises belonging to the landlord, is amplified by the following addition: "And of any legal or other expenses properly incurred in connection with such licence and consent, nor, in the case of an improvement which does not add to the letting value of the holding, does it preclude the right to require as a condition of such licence or consent, where such a requirement would be reasonable, an undertaking on the part of the tenant to reinstate the premises in the condition in which they were before the improvement was executed"; and the subclause provides that any difference as to the reasonableness of any such sum or requirement shall, if both parties agree, be referred to the tribunal. Under the original Bill the reasonableness of any sum *had* to be referred to the tribunal.

The body of subclause (3), which relates to covenants against any change in user, remains as before, but the clause relating to differences has been altered; it now reads: "Any difference as to the reasonableness of any such sum shall, if both parties agree, be referred to the tribunal, and where a dispute as to the reasonableness of any such sum has been determined by a Court of competent jurisdiction or the tribunal, the landlord shall be bound to grant the licence or consent on such terms as the Court or tribunal consider reasonable."

There is a new subsection (4) that this clause shall not apply to leases of agricultural holdings within the meaning of the Agricultural Holdings Act, 1923. This concludes Part I, as clause 19 represents unchanged clause 15 of the original Bill.

PART III.

The Tribunal.

There is no change in the constitution of the tribunal as laid down in clause 18, subclause (1) of the original Bill, but in the Bill as amended, clause 20 contains a long proviso as follows: "Provided that where a claim for compensation or the grant of a new lease has been made under this Act, and it appears to the High Court or a judge thereof on an application made for the purpose by the claimant or other person affected by the claim, that on account of the magnitude of the claim and the questions of law involved the case is one which it is desirable should be tried in the High Court, the High Court or a judge thereof may order that the claim shall be tried in the High Court; and in the event of the claimant and all persons affected by the claim agreeing that the claim shall be tried by the High Court, the claim shall so be tried, and the High Court shall be the tribunal for the purposes of the foregoing provisions of this Act."

Our note in our article of June 10 last, under the heading "The Tribunal," requires correction now the meaning of the Bill has been made clearer, as we erroneously considered some cases might be tried in the High Court, whilst others might be dealt with by the tribunal.

The scheme of the Bill is yet not entirely clear. As regards compensation for improvements and for goodwill, "in the absence of agreement between the parties" the matter has to be settled by the tribunal (see clause 1 (3) and clause 4 (3)), but as regards the grant of a new lease under clause 5, unless by implication (see subclause (3)), there is no express provision that the matter can be agreed, unless in the one case under subclause (7), where the landlord offers to sell. Parties cannot be forced before any tribunal except in criminal matters, but as the Bill in other clauses mentions the absence of agreement, it would appear desirable to bring clause 5 into line with the previous clauses.

Apart from this point, the scheme is that, apart from agreement between the parties *prima facie*, the tribunal is to decide such matters; but this does not prevent the parties from referring any matter to arbitration, for clause 21 provides: "Nothing in this Act shall prevent an agreement being made for referring to arbitration, under the Arbitration Act, 1889, any matter which under this Act is to be determined by the tribunal. This would include the question of a new lease under clause 5. This clause, which was 16, subclause (7), in the original Bill, has now had added to it: "Such an agreement may be contained in the original lease, or may be made in writing at any date subsequent to the date of the lease." It is to be observed that in cases arising under clauses 17 and 18 of Part II. it is optional whether the parties go before the tribunal.

Then the proviso to clause 20, which we have set out above, has to be considered. The drafting of that proviso leaves something to be desired, but it appears that it gives the High Court jurisdiction in cases where it is shown that the magnitude of the claim or the questions of law involved make it desirable, and it also provides that jurisdiction may also be given to the High Court by agreement between all the parties affected by a claim. But it is important to observe that when the High Court so acts "it shall be the tribunal for the purpose of the foregoing provisions of the Act," which, we take it, means that a decision given by the High Court will not be open to review in the ordinary way, but will be subject to the limits as to appeal imposed upon decisions of the tribunals in subclause (3), which we shall refer to below.

Subclause (2) has been amended in one small particular. The Reference Committee (which is constituted as laid down in subclause (6), the President of the Law Society having been added in Committee) may make rules as to the manner of selection of the referees amongst other matters, and in the Bill as amended it is provided "regard being had to the knowledge of the locality possessed by such referee."

Subsection (3) has been much amended. It commences as in the original Bill: "The decision of the tribunal on any question of fact shall be final and binding on the parties and the persons claiming under them respectively," but then is altered and now continues, "but the tribunal may and shall if the High Court so directs, state at any stage of the proceedings in the form of a special case for the opinion of the High Court any

question of law arising in the course of the proceedings, and may state its award as to the whole or any part thereof in the form of a special case for the High Court, and an appeal shall, with the leave of the High Court or the Court of Appeal, but not otherwise, lie from the High Court to the Court of Appeal, and the decision of that court shall be final and conclusive and shall not be subject to appeal to any other Court." It is the latter part of this clause which we suggest will apply to the High Court when it sits as a "tribunal" under subclause (1).

Subclause (4) which deals with costs which was clause 16, subclause (4) in the original Bill, is amended in that the subclause now commences "Subject to rules made by the Reference Committee" the costs of any proceedings shall be in the discretion of the tribunal, and the costs ordered to be paid instead of being taxed by the tribunal itself are now to be "taxed by such officer and in such manner as may be prescribed." The word "prescribed" is defined in clause 24 as meaning prescribed by regulations made by the Reference Committee.

A new paragraph has also been added to subsection (4) as follows:—"The Rules of the Reference Committee made under this subsection may provide for applying subject to the necessary adaptations and exceptions the provisions of subsections (1), (2), and (3) of section 5 of the Acquisition of Land (Assessment of Compensation Act, 1919), relating to costs of proceedings under that Act." Those rules apply to unconditional offers, to failure to give sufficient particulars of claim and so on.

Clause 21 is new, and gives the tribunal power, where it has fixed a time for the doing of any act or thing, to extend the time.

Clause 22, which relates to services of notices, is amended by requiring any notice, request, demand, or other instrument to be in writing, and by a provision as to local or public authorities, statutory and public utility companies, in such cases the registered letter shall be addressed to the secretary or other proper officer at the principal office.

Clause 23 contains a new subclause (3), not contained in clause 18 of the original Bill: "Where the landlord is an incumbent of a benefice (*a*) documents required to be served upon the landlord shall also be served upon the Ecclesiastical Commissioners; (*b*) the Ecclesiastical Commissioners shall be entitled to appear and be heard at any proceedings at which the landlord would be entitled to appear and be heard; (*c*) the incumbent shall not be entitled to offer the grant of a renewal of tenancy without the consent of the above Commissioners; (*d*) any order of the tribunal for the grant of a new tenancy by the incumbent shall be binding upon the Commissioners; (*e*) no consent other than that of the Commissioners shall be required to the renewal of a tenancy in pursuance of such offer or to the grant of a new tenancy in pursuance of such an order.

Subclause (4) is also new. It provides that where any land is vested in the official trustee of charity lands in trust for any charity, the trustees of the charity and not the official trustee shall be deemed to be the landlord for the purposes of this Bill.

Some amendments have been introduced into clause 24, the interpretation clause numbered 19 in the original Bill. The definition of "tenant" remains the same except the word "actual" before the word "possession" is omitted. A definition of "landlord" is now included. The expression "landlord" means any person for the time being entitled to receive the rents and profits of any premises. The definition of a lease remains unchanged, except, as we have pointed out earlier in these articles, the words "or other tenancy" have been introduced.

As mining leases are now excepted from the operation of Part I. of the Bill (see clause 16), a definition of "mining lease" is now given. "Mining lease" means a lease for any mining purpose or purposes connected therewith, and "mining purposes" include the sinking and searching for, winning, working, getting, making merchantable, smelting, or otherwise converting or working for the purposes of any manufacture, carrying away, and disposing of mines and minerals, in or under land, and the erection of buildings, and the execution of engineering and other works suitable for those purposes."

It will be seen that some necessary amendments have been made in this Bill in its passage through Committee, but legislation of this kind, it must be recognised, is attended with considerable drawbacks, as was shown by the Rent Restriction Acts. Certain kinds of property under such legislation can only be owned under legal advice, and the owners are rendered liable to litigation or the direction of a tribunal in their everyday dealings with their property.

Such meticulous legislation is a development of modern times, but it may be doubted whether, when certain grievances call for redress, such complicated legislation is needed for their remedy, or whether the object could not be attained by a simple declaratory statute, the provisions of which could be observed by the parties and enforced by the Courts, failing such observance.

THE INSTITUTE OF BUILDERS

Licentiate Discussion Club.

The third annual dinner of this Club was held at the Comedy Restaurant, W., on Saturday, November 19.

In responding to the toast of "The Club," Mr. W. H. Lee, L.I.O.B., Chairman of the Club, who presided, extended a hearty welcome to the new members. For their information he explained that during the winter the Club met monthly at the headquarters of the Institute for lectures, addresses and debates; and, during the summer, studies were made of buildings in progress. He hoped that the new members who had recently passed the Institute's examination would throw themselves heartily into the activities of the Club, which the older members had found so pleasant and beneficial. The Club now contained men who were gravitating from building to surveying, and men who were gravitating from architecture and surveying to building. This feature offered excellent opportunities for the exchange of views and for a discussion on broad lines of building problems as they affected the three great services of the building industry. He felt that they owed a debt of gratitude to the Council of the Institute for the Club's foundation and for the sympathy and encouragement which had been extended to it at all times in connection with its development.

Other toasts were "The Honorary Secretary, Mr. C. I. V. Curtis, and the Committee" and "The Guests." During the evening an excellent musical programme was provided.

Round Strand Steel Wire Ropes for Cranes.

The British Engineering Standards Association has just issued a British Standard Specification for Round Strand Steel Wire Ropes for Cranes. This has been prepared by committees representative of both the buying and manufacturing interest, and it will be reviewed as experience of its working or progress in the industry renders it necessary, and revised issues published from time to time. Recommendations have been included in the specification in the form of a foreword for the guidance of designers and users. Specifications for Lift Ropes and for Colliery Winding Ropes are also in hand by the committees and will be published as and when they are completed. Copies of the Crane Rope Specification (No. 302) can be obtained from the B.E.S.A. Publications Department, 28, Victoria-street, London, S.W.1, price 2s. 2d., post free.

BUILDERS' BENEVOLEN INSTITUTION

Annual Dinner.

The 75th annual dinner of this Institut was held in the Edward VII Rooms, at Hotel Victoria, W.C., on Thursday last w the President, Mr. Frank J. Walton, F.I.O being in the chair. At the end of the eve the President was able to announce that sum of £1,900 had been subscribed tow the funds of the Institution.

The loyal toasts having been honou Mr. A. H. Adamson, F.I.O.B., proposing toast of "The B.B.I. and its Preside said the builder was more at the mercy adverse circumstances than any other dustry, and the main reason for his comin grief was over the ticklish matter of mating. In recent years the building indu had begun to realise the importance of countancy and costing, with good res But they were often between the devil the deep sea, between the necessity for ing and the need to quote competitive fig if they were to stand a chance of getting contract. They had more than one wol the door, and it made builders "throw the sponge," when they could look tow the "B.B.I" with relief. Regarding t President, they all knew that he had a l heart, and he put down Mr. Walton's ha ness to his readiness to help others. Institution was fortunate in having hi their President.

The President, in responding, thanked proposer for his kindly remarks. Since inception of the Institution, pensions had granted to 250 men and 200 women—the being master builders who had been in ness at least ten years. He felt it only that he—on behalf of the company pres should pay honour to Mr. Archie Coll his work on behalf of the Institution, a the others—notably Mr. Ben Carter and Rudderham—who had also done an enor amount of work in furthering the interes this Institution.

Mr. A. B. H. Colls, F.I.O.B., prop "The Builders' Merchants and Trades," said that they were very glad chance of offering thanks to the builders' chants and the allied trades for their h not only for this year, but in the past. year's list showed that they had suppor nobly. In addition, they had taken a active interest in the progress of the In tion. He had great pleasure in coupling the toast the name of Mr. H. Anderson.

Mr. Anderson, in replying, said that h pleased to be able to go away feeling th builders' merchants had done somethi help the Institution.

Mr. G. J. Aldous, M.C., proposing Visitors," said that it was a pleasure present so large a number of architect surveyors. It was not only from builde the Institution received support. No than 37 architects and surveyors were butors to this year's list. Their gen was greatly appreciated.

Mr. J. M. Theobald, F.S.I., re thanks. The toast of "The Vice-Pres Trustees, Committee and Stewards" w posed by Mr. R. L. Roberts, M.A., F. and seconded by Mr. Ben Carter, a evening concluded with a musical ent ment.

University Site in Bloomsbury.

Statutory authority is sought in the L County Council (General Powers) Bill presented in 1928, for (*inter alia*) e the University of London to vary or guish rights of way in Bloomsbury. poses also "to enable the University propriate all such streets or parts of and the sites and soil thereof for the of facilitating the erection of buildi connection with their work," and to incidental works.

RATES OF WAGES IN THE BUILDING TRADE

[Every endeavour is made to ensure accuracy but we cannot be responsible for errors.]

	Masons	Bricklayers.	Carpenters Joiners	Plasterers.	Slaters.	Plumbers.	Painters.	Labourers.
re	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
gton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
n	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
k	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
ham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
l (Kent)	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
ton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
-under-Lyne	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
ury	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
m	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
ry	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
ey	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
aple	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
-in-Furness	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
stoke	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
d	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
k	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
head	1/10	1/10	1/10	1/11	1/10	1/10	1/9½	1/4½
gham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Auckland	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
urn	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
ool	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
mouth	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
rd	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
rd-on-Avon	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/3½	1/0½	
ree	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
rood	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
rater	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
gton	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2⅝
on	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
grove	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
ard	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0½
y	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11⅜
y	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
n-on-Trent	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
n	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
idge	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
bury	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
e	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
m	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
sford	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
nham	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
r	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
field	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
r	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
ster	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/4	1/1
a	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
ter	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
ry	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
ook	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11⅜
	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½	
ton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½	
h	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½	
ury	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
ter	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
ster	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/3½	1/0½
t	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
burt	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
l	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
ch	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2⅝
n	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
rne	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
(Mon.Val.)	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/6	1/2½
h	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
am	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
we	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
one	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/2½
er	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/5½	1/2
ng	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
m	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
armouth	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
d	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
den	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
te	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
ools	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
ford	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
d	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/5	1/1½
ay	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
d	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
ton	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11⅜
field	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
ton	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
don	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Fight	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0½
	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
g	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
ainster	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
ynn	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
er	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
ton Spa	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½

	Masons	Bricklayers.	Carpenters Joiners	Plasterers.	Slaters	Plumbers.	Painters.	Labourers.
Leeds	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Leicester	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Leighton Buzzard	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Lichfield	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Lincoln	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Littlehampton	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Liverpool	1/10	1/10	1/10	1/11	1/10	1/10	1/9½	1/4½
Llandudno	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Llanelly	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
London:								
12 m. radius	1/9½	1/9½	1/9½	1/9½	1/9½	1/9½	1/8½	1/4½
12–15 m. radius	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/8	1/4
Loughborough	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Lowestoft	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Luton	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Macclesfield	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Maidstone	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Malvern	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2½
Manchester	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Mansfield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3
Margate	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0
Market Harb'rough	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Matlock	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2½
Melton Constable	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11⅜
Melton Mowbray	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Merthyr Tydfil	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Middlesbrough	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Newark	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Newbury	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Newcastle-on-Tyne	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Newcastle-ur-Lyme	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
New Forest	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Newmarket	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Newport, Mon.	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Northampton	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Norwich	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Nottingham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3
Nuneaton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Oakham	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Oldham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Oxford	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Paignton	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Peterborough	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Plymouth	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/7	1/3½
Pontypridd	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Portsmouth	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Preston	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Ramsgate	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Reading	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Redcar	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Redditch	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2
Reigate	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Retford	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2½
Ripon	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Rochdale	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3
Rochester	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Rugby	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Saffron Walden	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11⅜
St. Albans	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2⅝
St. Helens	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Sawbridgeworth	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Saxmundham	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0½
Scarborough	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Sevenoaks	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Sheffield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Shrewsbury	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Sittingbourne	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Southampton	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Southend-on-Sea	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Southport	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
South Shields	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Stevenage	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Stockport	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Stockton-on-Tees	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Stoke-on-Trent	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Stourbridge	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Stourport	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Stowmarket	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Stratford-on-Avon	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Stroud	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5	1/1½
Sunderland	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Swaffham	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11⅜
Swansea	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Swindon	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/5	1/1½
Tamworth	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Taunton	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Thetford	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Torquay	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Totnes	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/4½	1/1
Trowbridge	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/3½	1/0½
Tunbridge Wells	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Uttoxeter	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Wakefield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Walsall	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Wallsend	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Warminster	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Warrington	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Warwick	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Wells (Norfolk)	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11⅜
Welwyn. Gar. City	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
West Bromwich	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Weston-sup.-Mare	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Weymouth	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/1
Whitby	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2
Wigan	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3
Winchester	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Windsor	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1
Wisbech	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Wolverhampton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Woodbridge	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Worcester	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2½
Worksop	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2½
Worthing	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1½
Wrexham	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Wroxham	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11⅜
Wymondham	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0½
York	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½

For rates of wages in the Building Trade in Scotland see page 840.)

NEW BUILDINGS IN LONDON

Caroline-street.—PREMISES.—New premises are to be erected at 18, Caroline-street. Messrs. Cropley Bros., Ltd., of Church-road, Epsom, are the builders, and Messrs. Hendry & Schooling, AA.R.I.B.A., 53, Doughty-street, W.C.1, are the architects. Demolition work has been carried out by Mr. E. White, of Tooting.

Downham.—PREMISES.—The London County Council has recommended that, subject to the consent of the Minister of Health, a site at Downham with frontages to Downham-way, Moorside-road and Capstone-road be let to Messrs. Barclay, Perkins & Co., Ltd., for the erection of a refreshment house.

Euston-road.—EXTENSIONS.—A dinner in aid of the extension fund of the Elizabeth Garrett Anderson Hospital has been held. The extension aimed at is the provision of 109 beds, of which 22 will be in private wards, and funds are also required for a nurses' home.

Hackney.—BUILDING.—Messrs. Hobden & Porri, architects, 37a, Finsbury-square, E.C., have prepared plans for the erection of a new building at Nos. 92-100, Stoke Newington-road, abutting on Somerford-grove, E.

Hendon.—CONVENIENCES.—The local Urban District Council are to erect four public conveniences. Mr. A. O. Knight, engineer to the Council, has prepared the plans.

Kennington.—CONVERSION.—Messrs. Higgs & Hill, Ltd., of South Lambeth, have obtained the contract for the conversion of the old brewery premises into a factory for the Marmite Co., at Durham-street, Kennington Oval.

Kensington.—FLATS.—Messrs. Higgs & Hill, Ltd., have secured the contract for the erection of flats at Melbury-road, W.8, for the Prudential Assurance Co. Messrs. Josephs, architects.

Kensington. — CLINIC. — The Kensington Borough Engineer has prepared plans, for which tenders are now being invited, for a new infants' welfare centre and five flats in Kenley-street and Sirdar-road, North Kensington.

Lewisham.—SCHOOL.—Another new elementary school is to be erected on the Grove Park estate, Lewisham, at an estimated cost of £21,610 for the L.C.C.

Lewisham. — HOUSES. — Another housing scheme, consisting of 154 houses, is to be carried out on the Downham estate, Lewisham, for the London County Council. Plans have been approved.

Stepney. — REBUILDING. — Mr. Bernhard Baron, chairman of the Carreras, Ltd., has given £50,000 towards the rebuilding of the St. George's Jewish Settlement, Betts-street, Stepney. The existing buildings are to be demolished and a new settlement erected on a site of about 11,000 sq. ft. The new buildings will comprise six clubs for men, women and children, and a poor man's lawyer and general information bureau.

Streatham Hill.—PREMISES.—The buildings on the site of Nos. 54-66, Streatham-hill, S.W., are now being demolished by Mr. E. White, of Tooting, for the erection of a new building, which is to cost £250,000. Mr. B. Brown, of Lennox House, Norfolk-street, Strand, is the architect.

Twickenham.—FLATS.—The Borough Council of Twickenham are inviting tenders for the erection of 11 blocks of flats comprising 68 tenements on land situate in Colne-road and Mereway-road. The Borough Engineer and Surveyor has prepared the plans.

London Water: Increased Rate.

The decision of the Metropolitan Water Board to increase the water rate in London from 6 to 6½ per cent. of the rateable value of the property in which the water is supplied is referred to in the report of the board for the year ended March 31 (Messrs. P. S. King & Son, Westminster, 5s.).

CONTRACTS, COMPETITIONS, &c.

For some contracts still open, but not included in this List, see previous issues. Those with an aster are advertised in this number. Certain conditions beyond those given in the following information imposed in some cases, such as that advertisers do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tend that a fair wages clause shall be observed, that no allowance will be made for tenders; and that depos are returned on receipt of a bona-fide tender unless stated to the contrary.

The date given at the commencement of each paragraph is the latest date when the tender, or the names of th willing to submit tenders, may be sent in; the name and address at the end is the person from whom or pl where quantities, forms of tender, etc., may be obtained.

Following is a list of abbreviations:—Borough Surveyor, B.S.; Borough Engineer, B.E.; District Survey D.S.; Clerk, C.; Town Clerk, T.C.; County Engineer, C.E.; County Surveyor, C.S.; County Architect, C. Surveyor, S.; Engineer, E.; Borough Architect, B.A.; Architect, A.

BUILDING, PAINTING, ELECTRIC LIGHTING, HEATING ETC.

★Nov. 25.—**Southend-on-Sea.**—Special Instruction Centre, Erection of, at Westleigh Council School for the Southend-on-Sea E.C. John Sargent, Dir. of Edn., Edn. Office. Dep. £2 2s., payable to the Corporation.

Nov. 28.—**Beckenham.**—Roof.—Over open-air swimming bath in Beckenham-rd., for U.D.C. S. Dep. £2.

Nov. 28.—**Caernarvon.**—Shelter.—At Oval Football Field, for Athletic Supporters' Club R. J. Williams, architect, Bryntegid, Caernarvon.

Nov. 28.—**Chelmsford.**—Cottages.—Six pairs, Roxwell, for R.D.C. J. Dewhirst, E. and S. Dep. £1.

Nov. 28.—**Cushendall.**—Villa.—For Mrs. J. B. Gossan. F. Connolly, A. and S., "Maryville," Cushendall.

Nov. 28.—**Darlaston.**—Houses.—100, for U.D.C. Joynson Bros., F.R.I.B.A., Butcroft. Dep. £2 2s.

Nov. 28.—**Glasgow.**—Installation.—Electric lighting of Low Balornock housing scheme, Area No. 2, for T.C. R. B. Mitchell, 75, Waterloo-st.

Nov. 28.—**Heckmondwike.**—Glazing.—At public baths, for U.D.C. F. W. Littlewood, S.

Nov. 28.—**Ilford.**—New School and Extensions.—Erection and completion, under one contract, of the following extensions to Becontree School, Stevens-rd., Becontree: (1) New middle school; (2) extensions to upper school, comprising special subject rooms to both boys' and girls' depts., for the Ilford Borough Council. H. Shaw, M.Inst.C.E., Town Hall, Ilford. Dep. £2 2s.

Nov. 28.—**Kent.**—Offices.—Erection of block at "Springfield," Maidstone, for the Kent Education Committee. Committee's Architect, Room 69, Sessions House, Maidstone. Dep. £2 2s. (Cheques payable to the Committee.

Nov. 28.—**London.**—Houses.—Erection and completion of four houses of the A2 type on a site at Chevening-rd., for the Council of the Metro. Borough of Greenwich. Borough Engineer's Department, Town Hall, Greenwich. Dep. £2 2s.

Nov. 28.—**London.**—External Painting and Redecorating Work.—At the Town Hall, Peckham-rd., Camberwell, S.E.5, for the Camberwell Borough Council. William Bell, Borough Engineer and Surveyor, Town Hall, Camberwell, S.E.5.

Nov. 28.—**Sheffield.**—Plumbing.—Also glaziers' work required for general repairs during year 1928, for E.C. Education Office, Leopold-st.

Nov. 29.—**Bangor.**—Fencing.—Iron fencing and gates, for U.D.C. J. Milliken, C.

Nov. 29.—**Barnet.**—Houses and Drainage.—Erection and drainage, etc., of 20 non-parlour type houses on the Chesterfield estate for the Barnet U.D.C. Surveyor, Council Offices, Wood-st., Barnet, Herts. Dep. £2 2s.

Nov. 29.—**Barthol Chapel.**—School.—At Barthol Chapel, for Aberdeenshire Education Authority. George Watt, architect, 214, Union-st., Aberdeen.

Nov. 29. — **Belfast.** — Painting. — At Abercorn hospital, for B.G. Young & Mackenzie, architects.

Nov. 29.—**Bradford.**—Fencing.—Concrete and wire and wood fencing required on following housing sites:—Odsal, Scholemoor, Eccleshill, Shirley Manor, Wyke, Swain House estate, for T.C. City Architect.

Nov. 29.—**Gillingham.**—Hall.—Memorial hall, in Gillingham-av., for Gillingham Parish Church Council. E. J. Hammond, C.E., L.R.I.B.A., A. and S. Dep. £2 2s.

Nov. 29.—**Guernsey.**—Buildings.—Erection of buildings on the new jetty now in course of construction at St. Peter Port Harbour, Guernsey, comprising offices, warehouses, and public lavatories. Percy Westacott, 53, Victoria-st., Westminster, S.W., or the States Supervisor. Dep. £5 5s.

Nov. 29.—**Ireland.**—Building.—For (1) erection of National School at Kilmeedy, Co. Limerick, and (2) erection of a station for Garda Siochana at Annascaul, Co. Kerry, for Commissioners of Public Works. T. Cassedy, secretary, Office of Public Works, Dublin. Dep. £1 each.

Nov. 29.—**Maidstone.**—Telephone Exchange.—Erection of, at Bearstead, Maidstone, for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Office of Works. Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the Commissioners.)

Nov. 29. — **Mold.** — Painting.—Internal and decorating at the Halkyn N.P. School, for Flintshire E.C. R. G. Whitley, C.A. Dep. £1 1s.

Nov. 29. — **Nottingham.** — Painting. — Internal cleaning and painting at Holy Trinity Trust School, School for the Blind, Colville-st., St. Patrick's R.C. School, for E.C. A. H. Whipple, Director of Education, Education Office, South-parade. Dep. £1 each.

Nov. 30.—**Belfast.**—Convenience.—Male sanitary convenience in Library-st., and a female sanitary convenience in Kent-st., for C.B. City S.

Nov. 30. — **Charlestown.** — Enlarging. — Curry National School, Charlestown, Co. Sligo, for Commissioners of Public Works. T. Cassedy, secretary, Office of Public Works, Dublin. Dep. £1.

Nov. 30.—**Chesham.**—Houses, Roads, Sewers and Drains.—Erection of 100 houses (parlour and non-parlour), for the U.D.C. A. Clarke, Council Architect, Addison-rd., Chesham.

Nov. 30.—**Dagenham.**—Steel Corrugated Building.—Erection of stores shed, 70 ft. by 15 ft. internal dimensions, for the Dagenham U.D.C. and S., Valence House, Becontree-av., Chadwell Heath.

Nov. 30.—**Hendon.**—Steam Coal Store and Bathroom.—Erection of, for stokers, at Colindale Hospital, for the M.A.B. Office of the Board, Victoria Embankment, E.C.4. Dep. £1.

Nov. 30. — **Killybegs.** — Enlarging. — Niall National School, Killybegs, Tirconaill, for Commissioners of Public Works. T. Cassedy, secretary, Office of Public Works, Dublin. Dep. £1.

Nov. 30.—**Lapford.**—Floor.—Upper floor, about ft. by 120 ft., at Lapford. C. W. Parkes, architect and surveyor, Westgate-st., Launceston.

Nov. 30.—**London.**—(1) New waiting-room, South Eastern Hospital, Avonley-rd., New Cross, S.E.14; (2) fire escape staircases and interior smoke screens, etc., at Grove Fever Hospital, Tooting Grove, Tooting Graveney, S.W.17, for the Metropolitan Asylums Board. Office of the Board, Victoria Embankment, E.C.4. Dep. £1 in respect of each work.

Nov. 30.—**Manchester.**—Installation.—Of electric lighting installation, at Soss Moss Special School, Warford, near Alderley Edge, for E.C. P. Heath, T.C. Dep. £1 1s.

Nov. 30.—**Middlesbrough.**—Clinic.—School clinic on land adjoining Education Offices in Woodlands rd., for E.C. S. E. Burgess, B.E. and S.

Nov. 30.—**Oxford.**—Houses.—Erection of houses for the Corporation. City Engineer, Town Hall, Oxford. Dep. £5.

Nov. 30.—**Torpoint.**—Chapel.—Also store and construction of an approach road at new cemetery site, situate about 2 miles from Torpoint Ferry for U.D.C. S

Nov. 30.—**Twickenham.**—Flats.—Erection of blocks of flats comprising 68 tenements, for Corporation. B.S., Municipal Offices, Twickenham. Dep. £2 2s.

Nov. 30.—**Winterton.**—Additions.—Also alterations to Council School, for Lindsey C.C. Scorer & Gamble, architects, Bank Street-chambers, Linc Dep. £2 2s.

Dec. 1.—**Andover.**—Building Works and Repairs.—Air Ministry contract at R.A.F. Station, about Dec. 9, 1927. Supt. Engineer, Works Building Dept., South Western District H quarters, R.A.F. Station, Andover.

★Dec. 1.—**Eastbourne.**—Houses.—Erection of non-parlour, in brick, for the T.C. Leslie P veare, B.E., Town Hall, Eastbourne. Dep. £

★Dec. 1.—**Greenwich.**—Alterations.—Builders' incidental to and in preparation for Lifts at G wich and Deptford Hospital. Alfred Rob F.R.I.B.A., 92, London-st., Greenwich, S. Dep. £1.

Dec. 1.—**Leicester.**—Sorting Office.—Erec of, in Station-st., Leicester, for the Commissi of His Majesty's Office of Works. Cont Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W.1. £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the Commission

Dec. 1.—**London.**—Bathing and Lavatory lions.—Erection of, for the Parish of Stepney their Institution, South-grove. The Clerk, Adm trative Offices, Bancroft-rd., Mile End, E.1. £1 1s.

Dec. 1.—**Plympton St. Mary.**—Houses.—20 h in pairs at Tamerton Foliot, for R.D.C. E. £2 2s.

Dec. 1.—**Salisbury Plain.**—Repairs and mate —War Dept. contract for repair and mate Southern Command, Salisbury Plain West, Engineers' Southern Command, Salisbury West, Royal Engineers' District. Term cor from January 1, 1928. Chisholm Camp, manding Royal Engineer, R.E. Office, Lar Wilts.

Dec. 1.—**West Ham.**—Repairs.—Electrical work at their Forest Gate Sick Home, 95, F lane, Forest Gate, E.7, for B.G. Union-rd., tonstone, E.11.

Dec. 2.—**Brighton.**—Staff Houses.—Erectio 16 in brick. Surveyor, Brighton County Bo Mental Hospital, Hayward's Heath. Dep.

Dec. 2.—**Greenwich.**—Alterations and Additi To Telephone Exchange, for H.M.O.W. Con Branch, King Charles-st., S.W.1. Dep. £ (Cheques payable to Commissioners.)

Dec. 2.—**Leeds.**—Hot Water.—Re-arrangeme domestic hot water system in female block Mary's Infirmary, Hill Top, Armley, for J. H. Ford, Poor Law Offices, 11, South-par

Dec. 2.—**Manchester.**—Floors.—Reinforced at Senior School at the Styal Cottage H Styal, Handforth, near Manchester, for B.G Hargreaves, Superintendent of Works, Offices, All Saints'.

2. **Nottingham.**—Shops.—Four small shops ouses attached on Colwick-rd. estate, for Cecil Hewitt, architect, 58-59, Long-row.

2.—**Southampton.**—School.—Erection of a ouncil school at Nether Wallop, for the Council of Southampton. A. L. Roberts, Architect, The Castle, Winchester. Dep. must be made by cheque, payable to the County Council, and crossed "Lloyds Ltd., Winchester."

3.—**Ascot.**—Houses.—Erection of 20 pare houses, for Windsor R.D.C. The Clerk, et-st., Windsor. Dep. £1 1s.

3.—**Halifax.**—Conversions.—For plumbers' equired in connection with conversion of ets, for C.B. B.E., Crossley-st.

3.—**Morpeth.**—Houses.—84, at High Church, J. Davison, B.S.

5.—**Stoke-on-Trent.**—Repairs.—To houses at for Corporation. E. B. Sharpley, T.C.

5.—**Denbigh.**—Dwellings.—10 workmen's gs and road and sewers on Lon Llewelyn r T.C. M. E. Morris, Sanitary Inspector. 2 2s.

5.—**Heanor.**—Houses.—10 parlour type in ll-av., Codnor, and 12 non-parlour, in of four, at West Hill, Codnor, for U.D.C. ner, housing architect. Dep. £1 1s.

5.—**Leek.**—Houses.—110 in Station-st. and st., for U.D.C. W. E. Beacham, S.

5.—**London.**—Alterations and Additions. he Upton Cross School, Plashet-rd., for the West Ham Education Committee. . Jacques, L.R.I.B.A., Architect to the ee, 61, West Ham-la., Stratford, E.15.

5.—**Shipley.**—Installation.—Of electric light- Shipley Salt schools, for West Riding E.C. n Department, County Hall, Wakefield.

6.—**Belfast.**—Reinforced Concrete Reservoir, nstruction of, at New Parliament Building, M.O.W. W. H. Stephens and Sons, 13, Done- North, Belfast. Contracts Branch, King -st., S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s. (Cheques payable Commissioners.)

6.—**Carmarthen.**—Houses.—For (a) levelling, metalling and kerbing of about 560 ft. lin. s and the laying of water-mains; (b) 28 our type houses; (c) 16 parlour type (d) 6 pairs of flats on Pentrefelin housing for C.B. G. L. Ovens, B.E. and S.

6.—**Clitheroe.**—Additions.—Also additions to (Clitheroe) Council school, for West Riding Education Department, County Hall, Wake-

6.—**Rochester.**—Alterations.—Sundry alterations formation of new mortuary, pathological ry, etc., at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, er. Stoner & Sons, Quantity Surveyors. House, 63/4, New Broad-street, London, Dep. £2 2s.

6.—**Saddleworth.**—Installation.—Alterations ension of low pressure hot water installa- Saddleworth Uppermill Council School, for ding E.C. Education Department, County akefield.

6.—**South Kirkby.**—Installation.—Of low hot water at South Kirkby New School, t Riding E.C. Education Department, Hall, Wakefield.

7.—**Greenwich.**—Maternity and Child Welntre.—Erection of, on a portion of land s the Greenwich Hospital Cemetery, Wool- Greenwich, for the Greenwich Borough Borough Engineer and Surveyor's Office, all, Greenwich. Dep. £3 3s.

.—**Dewsbury.**—Extensions.—To existing rese, for C.B. Borough Gas Engineer and

9.—**Kensington.**—Infant Welfare Centre and Erection of for B.C. Horace Rapson, T.C., all. Dep. £2 2s.

10.—**Durham.**—Schools.—Erection of at Colliery and Usworth Colliery, for the Willey, F.R.I.B.A., 34, Old Elvet, Durham.

12.—**Middleton.**—Houses.—Erection of 48 on the Boarshaw estate, for the Corpora- own Clerk, Town Hall, Middleton, Lancs. 2s.

12.—**Newport (I. of W.).**—Painting.—Exnd repairs to Ashey school, for Isle of C. S. R. Cocks, C.S., 4, St. Thomas-st.,

2.—**Oakdale.**—Extensions.—Also alterations ile Workmen's Cottage Hospital, for Oak- spital Committee. A. F. Webb, L.R.I.B.A., Tredegar-chambers, Blackwood. Dep.

13.—**Belfast.**—Superstructure.—Above the t story, New Parliament Building, Storstle Estate, for the H.M.O.W. Contracts King Charles-st., S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s.

15.—**Stretford.**—Baths.—Building, engineerreinforced concrete work for public baths, C. P. Howard, A.R.I.B.A., 88, Mosley-st., ter. Dep. £2 2s.

14.—**Kendal.**—Post Office.—Erection of, at for the H.M.O.W. Contracts Branch, arles-st., S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s. (Cheques to the Commissioners.)

15.—**Newry.**—Rebuilding.—Of Windsor Hill lementary School, for Down Regional E.C. f. Love, architect and civil engineer, 11, er-st., Belfast. Dep. £2 2s.

31. — **Kingston-on-Thames.** — Operating —Erection and completion at the hospital uston Hill, for the Guardians of the Poor Kingston Union. F. Danby Smith, A., Parliament-mansions, Victoria-st., ster, S.W.1. Dep. £5 5s. (Cheques to payable to the Treasurer of the Kingion.)

——.—**Llandaff.**—Garage.—E. C. Jones, 50, Charles-st., Cardiff.

——.—**North Berwick.**—House.—For electricity manager, in May-terr., for T.C. Auldjo Jamieson and Arnott, architects, 13, Young-st., Edinburgh.

——.—**Salford.**—Demolition.—Of all buildings on land, late Hope-st. Foundry, Salford. District Estate Office, L.M. & S. Railway, Hunt's Bank, Manchester

——.—**Stanningley.**—House.—For Dr. C. H. Dickens. J. M. Fawcett and Son, architects, 26, Albion-st., Leeds.

MATERIALS, ETC.

Nov. 28.—**India.**—Cement.—153,000 tons, for India Store Dept. Director-General, 11, Belvedere-rd., S.E.1.

Nov. 28.—**Swinton and Pendlebury.**—Stones.—For U.D.C. H. Entwistle, S.

Nov. 29.—**Dartford.**—Granite.—350 tons 2-in. hand broken Guernsey granite, for U.D.C. J. J. Hurtley, C.

Nov. 30.—**Dublin.**—Builder's Materials.—For Gt. Southern Rly. Co. C. E. Riley, secretary, Kingsbridge Station.

Nov. 30.—**Kesteven.**—Highway Materials.—For C.C. W. B. Purser, C.S., Sleaford.

Dec. 3.—**Kent.**—Road Materials.—For C.C. H. T. Chapman, C.S., Maidstone.

Dec. 3.—**Middlesbrough.**—Cement, etc.—For Tees Conservancy Commissioners. J. H. Amos, General Manager.

Dec. 5.—**Broadstairs and St. Peter's.**—Road Materials.—For U.D.C. H. Hurd, S.

Dec. 6.—**London.**—Steelwork.—For (1) 2,050 tons steel material, and (2) 164 tons galvanised steel or ironwork, for Madras and Southern Mahratta Rly. Co. Director, 25, Buckingham Palace-rd., S.W.1.

Dec. 9.—**India.**—Steel.—Various, for North Western Rly., Lahore. Controller of stores.

Dec. 16.—**East Suffolk.**—Road Materials.—For C.C. C.S., Ipswich.

ENGINEERING, IRON AND STEEL.

Nov. 28.—**Manchester.**—Steelwork.—For motor-bus garage at Queen's-rd., Car depot, for T.C. City A. Dep. £1 1s.

Nov. 29.—**Steyning East.**—Extension.—600 yds. of stoneware pipe sewers, 6-in and 15-in. in diameter, with manholes and appurtenant works, at Preston, for R.D.C. Geo. W. Warr, E. Dep. £2 2s.

Dec. 1.—**Rotherham.**—Sewerage.—Extension of sewage disposal works, including construction of tanks, pump houses, and wells, and four circular filters, at Dalton; also pumping station, rising main, sewers, etc., at Thrybergh, for R.D.C. C. O. Rawstron, engineer.

Dec. 3.—**Wallasey.**—Landing-stage.—Construction at Egremont on River Mersey of a new floating landing-stage, for C.B. Sir John Wolfe Barry and Partners, engineers, Dartmouth House, 2, Queen Anne's-gate, S.W. Dep. £10 10s.

Dec. 5.—**Bicester.**—Water Supply.—One mile of 3-in. and 2-in. and about half a mile of 1-in. water mains, complete with a 14-ft. windmill, engine house and petrol engine, and storage tanks complete with all necessary valves, washouts, standpipes, etc., at Blackthorn, for R.D.C. H. B. Eames, S., South View, King's End. Dep. £3.

Dec. 5.—**London.**—Reconstruction.—Also widening of Beverley Bridge, carrying Kingston-rd. over Beverley Brook, for C.C. Chief Engineer, Old County Hall, Spring Gardens, S.W.1. Dep. £2.

Dec. 5.—**Weeley.**—Reconstruction of Weeley bridge on Weeley-Thorpe-rd., for Essex C.C. W. H. Morgan, C.S., Chelmsford. Dep. £2 2s.

Dec. 10.—**Hinckley.**—Tank.—Gasholder and steel tank, for U.D.C. F. Lee, engineer.

Dec. 10.—**Newry.**—Bridge.—Single-leaf steel swing bridge over canal at Godfrey-bridge, for U.D.C. C. Blaney, Town S. Dep. £1 1s.

Dec. 12.—**Leeds.**—Reservoir.—Design and tender for a watertight reinforced concrete reservoir at Middleton; watertight reinforced concrete elevated tank at Tinshill, and concrete service reservoir, including design and tender for the reinforced concrete roof and piers, for T.C. H. Shortreed, Waterworks Manager. Dep. £1 1s. each.

Dec. 15.—**Egypt.**—Reservoir.—Erection in courtyard of Toura Prison of steel reservoir of 150 cubic metres capacity on a steel framework tower, including the necessary ladders, platforms, piping and fittings, as well as a water level indicator, for Cairo Local Commissioners. Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen-st., S.W.1. (Ref. A.X. 5462.)

Dec. 15.—**South Africa.**—Steelwork.—Structural steelwork, etc., for wagon repair shop, for Railways and Harbours Committee. Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen-st., S.W.1. (Rev. A.X. 5424.)

Dec. 20.—**London.**—Bridgework.—For Director-General of India Store Department. Branch 15, Belvedere-rd., Lambeth, S.E.1.

Feb. 21, 1928.—**New Zealand.**—Deviation.—Construction of Wellington-Tawa flat deviation, Wellington-New Plymouth Railway, for Public Works Dept., Wellington. Commissioner for New Zealand, 415, Strand, London, W.C.2.

ROAD, SEWERAGE, AND WATER WORKS.

Nov. 28.—**Alnwick.**—Main.—Laying 3-in. water main in Prudhoe-st., for U.D.C. G. K. Taylor, Town Surveyor.

Nov. 28.—**Alnwick.**—Pipes.—Providing and laying nine yds. of 6-in. cast-iron socket pipes across north road from Acklington, for R.D.C. Clerk, 24, Fenkle-st.

Nov. 28.—**Beckenham.**—Sewer.—Relief sewer from High-st. to Hayne-rd., for U.D.C. H. Storr Best. Dep. £2.

Nov. 28.—**Beddington.**—Improvements.—To Peakshill, for Beddington and Wallington U.D.C. S. F. R. Carter, E. and S. Dep. £1 1s.

Nov. 28.—**Beddington and Wallington.**—Improvements.—To Cosdach-av., for U.D.C. S. F. R. Carter, A.M.Inst.C.E., E. and S. Dep. £1 1s.

Nov. 28.—**Burley-in-Wharfedale.**—Paving.—Levelling, paving, metalling in waterbound limestone and making good a portion of Prospect-rd., for U.D.C. E. J. Wright, S. Dep. £1.

Nov. 28.—**Chelmsford.**—Main.—190 yds. of 4-in. water main in High-st., Ingatestone, and works incidental thereto, including supply of pipes and fittings, taking up existing main, etc., for R.D.C. James Dewhirst, E. and S.

Nov. 28.—**Harpenden.**—Drain.—Construction of a storm-water drain, together with excavation work in forming soakaway pits, for U.D.C. W. H. Johnson, S. Dep. £2.

Nov. 28.—**Harrogate.**—Drainage.—Portion of the Stray, Harrogate, consisting of 113 acres, for T.C. C. E. Rivers, B.E.

Nov. 28.—**Havant.**—Mains.—Three miles of cast iron mains and other work, for R.D.C. E. T. Hildred, 4, High-st., Gosport. Dep. £3.

Nov. 28.—**Hendon.**—Making-up.—Gresham-grdns., the Ridgway (2nd portion), Woodstock-rd (2nd portion), Ridge Hill, Wessex-gardens, Bittacy Park-av., Meadway Gate, Meadway, Meadway-close and Wellgarth-rd., for U.D.C. A. O. Knight, E. and S Dep. £10.

Nov. 28.—**London.**—Removal of Clinkers, Ashes and Debris.—About 100 cubic yards a month in all, from Deptford Pumping Station, Norman-rd., for the L.C.C. Chief Engineer, Old County Hall, Spring Gardens, S.W.1.

Nov. 28.—**London.**—Sewers.—Formation of roads and the construction of sewers on the third section of Grove Park housing estate, for Lewisham B.C. B.S.

Nov. 28.—**Manchester.**—Pipework.—At Barton Power Station, for T.C. H. C. Lamb, chief engineer and manager. Dep. £2 2s.

Nov. 28.—**Melton Mowbray.**—Sewage.—Sewage disposal works at Asfordby Hill, for R.D.C. E. C. Moorhouse, S., 6, High-st. Dep. £2 2s.

Nov. 28.—**Sandwich.**—Provision.—And fixing of 6 water meters, with necessary valves, bye-passes and brick meter chambers on their distribution mains, for T.C. W. R. Moultrie, Acting Borough Surveyor. Dep. £2.

Nov. 29.—**Glossop Dale.**—Water Supply.—Providing, laying and jointing complete of 10,245 lin. yds., of 5, 4, 3 and 2-in. cast-iron water main, at Charlesworth, for R.D.C. Brady and Partington, chartered civil engineers, Chapel-en-le-Frith. Dep. £5.

Nov. 29.—**Manchester.**—Asphalting.—At Booth Hall infirmary, Charlestown-rd., Blackley, and at Crumpsall institution, Crescent-rd., Crumpsall, for B.G. E. Hargreaves, superintendent of works, Union Offices, All Saints'.

Nov. 30.—**Barnsley.**—Making-up.—Of Clyde-st., Avon-st., back roads between Spencer-st. and Park-st., back roads off Carrington-st., back roads off Lingard-st., back roads off Silver-st., for C.B. B.E.

Nov. 30.—**Harwich.**—Making-up.—Birch-av. and King George's-av., for T.C. F. H. French, B.E. and S. Dep. £1 1s.

Nov. 30.—**Kirkcaldy.**—Widening.—Of street at Dundonald site, Cardenden, for D.C. W. Williamson, F.R.I.B.A., architect. Dep. £1 1s.

Nov. 30.—**Manchester.**—Paving.—Also kerbing, flagging and completing following streets: 50, 15, 16, 17, 18, 18a, 19, 19a, and footpath on Ladybarn estate (area No. 1, part 3), Withington, for T.C. P. M. Heath. T.C.

Nov. 30.—**Merton and Morden.**—Paving.—Kerbing, paving, etc., in West Barnes-lane (approximate length of rd. 970 yds.); private street works in Grand-drive from Approach-rd. to Bushey-rd. (approximate length 200 yds.), for U.D.C. G. Jerram, S., Merton, S.W.19. Dep. £1.

Nov. 30.—**Oxford.**—Sewers.—Construction of certain hand-pitched stone road foundations, with necessary earthworks; also construction of stoneware pipe foul and surface water sewers and concrete pipe culvert, together with manholes, gullies and other incidental works, at South Pk. housing estate, for T.C. J. F. Richardson, City E. Dep. £2 2s.

Nov. 30. — **Penistone.**—Asphalting.—Playground and paths at Millhouse School, near Penistone, for West Riding E.C. W. Wood, Education Offices.

Nov. 30.—**Rochester.**—Sewerage.—Laying of a cast-iron syphon and pumping mains, for T.C. W. Law, City E. and S. Dep. £1 1s.

Dec 1.—**Bexhill.**—Making-up.—Three roads of an approximate total length of 530 yds., for T.C. G. Ball, B.S. Dep. £1 1s.

Dec. 1.—**Cardiff.**—Surfacing.—Providing and laying improved surfacing material upon Route B, 4266, Blackland and Weycock-rd. (part of), for R.D.C. W. Farrow, E. and S., 20, Park-place, Dep. £2.

Dec. 1.—**Ealing.**—Making-up.—Deans-rd. (from Cambridge-rd. to Oaklands-rd. school); Cambridge-rd. (from 12 to Deans-rd.); Montague-rd. (from Montague-av. to Cambridge-rd.); Montague-av. (from Deans-rd. to Maunder-rd.), for T.C. W. R. Hicks, B.E.

Dec. 3.—**Bacup.**—Draining.—Also levelling, pitching, channelling, kerbing, tarmacadamising, paving and flagging of 11 streets at Blackthorn hous-

ing site, together with 4 streets at the Rook Hill housing site, and the several works in connection therewith, for T.C. F. W. Mozley, B.E.

Dec. 3.—**Brompton.**—Cemetery.—Laying-out proposed new cemetery, including wood fencing, new approach road, making of footpaths, etc., for P.C. E. S. Tyerman, C.

Dec. 3.—**Glamorgan.**—Kerbing.—Surfacing carriageway and kerbing and tar-paving footpaths on the Coychurch—Waterton-rd., for C.C. T. Mansel Franklen, Clerk of C.C., Glamorgan County Hall, Cardiff.

Dec. 3.—**Morpeth.**—Mains.—Supplying, laying and jointing of approximately 1,025 lin. yds. of 2-in., 3-in. and 4-in. cast-iron pipes, with valves, hydrants and other necessary fittings required at High Church, for T.C. J. Davison, B.S.

Dec. 5.—**Harrogate.**—Drainage.—Of playing fields at Harrogate Secondary school, for West Riding E.C. Education Department, County Hall, Wakefield.

Dec. 6.—**Esher.**—Widening.—Of Ember Court-rd. (Section 2) and Ember-lane (Section 2), Thames Ditton, for U.D.C.S.

Dec. 5.—**Leek.**—Sewer.—Sundry street and sewer works for development of housing site, for U.D.C. W. E. Beacham, S.

Dec. 5.—**Somerset.**—Reconstruction.—Of section of Bristol-Exeter-rd., Langford and East Brent by-pass-rds., for C.C. E. Stead, C.S., 49, High-st., Weston-super-Mare. Dep. £5.

Dec. 5.—**Windsor.**—Extensions.—Construction of about three miles of 6-in., 7-in., 8-in., 9-in. and 12-in. stoneware and cast-iron pipe sewers, with manholes and other works, at Sunninghill and Sunningdale, for R.D.C. Lemon and Blizard, engineers, 9, Victoria-st., Westminster. Dep. £5 5s.

Dec. 7.—**Manchester.**—Sewers.—Construction of Moss Side and Whalley Range drainage new relief sewers, for T.C. City E. Dep. £5 5s.

Dec. 8.—**Southend-on-Sea.**—Making-up.—Edith-rd., Fairfax-dr., section 10; Flemming-av., section 1; Hill-rd.; Honiton-rd., section 2; Maple-av.; Sandown-av. and St. Benets-rd., and incidental works in connection thereto, for C.B. R. H. Dyer, B.E. and S. Dep. £1 each rd.

Dec. 9.—**London.**—Road.—Constructional, surfacing and outfall drainage work in connection with Epping Forest section of North Circular Arterial-rd., Walthamstow, for M.T. Chief Engineer, Roads Department, Ministry of Transport, 7, Whitehall-gardens, S.W.1. Dep. £25.

Dec. 10.—**Hayfield.**—Drainage.—900 lin. yds. of stoneware pipe sewer, 9-in. in diameter; 33 lin. yds. of cast-iron ditto, ditto, under bed of the River Sett, with all manholes, lampholes, flushing tanks, ventilators, connections, etc., for R.D.C. G. Herbert Bayley, S., 7, Sparth-lane, Stockport, Dep. £1 1s.

Dec. 10.—**Otley.**—Sewerage.—378 yds. 15-in., 221 yds. 12-in. and 1,225 yds. 9-in. salt-glazed pipes, with manholes and other incidental works, at Bradford-rd., for U.D.C. C. F. Hodgson, S Dep. £2.

Dec. 12.—**Romford.**—Drainage.—Of Romford Institution for B.G. Messrs. Harrington and Evans, architects, Western Chambers, South-st. Dep. £3 3s.

Dec. 13.—**Gosforth.**—Improvements.—Carriageway and footway construction, etc., at Back-st., Bowsden-ter., Elmfield-grove, Moor-cres., for U.D.C. Geo. Nelson, E. and S.

Dec. 15.—**Nottingham.**—Sewers.—Providing and laying complete approximately four miles of concrete pipe sewers, together with manholes, gulleys and other appurtenant works and the excavation, forming and paving of about two miles of street works consisting of tar macadam, tar paving, concrete kerbing, etc., required in the development of Bulwell Hall housing estate, for T.C. T. Wallis Gordon, City E. and S. Dep. £3 3s.

Dec. 31.—**Hoylake and West Kirby.**—Making-up.—Hadfield-av., Hoylake; Elm-grove extension, Hoylake; Ferndale-rd., extension, Hoylake; passage off York-av., West Kirby; passage off York-av., West Kirby, at rear of premises, Caldy-rd., for U.D.C. R. W. Fraser, E. and S. Dep. £2 2s.

——.—**Wakefield.** — Asphalting.—Playgrounds at Stanley Outwood Council school, and pointing at Rothwell Wood-lane Council school, for West Riding E.C. Percy Beaumont, W.R. Education Offices, 8, St. John's North, Wakefield.

Competitions.

(*See Competition News, p.* 806)

Auction Sales, Tenders, etc.

Nov. 29.—**Bucks.**—Messrs. Hampton and Sons will sell three building sites at Amersham Common, Bucks. Full particulars from Hampton and Sons, 20, St. James's-sq., S.W.1.

Nov. 29-30.—**Sudbrooke.**—Perry and Phillips, Ltd., will sell on the site (unless previously sold privately) at Sudbrooke Holme, Sudbrooke, fixtures and fittings; the fabric of the mansion will be sold for demolition, 59, High-st., Bridgnorth.

Nov. 30.—**Lambeth.**—Horne and Co. will sell by direction of the Commissioners, H.M.O.W., at H.M. Office of Works Depot, Hercules-rd., Westminster Bridge-rd., tradesmen's tools and builders' materials. Auctioneers, 74, Coleman-st., E.C.2.

Nov. 30.—**London.**—Douglas Young and Co. will sell with vacant possession on completion at the London Auction Mart, by direction of City and South London Railway Co., freehold property, Clapham and Stockwell. Autioneers, 69, Coleman-st., E.C.2.

Nov. 30.—**Southwark.**—J. T. Skelding & Co., clearance sale on completion of contract at No. 5, Lavington-street, Southwark. Surplus builders' and contractors' plant and machinery. Auctioneers, 48, Gresham-st., Guildhall, E.C.2.

Dec. 6 and following days.—Joseph Hibbard & Sons will sell without reserve final portion, by order of the liquidator, Mr. C. H. Bull, F.C.A., re C. B. N. Snewin & Sons, Ltd., (in voluntary liquidation). Well-seasoned hardwoods, in logs, planks and boards, crane, office furniture, lease of wharf premises. Auctioneers, 15, Newington-green, Islington, N.16.

Dec. 7.—**London.**—Baxter Payne and Lepper will sell by order of the mortgagees (unless previously disposed of), at the Mart, E.C., land on the Hillside Estate. Auctioneers, Bromley, Kent, ad 14, Sackville-st., W.1.

Dec. 7.—**London.**—Daniel Smith, Oakley and Garrard will sell at London Auction Mart, 155, Queen Victoria-st., E.C.4., by order of L.M.S. Railway, freehold building land at Mill Hill. Auctioneers, 4/5, Charles-st., S.W.1.

✱Dec. 7.—**Mill Hill.**—Daniel Smith, Oakley & Garrard will sell by order of L.M.S.Rly. Co., freehold building land. Auctioneers, 4 and 5, Charles-st., St. James's-sq., S.W.1.

✱Dec. 8.—**London.**—Tyser, Greenwood and Co. will sell Riverside Manufacturing Site, Strand-on-the-Green, Chiswick, Nos. 62 and 63. Auctioneers, 386, High-rd., Chiswick, W.4.

Public Appointments.

Nov. 28.—**Durham.**—Building Works Superintendent for the erection of buildings by direct labour. County (Education) Architect, 34, Old Elvet, Durham.

Nov. 28.—**Hastings.**—Architectural Assistant required by the C.B. S. Little, Borough and Water Engineer, Town Hall, Hastings.

Nov. 28.—**Keighley.**—Architectural Assistant required by the Borough Council. Borough Architect, Gas Offices, Cook-lane, Keighley.

Nov. 30.—**Leicester.**—Full-time Teacher of Carpentry and Joinery required by the City of Leicester Education Committee at the College of Arts and Crafts, School of Architecture and Building. Registrar, Colleges of Art and Technology, Leicester.

✱Nov. 30.—**London.**—Teachers and Instructors in various branches trades required at the L.C.C. School of Building Ferndale-rd., Brixton, S.W.4. Education Officer (T.la.), The County Hall, Westminster Bridge, S.E.1. (Stamped addressed foolscap envelope necessary.)

Dec. 3.—**Cornwall.**—Architectural Assistant required by the C.C. The Clerk, County Hall, Truro.

Dec. 10.—**Bradford.**—Architectural Assistant required by the City Council in Architect's Dept. Town Clerk, Town Hall, Bradford, endorsed "Architectural Assistant."

✱Dec. 12.—**London.**—(a) One Grade I. Assistant, (b) Four Grade II. Assistants required by the Miners' Welfare Committee. Under Secretary for Mines, Establishment Branch, Mines Dept., Dean Stanley-st., S.W.1.

Dec. 14. — **London.** — Assistant Structural Engineer, Grade 11, in H.M.O.W. Those wishing to compete for the post apply Sec., H.M.O.W., Storey's Gate, Westminster, S.W.1.

Plugs and Sockets: British Standard Specification.

This new specification (No. 196, 1927) for Reversible Protected-type Two-pin Plugs and Sockets with earthing connections, for circuits up to 250 volts between any two poles, has just been published. In order to remove the confusion which often exists in the minds of the public as to which portion constitutes the plug and which the socket when these fittings are applied to portable apparatus, the opening section of the specification deals with definitions of these parts and their components, and also of various types of plugs and sockets. In the specification proper, the material, construction and dimensions of the plug and socket portions are completely specified for the three standard sizes, the sizes being in terms of the rated current-carrying capacity. Thus interchangeability between plugs and sockets made by different manufacturers, and non-interchangeability between differently-rated plugs and sockets, are ensured. The specification calls for the case of the plug portion to be provided with a petticoat so that the contact-pins are completely enclosed as soon as they enter the contact-tubes, full protection to the operator thus being secured. The Committee responsible for this specification recognised the desirability of a non-reversible feature for some applications of the plug and socket, but it was nevertheless considered convenient only to provide for the reversible type in the specification proper. In an appendix, however, details of construction and dimensions of a non-reversible plug and socket are referred to. A further appendix gives drawings and dimensions of, and notes on, the proposed gauges for inspection of both the reversible and non-reversible plugs and sockets. Copies of the specification may be obtained from the Publications Department, British Engineering Standards Association, 28, Victoria-street, London, S.W.1, price 2s. 2d. post free.

TENDERS

Received too late to Classification.

Bridlington.—Additions and alterations to wood," Flamborough-road, for Mr. H. J. S ton. Mr. F. Vaux, architect, Danesmoor-cha Quay-road :—

*Witting & Walker, Ltd., Bridlington.

Darfield.—Conversion of 71 privies in Snap road, College-terrace, Hill-street and Ha street, for the U.D.C. Mr. S. E. Whitehea veyor :—

G. F. Denton, Darfield	£1,282 11
R. Lythe, Wombwell	1,230
Saville & Co., Wombwell	1,225
A. Bull & Co., Ltd., Doncaster	1,222
D. R. Snowden & Son, Ltd., Barnsley	1,213 1
Adam Taylor & Son, Wombwell	1,213
J. H. Burton, Wath-on-Dearne	1,174
E. Oakland & Co., Ltd., Wombwell	1,168 16
F. B. Ward & Sons, Wombwell	1,158
J. F. Broley, Ltd., Barnsley	1,123 14
W. W. Evers, Wath-on-Dearne	1,050
W. H. Fuller, Wath-on-Dearne	1,047 17
Holin Hammerton, Darfield	1,045
W. Rawlin, Hoyland	931 16
*E. Thompson, Wombwell	875

Durham.—Painting work at Whickham school, for the Durham County E.C. :—

*Stephenson Bros., Newcastle-upon-Tyne

Limavady.—33 labourers' cottages and the plots attached thereto, for the R.D.C. W. & M. Given, architects, Coleraine, Co. derry :—

T. T. Fleming, Garvagh,	£10,523 18s. (33)
W. Crawford, Castlerock,	£7,430 (24).
Arthur Bros., Coleraine,	£1,605 10s. (5).
H. Thorpe, Limavady,	£1,574 11s. (5).
J. McBride, Londonderry,	£10,998 (33).
J. Vincent, Castlerock,	£2,133 2s. (7).
*J. O'Hara, Greysteel,	£1,725 (6).
*S. Moore, Limavady,	£1,135 (4).
*W. Pollock, Limavady,	£3,786 (14).
*H. Deeny, Dungiven,	£2,571 (9).

London.—Proposed schools in Charlto S.E. Mr. F. A. Walters, architect, 28, Ormond-street, W.C.1 :—

Wright & Handisyde, London	£12,841
Thomas & Edge, London	10,553
Ekins & Co., Ltd., Hertford	10,431
Blythe, Ltd., London	10,034
R. Mansell, Croydon	9,997
E. H. Burgess, London	9,884
T. H. Sawyer & Son, London	9,853
W. Jones & Sons, Ltd., London	9,795
J. Longley & Co., Ltd., Crawley	9,777
Perry (Ealing), Ltd., Ealing	8,591
J. Smith & Sons, Ltd, London	9,412
F. J. Bradford, Leicester	9,338
Hill & Gurr, Bromley	9,287
Arbro, Ltd., London	9,184
W. Mills & Sons, Ltd., London	9,004

Runcorn.—20 non-parlour type houses in way, Frodsham, for the R.D.C. Mr. J. L. A.M.I.C.E., engineer and surveyor.

Robert Gleave & Sons, Frodsham.
A. F. Illidge, Frodsham.
Cooper & Barnes, Warrington.
Richard Costain & Son, Liverpool.
T. J. Kirkham, Runcorn.
Payne & Co., Warrington.
Brookfield Bros., Liverpool.
Walter Peak, Warrington.
Thomas Warrington & Sons, Ellesmere
Leach & Unsworth, Ltd., Manchester.
Harry Fairclough, Warrington.
John Lewis, Liverpool.
North Western Counties Development Warrington.
Walter E. Hughes, Birkenhead.
France & Heywood, Whitby, Birkenh
Powell & Hughes, Wrexham.
Daniel Cooper, Warrington.
R. & S. Smith, Warrington.
W. H. Davey & Co., Ltd., Runcorn.
John Evans, Liverpool.
J. C. Vaughan & Son, Oswestry.
C. W. Marten & Co., Southport.
Ryan & Brisco, Moreton.
A. Chelmick, Wallasey.
Jos. Dolan & Son, Warrington.
J. G. Davies & Co., Frodsham.
T. & C. Rigby, Warrington.
Clare & Ryder, Runcorn.
Robert Jones & Co., Liverpool.
*Selwood Lloyd & Co., Rock Ferry, £
Frank Fidler, Parr, St. Helens.

Torquay.—Erection of a gentlemen's ence and alteration to the servery at th Café for the T.C. :—

*T. Vanstone & Son	£1,16

Whitstable.—Two shelters at Mari Tankerton, for the U.D.C. Mr. J. Dunn and Water Engineer :—

A. E. Smith, Whitstable	£2,12
Operative Builders & Decorators Ltd., Birchington-on-Sea	2,05
Wm. Rolfe, Canterbury	1,8
J. B. Barton & Co., Whitstable	1,6
†J. Kemp, Whitstable	1,4

Wrexham.—Anglican Church, for the p of Rhosddu. Mr. T. Alwyn Lloyd, ar Cathedral-road, Cardiff :—

*W. E. Samuel, Wrexham.

OPOSED NEW BUILDINGS & OTHER WORKS*

these lists care is taken to ensure the accuracy of the information given, but it may occasionally that, owing to building owners taking the responsibility of commencing work before plans are finally d by the local authorities, "proposed" works at the time of publication have been actually com-

Abbreviations: T.C. for Town Council; U.D.C. for Urban District Council; R.D.C. for Rural Council; E.C. for Education Committee; B.G. for Board of Guardians; B.C. for Borough Council; Parish Council; M.H. for Ministry of Health; M.T. for Ministry of Transport; C.B. for County ; B.E. for Board of Education; M.A.B. for Metropolitan Asylums Board; and M.W.B. for Metro-Water Board.

LOWING is a list of abbreviations:—Borough Surveyor, B.S.; Borough Engineer, B.E.; District r, D.S.; Clerk, C.; Town Clerk, T.C.; County Engineer, C.E.; County Surveyor, C.S.; County t, C.A.; Surveyor, S.; Engineer, E.; Borough Architect, B.A.; Architect, A.

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d.—Kent E.C. are negotiating for purchase res for purposes of a Central School.

n.—Plans been approved by T.C. for 12 on Cowper-st. and eight houses in Mellor-pplication is to be made to M.H. for to erect 68 houses on plot bounded by e and Bold-st., near Hurst Cross.

—Housing Committee approved scheme to houses of a non-parlour type at Newbridge.

nham.—Kent E.C. acquired sites at Beckenham two new schools.

tree.—London C.C. recommend, subject to to M.H., site, Green-lane and a strip of the rear, to J. G. Tilley, for erection of ps with living accommodation over.

ington.—Section of proposed coastal road Brooksend Farm and Quex Park, is to be out by Kent C.C., at £21,000.

.—H. Greenhalgh, architect, 15, Mawdsley-preparing plans for schools, for Canon St. Gregory's, Church-st., Farnworth.

rd.—In connection with proposed road scheme of the Corporation and the erec-new Sunday Schools for members of Green-sleyans, workmen are now engaged in the site. Preliminary sketches for the School have been drawn by W. J. Morley, . Morley & Son, architects and surveyors, n-lane.

ey.—T.C. passed plans for S. T. Stevens for eight houses, Glanville-rd.

n Leonard.—A site been approved by execu-mmittee of the proposed institute for Leonard.

.—M.H. sanctioned borrowing by Council for purpose of extending the Grangetown ibrary.

lton.—U.D.C. passed plans:—6 houses, with Cambridge-rd., for J. M. & H. J. Chappel: . Wrythe-lane, for J. B. & W. B. Hem-12 pairs of semi-detached houses and one with garage, East-drive, for Hill & detached houses, with garages, Colston-etached houses, with garages, and 3 de-ouses, West-st., for S. J. Evans.

field.—E.C. are considering erection of . Boythorpe.

ad (Surrey).—E. White, of Tooting, is ng "Elmore," Chipstead. New building built by G. Newton and Hill, Southwark . O. Milne, 64, Wigmore-st., W.1.

on.—U.D.C. decided to erect 50 additional

.—Another stage been reached in central ent scheme. Demolition work to part of property on west side of Market-st. will rtly.

.C. passed plans for building new pavilion nt at £9,000.

-Corporation decided to apply to Northern Ministry of Home Affairs for sanction to l borrowings by Corporation to the extent her £40,000 for housing purposes.

ry.—With object of raising funds for rpe Congregational Church, a two days' held.

er.—West Riding C.C. held meeting in with new secondary school for the orth and west sides of Doncaster.

re Port.—Rev. M. Curran, of the Roman Church, Our Lady Star of the Sea, Enfield-oposing to erect new schools. Plans by Sons, F.R.I.B.A., Architects, 5, Cook-pool.

urst.—A wall is to be erected by Kent eep up an embankment at Cockshot, at £350.

—U.D.C. decided upon a scheme for the of approximately 200 more houses.

and Isleworth.—U.D.C. approved con- purchase of land at the rear of Nos. Hight-st., Hounslow, for additional office ation.—Application is to be made to sanction to borrowing £5,139, for purpose ing six additional class-rooms at Isleworth chools.—Plans passed:—3 houses, Sunny-P. Pratt; 6 houses and shop, Vicarage P. Chase Gardener & Co.; 4 terrace oodlands-rd., Osterley Park Construction ops, Great West-rd., F. W. Ward.

-Boroughs of Dover and Folkestone have 9,000 to C.C. towards diversion of Dover one main rd., from Royal Oak Inn to Sea Place. Estimated cost is £36,000.

n—Ministry of Home Affairs, held inquiry cation of U.D.C. for loan of £1,500 for of property adjacent to the Town Hall, is proposed to enlarge.

ad.—Committee of the Passmore Edwards Hospital is endeavouring to raise between and £5,000 for extensions to hospital.

* See our List of Contracts, Competitions, etc.

London (Battersea).—B.C. considered plans and estimate for conversion of principal's house at Southlands college for housing purposes, and recommend plans be approved and work be carried out by Works Department at £1,388 10s. 4d.—M.H. given formal sanction to borrowing of £3,974 for alteration and enlargement of sanitary convenience in Battersea Park-rd., near Christ Church.

London (City).—Corporation are to contribute towards fund for providing additional accommodation for teaching of natural science to the boys and domestic science to the girls.—Corporation also recommend £150 for improvements and structural alterations at Guildhall School of Music; together with £200 in connection with formal opening of the additional floor at the Guildhall School of Music.

London (Deptford).—B.C. recommend various painting works at £275.

London (Fulham).—B.C. recommend additional £137 in connection with erection of gatehouse and sub-station at electricity works. Plans for a new nurses' home for B.G. been approved by M.H.

London (Hackney).—B.C. passed plans:—F. Parsons & Son, Ltd., rebuild premises, etc., at Imperial Works, Belfast-rd.; C. Gordon Smith, additional lavatory accommodation at rear of the Upper Clapton Congegational Church school, 87, Upper Clapton-rd.

London (Lambeth).—B.C. are to consider establishment of a cancer clinic.

London (Lewisham).—B.C. passed plans:—9 houses, T. A. Boughton, Newquay-rd.; 17 houses, Middletons, Ltd., Clowders-rd.; 4 houses, G. Potten & Sons, Ltd., Perry-rise; Salvation Army hall, O. Archer, Old Bromley-rd.; 3 houses, A. J. Glock, Southend-lane; garages, H. H. Knappett, Codrington-hill.

London (Marylebone). — L.C.C. recommend £34,512 in respect of a contribution by the Council towards the cost of the widening by St. Marylebone M.B.C. of Park-rd., Regent's-pk.

London (St. Pancras).—B.C. are considering scheme for clinic at Charlton-st.

London (West Ham).—City Corporation have agreed to £320 for additional accommodation for women in Pavilion at West Ham-Pk.

Lyme Regis.—M.H. held inquiry into application by T.C. for confirmation of an order to acquire land known as Colway Mead for building purposes.

Maidstone.—Kent E.C. agreed upon site for new Grammar School for Girls.

Manchester.—New greyhound racing track is to be erected at Manchester. C. Swain, of 44, Brazennose-st., architect.

Mansfield.—Public inquiry been held into Corporation's application for an amendment of the Mansfield Corporation Act (1925) so as to permit council to erect and maintain houses, shops, offices and other buildings upon new street to be driven over Clerkson's Alley area from Westgate to Clumber-st. Cinema to cost approximately £50,000 is to be erected in Westgate, Mansfield, by Oaksford, Ltd., present proprietors of Mansfield Hippodrome. Building will incorporate a cafe, ball-room, and seating accommodation in theatre for 2,000 persons. T.C. passed plans:—H. Baggaley, 4 houses, Caudwell-drive; Mrs. Stokes, 3 shops and showroom, Toothill-lane.

March.—U.D.C. written to M.H. inquiry whether Minister would be prepared to sanction scheme for 36 houses.

Merton.—Northcroft, Neighbour & Nicholson been appointed Quantity Surveyors in connection with school to be erected on Arterial-rd. site, West Barnes, Merton, by Surrey C.C.

Middlesbrough.—Dickson & Benson, Ltd., of The Arcade Store, are proposing to carry out scheme of extensions at their premises. Plans by S. Clarke, Architect, 9, Grange-rd., Middlesbrough. Funds are being raised for extension to Catholic schools in Middlesbrough. A sum of £6,000 is required. B.E. is to prepare plans for a fire station at rear of police station with a frontage on to Beaumont-rd.

Omagh.—Need for a new technical school for Omagh been emphasised at a meeting of local Technical Instruction Committee.

Plymouth.—Plans have been passed by the C.B. for house at Hartley Villas, Mannamead, for Capt. James Roberts, and also for extensions to the Globe Wholesale Furnishing Co., Devonshire-lane. Architect for both buildings is L. F. Vanstone, 15, Old Town-st.

Radcliffe.—Sites are to be acquired for two new schools to be erected on Peel Park grounds and Bolton-rd. area.

Ramsgate.—New Roman Catholic schools are proposed, to cost about £8,000. Architect, W. Everard Healey, L.R.I.B.A., 119, Grange-rd.

Rugby.—R.D.C. received M.H. sanction to borrowing £4,900 for erection of houses.

Scarborough.—H. W. Smith, B.E., prepared plans for widening the Esplanade on South Cliff, estimated to cost £12,370.

Seaford.—U.D.C. decided to apply to M.H. for sanction to borrow £18,000 for the proposed purchase of Seaford Head and the adjoining land, including golf links and golf club-house.

Sheffield.—H. L. Potter, A.R.I.B.A., 8, St. James-st., is preparing plans for new parochial hall for Rev. J. C. Makinson, St. Timothy's Church, Crookes. Scheme is estimated to cost £4,000.

Skegness.—At a cost of £40,000 a bathing pool and orchestral piazza is being made.

St. Faiths.—U.D.C. decided to proceed with preparation of schemes for houses on sites at Morton and Ringland.

Sudbury.—T.C. are considering a new housing scheme. Committee has been appointed.

Tenterden.—Poor Law Institution is to be granted £2,600 by Kent C.C. for further accommodation for female defectives.

Thanet.—Kent C.C. are to construct a Thanet coastal road.

Thornaby-on-Tees.—North Riding E.C. decided to invite fresh tenders for Central school.

Thornton.—U.D.C. passed plans:—2 pairs of houses, Willoughby-av., for T. Smith; 5 houses, St. Andrew's and St. George's-avs., for J. Cryer & Sons; 4 pairs of houses, Stanah-gardens, for Sutcliffe & Dyson; 2 houses and 2 shops, corner of Devonshire and Rossendale-avs., for J. H. & W. H. Harrison; 6 houses, new road, for E. Armitage; 11 pairs of houses, Leonard and Grange-avs., for Whittaker & Tomlinson.

Tiverton.—T.C. resolved to negotiate for purchasing of land, upon which it proposes to erect further 18 non-parlour houses.

Torquay.—T.C. approved lay-out for 20 houses, Windmill Hill.

Wallsend.—Question of providing new elementary school and a new central school been considered by E.C., B. of E. approved sites.

Welwyn.—Welwyn Garden City U.D.C. decided to ask Welwyn Garden City, Ltd., if they would be prepared to lease to Council site for swimming bath in Hyde-way, as suggested by surveyor.

West Ham.—At a cost of £16,000 South Hallsville schools are being enlarged.

Weston-super-Mare.—M.H. held inquiry into application of U.D.C. for sanction to borrow £14,955 for alteration and extension of the Council offices at Town Hall.

Whitstable.—An additional 2½ acres of land are being acquired as part of the site for County School for Girls for Kent C.C.

Willesborough.—Kent C.C. approved widening of the Maidstone to Folkestone main rd., at Hothfield-common, of diverting Lacton Corner, Willesborough, and improving the rd., between Hothfield-common and Station-rd., at £59,274.

Wolverhampton.—An appeal for £16,000 been issued for building of four new churches at Wolverhampton and for purchase of sites in three of the cases.

Wycombe.—Plans been adopted for bakery for Co-operative Society of Chesham and Wycombe.

Yiewsley.—U.D.C. proposing to erect more houses. —M.H. written to Council stating that he would be prepared to consider favourably any proposal for erection of further houses.

FIRE.

Bridlington.—Lounge café and entertainment hall on promenade been practically destroyed by fire, damage being estimated at £20,000.

Building Trade: Employment Conditions for October.

Employment showed a further general decline during October, says the *Ministry of Labour Gazette*. It was fair to fairly good on the whole with skilled operatives, other than painters, although it was reported as poor or slack at some centres; it was moderate in most districts with unskilled workers. As compared with October, 1926, employment was not so good with most classes of skilled workers, although it was adversely affected in 1926 by a shortage of materials arising out of the stoppage in the coal-mining industry. As regards individual occupations, employment declined with carpenters, bricklayers, masons and plasterers, and was only fair in most districts; the decline was most marked in the case of plasterers. It also showed some decline with slaters and plumbers, but was fairly good with the former in the majority of districts and fair to fairly good with the latter. Employment showed a further seasonal decline with painters and was generally slack or moderate; it remained moderate, on the whole, with tradesmen's labourers.

Sandgate Castle.

Sandgate Castle, built in the reign of Henry VIII. as part of a coastal defence scheme against the French invasion, is for sale. The Southern Railway, the owners, have offered to sell their interests in the castle to the Sandgate Council for £1,000, but the offer has been rejected.

PLUMBING TRADES' NATIONAL APPRENTICESHIP COUNCIL

FOLLOWING is a memorandum of the meeting of this Council, which was held on Thursday, October 27, at 81, Gower-street, W.C. :—

A letter from the South-East Lancashire area was brought up in which it was stated that boys other than those in the trade were being admitted to the special practical classes for plumbing in the day time at Southport, and suggesting that the Board of Education should be asked to prohibit such attendance. It was pointed out that this was not a matter in which the Board could interfere, and that the local authority would also probably be unable to refuse admission to sons of ratepayers. At the same time the meeting was of the opinion that students actually engaged in the trade could legitimately expect to have first claim upon the accommodation and staff.

The following progress was reported :—

North-East Lancs and District.—In the absence of Mr. Thacker no detailed report was presented, but it was stated that the scheme was proceeding satisfactorily.

North-East Coast.—A meeting of the Council had been held on October 10, at which eight indenture forms for apprentices were signed by the chairman, bringing the total number indentured to 159, in the employment of 59 firms.

South-East Lancs.—Mr. Morris said that 13 boys had been indentured. The indentures of 11 other boys were being held up by the wages question. The masters were taking a real interest in the scheme, and as soon as these difficulties were overcome he felt sure it would go along very satisfactorily.

Birmingham.—Mr Hoey reported that a Joint Council of Masters and Operatives had been formed and had appointed a sub-committee to draft a scheme which had been drawn up and printed. Nothing further had happened since then. Presumably they were waiting for a further meeting of the Joint Council.

Manchester.—The secretary for the Manchester A.C. had forwarded a report enclosing minutes of a meeting held on June 21, and stating that the scheme was progressing satisfactorily. The majority of the towns in the area held regular meetings of their Local Apprenticeship Councils, and were making every endeavour to complete their registers so that full particulars of all the apprentices in the area might be available. Minor difficulties arose owing to the fact that there were two schemes in the area, but it was hoped that by arrangement with the builders, all apprentices to the plumbing craft would be indentured through the plumbing scheme Progress was also reported not only in Manchester but in Leigh, Oldham, Stockport, Wilmslow, and Bolton.

London Central Apprenticeship Council.—The Secretary reported that the progress in London was disappointing, judged by the number of lads apprenticed under the scheme.

Hull.—Apprenticeship in Hull was at present being carried out under an apprenticeship scheme, approved by a local committee of the building trades, that came into operation in January, 1924. This scheme was not one which could be approved by the National A.C. A joint meeting of employers and operatives had been held and the employers had turned down the national scheme. Mr. McKenna reported that the employers had been requested to reconsider their decision.

The award of the lead manufacturing prizes was reported as follows :—

Arthur L. Simpson (24), plumber, Loughborough, 1st prize (£3), Final Exam., major course.

Frank A. Andrew (21), plumber, Brighouse, Exam. at Huddersfield, 1st prize (£2), Final min. course

Secretary presented a financial statement showing a balance in hand of £12 at October 24, 1927. It was agreed that Messrs. Smyth & Bew should be asked to audit the accounts before the annual meeting.

Mr. Hugh Davies submitted a list of plumbing apprentices in the various towns, as appended.

The annual meeting was fixed for Wednesday, December 7, 1927.

At the request of one of the members the chairman said he would look up the point as to the possibility of legally indenturing a son to his father.

The following provisional information from the Board of Education on part-time day classes for building trades apprentices as at November, 1927, was given :—

Plumbing Apprentices.—The following are centres at which arrangements are made for attendance of apprentices at part-time day classes (with the number of apprentices attending) :—

Ashton-under-Lyne Tech. School... ...	13
Barnsley Mun. Tech. College	6
Blackburn Mun. Tech. College	37
Blackpool Tech. College	20
Bolton Tech. College	9
Bradford Tech. College	7
Bristol Temple Tech. School	1
Cardiff Tech. College	9
Worcester Tech. College	1
Falmouth Day Continuation School ...	1
Leeds Technical College	58
Liverpool Central Tech. School	48
London : Northern Polytechnic	1
Manchester Bld. Apprenticeship Sch. ...	47
do. College of Technology ...	29
Northwick Tech. School	3
Oldham Tech. College	52
St. Helens Mun. Tech. College	7
Stockport Tech. College	7
Swansea Tech. College	10
Widnes Tech. College	2
	368

To this should be added some apprentices at Leicester Municipal School of Art, and possibly at Huddersfield Technical College and Halifax Technical College regarding which information is at present incomplete.

Note.—At Ashton-under-Lyne and Blackburn the part-time day classes are arranged for plumbing apprentices only. At Oldham there are courses for plumbing apprentices and for painting and decorating apprentices. At all other centres there is provision for other building trades as well. At ten centres of part-time day instruction for building apprentices there are no plumbers in attendance. Plumbing apprentices attending at the Manchester School for Building Apprentices are transferred at the end of two years to the College of Technology for more advanced work in plumbing and sanitation.

Further particulars of the classes will be included in a forthcoming report on part-time day classes of instruction for apprentices to be issued by the Board of Education.

New Cement Works.

We learn that Messrs. G. & T. Earle are about to erect a large cement works near Hope, in Derbyshire. The works will be about 14 miles from Sheffield, 25 miles from the centre of Manchester, and they will also serve the Chesterfield, Barnsley and Potteries area. The Hope Valley is one of the most beautiful districts in England, and we are told that elaborate precautions are being taken to ensure that this beauty will not be spoiled. The works are to be placed at a distance from the main road, and a considerable amount is being expended to make the plant as attractive as possible. Electric power will be used for driving the plant.

TRADE NEWS

Crane Navvy Excavators.

One of the most interesting exhibits recent Public Works, Roads and Tra Exhibition at the Royal Agricultural Ha the "Ruston" No. 4 Excavator—paraffin driven—which is put on the by Messrs. Ruston & Hornsby, Lt Sheaf Ironworks, Lincoln. This is a universal excavator of the full circle o navvy type, with a ½ cub. yd. bucke is a machine which may be adapted as a dragline, grabbing crane, skimmer bac-acting trencher, or ordinary loco. It is a one-man engine, rendered self-co by the internal combustion engine, independent of rail or prepared roads t being fitted with caterpillar tracks—a likely to make itself invaluable when u housing estates and other unde country. The approximate weight is 1 and further specification is as foll Length of jib, 16 ft. 9 in.; b.h.p. of 36. Alternate drivers of steam or can be fitted if required. The company London office at 15-19, Kingsway, W.C

Smithfield Club Cattle Show.

We learn that Messrs. Tangyes, Lim Cornwall Works, Birmingham, stand above show will be No. 19 in the Mai and the items comprising their exhib include :—One 29-b.h.p. heavy fuel oil cold-starting type; two "Tan-Gyro" fugal pumps; one 4 in. by 6 in. v treble ram pump; one 5 in. six-stage t pump, and also a collection of their blocks, screw and hydraulic lifting jac cluding new design hydraulic ship jac an interesting new type hydraulic mo lorry jack.

A Booklet on Elevators.

Messrs Medway's Safety Lift Co., 1 and 2, Silex-street, Blackfriars-roa have just issued an attractive new bo their electric lifts. These lifts are m tured in conjunction with Messrs. J Hall, Ltd., of Dartford, who have s equipped their works for economical tion of lifts of all descriptions.

A Paraffin Vapour Lantern.

For builders and contractors and who, by the nature of their busin compelled at times to work after lantern which will yield steady and illumination, which can be placed or p anywhere convenient, and which is guishable by wind or rain, is very n It is claimed that the Tilley (Patent) Vapour Lantern fully satisfies these conditions, a lamp for which it is that it is thoroughly safe, and gives a light for six hours at a cost of 1d. particulars may be obtained from the the Tilley Lamp Company, Brent Hendon, N.W.4

Change of Name.

We learn that Messrs. Arthur C of Park Way, Luton, the builders, d and engineers, have changed their H. C. Janes, Ltd., the new name on and from November 1, 1927. change of name only, there being tion in the management or capital. that Mr. Arthur Cole retired from ness some time ago, and that the head, Mr. H. C. Janes, has been with the firm some twenty-three ye firm possesses an up-to-date joine concrete works, and also runs its ow lorries.

Electric Lifts.

We have received a copy of t issued Morris handbook, which d "Electric Lifts." Lifts for good passengers are described and illustr there is even a liberal section d hand-operated lifts and platform Messrs. Herbert Morris, Ltd., borough, will be pleased to forwa of the book on request.

PRICES CURRENT OF MATERIALS.*

ing to the exceptional ircumstances which prevail at the present time, prices of materials should be confirmed by inquiry.]

BRICKS, &c.

	£ s. d.
,000 Alongside, in River Thames up to London Bridge.	4 5 6
ocks	3 19 6
Hard Stocks	2 14 3
,000. Delivered at London Goods Stations.	
s, at	£ s. d.
's Cross	2 14 3
oved for	
er	2 16 3
llnose ..	3 8 3
ourbridge Fire Brick :—	
.....	8 11 0
3 in.	10 3 0
BRICKS—	
White	
, and	
Glazed	
chers ..	21 0 0
s	20 10 0
Bull-	
and 4½ in.	
.....	27 10 0
nd Quality, £1 per 1,000 less than best. Cream ff, £2 extra over white. Other colours. Hard £5 10s. extra over white.	
D'ble Str'tch'rs	29 10 0
D'ble Headers	26 10 0
One Side and two Ends ..	30 10 0
Two Sides and one End	31 10 0
Splays and Squints	28 0 0

BREEZE CONCRETE SLABS.

Delivered London.

	s. d.		s. d.
er yd. super	1 11	3 in. per yd. super	2 9
" "	2 4	4 in. " "	3 6

	s. d.	
s Ballast	10 6	per yd.
nd	13 9	" "
s Sand	14 6	" "
Washed Sand	14 6	" "
Shingle for Ferro-crete	12 9	" "
.....	14 0	" "
roken Brick	11 6	" "
reeze	8 0	" "

delivered 2 miles radius Paddington.

ton delivered in London area in full van loads.
ortland Cement. British
dard Specification. Test £2 13 0 to £2 15 0
alongside at Vauxhall in 80-ton lots.

rete per ton extra on above	0 10 0
Cement (Waterproof)	4 3 0
n Cement	8 15 0
Cement	5 15 0
's Cement, White	5 15 0
" Pink	5 10 0
, Coarse, Pink	3 0 0
" White	3 12 6
Fine	5 12 0
e, Coarse	3 9 0
Finish	3 17 0
tone Lime	2 10 9
Lime	2 10 9
round Blue Lias Lime	2 13 6
..... per cwt.	2 2 6
Chippings	1 12 0

-Sacks are charged 1s. 9d. each and credited d. if returned in good condition within three hs carr. pd.
idge Fireclay in s'cks 37s. 0d. per on at rly. dp

STONE.

TONE.—Delivered in railway trucks at s. d.
bourne Park, Paddington, G.W.R., or
Lambeth, G.W.R., per ft. cube 2 10
ND STONE.—
n Whitbed, in random blocks of 20 ft.
rage, delivered in railway trucks at
ne Els, L. & S.W.R., South Lambeth
tion, G.W.R., and Westbourne Park,
ddington, G.W.R., per ft. cube 4 4½
blo. delivered on road wagons at above
tions, per ft. cube 4 5½
e basebed, 3d. per ft. cube extra.
.—1d. per ft. cube extra for every foot over
ft. *average*, and ½d. beyond 30 ft.
-WOOD STONE—
ered at any Goods Station, London. s. d.
h blocks from 10 ft. and over P. ft. cb. 17 0
ro sides ..... " 27 0
ree or four sides ..... " 32 0
STONE, BLUE—*Robin Hood Quality.*
livered at any Goods Station, London.
wn two sides landings to sizes (under super) .....Per ft. super 5 6
bed two sides, ditto .... " 6 0
wn two sides slabs (random sizes) " 2 3½
2½ in. sawn one side slabs
om sizes) ..... " 1 6½
2 in. ditto, ditto ..... " 1 4
WORK—
ered at any Goods Station, London.
l random blocks .....Per ft. cube 6 3
wn two sides landing to sizes (under l super) .....Per ft. super 5 1½
bed two sides, ditto .... " 6 1½
wn two sides slabs (random sizes) " 2 10
ditto ditto " 2 1½
e-faced random flags .. Per yd. super 9 0

CAST STONE.

d in London area in full-van loads, per ft.
: Plain, 8s. 6d.; Moulded, 9s. 6d.; Cills, 10s. 0d.

WOOD.

GOOD BUILDING DEAL.

per stan.		Inches.		per stan
1	£28 0	3 × 6		£21 0
9	25 0	3 × 11		25 0
8	24 0	2 × 11		25 0
7	23 0	3 × 9		24 0
3	21 0	2½ × 9		23 0
7	20 0	3 × 4½		22 0
7	20 0	3 × 4		22 0

PLANED BOARDS.

1	£27 0	1 × 9	26 0

PLAIN EDGE FLOORING.

Inches	per sq.	Inches	per sq.
⅝	20/-	1½	31/-
¾	22/-	1¾	34/-
1	25/-		

TONGUED AND GROOVED FLOORING

Inches.	per sq.	Inches.	per sq.
1	25/-	⅝	16/6
1½	31/-	¾	19/-
1¾	34/-	1	24/-

MATCHING (BEST).

BATTENS.

Inches.	s. d.
¾ × 2	2 6 per 100 ft.

SAWN LATHS.

Per bundle	0 2 4

1" AND UP THICK.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Dry Austrian Wainscot, per ft. cube	0 16 0 to	0 18 0	
Dry American and/or Japanese Figured Oak, ft. cube	0 15 0 to	—	
Dry American and/or Japanese Plain Oak, ft. cube	0 11 0 to	0 13 0	
Dry sq. edged Honduras Mahogany, ft. cube	0 16 0 to	0 18 0	
Dry Log cut Honduras Mahogany, ft. cube	0 18 0 to	1 1 0	
Dry Cuba Mahogany, ft. cube	1 4 0 to	1 10 0	
Dry Teak, ft. cube	0 13 0 to	0 15 0	
Dry American Whitewood, ft. cube	0 11 0 to	0 14 0	
Best Scotch glue, per cwt.	4 10 0 to	—	
Liquid Glue, per cwt.	4 7 0 to	5 10 0	

SLATES.

First quality slates from Bangor or Portmadoc carriage paid in full truck loads to London Rate Station. Per 1,000.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
24 by 12	32 18 4	18 by 10	18 12 11
22 by 12	29 17 11	18 by 9	16 9 2
22 by 11	27 14 2	16 by 10	15 12 6
20 by 12	26 5 0	16 by 8	12 3 9
20 by 10	22 10 0		

TILES.

Delivered at London rate stations in full truckloads of not less than 4 tons. Per 1,000 f.o.r. London.

Best machine-made tiles from Broseley or Staffordshire district	5 12 0
ditto hand-made ditto	5 17 6
Ornamental ditto	6 2 6
Hip and valley tiles (per dozen) Hand-made	0 9 6
Machine-made	0 9 0

METALS.

JOISTS, GIRDERS, &c., TO LONDON STATION, PER TON—

	£ s. d.
R.S. Joists, cut and fitted	12 10 0
Plain Compound Girders	14 10 0
" Stanchions	16 10 0
In Roof Work	19 10 0

MILD STEEL ROUNDS.
To London Station, per ton.

Diameter.	£ s. d.	Diameter.	£ s. d.
¼ in.	12 0 0	⅜ in. to ½ in.	10 15 0
⅜ in.	11 0 0	⅝ in. to 2⅝ in.	10 10 0

WROUGHT-IRON TUBES AND FITTINGS—
(Discount off List for lot of not less than £7 net value delivered direct from Works, 2½ per cent. less above gross discounts, carriage forward, if sent from London Stocks.)

	Tubes.	Fittings Over ½"	Flanges Over ½"
Black Gas	67½%	45%	55%
Galvanised Gas	52½%	35%	45%
Blue Water	62½%	40%	50%
Galvanised Water	46½%	30%	40%
Red Steam	57½%	35%	45%
Galvanised Steam	40 %	25%	35%

C.I. HALF-ROUND GUTTERS—London Prices ex Works

Per yd. in 6 ft. lengths.	Gutters.	Angles and Nozzles.	Stop Ends.
3 in.	1/3½	11½d.	3½d.
3½ in.	1/4½	1/1½	3½d.
4 in.	1/6	1/3	3½d.
4½ in.	1/7½	1/4½	4½d.
5 in.	1/10½	1/6½	5½d.
O.G. GUTTERS.			
3 in.	1/8	1/4½	3½d.
3½ in.	1/8	1/4½	3½d.
4 in.	1/9½	1/4½	3½d.
4½ in.	1/11½	1/7½	4½d.
5 in.	2/4½	1/10½	5½d.

RAIN-WATER PIPES, &c.

per yd. in 6 fts.	Pipe.	Bends, stock angles.	Branches, stock angles.
2 in. plain.....	1/10½	1/3	1/9½
2½ in. "	2/0½	1/4½	2/1½
3 in. "	2/6	1/9	2/7½
3½ in. "	2/11½	2/0½	3/0½
4 in. "	3/5	2/6½	3/8½

L.C.C. COATED SOIL PIPES—London Prices ex Works

	Pipe.	Bends. stock angles.	Branches. stock angles.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
2 in. per yd. in 6 fts. plain	3 3	2 4½	2 10
2½ in. "	3 9	2 7½	3 7
3 in. "	4 6	2 10	4 2½
3½ in. "	4 11½	3 7	4 11½
4 in "	5 5½	4 0½	5 9

L.C.C. COATED DRAIN PIPES—London Prices ex Works.

	Bends, stock Pipe. angles.	Branches, stock angles.	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
3 in. per yd. in 9ft. lengths	4 4	5 1	8 0½
4 in. " "	6 2	5 8	10 0
5 in. " "	7 2	10 10	17 1
6 in. " "	8 6	13 2	21 9

Gasken for jointing, 38/6 per cwt.

	Per ton in London. £ s. d.	£ s. d.
IRON—		
Common bars	13 0 0 to	14 10 0
Staffordshire Crown Bars— Good merchant quality	14 5 0 to	15 15 0
Staffordshire Marked Bars	16 5 0 ..	17 5 0
Mild Steel Bars	10 0 0 ..	11 0 0
Steel Bars, Ferro-Concrete quality, basis price	10 0 0 ..	11 0 0
Hoop iron, basis price	12 0 0 ..	13 0 0
" Galvanised	27 0 0 ..	28 0 0
Soft Steel Sheets, Black— Ordinary sizes to 20 g.	13 5 0 ..	14 5 0
" " " 24 g.	14 5 0 ..	15 5 0
" " " 26 g.	16 5 0 ..	17 5 0
Sheets Flat Best Soft Steel, C.R. and C.A. quality— Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 20 g. ..	15 10 0 ..	16 10 0
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 22 g. and 24 g.	16 10 0 ..	17 10 0
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 26 g...	18 10 0 ..	20 10 0
No 1 quality £4 per ton extra.		
Flat and Galvanised Corrugated Sheets— Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. to 9 ft. to 20 g.	18 0 0 ..	19 0 0
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. to 9 ft. to 22 g. and 24 g.	18 10 0 ..	19 10 0
Ordinary sizes 6 ft. to 9 ft. to 26 g.	21 10 0 ..	22 10 0
Sheets Galvanised Flat, Best quality— Best Soft Steel Sheets, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 20 g. and thicker	22 0 0 ..	23 0 0
Best Soft Steel Sheets, 22 g. and 24 g.	24 0 0 ..	26 0 0
Best Soft Steel Sheets, 26 g.	25 10 0 ..	26 10 0
Cut Nails, 3 in. to 6 in.	19 0 0	
(Under 3 in. usual trade extras.)		

METAL WINDOWS.—Standard sizes, suitable for complete houses, including all fittings, painting two coats, and delivery to job, average price about 1s. 4d. to 1s. 7d. per foot super.

LEAD, &c.

(Delivered in London.)	£ s. d.
LEAD—Sheet, English, 4 lb. and up	28 15 0
Pipe in coils	29 5 0
Soil pipe	32 5 0
Compo Pipe	32 15 0
NOTE.—Country delivery, 20s. per ton extra; lots under 3 cwt. 3s. per cwt. extra, and over 3 cwt. and under 5 cwt., 1s. 6d. per cwt. extra. Cut to size extra.	5s. cwt.
Oil lead, ex London area, at Mills ..... per ton	18 15 0

COPPER.

	s. d.
Seamless Copper tubes (basis)..... per lb.	1 0½
Strong sheet ..... "	1 0
Thin..... "	1 1
Copper nails ..... "	2 3
Copper wire ..... "	2 4

PLUMBERS' BRASS WORK.
Delivered in London.

NEW RIVER PATTERN SCREW DOWN BIB COCKS FOR IRON.

½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.
29/-	45/-	76/-	153/-	246/-	510/- per doz.

NEW RIVER PATTERN SCREW DOWN STOP COCKS AND UNIONS.

½ in.	¾ in	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.
41/6	62/-	92/-	174/-	300/-	588/- per doz.

RIVER PATTERN SCREW DOWN MAIN FERRULES.

½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.
39/6	60/-	116/6 per doz.

CAPS AND SCREWS.

1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	3 in.	4 in.
7/6	10/-	14/-	23/-	30/- 42/- per doz.

DOUBLE NUT BOILER SCREWS.

½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.
7/6	11/-	17/-	29/-	36/-	63/- per doz.

BRASS SLEEVES.

1½ in.	2 in.	3 in.	3½ in.	4 in.
10/-	12/-	20/-	24/-	31/-per doz.

NEW RIVER PATTERN CROYDON BALL VALVES, S.F.

½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.
35/-	56/-	98/-	162/-	228/- per doz.

DRAWN LEAD P. & S. TRAPS WITH BRASS CLEANING SCREW.

1½ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	3 in.
8 lbs. P. traps....	33/-	41/-	56/- 101/- per doz.
8 lbs. S. traps....	35/-	45/-	66/- 126/- "

TIN.—English Ingots, 3/1 per lb. SOLDER.—Plumber's 1/3, Tinmen's 1/6. Blowpipe 1/7 per lb.

PAINTS, &c.

Raw Linseed Oil, in pipes	per gallon	0 2 11
" " " in barrels	"	0 3 1
" " " in drums	"	0 3 3
Boiled " " in barrels	"	0 3 3
" " " in drums	"	0 3 6
Turpentine in barrels	"	0 3 5
" in drums (10 gall.)	"	0 3 7
Genuine Ground English White Lead, per ton (In not less than 5 cwt. casks.)		42 15 0

GENUINE WHITE LEAD PAINT—
"Father Thames," "Nine Elms," "Park," "Supremus," "St. Paul's," "Morganswyte," "Polacco," "J." Brand and other best brands (in 14 lb. tins) not less than 5 cwt. lots per ton delivered 62 5 0

Red Lead, Dry (packages extra) ..	per ton	35 0 0
Best Linseed Oil Putty	per cwt.	0 15 0
Filicol	"	0 15 6
Size. XD quality	ikn.	0 3 6

(Continued on p. 799.)

* The information given on this page has been specially compiled for THE BUILDER and is copyright. The aim in this list is to give, as far as possible, the *average* prices of materials, not necessarily the highest or lowest. Quality and quantity obviously affect prices—a fact which should be remembered by those who make use of this information.

PRICES CURRENT OF MATERIALS (*contd.*

GLASS.

ENGLISH SHEET GLASS IN CRATES OF STOCK SIZES.

	Per ft.		Per ft.
15 oz. fourths ..	2¾d.	32 oz. fourths	6½d.
15 „ thirds ..	3¾d.	32 „ thirds	9¼d.
21 „ fourths ..	4d.	Obscured Sheet, 15 oz.	3¾d.
21 „ thirds ..	4¾d.	„ „ 21 „	4⅞d.
26 „ fourths ..	4½d.	Fluted 15 oz. 6½d., 21oz.	9d.
26 „ thirds ..	6¾d.	En'lled 15 oz. 4⅞d., 21oz.	6⅝d.

Extra price according to size and substance for squares cut from stock.

ENGLISH ROLLED PLATE IN CRATES OF STOCK SIZES.

	Per ft.
⅛ Rolled plate	4½d.
3/16 Rough rolled	5⅜d.
¼ Rough rolled	5⅞d.
Figured Rolled, Baltic, Oceanic, Arctic Stippolyte, and small and large Flemish White	6d.
Ditto, tinted	8¾d.
Rolled Sheet	5¼d.
White Rolled Cathedral	5¼d.
Tinted do.	7½d.

Cast plate is same price as rough rolled.

VARNISHES, &c.

		Per Gallon £ s. d
Oak Varnish	Inside	0 14 0
Fine ditto	ditto	0 16 0
Fine Copal	ditto	0 18 0
Pale Copal	ditto	1 0 0
Pale Copal Carriage	ditto	1 4 0
Best ditto	ditto	1 12 0
Floor Varnish	Inside	0 18 0
Fine Pale Paper	ditto	0 18 0
Fine Copal Cabinet	ditto	1 2 6
Fine Copal Flatting	ditto	1 0 6
Hard Drying Oak	ditto	0 18 0
Fine Hard Drying Oak	ditto	0 19 0
Fine Copal Varnish	ditto	1 0 0
Pale ditto	ditto	1 2 0
Best ditto	ditto	1 12 0
Best Japan Gold Size		0 12 6
Best Black Japan		0 10 6
Oak and Mahogany Stain (water)		0 12 0
Brunswick Black		0 7 6
Berlin Black		0 14 6
Knotting (patent)		1 5 0
French and Brush Polish		0 17 0
Liquid Dryers in Terebine		0 9 0
Culrass Black Enamel		0 7 0

LEAD PAINT POISONING

Under the title of "The Painter and the Law," Messrs. J. E. Butterworth & Clifford G. Conolly have published—through the British Waterproof Abrasiors, Ltd., Brimsdown, Middlesex—a booklet dealing with some matters of legal interest and importance to painters. It incorporates the text of the regulations under the Lead Paint Act, 1926, and contains a short explanation of that and of the circumstances which led to it. The numerous prosecutions in various parts of the country for failure to register show the widespread ignorance as to the duties and liabilities incurred under the Act. We quote from the booklet the following passage:—"The sole object of this Act is to prevent lead poisoning among painters. There are no complete statistics, yet such figures as do exist and the number of awards under the Workmen's Compensation Acts prove that the danger, although sometimes exaggerated, is real. Lead poisoning is usually very slow. It affects different people very differently. One man may breathe lead dust for a long time without being affected. Another may be made ill by very little lead. Fortunately, one fact is now proved. *The real cause of lead poisoning is lead dust caused by dry rubbing down, and this can easily be avoided.* Present medical opinion is set out in the leaflet which has been prepared by the Home Office and has to be distributed by employers to the operatives. It contains these words—'So long as paint ready mixed with oil is used and in a cleanly way, painting operations, involving no dry sand-papering, ought to be harmless and not give rise to any poisoning; you may be quite certain about this.'"

Proposed New Hospital, Bath.

The Bath City Council have received a unanimous recommendation from the Health Committee to proceed forthwith with the complete scheme for the erection of a new Infectious Diseases Hospital at Claverton Downs, in accordance with the plans prepared by the City Engineer. A recommendation has also been made to apply to the Minister of Health for sanction to borrow £51,710 for the work.

THE SCOTTISH BUILDE

NEW BUILDINGS IN SCOTLAND

Cramond.—POLICE STATION.—The provision of a police station at Cramond is recommended by a Sub-Committee of Edinburgh Lord Provost's Committee. The proposal is that a site for the purpose should be acquired in the Water Park, opposite Cramond Church.

Edinburgh.—BUNGALOWS.—The Dean of Guild Court has granted the following:—Corporation—twelve houses at Sleigh-drive, Lochend; and Lothian Building Co.—three double bungalows at Orchard-terrace and Orchard-bank.

Cardenden.—HOUSES.—Tenders have been accepted for various works to 50 houses on the Woodend site, Cardenden. Mr. W. Williamson, F.R.I.B.A., of Kirkcaldy, is the architect.

Ayr.—SWIMMING POND.—The Town Council has adopted a recommendation by the Works Committee that the Burgh Surveyor be instructed to prepare plans of a swimming pond to be constructed on the shore, adjoining the esplanade at the south beach opposite the Low Green.

Glasgow.—SLUM CLEARANCE.—A further scheme of city improvement in Glasgow, relating to slum clearance and rehousing, has been agreed to by the Corporation Sub-Committee on Insanitary Areas. The Medical Officer of Health submitted a report involving 1,166 houses considered uninhabitable, and these, it was stated, he proposed to include in the next scheme of slum clearance promoted by the Corporation. Of the dwellings referred to, 156 are situated in the central district, 570 in the southern district, and 440 in the eastern district. The sub-committee, after consideration, instructed that a draft scheme be prepared.

Nairn.—HARBOUR.—The Town Council has decided to take preliminary steps to arrange for a loan of £26,000 for the Harbour Improvement scheme.

Turnberry.—EXTENSIONS.—The Count Ayr Licensing Appeal Court has approve proposed extensions to the Turnberry for the L.M. & S. Rly. Plans show extension, to include numerous addi bedrooms and an excellent swimming poo cost of the entire alterations being £60,000. Confirmation was also grant the secretary of the Largs Hills Hotel (Largs, of an inn and hotel licence fo Largs Hill Hotel, Largs. Plans showed it is intended to double the bedroom acco dation of the hotel.

Lennox.—EXTENSION.—The Western trict Committee of Stirling County C have received a letter from the Boa Health approving the proposed erection cubicle pavilion at Lennox Joint Hospital

Galashiels.—HOUSES.—Tenders for 20 h on the Wood-street housing site have bee cepted by the Town Council. Messrs. J. Hall, Ladhope-vale, are the architects.

Dundee.—Plans and sections of the f ing proposed new buildings, etc., have lodged at the Office of the City Engine Byron-street—church and house for the R and Trustees of the Roman Catholic Di of Dundee, Mr. R. Fairlie, architec Ainslie-place, Edinburgh; Clepington-r additions for the North British Linoleum Ltd.; High-street, Lochee—additions fo Right Rev. Bishop Toner and Truste R.C., Messrs. Allan & Friskin, 26, C street, architects.

Glasgow.—HOUSING.—Plans of a new of three-apartment tenement house have submitted by the Director of Housing t Glasgow Corporation.

Contractor's Estate.

Mr. David Stewart Anderson, of Strat Young-street, Craigie, Perth, sole part Messrs. D. S. & J. Anderson, joiners a tractors, Perth, has left the sum of £

Obituary.

The death has occurred, at 46, Main Doune, of Mr. William Murray, contra

BUILDING TRADE WAGES IN SCOTLAN

THE following are the present rates of wages in the building trade in the principal to Scotland. Every endeavour is made to ensure accuracy, but we cannot be responsible for that may occur:—

	Masons.	Bricklayers.	Carpenters, Joiners.	Plasterers.	Slaters.	Plumbers.	Painters.	Labou Mas Brick Plast
Aberdeen	1/8	1/8½	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/7	10½d
Airdrie	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	—	1/6½	1
Alexandria	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	—	1/2½
Arbroath	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7½	1/7	1/7	1/5½	1
Ayr	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1
Bathgate	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8½	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/2
Blairgowrie	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7½	1/5	1/7	1/4	10d.
Bo'ness	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1
Coatbridge	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	—	1/6½	1
Dumbarton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	
Dumfries	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	
Dundee	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	
Dunfermline	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	
Edinburgh	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	
Falkirk	1/7½	1/7½	1/7	1/8	1/7	1/7	1/6½	
Fort William	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	
Galashiels	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	
Glasgow	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	
Greenock	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/7	1/0½
Hamilton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6½	
Hawick	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7-1/7½	1/7	1/7	1/7	
Halensburgh	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/7	
Inverness	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/-
Kilmarnock	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	
Kirkcaldy	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	
Kirkwall	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/4	
Lanark	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6	1/-
Leith	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	
Motherwell	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6½	
Perth	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6½	
Stirling	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	
Stirlingshire (Eastern District)	1/8-1/10	1/8-1/10	1/8	1/9	1/7	1/8	1/6½	
Wishaw	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/7	

* The information given in this table is copyright. The rates of wages in the various towns in I Wales are given on page 833.

CURRENT PRICES FOR BUILDING WORK IN LONDON*

EXCAVATOR.

		s.	d.
ng and throwing or wheeling and filling carts, nd carting away to shoot—6 ft. deep	per yard cube	11	0
f in clay	,, ,,	1	0
or every additional depth of 6 ft.	,, ,,	0	6
ing and strutting to trenches	per foot super	0	5
to sides of excavation, including shoring	,, ,,	1	0

CONCRETOR.

nd cement concrete in foundation 1 to 6	per yard cube	38	0
f in underpinning in short lengths	,, ,,	7	0
f in floors 6 in. thick	,, ,,	3	3
f in beams	,, ,,	3	9
f aggregate 1 : 2 : 4	,, ,,	10	0
or hoisting not exceeding 10 ft. beyond the irst 10 ft.	,, ,,	2	6

BRICKLAYER.

		£	s.	d.
ced brickwork in lime mortar and Fletton				
ricks	per rod	32	0	0
f in stocks	,,	7	10	0
f in Staffordshire blues	,,	22	0	0
f in Portland cement and sand	,,	1	10	0

FACINGS.

for facing in English or Flemish bond for very 10s. per 1,000 over the price of the ommon bricks	per ft. super	0	0	1¼

POINTING.

flat struck or weathered joint	,, ,,	0	0	3

ARCHES.

only to the price of ordinary brickwork :—

xternal in half brick rings	,, ,,	0	0	10
in stocks	,, ,,	0	1	9
ed and gauged jointed in putty camber or egmental	,, ,,	0	6	0

SUNDRIES.

course in double course of slates breaking oint and bedded in Portland cement	,, ,,	0	1	0
g ordinary register grates and stoves	each	1	0	0
g kitchener, including forming flues, &c., ith all necessary fire bricks	,,	4	15	0

ASPHALTER.

		s.	d.
ch horizontal damp course	per yard super	4	6
quarter-inch vertical damp course	,, ,,	9	6
quarter-inch on flats in two thicknesses	,, ,,	6	3
fillet	per foot run	0	3
g and fillet 6 in. high	,, ,,	1	2

MASON.

tone templates fixed	per foot cube	13	0
tone sills fixed	,, ,,	22	0
tone and all labour fixed	,, ,,	10	6
d stone fixed	,, ,,	20	0

SLATER.

16 in. × 8 in. 3 in. lap, including nails	per square	72	9
20 in. × 10 in. Do. Do.	,,	80	9
24 in. × 12 in. Do. Do.	,,	90	0

CARPENTER AND JOINER.

ned in plates	per foot cube	5	0
joists	,, ,,	5	6
roofs, floors and partitions	,, ,,	6	0
trusses	,, ,,	8	6

		¾″	1″	1¼″	2″
gh close boarding	per sq.	35/6	40/–	45/–	72/–

		s.	d.
ntering for concrete floor, in-			
ling struts or hangers	,,	50	0
to beams	per ft. sup.	1	0
for arches	,,	1	6
oards and bearers	,,	1	0

FLOORING.		¾″	1″	1¼″	1½″
ges shot	per sq.	—	44/6	53/–	60/6
gued and grooved	,,	—	49/–	57/6	65/–
itchings	,,	45/–	51/–	—	—
skirting, including backings					
grounds	per ft. sup.	1/6	1/9	2/–	2/6

SASHES AND FRAMES.		s.	d.
-a-half moulded sashes or casements	per foot super	1	10
Do. Do. Do.	,, ,,	2	1
fitting and fixing	,, ,,	0	3

ed frames with 1 in. inner and outer ngs, 1⅛ in. pulley stiles tongued to linings, l wood sills with 2 in. moulded sashes in ares, double hung, double hung with pul- lines and weights ; average size | ,, ,, | 3 | 9

DOORS.		1½″	1¾″	2″
el square framed	per ft. sup.	2/1	2/4	2/6
el Do.		2/5	2/8	2/11
el moulded both sides		2/8	2/11	3/2
el Do. Do.		2/11	3/2	3/5

CARPENTER AND JOINER continued.

FRAMES.

		s.	d.
Deal wrot moulded and rebated	per foot cube	14	0

		1″	1¼″	1½″
Plain deal jamb linings framed	per ft. sup.	1/7	1/8	1/11
Deal shelves and bearers	,,	1/4	1/6	1/9
Add if cross-tongued	,,	2d.	2d.	2d.

STAIRCASES.

	1″	1¼″	1½″	2″	2½″
Deal treads and risers in and including rough brackets	2/1	2/4	2/9	—	—
Deal strings wrot on both sides and framed	1/8	2/–	2/2	2/8	—

		s.	d.
Housings for steps and risers	each	0	11
Deal balusters, 1 in. × 1¼ in.	per ft. run	0	9
Mahogany handrail : average, 3 in. × 3 in.	,, ,,	6	0
Add if ramped	,, ,,	12	0
Add if wreathed	,, ,,	24	0

FIXING ONLY IRONMONGERY (INCLUDING SCREWS).

6 in. barrel bolts	8½d.	Rim locks	2/–
Sash fasteners	1 1½d.	Mortice locks	4/6
Casement fasteners	1/5	Patent spring hinges and letting into floor and making good	19/–
Casement stays	1/2		
Cupboard locks	1/5		

FOUNDER AND SMITH.

		s.	d.
Rolled steel joists	per cwt.	16	3
Plain compound girders	,,	19	0
Do. stanchions	,,	21	9
In roof work	,,	27	6

RAIN-WATER GOODS.

		3″	4″	5″	6″
Half-round plain rebated joints	ft. run	1/6	1/9	2/–	2/6
Ogee Do. Do.	,,	1/9	2/–	2/6	3/3
Rain-water pipes with ears	,,	1/9	2/7	—	—
Extra for shoes and bends	each	4/4	5/11	—	—
Do. stopped ends	,,	1/11	2/4½	3/7	4/–
Do. nozzles for inlets	,,	2/2	2/7	3/10	4/3

PLUMBER.

		s.	d.
Milled lead and laying in flashings and gutters	per cwt.	42	0
Do. Do. in flats	,,	41	0
Extra labour and solder in coated cesspools	each	6	9
Welt joint	per ft. run	0	6
Soldered seam	,, ,,	1	3
Copper nailing	,, ,,	0	4

		½″	¾″	1″	1½″	2″	4″
Drawn lead waste	per ft. run	1/2	1/9	2/–	3/4	4/–	—
Do. service	,,	1/8	2/2	2/7	3/10	—	—
Do. soil	,,	—	—	—	—	—	6/9
Bends in lead pipe	each	—	—	—	—	3/3	8/2
Soldered stop ends	,,	1/2	1/8	2/1	2/10	3/6	—
Read lead joints	,,	11d.	1/–	1/3	1/11	2/4	4/10
Wiped soldered joints	,,	2/10	3/6	4/–	4/11	6/6	9–9
Lead traps and cleaning screws	,,	—	—	—	14/7	19/6	—
Bib cocks and joints	,,	6/4	9/7	15/4	41/–	—	—
Stop cocks and joints	,,	15/4	17/2	25/8	64/–	—	—

PLASTERER.

		s.	d.
Render, float and set in lime and hair	per yard sup.	2	6
Do. Do. Sirapite	,, ,,	2	9
Do. Do. Keen's	,, ,,	4	0
Add saw lathing	,, ,,	1	7
Add metal lathing	,, ,,	2	6
(Not including hangers or runners, &c., for suspended ceilings.)			
Portland cement screed	,, ,,	2	2
Do. plain face	,, ,,	3	3
Mouldings in plaster	per 1 girth	0	1¾
One-and-a-half granolithic pavings	per yard sup.	5	9

GLAZIER.

		s.	d.
21-oz. sheet plain	per foot sup.	0	8½
26-oz. Do.	,, ,,	1	0
Obscured sheet	,, ,,	1	1
⅜-in. rolled plate	,, ,,	0	9
¼-in. rough rolled or cast plate	,, ,,	0	10½
¼-in wired cast plate	,, ,,	1	4

PAINTER.

		s.	d.
Preparing and distempering, 2 coats	per yard sup.	0	9
Knotting and priming	,, ,,	0	7
Plain painting, 1 coat	,, ,,	0	9
Do. 2 coats	,, ,,	1	2
Do. 3 coats	,, ,,	1	9
Do. 4 coats	,, ,,	2	4
Graining	,, ,,	2	3
Varnishing twice	,, ,,	1	9
Sizing	,, ,,	0	3
Flatting	,, ,,	0	7
Enamel	,, ,,	1	1
Wax polishing	per foot sup.	0	6
French polishing	,, ,,	1	2
Preparing for and hanging paper	per piece, 2/– to 4/–		

*These prices apply to *new buildings only*. They cover superintendence by foreman and carry a profit of 10% on the prime cost without establishment charges. A percentage of 1½ should be added for Employers' Liability and National Health and Unemployments Acts and from 1s. 6d. per £100 for Fire Insurance. The whole of the information given on this page is copyright.

NEWS ITEMS

Reconstruction of Newhaven Harbour.

The directors of the Southern Railway have authorised, we understand, an expenditure of nearly £100,000 in connection with the reconstruction of the East Pier at Newhaven Harbour, and the work will, it is hoped, be completed in about two years' time. The contract has been let to a British firm.

New London Township.

The building of a new town, to be known as "St. Helier's," at a cost of £1,000,000, on the outskirts of London, will be started in the New Year, says the *Daily Telegraph*. The London County Council are responsible for the scheme which will provide 9,000 houses, with accommodation for about 50,000 people. The new town will be christened St. Helier's as a compliment to Lady St. Helier, who has just retired from the London County Council. It will be in the Merton area, covering 843 acres, and will include parks and open spaces, up-to-date shopping centres, ten elementary schools, and two secondary schools.

Town Planning.

In view of the general importance of town planning, not only to local authorities and their officials, but also to private interests concerned in the development of land, the part of the annual report of the Ministry of Health for 1926-1927, which deals with this subject, has again been published separately. The report contains a statement, not only of the position of town planning schemes throughout the country at the end of the year, and of the progress of regional planning, but also of the attitude of the Ministry on a number of points of general importance which have arisen in connection with town planning, and with appeals relating to proposed developments. Copies of the publication may be purchased, price 6d., directly from the Stationery Office at the following addresses: Adastral House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2; York-street, Manchester; 1, St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff; or 120, George-street, Edinburgh; or through any bookseller.

The Factories Bill.

The Home Secretary (Sir William Joynson-Hicks), on October 12, has written a letter to the Association of British Chambers of Commerce, in which he says:—"May I point out that there has been no general factory legislation since 1901, that the last Government but one drafted a Factories Bill, that the last Government drafted another one, and that His Majesty's present Government has for the last three years announced its intention of submitting a Factories Bill for the consideration of the House of Commons? I can only tell you, as the Minister responsible for this legislation, that the Government is satisfied that the time has come for a new Bill, that there are many matters relating to the welfare and well-being of the workers which need consideration, and, while I am anxious to hear, and if possible to meet, the views of the employers throughout the country on matters of detail, I am not prepared to withdraw the Bill altogether."

The Secretary of the Association, replying to the Home Secretary, wrote:—"I am to say that the greatest social service which the Government can render to the community at the present time is to make it possible for industry to absorb the enemployed. Any legislation which adds to the burden on industry makes this increasingly difficult, and must therefore adversely affect the welfare and well-being of the workers, which it is our desire, equally with yours, to conserve and improve."

Sir William Joynson-Hicks began on Monday a series of visits of inspection to Lancashire cotton mills, in connection with proposals which, it is understood, may be embodied in the new Factories Bill, expected to be introduced in the House of Commons during the Autumn Session.

TENDERS

Communications for insertion under this heading should be addressed to "The Editor," and must reach him next week not later than Tuesday evening.

* Denotes *accepted*.
† Denotes *provisionally accepted*.
‡ Denotes *recommended for acceptance*.
§ Denotes *accepted subject to modifications*.

Alfreton.—Convenience in Institute-lane, for the U.D.C. Mr. R. F. Ward, surveyor:—

D. Roberts & Son, Ilkeston	£1,015 0 0
J. Randall, Alfreton	986 5 0
H. Knowles & Son, Sheffield	970 17 6
Harris Bros., Derby	950 0 0
Bowmer & Kirkland, Belper	920 0 0
J. Hitchin & Co., Alfreton	900 0 0
G. F. Roe, Alfreton	847 10 0
Hugh Cox, Heanor	847 0 0
G. Brentnall, Riddings	827 0 0
Evans Bros. & Co., Riddings	824 0 0
*B Hodgkinson, Alfreton	800 0 0

Bolton.—Works in connection with the erection of a new bank in Deansgate for Westminster Bank, Ltd. Messrs. Potts & Hennings & Topping, Ltd., architects, 141, Bradshawgate:—

*C. L. Dale, Ltd., Manchester.

Masons—
*J. Dickinson (Bolton), Ltd., Bolton.

Plasterers and Painters—
*John Gibbons & Son, Ltd., Manchester.

Plumbers and Glaziers—
*J. Jaffrey, Ltd., Manchester.

Cardenden.—Plaster and fencing works of 50 houses at Woodend site, Cardenden. Mr. W. Williamson, F.R.I.B.A., Architect, Kirkcaldy:—

Plaster Work—
*Wm. Stewart & Son, Crossgates £1,538 19 1

Wrot Iron Fencing—
*Wm. Gratrix & Sons, Walkden £158 7 0

Stob and Wire Fencing—
*A. Rodger, Kennoway £127 4 6

Chapel-en-le-Frith.—Small sewage disposal works, together with laying of about 500 lin. yds. of 6-in. sewer, complete with manholes and other appurtenant works, at Doves Holes, for the R.D.C. Messrs. Brady & Partington, Chartered Civil Engineers, Market-street:—

C. Collins & Co., Radcliffe	£3,139 10 3
J. H. Williams, Manchester	3,046 1 6
A. Graham, Sons & Co., Huddersfield	2,130 18 6
Hussey, Egan & Pickmere, Birmingham	1,890 10 4
J. & G. Mellor, Chapel-en-le-Frith	1,764 8 0
Z. & W. Wade, Luddenden Foot	1,641 12 0
D. Thompson & Sons, Ltd., Carlisle	1,632 15 0
W. Kirkham, Chinley	1,604 18 11
Huby & Butterworth, Whaley Bridge	1,495 17 6
*H. Troop, Chapel-en-le-Frith	£1,451 0 10

Cowgate.—Garage, for Mr. Duncan Hodgson. Messrs. Marshall & Tweedy, architects, 54, Grey-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne:—

*Elliott Bros., Jesmond.

CHAIRS
FOR ALL PURPOSES
STRONG & INEXPENSIVE.



GEO. M. HAMMER & CO. LTD.
CROWN WORKS, ST. JAMES'S RD.,
BERMONDSEY, LONDON, S.E.16.

Doncaster.—Garage, etc., at Rossington Rectory for the R.D.C. Mr. W. H. Crabtree, surveyor:—

*Clements, Button & Clements, Doncaster.

Dublin.—Painting.—Drainage work at (a) Blackhall-street, and for painting work at (b) Tuberculosis Hospital, Pigeon House-road, for the T.C. City Architect:—

(A)

J. F. Keatinge & Sons	£206 0 0
T. Higgins & Sons	165 10 0
A. Panton Watkinson	161 3 6
C. Jones & Sons	150 10 0
T. W. Little	142 13 0
*Ferguson & Co.	130 0 0

(B)

J. F. Keatinge & Sons	£485 0 0
C. Jones & Sons	459 15 0
A. P. Watkinson	458 10 0
P. Watchorn & Sons	416 0 0
L. & J. Duff	370 0 0
*Jas. Daly	360 0 0
Bolger & Tierney	259 17 6

(All of Dublin.)

Dundee.—Installation of heating apparatus new secondary school, Perth-road, for the Messrs. Thoms & Wilkie, architects, 21, South street:—

Keay & Leslie, Ltd., Dundee	£6,451 0 0
T. P. Fimister, Dundee	5,200 0 0
H. Walker & Sons, Ltd., Newcastle	5,100 0 0
Dilworth & Carr, Ltd., Preston	4,862 0 0
Hugh Twaddle & Sons, Glasgow	4,699 0 0
Mackenzie & Moncur, Ltd., Edinburgh	4,637 0 0
Hopes Heating & Lighting, Ltd., Birmingham	4,065 0 0
J. L. Saunders, Ltd., Glasgow	3,967 7 0
Chas. Ritchie & Co., Edinburgh	3,800 0 0
Jas. Combe & Sons, Ltd., Glasgow	3,527 0 0
G. N. Haden & Sons, Glasgow	3,225 0 0
*Jas. Boyd & Sons, Ltd., Paisley	5,106 11 0

Galashiels.—Five blocks of 4 three-apart houses, being the third development of the W street housing scheme, for the T.C. Messrs and J. Hall, architects and surveyors, Lad vale, Galashiels. Quantities by the architects

Mason Work—
*R. Hall & Co.

Joiner Work—
*Jas A. Grant & Son.

Plumber—
L. McLaren & Son, and
*B. Ruthven & Son.

Plaster—
*Moodie & Gilchrist.

Slater—
*L. McLaren & Son.

Painter and Glazier—
*David J. Hope
(All of Galashiels.)

Govan.—Supplying, laying, jointing and 1,000 lineal yards of 6-in. diameter cast-iron pipes and of about 800 lineal yards of 4-in. di cast-iron rising main and other relative wo the construction of a reinforced concrete tank and one mass concrete collecting ta other relative work, at Caldwell, for the Board of Control. Messrs. Warren and engineers, 94, Hope-street, Glasgow:—

*H. Picken, Kilmarnock £3,356 1

Great Ouseburn.—Eight cottages at P Nether, for the R.D.C. Mr. H. C. Paine. Surveyor, Green Hammerton, York:—

Sabin & Young, Scunthorpe.
Birch & Sons, York.
W. Capstick, Boroughbridge.

Guildford.—First portion of the extensions hospital, which comprises a new bloc accommodation for 52 beds, for the Royal County Hospital Committee:—

Goddard & Sons	£2
Kemp, Stroud & Co., Ltd.	
Warren & Son	
Swayne & Son, Ltd.	
Higlett & Hammond	
Tribe & Robinson, Ltd.	
Mardon, Ball & Co.	
Stanley Ellis, Ltd.	
Mills & Sons	
Wood & Son	
Fry & Son	
Milton & Sons, Ltd.	
Bunning & Fitton Adams, Ltd.	
*Chapman, Lowry & Puttick, Ltd.	

Lancaster.—Artificial silk mill in Caton Messrs. J. Nelson & Sons, Ltd. Mr. P. architect, Russell-street, Nelson:—

*R. & T. Howarth, Rochdale.

Carpenter and Joiner—
*J. Parkinson & Sons, Lancaster.

Plumber—
*R. D. Sedgwick & Co., Ltd., Rochdale

Steelwork—
*Banister, Walton & Co., Ltd., Manc

Metal Windows—
*Crittall Manufacturing Co., Braintre

Patent Glazing—
*Henry Hope & Sons, Ltd., Smethwic

Plasterer—
*T. Cross & Sons, Lancaster.

Painting—
*W. G. Clarkson, Lancaster.

Asphalting—
*T. Faldo & Co., Ltd., Manchester.

rhead.—24 houses of the new housing site
con-road, for the U.D.C. Mr. S. R. Drake,
:—

nore, Phillips & Co.	£10,772
goods, Ltd.	10,677
erhead Building Co., Ltd.	10,618
Arthur & Son	10,534
[Gaze	10,341
& A. Osman	10,256
lansell	10,156
rsell	10,102
ston & Co.	9,859
Thompson, Ltd.	9,778
ords, Ltd.	9,576
& F. Roll	9,514
& Mace	9,362 6
[Brown (Leatherhead), Ltd.	9,198

—Wrotton fencing to Harehills Cemetery
for the T.C. Mr. W. T. Lancashire,
neer :—
een & Son, Ltd., Leeds ... £215 0 0

ol.—Church Training College, for the
Board of Finance. Mr. A. H. Mobberley,
... architect, London :—
nornton & Sons, Ltd., Liverpool £118,090

.—Tenders accepted for October by H.M.
Works :—*Building works*: Aldeburgh,
elephone repeater station—additional floor:
ade, Aldeburgh. Birmingham, "Midland"
exchange—alterations, etc.: H. H. Crump,
am. Broadmoor Asylum, Berks—repairs.
W. Yates, Sunningdale Ulovelly, Devon,
l station—alterations, etc.; E. J. Price &
racombe. Cobham P.O., etc.—erection:
l Bros. & Son, Surbiton, Cosham, Hants,
—extension: S. Salter, Southsea. Fulham,
phone exchange—grano. work, etc.: The
aving Co., London, S.W.; reconstructed
erson & Norris, Ltd., Brentford. G.P.O.
C.—iron balustrade: T. W. Palmer & Co.,
don. tiler: Carters' (Brockley), Ltd.,
Harrow sorting office—extension: Harry
l., Northwood. Hastings P.O., etc.—pre-
eworks, etc.: The Granite Paving Co.,
Haywards Heath telephone exchange—
ns: Horace Finch, Haywards Heath.
N.W., telephone exchange—joiner: Cropley
d., Epsom. Hull employment exchange—
B. Cleminshaw, Hull. Ilford P.O., etc.—
: Lambourne & Co., Ltd., London.
N., P.O. garage—plasterer: Offer & Son,
plumber: H. E. Jeacock, London. W.C.
inistry of Pensions buildings—demolition:
son & Co., Leeds. Llandudno Junction,
elephone exchange—slater: James G. Tux-
way, Mitcham P.O., etc.—artificial stone-
Holm Macleod & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.:
azing: Mellowes & Co., Ltd., London.
P.O., etc.—plasterer: W. Jones & Sons,
umber, etc.: F. & E. Jackson, Nantwich:
core & Brock, Crewe. North Finchley,
telephone exchange—asphalter: Ragusa
Paving Co., Ltd., London. Oval ("Re-
lephone exchange, S.E.—slater: Williams,
Evans, London; W.I. work: Delziel
ng Co., London, N. Penrhyn coastguard
rection: T. Michael & Son & George,
Primrose Hill, telephone exchange—
The Improved Asphalte Co., Ltd.,
Purley telephone exchange—alterations:
n & Co., Ltd., London, Regent's Park,
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W. Freer, Leicester.—*Painting*: W. G.
& Son, London: E. Bovis, Ltd., London:
Greenwood & son, Ltd., London; P.
on, Dartford: C. Porter & Son, London;
on, Ltd., London; F. Troy & Co., Ltd.,

London.—Tenders accepted by H.M. War Office for October :—*Building works and services*: Tidworth—erection of R.A.O.C. workshops, W. E. Chivers & Sons, Ltd., Devizes; Netley—artificers' works, H. G. Ross, Netley; Bovington—artificers' works, F. J. Stanbury, Plymouth; Gosport—artificers' works, J. Hunt, Ltd., Gosport; Berwick-on-Tweed, night urinals and w.c.'s, Gardiner & Pierce, Berwick-on-Tweed; Fort Matilda—sanitary annexes to married quarters, John Baxter & Sons, Glasgow; Leith Fort—sanitary annexes to married quarters, Scottish General Haulage Co., Edinburgh; Hilsea—R.A.O.C. depot, warrant officer's quarter, G. Riches, Fareham.

London.—Installation of low-pressure hot-water apparatus at the new elementary school on site No. 5 at Downham, for the L.C.C. :—

Colley, Meikle & Co., Ltd.	£1,850
Sidney W. Gibson and Co. (Dartford), Ltd., Dartford	1,795
The Brightside Foundry and Engineering Co., Ltd.	1,754
W. G. Cannon & Sons, Ltd.	1,675
Edward Deane & Beale, Ltd.	1,673
Wm. Freer	1,620
Hopes Heating and Lighting, Ltd.	1,567
The National Heating Co., Ltd.	1,394
*H. J. Cash & Company, Ltd.	1,368
Architect's estimate	1,650

(All of London.)

London.—Painting, etc., works at Blackwall and Rotherhithe tunnels, for the L.C.C. :—

Worman & Hussey	£5,849 0
W. G. Beaumont & Son	5,537 0
W. J. Marston & Son	5,220 5
W. E. Greenwood & Son, Ltd.	5,070 0
Arthur H. Inns, Ltd.	2,874 0
Frank Flint, Sheffield	2,576 0
*R. Woolaston & Co.	1,844 0
Chief engineer's estimate	3,980 0

London.—For glazing the side wall framing of the boiler-house at the King's-road station, for the St. Pancras B.C. :—

*Fairweather & Ranger	£350

London.—Restoration of the stonework at the North Kensington branch library for the Kensington B.C. :—

*A. Dreyfus, Ltd.	£199 10

Manchester.—New depot and dairy on a site with frontages to Derby-street, and Higgins-street, Cheetham, for the Lancashire Hygienic Dairies, Ltd. Messrs. Cruickshank & Seward, A.R.I.B.A., architects, 18, Booth-street :—

*A. Hodkinson, Ltd., Manchester.

Mitcham.—Cottage hospital at Mitcham. Messrs. Chart, Son, architects, Croydon :—

*S. Dale, Mitcham.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne.—Additional department for 350 scholars at the Walker Gate Council School, Sutton Street, for the C.B. Messrs. Marshall & Tweedy, F.R.I.B.A., Architects, 54, Grey-street. Quantities by Mr. J. A. Bourn, 54, Grey-street :—

*J. Craven, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Newport (I.O.W.).—Erection of the Corn Exchange for the T.C. :—

J. Ball & Son, Cowes	£2,296 10 0
T. & E. W. Jenkins, Newport	2,254 0 0
‡Sadler & Co., Cosham	1,969 11 11½

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Northfleet.—Two non-parlour houses in Bankside for the U.D.C. :—

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Blackwell & Meyer	969 0 0
*H. Hotter	854 0 0

Penarth.—Additional dressing accommodation, etc., on site at the rear of the Public Baths, Penarth, and additions to baths manager's house, for the U.D.C. Mr. E. I. Evans, engineer and surveyor :—

	Baths Extension.	Baths House.
Tucker Bros., Cardiff	£936	£109
Newcombe & Co., Cardiff	800	72
J. Britton, Cardiff	790	90
A. R. Morgan, Pontyclun	775 10	68 5
R. E. J. Haines & Son, Cardiff	748	85
Bradford & Davies, Cardiff	747	94
D. Davies & Sons, Cardiff	745	75
D. H. Jones, Penarth	727 10	57 10
E. J. Smith, Cardiff	725	64
J. James & Sons, Penarth	712 10	62
H. Bevis & Sons, Cardiff	690	66

Pershore.—Houses for the U.D.C. :—
Pendarves site—36 houses:
Eckington site—8 houses:

*Epsley & Co., Evesham	£14,458
*G. Pardoe & Sons	3,202

Charlton site—8 houses:

*W. A. Cox, Eveshm	3,359

Withington site—8 houses:

*Pardoe & Sons	3,043

Plymouth.—Steel roofing for cart shed at Prince Rock Depot, for the C.B. Mr. J. Wibberley, borough engineer and surveyor :—

*John Elwell, Ltd., Birmingham.

Ponthythalt.—Schoolroom for the C.M. Chapel Committee. Mr. Richard Jones, Brynrhedyr, Llanwnda, Caernarvon :—

*Jones & Williams, Llanwnda £582

Queenborough.—New Central school for the Kent E.C. Mr. W. H. Robinson, F.R.I.B.A., county architect, Sessions House, Maidstone :—

W. H. Fincham, Chelmsford	£16,722 11 0
Featherstone Bros., Sheerness	15,691 0 0
Chapman, Lowry & Puttick, Ltd., Haslemere	13,998 0 0
S. Hancock, Queenborough	13,556 17 3
R. J. Barwick, Dover	13,484 17 7
C. H. Kenworthy, Herne Bay	13,396 0 0
Ventris & King, Ltd., Southend-on-Sea	13,384 12 5
G. Gates & Sons, Rochester	13,313 0 0
R. P. Davies & Co., Ltd., Margate	13,273 10 0
G. E. Wallis & Sons, Ltd., Gravesend	13,168 0 0
Watling Bros., Faversham	13,127 0 0
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Norman Smith & Son, Maidstone	12,038 0 0
John B. Sharman, Ltd., Ramsgate	11,988 0 0
Bennett & Smith, Sheerness	11,975 0 0
J. Elliman & Son, Ltd., Beckenham	11,933 0 0
‡S. Brand & Co., Sheerness	11,859 0 0

Rochdale.—Electric lighting—and power installations to 192 houses on Castleton housing estate, for the C.B. Mr. S. H. Morgan, borough surveyor :—

*H. Tattersall, Ltd., Rochdale.

Rochdale.—192 houses on Castleton estate for the C.B. Mr. S. H. Morgan, borough surveyor :—

*Wm. Chappell & Sons, Sheffield.

St. Albans.—35 houses of the Cotton Mill-lane site, for the T.C. :—

*Luton Building Co. £12,750

Sheffield.—Alterations to offices in Sheaf-street, for the T.C. Mr. S. E. Fedden, engineer, City of Sheffield Electric Supply Dept., Commercial-street. Quantities by the engineer :—

*J. Middleton, Ltd., Sheffield £450

Silkstone.—New school for 150 scholars, for the West Riding E.C. :—

*C. D. Potter, Barnsley.

Southend-on-Sea.—Shelter about 78 ft. long by 14 ft. wide, comprising retaining wall, pile foundations and promenade roof, etc., at Leigh Cliffs, Cliff-parade, Leigh-on-Sea, for the C.B. Mr. B. H. Dyer, borough engineer and surveyor :—

*Ventris & King, Southend-on-Sea £4,713 4 2

Swansea.—Installation of electric lighting at Fever Hospital for the R.D.C. Mr. F. T. James, Engineer :—

*Gorseinon Electric Light Co., Ltd., Swansea.

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-road, Paddington—		
. Polden, Ltd.	£1,360	0
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& Co.	1,078	0
r's estimate	1,157	0
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& Sons	1,172	0
	or 1,280	0
r's estimate	1,133	0
ad, Hackney—		
ons, Ltd.	1,199	0
	or 1,229	0
r's estimate	1,400	0
lane, Streatham—		
Bleach & Co.	1,169	10
	or 1,210	10
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Swanage.—18 houses on the housing site at Herston, for the U.D.C. Mr. F. Camble, surveyor:—

	Type A Block.	Type B Block.
C. T. Webb, Beaulieu	£1,441 0 0	£1,432 0 0
H. Sidebotham, Colwyn Bay	1,256 16 0	1,267 0 8
Bryant & Trowbridge, Christchurch	1,160 0 0	1,149 5 5
Theo. Conway, Ltd., Weymouth	1,177 17 0	1,137 17 0
Pond & Walton, Swanage	1,165 0 0	1,135 0 0
S. A. Burden, Weymouth	1,117 0 0	1,117 0 0
J. Francis, Bournemouth	1,200 0 0	1,110 0 0
Tutte & Phippard, Bournemouth	1,130 0 0	1,094 0 0
Burston & Hawkins Clevedon	1,127 0 0	1,079 0 0
J. Parsons, Swanage	1,060 0 0	1,070 0 0
James Drewitt & Son, Bournemouth	996 0 0	1,050 0 0
Dacombe & Rabbetts, Upper Parkstone	1,040 0 0	1,020 0 0
David J. Williams, Porth	1,002 15 0	1,014 0 0
*Channing & Osmond, Burnham-on-Sea	994 0 0	976 16 6

Uxbridge.—Enlargement and conversion of the County school buildings in The Greenway to provide additional class-room accommodation for 160 pupils and additional offices, etc., for the Middlesex E.C.:—

*Fassnidge & Son, Ltd., Uxbridge £4,887

Welwyn.—Improvement of Hunter's Bridge approaches, for the Welwyn Garden City U.D.C.:—

*Welwyn Builders, Ltd. £4,005
(Subject to M.H. approval.)

Wrexham.—First portion of the church of St. Margaret at the Garden Village. Mr. T. Alwyn Lloyd, F.R.I.B.A., architect, Cardiff. (Quantities by Mr. W. Doyle):—

J. Johnson, Rossett	£6,261 12 0
H. A. Jones, Wrexham	5,696 0 0
W. A. Sherratt, Church Stretton	5,602 13 6
Peter Edwards, Dodleston	5,500 0 0
A. Davies & McCord, Wrexham	5,275 10 7
R. Williams, Brymbo	5,200 0 0
John Hughes, Wrexham	5,140 0 0
*W. E. Samuel, Wrexham	4,821 0 0

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JOURNAL FOR THE ARCHITECT AND CONSTRUCTOR

WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED "THE BRITISH ARCHITECT."

CXXXIII. No. 4426 DECEMBER 2, 1927.

THOMAS ROWLANDSON

THE centenary of this famous artist is celebrated by the unique exhibition which opened at the Tate Gallery on Wednesday. A selection of ninety tinted drawings indicates but a fraction of the vast extent of this 's labours. Professor Tonks classes Rowlandson as the of the modern school of draughtsmanship. Little is n of the details of his career, yet his drawings epitomise tent of his doings. A slight obituary notice states that s the son of a tradesman in the Old Jewry, who sent him ood school in Soho Square. As a mere boy he attended ewly opened Academy Schools, and sat at the feet of olds. From his sixteenth to eighteenth year he was ing in Paris, returning to London in 1772 to continue udies at the Academy.

wlandson's career divides into three periods, *i.e.*, student in London and Paris, the period during which he took up ait painting, and the phase when he was working under mann's instructions. All these periods were connected by of unremitting toil. He travelled through the length and th of England, as well as taking frequent journeys on the nent, drawing anything and everything. Architecture into the gamut of his works, but with the exception of studied interiors, it is mainly shadowy and elusive. His vas to seize upon outstanding features of buildings rather attempt detail. The roads and wayfaring life, scenes at ports, hangings, market fairs and crowded streets, were ief subjects. He could invent a conventional treatment ees and brushwood, hit off the character of a country and depict the rotundity of his time with a few deft s of his broad reed pen. His knowledge of anatomy and uman form was amazing. Living in a Bohemian circle, ing hands with J. R. Smith, Morland, Gillray, friendly Angelo the fencing master, he became the interpreter of ose if fashionable life of the period of the Napoleonic wars. rawings are alive with the comedy of life. The laughter caused at the time, when they were eagerly purchased by ublic, has been echoed for more than a century. Now the is ranked in a higher category than that of a mere carica- he is thought of as the line historian of the period.

m 1775 to 1781 he exhibited portraits at the Academy. follows a break until 1784, when he continued to exhibit 1787. After this his name does not appear in the cata- . As early as 1780, Rowlandson came before the public as a draughtsman-etcher worthy of attention. His , undoubtedly, was recording scenes of social life. His was virile, voluptuous, concise and excellent. It exactly the contrasts between high and low. It was almost us in its brilliant dash and surety. Even the cheap issued at a shilling apiece, avoid the stigma of being too

Perhaps the best of his early works is the studied g of Vauxhall Gardens, coloured prints of which were on ter 1784. Rowlandson, whatever his own shortcomings runkard and a gambler, was consciously sympathetic to aracter of his fellows. He saw life, not through rose- ed spectacles as was the case with Farington, but as one to its distressing contrasts. He rarely caricatured y, neither did he fail to record the charms of pretty n. The ugliness of the worldly is shown in the best of grand caricature. He grades his subjects and allows ne contrasts of prettiness and absurdity, pulling the into unity by the satirical wit of his rolling line. Hogarth similar trick and used it with more serious intent, as d the limner of the first and second of the Hanoverian . Rowlandson in his methods excelled the somewhat works of his French contemporaries, and this he accom- d with a tithe of the labour.

Wherever Rowlandson moved his perceptive eye was noting the attitude of persons under different situations. His drawings pulsate with life. The fine collection of his originals in the possession of Mr. Bridger, of Penzance proves his versatility. Here we become friendly with Cornish boatmen, we visit the Delabole quarries, and inquire into the contrast of natural scenery.

The sketch, in the British Museum, of George Morland in his handsome and debonair years, has a fireplace for a background, which is almost a working detail. His bold flowing penwork traced the contours of buildings, the cauliflower silhouette of trees, and the undulations of the countryside with vehement skill. But he never lost the atmospherics, and he was always an adept at slight picture making. His figure studies of men and animals, of individuals and crowds, have in every case the easy spontaneity which is never absent from drawings made at the moment. His work not only captivated the public, but it inherited the tradition of Hogarth, and in its bright fluent illuminations roused the envy, as it did the praise, of his contemporaries.

It was the gift of quick notation, combined with years of experienced groundwork, that gave Rowlandson the pull over the accomplished members of the Royal Academy. Here was a man who could tackle anything, and bring it down to a few lines on paper. One who could rival Vandervelde in drawing ships, was as gifted as Cipriani or Bartolozzi, was less ponderous than Claude, and as a caricaturist less brutal than Gillray. As Rowlandson's work advanced to the third stage, it began to show new tendencies. All along there had been an admixture of the pretty with the ugly. Now there was to be serious work for Ackermann, as revealed in the series of plates for the Microcosm, with which the elder Pugin was associated. At the same time, the brilliant gaiety which had been such a feature of the work previously exuding from his pen developed into a flashiness bordering on the gross. In extenuation, it should be remembered that the period of the Regency had little in common with the outward refinement associated with the dress and manners of the age previous to it. Rowlandson was now advancing in years, his technique was as brilliant as ever, but he had lost the fire of youth, and had passed the youth of old age.

His industry from first to last was literally enormous. He was familiar with the interiors of fashionable clubs, at home in the Pump Room at Bath, equally delighted with tavern life, and he could execute the incidents for the imaginary tour of Dr. Syntax. Rowlandson's fame as a natural artist does not rest upon his capacity for work, nor his skill in suiting the public taste. On the contrary, it lies in his mastery of line, his appreciation for tremulous activity, no less than his conquest of anatomy and perspective. Sufficient is it to say that his equal has, perhaps, never been found, and that the modern school which appears to think it has solved the problem of the fourth dimension in art, has still to retrace its impetuous steps.

Architecture in the past owed much to the ability of the old architects as draughtsmen. Inigo Jones and his long line of successors, were able to reduce their ideas to direct statements of line. The study of the figure, no less than the study of scenery, was part of their mental equipment. Some of the perspectives which annually secure a place on the line at the Royal Academy, are as far removed from real art as chalk is from cheese. Successful architects will say that they have no time to make pictures. Yet the scantiest representation possessing the fire of imagination is far worthier of esteem as a work of art than much that has taken its place. Every architectural student should pay a visit to the Tate Gallery and see for himself what the work of Rowlandson means.

NOTES

Manchester Competitions.

IN our issue of November 18, we made some reference to the competition for the extension to the Municipal College of Technology, Manchester, and to recent Municipal competitions in Manchester in general, and to the fact that some of our leading architects appear to think it would be a waste of time to take part in the competition for the proposed extension to the College of Technology unless they have some definite assurance that the work is really to be carried out, and that the efforts of some one of those competing will not be thrown away. While we are not in a position to make any definite or official statement, we are glad to inform our readers that so far as this competition is concerned, there is every reason to believe that the building will be proceeded with in the immediate future and, from information we have received, we do not think competitors need hesitate to enter for the competition. The building is to cost, in the first instance, we understand, £170,000, and a good deal more at an early date, from which it will be realised that the competition is an important one which should interest some of our best architects

The R.I.B.A. Street Architecture Medal.

PERHAPS if the choice of a building to which is to be awarded a medal were to depend on the number of votes secured there would be more interest felt in the matter. The jury which decides this matter has amongst its members those whose opinions would be respected, but these particular members might be incapacitated through some reason or other and then perhaps voting by numbers would be preferable. However, it may be hoped that a little more interest may be shown by a much larger number of votes, and it is definitely stated that one may vote for one's own building!

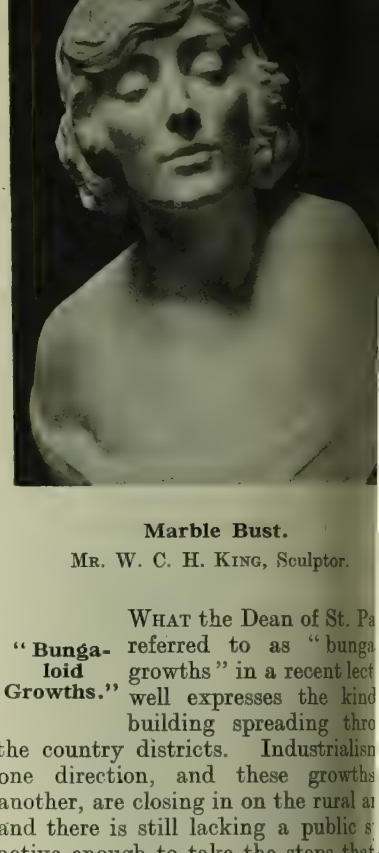
The League of Nations Designs.

THERE will hardly be very wide appreciation of the British designs submitted for the League of Nations buildings exhibited at the Institute Galleries, though one of the designs appears to reach somewhere near the expression one would expect in buildings devoted to the high purpose and dignity of the League. In such a project as this it is much easier to arrive at an orderly and convenient lay-out of plan than to obtain the design for a structure of fine distinction and dignity to erect upon it. For a subject of this kind it is probable that the best students of the School at Rome would be more likely to achieve success than most of our practising architects. Messrs. Milburn, of Sunderland, in their design have achieved something of the dignified simplicity and breadth which such a subject seems to call for, though in the absence of a bird's-eye view their main elevation fails to give quite a true impression of the group as the higher buildings at the back have therein more than their relative value. The application of columns has a distinct value. The antithesis of effect is to be found in the design of Messrs. Kieffer and Fleming, which shows some dignity of handling with square solids and voids, but rather lacking in the grace of expression or beauty of detail. The clever plan by Mr. James Burford showing a central circular hall and all the other buildings radiating from it, the cathedral-like effect of the group designed by Messrs. Carus-Wilson and Mears, and some good features in the design by Mr. Alex. N. Paterson, call for some appreciative note, but we are bound to confess that if what is shown at the Institute is the best which this country contributed, it is rather disappointing.



Detail of Wolverhampton War Memorial: niche figure of St. George, life size.

MR. W. C. H. KING, Sculptor; MR. C. T. ARMSTRONG, A.R.I.B.A., Architect.



Marble Bust.

MR. W. C. H. KING, Sculptor.

"Bungaloid Growths."

WHAT the Dean of St. Pa referred to as "bunga growths" in a recent lect well expresses the kind building spreading thro the country districts. Industrialisn one direction, and these growths another, are closing in on the rural a and there is still lacking a public s active enough to take the steps that possible to diminish the evil. The plenty of complaint, no doubt, inhabitants of country districts— have seen the disfigurements wrough recent years, but little effort is mad them to help themselves. It is not a unusual to be told that a meeting been held in one locality or anothe the Town Planning Institute, but nothing has been done! There mus public spirit in the locality as well, complaint is rather against those wh not take action when help towards given by the Institute. The bungalo shack type of construction, dum down anywhere and without consi tion of the neighbourhood it disfig will only be prevented when the pub conjunction with the Institute's take the matter into their own h but they must not expect to have done for them.

The Example of Oxford.

THE purchase of Boar's through the Oxford servation Trust and tracts of land recentl quired is an example possibilities for improvement where is corporate action taken, and a spirit to support it. This good ex might well be followed elsewhere. It only in Oxford that there are hist and architectural associations imp through the want of local action to them. Oxford has suffered through the unregulated multiplic mean buildings in its neighbou one, not the least of these, bei

pproach from the station, dis-
y advertisement hoardings and
ightlinesses. John Masefield, in a
cation on this subject to a con-
y, describes how that "the
aving made the city impossible,
the country without adding
fe of the country side." It is,
n evasion for the citizen instead
for his city, to live in the country
come into it for his work. The
does not lie in leaving our cities
hey are dirty, noisy, congested
erous, but in taking active steps
e their condition. The ancients
their cities; we have for years
adequate supervision, or fore-
chiefly added hideous accumula-
mean buildings. The larger
of our national life demand that
ld do his part in aiding in what-
s may now lead to improvement.

We hope there will be an extension to other young and able artists of the method of employment adopted for the execution of the new decora- the basement refreshment-room ate Gallery, but recently com- The work has been carried out Rex Whistler, under the scheme ted by Sir Joseph Duveen, who ed £500 for the purpose, the ing paid a salary of £5 a week he year and a half he was over the work. The method of is one which might well be for the decoration of other ildings. How much more agree- ld be our banks and insurance artists on this weekly wage were set to work to decorate The halls and restaurants, etc., great mercantile houses might



an Insurance Union Citadel, Columbus, Ohio.
OWARD CRANE, Architect; MESSRS. EORGE KIEHLER and BEN A. DORE, Associates. (*See page* 850).



Carved Panel for Lord Tredegar's S.Y. "Restless." (Yellow Pine, painted Black and Gold).
MR. W. C. H. KING, Carver.

yet rival the ecclesiastical buildings of the Middle Ages, were the strength of youthful talent—and there was never more—expended on them. For it is opportunity works the miracle, and we can only know by example what such an impulse can reveal. We much hope, therefore, that Sir Joseph Duveen's fine example will be followed elsewhere and the art of mural decoration receive the popular impulse for which it has long waited.

Shopfronts and their Treatment.

THE November-December issue of *Architecture*, devoted to the shopfront, is now on sale. A number of very recent efforts are included in the selection made—one of which is reproduced on page 865—while there are given examples of most kinds of shop. Mr. Arthur J. Davis's R.I.B.A. lecture on "Shopfronts and their Treatment"—a most comprehensive study of the subject—is included in an issue which also contains some of its usual architectural features.

Children and Architecture.

WE are glad to note that the Council of the Royal Institute of British Architects are arranging a series of lantern shows on architecture for children during the Christmas holidays. This is a very good move—unless it should create an extended desire to become an architect!

Needlework Exhibition.

THERE is quite a wonderful show of needlework by Miss E. Rawson Constable at the Walker Galleries in Bond Street, and the collection speaks volumes as to the industry and artistry of the lady. The large wool landscape of trees and castle (No. 22) is an admirable decorative panel in low tone of colour, and shows how real may be the value of the stitches in the texture and tone. The little landscape of Harlech Castle (No. 28) is another graphic illustration of the real value of light and tone, which needlework can achieve. The view from the Star and Garter is another noticeable piece. The wool landscape (21) is a fine vigorous piece. The little view from Algiers (62) is a charming little picture, and one wonders at the moderation of its price.

Waste Paper.

ON Monday, Professor C. H. Reilly, F.R.I.B.A., gave an interesting and amusing account of the recent Architectural Association tour to Czecho-Slovakia and Vienna. Several of his remarks, in spite of possible humorous exaggerations, did not lose their point. He described how, in Vienna, the streets were clean and tidy, and is reported to have said that if one only dropped a tram-ticket, a policeman came along with a bared sword and fined one 2s. on the spot. This procedure—whilst at first sight appearing somewhat drastic—is one that might be copied in this country with modifications. The amount expended by municipal authorities annually upon scavenging must reach a large figure and one that might be much reduced were the public only more careful and thoughtful as to the way in which they dispose of their rubbish. At the same time, however, it must be admitted in fairness that the provision of receptacles for rubbish is very poor. The matter is one for concerted action on the part of both the public and the municipal authorities.



Plaster Sketch Model for Bronze Eagle.
MR. W. C. H. KING, Carver.

GENERAL NEWS

Professional Announcement.

Mr. James Chapman, M.I.Struct.E., has removed to 435, Mansion House Chambers, London, E.C. 4. Telephone : City 7092.

A Surveyor's Estate

Mr. Morgan Young, of Broadhurst-gardens, West Hampstead, and Southampton-street, Bloomsbury, surveyor; left £31,457 (net personalty £30,432).

Browning Hall, Walworth.

Browning Hall, Walworth, built in 1789, has been condemned as a dangerous structure. The customary notice has been served by the London County Council on the Warden (the Rev. J. W. Graves). The reason given is that the main wall on the east side has a serious bulge. Browning Hall was first used as an Independent or Congregational chapel, being known as York-street Chapel.

Honour for Contractor.

Among the names of the eighteen new Justices of the County of Devon appears that of Mr. G. K. Blatchford, who is the chairman of the directors of Messrs. Blatchford, Ash & Co., Ltd., builders and contractors. Mr. Blatchford has taken an active part in the public life of the district for many years. He was Mayor of Okehampton for three years (1923-1926) and is serving his third term of office as county councillor.

New Thames Bridge at Marlow.

Marlow is to lose the iron suspension bridge which connects Buckinghamshire and Berkshire, for, according to the *Daily Telegraph*, it has been declared inadequate to support present-day road traffic. The bridge, which was erected about 100 years ago, is to be demolished, and a new ferro-concrete bridge, faced with stone, is to be built in its place. The new bridge will have a single span, and it is estimated that the scheme for the demolition of the old bridge, and the construction of the new—which will take two years—will cost £70,000.

Incorporated Church Building Society.

At the meeting of the Incorporated Church Building Society held at 7, Queen Anne's-gate, Westminster, on Thursday, the 17th ult., the Hon. Sir E. P. Thesiger, K.C.B., in the chair, grants were made towards building new churches at :—Clipstone, All Saints, £200; Grimscar, St. Cuthbert, £450; Newbridge, St. Paul, £150; Wallasey, St. Thomas, £150.

Towards rebuilding the church at Swalwell, Holy Trinity, £150.

Towards enlarging or repairing the churches at :—Ashcombe, £25; Ashford, St. Hilda, £100; Barking-cum-Darmsden, St. Mary, £50; Bottisham, Holy Trinity, £30; Chellaston, St. Peter, £50; Eardisland, St. Mary the Virgin, £25; Llanbadarn-y-Garreg, St. Padarn, £30; Llangurig, St. Curig, £15; Molesey, East, St. Paul, £50; Newington, St. Nicholas, £20; Offham, St. Michael, £20; Ogwell, West, £40; Presteigne, St. Andrew, £50; Stamford, St. George, £40; Watford, St. James, £75; Wennington, SS. Mary and Peter, £30; Winscombe, St. James the Great, £50; Wolvercote, St. Peter, £30.

The following grants were also paid for work completed at :—Arnesby, St. Peter, £25; Ashby, St. Paul (Bal.), £75; Becontree, St. Thomas, £400; Bradoc, St. Mary, £25; Buckshead, £5; Cookham, Holy Trinity, £50; Crosby, St. George (Bal.), £75; Deptford, St. Luke, £70; Fairbourne, St. Cynon, £175; Ipswich, St. Helen, £25; Newton, St. Botolph, £20; Ryhope, St. Paul, £125; Stevenage, St. Nicholas, £100; Teignmouth, East, St. Michael, £30; Tey, Little, St. James, £20; Walworth, St. Peter, £100; Wimbledon, St. Matthew, £200; Wylde Green, Emmanuel, £200.

In addition to the above the sum of £2,314 was paid towards repairs to 41 churches from trust funds held by the Society.

OBITUARY

Mr. H. A. Grueber.

We record with regret the death of Mr. Herbert Appold Grueber, F.S.A., late Keeper of the Department of Coins and Medals at the British Museum, at Bembridge, Isle of Wight, in his 82nd year.

Mr. R. W. Gibson.

Mr. Robert Williams Gibson has died recently at his home on Long Island, New York, at the age of 73. A distinguished architect who had been an American citizen for 40 years, he was born at Aveley, in Essex, on November 17, 1854. Entering the architectural school of the Royal Academy in 1875, he won medals and was awarded a travelling scholarship in 1878. With this he travelled in Spain, France, and Italy, and in 1881 he went to Albany, U.S.A., where he was successful in a competition with his design for the Protestant Episcopal Cathedral. Success with a design for the Commercial Bank led him to make a special study of bank buildings. Among many other buildings designed by him in New York may be mentioned the Clearing House, the Botanical Museum, the Coffee Exchange, and St. Michael's Church.

Mr. John Muirhead.

We regret to record the death of Mr. John Muirhead, R.S.W., R.B.A., well known as a landscape painter in oil and water-colour. Born in Edinburgh in 1863, the son of John Muirhead, an architect, he was educated at the Edinburgh High School, and began his art studies at the Board of Manufacturers' School. He exhibited his first pictures in 1881 at the Royal Scottish Academy, and since then his work has been seen at the Royal Academy, the Royal Institute, and in various exhibitions at home and abroad. He was elected to the Royal Scottish Water-Colour Society in 1893, and to the Royal Society of British Artists in 1902, and served on the council of each. He was also vice-president of the Croydon and of the Hampshire Art Societies, and chairman of the art executive of the Three Arts Club.

MEETINGS

SATURDAY, *December* 3.

London Association of Builders' Foremen and Clerks of Works.—Annual dinner. Hotel Cecil. 6.30 p.m.

Institution of Civil Engineers.—Visit to the works for the new offices of the London Electric Railways at St. James's Park Station, S.W.1.

MONDAY, *December* 5.

Surveyors' Institution.—Mr. L. E. Tanner on "Westminster Abbey : its Royal and Mediæval Tombs." 8 p.m.

Edinburgh Architectural Association.—Annual Supper and Smoking Concert.

TUESDAY, *December* 6.

Institution of Electrical Engineers.—Mr. D. S. Munro on "Modern Electrical Wiring as applied to Small Houses." At the College, Loughborough. 6.45 p.m.

Royal Institute of British Architects.—Mr. H. Clifford Smith on "Equipment of a Mediæval House." 5.15 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, *December* 7.

L.C.C. Central School of Arts and Crafts.—Sir Banister Fletcher on "French Mediæval Architecture : Gothic Period : Rheims Cathedral. 6 p.m.

Liverpool Architectural Society.—Professor L. P. Abercrombie on "Town Planning and City Building of the Knights of Malta." At Bluecoat-chambers, School-lane.

Leeds and West Yorkshire Architectural Society.—Mr. H. M. Robertson on "Current Modern Work in Europe." At 62, Woodhouse-lane, Leeds. 6.30 p.m.

Edinburgh Architectural Association
T. Somers on "Kelvin Hall, Gla
8 p.m.

Institution of Sanitary Engineers
G. T. Cotterell on "Use of Reinforce
crete in Waterworks and Sewerage.
Caxton Hall, S.W.1. 7 p.m.

Institution of Civil Engineers.—Dis
on "Effect of Pumping Operations on
ground Waters," by Mr. H. Lapworth.

THURSDAY, *December* 8.

Sheffield, South Yorkshire and
Society of Architects and Surveyors
T. E. Eccles on "Holiday in Egypt."
versity, Sheffield. 6 p.m.

Institution of Structural Engineers
M. J. McCarthy on "Piling in the
of Structural Engineering." 8 p.m.

Institution of Structural Engineers
cussion introduced by Mr. G. W. Cos
"The Design of Columns for Single
Buildings to withstand the combined
and Direct Forces." At the Cham
Commerce, Birmingham. 7 p.m.

Society of Antiquaries.—Dr. W. L.
burgh on "Some Mediæval English
ters and Mediæval Ecclesiastical
Work." 8.30 p.m.

COMPETITION NE

Guildford Elementary School.

The awards in this competition (Mr. W. Allardyce, assessor) are as follows
1st, Mr. G. P. Stainsby, A.R.I.B.A
Messrs. Ernest Sutton & Son, Notti
3rd, Messrs. Collcutt & Hamp.

We illustrate the winning desig
week.

COMPETITIONS OPEN.

Extensions to the Town Hall and Municipal Buildings, Accrington. Mr. Herbert J. Rowse, A.R.I.B.A., assessor	Particulars published in "Builder," Sept. 16
Senior School, Kirkdale, Southport. Professor S. D. Adshead, Assessor. Premiums of £100, £75 and £50. Apply to Director of Education, Municipal Buildings, Southport. Deposit of 10s. 6d. required.	Aug. 12 & Nov. 18
Concrete House Designs for Directors of the Portland Cement Selling and Distributing Co., Ltd., in conjunction with the *Daily Mail*. Competition in two sections, "A," for designs for houses in concrete not costing over £1,750 ; "B," for houses not costing over £750. Premiums in each are : £250, £150 and £100. Messrs. Maxwell Ayrton, W. E. Riley, Douglas Tanner and Baker and Mallett, assessors	Oct. 21
Senior Boys' and Girls' School, Loughborough, for the Education Committee. Premiums of £100, £50 and £25. Mr. Fred Broadbent, F.R.I.B.A., assessor. Apply to Mr. E. A. Jarratt, Secretary, Education Offices, Loughborough.	Aug. 5
Boys' College for Governors of John Watson's School, Edinburgh. Mr. John Keppie, F.R.I.B.A., assessor	Nov. 4
Municipal Offices, Shops, etc., in Narrow-street, Peterborough, for the City Council. Premiums of 500 guineas, 250 guineas and 150 guineas. Sir R. Blomfield, R.A., assessor. Apply Mr. W. H. A. Court, A.M.I.C.E., City Engineer and Surveyor. Deposit £1 1s. required	Nov. 4
Municipal College of Technology, Manchester, extension. Messrs. Alan E. Munby, H. M. Fletcher and Francis Jones, assessors. Premiums of £500, £400 and £300. Apply Mr. P. M. Heath, Town Clerk. Deposit £1 1s. required	Nov. 4
Colony at Meanwood Park, Leeds, for Mental Defectives, for the Corporation. Mr. John Kirkland, F.R.I.B.A., assessor. Premiums of £200, £150 and £100	Nov 1



Extension of the Royal National Orthopædic Hospital, Bolsover Street, W.: New Main Entrance.

MESSRS. H. F. MURREIL and R. M. PIGOTT, FF.R.I.B.A., Architects. (*See page* 857).

CORRESPONDENCE

[While we are glad to publish letters on professional and other matters of interest to our readers, it must be understood that we do not necessarily endorse the remarks of correspondents, who will oblige us if they will express their views as briefly as possible.]

The Preservation of St. Paul's Cathedral.

SIR,—In reply to your invitation to answer in *The Builder* the remarks of "Inquisitive" concerning my book, "The Preservation of St. Paul's Cathedral," I cannot help feeling that you must be mistaken in describing him as "an architect of standing, who has made the subject of ecclesiastical architecture a life-long study." Surely an architect of standing would be man enough to sign his name, and a student of church architecture would be capable of comprehending a geometrical diagram.

I recognise "Inquisitive" by certain infallible signs, such as his tendency to root out isolated sentences from a book instead of reading it as a whole, and by his stupid love of destruction. How much attention his frothings deserve may be indicated by a single quotation: "The Whispering Gallery is a balcony, and a projecting feature which incidentally strengthens the wall, and therefore cannot really be described as 'standing out several feet over the internal space.'" Why not? Is it not the function of a projecting feature to project, and of a balcony to stand out over a space? But it is wonderful that "Inquisitive" can put words together at all; we must not expect him to understand their meaning. That he is unable to recognise negative from positive is seen again when he whips himself to fury over my alleged disrespect for Sir Christopher Wren! But is it more honouring to Wren to inquire diligently into the needs of his building, as I have done, with the object of preserving his veritable inventions by first discovering and then by supplying the structural deficiencies noticeable after two centuries, or to leave his wonderful dome so ill repaired and so ill supported that it will need to be demolished?

It was this proposal in the St. Paul's Commission's Second Interim Report which made me realise that a vigorous public protest would be necessary, though, sir, as you must remember, my writings on the subject had appeared from time to time in *The Builder*, and had been discussed in a friendly spirit with the surveyor to the fabric. It was not until Mr. Mervyn Macartney's signature appeared at the foot of the inadequate and dangerous patching and grouting scheme that I suspected for a moment that modern principles and practices of scientific analysis and repair would be disregarded or overruled by considerations of immediate expediency, such as the execution of repairs "without serious disturbance to the services."

As the mild language of friendship had proved powerless, it became necessary to apply the goad of more resolute speech, and to show up a feeble, unscientific, and dangerous scheme for what it was worth. "Inquisitive" asks: "Is Mr. Harvey a competent critic?" "Does he know everything about St. Paul's Cathedral or its design?" "What is the nature of his comprehensive scheme of conservation?" Now whether I am a competent critic is a question that does not depend upon my *ipse dixit* for an affirmative answer as "Inquisitive" suggests. The custodians of St. Paul's have added to their original patching scheme several features of which I foretold the necessity, as a comparison of the Second Interim Report with the recently published Fifth Progress Report will show (see *The Builder*, November 18. The "Second Interim" and "Final" Reports are reproduced in my book.) The use of reinforcement, for example, was not so much as mentioned in the original scheme. Well, unless these additions are mere frivolous waste of money—and the worst enemy of the Dean and Chapter would hardly venture to suggest that—they are the strongest practical indication that the man was not far wrong who showed, three years ago, that they were wanted.

In reply to the second of these questions, I ask in turn, "Did the St. Paul's Commission?" It is unnecessary to ask, "Does 'Inquisitive'?" The nature of my comprehensive scheme, its purpose and confessed preliminary character, are all explained in my book, where men of sense and goodwill may read. The value of some of my proposed devices is indicated practically in the model illustrated on pages 114 and 115, and the suggestion is made that the National Physical Laboratory at Teddington should be consulted in regard to further, more detailed, investigations with models. In the meantime, students of arch and buttress construction should make models for themselves, if they want to get the utmost value out of my book, see what I am driving at, or understand how the work now proceeding at St. Paul's resembles, or differs from, my suggestions.

"Inquisitive" cannot make head nor tail of one of my diagrams, and thinks that "It does not appear to correspond with other sections." But as he cannot read plain English, and has to ask where the particular section occurs, though this is stated under the figure, his criticism is simply an admission of ignorance.

His further questions concerning detailed dimensions and calculations should be addressed to the custodians of St. Paul's, who are now undertaking an accurate survey nearly three years after I insisted upon the imperative necessity of it as the basis of certain analysis and calculated repair, and gave detailed instructions how to set about it. Better late than never, perhaps, but that it is still unfinished, nearly six years after the appointment of the St. Paul's Commission, is a strong indication of the need of critical interest from outside the walls of the Cathedral.

"Inquisitive" gets the cart before the horse once again in his statement that my proposed measures would "pare off the 32 counterforts of the dome." Against the Commission's statement that "these buttresses do not play an important part in transmitting weight to the bastions, nor, in your Commission's judgment, is it desirable that they should," I entered a vigorous protest on page 143, and the importance of strengthening and rendering these 32 counterforts effective is insisted upon in other pages, as the index directs. . . . What a critic!

To set against the minor temporary adjustments that have to be made in the insertion of any comprehensive scheme of repair, and about which "Inquisitive" makes so many fantastical misstatements, it must be remembered that successive custodians have permanently altered stairs and passages for convenience at their own discretion, and that the patching and grouting scheme of the St. Paul's Commission was saddled with the threatened demolition of the whole dome!

WILLIAM HARVEY.

A Defence of Quantity Surveyors.

SIR,—With reference to your comments on Messrs. Nicholson's book (p. 805, November 25), there is a very great deal to be said on the other side. If the quantities are taken out in the architect's office, by a properly trained assistant of course, all difficulties of construction must be met and cleared up while the drawings are at an early stage, and, for his own sake, the architect roughs out a good many half-inch details obviating the cropping up of problems later. There is much less chance of conflict between drawings and the various documents and there is someone in thorough touch with them all. I am certain the practice tends to greater economy, as alternative solutions can be discussed and settled right away.

I have no bias against quantity surveyors. My experience of them has been happy; but any compulsory restriction is to be deprecated. A properly qualified man, perh member, by examination, of the Surv Institution, should not be debarred fro ercising his skill because he happens t practising architect or an architect's ass

I think builders' federations are enough to refuse to tender on the leger but perhaps fictional, documents q "one staircase complete." Nor are confined to quantities prepared in arch offices.

NORTHERN FELLO

Art and the Architect.

SIR,—While architects are strenuously their level best to combat the present ing shortage, one hears on all sides dispa remarks about the plainness of their Most people do not realise that utility is the main theme, and not æsthetic d although, of course, down the ages, arch have been and are excellent artists. sketch books of V. De Honne Brunelleschi, Bernini, Inigo Jones, H moor, Wren, Gibbs, and Soane will prove that many of these men could excelled as artists only.

CHARLES MATTIN

Death-Watch Beetle.

SIR,—With regard to the correspondenc *The Builder* on the depredations of death-watch beetle in pine, I have rec been investigating a case of an ordinary floor, about 40 years old, which has attacked by this pest. I found that boards affected were those containing wood and that others free from sap scarcely touched, even though they can tween the sappy boards. One board w waney edge was so badly eaten that it way under a footstep, thus calling att to the damage that had been going o suspected in the floor. This expe corroborates the statement in the pan referred to by Mr. Max Clarke.

HERBERT KENCHINGT

Answers to Questions in Competitio

SIR,—The correspondence which you published with reference to a recent petition shows the need to emphasise, general way, the suggestion that compe questions deserve more serious conside than is often given to them in archite competitions. This is undoubtedly the ing amongst a number of architects engage in competitive work. Beside correspondence referred to, the matte mentioned, indirectly, in an article in *Builder* a few weeks ago, and is wort the attention of the Competitions Com of the Institute.

After carefully drafting conditions, it be boring to answer numbers of simple tions, but as these answers become, in so many additional conditions, they sho as helpful and clear as the general clau the conditions issued. In view of the im total of labour involved, in even a smal petition, surely no pains should be spa avoid any possible misunderstanding part of the most inexperienced compet

ANOTHER A.R.I.

Skyscrapers in the U.S.A.

A correspondent writes:—"In your of October 28, a brief mention is mad new American skyscraper in New Yor it seems to be suggested that a ne scraper is a comparative rarity. It generally realised that all over the including towns we have never hea there are rising great and magnificent ings, any one of which if built in E would cause a sensation. Many of buildings are really quite beautiful, a the interest of your readers I enclose of a recently erected building in Col Ohio, a really magnificent and virile p architecture." [The illustration refe is on page 847.]

HE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS

to Building Trade Workers on "The Architect."

ird series of informal illustrated
on architecture confined to workers
uilding trades was opened at the
9, Conduit Street, on Wednesday,
23, when Mr. Martin S. Briggs,
., read a paper on the subject of
chitect." Mr. L. Sylvester Sulli-
I.B.A., presided. The lecture was
ded, and it is hoped that this series
e great interest.
dealt with the origin of the word
t," and with the architects of
d Rome, the lecturer, coming to
n the Middle Ages, said that quite
nd worthy people—Ruskin among
d tried to prove that there never
architects in Gothic times, that
buildings just grew out of the
ithout any professional design or
and that in those days a simple
son could produce a marvellous
Westminster Abbey or the cloisters
ster without any specialised train-
out any plans or specification, all
e was divinely inspired.
er, these same writers, who did not
e existence of the medieval archi-
pted the attribution of many of our
ildings to ecclesiastics of various
hey readily swallowed a statement
ld parchment or stained-glass win-
Bishop this or that *built* a church.
word generally used was "fecit,"
"made" it, but the real meaning
as, he thought, that he *caused it to*
and anyway the Latin did not say
esigned it.
ern times the hostile attitude of
d his followers had been mainly
ought, to the jealousy of the ama-
rds the professional in any walk of

went much further back than
In the eleventh and twelfth cen-
hen innumerable buildings were
ted in what we called the "Nor-
le, architecture and the other arts,
vith literature and culture gener-
largely under the control of the
nd though he believed that even
lays in England there were men
architects in the monasteries, the
so provided the scribes who wrote
ies from which we learned the
ble facts about the erection of these
and naturally the monkish scribe
e fuss of the important bishop who
e church to be built and acted as
n of the Building Committee," as
say, than of the humble expert
lly carried out his orders. But in
n at that time, the architects'
e carved on the church-doors, e.g.,
d on many other cathedrals.
n the twelfth century, however, in
hat the Church began to employ
design its buildings, and from
onwards there is abundant proof
endent practitioners—whether we
"architects" or "master-masons"
be employed more and more until
sh architect gradually faded out.
monkish scribe remained, and he
gained much satisfaction out of
his employer at the expense of the
t, by telling us all about the
l not even the name of the actual

know the names of more than a
medieval architects in Western
re know the name of every man
of Westminster Abbey from
ning. Whatever he was called
ddle Ages, the man who did the
job existed, and his identity could
ncealed any longer. But he was
r called an *architect*. The most
itle was simply "Master," not
master-mason, and it might be used in its English or its Latin form in England, just as we found it in French, Spanish, Italian, or German abroad.

Dwelling-houses in the Middle Ages were almost negligible as architecture, and churches and castles—the only buildings of importance—were more than three-quarters masonry. The carpenter and the plumber and the glazier were really only accessories, as a rule, so that the directing person on any large building would have to be, above all, a master of mason-craft. He might also have instructed the master-carpenter about the design of the roof-trusses, or he may have confided that to him as a modern architect might hand over certain details to an assistant. But it did not follow that, because the "Master" served an apprenticeship at the bench, he had no other training. We had evidence to the contrary. In the State Library in Paris there was an architect's sketchbook of the thirteenth century, which showed us that one particular man, Villard de Honnecourt, went on sketching tours, picking up ideas all over Europe for his own buildings, that he could draw plans and details, and that he was not only an expert draughtsman, but that he had a good knowledge of construction and geometry.

The number of old architects' working drawing which had survived was certainly not large, but there was a reason for that. In those days parchment was scarce, so that when a drawing had been used, unless of course it was worn to rags—as would usually happen then as now—the ink was carefully rubbed or washed out and the parchment was used again, perhaps for an illuminated manuscript. Examples of this treatment had been preserved.

Another reason why so few drawings survived was because plans were regarded simply as a means to an end, not as beautiful things in themselves, and would be destroyed when they had served their purpose. The idea of elaborate framed perspectives for the Royal Academy or to hang on the architect's office wall had not occurred to the medieval mind. But we *did* know of sufficient surviving drawings to be quite sure that the medieval architect was a competent draughtsman. He used compasses and ruling pens, a rather thin line and ink that was, at any rate, rather grey or brown in colour, and if the drawing was a large one he had to stick two or three skins of parchment together.

There was an enormous elevation 10 ft. high, to a scale between 4 and 5 ft. to an inch, of one of the towers of Cologne Cathedral, of which a facsimile was in the Library of the R.I.B.A.; and quite a number of others in different parts of Europe, including England. The most interesting that he had ever seen was a whole set in the Cathedral Museum at Siena, in Italy. These included a competition design, made in the year 1339, for the tower or campanile of the cathedral. It was 7 ft. high and about a foot wide, to about ¼ in. scale, drawn in brown ink, with instruments in strict orthographic projection, and carefully coloured to show the actual tints of the variegated marble facing. It was a highly finished detail drawing, quite modern in type.

Now, as it could be proved that medieval architects could draw, could not we, as practical men, go a step further, and say that anybody who would try to erect an elaborate building without a plan would be simply a fool? Try to build even a subsidy cottage without a plan, and one could see what a muddle one got into over the staircase and roof. If we admitted this, we might conclude that somebody prepared plans for every medieval building of importance, and that somebody must have been the man who was really responsible for the design. That somebody, "the architect," generally worked continuously on one job at a time, like a clerk-of-works, and had his "office" on the job. Without roads or railways or telephones, obviously he could not tear about all over England. But he did not always confine his attention to one building: he undertook consulting work elsewhere sometimes, and occasionally he ran several jobs at one time, like a modern practitioner. When he had finished, say, a cathedral or even while he was still busy on it, another cathedral chapter might bid for his services. He was quite an important person, and we often found that the "Master" was given fur robes of esquire's degree, and a good place in society.

In the Middle Ages, because dwelling-houses and shops and inns were mere sheds, building consisted mainly of castles for the king and his noblemen, cathedrals, monasteries, and parish churches. The employer was therefore either the king, or a great nobleman, or a cleric, and he employed a steward or controller or treasurer, who bought most of the material and paid the workmen through their respective masters—the master-mason, the master-carpenter, the master-smith, and so on. William of Wykeham, often described as the first great English architect, seemed to have been an official of that kind, not an architect at all. Besides the controller, there was often a clerk of the works, and Geoffrey Chaucer once occupied that position, though rather as an amateur, he (the speaker) thought.

The man whom we should now call the architect was sometimes independent of the master-mason and above him; sometimes he combined both functions, and in that case he had to buy some of the material and pay all the other masons their wages.

He (the speaker) believed that the design of buildings could not have been done by a guild, as was sometimes stated. Men were human beings in those days as now, and somebody must always have made the design, and somebody else must have directed the building operations in general. (No committee could have designed a cathedral.) So where one man did both the designing and superintending, no matter whether he started life as a mason or whether he undertook only one building at a time, he (the speaker) maintained that we might call him the architect.

The lecturer, in the concluding part of his paper, referred to the architects of the Renaissance and later periods.

Following the reading of the paper there was a brisk discussion, in which the Chairman, Mr. Hugh Davies, Mr. Jarman, and a number of other speakers took part, and the lecturer subsequently answered a large number of questions.

Following are notes from the Minutes of the Council meeting on November 7 :—

Presentation of Drawings to the R.I.B.A.—The Council passed a cordial vote of thanks to Mr. Sigismund Goetze for his kindness in presenting a selection of drawings and sketches by Alfred Stevens to the Institute.

International Congress at Amsterdam.—A report was received from Lt.-Col. H. P. Cart de Lafontaine, A.R.I.B.A., the R.I.B.A. delegate at the recent International Congress of Architects held at Amsterdam. The hearty thanks of the Council were conveyed to Lt.-Col. Cart de Lafontaine.

The Fellowship.—The Council, by a unanimous vote, elected Mr. G. de C. Fraser, of Liverpool, to the Fellowship under the powers defined in the Supplemental Charter of 1925.

R.I.B.A.: Christmas Holiday Lectures on Architecture for Children.

The Council of the R.I.B.A. are arranging a series of lantern shows on architecture for children during the Christmas holidays. Detailed particulars of the scheme will be published at an early date.

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THE ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION

Mr. GILBERT H. JENKINS (President) occupied the chair at the meeting of the Architectural Association on Monday evening, when PROFESSOR C. H. REILLY, F.R.I.B.A., gave an account of the recent A.A. tour to Prague, Vienna, and Salzburg.

New Members.

At the opening of the meeting, the PRESIDENT announced that there were 13 nominations for membership, and the following were elected members :—

Mr. A. D. Gamble.
Mr. D. L. Milner.
Mr. O. Vaughan.
Mr. R. G. M. Chase.
Mr. R. C. Tuely.
Mr. W. R. Wooding.
Mr. K. K. Tan
Miss Z. T. Maw.
Mr. M. A. S. Dugdale.
Mr. K. F. L. Farnfield.
Mr. E. C. Kent.
Mr. W. J. R. Penrose-Thackwell
Mr. D. Murchland.
Mr. T. W. Barton.
Mr. G. V. Bird.
Miss F. M. C. Raymond.
Mr. B. P. Westwood.
Mr. M. T. Sein.
Mr. G. W. Nelson.
Mr. V. Harding.
Mr. J. P. Darby.
Mr. J. L. Merry.
Mr. W. R. Hutcheson.
Miss M. L. Atkins.
Miss A. M. Robertson.
Mr. G. A. Butling.
Mr. E. Garthside.
Mr. E. Mayorcas.
Miss A. R. Gascoigne.
Mr. H. C. Boardman.
Mr. E. A. Grove.
Miss P. D. Jackson.
Miss R. E. Benjamin.
Mr. B. A. Hebeler.
Mr. P. R. Pulham.
Mr. W. W. Kenyon
Mr. R. T. F. Skinner.
Mr. W. Wolkoff
Mr. W. J. McGrenera.
Mr. J. P. MacCann.
Mr. W. A. Dorey.
Mr. C. J. Searle
Mr. J. B. Brandt.
Mr. H. S. Luke.
Mr. S. C. G. Lambert.
Mr. R. A. C. Simpson.
Mr. M. Aya.
Mr. L. A. Drake.
Mr. R. F. Henniker.
Mr. R. Bruce.
Mr. M. W. Haigh.
Mr. E. W. N. Mallows.
Mr. J. W. Hoare.
Mr. A. V. Foley.
Mr. S. G. R. Marsh.
Mr. J. F. D. Wylson.
Mr. A. I. K. Sinclair.
Mr. T. W. Marwick.
Mr. M. R. Hofler.
Mr. M. J. Hamilton.

The A.A. Excursion.

PROFESSOR REILLY then gave an interesting, and frequently amusing, account of the excursion, illustrated with many lantern slides of the more interesting places and buildings visited by the party.

After describing the adventures of the party on the way to Czecho-Slovakia, he dealt with Prague and its buildings. On arrival here, as elsewhere, the party was met and welcomed by a deputation of leading architects of the city; in some cases they were accorded an official welcome by the municipality. The day after their arrival they visited the older part of the city, which contained many gorgeous mediæval and Baroque buildings, overlooked by surrounding hills. A fine wide river flowed through the town, crossed by a magnificent series of bridges, including a beautiful mediæval bridge with a great tower at each end and with thirteen great cutwaters; each of the piers contained a magnificent group of Baroque figures; altogether it was a most romantic bridge. Most of the old buildings in the town were very fine, but he was not much impressed with the modern buildings.

On the following day they visited the Prague Town Hall, and were shown the town-planning scheme for the city. At present Prague had 800,000 inhabitants, but in the town-planning scheme they were looking ahead to the time when the population would be 2,000,000 and had already arranged where all the people were to live in ten years' time.

At Vienna they first saw the famous Ring, which he considered to be more metropolitan than anything he had seen. It was formed about 1860 (not a really good architectural period), but it had a fine air of spaciousness and dignity. Although Vienna was a poor city, it contrived to keep up appearances very well; the streets were clean and tidy, and drastic steps were taken to keep them in that state. All the public buildings were set in fine open spaces. He thought they were all impressed with the intimate way in which they had become familiar with Vienna through the Rickards drawings. After seeing the seventeenth- and eighteenth-century Baroque work, they passed on to the modern post-war building schemes, which were particularly exciting after the older work. It was interesting to note that these houses had not been built on any loan or subsidy system, but the cost had been raised by direct taxation, with the result that there were no sinking funds or capital charges, and a small flat could be rented for 4s. 9d. a month. These flats were built to an extraordinary scale, in large blocks many stories high, each of which seemed bigger and finer than the Adelphi Hotel at Liverpool. Generally the flats were covered with stucco, while the ground floors were often treated by hammer-dressing the surface of the concrete, which gave it a fine, strong, monolithic appearance. Some of the blocks were built on sloping sites, so that there were terraces and set-backs. In all the courtyards a well-placed statue was to be found. All the houses were clean and tidy. The grass grew untouched; in many places flowers grew in public spaces untouched, which was an inconceivable state of affairs in England. The top floors of the blocks were often occupied by laundries and public rooms. The architects had produced remarkable results, in spite of the difficulties they had to contend with; all the windows, for instance, were double, owing to the coldness of the climate in the winter. The buildings had little decoration or ornament, but what decoration there was had a very charming effect. The selection of the architects for the housing schemes was of interest, for they were all chosen by one elderly gentleman who had served the Government before the revolution as a director of opera houses. When the Labour Government came into power he was retained as a kind of art adviser to the Burgomaster, and it was he who advised which architects should be employed. It was a responsible position, which gave him great power; fortunately he was a man of good taste, and the result seemed quite satisfactory. In Vienna the architects were paid a fee of 2½ per cent. on housing work, the building being carried out by direct labour under the direction of an architectural engineer.

Of particular interest in Vienna was a technical school to accommodate 6,000 students, partly a hostel where some of the students lived and partly an ordinary technical school. It was on a scale to which we were not accustomed in this country. In the courtyard was the usual single piece of sculpture, on a hammered concrete base which every one of the party mistook for granite until they made a close inspection. The hammer-dressing of concrete seemed a very fine method of expressing the material, and gave it a fine monolithic appearance. The whole of the building was in concrete, and in the interior no attempt had been made to hide the beams or to give them any expression other than they got from their constructional forms. There was also in Vienna an institute where derelict children were collected by the municipality. There was a law in the city under which every house was inspected, and if the inspectors were of the opinion that the children were not being properly cared for they were taken away and kept at this institute before being passed on to learn a trade.

They found Salzburg a delightful town, with a great castle on a hill, a fine river, a few palaces, a Reinhardt theatre, and good churches. The whole town was on a noble scale, although it was quite small.

Throughout the lecture Professor Reilly paid many tributes to the excellent manner in which the excursion, down to the smallest detail, had been arranged by Mr. Yerbury.

Discussion.

Mr. W. H. ANSELL proposed a vote of thanks to the lecturer, who, he said, they honoured for the great work he had done at Liverpool. Professor Reilly had cast a glamour even over smoky Liverpool. He (the speaker) felt that the architects of the new Vienna housing schemes, with their loggias and statues, thoroughly enjoyed themselves. They were not bored by the[i]r and the result did not bore those who buildings. Too often English architec bored with their work, and the res that they bored everyone who saw it. was a real lesson to be learned f[r] modern Viennese work and also f[r] Baroque, which was so full of life.

Mr. AUMONIER said from the carver of view he thought the work they h abroad was essentially individual; it appearance of being the work of an dual craftsman and not of a firm placing of the decoration and the disposition of the buildings in seemed exactly right. The buildin not over-elaborated, but the ornam always good; it seemed, indeed, tha too good to have been done by an a and that it might have been design sculptor as a background for his They had seen some of the interes amples of concrete sculpture, which to have considerable possibilities f[r] craftsman's point of view.

Mr. STANLEY HAMP said in the work they had seen there was a d freshness and appreciation of decorati that he would like to see more used country.

THE BEAUTY OF T LAKES

MR. E. GUY DAWBER, A.R.A., PP.I a vice-president of the C.P.R.E., dressed a letter on this subject to th Referring to the urgent need of steps to prevent the destruction beauty by the use of unsuitable materials, especially in the roofs houses, he says :—"The position absurd were it not so deplorable; f Kent, Surrey and Sussex, where is warm in colour, are suffering fro[m] flux of blue and grey slate from th Westmorland and Cumberland have put up with the advent of glaring from the South—materials in both tirely at variance with the traditio acter of the buildings of those count green slate of Cumberland and Wes is one of the best roofing materials tence, harmonising beautifully with walls and the characteristic greyne country.

"If only the people of these distri realise the infinite harm that is b[e]ing to the beauty of their countrysid judicious building they would surel[y] prevent its continuance. A town scheme is in process of being carried and, in amalgamation with the local authorities, the district will b[e] by a regional plan. At present thes[e] ties have no control over the des[i]gn ever bad, or the materials, howeve[r] able, of any new buildings, but u[n]der Town Planning Acts they can adopt clause prepared by the Ministry [of] giving them this power, and can make this operative from the time up the scheme. If the local auth the Lake District coming under thi plan will agree to adopt the clause [to] the erection of buildings out of with their surroundings, the mo would be great, and would do much what is nothing short of a disaster.

British Museum Appointmen

Amongst the appointments mad Principal Trustees of the British are :—Mr. Reginald Allender Sm Keeper of British and Mediæval A[n]t in succession to Mr. O. M. Dalton tires in December. Mr. Edgar J dyke to be a Deputy Keeper in t[he] ments of Antiquities, in successi[on] R. A. Smith.

ACOUSTIC DESIGN

R. Watson, of the University of
n an address on this subject given
6, in Chicago, at a meeting of the
Bureaux of Architecture and the
on Church Building of the Home
Council, said the acoustic adjust-
ooms was a subject of modern de-
, and became an acute problem
e auditoriums were built with steel
r constructions. As a result, only a
itects were informed concerning
progress in the subject. Active pro-
he acoustic adjustment of rooms had
ulated by commercial companies,
developed various products that had
nerit in greater or less degree. What
ed for ideal acoustics was that the
aching an auditor in any part of a
uld be of suitable loudness and dis-
for comfortable hearing, with an
n or control of echoes, reverbera-
ead spots," and other faults. To a
ent, it was possible to secure such
litions.

open air the utterances of a speaker
d with practically no distortion, and
coustics were obtained. But only a
ole standing on the level ground
he speaker could hear him, because
part of the sound proceeded upward
lost, and the sound proceeding side-
s rapidly absorbed by the auditors'
An auditorium improved this con-
A raised platform for the speaker
all the auditors to see him and hear
means of a balcony the auditors at
ide edge could be brought nearer.
losing surfaces served to reflect the
ing upward and thus increased the
for auditors in all parts of the room.
e auditorium thus produced some ad-
it also created defects. For in-
he reflected sound, which was the
fference between open-air acoustics
litorium acoustics; might produce
trouble; so that a study of its
as the most important consideration
ing good acoustics in a room.

travelled out in spherical waves from
r or a musical instrument with the
elocity of 1,120 ft. per second at
temperatures—about as fast as a rifle
As a result, sound would be reflected
nd forth in an auditorium about
a second between walls 40 ft. apart,
use of these rapid reflections, would
uditorium of usual size in a small frac-
n second, thus ensuring a loudness in
rt of the room.

ech sound, such as any one of the
ttered by a speaker, required about

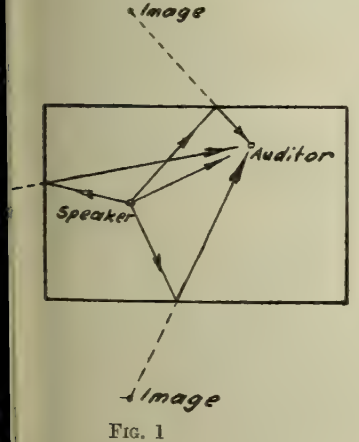


Fig. 1

h of a second for its completion, and
l 112 ft. before the word was finished;
heant, in the open air, that a speaker
e at the centre of a sphere of 112 ft.
hat would be filled with the sound of the word. In an auditorium the sound waves would be reflected several times in travelling 112 ft., so that, instead of a sphere, there would be overlapping bundles travelling in every direction, that completely filled the room with the sound of the word before the speaker finished saying it.

These overlapping sounds might produce confusion. For instance, sound was reflected from the wall behind the speaker in much the same way that light was reflected from a mirror—that was, the speaker had a fictitious image behind the reflecting wall that imitated his speaking. It was then the same as if two speakers said the same words at the same time. Imagine the effect on an auditor. If the two speakers were close together, the effect was beneficial; but if far apart — as would be the case if the speaker were some distance in front of the reflecting surface—a blurring of speech sounds occurred, and it became difficult to understand. Not only was sound reflected from the wall behind the speaker, but from all the other walls, so that an auditor listened not only to the real speaker but to a large number of fictitious speakers, due to the reflecting walls. The possibilities of confusion were easily imagined. (See Fig. 1.)

Modern investigation showed that walls at a distance of about 25 ft. or less from a speaker produced beneficial reflection of speech sounds. This showed the importance of having a speaker located near reflecting walls. Walls more than 25 ft. distant were sources of trouble, but fortunately their effect got smaller with increasing distance, because the imaged speaker was now further away from the audtor. If a wall, particularly a curved wall, was at some distance from the auditor, the reflected sound might arrive long enough after the direct sound to produce an echo; that was, a distinct, disturbing repetition of the direct sound. Reflecting walls that produced noticeable defects might be padded.

The most serious defect of reflection was the prolongation of sound in a room, called reverberation. When sound arrived at a wall or ceiling, it was reflected, absorbed, and transmitted in varying amounts depending on the nature of the reflecting surface. A hard plaster wall, for instance, reflected 95 per cent. or more of the incident sound, and therefore absorbed but little; whereas a layer of hair-felt, one inch thick, might absorb 55 per cent. with a correspondingly smaller reflection. If a room was bounded by plaster, glass and wooden surfaces, very little absorption took place and the sound might be reflected 200 to 300 times before it became inaudible. This meant that the utterances of a speaker would overlap and produce confusion for listeners. What was desired was to have each utterance rise to a suitable intensity and produce its effect on the listener and then die out so as to leave the field free for the succeeding utterance.

The use of carpets, hair-felt, and similar materials increased the absorption, and furnished the means for controlling the reverberation in a room. An audience was an excellent absorber of sound due to the clothing worn. In the winter time, when overcoats and heavier clothing were used, the absorption was greater than in the summer time. An auditorium filled with a large audience might be satisfactory, but it was the modern practice to install absorbing material to avoid defective acoustics for small audiences or for rehearsals in the empty hall.

An all-important question arose as to the amount of sound-absorbing material that should be installed for good effect, and this had been answered by obtaining the opinions of auditors regarding auditoriums already possessing good acoustics. It was found for best effect that a standard sound should die out in two seconds or less, depending on the size of the auditorium. Calculations could then be made to determine how much material would be needed for the auditorium to secure the required time of reverberation.

Having determined the amount of material needed for optimum acoustics, the question arose as to where it should be placed. Experience showed that some walls were more likely to give troublesome reflections than others. For instance, a rear wall might re-

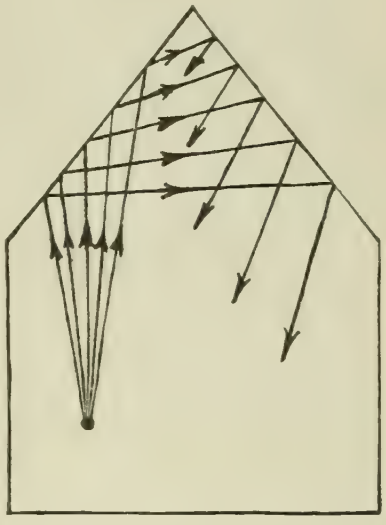


Fig. 2

flect sound to an auditor near the speaker and produce an echo; that was, a repetition of the direct sound that was noticeable. That result followed if the time interval between the direct and reflected sound was about one-tenth of a second or more, for which the difference in path of the two sounds was at least 112 feet, and the reflecting wall was about 56 feet distant from the auditor. With the wall at a greater distance, the echo would be worse. If the reflecting wall was curved, which was often the case, a focussing action followed and the echo was more pronounced. To reduce this defect it was desirable to place sound-absorbing material on such reflecting walls, particularly those at some distance from the stage. This practice found commendation for another reason. Experiment had shown that better acoustics were obtained if the walls about the speaker or musician were left reverberant while the absorbing material was placed on the walls nearer the audience. Under those circumstances, the speaker or musician found that it was "easy to speak or play," and the auditors found the listening satisfactory.

The shape of an auditorium was a matter of consideration. Generally speaking, a rectangular shape was preferred. Curved walls produced eccentric actions on sounds and might set up bad echoes. Balconies were usually advantageous acoustically, since they tended to break up sound in the otherwise large space. Gothic ceilings were beneficial to acoustics, because they reduced the possibility of echoes, and because sound-absorbing material was more effective on such surfaces than on a flat ceiling.

Large auditoriums were more difficult for good speaking than small ones. The reflecting walls were some distance from the auditors, with possibilities of echoes and blurring of speech. Electric loudspeakers served to amplify a speaker's voice, but they might produce some distortion. Music was an advantage in large rooms, more so than a speaker, because musical instruments had possibilities of greater volume of sound. (See Fig. 2.)

Music required the same acoustic adjustment of auditoriums for optimum conditions as speaking. Increasing the sound-absorbing material beyond the optimum made the room deader, so that music sounded dry and lifeless, but the speaking became more distinct. If less sound-absorbing material was used

than required for the optimum, music still sounded good, but speaking rapidly got worse.

The important requirements for good acoustics in a room might be enumerated as follows :—

1. The reverberation or prolongation of sound should be controlled by installing an amount of sound-absorbing material in proportion to the volume of the room.

2. The sound in a room should have sufficient loudness; a condition that was brought about by reflection from the various surfaces of the room which reinforced the direct sound. If the speaker or musical instrument produced only a weak sound, no arrangement of the room would increase the loudness, except by the use of an electric loudspeaker.

3. Speaking should be distinct. For this purpose it was desirable to arrange the reflecting surfaces near the speaker, and to apply absorbing material to selected walls.

TABLE I.—*Absorbing Coefficients of Common Materials.*

	Coefficient per sq. ft.
Open window (absorbs all sound falling on it)	1.00
Hair-felt, one inch thick... ...	.55
Plaster walls	.025 to .034
Glass	.027
Concrete	.015
Varnished Wood	.03
Carpets	.15 to .25
Audience (per person, about 15ft of clothing)	4.7
Wood seat	.2

Inspection of this table, said the speaker, showed why a room lined with plaster, glass, and wood was reverberant—the surfaces absorbed but little and the sound would persist several seconds before becoming inaudible.

An all-important question arose as to the amount of sound-absorbing material that should be installed for good effect, and this had been answered by obtaining the opinions of auditors regarding auditoriums already possessing good acoustics. Before discussing the answer to this question it should be stated that the reverberation depended also on the loudness of the sound and on the volume of the room; larger rooms, with the reflecting walls further apart, would have a longer reverberation. Those factors might be put into the statement : the time of reverberation t was directly proportional to the loudness of the sound and to the volume V of the room, and inversely proportional to the absorbing material a present. Putting this in the simplified equation we got : $t = .05\ V/a$, where the factor .05 represented a standard loudness.

As a simple example the lecturer took an actual room 148 ft. long, 57 ft. wide, and 23 ft. average height; the volume being approximately 194,000 cu. ft. The absorption a in the room was calculated from the coefficients in Table I. as follows :—

	Units.
Wood floor, 8,436 sq. ft. at .03... ...	253
Plaster ceiling, 8,436 sq. ft. at .033 ...	278
Plaster on tile walls, 9,430 sq. ft. at .025	236
1,000 seats at .15	150
Absorption for the empty room ...	917
Average audience (330 people) at (4/.7-.15)*	1,500
Absorption with average audience ...	2.417

* When an auditor occupies a seat its absorption (.15) is subtracted.

It should be noted that the absorption of the audience was nearly twice that of the surfaces in the room. This was due to the clothing worn. Continuing with the calculations, we found the time of reverberation for the empty room to be :—

$$t \text{ (empty room)} = .05 \times 194{,}000/917 = 10.6 \text{ seconds,}$$

and for the average audience,

$$t \text{ (average audience)} = .05 \times 194{,}000/2{,}417 = 4.02 \text{ seconds.}$$

That was, a standard sound would persist 10.6 seconds in the empty room and 4.02 seconds with an average audience present. Comparing these results with those for auditoriums having good acoustics, it was found that the times were too long and that the room would be too reverberant so that sound-absorbing material must be introduced to make the reverberation less. For guidance in such installation, the following table of optimum values of the time of reverber and absorbing material had been prepar

TABLE II.—*Optimum Time of Reverbe and Optimum Absorption.*

Volume of Room. Cu. ft.	Optimum Time. Seconds.	Optim Absor
3,300 ...	1.0 ...	
12,900 ...	1.1 ...	
33,000 ...	1.2 ...	1,
63,000 ...	1.3 ...	2,
117,500 ...	1.4 ...	4,
186,000 ...	1.5 ...	6,
276,000 ...	1.6 ...	8,
407,000 ...	1.7 ...	12,
550,000 ...	1.8 ...	15,
750,000 ...	1.9 ...	19,
1,000,000 ...	2.0 ...	24,

Inspection of the table revealed one i tant fact—that the optimum time was not exceeding two seconds for an audit of 1,000,000 cu. ft. Defective audito usually had too long a time of reverber

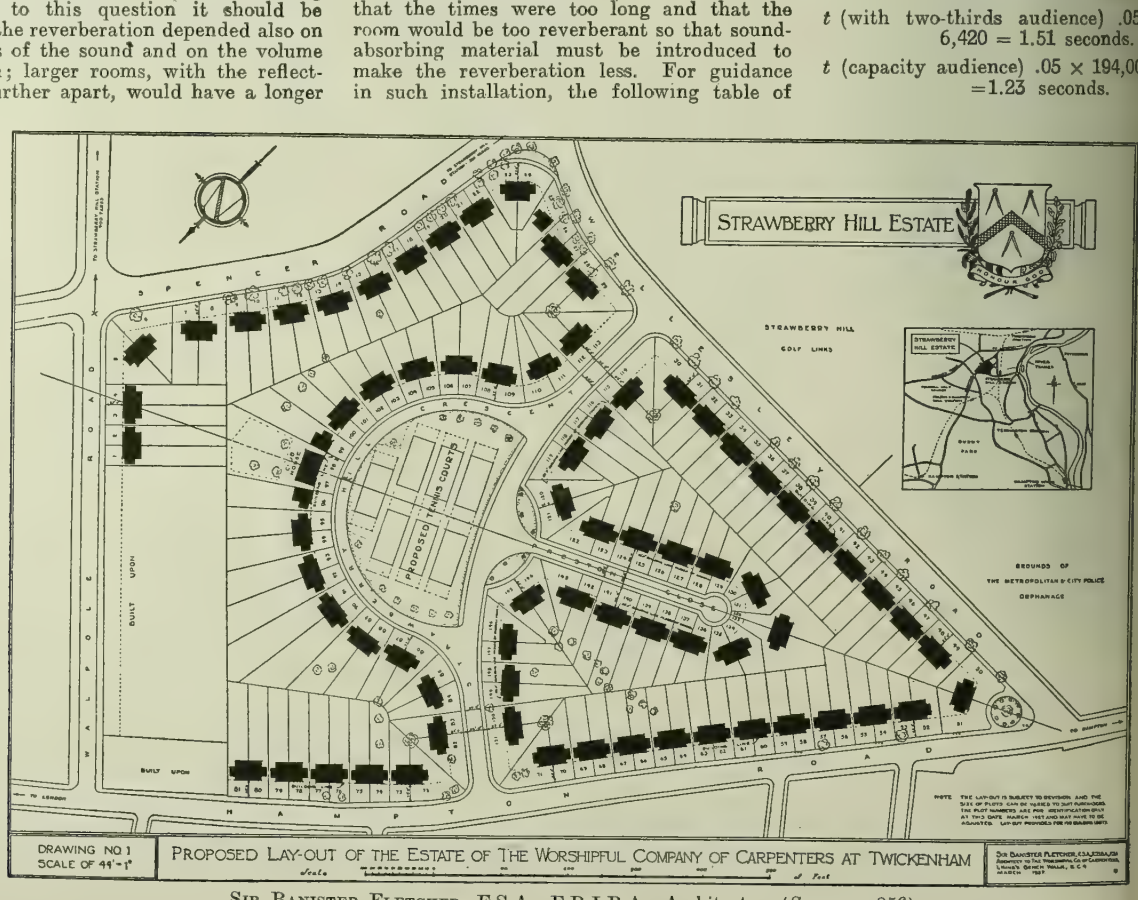
If they applied these optima to the of the room first described, the volum 194,000 cu. ft., which would require an mum time of about 1.51 seconds, and would be obtained when approximately units of material were in the room. Su optimum acoustics were wanted for a thirds capacity audience. The room a had 917 absorbing units for the empty to which should be added 3,000 units two-thirds audience, giving a total of units. To this must be added 2,500 u give the optimum of 6,420 units. If h was selected as the sound-absorbing ma the 2,500 units would require 5,550 s (5,550 at .55 = 2,500 units), which mi applied in panels on the ceiling. Su up, the times of reverberation for th rected room would be :—

t (empty corrected room) $.05 \times 194{,}000$ = 2.82 seconds.

t (with one-third audience) $.05 \times 19$ 4,920 = 1.97 seconds.

t (with two-thirds audience) $.05 \times 19$ 6,420 = 1.51 seconds.

t (capacity audience) $.05 \times 194{,}000/7.9$ =1.23 seconds.



SIR BANISTER FLETCHER, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., Architect. (*See page* 856).

CADING CONTENTS PAGE

S ROWLANDSON 845
..... 846
L NEWS 848
ITION NEWS 848
PONDENCE 850
INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS 851
CHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION 852
IC DESIGN 853
SEA COUNCIL'S "ELECTRIC HOUSE" 864
NON STUDIES : X 866
ES AND INSTITUTIONS 869
EEK IN PARLIAMENT 870
ONDON BUILDING ACTS AND THEIR PLICATION : XXXV 871
ECTS' AND BUILDERS' INQUIRY REAU 872
ILDING TRADE 873
IN CONNECTION WITH THE LAW OF NDLORD AND TENANT : VI 873
UILDINGS IN LONDON 874
LEAD 875
NDLORD AND TENANT (NO. 2) BILL... 875
OTTISH BUILDER 882

ILLUSTRATIONS

. Mary Abbots Court, Kensington.

block of flats has been erected at ck Gardens from the designs of Mr. Roberts, A.R.I.B.A., and Messrs. . The accommodation provided may died from the plans reproduced upon our supplementary plates. The general ctors were Messrs. Gaze, of Kingston, ne following were sub-contractors :— . F. H. Wheeler, electric installation; . J. H. Nicholson and Co., Ltd., heat- d hot water; Messrs. Waygood-Otis, ifts; Messrs. Stuarts Granolithic Co., al stonework; Messrs. Norris, iron se; Messrs. Crittalls, metal windows.

St. Peter's, Lowick.

church of St. Peter, Lowick, is one of hich form the well-known Nene Valley lying between Northampton and Peter- h. The west tower, which is the sub- these drawings, is later in date than ly of the church, and, with the excep- the famous Boston "stump," is the example we possess of the octagonal on a square base. Unlike the neigh- example at Wilby, this lantern was ended to carry a spire. The tower is the local oolite, and is somewhat un- ke in construction, cornice mouldings attlements being scribed over one in a curiously hasty manner. A local n says that there was rivalry between and Tichmarsh as to which village have the finer tower, and that when ster-mason of Tichmarsh saw this he went away and hanged himself. drawings which we reproduce are by nald McMorran, and gained the Pugin ship.

al National Orthopaedic Hospital.

extensions to this hospital consist of new out-patients' department ap- d from a new main entrance in Bol- eet. From this entrance a wide, well- dor leads direct to the new waiting- large well-proportioned hall some ong and 32 ft. wide. It is flooded ht and its main feature is the decora- sually these halls lack interest, but ase the patients' attention is at once p with the series of decorated panels, ly representing a month of the year. re the work of Miss Nan West and attractive feature of the buildings. e waiting-hall are the consulting and -rooms, also an operating theatre for perations, with sterilising, anæsthetis- ster and recovery rooms *en suite*. from the hall is a corridor, which gives access to rooms in which patients are measured for and fitted with surgical boots, instruments, etc. The exit is from the further end of the hall and leads into Euston Road, so that cross-traffic within the hospital is eliminated. A second corridor from this hall leads to the electrical department. In this case the old out-patients' department has been remodelled and adapted for physio-therapeutic treatment and contains rooms for all the most modern forms of electric massage and light treatment, the old hall itself being used for gymnasium purposes.

The old electrical department has also been reconstructed and now contains a large room for X-Ray work with dark-room adjoining, as well as accommodation for medical officers, waiting-room and private treatment. The basement under the new out-patients' department is taken up with large workshops for instrument makers. These are well lit and ventilated and contain all the most modern machinery for instrument work.

The front portion of the buildings facing Bolsover-street has a first and second floor. The first floor comprising bedrooms, etc., for medical officers, also a large lecture and reading-room, while the second floor consists of bedrooms and lavatory accommodation for nurses. A further feature of the buildings is the provision of panel heating, by which wall and ceiling surfaces are warmed, enabling pipes and radiators to be eliminated, thereby leaving fewer places for dust and dirt to collect.

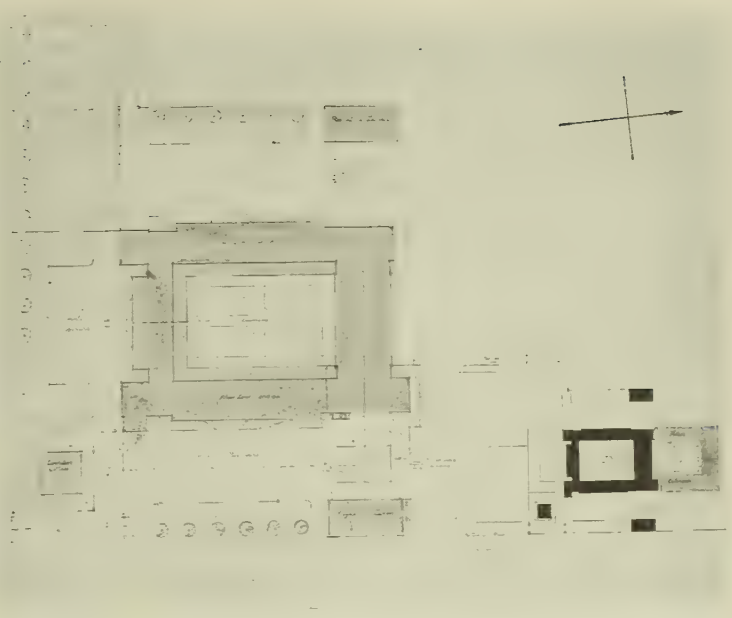
The architects for the new buildings are Messrs. H. F. Murrell and R. M. Pigott, FF.R.I.B.A., and the builders, Messrs. Holloway Bros. (London), Ltd.

Following is a list of the sub-contractors—Duncan Watson and Co., lighting; Rosser and Russell, Ltd., heating; Crittall Manufacturing Co., metal casements; Mellowes and Co., Ltd., lantern lights, etc.; Carter and Co., Poole, terrazzo tiling; J. P. White and Co., special doors; Adams, ironmongery; Benjamin Clemens, sculptor; Kleine Patent Fire-Resisting Flooring Syndicate, Ltd., fire-resisting floors; Limmer and Trinidad Lake Asphalt Co., Ltd., asphalt; North British Rubber Co., Ltd., rubber flooring.

Strawberry Hill Estate, Twickenham.

The Strawberry Hill Estate at Twickenham, belonging to the Worshipful Company of Carpenters, is being developed as a good-class residential district in accordance with the lay-out plan prepared by and under the supervision of Sir Banister Fletcher, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., F.S.I. The estate, on which many fine old trees exist, has a good open situation, occupying practically an island site and overlooking the Strawberry Hill golf course.

Plots for some 150 houses are shown on the lay-out plan, giving an average of 8 to the acre, and the land has been spaced out to allow for the erection of a garage to each house, if required. The perspective which we illustrate gives a general view of the estate, showing its axial planning and crescent-shaped central feature, which is being set aside for tennis-courts, and the provision of blocks of good-class flats at the corners of the cross road



Public Elementary School Competition, Guildford : First Premiated Design.
Mr. George P. Stainsby, A.R.I.B.A., Architect.

Elementary School Competition, Guildford.

Extracts from the assessor's report on this competition are given on page 869. The successful architect is Mr. George P. Stainsby, A.R.I.B.A., of Stockton-on-Tees.

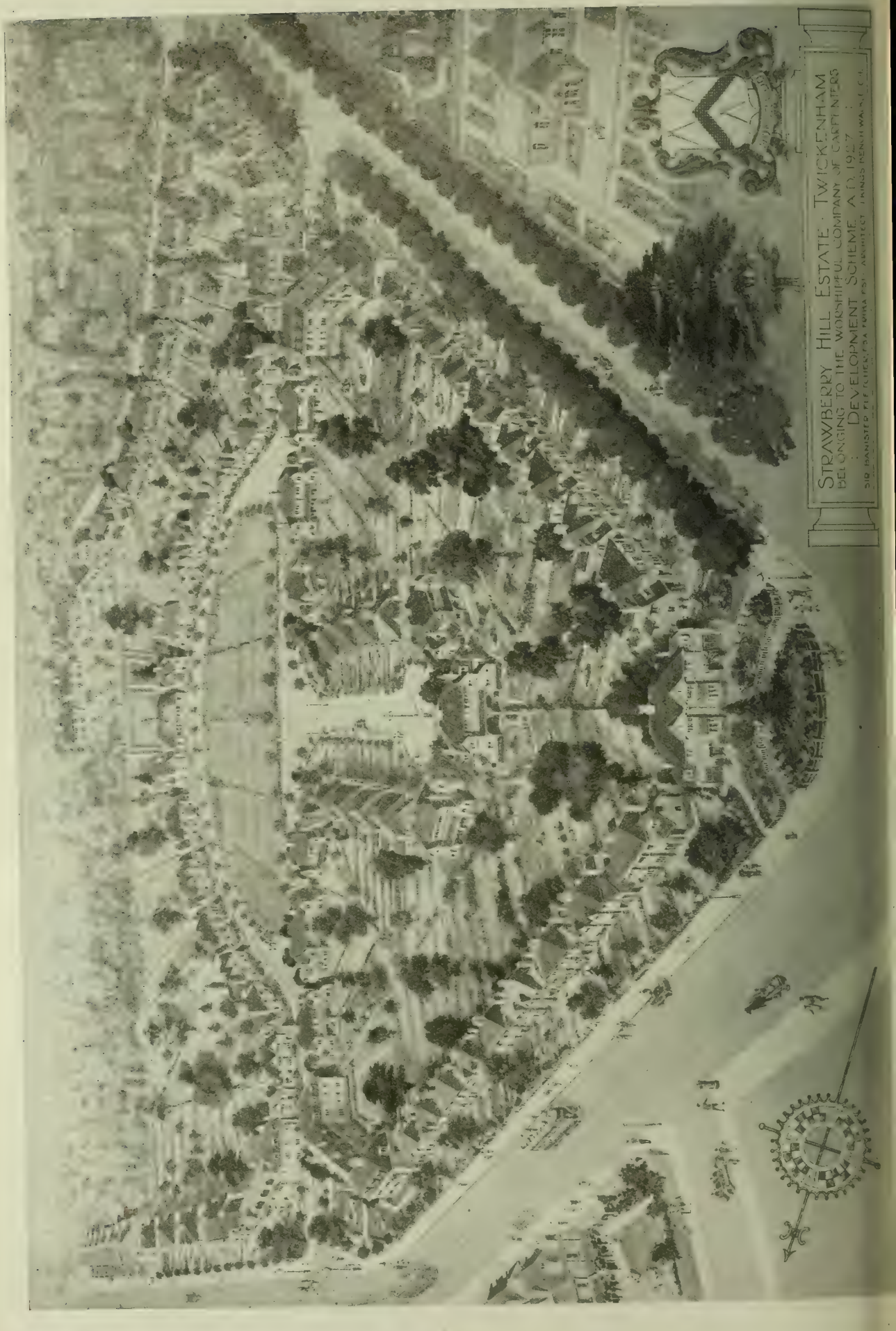
"Electric House," Battersea.

We illustrate this week the "Electric House," which has been erected by the Battersea Borough Council. A description of the work is given on page 864. Mr. T. W. A. Hayward, M.Inst.C.E., is the Borough Surveyor, and Mr. Henry Hyams, F.R.I.B.A., the architect.

Historical Monuments in France.

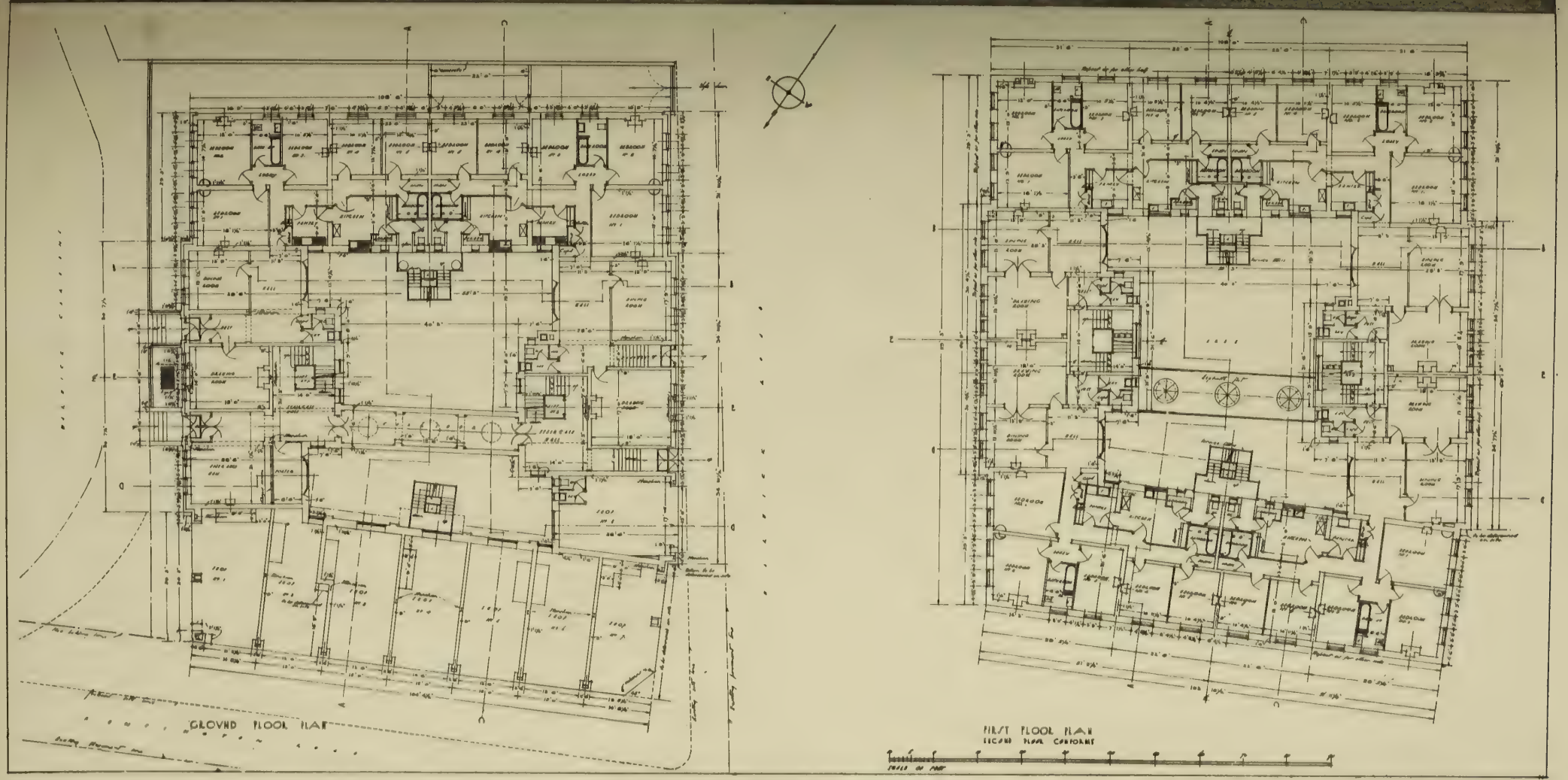
Sir Banister Fletcher, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., lecturing on Wednesday of last week at the Central School of Arts and Crafts, on the subject of Romanesque architecture in France, preceding the great cathedral-building or Gothic epoch, described how Romanesque architecture, indirectly derived from Roman, evolved a series of different constructive expedients in different parts of the country, and eventually produced the Gothic style, at first reluctantly in the south, but with more grace in the north. There were few buildings in France at that time, except those left by the Romans, and these naturally determined the main character of French building during the period when the style was called Romanesque.

These ancient churches showed the intertwined histories of English and French kings when much of France belonged to England, and there were many architectural changes. France, said the lecturer, had not the marble of Italy, but good building stone, and had great vivacity and inventiveness. The great dividing line between peoples and styles was the Loire, and vaults and domes in the south against the usurping arches and concentrated thrusts of the north showed how the latter style, from its distance from Roman influence, grew more progressive in spirit, and led up to the building genius of the "Ile de France."


STRAWBERRY HILL ESTATE TWICKENHAM
BELONGING TO THE WORSHIPFUL COMPANY OF CARPENTERS
DEVELOPMENT SCHEME A.D. 1927

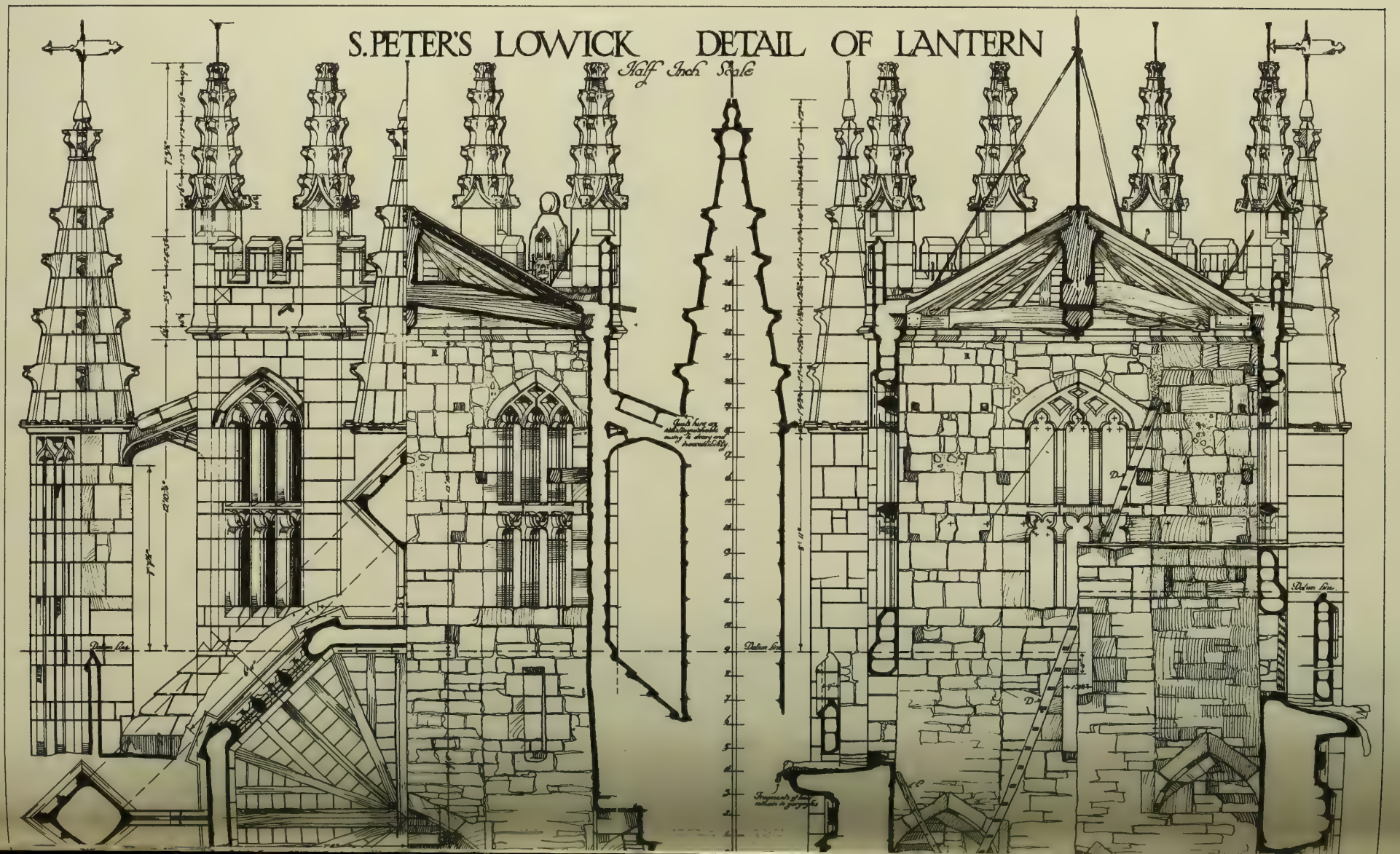


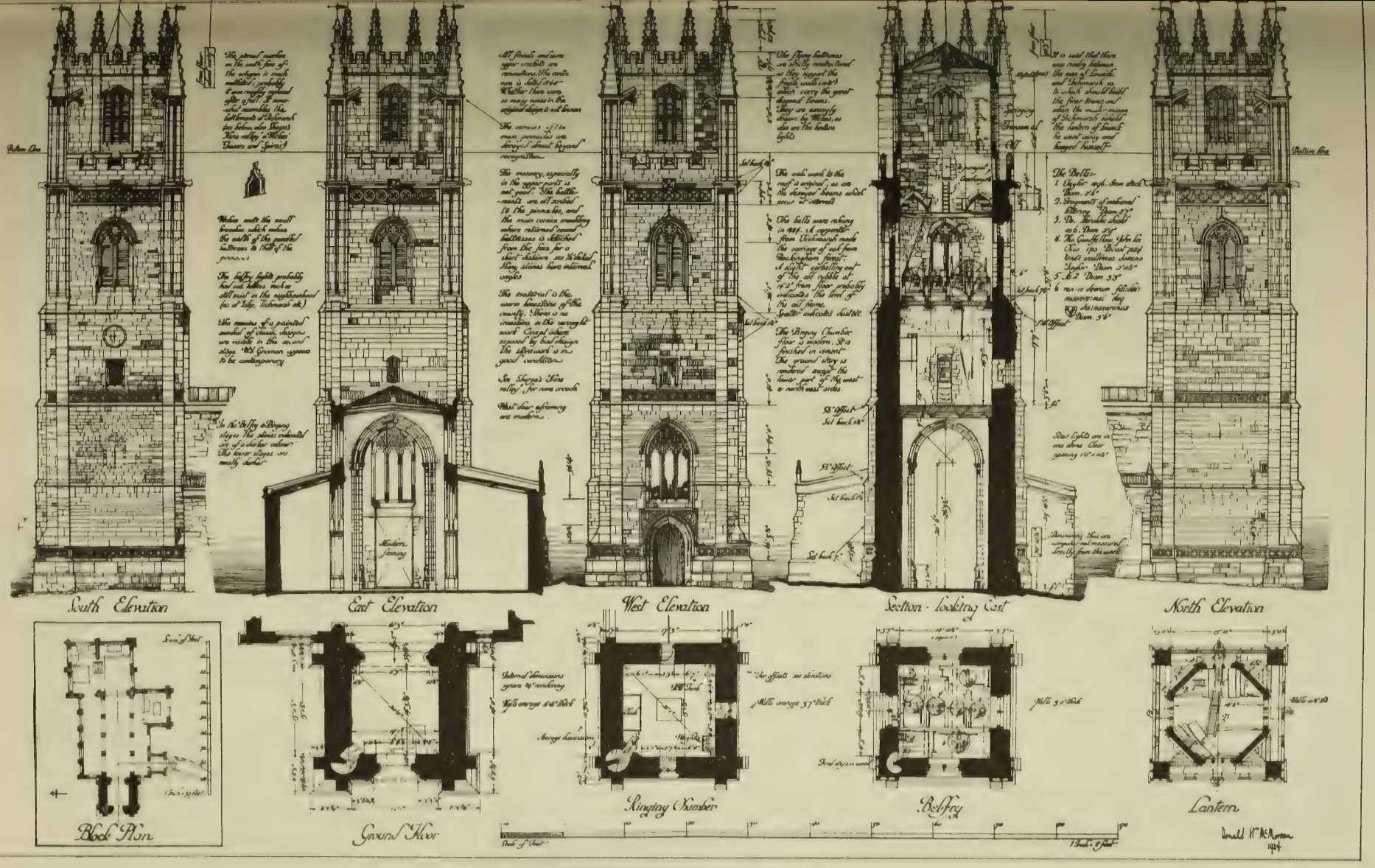




BLOCK OF FLATS, WARWICK GARDENS, KENSINGTON.

Mr. C. H. Roberts, A.R.I.B.A., & Messrs. Joseph, Architects.


S.PETER'S LOWICK DETAIL OF LANTERN
Half Inch Scale



PUGIN STUDENTSHIP DRAWINGS

By Mr. Donald H. McMorran.



Extension of the Royal National Orthopædic Hospital, Bolsover Street, W.: New Waiting Hall.

MESSRS. H. F. MURRELL and R. M. PIGOTT, FF.R.I.B.A., Architects.



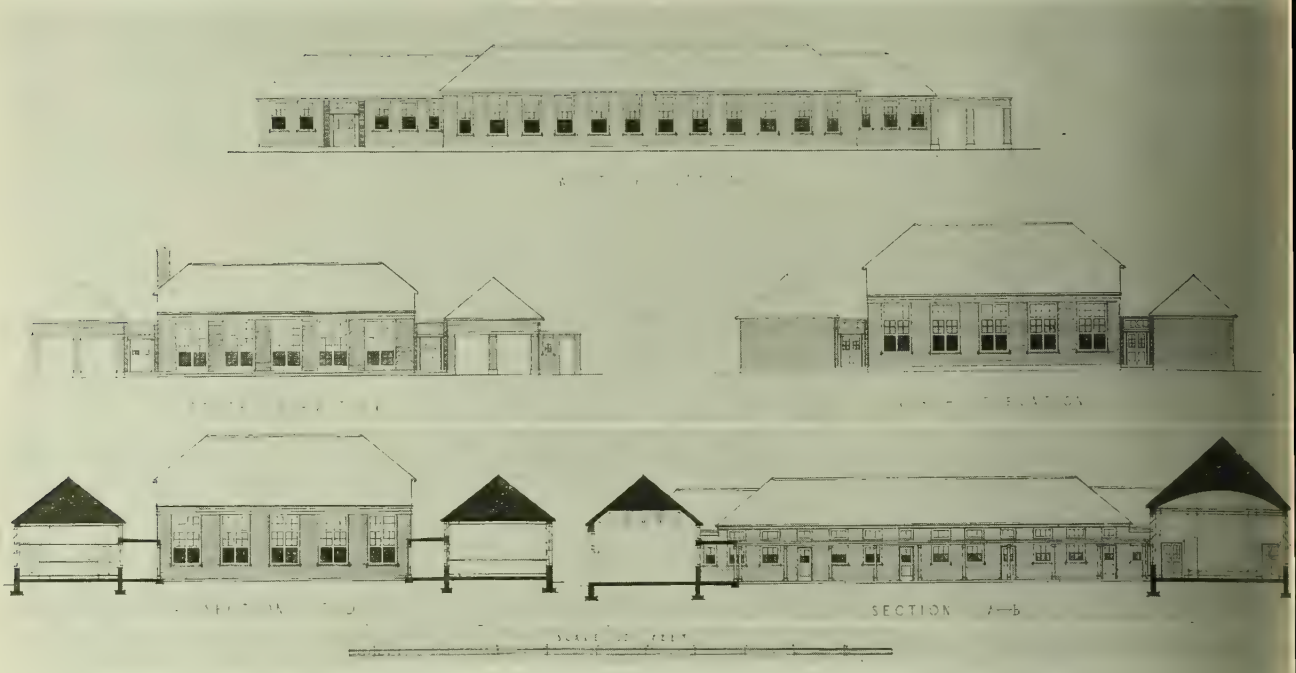
VIEW SHOWING DECORATIVE PANELS BY MISS NAN WEST.

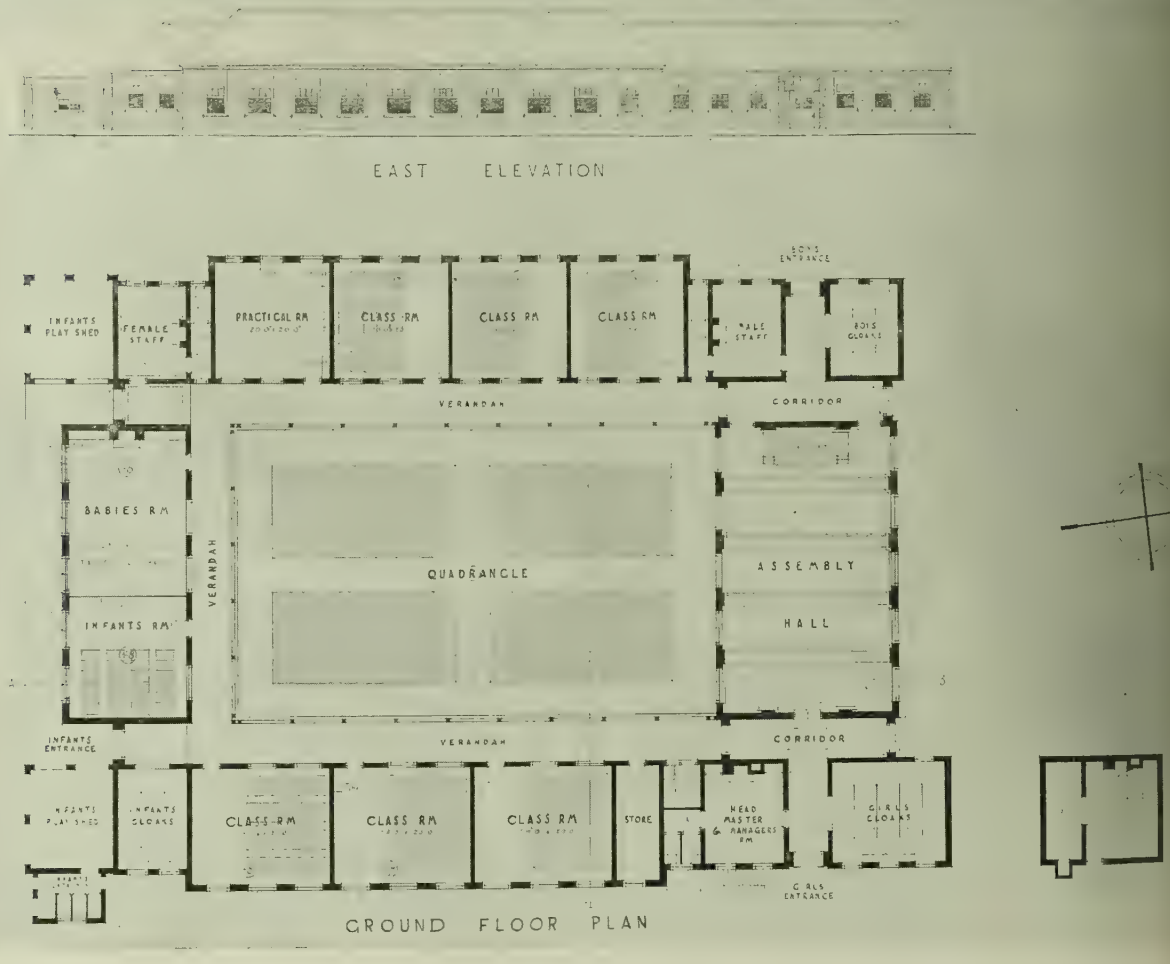


NEW WAITING HALL, LOOKING TOWARDS ENTRANCE.

Extension of the Royal National Orthopædic Hospital, Bolsover Street, W.

MESSRS. H. F. MURRELL and R. M. PIGOTT, FF.R.I.B.A., Architects.

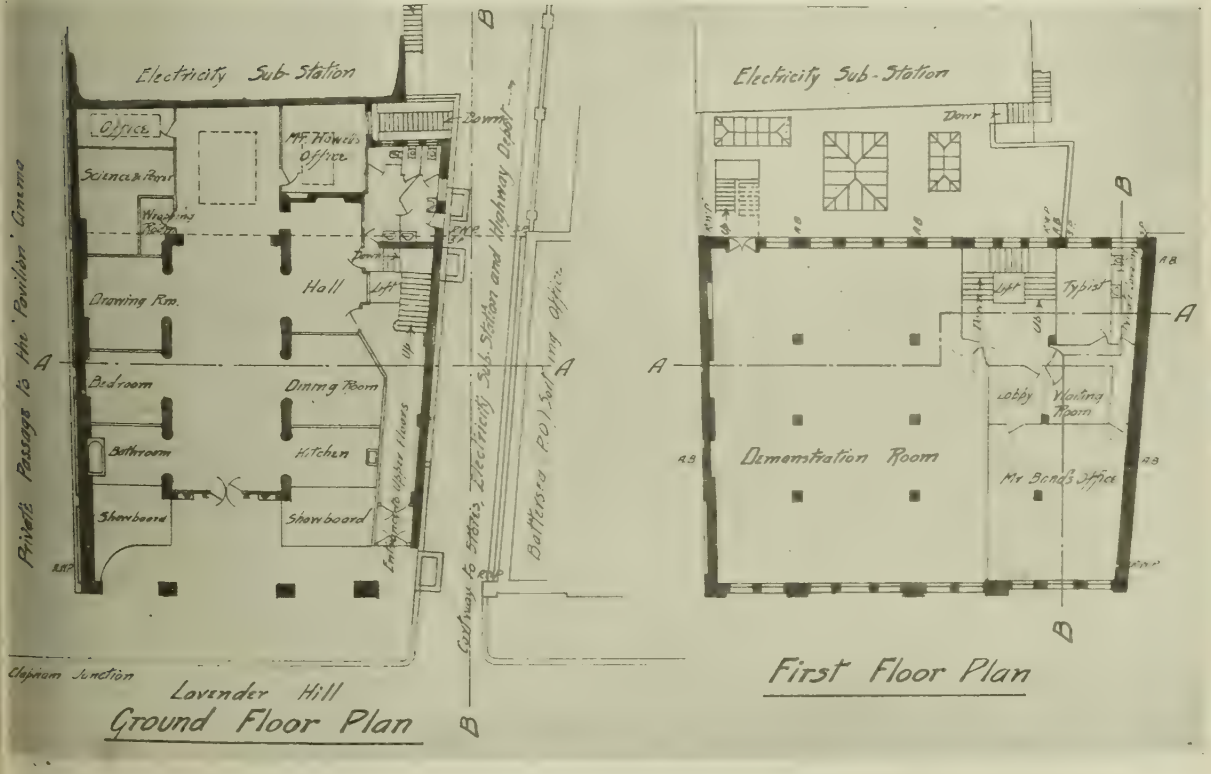




Public Elementary School Competition, Guildford: First Premiated Design.

MR. GEORGE P. STAINSBY, A.R.I.B.A., Architect.





Electric House, Battersea.

MR. T. W. A. HAYWARD, M.Inst.C.E., Borough Surveyor, in association with MR. HENRY HYAMS, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.



Entrance Doorway.



Electric House, Battersea : Detail of Borough Arms in Marble.

Mr. Henry Hyams, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.





Electric House, Battersea : Views in Central Hall.

MR. HENRY HYAMS, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.



Marble Niches, Electrically Lighted from Top.







Fountain in Pale Sienna Marble and Opalescent Stained-Glass Bowl, with Concealed Electric Lighting.

Bronze Figure by M. P. le Faguays.





Oak Hall Door and Master Clock.

Bronze Show Case.

Electric House, Battersea.

Mr. Henry Hyams, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.





Electric House, Battersea : Fibrous Plaster Friezes.
MR. HENRY HYAMS, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

BATTERSEA COUNCIL'S "ELECTRIC HOUSE"

THE "Electric House," which we illustrate this week, has been erected in Lavender Hill for the Battersea Borough Council, and was opened on October 29. It is the associated work of the Borough Surveyor, Mr. T. W. A. Hayward, M.Inst.C.E., and the architect, Mr. Henry Hyams, F.R.I.B.A. The interior, with its decoration, has been designed and carried out under the direction of Mr. Hyams, who, it is evident, has put a great deal of thought into a work which is full of interest. The electrical installations and equipment were designed by Mr. F. Bond, the Borough Electrical Engineer.

Electric House has an area of about 4,000 sq. ft. and a frontage of nearly 65 ft next to the Post Office in Lavender Hill. About 13 ft. of this frontage is given to a cartway to an electricity sub-station and to a depôt to be used for highway purposes.

Including the basement, the building has six stories. The carcase is of brick, the floor and roof construction of steel. Faced with Portland stone and roofed with Westmoreland slates, the elevation rises to a height of 54 ft. Electric flood lights are provided at the eaves for illuminating the front of the building, and on the first-floor level an electric clock is fixed, with dials showing up and down Lavender Hill. Above the fascia are more electric flood lights, and electrically lit stone window boxes for flowering plants. The fascia itself is of Devon marble, with aluminium letters and borough arms lit with concealed electric lamps. Additional lighting is provided in the soffits of the arches below. From the pavement an entrance under these arches gives an open space in front of the shop windows paved with squares of light and dark green marble. Greek Cippolino marble columns flank the bronze entrance doors, above which is a carved San Stefano marble panel of the borough arms and symbols of electricity. The caps of the columns are also carved with symbols of electricity.

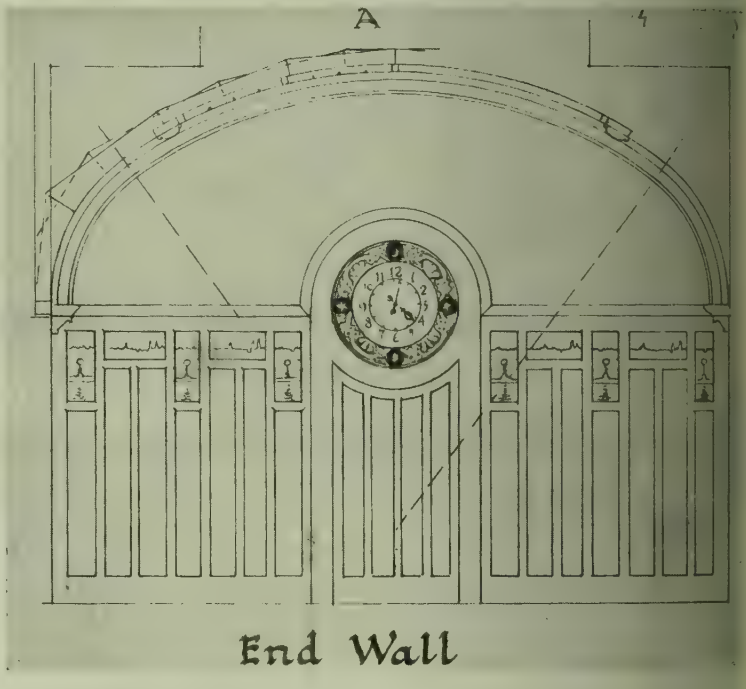
The basement consists of showrooms, stores, repair shop, unpacking room, storekeeper's office, and switch room.

The ground floor is planned with a large central hall and three typical dwelling-house rooms on either side, a lighting demonstration room, two offices, and two shop windows.

The first floor has a large demonstration and lecture hall and the borough electrical engineer's office with waiting room and typist's room adjoining.

The second, third, and part of the fourth floor are for the provision of offices, and a small flat is built on the remainder of the fourth floor.





DETAIL OF CLOCK.



DETAIL OF FRIEZE.



CEILING DECORATION.

Electric House, Battersea.

MR. HENRY HYAMS, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

central hall has a floor of cork tiles, e centre of which is a marble fountain, th concealed electric lamps and opalescent d-glass bowl. On the walls, above e showcases, are niches lit by electricity uilt of marble partly inlaid with onyx to landscape motives. The back part s hall is panelled in walnut, with inlay decorative panels, and an inlay wood ic clock. The ceiling is an elliptical in fibrous plaster, and the frieze below s decorated in most attractive fashion panels in blue and gold, showing in con- nal rendering the use of electricity in ty, on the land, under the sea, and so A columned opening leads into an oak which gives an entrance to the lift. this oak hall there is a stone fireplace an electric fire of burning logs, an elec- lock of the grandfather type, the master of the building, having an inlay-wood of St. Mary's Church, Battersea. At ak fireside seat are shown interesting ic light fittings, adaptable for standards ackets.

m the oak hall one enters the dining An attractive window here shows the f electricity in heating a part of the which is usually the coldest.

kitchen is found next, with walls tiled blue vitreous tiles made in Battersea. water, electrically heated, is laid on to ink, and other fittings to be found here n electrical washing machine and an ic refrigerator.

the other side of the central hall is the ng-room, the treatment of which shows can be done with cornice lighting and w heating. The marble back to the ic fire is of inlay marble. In the bed- is shown an electric fire under the win- nd various other uses of electricity. The oom has the walls panelled with cork and is fitted with an electric geyser for ath and lavatory basin, and electrically l mirror and towel rail. The lighting istration room has various exhibits. entilation and heating of the basement means of electricity. Filtered and ed air is delivered through ducts to the s rooms and stores. The entrances for oors are from either the street or the all, a lift being provided to serve all

owing is a list of the sub-contractors :— , floor and roof construction; T. Jen- Torquay), marble entrance; Arts Pave- outside marble paving; Burke and nlay marble niches; J. Daymond and marble fountain; Morris Westminster stained glass decorations; Gilbert and Sons, fibrous plasters, fixed and ed by the Council's works department.

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es on Architecture for Building Trade Workers.

Council of the R.I.B.A. are holding es of five informal illustrated lectures chitecture confined to workers in the g trades. The following is the pro- e :—

nesday, December 14, at 8 p.m., apton Court Palace," by Mr. Ernest C.B.

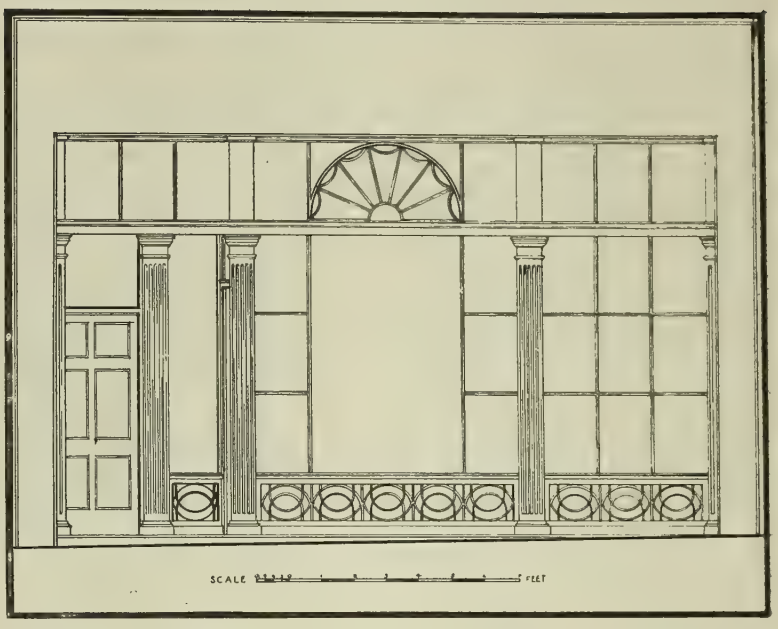
nesday, January 18, 1928, at 8 p.m., itecture of Provincial France," by enry M. Fletcher, M.A., F.R.I.B.A.

nesday, February 1, at 8 p.m., "House g through the Centuries," by Mr. B. Quennell, F.R.I.B.A.

nesday, February 15, at 8 p.m., ges," by Sir E. Owen Williams, K.B.E.

nesday, March 7, at 8 p.m., "General g Materials," by Mr. J. H. Jarman intendent, H.M. Office of Works).

men employed in the work of building rdially invited, admission being free. refreshments will be served at 7.30 efore the lectures.





This charming front by Messrs. Fitt and Prior-Hale, L.R.I.B.A., is in mahogany, with window backs and showcase of the same material, the whole being finished in green enamel. The letters on the fascia are in green enamelled bronze metal. The restaurant is in Oxford Street.

A Page from the November-December "Shopfront" Number of *Architecture*. (*See page* 847).

PARTHENON STUDIES.—X.

By W. R. LETHABY.

THE METOPES.

The original metopes at the British Museum are from the south flank of the temple, and, as is well known, these represent the battle of the Lapiths, assisted by Theseus, the Athenian hero, against the Centaurs. From the fact that these are so well known, we are likely to get an impression that the sculptured panels were all of this type, and further, that they were more or less what we call "decorative." The subjects, however, were different on the several fronts, and all were important in the story-telling function of the building. On the east front, under the Birth of Athena in the pediment, was represented the Battle of the Gods and Giants, by which the world was made fit for human habitation On the south side, as just said, was the fight with the Centaurs, in which Theseus took a leading part. On the north side of the temple was represented the final scenes of the Trojan War, where the Greeks obtained the victory by favour of Athena. The west front metopes contained sculptures of other battle scenes, which are generally said to have been the war of Greeks and Amazons, but were more probably, I think, the victory of the Greeks over the Persians.

Together with the great sculptured groups in the pediments, the metopes represented the special relations of the goddess with her city from primitive days in a sort of stone book of Genesis, or history of Athenian culture—"The Victory of Hellenism over Bar

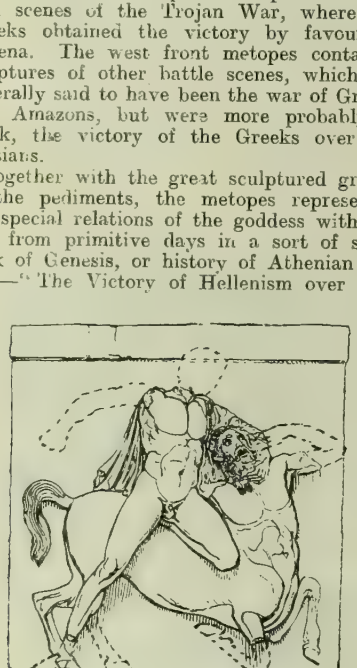


Fig. 1.

barism, Hellas against the brutish world." All was wrought to the glory of Athena. It is usual to speak of the metopes rather slightingly, and this is all the more easy, as at the Museum they are skied as if it were the Royal Academy. Haydon, however, who had really seen them, spoke of "That divine form in a metope grappling a Centaur by the throat, heaving up his chest and drawing in his breath, preparing to annihilate his enemy (Fig. 1); or the one in all the relaxation of death under the legs of the Centaur who prances in triumph; or the other, who dashes back his opponent as if lightning flashed through his frame."

It is often stated that these panels are in a more archaic style than the rest of the sculptures, but this is not evident to all observers. It has even been argued that they may have been prepared for an earlier building. Probably many of the metopes were the earliest of the sculptures to be finished, but it is only an assumption that the whole series was ready for building in as the work went on. Real building operations are not often so regular as that, and it is not impossible that all were carved in position. That those of the two ends were carved and fixed before the great sculptures of the pediments were hoisted into position is difficult to believe. I cannot discern any real archaism in the metopes. The workmanship is advanced, several figures are undercut almost to separation from the ground, and some of the limbs strike boldly outwards. One of the women lifted from the ground dangles helpless feet from under the edge of her skirt in a very realistic way. The drapery of another woman flies back over the knee of a Centaur, which shows through it (Fig. 2).

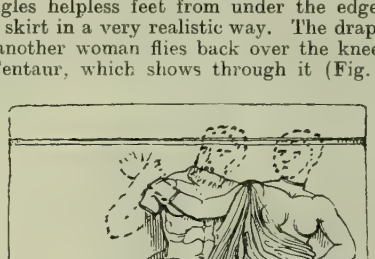


Fig. 2.

Several of these Centaur groups show a grim sort of humour, the combatants grasp one another's hair, one Lapith is tripped backwards over a wine jar, and a fragment shows a Centaur's hoof trampling on his opponent's toes. Two or three have the combatants with legs interlocked in wrestling attitudes, and these suggest swift movement in a masterly manner. The composition of most of them is wonderfully balanced, whilst the figures fill the ground like very skilful heraldic charges. Collignon says that one or two have "a certain dryness," and this is the uttermost that may be allowed. They are marvels of design and craftsmanship, and it is absurd that more than a dozen of these great sculptures which we possess should be put away where they cannot be examined—some day they must be re-discovered and really exhibited. Lord Elgin, more than a century ago, had recommended that only casts should be placed in situations out of reach, and this is obviously the only policy that can be maintained.

Although the relief is so high, the block form of the original stone in which the groups were sculptured was retained as much as possible by keeping many of the high points in the plane of the original surface of the blocks. This method is suggested in Fig. 3, which, however, has no claim to accuracy. Fig. 4 indicates in a similar way the disposition of the sculpture on the ground.

Although the character of the Centaur subjects, representing barbaric conflict, has suggested archaism; many less known, such as the Apollo metope of the east front, the

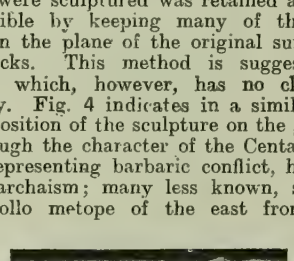


Fig. 3.

Aphrodite of the north, and others, were very beautiful indeed.

I find myself in agreement with what Lechat has said: "Perhaps no one has ever rendered exact justice to the metopes. These little living scenes, alternating with the rigid triglyphs, had an architectural office, but t were also noble sculptures, and the beauty their composition equalled their beaut workmanship."

The metopes are broken and cold, when fresh they were polished, brilliant colour, and glittering with attached bro accessories, as many drilled holes show. metope 3 of the Centaur series, the Lap has "a hole between the collar bones another on the lowest left rib, showing wh a sword belt has been attached. Two h are on the body of the Centaur: these have served for the attachment of a bro weapon." The Lapith in metope 4 ha metal wreath (*British Museum Guide*, 19 The wheels of most of the chariots re sented appear to have been of bronze. A hole appears on the photograph of metope east, where such a wheel must have b fixed. In front of the charioteer in 14 is a hole where a long bronze driving was probably pinned to the backgrou Dalton's excellent view of part of the so side of the temple, drawn in 1749, sh seven of the metopes (26-32) in place, they are so well drawn that losses since t time may be understood. No. 27 has man's right leg, and 28 Centaur's right a 29 was whole except for woman's head; was as now; 31 has lost man's left arm, wh fell straight; 32 man's left arm and existed. Some drawings by Pars and L Elgin's artists at the Museum are also v able records.

Among Haydon's drawings of the mar in the Print Room at the Museum, n about 1808, are some from the meto (One at least of the drawings from casts the Centaur groups at the Theseum prese details where the cast is now defecti There are also some unpublished draw by the accurate artist who drew the sc tures for *Museum Marbles*. The publica



Fig. 4.

of a selection of these old drawings woul a valuable aid to study.

East Front.—The fourteen metopes r senting the Battle of the Gods and Gi or great powers of evil, came first in cycle of sculptured stories. In 1908 I bro out the value of a restored drawing of metopes made by Feodor, Lord Elgin's a He evidently studied them closely fro scaffold when they were in a much b condition than now. "The Elgin dra [I wrote] is clearly very accurate in points which can be tested. These ea metopes cannot be profitably discussed every trace of what actually remains ca brought into comparison with these res tions made more than a century Material for this comparison may no found in *Sculptures of the Parthenon*, where Feodor's restorations are show association with photographs of the sculp in their present state. These restoration thus seen to explain in several cases would otherwise be obscure or irrecove Lists of former attempts at identifying subjects are also set out and discussed these it seems to be rightly observed the attempt of Carl Robert (1884) wa most convincing. As is pointed out, ever, he certainly interchanged two me one containing Apollo and the other Her Having the drawings of Feodor to co with the vestiges, these two panels are

t easy to interpret of the whole. On
er hand, I have no doubt that Robert
ght in explaining the two central
as representing the chariot of Athena
contest with a giant. In regard to
er, Feodor had made the mistake of
very slight traces as those of a male
but other considerations are sufficient
that Athena indeed occupied the
place on the front of her own temple.
earlier structure her contest with the
as in the middle of the pediment.
upposition on which Robert proceeded
t the several gods probably appeared
the same order as on the E. frieze.
ng his scheme in regard to Apollo and
s as explained, I would assign the
panels thus:—

		Hera.	Chariot of Zeus.	Zeus	Chariot of Athena	Athena.	Apollo.	Chariot of Apollo	Herakles.	Artemis.	Poseidon.	Chariot (Poseidon's).
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		

of these may be identified with assur-
Dionysos and his panther attacking
; 9 Apollo pursuing an enemy; 11
s between two other figures; 14
n's chariot rising from the sea.
e 7 contained a chariot with winged
nd metope 8 a tall figure, shield on
vancing irresistibly against a cower-
ny. These two are the pair of panels
middle intercolumniation. Collignon
out that Athena's chariot as sculp-
the Treasury at Delphi, had winged
nd that it was probable on general
that the goddess would be here in
e of her own temple, directly below
figure in the pediment. He also re-
e fact that Athena repelling a giant
the centre of the pediment in the
hena temple on the Acropolis. Yet
dissent from the view and left the
more or less open. The comparison
sculptures of the Treasury at Delphi
ularly interesting as there are so
her correspondences between them
e of the Parthenon that it may not
ed that the sculptor of the latter
ied the Delphi work. Among the
resemblance may be mentioned the
f the seated assembly of gods, the
of relief sculpture with undercut
d the attachments of bronze for a
wheel, and other details.
were four waiting chariots filling as
nels on the east front of the Par-
Three seem to have been for Zeus,
nd Poseidon, and it is most probable
fourth in metope 7 would be for
She, as well as Zeus, had a wait-
ot in the sculptures of the great
Altar. It would follow that the



Fig. 6.

goddess occupied the next panel 8. Lord Elgin's draughtsman, however, interpreted the figure in metope 8, which on this hypothesis should be that of the goddess, as male, and this view is accepted in *Sculptures of the Parthenon*. Yet Athena was a famous giant queller, and this was her own temple.

The traces of the body of the principal figure on the existing metope 8 are very slight, and Feodor's restoration of it is obviously incorrect in important points which can still be seen on photographs; it must have been much decayed when his drawing was made. From the evident slenderness of the figure, the energy of the attack, and the way the shield is carried, the remnants themselves (apart from Feodor's interpretation) suggest Athena rather than any other. In Fig 5 I give my own impression of the

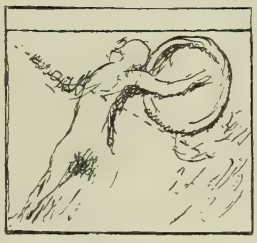


Fig. 5.

decayed panel, indicating what may be read into the traces with a little imagination. The general attitude, outstretched arm, and the shield are quite certain. This shield and the whole attitude are typical of Athena (compare illustrations in Miss Harrison's *Athens*, pp. 442-3, and Reinach's *Vases II*, pp. 21, 41, 102, 204). Pars, in his drawing of the E. front, seems to suggest that the figure had a female skirt.

Further evidence for the identification is furnished by two metopes found at Selinus by Angell and Harris—one archaic and the other of mature style—which represent Athena's victory over a giant. There is a cast of the former in the British Museum, and an illustration of the later one may be found in Bell's *Hellenic Architecture* (p. 90). In both these the legs of the figure tell strongly through the drapery, and one may see how the thought that it was a male might easily arise. This metope must have been very like the group of Athena and the giant in the pediment of the old temple, and this subject was also embroidered on the peplos of the cult statue.

The photograph of the chariot and winged horses in metope 7 given in *Sculptures of the Parthenon* shows that this panel was of the highest beauty, mature style, and most delicate craftsmanship, an altogether lovely work. The horses seem eager with eternal freshness. It may be regarded as proved that this was Athena's chariot and that her victory over an evil power was represented in the next panel. Restored drawings of these might be made with fair confidence. (For chariots with winged horses see Reinach's *Vases II*, pp. 46, 309.)

Metope 9 represented the victory of Apollo over a power of darkness. His opponent had a beast's skin over his left arm, and the subject was restored by Feodor as Herakles struggling with Apollo for the Tripod. There are no traces of a tripod, however, and the opponent of Apollo was really Tityos, as is made certain by several vase paintings (Reinach's *Vases II*, pp. 244, 245, 249, 269), in some of which the beast's skin appears. Enough remains on the metope itself to show that Apollo's figure was of great beauty. Unfortunately, only a very small print of an excellent photograph of it is given in *Sculptures of the Parthenon;* if the negative still exists, a much enlarged version of it would be very valuable. I give in Fig. 6 a sketch made by comparing the little photograph with Feodor's drawing, which agrees very accurately with existing facts. The god sprang—indeed burst—forward, his nude body relieved against a voluminous mantle, which is falling off, and his hair streamed out behind. The polished bare body must actually have shone against the mantle arranged like a cloud, and doubtless of dark colour. It is evident that Apollo was here identified with the sun. "That the identity of Apollo with the sun was felt in the Periclean account is clear from the poets, especially from a fragment of Euripides." (Davidson, *The Parthenon Frieze*, 1882, p. 97.) The correspondence between the Parthenon panel and Euripides is so close that it looks as if the poet followed the vision of Pheidias.

"Out from the portico gleamed a god,
Apollon: for the bow was in his hand,
The quiver at his shoulder, all his shape
One dreadful beauty . . .
Apollo of the golden hair."

There is nothing of "dryness" or archaism in this radiant figure bursting from the clouds and thrusting darkness away. Watts might have imagined the subject in much the same way. Enough of this wonderful panel remains to allow, when compared with vase paintings, of a restoration being made which would give us back knowledge of a noble Pheidian type and a composition of extraordinary beauty. (Compare a nude Apollo with long hair, Reinach's *Vases II*, 269.)

Metope 11, with Herakles between two lesser figures, has a parallel in one of the archaic metopes from Selinus, of which a cast is in the Museum. The figures with whom Herakles grapples are the Cercropes, "two brothers who practised every kind of knavery."

The metope 4, which balances 11, like it contained three figures; the chief one in this case was female, most probably Hera. Metope 12, a goddess pursuing a giant, is probably, as most generally agreed, Artemis. Dionysos of metope 2 had a panther by his side who sprang at the foe; similar groups are found on the vases, and a fairly secure restoration of it might be made. The chariot of metope 14 rose from the sea and had fish playing about the wheels as Homer tells of Poseidon's chariot. There is nothing of dryness in this poetic work, but rather the emergence of a "landscape element." The wheel of the chariot was of bronze, as the hole for attaching it shows the driver held a long bronze rod. Chariots in several other metopes must also have had bronze wheels.

These eastern metopes could be safely represented on a small scale, while half a dozen could be restored at a larger size. Such a method would give back general knowledge of the series in such a way that we might forget the ruin and decay and regain what would be commonly understandable.

South Side.—These metopes were mainly of the Centaur battle, but a set at the centre related to other early Greek stories. The distribution appears to have been thus:—12 : 8 : 12; that is, 1 to 12 : 13 to 20 : 21 to 32. In the Museum *Guide* for 1903 it was held that the arrangement was rather 12 : 9 : 11. No. 21, which by this lop-sided arrangement was assigned to the middle group, "represents two women standing by an archaic statue." In the study I made of the facts in *Greek Buildings*, 1908, I pointed out that a similar subject to 21 is represented as part of the Centaur battle on the frieze from Bassae in the Museum: "Two women who have taken sanctuary at a sacred image are attacked by a Centaur. . . . The panel 21 at the Parthenon must belong to the Centaur series. It furnishes, in fact, the episode around which the action develops . . . we may suppose that the central series had a background of a different colour from the rest." I also pointed out the evidence of a painted vase of the subject which showed two women taking refuge in a shrine—"thus was the story brought into relation with the goddess." The arrangement 12 : 9 : 11 is still maintained in *The Sculptures of the Parthenon*, 1910. "The nine central metopes" are considered as forming one group, and we are told that "the Centaur series is resumed" with 22.

It is only loose talk to speak of "nine central metopes"; the one-sidedness of the arrangement 12 : 9 : 11 is apparent enough, but in fact it would have been worse seen in relation to the columniations of the temple. Considered in this way we get $6 : 4\frac{1}{2} : 5\frac{1}{2}$, an altogether impossible arrangement.

The details of these metopes are very well and fully described in the volume just named. They have since been studied by Studniczka (*Neue Jahrbücher*, 1912), who greatly helps in elucidating their subjects, and by Schrader, who has brought forward a theory of rearrangement which I do not think very impressive. The subjects were events in primitive Greek story parallel to stories in the Book of Genesis. Pausanias, telling how Triptolemus was the first to sow corn, adds: "The Athenians were first in ancient descent and possession of gifts bestowed by the gods."

In the illustrations of *Sculptures of the Parthenon*, several minor fragments are shown restored as parts of these panels. The fitting of them into the drawings of 1674 prove how accurate these records are. I will here only briefly comment on what is shown and said.

13. *Woman and Man.*—In the description the latter is supposed to be a female, but the bony forms, exposed feet and style of drapery proclaim it to be male.

14. *Youth and Maiden.*—These, with the two in 13, are supposed to be the three daughters of Cecrops with their brother, but this cannot have been so if, as said above, the second figure in 13 is a man. The maiden held a casket and she probably did represent a daughter of Cecrops, while the youth was her brother.

15. *Chariot Group.*—The wheel was probably of bronze as in some other cases The first yoking of horses?

16. *Two Males.*—One, a youth, is prostrate, apparently after a struggle.

17. *Man and Lyre-player.*—The latter in long robes is sometimes described as a woman. Two fragments are restored to this figure. Another piece of drapery from knee to foot is assigned to panel 18, but it belonged rather to 17. The foot is big and exposed, and the lyre-player must have been a male clad in the fashion of the lyre-playing Apollo. Lyre-players on the frieze are males in similar dress, as was pointed out by Murray. The invention of Music?

18. *Two Women.*—With them is an image. I suggest that these may be the two other daughters of Cecrops excluded before. Compare Fig. 65 in Miss Harrison's *Themis*, where the two sisters appear very like the two figures on this metope. See also Fig. 64 in the same volume, where an image of Athena is shown.

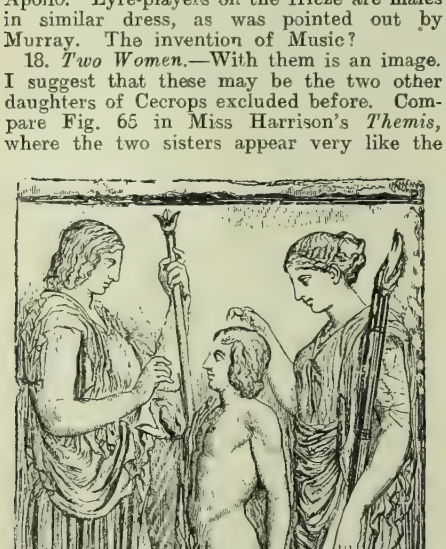


Fig. 7.

19. *Two Women.*—These dignified, finely clothed figures must have been especially beautiful. The second one is draped in a fashion like the priestess of the E. frieze, and one of the figures of the Eleusis relief (Fig. 7).

20. *Two Women.*—The first of these held a folded cloth very like the peplos of the E. frieze. It is clear from the old drawings and the few fragments which exist of this series that these panels were of great beauty and of fully matured style. The women were lovely figures, entirely free of "dryness" or archaism. The Centaur series is resumed in metope 21.

Metope 29, near the right-hand end, is an especially fine group of a Centaur carrying off a woman. "The drapery of the Ionic chiton is finely wrought." This panel is very similar to one of the Centaur groups in the pediment at Olympia. In metopes 30 and 31 the Centaurs are triumphant. In 32, the last, the man has the advantage, and he seems to have had a special character. "Carrey, Pars, and Feodor indicate he wore a helmet," and probably he held a sword (Fig. 8). I would see in this upstanding warrior Theseus or Peirithoos, probably the latter. Metope 2 next the beginning of the whole series has a Centaur which is actually subdued by another of the combatants, probably Theseus (Fig. 1). This is the figure that was described by Haydon as "preparing to annihilate his enemy." That Theseus was recognisably here may not be doubted; the panels were not chance combats with Centaurs, but the struggle at the marriage feast of Peirithoos, as is proved by the presence of the women, the shrine scene, and by the fact that wine-jars are used as weapons. The whole was a Theseus subject, and the hero might not be left out. In the *Handbook* of 1851 it was properly observed by Vaux: "The subject was congenial to the Athenian mind because their great hero Theseus took part in it."



Fig. 8.

North Side.—These metopes represented the Trojan war, or rather the fall of the city. It has been suggested that there may have been a group with a different subject in the centre, as was the case on the other flank, but the evidence seems against this. The key to the decipherment was found in metopes 24 and 25, which show Menelaus pursuing Helen, while Aphrodite intervened. Michaelis compared the composition with that of the same subject on an Attic vase in the Vatican, which very closely resembles it except that a fourth figure behind Menelaus is on the vase, a female (Persuasion) rather than a second warrior, as on the metope. The subject occupies two metopes. (At the Theseum also two metopes are devoted to one subject.) The identification of the subjects on this side was long resisted in England.

The figure of Aphrodite in the metope is much ruined, but that the vase represented it accurately is confirmed by the fact, which I noticed several years ago, that the figure of Alkestis on the column at Ephesus repeats the type of figure on the vase very closely. There are several other echoes of the Parthenon sculptures at Ephesus, and it may not be doubted that the lovely figures of Alkestis on the column and Aphrodite on t followed a common original, which figure of Aphrodite in the metope.



Fig. 9.



Fig. 10.

the same figure reappears in a late the Palace Albani, on which echoes Pheidian types may be observed This relief is reproduced in Schrader on the Parthenon (p. 310).

What remains of the figure of A on the metope well agrees with the the lovely figure at Ephesus. F photograph of this metope it appea this figure was tall and elegant, h long mantle brought round to the fro folds radiating towards her right hand was held in front of the breast; be mantle appeared a tunic which fell pointed towards the front (Fig. 10). vase the left arm is more lifted than metope, but the sculpture, as seen f low, would suggest this to some deg the Museum is a fragment from t shoulder of a draped female figure assigned to a metope which looks might have formed part of Aphrodite described as "right shoulder and b draped female figure; the chiton faste the shoulder with four studs." The this figure of Aphrodite may be trac where than at Ephesus. The Artemis echoes the gesture, and in Reinach's a figure at Athens itself is given p. 423 (12)), which recalls it (see p. 669 (12)). There is also a funerar in the Louvre (Collignon, Fig. 200 resembles this figure, as does also on weepers of the Sidon Sarcophagus (C Fig 2 (3)). Compare a vase by H the British Museum (Miss H *Prolegomena*, p. 556). The same drapery, fully adjusted, with the hang tion over the left shoulder, is used of the two noble women's figures famous relief from Eleusis, which is g recognised as a work of Pheidias One of the women's figures in the group of the south side was also d the same way.

(To be concluded next week.)

Imported Furniture.

The Standing Committee under t chandise Marks Act recommend that furniture and cabinet ware made w mainly of wood, whether imported in parts, including upholstered furn the frames thereof, and also cabi wooden trays of the descriptions cus sold through the furniture trade, sno an indication of origin. It is recor that the Order in Council, which is t the wholesale trade, should come i three months after it is made.

SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

orthern Architectural Association.

he course of a paper on "Concrete einforced Concrete" read before this ation on November 16, Mr. T. H. Assoc.M.Inst.C.E., after giving a leal of practical information with re- o cements, sand, aggregates, working s, etc., turned to the question of the ctural possibilities of reinforced con- Considerable attention, he said, was eing devoted to the subject, but at esent time there were comparatively tructures of this type, apart from uses, industrial buildings, and purely ering structures, where the material had been confidently and boldly dis- , the tendency having been to confine to purely structural members. Skele- nstruction of reinforced concrete was n practice, the enclosing walls of stone, or terra-cotta being carried at loor level, carrying no weight them- and functioning only as weatherproof s. This followed closely the method l frame building with the added ad- es of greater protection against fire rrosion and greater adaptability to the ry bonding with masonry and brick- This type of construction would un- dly continue, but it could not be denied here was a strong and growing feeling st architects that reinforced concrete its exceptional strength, monolithic ter and plasticity would result in the on of an entirely new type of archi- —necessarily new, in so far as there traditional form to follow nor prece- which the designer could refer if the lvantages of the material were to be l. For one with a purely engineering g. to whom structural requirements f first importance, and who relied he exigencies of stress and strain to correct lines and satisfying propor- t was difficult to predict exactly what he new style of architecture would Even if the mental vision of the new as vouchsafed to such a one, the lack itectural training would preclude its ible translation into words. Hence aker contented himself with stressing essity for originality and bold con- of design upon those whose vocation to present structures which were at easing and demonstrative of the struc- ement.

ubtedly one of the reasons for the nce to adopt concrete façades had been ness and greyness, two factors which ot to any extent relieved by mould- rnices, and other features of design. acing materials, however, required to sidered from the point of view of and texture, and why not concrete? revolutionary to suggest that con- ight be considered as reconstructed r that the exposure of the stone par- as not violating the æsthetic sense s essentially a true revelation of a ory building material? By the care- tion of sand and aggregates, both in to colour and size, excellent decora- ects could be obtained by brushing e of the concrete while it was still ith a stiff wire brush and plenty of hus removing the surplus cement and and exposing the aggregate. For al buildings a sufficiently pleasing uld be obtained by the use of ordi- gregate. For the best work, how- would be necessary to use a specially aggregate for the facework, which, xposed, would harmonise with the f the surroundings. The thickness special facing might vary from $\frac{3}{8}$ in. and the maximum size of the aggre- d would be from $\frac{1}{4}$ in. to $\frac{3}{8}$ in., mixed proportion of about 3 to 1. If the of the special aggregate was satis- there was no necessity to add sand. the addition of sand was required it must, of course, be chosen with due regard to colour. In some cases it might be necessary to add a pigment to the cement, or alternatively use a coloured cement where it was essential that the cement should be indistinguishable from the aggregate.

The two varieties of concrete, the facing and the backing, were placed simultaneously, the method adopted being to place thin metal sheets the required distance from the outer shutter. The facing mixture and the ordinary mixture were then placed in position on each side of the metal plate and tamped, when the plates were raised, and a little further tamping bonded the separate mixes together. Chantry Bridge, Rotherham, was carried out on this principle, the specification requiring that the surface concrete should be 2 in. thick, wire brushed, and composed of Mount Sorrel chippings and Bessemer sand. The cost of the facing in this case was 10s. per square yard. As an alternative to the metal plate, wire netting sheets with a very small mesh could be placed between the forms. This would keep the separate mixes apart while being placed, but would allow them to bond with other when tamped. The cost of the treatment varied with the type of aggregate used, whether coloured cements were necessary, and the thickness of surfacing required, but it might be taken as being between 6s. and 10s. per square yard. For scrubbed finish only where no special surface concrete was used, the cost might be taken at about 2s. per square yard, a further cost of 1s. per square yard being entailed, if, after brushing, it was required that the surface should be polished with a carborundum stone.

Other types of finishes included :—coloured washes, either by using the coloured cements now marketed or by adding pigments of the required colour to ordinary Portland cement, and actual colouring of the concrete itself by the use of a coloured cement. Both these methods had to be used with care, particularly where the surfaces to be coloured had a large area, as in some colours it was difficult to obtain a uniform tint. Dalemain Bridge, situated in Dalemain Park, on the main road between Penrith and Ullswater Lake, was satisfactorily constructed in coloured concrete of the same colour as the stonework of Dalemain Hall, which stood immediately behind the bridge. The colouring material was mixed with the ordinary cement by the contractor, and the ultimate result was quite satisfactory. Cement rendering was not generally very satisfactory in this country, the rendering after a few years being inclined to peel off unless the work was exceptionally well done under favourable conditions. An easier and more satisfactory finish, provided the shuttering had stripped well, was simply to wash down the concrete with a cloth and very weak cement wash.

GUILDFORD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL COMPETITION

The awards in this competition are given under Competition News (page 848), and we illustrate the winning design by Mr. George P. Stainsby, A.R.I.B.A., in this issue. Thirty-one designs were submitted.

In his report on the competition the assessor (Mr. Henry W. Allardyce) writes as follows :—

"The plan of the school building in the design No. 10, which I have placed first, is of the open verandah, quadrangle type now in general favour. All the various rooms and offices asked for in the conditions are provided and are compactly, economically, and conveniently arranged on the plan. The position of the girls' and boys' entrances in relation to the hall and the head master's and staff rooms is useful for both school and entertainment purposes and for supervision of the playgrounds, and the plan readily lends itself to division into three separate departments and to future extension. It is probable, however, that the Board of Education may require the practical workroom and the three 40 classrooms to be enlarged, the former to 600 ft. and the latter to 480 ft. super. floor area (*i.e.*, the 12 ft. basis). This can be done without altering the general arrangement of the plan or increasing the length of the quadrangle. An addition of £450 to the estimated cost of the school should cover this enlargement.

"The placing of the lavatory basins in the cloakroom is economical and not objected to by the Board of Education, but if it is intended to lock up the cloakrooms during school hours in order to prevent pilfering, doors or gates will, of course, be required, and it will be found very convenient to provide a separate lavatory compartment. This can also be done without altering the general arrangement of the plan, but would, of course, add slightly to the cost.

"The position of the infants' latrines at the corner of the building is very convenient and for babies essential, and for this reason it might be advisable to interchange the babies' room with the infants' classroom. The Board will no doubt require one of the closets to be partitioned off from the others and a small urinal for the boy infants. Personally, I think it objectionable for direct access to be provided from a playshed into a latrine building, although it is sometimes done.

"The elevations are simple, economical and suitable for a school. The long, continuous windows suggested in the alternative elevations would probably be more expensive than the others. The lay-out of the site plan is in accordance with the conditions, but I suggest consideration be given to placing the school block with its main axis running east and west instead of north and south, as this would facilitate further extension without encroaching further on the playing-fields. Further consideration might be given to the division fencing and gardens indicated.

"The drainage system is shown as a single service, instead of the surface water being kept separate from the soil drains: this can, of course, be easily rectified. The boys' latrine is not shown in detail, but, judging by the overall size on the lay-out plan, the urinals will be kept separate from the w.c.'s.

"With reard to the estimate of cost. I consider the author's estimate for this design No. 10 is much too low, as, after cubing up the school buildings, I find his figure of £7.560 works out at only about 10d. per cubic foot, whereas I think it should be 1s. As the other items are also low I give for the purpose of comparison the figures of the author's estimate and my own in parallel columns :-

	Author's estimate.	Assessor's approximate estimate.
	£	£
School building ...	7.560	9.200
Latrines, playshed and drainage	750	1.250
Caretaker's house ...	450	600
*Boundary fencing ...	250	950
*Tar-paving, including new pathway ...	200	350
*Levelling and preparing playing-field ...	750	750
Architect's charges, etc.	600	
	£10.560	1.280
Quantity surveyor, printing and clerk of works	500	
	£11.060	£14.380

"*The items of fencing, tar-paving and levelling and seeding playing-field vary very much in most of the competitors' estimates. In placing this design first I have not overlooked the discrepancies between the author's estimate and my own, but, in my opinion, there is no other design submitted of equal merit apart from cost, and no design of equal merit that could be built at as low a cost as this design could."

WEEK IN PARLIAMENT

WESTMINSTER, *Wednesday.*

The Slum Problem.

Sir K. Wood informed Mr. E. Brown that the total sum paid on account by Exchequer subsidy towards the cost of slum clearances since April 1, 1924 was £103,000.

Mr. E. Brown asked whether the Minister of Health could give figures to show the effect, if any, of the building of new houses since January 1, 1919, on reducing overcrowding in the slum areas of our great cities.

Sir K. Wood said that the figures desired were not available, but it was obvious that the large numbers of new houses which had been erected since the Armistice must have contributed very largely to the relief of overcrowding, including overcrowding in slum areas.

Mr. Gillett asked the Minister if he would state the number of persons it was proposed to displace in connection with the slum clearance scheme in the borough of Finsbury, and whether provision would be made for rehousing those so displaced within the borough.

Sir K. Wood said that 205 persons would be displaced in connection with the Metropolitan Borough of Finsbury (White Horse-alley) Reconstruction Scheme, 1926, and rehousing accommodation for this number was being provided by the Borough Council in flats which were in course of erection at Mantell-street within the borough.

Mr. Tasker asked the Minister of Health whether he was aware that the London County Council, acting under the Housing Acts, 1890 to 1919, the County of London (Hickman's Folly Improvements Scheme) Order, 1923, had taken possession of certain properties known as Nos. 16 and 20, Hickman's Folly, Nos. 1 to 6 (inclusive), Hickman's-court, and Nos. 1 to 4 (inclusive), Oliver Twist-court, notwithstanding that the decision of the arbitrator as to the amount of compensation payable by the Council to the owner whose property had been thus forcibly acquired had not been given, and whether he had given his consent to the action of the Council.

Sir K. Wood replied that section 106 (1) of the Housing Act, 1925, gave powers to local authorities to enter on land included in a confirmed improvement scheme without the Minister's consent, and it was understood that the London County Council had taken possession of the property in question under the powers conferred upon them by this section.

Smoke Abatement.

Mr. R. Wilson asked the Minister of Health whether he could make any statement as to the working of the Smoke Abatement Act.

Sir K. Wood said that the Act came into force only on July 1 last. By-laws as to the emission of black smoke had been approved for a number of authorities. Some Regional Advisory Committees had been set up. A draft order extending the Alkali Acts had been prepared and considered with representative bodies and the statutory inquiry would be held next month.

Limits for Subsidy.

Mr. Hore-Belisha asked the Minister of Health whether, seeing that the price of a Council house ranged from as low as £300 to £500 and more in various localities, he could explain this difference, making allowance for local conditions and site, sewerage, and water factors.

Mr. Chamberlain said that the prescribed limits of area for subsidy houses ranged from 550 to 950 superficial feet, and variation in size therefore necessarily accounted for a large part of the difference in price. In addition to this and the other factors mentioned, a variation in building costs in different districts, and in standards of accommodation and amenity were contributory factors to the difference in range of prices in various localities, and the matter was, of course, influenced by the extent of the demand on the building industry in any area.

New Bill.

Sir R. Gower has introduced a bill to amend the provisions in Part II. of the Housing Act, 1925, relating to improvement and reconstruction schemes. The measure has been read a first time.

Rural Housing.

Mr. Chamberlain informed Mr. Everard that the county councils in England and Wales who had not submitted schemes under the Housing (Rural Workers) Act, 1926, were as follows:—Berkshire, Buckingham, Cambridge, Cornwall, Durham, Glamorgan, Hertford, Isle of Ely, Isle of Wight, Lincoln, (Kesteven), Merioneth, Norfolk, Radnor, Shropshire, Soke of Peterborough, Warwick. In some of these cases it was hoped that schemes would shortly be submitted, but in others the councils of the county districts had been declared the authorities for the purposes of the Act.

Direct Labour Costs.

Mr. Robinson asked whether the Office of Works was engaged on the building of houses in any district or for any other department by direct labour; if so, what was the cost per cubic foot; and whether the Office of Works still administered any cottage property, the district where it was situated, and the rent charged for cottages of two, three, four, and five rooms respectively.

Sir V. Henderson said that the answer to the first part of the question was in the negative; the second part did not, therefore, arise. Particulars of the rents charged for houses on the several housing estates administered by the Office of Works showed that the accommodation generally consisted of four or five rooms. In addition to these houses, a few cottages occasionally became available for letting on coastguard stations scattered over the country, the rents of which varied according to the accommodation provided and to local conditions.

Particulars of rents charged for houses on the housing estates administered by H.M. Office of Works:—

Estate.	No. of houses.	Rent per week.
England.		
Dudley (temporary) ..	301	*5s. 10d. to 7s. 6d.
Barrow-Roosegate (temporary	134	*4s. to 6s. 3d.
Sheffield (temporary) ..	684	*8s. and 8s. 3d.
Woolwich group of estates (temporary)	2,250	*7s. to 10s. 6d.
Chepstow (permanent) ..	406	*5s. 3d. to 15s.
Birtley (temporary) ..	906	*5s. 9d. to 20s.
Scotswood (temporary) ..	402	*6s. to 7s. 8d.
Scotland.		
Alexandria (temporary) ..	150	†5s. 11d. to 6s. 7d.
Invergordon (permanent)..	118	*8s. 3d.
Midlanark and Mossend (permanent)	549	†8s. 2d. to 10s. 6d.
Inchinnan (permanent) ..	52	†7s. 10d. to 11s.

* Inclusive. † Plus occupier's rates.

Charing Cross Bridge.

Col. Ashley, the Minister of Transport, replying to Sir W. Davison, said the committee of engineers charged with the investigation of the scheme of the Royal Commission for a double-decker road and railway bridge at Charing Cross would not be in a position to report before next spring.

The London Squares.

Lord Londonderry again presided over a meeting of the Royal Commission on London Squares, held last Tuesday.

Sir Willoughby Dickinson, on behalf of the London Council of Social Service, said that experience had shown him how difficult it was even for a group of householders interested in the preservation of a square, to bring their legal rights to the test of a court of justice. This was one reason why Parliament should deal with the question. Otherwise, it was probable that even squares were legally protected might be lost, b there was no one who would run the testing the question. In fact, all tha needed by a builder was to buy up the of a few residents and then proceed t with practical assurance that no one contest his actions. That was what ha pened in the case of Mornington-cresce Endsleigh-gardens. Both those cases to have been subjected to legal inqui the case of part of Euston-square, th would undoubtedly have been built on not been for the accident that the came before Parliament, and that the had a chance of objecting. Similarly, wick-square had been spared by the fa the promoters of the scheme for Covent Garden Market had to apply t hament for that purpose. Unless Parl intervened now, it was by no means i able that the squares of London would ally be absorbed, even in cases wher had been Acts of Parliament passed t late their use.

Two suggestions had been put forw dealing with the problem. The first w the local authorities should be author purchase the freehold of the gardens tain defined terms of pavment, and them in their present state or throw open to the public where that seemed able. The other proposal was that the should be permanently retained as g and be used for no other purposes. first of these suggestions was open to tion. Any proposal to devote these to the public would rouse the opposi householders all over London who n joyed them. Also, in many instan would be difficult to transfer the them from private persons to the and, further, if the local authorities obliged to pay large sums of money t to secure the land as an open spac would not do it. The main object prevent building, and if that were the future transfer of the land for purposes might be left for Parliament cide when the circumstances deman The requirements of the case would quately met by an Act of Parliame merely sterilised in the future these lar plots of ground.

Sir Edgar Bonham Carter, giving on behalf of the Commons and F Preservation Society, the Garden Cit Town Planning Association, the Society, and other bodies, said that, opinion, the essential object was the r tion of the square gardens unde present conditions—that was, that hold should continue vested in the owners, and the gardens should con private open spaces as the common ar the houses which now had rights ov The preservation of the squares aspect of the town-planning problem practical and fair method of preservi was to be found in the application planning principles to built-up areas legislation applying town-planning p to built-up areas would be nugatory was accompanied by a provision givi lar stability to the existing lay-out town as it would have if it had it laid out under the Town-Planning A

Legislation should provide that the squares and similar open spaces mus served as private open spaces. It wo guard the landowners' right to the and the tenant's rights over such squ open spaces.

In order to enable the present la be improved, it would be reasonabl power to the L.C.C. under proper s and with the sanction of the Mi Health to consent to an exchange of ing garden for an equal or greater a vided that the land dedicated in was appropriated as a private or pu space. Landowners should be auth they wished, subject to the right residents in the squares, to hand management and maintenance of th to a local authority.

HE LONDON BUILDING ACTS AND THEIR APPLICATION—XXXV

By H. V. MILNES EMERSON, A.R.I.B.A.

218 completes the 1894 Act. There schedules in conjunction with the first schedule relates to the con- of walls of brick, stone, etc., and d schedule deals with fire-resisting The third schedule fixes the fees district surveyors, and the fourth gives a list of previous Acts wholly repealed. These schedules have ed with the sections of the Act to y relate.

he 1894 Act, the following supple- Acts have been made :—

ndon Building Act, 1894 (Amend- . 1898.

Government Act, 1899.

and Workshop Act, 1901.

ondon County Council (General Act, 1902 (dealing with exits in odging-houses, etc.).

and Workshop Act, 1907.

ndon Building Acts (Amendment)

ondon County Council (General Act, 1908.

ondon County Council (General ct, 1909.

, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1909.

London (Various Powers) Act, 1911.

on (Administrative Provisions) Act,

tropolitan Water Board Act, 1913.

ondon County Council (General Act, 1915, 1920, 1921 and 1923.

vn Planning Act, 1925.

endment Act of 1898, section 3, ction 14 of the 1894 Act, rendered by the decision L.C.C. *v.* Aylesbury (1898), 77 L.T. 440.

4.—This section is an amendment on 5 of section 13, 1894 Act, and at no dwelling-house outside the be erected within 20 ft. of the he roadway.

5.—This section takes the place of 3 of the 1894 Act, relating to the a notice, summons or order in the gerous or neglected structures, and ed necessary owing to the decision the case of Reg *v.* Mead (1898), 2.

6.—This is an amendment of sec- (Offences against the Act), sub- e) of the 1894 Act. The original th the words added by this section now reads as follows :—

up, erects, *retains* or adapts any structure to which Part VII of plies without having obtained any or licence required by that Part t, or makes default in observing e conditions contained in such or licence (shall be liable to a £20 a day, etc.).

ion was altered as above owing to n of Reg. *v.* Cluer (1897), 77 L.T.

7.—Section 200, subsection 3, the £20 a day, etc., quoted in the last brackets, is amended to a penalty ding £2 for each offence, and a t exceeding £20 a day during the n of the offence.

don Building Acts (Amendment) chiefly deals with means of escape

6 of this Act defines expressions sections 7 to 14 (inclusive) deal s of escape from new and old These sections have been dealt onnection with the repealed sec- bsection 2, and 63 of the 1894 Act.

don Government Act, 1899.

5 of this Act provides for the certain powers and duties from County Council to each Borough Council as respects their Borough. The following are the powers transferred :—

Power, under section 84 of the London Building Act, 1894, to license the setting-up of wooden structures, and power to take proceedings for default in obtaining or observing the conditions of a licence under that section.

Power, under section 134 of the same Act, relating to the removal of unauthorised sky-signs.

Power, under section 199 of the same Act, relating to the removal of obstructions in streets

Power, under section 170 of the same Act, relating to the demolition of buildings in case of the conviction for an offence against the Act, or by-laws made under it, providing that the Borough Council concerned have obtained the conviction.

Power to take proceedings in respect of timber or other articles piled, stacked or stored in contravention of sections 197 and 200 (11) (*k*) of the same Act, such power only to be exercised within the borough.

The Factory and Workshop Act, 1901 and 1907, deal with means of escape from fire, etc., and the regulations of the L.C.C. dealing with same have been quoted.

Since 1905, amendments to the London Building Acts have been obtained by the London County Council under a General Powers Act, and not by a separate Building Act.

The first amendment to the London Building Act of 1894 under this method was contained in Part III of the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1908. This Act repealed sections 75, 76 and 77 of the 1894 Act, and provided new regulations for the cubical extent of buildings, etc., which have been dealt with in these articles under the repealed sections 75, etc., of the 1894 Act.

The London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1909, Part IV, makes provision with respect to buildings of iron and steel skeleton construction, and as to use of reinforced concrete.

SECTION 21.—In addition to the meaning assigned to words and expressions in the previous Acts, the following are introduced :—

For the purposes of this Part of this Act the expression "pillar" shall, unless otherwise stated, mean a metal pillar, and shall include all columns and stanchions or an assemblage of columns or stanchions properly riveted or bolted together; and the expression "girder" shall mean a metal girder or joist; and the expression "Tribunal of Appeal" means the Tribunal of Appeal as constituted by this part of this Act.

Note.—For the purposes of this part of the London Building Acts, the Tribunal of Appeal consists of an additional member appointed by the Council of the Institution of Civil Engineers.

SECTION 22, together with the subsections, is the main section of the Act, and is as follows :—

Notwithstanding anything contained in the principal Acts requiring buildings to be enclosed with walls of the thickness and of the materials therein respectively described, it shall be lawful to erect, subject to the provisions of this section, buildings wherein the loads and stresses are transmitted through each story to the foundations by a skeleton framework of metal or partly by a skeleton framework of metal and partly by a party wall, but buildings so erected shall (subject to any exemptions contained in the principal Acts or any of them) be subject to and comply with all such provisions of the principal Acts or any of them, and any by-laws in force thereunder as may not be inconsistent with or contrary to the provisions of this section.

The following are briefly the provisions that apply in respect to the construction of the skeleton framework, foundations, walls, floors, staircases, and other parts of the structure of such buildings :—

All rolled steel must comply with the latest British Standard specification. The skeleton frame and party walls must be capable of sustaining safely the whole dead load and superimposed load. The pillars in external walls and girders must be encased with incombustible material at least 4 in. thick, but the underside of girders, edges of flanges, plates and angles can be covered with incombustible material 2 in. thick, and all internal pillars and girders are to be encased to the satisfaction of the District Surveyor with not less than 2 in. of brickwork, terra-cotta, concrete, metal lathing and plaster or cement. The upper surface of girder flanges and the lower surface of subsidiary joists can have a casing 1 in. thick.

Wood firring must not be used in any casing. In buildings of one story, and not more than 25 ft. high, the casing to pillars and girders can be omitted.

Girders must not exceed a span of more than 24 times the depth of the girder unless the deflection of the girder is less than one four-hundredth part of the span. Two or more girders acting together must have separators not exceeding five times the depth of the girder apart, and separators immediately over all supports and under all concentrated loads. The girders supporting external walls must be placed at the floor level of a story, or at a distance of not more than 5 ft. above or below such floor level. Rivets must be used in all cases where reasonable, and although bolts are often used in fixing the steelwork together on the job, the framework is much better riveted together. Bolts, where used, must extend through the full thickness of the nuts attached thereto, and the nuts must be secured to prevent them becoming loose.

External walls for the top 20 ft. to be not less than 8½ in. and below the 20 ft. to be not less than 13 in., providing that the length and height of the wall between the supporting framework does not exceed the provisions of the first schedule of the 1894 Act, otherwise the external wall must be in accordance with that schedule. The provisions of the schedule are as follows :—Where the wall does not exceed 25 ft. in height (whatever its length) it shall be 13 in. thick at its base.

Where the wall exceeds 25 ft. but does not exceed 30 ft. in height and does not exceed 45 ft. in length it shall be 13 in. at its base.

Where the wall exceeds 30 ft. but does not exceed 40 ft. in height and does not exceed 35 ft. in length it shall be 13 in. at its base.

Party walls must be in accordance with the provisions of the principal Act. All brickwork, terra cotta, etc., must be built in Portland cement mortar, the Portland cement to conform with the latest British Standard specification. Party and other internal walls not carrying weights or surrounding steelwork can be in lime mortar.

Plates and bars used in pillars must not be less than ¼ in. thick. Hollow pillars are to be filled with concrete or properly sealed at both ends with riveted metal plate. Cast iron pillars are to be not less than 5 in. wide, and the thickness of the metal to be ¾ in. or one-twelfth of the least width of the pillar, whichever is the greater. The cap and base to be part of the pillar or connected with a properly turned and bored joint. The pillar to be fixed to the girder with not less than four bolts of not less diameter than the least thickness of the metal in the pillar. If more than four bolts are used the diameter can be reduced in proportion, but not below ¾ in. diameter per bolt. The area of the base of each pillar must be sufficient properly to distribute the load upon the foundations and properly bedded to transmit the load uniformly, whilst the stress in any metal interposed between the ends of a superimposed pillar and a pillar beneath must not exceed the stress on the superimposed pillar.

ARCHITECTS' & BUILDERS' INQUIRY BUREAU

We are glad to give questions and answers, but cannot accept responsibility for contributed replies, especially on legal matters.

May we appeal to our correspondents to submit their queries on paper of a size easily filed, and written as legibly as possible, or, better still, in typewriting?—ED.

Subsidy Question.

[REPLY TO C.O.W., NOVEMBER 18.]

SIR,—The local authority is quite justified in refusing to grant a subsidy on the grounds that all operatives' time must be reckoned in the value. Your correspondent will readily see what abuses could enter into the building of subsidised houses under any other circumstances. For instance, a group of operatives could combine to build a house without wages, and so render only the cost of materials as the cost of the house. In this way a house of about £1,300 value would be eligible for the subsidy, which, as Euclid says, is absurd. R. A. A.

Recovery of Fees.

[REPLY TO "NON-MEMBER," NOV. 18.]

SIR,—The rule is that if there is a contract between the employer and his architect for the latter to perform an entire or whole work to conclusion, then, unless payment by instalments is provided for, nothing is payable to the architect until the whole work is completed. If, however, there is no special contract, as appears in this instance, then "Non-Member" can recover from time to time for work he has done in preparing drawings, etc., and obtaining tenders for the postponed work a "reasonable" remuneration, and should be successful. He could, of course, put forward the R.I.B.A. scale of fees, even though he is a non-member. They are not binding on an employer and have not always been accepted by the Court, but nevertheless have been held to be "reasonable" on many occasions. (See Chapter XIV, "Creswell on Building Contracts."). T.

Measuring of Sub-Contractor's Work.

[REPLY TO MEASURER, NOVEMBER 18.]

SIR,—The work in question being pavings, there is no question about its accessibility for re-measurement. The only work in which it is necessary for surveyor and contractor to measure together and agree is work which is to be covered up. In other cases it is only a matter of doing things in the convenient way. If the contractor in this case disagrees with the measurements, they are there for him to check. I do not see that he has any right to make the claims described, but one thing is certain, viz., that the surveyor has the right to all measurements and rates.

SURVEYOR.

Overhanging Guttering.

[REPLY TO "ROSS," NOVEMBER 18.]

SIR,—Presumably the land purchased is vacant land; and it is the boarding and guttering on the adjoining owner's property that overhangs the said vacant land. If this be so, and the property concerned is outside the Metropolis, then unless the adjoining owner can prove his right to an "easement" in respect to the gutter overhanging, "Ross" can call upon the former to remove it altogether and no liability anent it attaches to the latter. If, however, an "easement" does in fact exist, then "Ross" should make the best terms possible with the adjoining owner, which may, however, end in his having to carry out the work he describes to the full. In the Metropolis, under the London Building Act, 1894, he would be compelled to do the work described whether there is an existing "easement" or not.

But "Ross" does not put his question clearly. It may be that it is the boarding and guttering on his own building that overhangs the property of the adjoining owner. In this case, if he wishes to go higher than the adjoining property he must carry out the work described effectually to get rid of the rainwater of the lower premises—unless some other cheaper means can be devised. He must get the rainwater away so as to cause no nuisance to the adjoining owner. C.

Zinc Roof and District Surveyor.

[REPLY TO "PRACTICE," NOVEMBER 18.]

SIR,—Will "Practice" explain what he means by "repair" in the second paragraph of his reply, in your issue for November 18, to "Zinc's" question in *The Builder* of November 11, apart from any dangerous condition of a structure? I have in mind that certain materials are specified for the construction of walls, encasement of the steelwork of framed buildings, covering of roofs, etc. These are materials that must be used, as against others not scheduled.

Would a district surveyor be expected to survey buildings, as in "Zinc's" case, where a roof is to be wholly re-covered, keeping in view the point that a roof covering is a most necessary part of the construction of a completed building? DOUBTFUL.

Public or Private Road?

[REPLY TO "SURREY," NOVEMBER 25.]

SIR,—Under section 4 of the Public Health Act, 1875, "Street" is defined to include, if not inconsistent with the context, *inter alia*, "any passage, whether a thoroughfare or not," and in Walthamstow U.D.C. v. Sandell (1904), 68 J.P. 509, a passage opening from a highway and used as a means of access to the back premises of five houses, and forming a *cul-de-sac*, was held to be a "street" within section 150 of the Act. Similarly "street" in the Private Street Works Act, 1892, has a like significance to that which it has in section 150 of the Public Health Act, 1875, and includes a *cul-de-sac*.

Now, it is immaterial in the case of a "street" whether there is a thoroughfare or not. In the instance referred to in the question, there is, of course, admittedly access at one end from a main street; and, indeed, by user, it would appear that there is now access from both ends.

Under section 150 of the Public Health Act, 1875, an urban authority has power to compel the "making up" of private streets, and to "take them over" as highways under section 152. The like applies in a rural district, if the section has been put in force under an order of the Minister of Health, but the section does not apply in a district in which the Private Street Works Act, 1892, has been adopted; though, as previously pointed out, sections 6 and 19 of the last-named Act contain similar provisions as to the "making up" and "taking over" of streets. It follows, therefore, that a rural district council can "take over and make up" the *cul-de-sac* referred to.

In general, the local authority concerned prepares the plans and specification for the work, which must satisfy their requirements. In this matter, it would appear, the authority has much latitude, and, indeed, no two authorities agree as to what the extent the standard of requirements should be. However, under both Acts there is ample opportunity afforded to frontagers for making objections, and for putting forward alternative suggestions which should reasonably satisfy the authority. In the case under review, it might be put that the way "leads to nowhere," and that it is not subject to "much and through traffic," and that the requirements are excessive. However, in all these questions "Surrey" would do well to be legally advised before proceeding. LAW.

Thistles.

SIR,—Can anyone suggest an effective and not too expensive method of ridding a large field of thistles? It is feared that during next autumn the thistledown will be blown and self-sown in the gardens of houses which are being erected in close proximity.

"NEIGHBOURLY."

Exterior Treatment for Bungalow

[REPLY TO G. G., NOVEMBER]

SIR,—(1) Your correspondent will greatest difficulty in killing the creos when ultimately painted, the cost tenance will be considerable. I sho gest battening the walls and lati cement rough-casting, as the wise in the long run.

(2) The trouble points to absence course. Strip the bottom three feet tering, and render in waterproofed Waterproofing solutions are genera effective when combined with cem when used as a surface treatment. T

Iron or Lead Pipes.

[REPLY TO F. L., NOVEMBER 1

SIR,—This is generally regulated local water authority, who should sulted. Much depends on the natu water supplied. N

Floor Covering Composition

[REPLY TO BM/FAW4, NOVEMBE

SIR,—Surely the best way will be new ¾-in. deal grooved and tongue on top of the old boards. Almost positions would crack on top of boarded floor.

Flooring Preparation.

[REPLY TO ANXIOUS, NOVEMBE

SIR,—Boarding laid direct on should be bedded in tar mastic and on the underside. P

Electricity or Crude Oil.

SIR,—We are thinking of putting new crude-oil cold-starting engine or electric power to run our machin works. The cost of electricity per u be 2¾d. The running costs for would be .55 lb. per b.h.p. hour. An engine will do all the necessary work Which is the cheaper proposition of WM. SHARP

Timber Mark.

SIR,—Can you tell me the port of boarding marked in red KA $\frac{W}{JA}$ also what quality this implies? No

HOUSING.

The following questions on th position have been asked and an Parliament:—

Empty Houses.

Mr. T. Thomson asked the M Health if he was aware that a lar of dwelling-houses were kept e withheld from occupation on acco owners wanting to obtain a h price, and would he take steps this.

Sir K. Wood said that the was aware that there was always number of unoccupied houses w held for sale, but he did not co it would be practicable to legisl subject.

Rural Housing.

In reply to Mr. T. Williams, berlain said that at October 1 last date for which returns were av number of dwellings in respect of plications for assistance had been local authorities under the Hou Workers) Act, 1926, was 271. had been promised in respect of 3 and on 15 dwellings work had be

Houses under Constructi

Mr. Chamberlain informed M that the total number of house of erection under the Acts of 191 1924 on May 1, 1927, was 117, ticulars relating to November 1, not yet available, but the co number at October 1, 1927, was

THE BUILDING TRADE

NTS IN CONNECTION WITH THE LAW OF LANDLORD AND TENANT—VI.

in our last article endeavoured to me of the principles which the law options to purchase or renew as in agreements and leases it now ains to refer to a few recent cases effect of options is illustrated, and tion with the last case we cited *v.* Murphy (1926, A.C., 63; *The* November 27, 1925), Hollies Stores s (1921, 2 Ch., 202; *The Builder,* 25, 1921), should be referred to he terms of the option to call for lease contained a provision some- nilar to the agreement made in *v.* Murphy. Premises were leased aintiff company in 1914 for a term years, and the company and three named in the lease jointly and covenanted for payment of the rent. contained an option that if the sired to take the premises for a erm of seven years and gave six months' notice of their intention to further lease should be granted ease to contain clauses so far as dentical with the terms thereof, in- he covenant for payment of rent served." One of the persons named tors had died in 1917 and in 1920 the died. Six calendar months before ation of the lease the company or a further lease and offered to her guarantor or to make a deposit nt or even to pay the seven years' lvance, but the personal representa- he lessor refused to grant a further an action for specific performance reement brought by the company held that the effect of the agree- that the new lease was to contain entical so far as possible with those isting lease and that one of those was the covenant by the three arantors to pay the rent and that g become incapable of performance rds could not be compellel to grant lease even though the rent were ell secured.

in *v.* Newman (1906, 2 K.B., 167; *der,* September 15, 1906), under an of tenancy, a tenant entered into of premises " for a period of twelve ith the option of a lease after the ime at a rental of £30 per annum." period of twelve months had ex- landlord demanded possession at f that period. A Divisional Court under this agreement the tenant ht to claim a lease for a further at least one year after the expira- e first twelve months, and one of s expressed the opinion that under n very possibly the tenant could ed a lease for his life.

se should, however, be considered ght of a decision in the Court of Gray *v.* Speyer (1922, 2 Ch., 22; *der,* April 21, 1922). There the vas the lessee of a house under a ring in 1975, and he let a portion use to the defendant for one year ch 25, 1917, with an option to con- another two years from March 25. giving the landlord two months' is intention so to continue. When ame to exercise the option the de- roposed to continue for one year an option to continue for a further this was agreed to, but in January, re the year had expired the parties the following agreement—that the ercised his option to continue the ntil March, 1920, and that the land- ed the tenant the option to continue cy after March, 1920, from year to year provided he gave one month's notice of his intention to continue, but that in the event of his desiring to put an end to the agreement he should give two months' notice. In August, 1920, the plaintiff had acquired the head lease and on September 21, 1920, he gave the defendant notice to quit on the following Lady Day, but the defendant disputed the plaintiff's right to give this notice and gave the plaintiff notice of his intention to exercise the option to continue the tenancy for another year. In this action the plaintiff claimed a declaration that the defendant was not entitled to a perpetual right of renewal and that the notice to quit was effective to determine the tenancy on March 25, 1921, whilst the tenant counterclaimed for a declaration that he held as tenant from year to year with the right of perpetual renewal during the term of the head lease. The plaintiff did not claim possession, his notice to quit not having expired, and the defendant did not claim specific performance, so the judgment could only be declaratory. The Court below had held that under this agreement the option when once exercised created a tenancy from year to year with the ordinary incidents and that the option to perpetual renewal was repugnant to such a tenancy and must be rejected—(see on this point our fifth article)—but the Court of Appeal held that the true effect of the agreement was not to create a tenancy from year to year but to extend the option to continue, at its date limited to one year, to a succession of reversionary terms each for one year certain, provided the requisite notice was given before the expiration of each succeeding term, but that such an agreement not being under seal as required by 8 & 9 Vic. c. 106 was void and both the claim and counterclaim were dismissed.

It is not clear under this decision what the position of the parties would be; there is, however, a note to the report that at the hearing of the appeal it appeared that the plaintiff had accepted rent from the defendant for a period after the expiration of the notice to quit, and presumably this accounted for the fact that the claim for a declaration that the notice to quit would be valid was also dismissed.

It may be convenient here to refer to a case where there was no question of any necessity for a deed, the agreement being for less than three years, but where the question was whether an unsigned agreement to let a house which contained an option could be enforced by a decree of specific performance. In this case, Brough *v.* Nettleton (1921, 2 Ch. 25), the defendant, a builder, had verbally agreed to let a house to the plaintiff for 2½ years from October 1, 1917, at the yearly rent of £37 10s. with an option to the plaintiff of purchasing the house for £500 at any time during the tenancy on giving notice of his intention so to do. The next day the plaintiff had called at the defendant's office and had given the clerk-in-charge (who, however, had no authority to grant leases) the terms of the above verbal agreement, who had filled them into a printed form used by the defendant where the lease exceeded three years, but including the option. The plaintiff signed this form, but it was not signed by the defendant. The plaintiff entered into possession and on December 30, 1919, he wrote to the defendant exercising the option. The defendant then denied that any such agreement had been entered into, but alleged that he had only let the house to the plaintiff at a yearly tenancy. The plaintiff brought this action for specific performance of the parol agreement and the Court, accepting the plaintiff's statement of the facts, held that the taking possession was a part performance within the Statute of Frauds, which entitled the plaintiff to give evidence of the entire parol agreement, including the option, and a decree for specific performance was granted.

It was held in Hand *v.* Hall (1877, 2 Ex. Div., 355) that a lease for less than three years need not be under seal under 8 & 9 Vic. c. 106, merely because it contains an option by which the term may be extended beyond three years. The Statute of Frauds requires leases for more than three years to be in writing, and 8 & 9 Vic. c. 106, section 3, required such leases to be by deed. (See new section 52, Fraud of Property Act, 1925.)

In Stewart *v.* Massett (Weekly Notes, 1924, 267; *The Builder,* November 28, 1924), by a lease dated June 12, 1912, for a term of 21 years from Lady Day, 1910, at a rent which increased at each period of 7 years, there was a proviso that the tenancy should be determinable at the end of the first seven or fourteen years by either party giving to the other six calendar months' previous notice in writing, but there was a further proviso that if the lessee should be desirous of having a further lease for a term of seven years and should give the lessor six calendar months' notice of such desire before the expiration of the term of 21 years, then a further term would be granted, the lease to be in the same form with such modifications as the lessor's solicitor might approve. On August 20, 1923, the lessee by letter purported to exercise this option for a further lease, but the plaintiff (in whom the reversion had become vested) declined to grant a further lease, and acting in pursuance of the terms of the lease gave the tenant notice to quit on Lady Day, 1924, that is to say, at the end of the first 14-year period. On an application for a declaration the Court held that the option only came into operation if the lease continued without either party having determined it, into the third and last period of 7 years.

We may note here that where under a tenancy agreement it was agreed that the rent should be paid quarterly in advance but an option was given to the tenant to purchase the lessor's interest in the house provided that the tenant should " in the meantime have duly paid the said rent hereby reserved" and the tenant had delayed paying the rent due December 25, 1907, until January 10, 1908, and then on March 20, 1908 had exercised the option, it was held that "duly" did not mean " punctually " and the condition precedent to the exercise of the option had been fulfilled (Starkey *v.* Barton, 1909, 1 Ch. 284).

We may conclude this article by referring to another case which shows the care which should be exercised in framing options and putting them into operation. In Fowler *v.* Willis (1922, 2 Ch., 514; *The Builder,* June 30, 1922), by deed dated April 15, 1920, the defendants demised to the plaintiffs certain premises for a term of three years, and by the lease it was provided that the plaintiffs should " have the option of purchasing all the estate interest and title which is at this the date of these presents vested in the landlords in and to the freehold premises hereby demised, at a price not exceeding £3,000."

By a letter dated April 15, 1921, the plaintiffs exercised this option, and forwarded a deposit. The plaintiffs subsequently learned from the abstract of title that there was a mortgage on the property for £500, and they required the defendants to perfect their title by redeeming the mortgage. The landlords declined to do this and contended that the contract created by the option was for the purchase of the property subject to the existing mortgage, but they offered to release the plaintiffs.

The matter came before the Court for a declaration and the Court held that the matter really turned on two questions.

First, what was "the estate interest and title" of the mortgagees, and, secondly, what was the estate interest and title of the landlords? The answer to the first question was that it was the legal fee simple subject to the landlord's equity of redemption. The answer to the second question was that the landlord's estate interest and title was the equity of redemption. Therefore as the option was for the purchase of "all the estate interest and title" which was vested in the landlord at the date of the lease (the mortgage deed was dated February 22, 1910), the result of its exercise was that the plaintiffs had agreed to purchase the equity of redemption subject to the mortgage. As the tenants were not desirous of being relieved of the contract a declaration was made that there was a valid contract for the sale of the equity of redemption and a decree for specific performance. Of course, under such circumstances no decree would have been made against unwilling purchasers, but to avoid litigation the case shows that in exercising options to purchase it is well to secure in the lease that the property shall be sold unencumbered.

LEAD PAINT (PROTECTION AGAINST POISONING) ACT 1926

THE following order, dated November 14, 1927, has been made by the Secretary of State under Section 2 of the Lead Paint (Protection against Poisoning) Act, 1926, in respect of the employment of young persons as apprentices in the painting trade, and of women and young persons in work of decorative design:—

In pursuance of the powers conferred by Section 2 (Prohibition of employment of women and young persons in painting buildings with lead paint) of the Lead Paint (Protection against Poisoning) Act, 1926, I hereby make the following order:—

(a) The said Section shall not apply in the case of any male young person employed as an apprentice in the painting trade if he is employed under an indenture of apprenticeship or under an established custom of regular apprenticeship, and if his name, age, and the date on which he was first engaged as an apprentice, are entered in a separate list attached to the register of persons employed which the employer is required to keep under Section 4 of the said Act.

(b) The following special decorative work shall be excluded from the provisions of the said Section, namely, the execution of wall or ceiling paintings, or any similar work of decorative design.

Nothing in this Order shall be deemed to relieve any employer from any of the obligations imposed by Section 2 (Regulations for employment of women and young persons in processes involving the use of lead compounds) of the Women and Young Persons (Employment in Lead Processes) Act, 1920.

Manchester Museum Extension.

Lord Crawford and Balcarres, Chancellor of the University, presided on Monday at the opening of a new extension of the buildings of the Manchester Museum, which form a part of the University block and, like the institution itself, are held on trust by the University for public purposes.

University College, Nottingham.

The Mayor of Nottingham (Alderman E. Huntsman) has received an official intimation that H.M. the King has consented to open the new buildings of University College, Nottingham, given by Sir Jesse Boot. The University buildings, when complete, will, with the park in which they are situated, the playing-fields, and the road, a mile and a quarter long, known as University Boulevard, have cost Sir Jesse Boot over £500,000. Mr. P. Morley Horder is the architect.

NEW BUILDINGS IN LONDON

Aldwych.—Messrs. John Mowlem & Co., Ltd., Ebury-bridge-road, S.W.1, have received the contract for the foundations of the new west wing of Bush House, W.C. Messrs. Moreland, Hayne & Co., Ltd., 80, Goswell-road, E.C.1, will supply the whole of the steel framework. Messrs. Helmle, Corbett & Harrison, Bush House, W.C.2, are the architects.

Barnes.—SCHOOL.—The London County Council has recommended, subject to the consent of the Minister of Health, the freehold of a site at Castelnau estate, having an area of about 2.43 acres, with a frontage of about 458 ft. to Stillingfleet-road, be sold to the Surrey Education Committee for the erection of an elementary school.

Chelsea.—Old property in King-street is being pulled down preparatory to the erection of a row of shops, with flats above. The architect is Mr. C. H. Roberts, A.R.I.B.A., 58, Frith-street, W.1.

Coulsdon. — HOUSES. — Messrs. Thomas & Son, builders, of Bramley-avenue, are to erect 44 houses in Biggin Wood-road.

Croydon.—HOUSES.—The Croydon Borough Council are about to invite tenders for the erection of 96 houses on the Mitcham-road housing estate.

Croydon.—HOUSES.—Messrs. Parish, Tyler & Crump are to erect 33 houses in Shirley-avenue.

Croydon.—HOUSES.—The Croydon Borough of Southend-on-Sea, has secured the contract for the erection of two blocks of flats in Upper Coombe-street, Croydon, for the local Council. The tender price is £16,143.

Downham.—SCHOOL.—The London County Council are to erect an open-air school on a site at Downham, Lewisham.

Edmonton. — HOUSES. — Messrs. Howis & Belcham, architects, 77, Chancery-lane, W.C.2, have prepared plans for Mr. A. W. Jones, for the erection of 42 houses in Bounces-road and Montagu-road.

Exhibition-road.—The Royal Geographical Society are to sell 40,000 square feet of land on the Lowther Estate in Exhibition-road, S.W., for the erection of a large block of residential flats. Plans have been prepared by Messrs. T. P. Bennett & Son, FF.R.I.B.A., 41, Bedford-row, W.C.1.

King William-street.—Plans have been prepared for the erection of a large block of business premises on a site at No. 40, King William-street, E.C. 4. The architects are Messrs. M. E. & O. H. Collins, 115, Old Broad-street, E.C. 2.

Lewisham. — HOUSES. — The Lewisham Borough Council are inviting tenders for the erection of 102 houses and 112 flats on the Lewisham Grove-park housing site. Mr. W. R. Davidge, F.R.I.B.A., of 5, Victoria-street, S.W.1, is the architect.

Ludgate Hill.—Extensive premises at No. 2, Ludgate Hill, E.C. 4, are to be vacated shortly for conversion into branch offices for the National Provincial Bank, Ltd.

Newington Butts.—Large branch bank premises are to be erected upon the site of Nos. 39-41, Newington Butts, S.E.1, for the Midland Bank, Ltd. Plans have been prepared by Messrs. Whinney, Son & Austen Hall, 8, Old Jewry, E.C.2.

Paddington.—ADDITIONS.—Mr. Herbert A. Welch, F.R.I.B.A., of 7, New-square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C., has prepared for alterations and additions, No. 31, Cambridge-place, and the adjoining premises in Norfolk Mews East

Poplar.—PREMISES.—The Poplar Borough Council has approved plans submitted by the London Co-operative Society, Ltd., Whitta-road, Capel-road, Manor Park, E.12, for building and drainage of 270, High-street, Poplar, E.14.

Richmond.—Large showroom premises are to be built in George-street for Messrs. Montague Burton, Ltd., and a contract has just been placed with the Lansdowne Building Co., Lansdowne-road, S.W. 9. The architect is Mr. H. Wilson, of Leeds.

Twickenham.—Messrs. F. W. Woo Co., Ltd., have acquired premises King-street, which are to be conve a branch stores. Plans have been by the company's architect.

Twickenham.—A site on the H House estate in King-street and W has been acquired for the erection o of three-story buildings, comprising and flats. Plans are being prep Messrs. D. Morris & Sons, 57, Chari S.W.1.

Uxbridge-road.—BUILDINGS.—The Donation Fund has decided to carry proposal to erect 246 self-contained t on about six acres of land near the road.

Woolwich.—ADDITIONS. — Mr. C. architect, Grecian-chambers, Devere Strand, W.C., has prepared plans tions to the Empire Cinema in (street.

Wandsworth.—FLATS.—The Housi mittee of the Wandsworth Borough have given instructions for tenders vited for erecting a block of 18 two flats on the Park Dairy site, Merton the Southfields Estate.

THE MONOMARK AND BUILDING INDUST

THE Monomark system, invented William Morris, was described in ou when it was first introduced to pub some time ago. The system h gained considerable support from a manufacturers, and merchants, a account of its special usefulness to t ing industry may now be given.

The system may be briefly expl follows:—British Monomarks Limi to manufacturers and merchants a dual and unduplicated Monomark, w sists of two or more characters w be the initials of the firm or the br of its products. These characters Monomark unless prefixed by BC means British Commercial Monom merchant or manufacturer is invited his goods with his monomark, eithe of his name and address or in co with it, preferably the former.

The system establishes between or seller of an article and a prospect a link of three or four letters whi tutes a method of communicati instance, an architect may become in a certain brick or tile. He ha turn it up and read the Monomark edge or the underside, make a n and on returning to his office, Monomark on a postcard and ask fo lars or for a representative to call. brick or tile been branded with mark, the architect could not co with the maker until he had disco owner of the trade-mark.

Fittings and building materials defaced by the name and addre maker or merchant. Under the system the identity of the manufa always be safeguarded by the imp the neat and inoffensive Monomark as it does for a full name and add

The Monomark Company has en an arrangement with the General whereby letters may be addres merely a monomark and the additi words "London, W.C.1." The stamped upon an article may be wr an envelope and posted as if fully and the letter will be delivered un the maker or the merchant of the question.

The Monomark Company claim have enough unduplicated Mono give one to every firm in the world, mark being composed of more characters. No British Commerc mark is issued to a foreign concern information on the system may b on application to Monomark Hou High Holborn, W.C.1.

WHITE LEAD.*

E have advanced far since the industrial lution first began. We now look upon workers as something more than a horde utomata from whom the last ounce of gy must be extracted, and we have found the healthy and contented worker gives is best more freely than does he who wn-trodden. We therefore protect him the dangers of machinery and power- n edged tools; make his place of work ventilated and sanitary, and do all we to preserve life within the industrial re. Such things are the obvious duty of anity, and, in principle, beyond the reach ntention. Where contention appears in ers of detail we do well to be guarded dgment and cautious in action, for it sy to grasp a few facts of a case and pret them as pointing in a single common tion, regardless of what we are doing here.

he case for making illegal the use of e lead in painting work can be made out conclusively as far as the man in the t is concerned. A certain sequence of of which most of us are aware would to leave no room for argument if taken heir face value. Lead poisoning is a l disease, slow and insidious : white lead int can transmit it to the worker both nanufacture and in use : painters as a have been shown to be particularly e to infection : substitutes have been d to be efficient, though containing no e lead in their composition. What argu- can there be against legislation forbid- the use of this dangerous poison?

st of us, however, are familiar with the ments against such a drastic step. In irst place it is no small matter to wipe ompletely an entire industry, or at least sorganise it completely while it is re- ructed for another purpose—the manu- re of efficient substitutes. Such a thing t lightly be undertaken. Again, many d craftsmen regard white lead as essen- o the composition of a lasting paint for n purposes. Good workers there are who their heads sadly over the material in t they have no faith, and good master- protest that they can only guarantee for which they are allowed a free of material.

y well (we say), at least let us have itions under which the use of this ial, which you say is essential, may be as little dangerous as possible. Let us rules of cleanliness, respirators, and wet ng down. Here again the obvious is not hole case. Cleanliness is one of the and most important safeguards; but we perfectly well that—to modify an old rb—you can take a man to water but an't make him wash. Pains and penal- or the non-observance of rules of cleanli- may work very well in the factory, or big job under careful supervision, but an on the little country job, or on the town jobbing work, is too often out of and out of mind, and men hate to be sy in their daily work. Then there is spirator. Here again it is easy to make le but difficult to enforce it. A respi- is an abominably uncomfortable thing ar as many war veterans know too well. he slow feeble attacks of lead poisoning t the insistent warning of mustard gas. ally there is the much-vexed question et or dry rubbing down. We have the problem of excessive consumption nd-paper by the introduction of water- papers, but we have yet to find a way olving the process that will equal the of the older and more dangerous d. Time is money, and high costs a check to the building industry. Does lot of property fall into decay through eluctance to spend on that necessary f paint, and are we not in danger of creating yet another housing problem if we make painting still dearer? And so we fly off at a tangent, to find that we really know very little indeed about the subject. We want more facts, and, with those we know, we want them marshalled before us so that the jury can announce their verdict and see that the sentence is carried out.

"White Lead," a publication of data collected by the International Labour Office, is actually an attempt to do for us this service. It comes very near to achieving its purpose. Beginning with an historical sketch of the movement against the use of white lead in paint, and passing through medical, statistical, and technical data to certain suggested legislative remedies, all dealt with exhaustively, it places its mass of facts in logical sequence and admirable detail.

One may perhaps be excused for regarding this work as the case for the prosecution, and for awaiting an equally studied defence, before committing ourselves to judgment. When this is done, humanity will doubtless be served.

It is stated in the preface that at the beginning of 1927 the White Lead Convention had been ratified by 13 countries : Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Chile, Czecho-Slovakia, Estonia, France, Greece, Latvia, Poland, Rumania, Spain, and Sweden. Ratification has been authorised in three countries—Hungary, Italy, and the Netherlands—and recommended in five—Argentina, Cuba, Denmark, Germany, and Uruguay. "In such circumstances an impartial survey of the facts cannot but be useful to countries which have already ratified, or are inclined to ratify, the Convention, while in other countries it may assist towards the creation of an informed and definite body of opinion."

*e Lead. Studies and Reports, Series P (Indus- ersons. No. 11). P. S. King & Son, Ltd., for ternational Labour Office. League of Nations.

THE LANDLORD AND TENANT (No. 2) BILL

THE Landlord and Tenant (No. 2) Bill passed the third reading on the 18th ult., great expedition having been shown in its last stages in the House of Commons. We are at the moment reviewing its provisions in these columns as considerable changes were effected in Committee. Since those articles were written some alterations have been made at the Report Stage, but these are not extensive, and we shall be able very briefly to indicate them after our next article has appeared so that a general idea may be gathered of the Bill as it stands.

It is rather significant in connection with legislation of this character that the first speaker on the Opposition side at the third reading debate should have characterised the Bill as "a very thin end of a sound wedge and they hoped that in the future this thin end having been inserted would be driven a good deal farther in," for restricting owners in the free use of their own property has proved before in connection with the Rent Restriction Acts a very dangerous experiment, which started from small beginnings but was "driven in" by Parliament until the wood into which it was driven commenced to split.

We agree with the observations made by certain speakers that the creation of special tribunals is to be deprecated, though Sir Henry Slessor may have overstated the case as regards the particular provisions of this Bill.

There appears considerable force in the observations addressed to the House by Sir P Pilditch, that if the Bill were very largely used—that is, if it were operated in detail—and it became the custom to appeal to the tribunal on every occasion, the uncertainty about property which would arise would do away with the benefits of the Bill, but the decent landlord and tenant would be well advised not to resort to the machinery of the Bill but to use its terms as a basis for agreement. Complaint was made that the Bill contained no definition of "goodwill," but that is a term which is well understood, and negotiations are taking place every day between assignors and assignees of leases as to the value of the goodwill attaching to the premises. The Solicitor-General is reported as having said that he saw no great distinction in principle between goodwill by which a tenant added to the value of his building and the addition to the value of the building which had been made by a physical structure. We can understand that that might be said if the Bill, as we understood was to be the case when the proposed legislation was first outlined by the Attorney-General, had been limited to renewals of tenancies, but the Bill goes farther than this and states that a tenant "on quitting his holding" may claim compensation for goodwill if he proves that goodwill has attached to the premises. Now, what can be more shadowy than this, and how can it be compared with structural improvements? Goodwill attaches mainly to the person of the man carrying on business in the premises; and when he leaves he may take the goodwill with him and again set up and develop another business of the same kind in the neighbourhood, for there is no restrictive covenant as to trading within a particular area in this case. Some goodwill may attach to the premises for a time, but that will depend upon the way the premises may be used by a new tenant, and it in fact attaches more to the locality than to the premises. Thus, to take an example, there are large well-known stores in the West End which have been built up entirely by the enterprise shown by the firm who has created the business. Suppose the lease of these vast premises to have come to an end and that it is not to be renewed; not less than 12 months before the termination of the tenancy the claim for compensation for goodwill has to be made, and how is the value of the goodwill attaching to the premises to be determined? At that time the lessor may not know who the succeeding tenant will be or the use he will make of the premises. The lessee may not have determined or been able to determine where he can carry on his business or whether he will continue in business, and the actual value of the goodwill may not be, in fact, ascertainable for years. In such circumstances the tribunal has to consider "the intentions of the tenant as to carrying on the trade or business elsewhere." Intentions are proverbially slippery and may be changed and may land the tenant close to his old premises, when any goodwill would subsequently disappear. A much-needed amendment was made in the Bill on Report which covers the point we raised above as to goodwill attaching to locality, as Clause 4 (1) (*d*) now provides that the tribunal "shall disregard any value which is attributable exclusively to the situation of the premises."

We fail to see how the observation quoted above of the Solicitor-General can be justified unless the Bill be limited to compensation for goodwill on renewal of a tenancy. In such cases the value can be calculated nearly as accurately as physical alterations in the structure, but where the occupying tenant is leaving, the goodwill savours of the nature of the will-o'-the-wisp, and even a tribunal may fail to catch it.

Coat-of-Arms for Fulham.

It is announced officially that Fulham is to have a coat-of-arms. The coat-of-arms will include representations of an ancient ship in token of Fulham having the longest river frontage of any borough in London, and a mitre to represent the association of Fulham with the Bishop of London.

Kronborg Castle Restored.

Kronborg Castle, the legendary home of Hamlet, at Oeresund on the Sound, has been completely restored. Till a year ago the castle was used as military barracks, but now it has been brought back to its original form, and the Danish authorities propose to turn it into a museum, every detail of which shall give a picture of the time of its builder, King Fredrik II.

THE INSTITUTE OF BUILDERS

HALF-YEARLY MEETING.

Technical education for the building industry was discussed in the speeches which followed a luncheon at the Grand Hotel, Birmingham, on November 24, in connection with the half-yearly meeting of the Institute of Builders.

The President (Mr. S. Guy Sapcote, F.I.O.B.), who was in the chair, was supported among others by the Lord Mayor of Birmingham, Dr. P. D. Innes, M.A., D.Sc. (Director of Education, Birmingham), Councillor R. H. Hume, M.A. (Chairman of the Birmingham Evening Classes and Technical School Sub-Committee), Dr. R. E. Stradling, M.C., D.Sc., A.M.Inst.C.E. (Director of the Building Research Station, Garston), Dr. W. E. Sumpner, D.Sc. (Principal, Birmingham Central Technical College), Mr. Martin, S. Briggs, H.M.I., F.R.I.B.A., Mr. E. C. Bewlay, F.R.I.B.A. (President, Birmingham Architectural Association), Mr. Percy W. Cox (President, Birmingham Association of Building Trades Employers), Mr. R. A. Costain, F.I.O.B. (Vice-President), (Liverpool), Mr. J. Croad, F.I.O.B. (Gosport), Mr. J. H. B. Dixon, F.I.O.B. (Birmingham), Mr. W. W. Dove, F.I.O.B. (London), Alderman Alfred Dowling, J.P., F.I.O.B. (Bristol), Mr. G. Elvins, F.I.O.B. (Birmingham), Mr. G. A. Hewitt, F.I.O.B. (Leicester), Mr. F. G. Hodges, F.I.O.B. (Chairman, Midland Branch of the Institute) (Burton-on-Trent), Major Ralph J. Holliday, M.C., F.I.O.B. (Past-President) (London), Mr. W. Ivens, F.I.O.B. (Coventry), Mr. W. H. Jones, F.I.O.B. (Coventry), Mr. W. Kendrick, F.I.O.B. (Walsall), Mr. W. Moffat, F.I.O.B. (Birmingham), Mr. G. Anstee Perks, F.I.O.B. (Nottingham), Mr. John B. Whitehouse, F.I.O.B. (Birmingham).

The Chairman, in proposing the toast of "Our Guests," said that the Institute had identified itself with technical education practically ever since its foundation. This education for the building industry resolved itself broadly into two parts—education for the craftsman and education for the future administrative and master types. The more immediate concern of the Institute was with the latter type which, it was felt, had suffered neglect. Building was a team job. The Institute recognised the valuable educational work done by the Royal Institute of British Architects and by architectural classes, but they felt that in the interests of building the time had arrived for builders to take their rightful place and to shoulder their proper responsibilities in the matter of building education. He welcomed, too, Dr. Stradling. Building science was in its infancy. Very largely building to-day was still the result of the experience of trial and error methods of past generations. Modern conditions did not permit the risk and expense of full-scale experimentation. Such work had to be done in the laboratory, and it was essential that they as an Institute should see that full use was made of the result of Dr. Stradling's investigations. They wanted the master builder of the future to be scientifically trained and fully equipped with up-to-date knowledge of materials and construction as well as in those other important subjects to the builder, such as costing.

The Lord Mayor briefly responded.

The luncheon was followed by a lecture delivered by Dr. R. E. Stradling (Director of the Building Research Station of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research). Mr. F. G. Hodges, F.I.O.B. (Chairman of the Midland Branch of the Institute), who took the chair, said, in introducing the lecturer, that it was of the greatest interest to the Institute that the work of the Building Research Station should permeate the industry. It would be to their interest to do their utmost to develop contact between the Institute and the Research Station.

Dr. R. E. Stradling, whose lecture was illustrated with slides, said the question was often asked, What was the use of building research or building science? If the best methods had not been developed over the thousands of years during which building had been practised, was it likely that by scientific work improvements could be made? Such queries arose from a lack of appreciation of the way in which the industry had developed its methods. In normal building work nearly the whole of the processes were traditional, handed down from father to son. This traditional knowledge was really a result of experimentation on the full scale. By trial and error over many years certain methods and materials were found to produce the result required in the particular construction and in the particular situation where the construction was to be erected. But the results of experimentation of this kind were only applicable when the conditions which were in operation when the trials were made were exactly reproduced. If any variation took place in those conditions, then the traditional result would not, in all probability, be reached.

The conditions of ancient construction could be considered under two headings: (1) the requirements demanded of the finished structure, and (2) the materials available for building. Builders at the present day would admit that both these sets of conditions had been changed in modern civilisation. The demands upon a finished structure were different from those made years ago; the materials available were widely different. Was it possible by laboratory experiments to elucidate the difficulties which had undoubtedly arisen in modern building due to the non-applicability of traditional methods in building to-day? He wanted to show by one or two examples that such assistance could be given by the application of scientific methods to the study of construction and materials.

WATER.—In considering the action of water on building materials it was convenient to divide the effects into two classes: (*a*) those which were due to water *as such* and (*b*) those which were due to water as a solvent bringing solutions into contact with building materials. Water could be present in building material in any of three ways: (1) in chemical combination, (2) as free water, (3) as sorbed water.

CHEMICAL COMBINATION.—Water was said to be chemically combined when it was so associated with some other substance as to form a different material from either of the two constituents. For example, if water was added to quicklime then slaked lime was formed. This slaked lime was a definite combination of water and quicklime—hydrated lime. An example of this in practice was given by a case of the spalling of a ridge tile on exposure to the weather. Moisture penetrated to a fragment of quicklime left in the tile after coming from the kiln. This caused the lime to slake and expand, forcing off the fragment. Here was an example of direct disintegration due to water combining with a certain constituent of a material.

Rain passing through the atmosphere of our towns dissolved those sulphur compounds formed during the burning of coal. The solution formed was either sulphuric or sulphurous acid. When this reached limestone it attacked it, forming calcium sulphate. The calcium sulphate crystallised in the pores of the stone when the weather was dry. The growth of the crystals exerted force enough to disrupt the stone.

FREE WATER.—Water was termed "free" when associated with a solid in such a way that its properties remained unchanged. One of the chief objections to the presence of free water was its power as a solvent. An example might show how important the presence of water might be in causing decay. It was the case of a brick wall which had been repointed. Instead of the repointing decaying as had the original pointing, t brickwork itself decayed. This was a qu common experience amongst those who l to deal with the maintenance of old bui ings. The attempt to repoint with most durable pointing had in very ma cases resulted in the deterioration of stonework or brickwork.

The effect of freezing also requi examination from rather a different an than usual. At the Research Station effo had been made to measure the actual str which occurred when water froze in pores of the material.

SORBED WATER.—So far as build materials were concerned, "sorbed" w in association with the solid was in a dition intermediate between the chemic combined water and the free water refe to above. It was certainly held more fir to the solid portion than was free wate for instance, the boiling point was hig and the freezing point lower than those "free" water—but it was not held strongly as to form a definite chemical c pound. The point to realise was that amount of water thus associated depe upon the external humidity conditions.

The state of matter in which a solid stance was associated with sorbed water usually termed "colloidal." The n "gel" used in this connection came f gelatine, which was itself a typical gel. was well known, gelatine swelled when pl in water and shrunk when dried. Ano example was catgut, used in so many form hygrometer—for example, the old-fashio weather gauge, consisting of two figure man and a woman.

As with the catgut of the old wea gauge, so with many building materials constant adjustment was taking place, te ing to bring about equilibrium between moisture content of the air and that of solid, and accompanying this change of m ture content of the solid there was a ch in size. The water associated in this with the solid matter was what was te "sorbed" water. Timber furnished example well known to every builder swelled when it absorbed water, sh when it dried, and was weaker when it wet than when dry. It was not al realised that similar properties were sessed by other materials. An examp great practical importance was provide cement and concrete; for correct hand an intimate knowledge of these moi movements was necessary. Crazing, sh age cracks, etc., and the consequent ru of reinforcement were generally due nally to those moisture changes.

CONCLUSIONS.—In the case of concrete had quite a good example of the attem apply traditional methods to a new mat The old form of concrete in use many ago was almost entirely mass work. the advent of reinforced concrete, the ing craftsmen had no traditional experi to fall back upon apart from that old of construction. In the heavy mass moisture movements were not of impor but with the material as now used in lighter sections and associated with those moisture movements became of s import.

Those subjects were all being studi the research station. How was the ini tion to become part of the working ledge of the building industry? It s to him that this could only be do very much greater emphasis on the sci side of the education of entrants int building industry. The Institute ha under consideration for some time the tion of the establishment of University and he wished to appeal for full-h support to this movement of their organisation. He trusted that the In would be successful in establishing a one Chair of Building Science, and th chair would be of the right type to model for future ones.

A vote of thanks to the lecturer, pr by the chairman, and seconded by R. J. Holliday, concluded the proceed

RATES OF WAGES IN THE BUILDING TRADE

[Every endeavour is made to ensure accuracy but we cannot be responsible for errors.]

	Masons	Bricklayers.	Carpenters Joiners	Plasterers.	Slaters.	Plumbers.	Painters.	Labourers.
e	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
ton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
am	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
(Kent)	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
on	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
under-Lyne	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
ry	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
n	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
y	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
y	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
ple	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
-in-Furness	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
stoke	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
d	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
k	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
nead	1/10	1/10	1/10	1/11	1/10	1/10	1/9½	1/4½
gham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Auckland	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
urn	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
ool	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
mouth	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
rd	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
rd-on-Avon	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/3½	1/0½	1/0½
ee	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
ood	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
ater	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
gton	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
on	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
grove	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
ard	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0½
y	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
y	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
n-on-Trent	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
n	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
idge	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
bury	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
m	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
dford	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
lham	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
field	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
ster	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/1
	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
ter	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
ry	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
ook	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
ton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
h	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/3½	1/0½
ury	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
ter	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
ster	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/3½	1/0½
g	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
ourt	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
l	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
ch	1/6½	1/6½	1/5½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2⅝
n	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
urne	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
n.(Mon.Val.)	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/6	1/2½
ch	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
am	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
owe	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
one	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/3½	1/0½
	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/2½
ter	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/5½	1/2
ing	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1⅝
um	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
t armouth	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
y	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
d	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
den	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
te	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
ools	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
n	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
s	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
ford	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
d	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/5	1/1⅝
day	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
l	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
don	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
sfield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
nton	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
rdon	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Wight	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0½
	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1⅝
dy	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
ng	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1⅝
minster	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Lynn	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
ter	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
ngton Spa	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½

	Masons	Bricklayers.	Carpenters Joiners	Plasterers.	Slaters	Plumbers.	Painters.	Labourers.
Leeds	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Leicester	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Leighton Buzzard	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Lichfield	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Lincoln	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Littlehampton	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Liverpool	1/10	1/10	1/10	1/11	1/10	1/10	1/9½	1/4½
Llandudno	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Llanelly	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
London:								
12 m. radius	1/9½	1/9½	1/9½	1/9½	1/9½	1/9½	1/8½	1/4½
12–15 m. radius	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/8	1/4
Loughborough	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Lowestoft	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Luton	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Macclesfield	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2⅝
Maidstone	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Malvern	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2½
Manchester	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Mansfield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3
Margate	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0
Market Harb'rough	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Matlock	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2½
Melton Constable	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
Melton Mowbray	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Merthyr Tydfil	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Middlesbrough	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Newark	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Newbury	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Newcastle-on-Tyne	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Newcastle-ur-Lyme	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
New Forest	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Newmarket	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Newport, Mon.	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Northampton	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Norwich	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Nottingham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3
Nuneaton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Oakham	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Oldham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Oxford	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Paignton	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Peterborough	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Plymouth	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/7	1/3½
Pontypridd	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Portsmouth	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Preston	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Ramsgate	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Reading	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Redcar	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Redditch	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2
Reigate	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Retford	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2½
Ripon	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Rochdale	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3
Rochester	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Rugby	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Saffron Walden	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
St. Albans	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2½
St. Helens	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Sawbridgeworth	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Saxmundham	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0½
Scarborough	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Sevenoaks	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Sheffield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Shrewsbury	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Sittingbourne	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Southampton	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Southend-on-Sea	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Southport	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
South Shields	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Stevenage	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Stockport	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Stockton-on-Tees	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Stoke-on-Trent	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Stourbridge	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Stourport	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Stowmarket	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Stratford-on-Avon	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Stroud	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5	1/1½
Sunderland	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Swaffham	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
Swansea	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Swindon	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/5	1/1⅝
Tamworth	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2⅝
Taunton	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Thetford	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Torquay	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Totnes	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/4½	1/1
Trowbridge	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/3½	1/0½
Tunbridge Wells	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Uttoxeter	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Wakefield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Walsall	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2⅝
Wallsend	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Warminster	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/3½	1/0½
Warrington	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Warwick	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Wells (Norfolk)	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
Welwyn. Gar. City	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
West Bromwich	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Weston-sup.-Mare	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1⅝
Weymouth	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/1
Whitby	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2
Wigan	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3
Winchester	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Windsor	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1
Wisbech	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Wolverhampton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Woodbridge	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Worcester	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2½
Worksop	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2½
Worthing	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1⅛
Wrexham	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Wroxham	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
Wymondham	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0½
York	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½

For rates of wages in the Building Trade in Scotland see page 882.)

CONTRACTS, COMPETITIONS, &c.

For some contracts still open, but not included in this List, see previous issues. Those with an asterisk are advertised in this number. Certain conditions beyond those given in the following information are imposed in some cases, such as that advertisers do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender; that a fair wages clause shall be observed, that no allowance will be made for tenders; and that deposits are returned on receipt of a bona-fide tender unless stated to the contrary.

The date given at the commencement of each paragraph is the latest date when the tender, or the names of those willing to submit tenders, may be sent in; the name and address at the end is the person from whom or place where quantities, forms of tender, etc., may be obtained.

Following is a list of abbreviations:—Borough Surveyor, B.S.; Borough Engineer, B.E.; District Surveyor, D.S.; Clerk, C.; Town Clerk, T.C.; County Engineer, C.E.; County Surveyor, C.S.; County Architect, C.A.; Surveyor, S.; Engineer, E.; Borough Architect, B.A.; Architect, A.

BUILDING, PAINTING, ELECTRIC LIGHTING, HEATING ETC.

Dec. 5.—**Cowbridge.**—Improvements.—For (1) new boundary wall fence to the housing site at Llantwit Major: (2) alterations to the existing boundary fencing at Llysworney and Llandow housing sites; (3) electric lighting installation at council offices, Cowbridge; (4) outside painting work to 50 houses at Llanharan, for R.D.C. V. S. Gwyn, C., 79, East-gate-st.

Dec. 5.—**Denbigh.**—Dwellings.—10 workmen's dwellings and road and sewers on Lon Llewelyn site, for T.C. M. E. Morris, Sanitary Inspector. Dep. £2 2s.

Dec. 5.—**Falmouth.**—Painting.—Also colouring, etc., at various schools, for Penryn and Falmouth District E.C. M. A. Cann, District Clerk.

Dec. 5.—**Heanor.**—Houses.—10 parlour type in Hollywell-av., Codnor, and 12 non-parlour, in blocks of four, at West Hill, Codnor, for U.D.C. R. Archer, housing architect. Dep. £1 1s.

Dec. 5.—**Hendon.**—Conveniences.—Four public conveniences in Hendon Park, Mill Hill Park, the Hyde Playing Fields, and Princes Park Recreation ground, for U.D.C. A. O. Knight, E. and S. Dep. £5 5s.

Dec. 5.—**Leek.**—Houses.—110 in Station-st. and Morley-st., for U.D.C. W. E. Beacham, S.

Dec. 5.—**London.**—Alterations and Additions.—To the Upton Cross School, Plashet-rd., Plaistow, for the West Ham Education Committee. John H. Jacques, L.R.I.B.A., Architect to the Committee, 61, West Ham-la., Stratford, E.15. Dep. £2.

Dec. 5.—**Shipley.**—Installation.—Of electric lighting, at Shipley Salt schools, for West Riding E.C. Education Department, County Hall, Wakefield.

Dec. 6.—**Belfast.**—Reinforced Concrete Reservoir, etc.—Construction of, at New Parliament Building, for H.M.O.W. W. H. Stephens and Sons, 13, Donegal-sq. North, Belfast. Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the Commissioners.)

Dec. 6.—**Bramhope.**—Alterations.—To conveniences at Council school, for West Riding E.C. Education Department, County Hall, Wakefield.

Dec. 6.—**Carmarthen.**—Houses.—For (a) levelling, paving, metalling and kerbing of about 560 ft. lin. of roads and the laying of water-mains; (b) 28 non-parlour type houses; (c) 16 parlour type houses; (d) 6 pairs of flats on Pentrefelin housing estate, for C.B. G. L. Ovens, B.E. and S. Dep. £5.

Dec. 6.—**Clitheroe.**—Additions.—Also additions to Sawley (Clitheroe) Council school, for West Riding E.C. Education Department, County Hall, Wakefield.

Dec. 6.—**Glamorgan.**—Improvements.—For (1) Gorseinon Council school, extension of cloakroom of girls' department; (2) Bridgend New Blind school, electric lighting and electric bells, etc.; (3) Pencoed Council school, electric lighting; (4) Nelson Council school, combined domestic science and handicraft centre; (5) Tynewydd Council school, new cloakroom, for C.C. T. Mansel Franklen, Secretary to E.C., Glamorgan County Hall, Cardiff.

Dec. 6.—**Godstone.**—Repairs.—General repairs to six Council houses at Tatsfield, for R.D.C. S.

Dec. 6.—**Hemsworth.**—Installation.—Of electric light to new school and caretaker's house, Fourlane-ends, for West Riding E.C. Education Department, County Hall, Wakefield.

Dec. 6.—**North Berwick.**—Offices.—Shelter and offices at corner of Quality-st. and Melbourne-place, for T.C. A. Robertson, B.S. Dep. £1.

Dec. 6.—**Rochester.**—Alterations.—Sundry alterations in formation of new mortuary, pathological laboratory, etc., at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Rochester. Stoner & Sons, Quantity Surveyors, Boston House, 63/4, New Broad-street, London, E.C.1. Dep. £2 2s.

Dec. 6.—**Saddleworth.**—Installation.—Alterations and extension of low pressure hot water installation at Saddleworth Uppermill Council School, for West Riding E.C. Education Department, County Hall, Wakefield.

Dec. 6.—**South Kirkby.**—Installation.—Of low pressure hot water at South Kirkby New School, for West Riding E.C. Education Department, County Hall, Wakefield.

Dec. 7.—**Greenwich.**—Maternity and Child Welfare Centre.—Erection of, on a portion of land known as the Greenwich Hospital Cemetery, Woolwich-rd., Greenwich, for the Greenwich Borough Council. Borough Engineer and Surveyor's Office, Town Hall, Greenwich. Dep. £3 3s.

Dec. 7.—**Leeds.**—Alterations.—At Cookridge-st. baths, for T.C. W. T. Lancashire, City E.

Dec. 7.—**Loanhead.**—Houses.—40, as an extension of existing scheme in Kennington-av., for T.C. Geo. B. Deas, architect, Central-chambers, Kirkcaldy. Dep. £1.

Dec. 7.—**Meriden.**—Houses.—6 parlour houses and 6 non-parlour houses at Hampton-in-Arden, for R.D.C. H. Pickering, S. Dep. £2 2s.

Dec. 7.—**Parkhurst (I. of W.).**—Fence.—Galvanised iron fence at infirmary, Parkhurst, for Isle of Wight B.G. Master at the Poor Law Institution.

Dec. 7.—**Warblington.**—Wall.—Concrete retaining wall along bank of tidal pond in Bath-rd., Emsworth, for U.D.C. F. Heath, surveyor.

Dec. 8.—**Dewsbury.**—Extensions.—To existing retort house, for C.B. Borough Gas Engineer and Manager.

Dec. 8.—**Gilfach Goch.**—Chapel.—At Garden Village, for Primitive Methodists. Rev. F. S. Collison, 28, Tylcha Wes-cres., Tonyrefail. Dep. £2 2s.

Dec. 8.—**Harrow-on-the-Hill.**—Additions.—For (a) additions to ward block, Isolation hospital; and (b) erection of pavilion, West Harrow recreation ground, for U.D.C. J. P. Bennetts, E. and S.

Dec. 9.—**Blackburn.**—Painting.—St. Luke's school, for Corporation. H. M. Webb, Borough and Water Engineer.

Dec. 9.—**East Croydon.**—Extension.—Also alteration of low-pressure hot water heating at sorting office, for H.M.O.W. H.M. Office of Works, King Charles-st., S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s.

Dec. 9.—**Kensington.**—Infant Welfare Centre and Flats. Erection of, for B.C. Horace Rapson, T.C., Town Hall. Dep. £2 2s.

Dec. 9.—**Liverpool.**—Roofing.—Steel-framed roofing for storage shed at Pumpfields sub-station, Vauxhall-rd., for T.C. Land Steward and Surveyor.

Dec. 10.—**Durham.**—Schools.—Erection of, at Brandon Colliery and Usworth Colliery, for the C.C. F. Willey, F.R.I.B.A., 34, Old Elvet, Durham.

★Dec. 10.—**Purley.**—Shelter.—Erection of, for the U.D.C. The Clerk, Coulsdon and Purley U.D.C., Council Offices, Purley. Dep. £1 1s.

Dec. 10.—**Sheffield.**—School.—New Council school at Abbey-lane, Woodseats, for T.C. W. Geo. Davies, F.R.I.B.A., City A. Dep. £2.

Dec. 10.—**Stockport.**—Extension.—To coal gas purification plant, comprising foundations, building, purifier boxes, roof, oxide elevators, conveyors, etc., at Portwood Gasworks, for Gas Committee. S. Mennier, Engineer and Manager. Dep. £2 2s.

Dec. 12.—**Ashborne.**—Buildings.—High-class pumping station building on property at Rodsley, near Ashborne, for U.D.C. Dr. H. Lapworth, engineer, 25, Victoria-st., S.W.1. Dep. £3.

Dec. 12.—**Fort William.**—Houses.—16 houses in cleared area, for T.C. Matheson Fraser, F.F.S., 197, St. Vincent-st., Glasgow.

Dec. 12.—**Innerleithen.**—Houses.—28 flatted houses in blocks of four, for T.C. J. C. Miller, B.S.

Dec. 12.—**Middleton.**—Houses.—Erection of 48 houses on the Boarshaw estate, for the Corporation. Town Clerk, Town Hall, Middleton, Lancs. Dep. £2 2s.

Dec. 12.—**Newport (I. of W.).**—Painting.—External and repairs to Ashey school, for Isle of Wight C.C. S. R. Cocks, C.S., 4, St. Thomas-st., Ryde.

Dec. 12.—**Oakdale.**—Extensions.—Also alterations to Oakdale Workmen's Cottage Hospital, for Oakdale Hospital Committee. A. F. Webb, L.R.I.B.A., architect, Tredegar-chambers, Blackwood. Dep. £3 3s.

Dec. 13.—**Belfast.**—Superstructure.—Above the basement story, New Parliament Building, Stormont Castle Estate, for the H.M.O.W. Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s.

Dec. 13.—**Cardiff.**—Repairs.—For (1) alterations and additions, (2) plumbing and sanitary work at Pembroke House, Conway-rd., for B.G. R. Stephenson, C., 11, Park-place.

Dec. 13.—**Chipping Norton.**—Cottages.—10 at Charlbury, for R.D.C. A. T. Green, S., "Pentewan," Enstone-rd. Dep. £2 2s.

Dec. 13.—**Glamorgan.**—Additions.—Also alterations to entrance lodge at Hensol Castle, Pontyclun, for C.C. W. E. R. Allen, Clerk to the Committee for the Care of the Mentally Defective, County Hall, Cardiff.

Dec. 13.—**Glasgow.**—Bunker.—Ferro-concrete coke bunker at Dawsholm Gas Works, for T.C. D. Stenhouse, T.C. Dep. £2 2s.

Dec. 13.—**Stretford.**—Baths.—Building, engineering and reinforced concrete work for public baths, for U.D.C. P. Howard, A.R.I.B.A., 88, Mosley-st., Manchester. Dep. £2 2s.

★Dec. 13.—**Woking.**—Cottages.—Erection of 10 pairs of cottages at Woking, for the U.D.C. Surveyor to the Council, Council Offices, Woking.

Dec. 14.—**Dersingham.**—Cottages.—Pair of semi-detached cottages, and for carrying out of certain alterations to existing stables at Police Station, for Norfolk C.C. S. H. Warren, C.S., 9, Queen Street, Norwich. Dep. £1 1s.

Dec. 14.—**Devon.**—Houses.—One each at Culmstock and Crownhill, for C.C. C.A., 97, Heavitree-rd., Exeter.

Dec. 14.—**Dublin.**—Buildings.—Sanitary blo drainage scheme at New Borough schools, Co. Dublin, for Board of Governors. F. P. architect, 7, D'Olier-st., Dep. £1 1s.

Dec. 14.—**Kedington.**—Additions.—Also tions to Kedington Institution, to convert a of some into a Mental Hospital, for E West Suffolk C.C.s. Hunt & Coates, ar 51a, Abbeygate-st., Bury St. Edmund's. £3 3s.

Dec. 14.—**Kendal.**—Post Office.—Erection Kendal, for the H.M.O.W. Contracts King Charles-st., S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s. payable to the Commissioners.)

Dec. 14.—**North Dublin.**—Cottages.—11 la cottages, for R.D.C. F. P. Russell, D'Olier-st., Dublin. Dep. 10s.

Dec. 14.—**Rushden.**—Bath.—Open-air sw bath, for U.D.C. L. G. Mouchel & Partne engineers, 36-38, Victoria-st., S.W.1. Dep

Dec. 15.—**Ireland.**—Building.—Erection of for the Garda Siochana at Fanore, Co. reconstruction of building for the Garda at Schull, Co. Cork; and adaptation of for the Garda Siochana at Annagry, Co. for Commissioners of Public Works. T. secretary, Office of Public Works, Dublin £1 each.

Dec. 15.—**Newry.**—Rebuilding.—Of Wind Public Elementary School, for Down Regio Castor J. Love, architect and civil engi Chichester-st., Belfast. Dep. £2 2s.

Dec. 15.—**Sheffield.**—Heating.—Heating tion at Tenter-st. tramway depot and ga T.C. W. Geo. Davies, City A. Dep. £2.

Dec. 16.—**Watford.**—Market.—Open mark prising demolition of buildings and con of drainage and paving works, for T.C. Newman, B.E. Dep. £2 2s.

Dec. 19.—**Bury St. Edmund's.**—Houses.—6 on Perry's Barn site, for T.C. R. H. Be B.S. Dep. £2 2s

Dec. 19.—**Edinburgh.**—Building.—2 re blocks, A1 and A2, at Gogarburn Institu District Board of Control. S. Kaye, A.R.I. Hill-st.

★Dec. 19.—**Hanworth.**—Houses.—Erection houses for Staines R.D.C. The Surveyor, road, Ashford, Middlesex. Dep. £2 2s.

★Dec. 19.—**Leamington Spa.**—Cottages.— of (a) 50 non-parlour type cottages and parlour type cottages, for the Corp Borough Engineer, Town Hall, Leamingt Dep. £2 2s.

Dec. 19.—**London.**—Houses.—102 houses flats on Lewisham (Grove-park) housing for Lewisham B.C. W. R. Davidge, F.R.I Victoria-st., S.W.1. Dep. £2 2s.

Dec. 19.—**Newquay.**—Houses.—40, for C. W. Walters, deputy-surveyor. Dep £5.

★Dec. 29.—**Southend.**—Open Air School.— of, for the Education Committee. Dir Education, Education Office, Southend-on-Se £2 2s. (payable to the Corporation).

Dec. 31. — **Kingston-on-Thames.** — O Theatre.—Erection and completion at the in Kingston Hill, for the Guardians of of the Kingston Union. F. Danby F.R.I.B.A., Parliament-mansions, Vi Westminster, S.W.1. Dep. £5 5s. (Ch be made payable to the Treasurer of t ston Union.)

——.—**Fenton (Staffs).**—Alterations.—T branch shop, for Swettenham's Co-oper stitutions at Fenton. Hollins & Jones, a Lloyds Bank-chambers, Newcastle, Sta £1.

——.—**Milford Haven.**—Hall.—War Memo at Hubberston, Milford Haven. P. O. Davi lade, Milford Haven. Dep. £1 1s.

——.—**Newbridge (Mon.).**—Houses.—Two and shops at Treowen Village, for Trustees. G. H. Davies, L.R.I.B.A., 12, Abergavenny, Mon. Dep. £2 2s.

——.—**Pickering.**—Shop.—Also office bui the Pickering and District Co-operative Ltd. Secretary, Southgate.

MATERIALS, ETC.

Dec. 5.—**Blean.**—Paints, etc.—For B.G. Brooks, C. 4, Tower-parade, Whitstable.

Dec. 5.—**Broadstairs and St. Peter** Materials.—For U.D.C. H. Hurd, S.

Dec. 6.—**London.**—Steelwork.—For (1) 2 steel material, and (2) 164 tons galvani or ironwork, for Madras and Southern Rly. Co. Director, 25, Buckingham P S.W.1.

Dec. 7.—**Belfast.**—Builder's Materials.—F Board. W. I. Quinn, secretary.

Dec. 8.—**Ely.**—Water Pipes, etc.—For A. K. Campbell, C., Market-sq.

Dec. 9.—**India.**—Steel.—Various, for Western Rly., Lahore. Controller of sto

Dec. 10.—**Buxton.**—Highway Materials.— F. Langley, B.E.

Dec. 10.—**Stockton-on-Tees.**—Road Mater T.C. T. Downey, T.C.

Dec. 15.—**Durham.**—Pipes, etc.—For Cou Board. H. Robinson, engineer, Bishop Au

Dec. 16.—**East Suffolk.**—Road Mater C.C. C.S., Ipswich.

Dec. 16.—**India.**—Steel Material.—For Baroda and Central India Railway Co. Young, secretary, White Mansion, France, S.W.1.

Dec. 17.—**Lindsey (Lincs).**—Highway M For C.C. G. Bradshaw, C.S., Lincoln.

Dec. 20.—**Dover.**—Granite.—For T.C. Boulton Smith, B.E.

Dec. 20.—**Montgomery.**—Highway Mater C.C. T. L. Oliver, C.S., Welshpool.

Dec. 28.—**Berkshire.**—Road Material.— Lt.-Col. J. F. Hawkins, C.S., Reading.

INEERING, IRON AND STEEL.

5.—**Bicester.**—Water Supply.—One mile of nd 2-in. and about half a mile of 1-in. mains, complete with a 14-ft. windmill, house and petrol engine, and storage complete with all necessary valves, wash-andpipes, etc., at Blackthorn, for R.D.C. Eames, S., South View, King's End. Dep.

5.—**London.**—Reconstruction.—Also widening eeley Bridge, carrying Kingston-rd., over Brook, for C.C. Chief Engineer, Old Hall, Spring Gardens, S.W.1. Dep. £2.

5.—**Weeley.**—Reconstruction of Weeley on Weeley-Thorpe-rd.; for Essex C.C. W. H. C.S., Chelmsford. Dep. £2 2s.

—**West Bridgford.**—Sewage, etc.—744 yds. oneware, 407 yds. 15-in. iron, 761 yds. 12 in. re, 725 yds. 12-in. iron pipe sewer; two low sewage tanks, air drying mud beds, ntingent works, for U.D.C. Wm. Pare, Dep. £3 3s.

8.—**London.**—Steelwork.—106 tons of steel and other steel and iron work, for G.W.R. F. Davis, Secretary, Paddington Station. 2 2s.

9.—**Croydon.**—Filter House.—At Addington orks, for C.B. Borough Engineer's Office, Hall, Croydon. Dep, £1 1s.

10.—**Cairo.**—Reservoir.—Supply and installa- steel reservoir of 200 cubic metres capacity eel framework tower, etc., for Ministry of Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old t., S.W.1. (Ref. A.X.5494.)

10.—**Hinckley.**—Tank.—Gasholder and steel r U.D.C. F. Lee, engineer.

10.—**Newry.**—Bridge.—Single-leaf steel ridge over canal at Godfrey-bridge, for C. Blaney, Town S. Dep. £1 1s.

12.—**Darwen.**—Culvert.—Reinforced concrete culvert, etc., for T.C. B.E. Dep. £2 2s.

2.—**Easingwold.**—Water Supply.—Spring col- works, covered storage reservoirs, cast-iron masonry tower, 11,650 lin. yds. of 5-in., yds. of 4-in. "Spun" iron water mains, yds. of 3-in. cast-iron water mains, with yarn joints, also valves, washouts, fire consumers' services, pillar fountains, reducing valve, and other works in con- therewith at Coxwold, Oulston, Easingwold ayke, for R.D.C. Fairbank and Son, s, Tudor House, Stonegate, Yorks. Dep.

2.—**Leeds.**—Reservoir.—Design and tender atertight reinforced concrete reservoir at n; watertight reinforced concrete elevated Tinshill, and concrete service reservoir, design and tender for the reinforced con- of and piers, for T.C. H. Shortreed, rks Manager. Dep. £1 1s. each.

4.—**Ripon.**—Water Supply.—Providing and f 1,276 lin. yds. of 4-in. cast-iron or spun s. 2,000 lin. yds., or thereabouts, of 3-in. pipes, together with construction of a service reservoir, windmill, engine house, c. hydrants, valves, and all other inci- orks at Bishop Monkton, for R.D.C. odwell, engineer, 37 and 38, Prudential Park-row, Leeds. Dep. £2 2s.

—**Egypt.**—Reservoir.—Erection in court- Toura Prison of steel reservoir of 150 res capacity on a steel framework tower, the necessary ladders, platforms, piping gs, as well as a water level indicator, for al Commissioners. Department of Over- ie, 35, Old Queen-st., S.W.1. (Ref. A.X.

—**Madras.**—Steelwork.—204 tons structural k for engine shed, together with corru- estos sheets, patent glazing with wired lvd. c.i. piping and fencing pales, etc., as and Southern Mahratta Rly. Co. 25, Buckingham Palace-rd., S.W.1.

5.—**South Africa.**—Steelwork.—Structural etc., for wagon repair shop, for Rail- Harbours Committee. Department of Trade, 35, Old Queen-st., S.W.1. (Rev.)

9. — **Knaresborough.** — Widening.—In Knaresborough High Bridge, for West .C. C.S., Wakefield. Dep. £1.

9.—**Luddendenfoot.**—Widening.—In steel- masonry of Luddendenfoot river and lges, and the improvement of Chatburn r West Riding C.C. C.S., Wakefield.

2.—**London.**—Bridgework.—For Director- f India Store Department. Branch 15, rd., Lambeth, S.E.1.

—**Sproughton.**—Bridge.—Temporary bridge, wn existing timber bridge and building ferro-concrete bridge, for East Suffolk Jervis, C.S., Ipswich. Dep. £2 2s.

1928.—**Molesey.**—Cementing.—Internal cement rendering of 9 steel coal bunkers pumping station, Hurst-rd., for M.W.B. inger, C., 173, Rosebery-av., E.C.1.

1928.—**India.**—Bridgework.—For Director- ndia Store Department, Branch No. 11, d., S.E.1.

1928.—**New Zealand.**—Deviation.—Con- of Wellington-Tawa flat deviation, Wel- w Plymouth Railway, for Public Works lington. Commissioner for New Zealand, l, London, W.C.2.

ROAD, SEWERAGE, AND WATER WORKS.

Dec. 5.—**Harrogate.**—Drainage.—Of playing fields at Harrogate Secondary school, for West Riding E.C. Education Department, County Hall, Wakefield.

Dec. 5.—**Leek.**—Sewer.—Sundry street and sewer works for development of housing site, for U.D.C. W. E. Beacham, S.

Dec. 5.—**Slough.**—Making-up.—Of Stanley Cottages and Grays-place, for U.D.C. A. Bromly, Town Surveyor.

Dec. 5.—**Somerset.**—Reconstruction.—Of section of Bristol-Exeter-rd., Langford and East Brent by-pass-rds., for C.C. E. Stead, C.S., 49, High-st., Weston-super-Mare. Dep. £5.

Dec. 5.—**Windsor.**—Extensions.—Construction of about three miles of 6-in., 7-in., 8-in., 9-in. and 12-in. stoneware and cast-iron pipe sewers, with manholes and other works, at Sunninghill and Sunningdale, for R.D.C. Lemon and Blizard, engineers, 9, Victoria-st., Westminster. Dep. £5 5s.

Dec. 6.—**Esher.**—Widening.—Of Ember Court-rd. (Section 2) and Ember-lane (Section 2), Thames Ditton, for U.D.C.S.

Dec. 7.—**Glacton.**—Drainage.—Constructing approximately 363 yds. lin. of 6-in diameter sewer and manholes at recreation ground, for U.D.C. Acting Surveyor.

Dec. 7.—**Manchester.**—Sewers.—Construction of Moss Side and Whalley Range drainage new relief sewers, for T.C. City E. Dep. £5 5s.

Dec. 7.—**Merton and Morden.**—Making-up.—Stanley-av., Cobham-av., Byron-av., Consfield-av., Blakes-terr., for U.D.C. G. Jerram, S. Dep. £1 each.

Dec. 8.—**Kingussie.**—Reconstruction.—Of 1¼ miles of main-rd., for T.C. A. Cattanach, B.S. Dep. £3 3s.

Dec. 8.—**Leeds.**—Paving.—Tar paving footpaths, kerbing, flagging, concreting and paving channels, etc., in York-rd. and Harrogate-rd., for T.C. E. W. Cockerlyne, Highways Engineer. Dep. £1 1s.

Dec. 8.—**Southend-on-Sea.**—Making-up.—Edith-rd., Fairfax-dr., section 10; Flemming-av., section 1; Hill-rd.; Honiton-rd., section 2; Maple-av.; Sandown-av. and St. Benets-rd., and incidental works in connection thereto, for C.B. R. H. Dyer, B.E. and S. Dep. £1 each rd.

Dec. 9.—**London.**—Road.—Constructional, surfacing and outfall drainage work in connection with Epping Forest section of North Circular Arterial-rd., Walthamstow, for M.T. Chief Engineer, Roads Department Ministry of Transport, 7, Whitehall-gardens, S.W.1. Dep. £25.

Dec. 10.—**Hayfield.**—Drainage.—900 lin. yds. of stoneware pipe sewer, 9-in. in diameter; 33 lin. yds. of cast-iron ditto, ditto, under bed of the River Sett, with all manholes, lampholes, flushing tanks, ventilators, connections, etc., for R.D.C. G. Herbert Bayley, S., 7, Sparth-lane, Stockport, Dep. £1 1s.

Dec. 10.—**Manchester.**—Surfacing.—With tar-macadam and concrete various roads on Moston (Broadway) housing estate, for T.C. P. M. Heath, T.C.

Dec. 10.—**Otley.**—Sewerage.—378 yds. 15-in., 221 yds. 12-in. and 1,225 yds. 9-in. salt-glazed pipes, with manholes and other incidental works, at Bradford-rd., for U.D.C. C. F. Hodgson, S. Dep. £2.

Dec. 10.—**Thurstonland.**—Widening.—New Mill district main road at Scar End, Thurstonland, nr. Huddersfield, for West Riding C.C. West Riding Surveyor, County Hall, Wakefield. Dep. £1.

Dec. 12.—**Guildford.**—Sewage.—Widening of inlet channel at Bellfields' sewage disposal works, for T.C. J. W. Hipwood, B.S.

Dec. 12.—**Romford.**—Drainage.—Of Romford Institution for B.G. Messrs. Harrington and Evans, architects, Western Chambers, South-st. Dep. £3 3s.

Dec. 13.—**Gosforth.**—Improvements.—Carriageway and footway construction, etc., at Back-st., Bowsden-ter., Elmfield-grove, Moor-cres., for U.D.C. Geo. Nelson, E. and S.

Dec. 13.—**Tottenham.**—Making-up.—Dowsett-rd., for U.D.C. E. Dep. 10s. 6d.

Dec. 14.—**Chesham.**—Roads.—Also laying of sewers on Chiltern Hills Building estate. F. E. Howard & Sons, architects and surveyors. Dep. £1 1s.

Dec. 14.—**Merton and Morden.**—Making-up.—Greenway, approximately 290 yds. in length, for U.D.C. G. Jerram, S. Dep. £1.

Dec. 14.—**Morecambe.**—Improvements.—Bold-st., Highfield-cres., Lake-av., Scott-av., Windsor-av., Leyster-st., Belfield-rd., Lansdowne-rd., Cable-st., Cable-st., Lodges-grove, Sulby-grove, for T.C. P. W. Ladmore, B.E. and S. Dep. 10s. 6d.

Dec. 15.—**Nottingham.**—Sewers.—Four miles of concrete pipe sewers, together with manholes, gulleys and other appurtenant works and excavation forming and paving of about two miles of street works consisting of tar macadam, tar paving, concrete kerbing, etc., required in the development of Bulwell Hall housing estate, for T.C. T. Wallis Gordon, City E. and S. Dep. £3 3s.

Dec. 16.—**Carlisle.**—Sewers.—Also roadways on Botcherby and Raffles-Newtown housing estates, for T.C. P. Dalton, A.R.I.B.A., City E. and S. Dep. 10s.

Dec. 19.—**Bromley.**—Extension.—Of sewer in Crofton-lane and Crofton-rd., Orpington, for R.D.C. L. J. Small, E. Dep. £3 3s.

Dec. 19.—**Newquay.**—Streets.—Also sewers, for U.D.C., S. Dep. £5.

Dec. 19.—**Prestwich.**—Making-up.—Nursery-rd., from Poppythorn-lane to Pine-grove, Elm-grove, Pine-grove, Willow-rd., Maple-grove, Holyrood-rd., passage at rear of 155 to 167 Bury Old-rd., and Arthur-st. (between Gardner-rd. and Knott-lane), for U.D.C. M. A. Piercy, E. and S. Dep. £2 2s.

✱Dec. 19.—**Wandsworth.**—Surfacing and paving of carriageways and footways at East Hill estate, for the L.C.C. Clerk of the Council, County Hall, Westminster, S.E.1. Dep. £1.

Dec. 20.—**Bushey.**—Making-up.—Of Bournehall-lane, for U.D.C. E. E. Ryder, E. and S. Dep. £2 2s.

Dec. 20.—**Wood Green.**—Improvements.—To Lyndhurst-rd. (section 2); Lansdowne-rd. (section 3), for U.D.C. C. H. Croxford, E. and S. Dep. £1 1s.

✱Dec. 28.—**Edmonton.**—Road Work.—Repairing certain roadways at the Chase Farm schools, The Ridgeway, Enfield, for the Edmonton Union. E. Ridley, Clerk, 77, Bridport-road, N.18.

Dec. 31.—**Hoylake and West Kirby.**—Making-up.—Hadfield-av., Hoylake; Elm-grove extension, Hoylake; Ferndale-rd., extension, Hoylake; passage off York-av., West Kirby; passage off York-av., West Kirby, at rear of premises, Caldy-rd., for U.D.C. R. W. Fraser, E. and S. Dep. £2 2s.

✱Jan. 11, 1928.—**Tottenham.**—Drainage.—Road and drainage at Tottenham Cemetery, Tottenham N., for Tottenham and Wood Green Burial Board J. C. S. Mummery, architect, 34, Bloomsbury-sq., W.C.1.

——.—**Dundee.**—Widening.—Dundee-rd. at "Tay park" and "Fairfield," for T.C. G. Baxter, City E.

——.—**Wigston Magna.** — Lay-out. — Recreation ground, 8½ acres in area, situate in Aylestone-lane, for U.D.C. W. G. J. Clark, E. and S. Dep. £3 3s.

Competitions.

(*See Competition News, p.* 848)

Auction Sales, Tenders, etc.

Dec. 6 and following days.—Joseph Hibbard & Sons will sell without reserve final portion, by order of the liquidator, Mr. C. H. Bull, F.C.A., re C. B. N. Snewin & Sons, Ltd., (in voluntary liquidation). Well-seasoned hardwoods, in logs, planks and boards, crane, office furniture, lease of wharf premises. Auctioneers, 15, Newington-green, Islington, N.16.

Dec. 7.—**London.**—Baxter Payne and Lepper will sell by order of the mortgagees (unless previously disposed of), at the Mart, E.C., land on the Hillside Estate. Auctioneers, Bromley, Kent, ad 14, Sackville-st., W.1.

Dec. 7.—**London.**—Daniel Smith, Oakley and Garrard will sell at London Auction Mart, 155, Queen Victoria-st., E.C.4., by order of L.M.S. Railway, freehold building land at Mill Hill. Auctioneers, 4/5, Charles-st., S.W.1.

Dec. 8.—**London.**—Tyser, Greenwood and Co. will sell Riverside Manufacturing Site, Strand-on-the-Green, Chiswick, Nos. 62 and 63. Auctioneers, 386, High-rd., Chiswick, W.4.

Public Appointments.

✱Dec. 9.—**Hendon.**—Quantity Surveyor.—Required by the Education Committee for a new school to be erected on the Watling Housing estate. The Secretary, Education Offices, The Burroughs, Hendon, N.W.4.

✱Dec. 10.—**Blackburn.**—Chief Architectural Assistant required by the City. B.C. H. M. Webb, B.Sc., Assoc.M.Inst.C.E. B.E., Town Hall, Blackburn.

Dec. 10.—**Bradford.**—Architectural Assistant required by the City Council in Architect's Dept. Town Clerk, Town Hall, Bradford, endorsed "Architectural Assistant."

✱Dec. 10.—**Northampton.**—Temporary Architectural Assistant.—Required by the Borough Engineer, Guildhall, Northampton.

Dec. 12.—**London.**—(a) One Grade I. Assistant. (b) Four Grade II. Assistants required by the Miners' Welfare Committee. Under Secretary for Mines, Establishment Branch, Mines Dept., Dean Stanley-st., S.W.1.

✱Dec. 12. — **Nottingham.** — Experienced Architectural Assistant required by the City Council. T. Cecil Howitt, 58-59, Long-row, Birmingham.

Dec. 14. — **London.** — Assistant Structural Engineer, Grade 11, in H.M.O.W. Those wishing to compete for the post apply Sec., H.M.O.W., Storey's Gate, Westminster, S.W.1.

✱Dec. 14.—**Singapore.**—Assistant Building Surveyor (unmarried) required by the Municipal Commissioners of Singapore. Peirce & Williams, M.M.Inst.C.E., 64, Victoria-st., London, S.W.1, Agents for the Commissioners.

✱——.—**British Guiana.** — Foremen (4).—Required by the Government of Guiana for 2 to 2½ years' service. Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4, Millbank, London, S.W.1. M/273.

Builder's Estate.

Mr. David Griffith Price, of 7, Hickman-road, Cardiff, founder of Price Bros. (Penarth), Ltd., builders and contractors (net personalty, £16,483), left £21,583.

Obituary.

The death has occurred recently, at his residence, Heston, Newcastle-on-Tyne, of Mr. W. J. Wright, builder and contractor, aged 48.

PROPOSED NEW BUILDINGS & OTHER WORKS*

IN these lists care is taken to ensure the accuracy of the information given, but it may occasionally happen that, owing to building owners taking the responsibility of commencing work before plans are finally approved by the local authorities, "proposed" works at the time of publication have been actually commenced. Abbreviations: T.C. for Town Council; U.D.C. for Urban District Council; R.D.C. for Rural District Council; E.C. for Education Committee; B.G. for Board of Guardians; B.C. for Borough Council; P.C. for Parish Council; M.H. for Ministry of Health; M.T. for Ministry of Transport; C.B. for County Borough; B.E. for Board of Education; M.A.B. for Metropolitan Asylums Board; and M.W.B. for Metropolitan Water Board.

FOLLOWING is a list of abbreviations:—Borough Surveyor, B.S.; Borough Engineer, B.E.; District Surveyor, D.S.; Clerk, C.; Town Clerk, T.C.; County Engineer, C.E.; County Surveyor, C.S.; County Architect, C.A.; Surveyor, S.; Engineer, E.; Borough Architect, B.A.; Architect, A.

Allerton-Bywater.—Local church authorities propose to rebuild mission premises.

Annalong.—Improvements to harbour been discussed by Kilkeel Rural Council.

Armagh.—Soldiers' and Sailors' Land Trust decided to approve arrangements for acquisition of sites for erection of cottages.—Been decided to erect fire brigade station adjacent to electricity power station in Dobbin-st.

Aylesbury.—Consent of M.H. to acquisition for £6,250 of whole of Manor House property for purposes of an institution been received.

Bangor.—Northern Ministry sanctioned U.D.C.'s applications for following loans:—£4,400 for pavilion at Carnalea and extension of the golf course.

Barking Town.—U.D.C. recommend erection of 13 blocks of flats at Upney estate.—Plans passed:—Shop in East-st., for F. W. Woolworth & Co., Ltd.; 64 houses on Faircross estate, for E. Glenny & Son; additions to factory, Broadway, for British East Light, Ltd.

Barnet.—Isolation Hospital Committee have considered plans and particulars prepared by E. Simmons, F.R.I.B.A., for proposed extensive additions to hospital in Mays-lane.

Bedford.—T.C. passed plans:—E. H. C. Inskip for Bedford Union, nurses home, Kimbolton-rd.; G. P. Allen for W. Laughton, 15 garages, Grafton-rd.; H. Young & Son, for F. Dickens, 3 houses, Winifred-rd.

Belfast.—Following plans been approved by City S.:—4 villas, Stranmillis-rd., for S. Hewitt, architect T. R. Eagar; 5 villas, Palmsterston-rd., for R. O. Templeton, architect J. MacGeagh; additions to school, Barrack-st., for Rev. J. A. Moloney, architect, F. McArdie; 4 villas, Ailesbury-drive, for H. and J. Martin, architects and builders; 5 houses, Colinview-st., for N. Boyd, architect J. McAlery; 6 houses, Kitchener-st., for J. McKee, architect C. A. Aickin; 19 houses, Clara-av., for J. Robinson, architect and builder; 4 villas, Ballysillan-rd., for R. McMullan, architect T. Callender; public elementary school, Limestone-rd., for E.C., architect R. S. Wilshere; 6 houses, Hewitt-parade, for R. Hewitt & Son, architect W. R. Rogers; alterations to premises, Federation-st., for Belfast Co-operative Society, architects S. Stevenson & Sons.

Blackpool.—Scheme is proposed for memorial hall at South shore. Architect, A. A. C. Moore.—Halstead Best, F.R.I.B.A., preparing plans for new First Church of Christ Scientist, Whitegate-drive.

Brightlingsea.—Plans been approved by U.D.C. for 3 houses in Station-rd., for Blyth Bros.

Caine.—T.C. under consideration erection of ten more houses.—B.S. is to prepare plans for conversion of police station into public conveniences.

Carrickmacross. — C.C. approved plans for 8 houses.

Carrick-on-Sur.—Messrs. Hopkinson, Limerick, are carrying out renovation of St. Nicholas Catholic Church

Chichester.—Licensing and Depot Committee are considering extending the depot and instructed the surveyor to prepare a plan. Plans passed:—6 houses for H. Geall.

Chorley.—Threlfalls Brewery propose reconstruction of premises in Pall Mall.

Cork.—Minister for Industry and Commerce received application from C.C. for permission to construct a permanent fixed bridge over Glashaboy River at Dunkettle

Coulsdon and Purley.—U.D.C. recommend surveyor to prepare a scheme for 20 three-bedroom type houses.—Plans passed:—F. J. Webb, 3 pairs semi-detached houses, Green-lane, Purley; A. H. Klein, dairy buildings, Godstone-rd., Purley; East Surrey Water Co., alteration to drainage, Smitham pumping station, Brighton-rd., Coulsdon; V. Shire, 5 houses, Chipstead Valley-rd., Coulsdon; E. G. Price and A. B. Taylor, 6 shops with flats, Brighton-rd., and Grovelands-rd., Purley.

Coventry.—General Works Committee of City Council have considered plans for 32 houses.

Croydon.—M.H. sanctioned borrowing of £16,145, for erection of dwellings for working classes in Upper Coombe-st.—Plans passed:—E. Joisce, 4 garages and stores, Pawsons-rd.; H. Macintosh, 13 houses and 2 garages, Galpins-rd.; W. Peck & Co., alterations and additions, 98, Church-st.; P. Richardson, 2 houses, Dickenson's-lane; F. Bryant, 6 garages and stores, Bert-rd.; New and Marriage, 4 houses and garage, Orleans-rd.

Derby.—It is proposed to erect church for parish of St. Mary at Derby. Scheme is to cost about £6,000 and has been planned by Naylott, Sale & Woore

Dewsbury.—M.H. sanctioned borrowing of £3,775 for open-air school on Moorlands estate.

Dublin.—Local Government Department has authorised North Dublin R.D.C. to obtain loan of £5,000 for erecting labourers' cottages.—Free State Local Government Department held inquiry into application of City Commissioners for £26,500 for reconstructing the city abattoir. Beckett & Harrington, 97, Stephen's-green, completed plans for factory in Upper Abbey-st., for Leetham, Ltd.

Ealing.—Alterations and additions to "Ealing Park Tavern," South Ealing-rd. N. Parr, architect; H. W. Binns, architect, for memorial cloisters at St. David's Home, Castlebar Hill; H. A. Steel, architect, for 60 houses at Hill Rise, for S. Baxter; F. A. Walters, architect for additions to St. Benedict's Church, Charlbury-grove; Tyler and Tyler, architects, 82 houses at Garrard-av., and 32 houses at Croft-gardens, for Walters and Blake.

East Barnet.—U.D.C. passed plans:—3 houses in Woodville-rd., for Mr. Shepherd; rebuilding of Two Brewers public-house, Hadley; 5 garages at rear of Clock House-parade, for H. E. Percy.

Eccles.—T.C. passed plans:—J. H. Turner, 10 semi-detached houses, Pine-grove, Monton.

Edmonton.—U.D.C. are to make application to M.H. for sanction to £73,800 for purpose of erection of 148 houses on Edmonton Hyde estate.—Council are to negotiate for purchase of 12 acres of land on west side of Hazelbury-rd., for purpose of elementary and open-air schools.—Plans passed:—S. Parkes & Brown, 6 semi-detached houses, Ranworth-rd., Town-rd.; G. W. Newman, factory building, Bull-lane for the Klinger Manufacturing Co.

Elford.—Sugar Auxiliaries, Ltd., of London, propose to erect sugar beet factory upon a site on main Lichfield and Tamworth-rd.

Erith.—U.D.C. passed plans:—6 houses, Brampton-av., Belvedere, A. H. Jennings.

Erpingham.—R.D.C. are to erect houses at Aylmerton (4), Gresham (2), Holt (4), Knapton (2), Overstrand (2), Southrepps (4), Trunch (4), and Bodham (4).—Application is to be made for £4,000 from M.H. for erection of 10 houses at Felbrigg, Runton, Cley, and Baconsthorpe.

Eton.—R.D.C. passed plans:—Taplow, sub-station for Metropolitan Electric Supply Co.; Burnham, 7 houses on Taplow Station estate for W. G. Eyles; Denham, 3 houses on Higher Denham estate for J. Lilley; Langley Marish, 5 houses in Langley Brown-ave., for B. E. Smith; Datchet, chapel of St. Augustines, Eton-rd., for the Rt. Hon. Lord Braye.

Gawthorpe.—Funds being raised to meet cost of improvements at Gawthorpe and Chickenley Heath Churchyard, which includes cost of removal and re-erection of boundary wall.

Gerrard's Cross.—New secondary school is to be erected.

Halifax.—Improvement Committee of Corporation obtained sanction from M.H. to borrowing of £918 for purchase of a block of property at bottom of York-crescent, Rochdale-rd., for road widening.

Harpenden.—U.D.C. passed plans:—16 houses in Barnfield-rd., for Mrs. M. R. Thomas; electricity sub-station at National Children's Homes.

Hendon.—U.D.C. passed plans:—2 houses and garages, Millway, H. F. Nicholls; 4 garages, Colindeep-lane, H. Holmes; 11 lock-up garages, Cricklewood Broadway, Brown; 3 houses, West Heath-rd., C. W. B. Simmond.

Holywood.—Application been made to Ministry of Home Affairs for sanction to £6,654 for various schemes.

Hounslow.—Council House is to be extended.

Hull.—T.C. passed plans:—A. T. Lison, 6 houses, Dundee-st.; A. Sash, 19 houses, Belgrave, drive; A. H. Evans & Co., Ltd., 4 houses, Belgrave-drive; W. Garbutt, 9 houses, Claremont-av.

Kenilworth.—Warwickshire C.C. forwarded notice to T.C. of their intention to erect public elementary school for about 400 children.

Kidderminster.—M. Burtons, Ltd., propose to erect premises at junction of Vicar-st. and High-st.

Kilkeel.—B.G. received letter from Ministry of Home Affairs to the effect that Ministry of Finance has recommended grant of £950 for making alterations and improvements to entrance of Mourne District Hospital.

Larne.—U.D.C. approved plans for 5 houses, Bay-rd., for Mrs. A. Dorman.

London (Dockhead).—A new fire station, costing £12,595, is to be built.

London (Fulham).—B.C. received sanction to loan of £775 for maternity and child welfare centre at Greyhound-rd.

London (Paddington).—B.C. recommend application to M.H. for sanction to borrow £17,037 for establishing Turkish and Russian vapour baths on "The Lodge" site, Porchester-rd.

London (Poplar).—L.C.C. recommend borrowing by B.C. of £2,331 for housing purposes.

London (Woolwich).—B.C. recommend application be made to L.C.C. for sanction to £35,490 for erection of 65 houses on Council's housing estate at Eltham, by direct labour.

Londonderry.—Corporation approved plans for erection of 34 houses.

Luton.—T.C. resolved that plan be approved and application made to M.H. for sanction to borrowing of £3,400 for provision of a smallpox hospital.

Mansfield.—Mansfield and Sutton Co-operative Society, Ltd., of Queen-st., proposing to erect dairy premises on a site at Strekweek-gate.

Maryboro'.—C.C. applied to Department of Government and Public Health for loan of to enable the committee of Agriculture Technical Instruction to build a new tec school.

Middlesbrough.—Sanitary Committee decid purchase 12 houses with a view to further sions to baths.

Molesey.—Housing Committee agreed to mend U.D.C. to prepare a scheme for the e of another 100 houses.

Nenagh.—County Technical Committee req Tipperary C.C. to obtain a loan of £3,5 erection of a technical school.

Newcastle (Co. Down).—C. Love, architect mitted plans for new technical school.

Newry.—Ministry of Home Affairs sanc U.D.C.'s borrowing of £24,000 for street im ments, and providing bridge to replace the e Godfrey bridge.

Nottingham.—Nottingham Permanent B Society proposing to acquire the famous D Vernon House, in Friar-gate, as a site for offices.

Oldbury.—M.H. held an inquiry with regar proposed improvement scheme in the Round district. Council proposed to demolish 19 in Rounds Fold and Seven Stars-rd., and re people on a site on Birchfield-lane, at £11,2

Oldham.—Plans being prepared for sanitary tions at Old Mess House Hotel, Yorkshire-s Threlfalls Brewery.

Olney.—C.C. recommend purchase of si Yardley-rd., as site for a central school.

Omagh.—R.D.C. adopted scheme submitt V. Murnaghan, C.E., for new reservoir.

Ongar.—R.D.C. agreed to build 6 hou Moreton.

Ormskirk.—E. Ware, architect, Liverpool paring plans for additions to hospital, est to cost £5,000.

Oxenhope (Yorks).—Trustees of Oxenhope Church decided to proceed with a schem new church schools.

Pontefract.—B.G. decided to proceed with for extensions to Vagrant Wards by providi ditional accommodation for 40-60 beds.

Porthcawl.—U.D.C. passed plans for new New-rd., to seat 1,250 persons.

Portrush.—Local Technical Instruction Com instructed architect to submit plans for e of a new technical school at £3,000.

Preston.—C.B. proposing to erect school in Great Shaw-st. Plans by B. Widdows, tect.

Ramsgate.—A tender, amounting to £57,5 just been accepted by Corporation in con with final stages of present housing sche

Sheffield.—J. A. Teather, L.R.I.B.A., pr plans for Primitive Methodist Chapel at of Psalter-lane and Cherry Tree-rd.

Smethwick.—National Provincial and Unio of England acquired site at junction of B St. Paul's-rd. and Oldbury-rd., for bank.

Solihull.—R.D.C. decided to apply to M provisional approval to erection of further parlour type houses.

Southall.—A site for the proposed South hospital has been purchased.

South Shields.—Rev. J. P. Byrne, St. acquired a site rebuilding the girls' and schools. Architects, T. A. Page & Son A.R.I.B.A.

Stockport.—Wrathmell & Blackshaw, ar Queen's-buildings, preparing plans for build Chestergate, for the Stockport Industri operative Society, estimated to cost £30,00

Stretford.—W. H. Snow, builder, acquire on Manchester-rd., Partington, which he to develop on garden city lines.

Surbiton.—U.D.C. approved plans for buildings.

Tipperary.—South Tipperary C.C. recom pairs of remaining bridges be done by co

Tottenham.—U.D.C. passed plans:—9 Walpole-rd., W. H. Upson; 4 houses, L section, Cambridge-rd., F. C. Alford; 2 and garage, Sirdar-rd., H. A. Gurr; 9 hou 2 garages, Higham-rd., W. Trout; 15 Manor-rd., Messrs. Trout & Dilloway.

Twickenham.—At a cost of £16,000, Kin Cross Deep-rd. are to be widened.

Tynemouth.—T.C. passed plans:—Power Albert Edward Dock, by Marshall & Tw Tyne Improvement Commissioners; clerk and customs offices, Albert Edward D Marshall & Tweedy, for Tyne Improvem missioners; re-housing scheme, Percy houses), by C. P. Sherwin, for Corporat

Uxbridge.—Surveyor to U.D.C. produced proposed lay-out of recreation ground, ham Meadows, and buildings to be erected Plans are to be forwarded to M.H. for a Plans passed:—Covered market premises, for Hood & Hutton; electric power su for Steel Barrel Co., Ltd.

Warrington.—Postmaster-General is to s to acquire site for extension of head Pos

West Houghton.—Threlfalls Brewery to make sanitary improvements at Gray Bolton-rd.

Weston-super-Mare.—Inquiry been held into application of U.D.C. for sanction £14,955 for alteration and extension o Offices at Town Hall.

Weymouth.—Plans passed by T.C. S. & Sons (for J. Flower), 3 houses and s east end of Chapelhay-st.; E. W. Puffet of semi-detached houses in Roman-rd.

Whitworth.—U.D.C. approved plan for green pavilion at Healey Conservative G. Close.

York.—Bazaar is to be held in order £1,300 required to complete cost of bu Chad's Church.

* See also our List of Contracts, Competitions, etc.

PRICES CURRENT OF MATERIALS.*

[to the exceptional circumstances which prevail at the present time, prices of materials should be confirmed by inquiry.]

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) Alongside, in River Thames
up to London Bridge. £ s. d.
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ross 2 14 3	Best Blue Pressed Staffs	9 5 0
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White	D'ble Str'tch'rs	29 10 0
and	D'ble Headers	26 10 0
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Bull-	one End	31 10 0
4½ in.	Splays and	
.... 27 10 0	Squints	28 0 0

quality, £1 per 1,000 less than best. Cream 2 extra over white. Other colours. Hard 0s. extra over white.

BREEZE CONCRETE SLABS.

Delivered London.

s. d.		s. d.
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Pink	5 10 0
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Lime	2 10 9
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ton, G.W.R., per ft. cube 4 4½
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bed, 3d. per ft. cube extra.
per ft. cube extra for every foot over
rage, and ½d. beyond 30 ft.
OD STONE—
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ks from 10 ft. and over P. ft. cb. 17 0
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BLUE—*Robin Hood Quality.*
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random flags .. Per yd. super 9 0

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WOOD.

OOD BUILDING DEAL.

per stan.	Inches.	per stan.
.. £28 0	3 × 6	£21 0
.. 25 0	3 × 11	25 0
.. 24 0	2 × 11	25 0
.. 23 0	3 × 9	24 0
.. 21 0	2½ × 9	23 0
.. 20 0	3 × 4½	22 0
.. 20 0	3 × 4	22 0

PLANED BOARDS.

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PLAIN EDGE FLOORING.

Inches	per sq.	Inches	per sq.
⅜	20/-	1½	31/-
½	22/-	1¾	34/-
1	25/-		

TONGUED AND GROOVED FLOORING

Inches.	per sq.	Inches.	per sq.
1	25/-	⅝	16 6
1¼	31/-	¾	19/-
1½	34/-	1	24/-

MATCHING (BEST).

BATTENS.

Inches.	s. d.
¾ × 2	2 6 per 100 ft.

SAWN LATHS.

Per bundle	0 2 4

1" AND UP THICK.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Dry Austrian Wainscot, per ft. cube	0 16 0 to	0 18 0
Dry American and/or Japanese Figured Oak, ft. cube	0 15 0 to	—
Dry American and/or Japanese Plain Oak, ft. cube	0 11 0 to	0 13 0
Dry sq. edged Honduras Mahogany, ft. cube	0 16 0 to	0 18 0
Dry Log cut Honduras Mahogany, ft. cube	0 18 0 to	1 1 0
Dry Cuba Mahogany, ft. cube	1 4 0 to	1 10 0
Dry Teak, ft. cube	0 13 0 to	0 15 0
Dry American Whitewood, ft. cube	0 11 0 to	0 14 0
Best Scotch glue, per cwt.	4 10 0 to	—
Liquid Glue, per cwt.	4 7 0 to	5 10 0

SLATES.

First quality slates from Bangor or Portmadoc carriage paid in full truck loads to London Station. Per 1,000. Rate

£ s. d.		£ s. d.
24 by 12	32 18 4	18 by 10 .... 18 12 11
22 by 12	29 17 11	18 by 9 .... 16 9 2
22 by 11	27 14 2	16 by 10 .... 15 12 6
20 by 12	26 5 0	16 by 8 .... 12 3 9
20 by 10	22 10 0	

TILES.

Delivered at London rate stations in full truckloads of not less than 4 tons. Per 1,000 f.o.r. London.

Best machine-made tiles from Broseley or Staffordshire district	5 12 0
ditto hand-made ditto	5 17 6
Ornamental ditto	6 2 6
Hip and valley tiles (per dozen) { Hand-made	0 9 6
{ Machine-made	0 9 0

METALS.

JOISTS, GIRDERS, &c., TO LONDON STATION, PER TON—

	£ s. d.
R.S. Joists, cut and fitted	12 10 0
Plain Compound Girders	14 10 0
„ „ Stanchions	16 10 0
In Roof Work	19 10 0

MILD STEEL ROUNDS.
To London Station, per ton.

Diameter.	£ s. d.	Diameter.	£ s. d.
¼ in.	12 0 0	⅝ in. to ⅞ in.	10 15 0
⅜ in.	11 0 0	1 in. to 2½ in.	10 10 0

WROUGHT-IRON TUBES AND FITTINGS—
(Discount off List for lot of not less than £7 net value delivered direct from Works, 2½ per cent. less above gross discounts, carriage forward, if sent from London Stocks.)

	Tubes.	Fittings Over ½"	Flanges Over ½"
Black Gas	67½% ..	45% ..	55%
Galvanised Gas	52½% ..	35% ..	45%
Blue Water	62½% ..	40% ..	50%
Galvanised Water	46½% ..	30% ..	40%
Red Steam	57½% ..	35% ..	45%
Galvanised Steam	40 % ..	25% ..	35%

C.I. HALF-ROUND GUTTERS—London Prices ex Works

Per yd. in 6 ft. lengths.	Gutters.	Angles and Nozzles.	Stop Ends.
3 in.	1/3½	11½d.	3½d.
3½ in.	1/4½	1/1½	3½d.
4 in.	1/6	1/3	3½d.
4½ in.	1/7½	1/4½	4½d.
5 in.	1/10½	1/6½	5½d.

O.G. GUTTERS.

3 in.	1/8	1/4½	3½d.
3½ in.	1/8	1/4½	3½d.
4 in.	1/9½	1/4½	3½d.
4½ in.	1/11½	1/7½	4½d.
5 in.	2/4½	1/10½	5½d.

RAIN-WATER PIPES, &c.

per yd. in 6 fts.	Pipe.	Bends, stock angles.	Branches, stock angles.
2 in. plain.....	1/10½	1/3	1/9½
2½ in. „	2/0½	1/4½	2/1½
3 in. „	2/6	1/9	2/7½
3½ in. „	2/11½	2/0½	3/0½
4 in. „	3/5	2/6½	3/8½

L.C.C. COATED SOIL PIPES—London-Prices ex Works

	Pipe. s. d.	Bends. stock angles. s. d.	Branches. stock angles. s. d.
2 in. per yd. in 6 fts. plain	3 3	2 4½	2 10
2½ in. „	3 9	2 7½	3 7
3 in. „	4 6	2 10	4 2½
3½ in. „	4 11½	3 7	4 11½
4 in. „	5 5½	4 0½	5 9

L.C.C. COATED DRAIN PIPES—London-Prices ex Works.

	Pipe. s. d.	Bends, stock angles. s. d.	Branches, stock angles. s. d.
3 in. per yd. in 9ft. lengths	4 4	5 1	8 0½
4 in. „ „	6 2	5 8	10 0
5 in. „ „	7 2	10 10	17 1
6 in. „ „	8 6	13 2	21 9

Gasken for jointing, 38/6 per cwt.

	Per ton in London. £ s. d.	£ s. d.
IRON—		
Common bars.....	13 0 0 to	14 10 0
Staffordshire Crown Bars—		
Good merchant quality	14 5 0 to	15 15 9
Staffordshire Marked Bars.....	16 5 0 ..	17 5 0
Mild Steel Bars	10 0 0 ..	11 0 0
Steel Bars, Ferro-Concrete quality, basis price	10 0 0 ..	11 0 0
Hoop iron, basis price	12 0 0 ..	13 0 0
„ Galvanised	27 0 0 ..	28 0 0
Soft Steel Sheets, Black—		
Ordinary sizes to 20 g.	13 5 0 ..	14 5 0
„ „ „ 24 g.	14 5 0 ..	15 5 0
„ „ „ 26 g.	16 5 0 ..	17 5 0
Sheets Flat Best Soft Steel, C.R. and C.A. quality—		
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 20 g. ..	15 10 0 ..	16 10 0
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 22 g. and 24 g.....	16 10 0 ..	17 10 0
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 26 g...	18 10 0 ..	20 10 0
No 1 quality £4 per ton extra.		
Flat and Galvanised Corrugated Sheets—		
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. to 9 ft. to 20 g.	18 0 0 ..	19 0 0
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. to 9 ft. to 22 g. and 24 g.	18 10 0 ..	19 10 0
Ordinary sizes 6 ft. to 9 ft. to 26 g.	21 10 0 ..	22 10 0
Sheets Galvanised Flat, Best quality—		
Best Soft Steel Sheets, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 20 g. and thicker	22 0 0 ..	23 0 0
Best Soft Steel Sheets, 22 g. and 24 g.	24 0 0 ..	26 0 0
Best Soft Steel Sheets, 26 g.	25 10 0 ..	26 10 0
Cut Nails, 3 in. to 6 in.	19 0 0	
(Under 3 in. usual trade extras.)		

METAL WINDOWS.—Standard sizes, suitable for complete houses, including all fittings, painting two coats, and delivery to job, average price about 1s. 4d. to 1s. 7d. per foot super.

LEAD, &c.

(Delivered in London.)

	£ s. d.
LEAD—Sheet, English, 4 lb. and up	29 10 0
Pipe in coils	30 0 0
Soil pipe	33 0 0
Compo Pipe	31 10 0

NOTE.—Country delivery, 20s. per ton extra ; lots under 3 cwt. 3s. per cwt. extra, and over 3 cwt. and under 5 cwt., 1s. 6d. per cwt. extra. Cut to size 5s. cwt. extra.

Oil lead, ex London area, at Mills ..... per ton	19 15 0

COPPER.

	s. d.
Seamless Copper tubes (basis)..... per lb.	1 0½
Strong sheet ..... „	1 0
Thin..... „	1 1
Copper nails ..... „	2 3
Copper wire ..... „	2 4

PLUMBERS' BRASS WORK.
Delivered in London.

NEW RIVER PATTERN SCREW DOWN BIB COCKS FOR IRON.
½ in. ¾ in. 1 in. 1¼ in. 1½ in. 2 in.
29/- 45/- 76/- 153/- 246/- 510/- per doz.

NEW RIVER PATTERN SCREW DOWN STOP COCKS AND UNIONS.
½ in. ¾ in 1 in. 1¼ in. 1½ in. 2 in.
41/6 62/- 92/- 174/- 300/- 588/- per doz.

RIVER PATTERN SCREW DOWN MAIN FERRULES.
½ in. ¾ in. 1 in.
39/6 60/- 116/6 per doz.

CAPS AND SCREWS.
1½ in. 1¾ in. 2 in. 3 in. 3½ in. 4 in.
7/6 10/- 14/- 23/- 30/- 42/- per doz.

DOUBLE NUT BOILER SCREWS.
½ in. ¾ in. 1 in. 1¼ in. 1½ in. 2 in.
7/6 11/- 17/- 29/- 36/- 63/- per doz.

BRASS SLEEVES.
1½ in. 2 in. 3 in. 3½ in. 4 in.
10/- 12/- 20/- 24/- 31/-per doz.

NEW RIVER PATTERN CROYDON BALL VALVES, S.F.
½ in. ¾ in. 1 in. 1½ in. 1½ in.
35/- 56/- 98/- 162/- 228/- per doz.

DRAWN LEAD P. & S. TRAPS WITH BRASS CLEANING SCREW.
1½ in. 1½ in. 2 in. 3 in.
8 lbs. P. traps....33/- 41/- 56/- 101/- per doz.
8 lbs. S. traps....35/- 45/- 66/- 126/- „

TIN.—English Ingots, 3/1 per lb. SOLDER.—Plumber's 1/3, Tinmen's 1/6. Blowpipe 1/7 per lb.

PAINTS, &c.

Raw Linseed Oil, in pipes	per gallon	0 2 11
„ „ „ in barrels	„	0 3 1
„ „ „ in drums	„	0 3 3
Boiled „ „ in barrels	„	0 3 3
„ „ „ in drums	„	0 3 6
Turpentine in barrels	„	0 3 3
„ in drums (10 gall.)	„	0 3 5
Genuine Ground English White Lead, per ton		43 15 0
(In not less than 5 cwt. casks.)		

GENUINE WHITE LEAD PAINT—
"Father Thames," "Nine Elms," "Park," "Supremus," "St. Paul's," "Morganswyte," "Polacco," "J." Brand and other best brands (in 14 lb. tins) not less than 5 cwt. lots per ton delivered 63 5 0

Red Lead, Dry (packages extra) ..	per ton	35 10 0
Best Linseed Oil Putty	per cwt.	0 15 0
Filicol	„	0 15 6
Size. XD quality	fkn.	0 3 6

(Continued on p. 799.)

* The information given on this page has been specially compiled for THE BUILDER and is copyright. The aim in this list is to give, as far as possible, the *average* prices of materials, not necessarily the highest or lowest. Quality and quantity obviously affect prices—a fact which should be remembered by those who make use of this information.

PRICES CURRENT OF MATERIALS (*contd.*

GLASS.

ENGLISH SHEET GLASS IN CRATES OF STOCK SIZES.

	Per ft.		Per ft.
15 oz. fourths ..	2½d.	32 oz. fourths	6½d.
15 „ thirds ..	3½d.	32 „ thirds	9½d.
21 „ fourths ..	4d.	Obscured Sheet, 15 oz.	3½d.
21 „ thirds ..	4½d.	„ „ 21 „	4⅝d.
26 „ fourths ..	4½d.	Fluted 15 oz. 6½d., 21oz.	9d.
26 „ thirds ..	6½d.	En'lled 15 oz. 4⅞d., 21oz.	6⅝d.

Extra price according to size and substance for squares cut from stock.

ENGLISH ROLLED PLATE IN CRATES OF STOCK SIZES.

	Per ft.
⅛ Rolled plate	4½d.
⅜ Rough rolled	5½d.
½ Rough rolled	5½d.
Figured Rolled, Baltic, Oceanic, Arctic Stippolyte, and small and large Flemish White	6d.
Ditto, tinted	8½d.
Rolled Sheet	5½d.
White Rolled Cathedral	5½d.
Tinted do.	7½d.

Cast plate is same price as rough rolled.

VARNISHES, &c.

		Per Gallon, £ s. d.
Oak Varnish.....	Inside	0 14 0
Fine ditto	ditto	0 16 0
Fine Copal	ditto	0 18 0
Pale Copal	ditto	1 0 0
Pale Copal Carriage	ditto	1 4 0
Best ditto.....	ditto	1 12 0
Floor Varnish	Inside	0 18 0
Fine Pale Paper	ditto	0 18 0
Fine Copal Cabinet	ditto	1 2 6
Fine Copal Flatting	ditto	1 0 6
Hard Drying Oak	ditto	0 18 0
Fine Hard Drying Oak	ditto	0 19 0
Fine Copal Varnish	ditto	1 0 0
Pale ditto.....	ditto	1 2 0
Best ditto.....	ditto	1 12 0
Best Japan Gold Size		0 12 6
Best Black Japan		0 10 6
Oak and Mahogany Stain (water)		0 12 0
Brunswick Black.....		0 7 6
Berlin Black.....		0 14 6
Knotting (patent)		1 5 0
French and Brush Polish		0 17 0
Liquid Dryers in Terebine.....		0 9 0
Culrass Black Enamel		0 7 0

The National Federation of Building Trades Employers: Change of Title.

We are officially informed that the Federation has adopted a revised constitution and title which will operate as from January 1, 1928. On and after that date the correct full title of the Federation will be "The National Federation of Building Trades Employers," the words "of Great Britain and Ireland" being omitted.

THE SCOTTISH BUILD

HOUSING PROGRESS IN SCOTLAND

The following figures show the progress that has been made in State-aided housing schemes in Scotland to October 31, 1927.

	Completed.	Under Construction.
1919 Act	25,544	6
Private subsidy schemes (1919 Additional Powers Act)	2,324	—
Slum clearance schemes ...	6,147	3,136
1923 Act:—		
By local authorities ...	3,779	225
By private enterprise ...	11,115	2,679
1924 Act:—		
By local authorities ...	14,938	12,444
By private enterprise ...	336	186
Demonstration houses ...	17	—
Steel houses erected on behalf of Government by Scottish National Housing Company	1,989	553
	66,189	13,232

NEW BUILDINGS IN SCOTLAND

Barthol-Chapel. — SCHOOL. — Tenders are being invited by the Aberdeenshire Education Authority for a new school at Barthol-Chapel. Mr. G. Watt, of 214, Union-street, Aberdeen, is the architect.

Edinburgh.—RECONSTRUCTION.—The Edinburgh Corporation's Plans and Works Committee have received a report by the City Architect, Mr. E. J. MacRae, and by Mr. F. C. Mears, F.R.I.B.A., regarding the proposed reconstruction of Huntly House, Canongate, as a city museum. The cost construction is estimated at nearly

Glasgow.—SLUM CLEARANCES.—T ing Committee recommend the Cor proceed with slum clearance schen ing 1,166 houses in the central, nor eastern districts of the city.

Loanhead.—HOUSES.—Tenders ar vited by the Town Council for the 40 three-roomed houses of the flatt an extension of the existing schen nington-avenue. Mr. Geo. B. Deas Central-chambers, Kirkcaldy, has p plans.

Leith.—TOWN HALL.—Working the proposed town hall and libr erected in Leith have been subm meeting of the Lord Provost's Co Edinburgh Town Council yester plans embody some slight modificat design submitted by Messrs. Brads and Hope, and the Committee has the City Architect to arrange for tenders at an early date.

Innerleithen.—HOUSES.—The Tow are inviting tenders for the erect flatted houses in blocks of four. Miller, Burgh Surveyor, has pre plans.

Tranent. — CHURCH. — Plans h passed by the Dean of Guild Cou erection of a new Roman Catholi The new church, which will acc 500, is to be erected on a site not the present church.

Edinburgh.—BUILDINGS. — The Dean of Guild Court has granted for the following :—sports pavilio Mr. F. R. Graham Yooll, at t Gardens, Portobello, and for th Scotland Junior Football Asso Clockmill-road; Messrs. Topping three garages at Campbell-ave George Young—hall and house at avenue; Mr. George S. Peat—se and six garages at Lady-road; Wainwright and another — 12 fl and 17 garages at Greenbank-ave

Glasgow.—SCHOOL.—As the new housing scheme is nearing com Glasgow Education Authority is effort to provide school accommod district.

Glasgow.—HOUSES.—The Glasg Guild Court granted the followin M'Lellan—22 dwelling-houses of ments at Merrylee-road, Nether road, Newlands; Corporation P ment — tennis pavilion at Q Messrs. Mactaggart & Micke dwelling-houses of four apartme Meikle, Aikenhead.

Falkirk.—HOUSING.—The Dea Court has granted warrant to er at the Camelon House grounds mated cost of £28,300.

Dunfermline.—ADDITIONS.—Te been accepted by the Carnegie alterations and additions to Ban Mr. R. H. Motion, of 102, High fermline, is the architect.

Doune.—LIBRARY.—Mr. James son, a native of Doune, Perth death in Hartford, Connecticut, queathed the sum of 5,000 dolla his executors for the purpose of a free public library. The Town pose to convene a meeting of th authorities to consider what acti take in the matter.

Obituary.

The death has occurred, at avenue, Aberdeen, of Mr. Willi builder, aged 75 years.

BUILDING TRADE WAGES IN SCOTLAND.*

THE following are the present rates of wages in the building trade in the principal towns of Scotland. Every endeavour is made to ensure accuracy, but we cannot be responsible for errors that may occur :—

	Masons.	Bricklayers.	Carpenters, Joiners.	Plasterers.	Slaters.	Plumbers.	Painters.	Labourers—Masons', Bricklayers', Plasterers'.
Aberdeen	1/8	1/8½	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/7	10½d to 1/1
Airdrie	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	—	1/6½	1/3
Alexandria	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	—	1/2½ to 1/3½
Arbroath.....	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7½	1/7	1/7	1/5½	1/1½
Ayr	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/3
Bathgate.....	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8½	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/2 to 1/3
Blairgowrie.....	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7½	1/5	1/7	1/4	10d. to 1/-
Bo'ness	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3
Coatbridge	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	—	1/6½	1/3½
Dumbarton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Dumfries.....	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Dundee	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3
Dunfermline	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Edinburgh	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Falkirk	1/7½	1/7½	1/7	1/8	1/7	1/7	1/6½	1/2½
Fort William	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/2
Galashiels	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Glasgow	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Greenock	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/7	1/0½ to 1/3½
Hamilton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/3½
Hawick	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7-1/7½	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Halensburgh	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/7	1/3½
Inverness	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/- to 1/2
Kilmarnock	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Kirkcaldy	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Kirkwall	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/4	1/-
Lanark	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6	1/- to 1/2
Leith	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Motherwell	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/3½
Perth	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/3
Stirling	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Stirlingshire (Eastern District)	1/8-1/10	1/8-1/10	1/8	1/9	1/7	1/8	1/6½	1/3½
Wishaw	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/7	1/3½

* The information given in this table is copyright. The rates of wages in the various towns in England and Wales are given on page 877.

CURRENT PRICES FOR BUILDING WORK IN LONDON*

EXCAVATOR.

		s.	d.
g and throwing or wheeling and filling carts, nd carting away to shoot—6 ft. deep	per yard cube	11	0
in clay	,, ,,	1	0
or every additional depth of 6 ft.	,, ,,	0	6
ng and strutting to trenches	per foot super	0	5
to sides of excavation, including shoring	,, ,,	1	0

CONCRETOR.

		s.	d.
nd cement concrete in foundation 1 to 6	per yard cube	38	0
in underpinning in short lengths	,, ,,	7	0
in floors 6 in. thick	,, ,,	3	3
in beams	,, ,,	3	9
aggregate 1 : 2 : 4	,, ,,	10	0
or hoisting not exceeding 10 ft. beyond the rst 10 ft.	,, ,,	2	6

BRICKLAYER.

		£	s.	d.
ed brickwork in lime mortar and Fletton icks	per rod	32	0	0
in stocks	,,	7	10	0
in Staffordshire blues	,,	22	0	0
in Portland cement and sand	,,	1	10	0

FACINGS.

		s.	d.
for facing in English or Flemish bond for ery 10s. per 1,000 over the price of the mmon bricks	per ft. super	0	0	1¼

POINTING.

		s.	d.
at struck or weathered joint	,, ,,	0	0	3

ARCHES.

only to the price of ordinary brickwork :—

		s.	d.
ternal in half brick rings	,, ,,	0	0	10
n stocks	,, ,,	0	1	9
d and gauged jointed in putty camber or gmental	,, ,,	0	6	0

SUNDRIES.

		£	s.	d.
course in double course of slates breaking int and bedded in Portland cement	,, ,,	0	1	0
ordinary register grates and stoves	each	1	0	0
kitchener, including forming flues, &c., th all necessary fire bricks	,,	4	15	0

ASPHALTER.

		s.	d.
ch horizontal damp course	per yard super	4	6
uarter-inch vertical damp course	,, ,,	9	6
uarter-inch on flats in two thicknesses	,, ,,	6	3
illet	per foot run	0	3
g and fillet 6 in. high	,, ,,	1	2

MASON.

		s.	d.
one templates fixed	per foot cube	13	0
one sills fixed	,, ,,	22	0
one and all labour fixed	,, ,,	10	6
d stone fixed	,, ,,	20	0

SLATER.

		s.	d.
16 in. × 8 in. 3 in. lap, including nails	per square	72	9
20 in. × 10 in. Do. Do.	,,	80	9
24 in. × 12 in. Do. Do.	,,	90	0

CARPENTER AND JOINER.

		s.	d.
ned in plates	per foot cube	5	0
joists	,, ,,	5	6
roofs, floors and partitions	,, ,,	6	0
trusses	,, ,,	8	6

		¾″	1″	1¼″	2″
ugh close boarding	per sq.	35/6	40/–	45/–	72/–

		s.	d.
ntering for concrete floor, in- ding struts or hangers	,,	50	0
to beams	per ft. sup.	1	0
for arches	,,	1	6
oards and bearers	,,	1	0

FLOORING.

		¾″	1″	1¾″	1½″
ges shot	per sq.	—	44/6	53/–	60/6
ngued and grooved	,,	—	49/–	57/6	65/–
atchings	,,	45/–	51/–	—	—
l skirting, including backings grounds	per ft. sup.	1/6	1/9	2/–	2/6

SASHES AND FRAMES.

		s.	d.
l-a-half moulded sashes or casements	per foot super	1	10
Do. Do. Do.	,, ,,	2	1
fitting and fixing	,, ,,	0	3

ed frames with 1 in. inner and outer ngs, 1½ in. pulley stiles tongued to linings, d wood sills with 2 in. moulded sashes in dares, double hung, double hung with pul- s, lines and weights; average size | ,, ,, | 3 | 9

DOORS.

		1½″	1¾″	2″
nel square framed	per ft. sup.	2/1	2/4	2/6
nel Do.		2/5	2/8	2/11
nel moulded both sides		2/8	2/11	3/2
nel Do. Do.		2/11	3/2	3/5

CARPENTER AND JOINER continued.

FRAMES.

		s.	d.
Deal wrot moulded and rebated	per foot cube	14	0

		1″	1¼″	1½″
Plain deal jamb linings framed	per ft. sup.	1/7	1/8	1/11
Deal shelves and bearers	,,	1/4	1/6	1/9
Add if cross-tongued	,,	2d.	2d.	2d.

STAIRCASES.

	1″	1¼″	1½″	2″	2½″
Deal treads and risers in and including rough brackets	2/1	2/4	2/9	—	—
Deal strings wrot on both sides and framed	1/8	2/–	2/2	2/8	—

		s.	d.
Housings for steps and risers	each	0	11
Deal balusters, 1 in. × 1¼ in.	per ft. run	0	9
Mahogany handrail: average, 3 in. × 3 in.	,, ,,	6	0
Add if ramped	,, ,,	12	0
Add if wreathed	,, ,,	24	0

FIXING ONLY IRONMONGERY (INCLUDING SCREWS).

6 in. barrel bolts	8½d.	Rim locks	2/–
Sash fasteners	11½d.	Mortice locks	4/6
Casement fasteners	1/5	Patent spring hinges and letting into floor and making good	19/–
Casement stays	1/2		
Cupboard locks	1/5		

FOUNDER AND SMITH.

		s.	d.
Rolled steel joists	per cwt.	16	3
Plain compound girders	,,	19	0
Do. stanchions	,,	21	9
In roof work	,,	27	6

RAIN-WATER GOODS.

		3″	4″	5″	6″
Half-round plain rebated joints	ft. run	1/6	1/9	2/–	2/6
Ogee Do. Do.	,,	1/9	2/–	2/6	3/3
Rain-water pipes with ears	,,	1/9	2/7	—	—
Extra for shoes and bends	each	4/4	5/11	—	—
Do. stopped ends	,,	1/11	2/4½	3/7	4/–
Do. nozzles for inlets	,,	2/2	2/7	3/10	4/3

PLUMBER.

		s.	d.
Milled lead and laying in flashings and gutters	per cwt.	42	6
Do. Do. in flats	,,	41	6
Extra labour and solder in coated cesspools	each	6	9
Welf joint	per ft. run	0	6
Soldered seam	,, ,,	1	3
Copper nailing	,, ,,	0	4

		½″	¾″	1″	1½″	2″	4″
Drawn lead waste	per ft. run	1/2	1/9	2/–	3/4	4/–	—
Do. service	,,	1/8	2/2	2/7	3/10	—	—
Do. soil	,,	—	—	—	—	—	6/9
Bends in lead pipe	each	—	—	—	—	3/3	8/2
Soldered stop ends	,,	1/2	1/8	2/1	2/10	3/6	—
Read lead joints	,,	11d.	1/–	1/3	1/11	2/4	4/10
Wiped soldered joints	,,	2/10	3/6	4/–	4/11	6/6	9–9
Lead traps and cleaning screws	,,	—	—	—	14/7	19/6	—
Bib cocks and joints	,,	6/4	9/7	15/4	41/–	—	—
Stop cocks and joints	,,	15/4	17/2	25/8	64/–	—	—

PLASTERER.

		s.	d.
Render, float and set in lime and hair	per yard sup.	2	6
Do. Do. Sirapite	,, ,,	2	9
Do. Do. Keen's	,, ,,	4	0
Add saw lathing	,, ,,	1	7
Add metal lathing	,, ,,	2	6
(Not including hangers or runners, &c., for suspended ceilings.)			
Portland cement screed	,, ,,	2	2
Do. plain face	,, ,,	3	3
Mouldings in plaster	per 1 girth	0	1¾
One-and-a-half granolithic pavings	per yard sup.	5	9

GLAZIER.

		s.	d.
21-oz. sheet plain	per foot sup.	0	8½
26-oz. Do.	,, ,,	1	0
Obscured sheet	,, ,,	1	1
⅛-in. rolled plate	,, ,,	0	9
¼-in. rough rolled or cast plate	,, ,,	0	10½
¼-in wired cast plate	,, ,,	1	4

PAINTER.

		s.	d.
Preparing and distempering, 2 coats	per yard sup.	0	9
Knotting and priming	,, ,,	0	7
Plain painting, 1 coat	,, ,,	0	9
Do. 2 coats	,, ,,	1	2
Do. 3 coats	,, ,,	1	9
Do. 4 coats	,, ,,	2	4
Graining	,, ,,	2	3
Varnishing twice	,, ,,	1	9
Sizing	,, ,,	0	3
Flatting	,, ,,	0	7
Enamel	,, ,,	1	1
Wax polishing	per foot sup.	0	6
French polishing	,, ,,	1	2
Preparing for and hanging paper	per piece, 2/– to	4/–	

*These prices apply to *new buildings only*. They cover superintendence by foreman and carry a profit of 10% on the prime cost without establishment charges. A percentage of 1½ should be added for Employers' Liability and National Health and Unemployments Acts and from 1s. 6d. per £100 for Fire Insurance. The whole of the information given on this page is copyright.

TRADE NEWS

Change of Address.

Messrs. Rhodes' Chains, Ltd., announce that on and after December 10 next their registered offices will be transferred to Faraday House, 8-10, Charing Cross-road, London, W.C. 2 (opposite the Alhambra), where they have secured commodious first-floor accommodation in the same building as their London Depot and Despatch Departments, a movement which will greatly increase facilities for giving prompt attention to customers' requirements.

Business Amalgamation.

We are informed that the Morris Westminster Guild has acquired the architectural metal work and bronze foundry business of Messrs. J. W. Singer & Sons, Ltd., of Frome. Resulting upon this acquisition the following amalgamation has been accomplished :—the architectural metal works and bronze foundries of J. W. Singer & Sons, Ltd., and the Morris Art Bronze Foundry, the metal window works of the Morris Westminster Guild, the stained and leaded glass works of William Morris & Co. (Westminster), Ltd. The operations of these firms will henceforth be conducted under the name of the Morris-Singer Co., of London and Frome. Mr. William Morris will remain chairman and managing director of the company. Although inquiries addressed to the respective firms in Frome or London will receive attention, it is requested that all correspondence be directed to the Morris-Singer Co., Head Office, Morris House, Rochester-row, Westminster, London, S.W.1. Telephone: Victoria 6443 (3 lines).

British Industries Fair, Birmingham.

Extensive additions are being made—so we learn—to the permanent buildings of the Heavy Section of the British Industries Fair in Birmingham. A third span is being added, which will give a total enlargement of floor area for the year of 115,000 sq. ft. The Fair is from February 20 to March 2, 1928

The G.E.C. Bound Catalogue, 1927-28.

We have received a copy of the bound catalogue issued by the General Electric Co., Ltd., of Magnet House, Kingsway, W.C.2. The first electrical catalogue issued by the G.E.C., in 1888, when electricity was in its earliest stage of development, was regarded as a remarkable achievement. It was unique in that it embraced every electrical device which was at that date on the market. The present issue of this catalogue is unlike its predecessors in one respect, as, although it runs to nearly a thousand pages, it does not list in detail every item of the various ranges of G.E.C. products. At the same time, although it does not contain every item of the Company's manufacture, it *does* include representative examples of practically all the leading lines of G.E.C. electrical apparatus. There are examples of equipment for the largest generating stations and power-transmission systems, railway electrification, telephone exchanges and the like on one hand; and, on the other, Osram lamps, Magnet appliances, fittings, and the smallest electrical accessories.

The usefulness of such a catalogue to the contractor and the dealer cannot be over-emphasised. Instead of a number of separate catalogue sections through which to search—and loose catalogues have a vexing habit of straying—there is provided a single volume which, on account of its size, could not well be lost sight of, even apart from its everyday value. It is, indeed, a medium which will serve constantly as a reference in quoting for every type of electrical accessory now manufactured, each item or appliance listed being briefly described and the price given in clear type. There is, in addition, an extensive glossary of technical terms, wiring tables and conversion tables, each of which can be taken as authoritative and dependable, and likely to be of service frequently. Three separate forms of wiring specification are also included, and these should be of very real assistance to the contractor called upon to draw up such a document at any time. Useful information supplementary to that appearing in the ordinary trade catalogue has always been a feature of G.E.C. bound catalogues, and this volume is in no way behind its predecessors in this respect.

Valves and Fittings.

We acknowledge receipt of the October number of "Walworth Log," issued by the Walworth Company of New York, makers of valves, malleable fittings, die stocks, etc. There is some account of the American oil industry. From it we take the following paragraph :—"From a beginning as recent as 1859 the American oil industry has risen to a position second only to agriculture and transportation. Estimates of the capital invested in the oil business run as high as $11,000,000,000. The American Petroleum Institute placed the total world production of petroleum at 1,096,608,000 barrels. Of this amount the United States produced 775,000,000 barrels, or 70.7 per cent. of the total. Mexico was second with 8.2 per cent., Russia third with 5.5 per cent., and Venezuela fourth with 3.4 per cent. Since considerable crude oil from Mexico and South American countries is imported, it is safe to say that more than three-quarters of the world's oil industry is centred in the United States." The "Log" will gladly be sent upon application to 90-96, Union-street, S.E.1.

Tilting-Type Concrete Mixer.

We have received details from the makers, Messrs. Marshall, Sons & Co., Ltd., Gainsborough, of the new Marshall-Benson concrete mixer. These designers have had more than 15 years' experience with various types of tilting-type mixers with the result that many weak points have been eliminated while several new features have been introduced. The mixing action of the machine is, we believe, very good, there being no possibility of separation of aggregate or of clogging of the bottom of the mixing bowl. The arrangement of the paddles ensures a thorough mix, a quick discharge, and a clean interior of the mixing bowl. The machine is extremely portable. The four wheels may be changed for direction in a few minutes, by the removal of certain pins, to convert the machine from end to side discharge. There is no jacking up, no removal of wheels, we learn. Speed and cleanliness of loading, mixing, and discharging are other factors responsible for economical running. Details may be obtained from the manufacturers.

ESTIMATING ON RIGHT LINES

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TENDERS

Communications for insertion under this should be addressed to "The Editor," and m him next week not later than Tuesday evening

* Denotes *accepted.*
† Denotes *provisionally accepted.*
‡ Denotes *recommended for acceptance.*
§ Denotes *accepted subject to modifications.*

Aylesbury.—Builders' work at Manor H the Bucks C.C. :—
‡Fleet & Roberts, Aylesbury ..... £

Belfast.—Iron railings, gates and grille new Museum and Art Gallery, Botanic park, for the C.B. :—
°R. J. McKinney, Belfast £411

Birkenhead.—19 non-parlour type houses street and Hoylake-road, for the Cor Mr. R. W. Johnson, Borough Engineer veyor :—
°W. E. Hughes, Birkenhead £8,141

Bletchingly.—Alterations and additions harbour" Mr. H. H. Scott Willey, A Architect :—
°R. Whitaker, Merstham.
Steelwork—
°Young & Co., London.

Boherboy.—Repairs to the dispensary for the North Cork County Board of Assistance :—
°J. R. Moylan, Banteer .....

Bradford.—Reconstruction of Hallfield shops and offices into a café and dance h Wm. Illingworth, Architect :—
Builder—
°F. Stanley.
Joiners—
°Gamble & Shapcott.
Steelwork—
°Hy. Barrett & Sons, Ltd.
Asphalter—
°Tunstalls Rock Asphalt Co., Ltd., Lee

Buckinghamshire.—Earthworks and fenc tween the Colnbrook by-pass and the Urban District boundary on the Londo road, for the C.C. :—
°G. Wimpey & Co., Ltd. £8,257
(Subject to M.T. approval.)

Burnham-on-Sea.—Provision, laying and of about 220 lin. yards of 10-in. diameter pipe rising main, together with by-passe valve chambers, foundations for pumping other incidental works at Brent Knoll, als laying and jointing of about 57 lin. yards diameter cast-iron discharge main, the con of a concrete storage tank, valve cham other incidental works, at Winscombe, U.D.C. Messrs. Willcox & Raikes, Engi Temple-row, Birmingham :—

Wm. Muirhead, Macdonald Wilson & Co., Ltd., London	£3,555
E. E. Jeavons & Co., Ltd., Tipton	3,28
E. G. Padfield, Son & Co., Ltd., Shepton Mallet	3,266
Hussey, Egan & Pickmere, Birmingham	3,2 6
Stephen Ambrose, Ltd., Bath	3,159
The Durnford Construction Co. (Bristol), Ltd., London	2,981
Geo. Pollard & Co., Ltd., Taunton	2,9
°H. Middleton, Liss	2,89

Clones.—Reservoir in connection with works scheme, for the U.D.C. :—

Grainger Bros., Holywood	£11,16
R. Boyd, Belfast	11,10
McRoberts & Armstrong, Belfast	10,72
Stewart & Patterson, Belfast	9,7
McNally & Co., Dublin	8,40
W. Lee (O'Toole and Lee), Arklow	7,54
°Romney & Faris, Armagh	6,58

Cork.—New Carnegie public library Grand Parade. Messrs. O'Flynn & architects :—
°T. Kelleher, Cork .....

Coventry.—Extension to the motor Priestley's Bridge depôt, Stoney Stanton the T.C. Mr. T. R. Whitehead, General and Engineer, Corporation Tramways Omnibus Department :—
°F. G. Robinson, Coventry .....

Coventry.—Schools at Earlsden, for R Ryan, All Souls R.C. Church :—
°J. Y. Jones, Ltd., Coventry.

Croydon.—Borehole pump house, for th

W. H. Poulton	£
Maides Bros.	
Truett & Steel, Ltd.	
E. J. Saunders	
E. H. Smith	
D. Waller	
°R. Mansell	

(All of Croydon.)

n.—Two further blocks of flats in Upper reet, for the C.B.:—

unt (London), Ltd., Croy-	25,898	5	0
nt Brown, Ltd., Raynes	20,117	13	0
Brisley, London	19,063	11	9
Ltd., Kingston-on-	18,665	0	0
& Gurr, Bromley	18,630	0	0
bury Construction Co., London	18,499	0	0
k (1919), London	18,132	0	0
& Co., Ltd., London	17,989	0	0
uth & Sons, Ltd., South wood	17,885	0	0
sell, Croydon	17,797	0	0
Smith, Croydon	17,775	0	0
Winn & Co., London	17,560	0	0
& Steel, Ltd., Thornton h	17,288	0	0
Everitt & Son, Ltd., don	17,152	0	0
inman & Son, Ltd., ham	16,485	0	0
Moss, Southend-on-Sea	16,145	0	0

ter.—Settling tanks, percolating filters, nks, sludge lagoons, effluent culvert, roads, the C.B. Mr. F. Oscar Kirby, Borough —

ter, Ltd., Doncaster.

trick.—20 single and 68 double labourers' for the R.D.C. Mr. C. J. Love, Archi- Chichester-street, Belfast:—
Misskimming & Son, Ltd., £22,250

—Out-patient department at "Teac 57, Charlemont-street, for the Board. Smith, F.S.I., Chartered Quantity Sur- St. Andrew-street:—
O'Callaghan & Co., Dublin ... £4,100

n.—Tenders accepted for various works at for the C.C. Mr. F. Willey, F.R.I.B.A., 5, Old Elvet, Durham:—
Colliery New Council—
& Co., Ltd., Sunderland, installation of pressure hot-water heating apparatus, 52 19s.
New Council—
ng, Ltd., Liverpool, installation of low- ssure hot-water heating apparatus, £325 2s
Hill Council—
& Co., Ltd., Sunderland (a) installation mpressure hot-water heating apparatus ional buildings), £194 15s.; (b) re- ls and repairs to existing apparatus, £155 11s. 8d.
Council—
sel, Ltd., Coundon, additions and altera- s, £5,244.
Council—
ill (Contractors), Ltd., Gateshead, addi- l classrooms, £939.
Grammar—
Vickers, Shildon, painting and renova- £510 9s.

—Painting work, Pigeon House-road for the C.B.:—

ge & Sons	£485	0	0
& Sons	459	15	0
Watkinson	458	10	9
chorn & Sons	416	0	0
Duff	370	0	0
Daly	360	0	0

line.—Additions and alterations to House, for the Carnegie Dunfermline Mr. R. H. Motion, Architect, 102, High-

k—
ter & Son.
ork—
wford & Son.
Work
is & Son.
Work—
s & Son.
ork—
ertson & Son.
ons—
Mackay.
Lighting—
& Co.
Work—
Lowe

(All of Dunfermline.)

and Bishopstoke.—Erection of 131 g first instalment of a scheme for 264 the Council's housing site, Derby-road, D.C. The work comprises six types of three different methods of facing. n firms tendered. No tender has yet ted. As the list is too long to publish ng the names of those who tendered mounts of the lowest, i.e., Messrs. g & Sons, Cardiff:—

	Brick faced. £ s.	Concrete block. £ s.	Bk. dado. & R'cast. £ s.
.....	719 0	720 0	718 0
.....	694 8	704 8	702 8
.....	694 16	704 16	702 16
.....	709 0	710 0	708 0
.....	1,[illegible] 0	1,065 0	1,062 0
.....	1,369 4	1,389 4	1,385 4

& Co., Nailsea; L. Short, Bishops Francis & Partners, Southampton; poration of Great Britain, London; J. Botley; Perry, Ealing; Merritt & Birch, Monolithic Co., London; E. H. White & gh; J. Douglas & Sons, Southampton; Southampton; Wise & Lansdell, Win- chester; Sadler & Co., Cosham; J. Lobb, Mevagissey; J. Bursill, Arley; British "Occident," Cambridge; Building and Pub. Works, Swindon; Eadie Towers, Wolverhampton; J. Byrom, Ltd., London; J. Drewitt & Son, Bournemouth; E. Poole, Bristol; J. Hounsell, Cosham; E. Bundy, Salisbury; Newton Chambers & Co., Sheffield; Reynolds, Harries & Co., Cheltenham; J. Thompson & Sons, Grimsby.

Fareham.—20 houses at School-road, Wickham, for the R.D.C. Mr. L. W. Hunt, Surveyor, 97, West-street:—

12 houses, School-road, Wickham:—
*G. Hoare, Salisbury (£392 per house) £4,704
8 houses, North Boarhunt:—
*G. Mitchell, Portsmouth (£394 per house) £3,152

Fermoy.—Boiler house at the County Hospital, for the North Cork Board of Heath:—
*J. O'Keeffe, Mallow £150 15

Goole.—Roman Catholic Mission Hall, for the Rev. Theodore Terken, St. Joseph's, Pasture-road:—
*F. & H. Sutcliffe, Hebden Bridge.

Ilminster.—Construction of intake works at Cudworth and covered service reservoir and about 6½ miles of 6-in., 5-in., 4-in., 3-in. and 2-in. mains, for the U.D.C. Messrs. A. P. I. Cotterell & Son, Chartered Civil Engineers, 54, Victoria-street, S.W.1:—
*H. Middleton, Liss.

Larne.—20 houses, for U.D.C.:—
*J. Girvan £7,000

London.—Supplying and fixing oak pale fencing at the Shirley Schools, Wickham-road, Shirley, for the Bermondsey B.G.:—

H. W. Spinks, London	£697 15 0
Wm. Stenning & Son, Red Hill	680 0 0
R. Mansell, Croydon	660 0 0
Rowland Bros., Bletchley	635 0 0
Neville, Hine & Co., Ltd., Tooting	565 0 0
T. Durrant & Sons, Coulsdon	555 9 10
Astolat Co., Ltd., Guildford	547 0 0
Horder & Son, Honor Oak	540 0 0
*H. J. Ford, Harlesden	499 0 0

London.—Cleaning and repairing tanks, roofs, gutters, at the Shirley Schools, for the Bermondsey B.G.:—

Bridges & Clarke	£760
E. J. Hinton	454 0
H. W. Spinks	342 0
Horder & Son	275 0
R. Mansell	267 0
*G. J. Green & Son, Ltd.	245 0
F. G. Marshall & Son	199 10

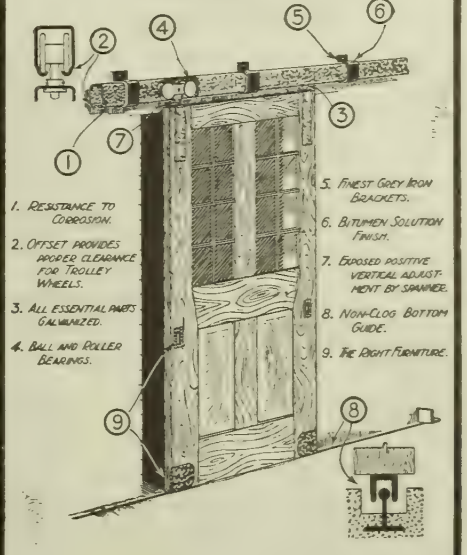
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London.—Structural alterations for the provision of accommodation at the Institution, for the Chelsea B.G.:—
*White & Johnson £145

London.—Installation of heating and ventilating at the new store building at the central repair depot, and low-pressure hot-water heating apparatus for the offices and schoolroom adjoining, for the L.C.C.:—

J. and F. May	£2,169
Brightside Foundry and Engineering Co., Ltd.	1,922
H. J. Cash & Co., Ltd.	1,855
J. Jeffreys & Co., Ltd	1,672
Standard & Pochin Bros., Ltd., Leicester	1,65[illegible]
Barrett & Wright, Ltd.	1,656
*W. G. Cannon & Sons, Ltd.	1,556
Architect's estimate	1,665

London.—For painting, repairs, and other works to the Register Office, Liverpool-road, N., for the Guardians of the Poor of St. Mary, Islington. Mr. E. J. Harrison, L.R.I.B.A., Architect, 23, Berkeley-rd., Crouch End, N.8:—

Messrs. Tersons	£455 3 6
W. J. Cooper	425 0 0
F. Troy & Co.	381 0 0
Buckingham & Co.	378 0 0
S. Shaw	369 15 0
Stevens & Sons	363 0 0
Henson & Co.	345 0 0
W. Martin	342 0 0
J. C. Mather	341 0 0
Ricketts & Sons	339 0 0
O. C. Williams	335 0 0
A. C. Mackinlay	329 0 0
W. H. Watts	323 0 0
A. O. Newman	304 3 6
*Randall & Sons	[illegible]

All of London.

Loughton.—32 houses on the housing site off Englands-lane, for the U.D.C. Mr. H. White, F.R.I.B.A., Architect, High-road:—

A. W. King & Co., Harlow	£16,192
E. A. Russell, Walthamstow	14,[illegible]
W. H. Fincham, Chelmsford	14,48[illegible]
West & Brooks (Leyton), Ltd., Walthamstow	14,000
Wallace & Wallace, Woodford Green	13,556
Eaton Bros., Loughton	13,45[illegible]
A. G. Tutton, Walthamstow	13,344
C. J. Smith, Abridge	13,088
H. T. Brisley, Stratford-on-Avon	12,952
J. H. Thompson & Sons, Grimsby	12,869
J. Oram & Son, Waltham Abbey	12,832
Chappell & Co., London	12,640
Monolithic Building Co., London	12,552
Sherren, Ltd., Lewes	11,955
*Warriner & Herd, Ltd., Loughton	11,873

Luton.—Steelwork for the reinforced concrete portion of the new tanks at the Sewage Farm, for the T.C.:—
L. G. Mouchel & Partners £865

Navan.—Extension of the Technical School:—

Matthew Quinn, Bellinter	£1,206 8 5
McEntaggart Bros., Nobber	1,095 10 0
E. S. Sargent, Trim	1,080 0 0
Patk. Coldrick, Navan	965 15 10
*F. Delaney, Navan	795 10 0

Ogmore Vale.—Physics laboratory at the Ogmore Vale secondary school, for the Glamorgan E.C. Mr. D. Pugh Jones, F.R.I.B.A., County Architect, County Hall, Cardiff:—
*J. S. Moore, Ogmore Vale £1,703 4 9

Oldbury.—Erection of the first portion of new elementary schools at Bristnallhall-lane, Oldbury, and for laying out the playground and other work in connection with same, for the E.C.:—
*W. Jackson (Langley Green), Ltd., Birmingham £16,036

Pontycymmer.—Handicraft centre at Ffaldau Boys school, for the Glamorgan E.C. Mr. D. Pugh Jones, F.R.I.B.A., County Architect, County Hall, Cardiff:—
*W. A. Jones, Llantwit Major £764 1 5

Portrane.—Construction of new 6-in. and 9-in. drains, tank, and other works incidental to the drainage of the farmyard of Portrane Mental Hospital, Donabate, Co. Dublin, for the Grangegorman Mental Hospital Committee. Mr. P. H. McCarthy, Engineer, 26, Lower Leeson-street, Dublin:—

Wm. Lacy	£595
Patrick Blake	489
*Ferguson & Co.	432

(All of Dublin.)

Prescot.—For (1) nurses' lecture and recreation room; (2) new coal store; and (3) lavatory at "B" block, at the Institution, for the B.G. Mr. W. Ellis, Architect, 9, Hardshaw-street, St. Helens:—
†T. & A. Taylor, Prescot.

Runcorn.—20 non-parlour type houses in Kingsway, for the R.D.C. Mr. J. L. Beckett, Engineer and Surveyor:—
*Selwood Lloyd & Co., Rock Ferry.

Sheffield.—Rebuilding of licensed premises, the "Wheatsheaf Inn," at Eccleshaw-road, South Sheffield, for Messrs. Ind Coope & Co., Ltd. Mr. T. H. Thorpe, F.R.I.B.A., Architect, St. James-street, Derby:—
*Reeves, Charlesworth, Ltd., Sheffield.

Staines.—14 houses at Ashford Common, for the R.D.C.:—
*Feltham Hill Construction Co., Ashford £5,702

Stockport.—Abattoirs at Adswood, for the Stockport Industrial and Equitable Society, Ltd.:—
*H. Bardsley & Sons, Ltd., Stockport.
Steelwork—
*Phœnix Construction Co., Manchester.

Sxegby.—30 houses for the R.D.C. Mr. L. Dodsley, Architect, Portland-square, Sutton-in-Ashfield:—

G. Shipman, Riddings	£14,490	0	0
A. Keeling, Sutton-in-Ashfield ...	14,233	2	6
J. & J. Warner, Mickleover	13,980	0	0
H. Rouse, Mansfield Woodhouse	13,500	0	0
Harris Bros., Marchay	13,425	0	0
J. W. Halladay, Worksop	13,200	0	0
G. Brentnall & Son, Riddings ...	12,900	0	0
R. Moore, Mansfield	12,870	0	0
Hutchinson & Son, Ltd., Sutton-in-Ashfield	12,697	0	0
J. Keeling, Sutton-in-Ashfield ...	12,570	0	0
D. Roberts & Son, Ilkeston	12,400	0	0
Radford & Jenkins, Rainworth	12,180	0	0
S. Johnson, Hucknall	12,150	0	0
F. S. Walker, Creswell	11,925	0	0
Blythe & Son, Mansfield	11,636	0	0
*J. Searson, Sutton-in-Ashfield...	11,610	0	0

Uttoxeter.—19 non-parlour type houses, for the U.D.C. Mr. S. S. Proud, Engineer and Surveyor:—

	Per house.
John Chell & Sons, Uttoxeter, Staffs	£388 0
Beddoes & O'Dare, Cheadle	388 10
E. Gaunt & Son, Derby	383 0
Ward & Godbehire, Uttoxeter	440 0
Ball and Robinson, Stoke-on-Trent	392 0
J. & J. Warner, Micklesover	397 0
W. A. Ward, Burton-on-Trent	410 0
G. H. Adams, Burton-on-Trent	417 0
F. G. Taylor, Newcastle, Staffs ...	463 0

Uxbridge.—Enlargement and conversion of the County school for use as an elementary school, for the Middlesex C.C. Mr. H. G. Crothall, F.R.I.B.A., County Architect:—

Albert Monk, Edmonton	£5,472
W. Lacey, Hounslow	5,454
A. & B. Hanson, Ltd., Southall	5,397
W. Lawrence & Son, London	5,296
Y. J. Lovell & Son, Gerrard's Cross ...	5,288
G. Godson & Sons, Ltd., Kilburn	5,130
H. Knight & Son, Tottenham	5,127
G. Bollom & Sons, Ltd., Acton	5,112
Ferris Bros., Acton	5,069
J. Dorey & Co., Ltd., Brentford	4,982
W. S. Try, Cowley	4,945
*Fassnidge & Son, Ltd., Uxbridge	4,887

Wadebridge.—Concrete reservoir and a short length of 2-in. cast-iron piping, at Roch, near Wadebridge, for St. Enodoc Golf Club Committee. Capt. C. J. Jenkin, Chartered Civil Engineer, 91, Old Town-street, Plymouth:—
Tom Bros., St. Teath.
Hortop, Plymouth.
J. Alderman, Par.
‡A. H. Dingle, Redruth.

Wakefield.—Reconstruction of premises in Cross-square, for Messrs. Webster Bros., Ltd.:—
Main Contract—
*A. C. Green.
Shopfitting—
*G. Blakey, Ltd.

Worcester.—For alterations at the Bromsgrove-Stourbridge-road Council school, for the E.C.:—
*J. & A. Bazier, Ltd. £3,102

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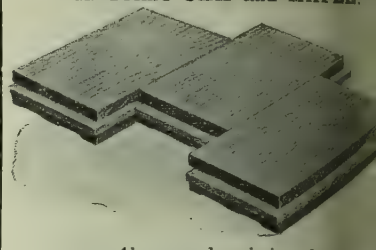
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THE BUILDER

JOURNAL FOR THE ARCHITECT AND CONSTRUCTOR

WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED "THE BRITISH ARCHITECT."

CXXXIII. No. 4427 DECEMBER 9, 1927.

FIRE PREVENTION AND ESCAPE

THE public appears to show less sense of responsibility to the ruthless danger and destruction caused by fire than it does towards rail accidents or even to the perils of the road. At the best it accepts and installs "escapes" in buildings of importance; if s so in private erections, it tends to overlook them or fails aintain them in order; there is lacking any sustained nsibility or even fear towards this unrelenting enemy to ome—an enemy that as likely as not comes suddenly and ly in the night. The recent tragedy in Kent, where a er and father lost their lives in the ineffectual attempt to heir child of four and an elderly nurse proves that, even very well-to-do household, the most beloved and helpless per may be located in what must have been a compara- inaccessible room. Young children should occupy a -proof situation. It is one of the horrors of fire that the gle for escape takes place in the dark, handicapped by e suffocation and intense terror. The only safeguard in se of ordinary construction is a familiar alternative exit. blic propaganda would appear to fall under two heads: protective; and secondly, remedial. The advice of all ects should be enlisted towards the first, in the hope n the future buildings and dwellings should be constructed fireproof a fashion as possible. Many clients and their will accept an estimate that is initially heavy if it includes ar labour-saving "devices," some of these being more ious than practical, and it is difficult to believe that ous persuasion would not induce the same individuals ree to a scheme which would obviate the possibility of wreck and destruction. Without pushing precautions treme limits, it is practicable to construct an ordinary ing with concrete floors and stairs, and light ironwork ters, even without going to the ideal expedient of replacing en rafters by concrete or steel joists. The danger zones private house are the basements, cupboards, and attics—ill-lighted and therefore more dangerously exposed to the ssness of a casual visitor, armed with an odd candle that be stuck to the floor by the medium of its melted grease. much-abused fused wire of the electric light represents the itous "snake-bite" of mysterious death in India, and is bly far less responsible than is usually believed. Every m new or old requires overhauling and attention, but with equate fuse box there should be little danger with a modern m, always provided that the flex wire fittings to portable s are switched off at the wall and are not left with a per- ntly live wire operated at the lamp. Such coverings fray and the wires are unfit to carry the current when not observation.

is clearly impossible to avert minor accidents—the tten cigarette end, the sportive spark from an open fire, that enemy to society, the person who reads by candle- in bed—but it is definitely feasible to limit the range of ter and loss. Fire-resisting solutions for hangings, wood- and draperies are on the market, and many have given ishing proof of their qualities immediately after appli- n, but it would be a help to architects if some precise and impartial information could be circulated indicating the effects of certain chemicals and their lasting properties. There does not appear to be any pamphlet or short cut to the subject to which an architect can refer a client. Many makers of water paints stress the fire-resisting qualities of their products and there appears to be little doubt that woodwork when first covered with such preparations is less liable to flare up; if this virtue persists with time then a very great advantage in semi-resisting or non-flaring woodwork has been secured. Much valuable information might well be made public on the practical treatment of soft wood floors. Certain varnish stains would appear to be directly inflammable, especially when applied to thin soft wood panelling, and the danger increases with age. Firms retailing products which they can conscientiously claim as reducing fire risks should advertise this virtue more widely and, no doubt, they would do so were that virtue as much appreciated as it should be. We might suggest that a special fire-resisting paint and fabric section could be usefully staged for the help of both architect and public at the next Building Exhibition. Such a section should include the non-flaring as well as the completely fireproof.

It may be argued that such partial expedients are but palliatives while the unexposed wooden joists, the floor boards, and the dry seasoned rafter remain, like a laid fire, awaiting their opportunity in the normal home. It is, however, just these details of curtain and furniture which in abnormal circumstances start the trouble, and therefore a general propaganda drawing attention to the danger is likely to help the demand for structurally fireproof buildings.

It is surprising that the great insurance companies are not more active in this matter. If, together with his annual premium notice, the average householder were to receive a single sheet of notes and warnings, a timely reminder would be achieved at the most opportune moment. Such notes might include a list of common dangers, timely precautions, and principles for safety and escape. The general ignorance is abysmal, and it would astonish anyone of elementary scientific knowledge to realise how few ordinary men and women—let alone children—would think of using a wet cloth over their mouths to overcome the effects of smoke. If this one precaution were emphasised at "premium time," many valuable lives would be saved. Instead of such a hint, the timorous householder is more likely to unfold a large coloured picture of a "conflagration," with the legend underneath to the effect "Safety is impossible. Insure with us." There should be useful scope for co-operation between architects and insurance companies when policies are made out. The flat rate principle is not adopted in making out a life policy for an individual; the medical profession is invoked naturally and normally as referee. How many architects have been consulted by insurance companies in framing a new policy or in overlooking a property covered by an old one? The companies may fear that investigation would frighten their clients and that competition is so great that the rival who claimed to leave his patrons alone would prosper. It is, however, unlikely that any reasonable client would resent impartial inspection and sensible advice from an agreed architect; it is, after all, as much to his advantage not to have his house burnt as it is to the company. Briefly, a fire helps nobody and the sooner everyone joins to minimise the risks the better for the whole community.

NOTES

Professor Lethaby.

THE profession generally must have felt that the care of Westminster Abbey was in safe hands when Professor Lethaby was appointed to its guardianship, and it will, we are sure, be much regretted that he feels unable to continue his task after next year. The long period of literary service to the profession, and which is still continuing in the columns of *The Builder*, by Professor Lethaby, will, we hope, continue for a long time.

The New R.A.

THE charming little figure on the Bond Street Picture Gallery which Mr. Henry Poole did for the architects, Messrs. Lanchester and Rickards, has been for many probably the most conspicuous example of the sculptor's work. But he has done so much and so well that it will be generally agreed he merits the full membership of the Royal Academy just now given to him. His inclination has been towards grace and refinement, which may have militated somewhat against the more architectonic qualities, but he has had several excellent opportunities to display his gifts, and one of the most successful was the King Edward Memorial, in connection with Messrs. Lanchester and Rickards, in front of the Victoria Rooms at Bristol.

R.I.B.A. New Premises.

A REPORT has appeared in a daily newspaper to the effect that the R.I.B.A. are proposing to move the headquarters of the Institute from Conduit Street to an address in Burlington Gardens. The question of removal to more adequate quarters has been before a committee of the Institute for some years now, but we understand, upon the authority of the Institute, that the report in question was entirely unauthorised, and in fact erroneous, since the committee has arrived at no conclusion whatsoever.

The League of Nations Competition.

IN our notes last week on the League of Nations designs at the Institute, an unfortunate mistake occurred in reference to the design of Mr. James Burford. The design referred to as his was, obviously enough to those who went to the exhibition, a description of another design. Mr. Burford's plan was a very able one, laid out in rectangular lines, and was certainly one of the best shown. The *salle d'assemblée* occupied one end of the site and at the other end was a large *cour d'honneur*, with the secretariat flanking one side and the *conseil* the other. The intercommunication between the various parts of the building was admirable, and the plan had a simplicity and direction which was only too lacking in many. We much regret the mistake occurred, but we should like our readers to know that our criticism did not apply to Mr. Burford.

The Elgin Marbles.

A SUGGESTION which Professor Lethaby makes in his concluding article on "Parthenon Studies," which we give this week, deserves the careful consideration of the British Museum authorities. "The marbles," he says, "are housed in a fine room, but they should be even better shown than they are. Changes have come about by degrees, but the large question of general rearrangement should be faced. Everything is placed far too high; it was a Victorian superstition that you should have pictures, but hang them near the ceiling. If the marble platform on which the great figures are set were reduced to half its height, they would still be lifted as high as the Ægina sc tures at Munich. The frieze is equally high, but probably that must now accepted, except that little platfo might be placed here and there so t one may get up to it. A way of brin the metopes down where they can examined must be found."

Sanitary Accommodation for Lock-up Shops.

FROM time to time diffic arises in connection lock-up shops, owing to absence of water supply sanitary accommodat With a view to avoiding such difficu and preventing inconvenience and to the owners and occupiers, it is desir that builders, shop-fitters and other tractors consulted with respect to construction of lock-up shops sh direct the attention of their clients to necessity for the provision of water sup and sanitary accommodation in con tion therewith. Everyone concer knows that if any alteration of sanitary accommodation or drainag required, plans must be submitted to local authority, but it would be advantage if owners or occupiers posing to establish lock-up shops to submit their proposals respecting sanitary accommodation and wa supply to the local sanitary autho before deciding on their construct whether they be in connection with buildings or with the adaptation alteration of existing buildings. We that Mr. C. W. Hutt, Medical Office Health to the Borough of Holborn, addressed a letter to this effect to buil working in the area under his supervis

Rural England.

THE Council for the Pre vation of Rural England just completed the first of its existence. The sident, Lord Crawf pointed out at its first Annual Ger Meeting this week that the C.P.R had not only justified its existence, had been recognised already as a ne sity. The numerous problems on w the Council has been consulted and variety of issues raised give proof or great possibilities for future activi It is noteworthy that among the affili societies are groups in Australia, mania and Canada. It is still s significant that at least one grou American architects give their sup to the Council. It is but one of many indications of the value w overseas people set upon the un beauty and interest of the En countryside. It must be particu gratifying to those responsible fo activities that the Council can repor much visible evidence of its value a advisory, co-ordinating and educ body. For example, the prompt i vention of the Council prevented carrying out of the proposal to fo motor park close to the Abbot's Kit at Glastonbury; the Thames V Preservation scheme is due to actio the part of the C.P.R.E., while it has passed on to the appropriate constit bodies such problems as fell within



By kind permission of "Flight."

The Schneider Trophy.
(Now on view on the Horse Guards' Parade, Whitehall.)



and Gilded Aumbry Surround
eter's Church, Walworth, S.E.
A. E. HENDERSON, F.S.A., R.B.A., L.R.I.B.A.

and has been a means of effect-
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efforts of the Council during the
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nsufficiently realised how urgent
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of destruction, disfigurement,
evelopment, and disregard for
ion of landscape and building.

SIR LESLIE SCOTT, K.C., M.P., in a valuable and lucid address on the legislative side of the Preservation of Rural England, referred to onceptions liable to arise when nt title "Town Planning" was the control of rural areas. He hat "Town and Country Plan- uld be a phrase more suitable ation to the powers of control lopment in a wide area. Another ad previously suggested "Rural " as a suitable expression, and evident agreement that much slation safeguarding the country- inoperative or unacceptable ing to its being made from a own point of view. This fact, and that of ambiguous nomenclature, undoubtedly deters many individuals and bodies anxious to promote the preservation of the country from throwing their weight on the side of the utilisation of such powers as are actually possessed by local authorities for the purpose. The Council for the Preservation of Rural England is giving much attention to the study of causes and remedies where the spoliation of the countryside is concerned, and among the remedies may be counted the restoration of old cottages under the Housing (Rural Workers) Act, on which subject the Council's expert advisers have prepared a pamphlet. Not the least important step, in this as in other aspects of preservation, is the education of the public, one of the primary aims of the Council. It is necessary that the fact expressed by Sir Theodore Chambers should be more universally recognised: "Man has it in his power to save beauty and to create beauty."

The Wheelwrights' Shop.

WE are glad to read of the publication of "A small boy of the Sixties," by George Sturt, or, as he was known as a writer in his lifetime, by "George Bourne." No less delightful as an author than as an interpreter of rural craftsmanship and the owner of a wheelwrights' shop, recorded in his book called "The Wheelwrights' Shop," reviewed at the time in these columns, George Sturt described with intimacy and much simplicity the methods of work as carried on from father to son in the little village of Farnham. Tracing the influences accumulating during the period of accentuated change from the sixties onwards, he describes the gradual disappearance of the old traditional methods under the development of machine production. His vivid record strengthened by the closeness of his own contact with what he describes as the inheritor of a wheelwright's shop himself, presents us with a picture of a now almost past life, lived under conditions of much happiness and pride in work, though finding little time for leisure and but poorly paid.

Wall Painting.

PROF. A. P. LAURIE makes some useful suggestions in a letter to the *Times* for the treatment of wall paintings, and the materials he suggests, so far as materials themselves are concerned, may be accepted as reliable. It is, however, the case that the method of handling the materials as well as the materials themselves enters into the question of their permanency, and though their painting may be desirable, it should not be too thin. There is a wide field for the application of wall painting, as suggested, in waiting rooms of stations alone, though whether it is likely that railway companies will be ready to meet the extra cost at the present time may be doubted. The decorations in the Refreshment Room at the Tate Gallery suggest a method of employment, in the plan adopted under which the artist was paid a weekly wage over the period of execution. The direction to-day is towards lightness, and to create a cheerful character in our surroundings, and the decoration of wall surfaces in our private and public buildings is a very suitable way of doing it. The present outlook would seem rather to exclude the more monumental forms of wall painting, such as we associate with the great traditions of the art and are directed towards a pleasant and more popular interpretation. We are in no epic mood to-day, rather distrusting ideas, and perhaps have no epic to inspire us! Meanwhile we should be glad to see this more popular direction encouraged, though not forgetting that the tendency to-day towards more ephemeral treatment, still leaves unattained its highest expression as an interpreter of the soul of a nation.

The Schneider Trophy.

THE exhibition of the seaplane in which Flight-Lieut. Webster, A.F.C., R.A.F., won the recent race for the Schneider Cup at the great speed of 281 miles an hour, has drawn large crowds to the Horse Guards Parade. As compared with some of the huge commercial aeroplanes, this machine is comparatively tiny, but there is something inspiring in the severity of its lines and in the simple rationalism of a design created for sheer speed. On view also is the "Schneider Cup," which we illustrate on page 888, and which is remarkable in that it is not a "cup." but a fine piece of sculpture. The exhibit as an entity illustrates yet again how Progress and Art go forward hand in hand.



Carved Pine Cross for a Memorial Hanging Rood, Christ Church, Streatham Hill, S.W.

Designed and Painted by MR. A. E. HENDERSON F.S.A., R.B.A., L.R.I.B.A.

GENERAL NEWS

Professional Announcements.

We learn that the position of County Surveyor for Co. Offaly is vacant through the death of Mr. Ignatius O'Sullivan, C.E., who held the office since 1909.

Mr. W. E. Norman Webster, F.R.I.B.A., chartered architect and surveyor, of 1a, Newroad, Spalding, Lincs, has taken into partnership Mr. Thomas F. Trower, L.R.I.B.A., chartered architect and surveyor. The practice will still be carried on at the same address under the name of W. E. Norman Webster, F.R.I.B.A., and Thomas F. Trower, L.R.I.B.A., chartered architects and surveyors.

Honour for Sir Robert Lorimer.

The King has created Sir Robert Stodart Lorimer, A.R.A., F.R.I.B.A., a Knight Commander of the British Empire.

An Antiquary's Estate.

Mr. James Donald Milner, F.S.A., Sidcup, Kent, Director, Keeper and Secretary of the National Portrait Gallery since 1916, left £2,448.

Rugby Football Match.

The second annual match between the Surveyors' Institution and the Auctioneers' and Estate Agents' Institute was won by the Institution, the score being three goals and five tries (30 points) to two tries (six points).

Whitgift Foundation Scheme.

The Governors of the Whitgift Foundation have appointed Messrs. Leathart and Granger architects for the Haling Park, South Croydon, proposed £150,000 school.

Resignation of Professor Lethaby from Westminster Abbey.

The Dean and Chapter of Westminster announce with regret that Professor W. R. Lethaby has felt obliged, owing to increasing years, to tender his resignation as Surveyor of the Fabric to the Abbey (see Note on p. 888). The resignation will take effect next year.

Ulster's New Parliament Buildings.

The Prime Minister of Northern Ireland (Viscount Craigavon), members of the Government and of both Houses inspected on Wednesday last the progress made in the construction of Ulster's New Parliament Buildings, at Stormont, Belfast. The visitors were received and afterwards conducted over the building by Mr. Wm. J. Stewart, principal of Messrs. J. and W. Stewart, contractors, and by Mr. Thornely, F.R.I.B.A., architect.

Architectural Students' Theatricals.

A play, "The Sport of Kings," by Ian Hay, is to be produced by the students of London University School of Architecture on Monday and Tuesday, December 12 and 13, in the University College Gymnasium, at 8 p.m. The proceeds of the play will go to University College Centenary Appeal Fund, one of the objects of which is the endowment of the School of Architecture. Tickets, 3s. 6d., 2s. 4d., and 1s. 2d., may be had on application to Miss Hall, Bartlett School of Architecture, University College, Gower-street, W.C.1.

Discovery in Ancient Welsh Church.

An interesting discovery has been made at Dynevor Castle, Carmarthenshire, the residence of Lord Dynevor. When a thick growth of ivy on the south wall of the old family church of Llandyfeisant in Dynevor Park was being removed, a pointed arched doorway was revealed, leading to a cell-like apartment, built, it is stated, on the site of a Roman temple.

New Royal Academician.

At a general assembly of Academicians and Associates held on Monday, Mr. Henry Poole, A.R.A., sculptor, was elected a Royal Academician. Mr. Poole, who is 53, was elected A.R.A. seven years ago. From King's College School he went to the Lambeth School of Art and then to the Academy Schools, and studied under the late Mr. Harry Bates, A.R.A., and Mr. G. F. Watts, R.A. Mr. Poole's accomplished work is seen in sculpture on the naval memorials at Portsmouth, Plymouth, and Chatham, and on various public buildings, including the Central Hall at Westminster (see Note on p. 888).

New Institute of Pathology.

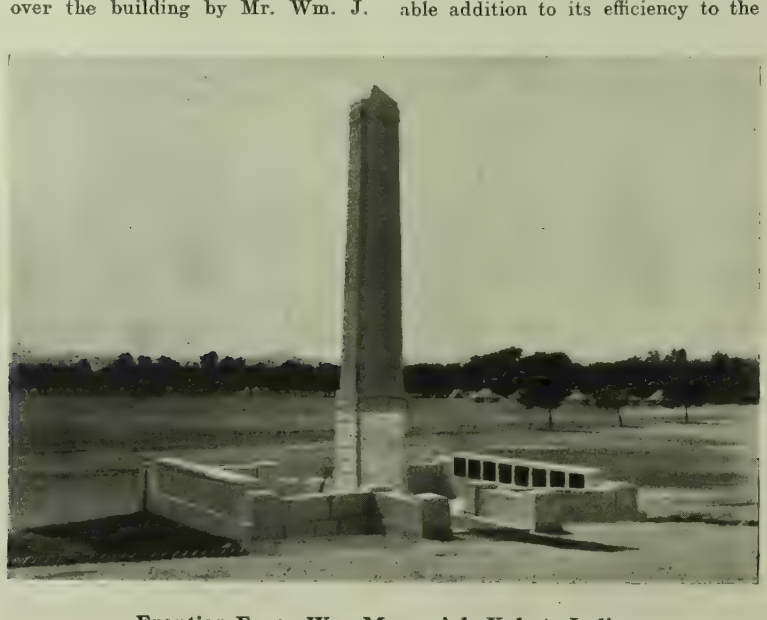
The Bernhard Baron Institute of Pathology, which Sir Humphry Rolleston opened on Tuesday at the London Hospital, Whitechapel, benefits a department which has long been inadequately housed. Hitherto the pathologists attached to the hospital have carried on their work in a few small rooms, but the new institute provides them with 12 large laboratories and three smaller ones, a lecture and class room, three rooms for dealings with animals, a post-mortem theatre, and a mortuary chapel. There is also accommodation for the invaluable collection of case-records and microscopic slides which Professor Turnbull has made the basis of the research work done in his department. The hospital owes this considerable addition to its efficiency to the generosity of Mr. Baron. Mr. J. G. ... L.R.I.B.A., A.M.I.Struct.E., was architect.

Housing the Lower-paid Worker.

In a Chadwick lecture on "The His... Housing," given at the Royal Society ... recently (Mr. W. E. Riley, F.R.I.B.A., ... chair), Major Harry Barnes, F.R.... while paying a tribute to the work ... Ministry of Health, particularly that ... Neville Chamberlain, pointed out that ... had been achieved was a very consi... easing of the position for the lower, ... and upper working classes, but that li... anything, had been done to meet the ... the lower-paid worker. That was th... task yet before the country. To perf... would require such a reform of the ad... trative procedure at present employe... the sanction for such a reform was ... likely to be found outside the author... recommendation of a Royal Commission.

The Glencoe Road.

A private conference took place at ... burgh on Tuesday night between repre... tives of the Ministry of Transport a... the Association for the Preservation of ... Scotland with regard to possible modifi... of the new Glencoe-road scheme, fro... point of view of maintaining amenity. ... spokesmen of the Association were ... Constable and Sir John Stirling Ma... who put forward the case of the Asso... for the preservation of the Glen, but ... it quite clear that they did not wish to ... fere in any way on the question of p... involved in the new road. Sir Henry ... bury, on behalf of the Ministry, expl... that it was decided that the building ... road should go on, but the representati... the Association would be given carefu... sideration, and everything would be d... interfere as little as possible with the ... ful neighbourhood, subject always t... approval of the Argyllshire County C... which was the local authority in cont... the road.



Frontier Force War Memorial, Kohat, India.

MR. BERNARD MATTHEWS, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

COMPETITION NE...

Whitby Urban District Council La... Competition.

The following notice has been issu... the R.I.B.A. :—"The Competitions C... tee desire to call the attention of m... to the fact that the conditions of the ... competition are not in accordance w... regulations of the R.I.B.A. The C... tions Committee are in negotiation w... promoters in the hope of securing an ... ment. In the meantime members ... vised to take no part in the competiti...

Honan Scholarship.

The Honan Travelling Scholarsh... 1928, value of £50, for one year, ar... to members of Liverpool Archi... Society, will be awarded for the best ... for the following subject: a small ... and auxiliary buildings for the Est... Church. Particulars of the competiti... which the closing date is January 16, ... may be obtained from the Hon. Se... Ernest Gee, Blue Coat Chambers, Li...

New Masonic Girls' School.

The general court of the governors ... scribers of the Royal Masonic Institu... Girls have decided to erect a new s... Rickmansworth to accommodate 40... girls and to hold an architectural con... on lines approved by the Royal Ins... British Architects. Five premiums, ... £500, £400, £300, and £200 are to be ... and Mr. Henry V. Ashley, the archi... the Masonic Peace Memorial, is to ... assessor. It was decided that the new ... tion should consist of eight houses, c... by a covered cloister, and that there s... swimming baths, central hall, and ... incidental requirements of a public sc...

ORRESPONDENCE

ce are glad to publish letters on professional matters of interest to our readers, it must be that we do not necessarily endorse the remarks ondents, who will oblige us if they will express s as briefly as possible.]

th Watch Beetle in Ancient Churches: Mural Decorations.

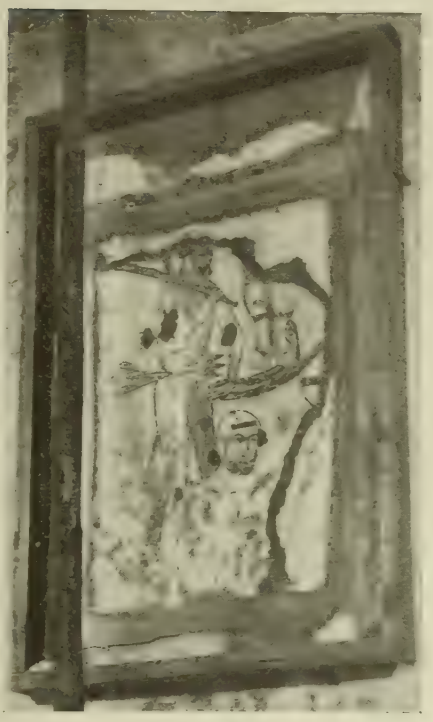
As the restoration of old churches is em which has constantly to be faced, be of interest to some of your readers what has been discovered in the th-century church at Wensley, Yorks. urch is at the present time being re- the architects' original intention being r rather than replace such portions of oak roofs as were showing evident f decay, thereby largely preserving ric interest. It was found, however, ping the roof for examination and re-, that at least 50 per cent. of the would have to be replaced, as the was riddled with the workings of the atch beetle—in wonderful parallel rough the whole length. I enclose a f a section of the old timber, which orly illustrates the marvellous work nsect, the channels being so straightly hat the "walls" between each are thicker than tissue paper, and are rance like very fine cork.

erstand that this pest lays its eggs in d shakes, and in its first, or "larval," development does the most damage; a hole about $\frac{1}{8}$ in. in diameter, it the sapwod but cannot penetrate the od. Through the chrysalis stage it mant, and then completes its work the remainder of the wood to the the holes seen on the face being the the beetle at mating time—when, stinct tappings (giving it its name), for a mate.

appear to be various formulæ for timber so affected, the difficulty being one which will destroy the pest in all es and at the same time harden the against further attack. In the case sley, all the timber containing the sapwood, to a degree, actually broke into the church on the first disturb- the old covering, the sounder oak aving the sap removed and the heart- eated. . . .

writing the above, I have read with the letters on this subject in your f the 11th and 25th ult. I have my information from those who have eal with the problem in the past, and to corroborate the statement of Sir Baines as to the method of attack. cond portion of the restoration work of carefully cleaning off the many f post-Reformation limewash and and, in doing this, the remains of utiful mural paintings are being re- these are carefully plastered round ected. I state "the remains," as, s periods, the stone has been hacked key for the plaster. One of the phs I enclose is assumed to depict d Esau, the latter holding a horse ridle, and in the other hand three All the paintings are believed to be n-century, and expert advice is being as to their preservation.

the direction of Messrs. Hicks & od, the Newcastle architects, the



Mural Painting, "Jacob and Esau," in Church at Wensley, Yorks.

work is being carried out by Messrs. R. T. Snaith & Son, Ltd., church and school fitters, of Darlington, who also have a wide experience in church restoration work. The contract for the absolutely essential portion of the work amounts to over £2,000—nearer £3,000 being required if full justice is to be done. It seems to me a pity that the preservation of such historic monuments as our ancient churches should not be a matter of wider concern than of those in the immediate neighbourhood. Judging by the numbers who visit the church, there must be many who would be willing to support so worthy an object. Donations are being earnestly solicited and will be gladly received by the rector—the Rev. V. C. FitzHugh—or the Hon. Nigel Orde-Powlett, Bolton Hall, Leyburn, Yorks. The rector is always delighted to conduct visitors over the church, which contains much more of thirteenth-fifteenth-century work in screens, brasses, etc., all of which are noted in the Hon. Nigel Orde-Powlett's short history of the church.

VIATOR.

A Defence of Quantity Surveyors.

SIR,—I have read "Northern Fellow's" letter in the last issue of *The Builder*, and think he has failed to realise the basic objection to quantities being prepared by, or in the office of, the architect who has prepared the drawings of the job in question. The duties of a quantity surveyor are frequently exercised in a quasi-arbitrational capacity—particularly in the final settlement of the contract.

It is therefore surely obvious that he should be in an unassailable position to deal with all matters in which there may be any difference of opinion, which would not be the case were he in the position referred to by your correspondent.

I hope you will extend the hospitality of your columns to any further correspondence you may receive on this point. F.S.I.

[Our columns are, of course, open to further correspondence on this subject.—ED.]

SIR,—I really do not think that quantity surveyors require to be defended. They are the inevitable outcome of specialisation. They will be required and will thrive most where industrial development is at its greatest and most efficient.

In reference to Northern Fellow's letter in your issue for December 2. For the last twenty years, at least, there has certainly been no attempt, at any rate in the south, to train architects in the preparation of bills of quantities. No qualified quantity surveyor could object to any properly qualified men preparing bills, but what recognised qualifications are there except those of the Quantity Surveyors' branch of the Surveyors' Institution, or to a lesser degree the Building Surveyors' Branch? There are not, I believe, many architects who possess these qualifications, nor have they time, in addition to their own work, to undergo the long term of training and practical experience that such qualifications aim at ensuring. Such a period of time is essential not only to master the technical detail but also to obtain that "balance" necessary properly to undertake the responsible duties of a quantity surveyor.

The principle of architects leaning on assistants, even qualified in the branches of the Surveyors' Institution referred to, is surely hopelessly wrong. Would an architect think a client properly served if a quantity surveyor engaged an architectural assistant to carry out architectural work?

Moreover, the preparation of bills of quantities is only part of a quantity surveyor's duties. If an assistant has reached the stage when he can prepare a complete bill, he is barred in the capacity of an "assistant" from carrying out the other important functions of a quantity surveyor, even if he is otherwise capable. From the execution of these other functions the architect is also barred, for he cannot be independent of himself.

There is no one more appreciative than myself of the work of architects, and no one more happy in his relationship with them. My experience is that the architect realises that one of the chief assets of the quantity surveyor arises from his *independent position* not only in relation to the preparation and issue of bills of quantities, but also in the responsible duties placed upon him when named under the R.I.B.A. contract and in the many other unostentatious ways in which he can act to the advantage of client, architect and contractor alike.

A LONDON CHARTERED QUANTITY SURVEYOR.

An Appreciation.

SIR,—During the fifty years I have been reading *The Builder* I don't remember a better set of Gothic drawings than those shown in your issue for December 2. May the student become a second Pugin.

EDWARD VALE.

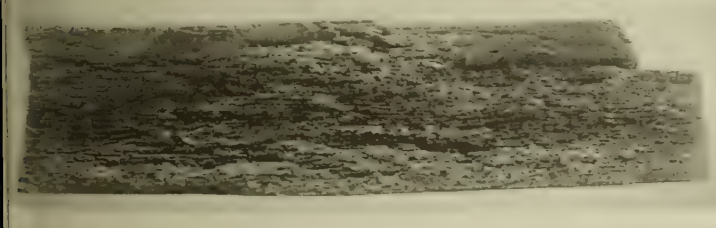
Weston-super-Mare.

Architectural Competitions.

SIR,—Is it quite impossible for competitors to get a "square deal" in architectural competitions? Whilst the correspondence columns of your paper are still full of complaints as to awards in the Herne Bay competition, the Guildford School result is out.

In this case price is the basis. The conditions stated that a design shall be excluded "if the assessor shall determine that its probable cost will exceed by 10 per cent. the estimate of the competitor." The winners, cubing the school "at about 10d." (see assessor's report) arrive at a total of £11,060. The assessor's estimate—cubed at 1s.—is £14,380.

C. F. OVERY.



ges of Death Watch Beetle in old Oak of Church at Wensley, Yorks.

PRESERVATION OF ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL

Sir,—Mr. Harvey begs the questions in my previous letter. Neither his censures on me, nor his remarks on other individuals or schemes, throw any further light on the point at issue, viz., Mr. Harvey's knowledge of St. Paul's Cathedral, his qualifications as a critic, and the mutilation of the building entailed, I contend, by his alternative scheme.

There has been ample time and opportunity during the last three years for him to prove the practicability of his scheme by proper illustrations, and evidence from the actual construction of the building, for which purpose, on his own showing, he has sufficient information, instead of merely asserting his own competency. I submit that an architect having a genuine desire to help, and believing he had found a solution of the problem of St. Paul's Cathedral which would ensure its preservation, would have done this.

Mr. Harvey appears to have wasted this valuable time in repeating a slogan : That his is the only right view and scheme of preservation, and that every other opinion and proposal for the repair of the Cathedral is wrong. To support these contentions he devised and published in his book and elsewhere a diagram, Figs. 19 and 21, with which he has illustrated his opinions in articles in the Press There can be no doubt from the editorial comment on these articles that the public have thereby been misled.

Manifestly he has formed his opinion on the condition of St. Paul's Cathedral on the construction shown on Section A, Fig. 1, of the accompanying drawing, which is copied from his book, Figs. 18 and 21, and which he describes as " Section through Transept of St. Paul's on line of great pier," and explains that it illustrates how the " Inner drum I.D. and the Whispering Gallery W. at St. Paul's stand out over the void, and their weight is conducted on to a small portion of the pier top by Pendentive P. The load reaches the Pier," at corner A, " not only in a concentrated form, but with a dangerous overturning tendency," and on page 30 he again repeats that " the great inner drum stands out several feet over the internal space between the piers." I have added a plan, Fig. 2, and a stress diagram, Fig. 9, at corner A, to show this imaginary construction more clearly.

It is difficult to understand why Mr. Harvey has not found out in the time which has elapsed since his book was published the discrepancy between this section and his other illustrations, Figs. 32 and 33 cross and longitudinal sections, or that he still believes that this diagram correctly represents the structure as it exists. But since in his letter he refers me to his book for information regarding it, I can only suppose that he is still as much in the dark about St. Paul's as when he drew the diagram and wrote his book.

Nothing of the kind exists or has ever existed in the Cathedral. Fig. 3, section B, shows the actual construction of the building in the same position as Mr. Harvey's section A. The portion which " stands out over the void " in the building and in the unknown section is shown (Fig. 4) stippled, and the bearing of the walls on the pier in each case is cross-hatched.

No wonder Mr. Harvey declines to give any calculations or dimensions. Had he attempted to do so he would have found that the inner drum and part of the walls connecting it to the outer drum, according to him, stand out over 9 ft. at the centre of the pendentive on a radial line, Figs. 1 and 2, and at least 5 ft. over the keys of the coffered arches, Figs. 5 and 6, and that this overhang, which weighs something like 13,000 tons, is corbelled out as shown for the whole circumference.

He would also have seen that the superficial area at the base of the wall in his diagram, supported by the pendentives, is 2,016 sq. ft., whereas the inner wall as built stands out in eight places only, about 14 ft. long in each case, and for a distance of 2 ft. 5 in. at the centre, at the top of the pendentive and having a total area of 140 sq. ft. only out of its full base of 1,416 sq. ft., the remainder having a direct bearing upon the piers and supports below.

By comparing his illustrations as I suggested, he would have seen that on his diagram, section A, the back wall has been advanced 7 ft. from its true position towards the front of the piers, and occupies the position in which the front wall actually stands. The effect of this mistake is to represent that a load of some 8,700 tons is 7 ft. nearer the critical corner of the pier than it really is.

Further, if he had compared the bird's-eye view of St. Paul's—Fig. 34 of his book—with section A, he would have realised that the piers do not end in the triangular buttress shown, but are carried up as seen on section B, Fig. 3, and form massive buttresses to the circular walls and extend as footings over the whole area of the pier and distribute their weight well back on to the piers, as pointed out in the final report of the 1921-25 Commission. This bearing is shown cross-hatched on the plan, Fig. 4. The bearing surface is therefore some 207 sq. ft., instead of being a point load, as he supposes, on an area of 84 sq. ft., also cross-hatched on the plan, Fig. 2.

Mr. Harvey is equally mistaken with regard to the " springing of the great arches being designed in a manner which concentrates pressure on one corner of each pier." Apparently he fails to grasp the construction shown in Fig. 40, page 67 of his book, because it is " fragmentary " and does not show the extent of the pier. If, however, he had drawn the section through the pier correctly, he would not have fallen into this error or mistaken ornamental for structural work.

He suggests as a cure for this hypothetical disease a reinforced concrete cone which is designed to transfer a great part of the weight of the inner drum, approximately 1,200 tons per pier, from the front, where the pier is strongest and constructed to carry it, to the back, where the pier is weaker and is not designed to support more load than it does at present. This is merely borrowing from Peter to pay Paul.

But a considerable part of the weight of the cone itself is added, and a large proportion of the weight of the peristyle and its drum wall, which at present rests fairly near the middle of the pier. The upper part of the wall, which is cut off by the cone and rests as a concentrated load half-way up the cone, must be transferred by it to the back of the pier, unless Mr. Harvey intends to prop up the cone from the pier below.

The cumulative effect of this would be to overload the pier far more than at present, and to increase the local intensity of stress at the back of the pier to nearly double that which it is at present at the front of the pier.

The weight of the concrete cone and its arch-like supports is approximately 5,500 tons, exclusive of any ribs or diaphragms for reinforcing the counterforts and staircases or other oddments of the building which are amputated or operated on. Its cubic content would be approximately 83,650 cubic ft. Its superficial area would be something like 30,000 sq. ft., *i.e.*, about three times the area of the church floor covered by the dome at present.

He claims that this construction is designed " in accordance with the principles of archæological conservation and of sound structure " and by " adopting the principle of a cone-shaped support that Wren himself designed and used at a higher stage of the building " (page 70).

This does not seem very clear. I am not aware of any precedent for what appears to be the most redoubtable patch and prop that has ever been proposed. It is difficult to see how an inclined construction in compression twice as long as the vertical support, and with a point load central, can be regarded as designed on any principle appearing in Sir Christopher Wren's designs, or that it is sound construction to carry it in this way instead of on the vertical pillar which Sir Christopher Wren built.

The mutilation of the building, which appears to be necessary for the erection of the cone, is shown on Figs. 5 and 7, and needs no comment. It is not, however, what is required. A word of four letters would define how much of the dome area would be left after the preliminary shoring had been completed.

I submit that the condition of St. Paul's and the work of preserving the building and criticism of this work are far too important and serious matters to be treated lightly. A great responsibility rests both on those who are engaged on the work and on their critics. They are engaged in difficult and arduous work, and are entitled to all the support which public confidence can give. Proposals which undermine this, unless supported by conclusive proof and carefully weighed scientific reasoning, mislead the public and are unfair both to them and the public generally.

In a matter of this kind the individual is of no importance. The evidence which he gives is all that matters, and it is on that alone that it must be judged. It is not consistent with professional etiquette to advertise, and in any case I do not consider St. Paul's Cathedral suitable for this purpose, and therefore should remain

Inquisitive.

MEETINGS

Friday, *December* 9.

Town Planning Institute. Dr. R. Schm on "Regional Planning in the Ruhr." 6 p

Saturday, *December* 10.

Tottenham Polytechnic. Presentation Prizes by Sir W. H. Prescott. 8 p.m.

Tuesday, *December* 13.

College of Estate Management. Mr. J. Kay on " Influence of Aluminous Cement Modern Concrete Practice." 5.30 p.m.

Institution of Civil Engineers. Discus on " Reconstruction of Two Railway Sw Bridges between Ipswich and Great mouth," by Messrs. Turner and Wa 6 p.m.

Wednesday, *December* 14.

Royal Institute of British Archit Mr. E. Law on " Hampton Court Pala 8 p.m.

L.C.C. Central School of Arts and Cr —Sir Banister Fletcher on " French M æval Architecture : Fortified Towns, Cas Hotels-de-Ville." 6 p.m.

Royal Society of Arts. Major Rayn G. H. Clements on " Road Surfaces." 8

Northern Architectural Association. B. Cayley on "Modern Paint and Painti 7.30 p.m.

Institution of Civil Engineers. Me Cookson and Grierson on " Reconstru of Paddington Goods Station, Great We Railway." 6.30 p.m.

Thursday, *December* 15.

Association of Architects, Surveyors, Technical Assistants. Mr. E. L. Cot on " Probable Building Materials of Future." Chamber of Commerce, Birm ham. 7.15 p.m.

Society of Antiquaries. Mr. J. R Weaver on " Some Problems of Roman Architecture in Spain." 8.30 p.m.

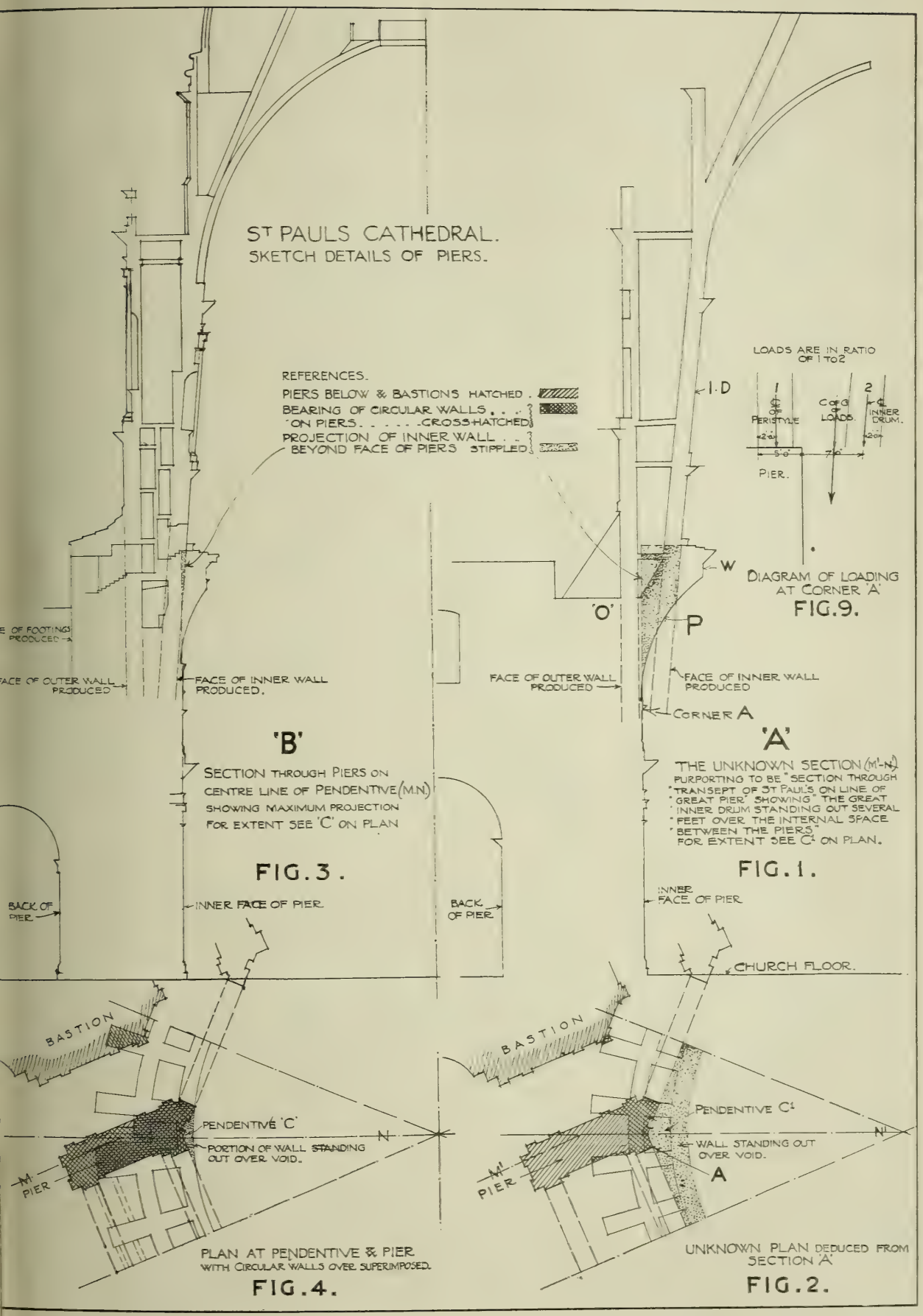
Southend and District Society of A tects. Annual Dinner. Queen's Hotel, cliff. 7 p.m.

Institution of Structural Engineers. J. Addison on " Architectural Aspect Reinforced Concrete Work with Note Continental Styles." Great Northern H Leeds. 5.45 p.m.

Friday, *December* 16.

London Society. Sir Frank Baine " King Henry's Hall at Hampton Co 5 p.m.

Institution of Structural Engineers. Ewart S. Andrews on "Walls and Maso At Bristol.



St. Paul's Cathedral: Sketch Details of Piers, etc.

THE SURVEYORS' INSTITUTION

THE ROYAL AND MEDIÆVAL TOMBS IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

In the course of a lecture on this subject before the Surveyors' Institution, on Monday evening last, Mr. Lawrence E. Tanner, M.A., F.S.A. (Assistant-Keeper of Muniments, Westminster Abbey), said the most important of the royal and mediæval tombs in the Abbey was, of course, the great shrine of Edward the Confessor. It was made, as the inscription told us, in 1268, by Peter, a Roman of the Cosmati family, at the command of Henry III. In that year the body of the Confessor was solemnly translated from its original resting-place in front of the high altar and placed in this shrine by the King himself. With the solitary exception of the very interesting little shrine of St. Candida in the village church of Whitechurch Canonicorum, in Dorset, it was the only shrine in England which survived the Reformation almost untouched and still contained the body of its saint. The shrine itself is of purbeck marble, and was once covered with glass mosaics, of which a few fragments still remained. At one end stood two twisted pillars supporting figures of the Confessor and the Pilgrim. These pillars had been displaced, and now, half-buried, supported the reredos slab at the back of the altar. The top, or feretory, was of gold, but this disappeared at the dissolution of the monastery in 1540, and the existing wooden top (perhaps a copy of the original) was made by Abbot Feckenham during the short-lived revival of the monastery under Mary Tudor. It was difficult for us to imagine the magnificence and beauty of this shrine in its original state.

The tomb of Henry III. occupied the middle bay on the north side of the Confessor's Chapel. It was designed by Peter the Roman, who designed the shrine, and dated from about 1291. Like the shrine it was composed of purbeck marble and mosaic work, and slabs of porphyry. On the north side much of the mosaic remained, and from one of the side chapels it was possible to get a very fair idea of a mediæval tomb in all its splendour. Seen from this spot the tomb was some 12 or more feet high, but it would be noticed that up to a point roughly corresponding with the reach of a man's arm the mosaic had entirely disappeared.

Almost exactly contemporary with Henry III.'s tomb was that of his daughter-in-law, Eleanor of Castile, the wife of Edward I. The gilt bronze effigy by William Torel was, perhaps, the loveliest thing in the Abbey. On the ambulatory side there were traces of a painting by Walter of Durham on the stonework, depicting a tomb with mourners and Edward himself kneeling in prayer to the Virgin Mary. Above was a beautiful wrought-iron screen, made by Thomas of Leighton Buzzard. This in course of time was removed, but was found and replaced in its original position by Sir Gilbert Scott.

In striking contrast to these three wonderful tombs was the perfectly plain slab of black purbeck marble, resting on a base of Caen stone, which marked the resting place of Edward I. Its great size—for it was over 9 feet long—and the complete absence of decoration made it singularly impressive and no unworthy memorial of one who was essentially a man of action. It had been suggested that the tomb was left thus in accordance with the dying wish of the King that his bones should not be buried until Scotland was finally subdued, but more probably it was left unfinished by Edward's faithless and thriftless son.

To Edward we owed the link which bound the living to the dead. The Coronation Chair, in which every sovereign had been crowned since Edward II., was made in 1300-1301 to enclose the Stone of Scone. The chair, which was of oak, and cost £5 in those days, was elaborately painted by Master Walter, the king's painter, but little of his work now remained. It was only within the last hundred years or so that it had been properly treated; before then any might sit in it who would. The back was covered with names—many, he was afraid, of 18th-century Westminster boys.

Next to Edward I., but separated from him by the later altar screen, was the fine altar tomb of his brother, Edmund Crouchback, titular King of Sicily, and Earl of Lancaster (d. 1296). The tomb, with its triple canopy, was made by Alexander of Abingdon, "le Imagour," and represented in stone the temporary hearse which was always erected in front of the altar at great mediæval funerals. It was originally painted all over, and recent cleaning had brought to light much of its former colour. Next to it was the somewhat similar tomb of his cousin, Aymer de Valence, Earl of Pembroke (d. 1324), son of that William de Valence, half-brother of Henry III., whose tomb (with its fine shield of Limoges enamel) was in one of the side chapels. Beyond, again, was Crouchback's wife Aveline (d. 1273), heiress of the Albemarle and De Redvers families. These three noble tombs were all about the same date, and might even be by the same artist. In front of them was the great mosaic pavement brought by Abbot Ware from Rome in 1268. Underneath it were buried three queens—Edith, wife of Edward the Confessor; Maud, wife of Henry I.; and Anne, the daughter of the Kingmaker and wife of Richard III. Opposite was yet another queen, Anne of Cleves.

On the south side of the Confessor's Chapel stood the black and white marble tomb made in 1369 by Hawkin of Liège to commemorate Queen Philippa of Hainault, the wife of Edward III. The face of the effigy was evidently a portrait. The tomb had been much mutilated, and of the figures with which it was once enriched, two alone survived. The marble work of the tomb was made by Henry Yevele, who designed the nave of the Abbey.

Between Edward III. and the altar screen was the large tomb of Richard II. and Ann of Bohemia. She died in 1394, and the tomb, which was designed by Henry Yevele, was made shortly afterwards under the King's personal direction. The gilt-bronze effigies made by Nicholas and Godfrey de Wodestreet might therefore be taken as authentic likenesses.

Henry IV., although he died within the Abbey precincts, had perhaps little wish to lie beside his immediate predecessors. His remains were interred, as he had himself directed, near to those of his uncle, the Black Prince, in Canterbury Cathedral. It was otherwise with his son. Henry V., from the first years of his reign, took the deepest interest in the Abbey, which he enriched with many gifts. At the east end of the Confessor's Chapel he himself planned a chantry chapel, which by an ingenious design was made to extend as a kind of bridge over the ambulatory beyond. In order to obtain room for it it was necessary to encroach on the tombs of both Queen Eleanor and Queen Philippa, but this fact was not one which disturbed the mediæval mind. Henry died in France in 1422, and his funeral was one of the most magnificent which had ever taken place in the Abbey The greatest master mason of the time, Thurske, began the chantry chapel. All that remained of the effigy on Henry's tomb was now a headless wooden trunk. In 1545-6 the plates of silver gilt which covered it and the solid silver head were stolen; and although the thieves were caught, the damage was never repaired. But the chantry was but little injured. It was reached by a double stair from the Confessor's Chapel, and was formerly used both as a chapel and as a relic chamber. On a beam above could be seen the shield, saddle and helmet which were carried at Henry's funeral. The sides of the chantry were covered with sculptured figures of saints. On each side were depicted the scene at the coronation o King, and there was also a represent of Henry himself in full armour on back. These were probably the authentic portraits of Henry in exist Above the altar were full-sized figur St. George and St. Denis, represe Henry's claim to the throne of France

Underneath the altar was Katherine of Valois, Henry's queen. had been buried in the old Lady C but on its demolition her body was wr in a sheet of lead and placed by the of her husband's tomb. After having temporarily buried elsewhere in the A she was finally buried in the chant Dean Stanley in 1878.

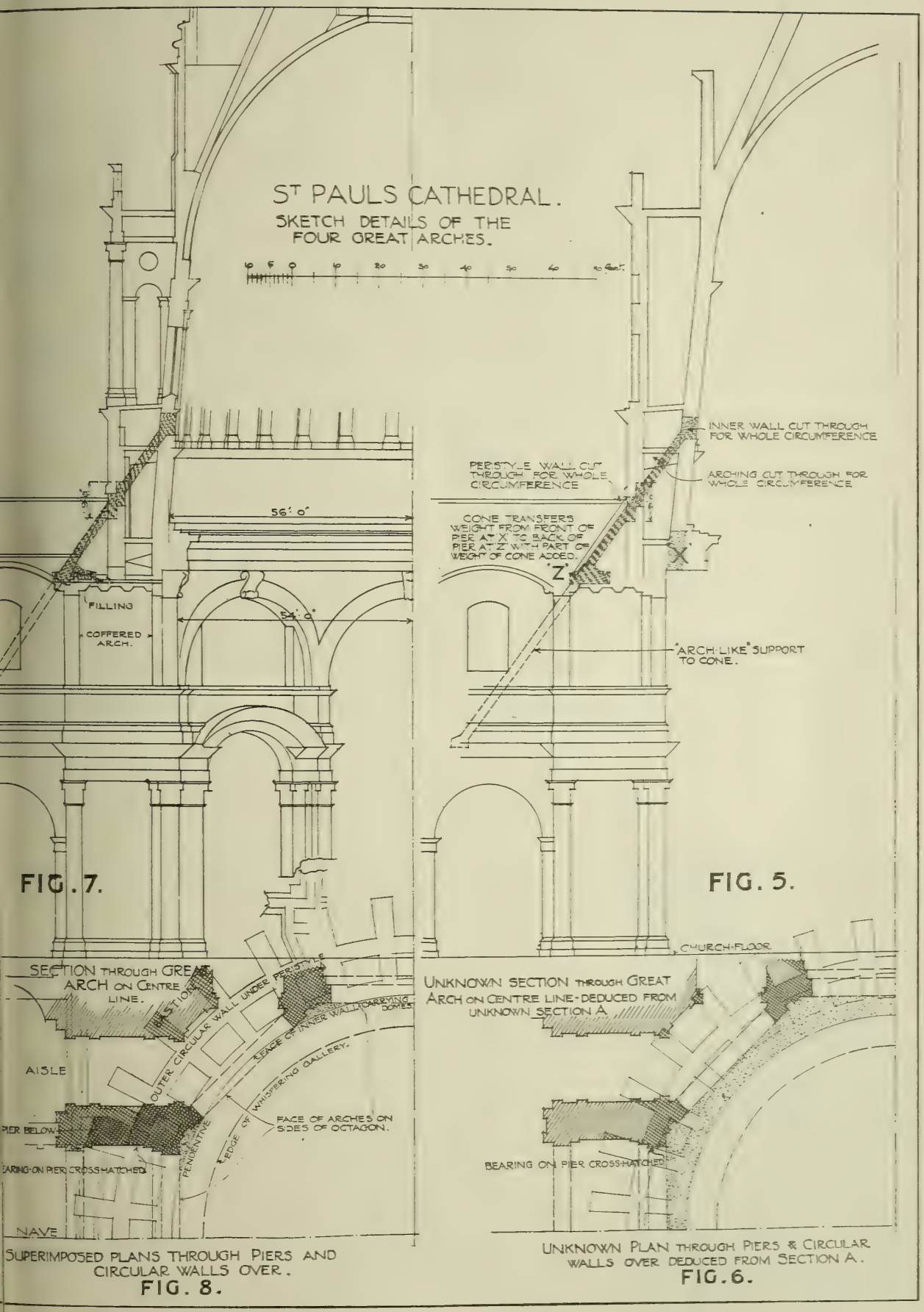
Among the Abbey muniments there been preserved an intensely interesting ment, which contained the sworn d tions of several persons who were pr on more than one occasion when the A was visited by Henry VI One of heard the King say, "Is it not fittyng I shulde have a place to be buryed in nyghe to Seint Edward where my fade all my auncetors beth buryed?"

But in spite of his wishes the "dered saint" was to be buried, not at minster but at Windsor, and his memorial at the Abbey was the long w ing scratch of Thurske's (the mason's) axe (to mark the place for the tomb) o stone floor which was seen and iden nearly 450 years after this interesting by the late Mr. Westlake and the lect Even the chapel which Henry VII pla in his honour, and to which he purp to transfer his remains, was event turned into a place of sepulchre Henry VII. himself. The wide nave of chapel showed that it was Henry's or intention to place in the centre of it great tombs, one for Henry and one for self. The chapel was built from 15 1519, but before it was complete it w receive the remains of the King's m Margaret Countess of Richmond (d. The Abbey had few more beautiful t It was by Pietro Torriagiani, and he ha trived to put into the bronze effigy a dignity of a great and gracious perso

The tomb of Henry VII. and Elizab York, from the same hand, was m remarkable as a work of art, but its bronze screen prevented it from properly seen by the ordinary visitor was a wonderful Renaissance tomb, v in every way to rank with similar to Italy. It formerly had an altar at it end, and was finished by Torrigiani in The contract for the tomb was still pre amongst the Abbey Muniments. In th vault Dean Stanley found the coffin o James I.; the reason for its interm this place remained a mystery. At th end, under an altar made up of fra of the original altar, rested Edwar The altar was destroyed in 1643. Elizabeth and Mary, Queen of Scots both buried in the side aisles of VII.'s Chapel. These monuments erected by James I., who made th stipulation that the monument to hi mother should be rather more magn than that to the queen who had sign death warrant.

The tomb to Elizabeth, with the exc of the one designed to hold the be Edward V. and his brother, which found in the Tower in 1674, was th memorial to a sovereign erected at minster. A name and date cut on th were the only memorial of James Anne of Denmark, Charles II., Willia Mary, Anne, George II., and Caroline. For a few brief years Cr Blake, Desborough, and other Ce wealth worthies, were suffered to rest Abbey.

The funeral of George II., so inir described by Horace Walpole, was t interment of a sovereign in the Church: but in 1925, for the first ti nearly 200 years, the body of a queen in the Abbey for a few brief hours the final interment at Windsor.



St. Paul's Cathedral: Sketch Details of the Four Great Arches, etc.

(*See page* 892.)

LEADING CONTENTS

	PAGE
FIRE PREVENTION AND ESCAPE	887
NOTES	888
GENERAL NEWS	890
COMPETITION NEWS	890
CORRESPONDENCE	891
PRESERVATION OF ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL	892
SURVEYORS' INSTITUTION	894
PARTHENON STUDIES : X	905
BOOK REVIEWS	907
LIABILITIES OF ARCHITECTS	908
SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS	908
WEEK IN PARLIAMENT	909
ARCHITECTS' AND BUILDERS' INQUIRY BUREAU	910
THE BUILDING TRADE	911
POINTS IN CONNECTION WITH THE LAW OF LANDLORD AND TENANT : VII	911
NEW BUILDINGS IN LONDON	912
NEW COMPANIES	918
THE SCOTTISH BUILDER	920
TRADE NEWS	922

ILLUSTRATIONS

Flats, Exhibition Road, Kensington.

The site of these flats is situated in the part of the grounds of the Royal Geographical Society formerly Lowther Lodge, Kensington. The plan includes six flats on each of six floors, with varying types of accommodation. A main staircase and lift serves each pair of flats, with a back stairs and service passenger lift. Efforts have been made to produce a plan with the minimum amount of corridor, and in which the service between the kitchen and dining-room is as direct and convenient as possible. Bathrooms communicate with the principal bedrooms or have doors in close proximity. There are considerable differences in level in the ground, which have added to the difficulty of creating an economical building. The elevation will be executed in purple facing bricks with stone dressings. The roof will be covered with green slates or tiles. The drawing-room in each flat will have a coal-fire, the remaining fires being electric. The flats have been planned in accordance with instructions received through Messrs. Lane, Saville and Co., estate agents. The main building contract has been secured by Messrs. F. G. Minter, Ltd. The electrical equipment will be by the Berkeley Engineering Co.

Messrs. T. P. Bennett, F.R.I.B.A., and Son are the architects.



Christ Church Cathedral, Victoria, B.C.: Ambulatory.

MR. J. C. M. KEITH, Architect.

Royal National Orthopædic Hospital (Country Branch), Starmore.

The new buildings for this hospital were commenced about twelve months ago, and comprise the following blocks of buildings :—

1. Three large open-air ward blocks, the long axis facing south with sanitary annexes at the east and west ends—the back portion in the centre containing sectional administration quarters with small kitchen, etc., linen rooms, staff lavatories and teachers' rooms. A feature of the wards is that the whole of the south front is permanently open, while in the lower part of the mansard roof is a roof light running the full length of the building and glazed with Vita-glass. In front of each block is a wide solarium.

2. Surgical block, containing two large wards and four single-bed wards with the usual sanitary annexes and administration offices. At the north end of this block is the surgical and operating block, containing theatre, wash-up and sterilising rooms, also large plaster room with drying room and plaster store off same. In this section there is also a surgical store and pathological room, as well as surgeons' dressing and bathroom. The surgical portion of this block is warmed by panel heating, and a feature is the special sterilising apparatus, enabling all sterilising bowls to be used from the theatre but eliminating the objection of steam in the theatre.

3. Main kitchen block, which serves the whole of the new buildings, consisting of the kitchen, with the usual sculleries, and stores adjoining, as well as a sitting-room for staff. The first floor consists of bedrooms for maids.

4. Nurses' Home, a building with three floors, containing 40 bedrooms and connected with the existing old buildings.

The architects are Messrs. H. F. Murrell & R. M. Pigott, FF.R.I.B.A., of 44, Bedford-row, London, W.C.1; and the contractors, Messrs. Ekins & Co., of Great Northern Works, Hertford. The following were sub-contractors :—Messrs. Benham & Rosser & Russell, heating; Crittall & Co., iron windows; Carter & Co., terrazzo and tiling; Lawford & Co., asphalt; W. T. Lamb & Co., Roman tiling; Leeds Fireclay Co., sanitary fittings; James Hill & Co., ironmongery; Mellowes & Co., lantern lights; Stuarts' Granolithic Co., granolithic; Drake & Gorham, electric light; Redpath Brown & Co., steelwork.

Christ Church Cathedral, Victoria, B.C.

Building operations were commenced last year on the new cathedral at Victoria, British Columbia. The total length of the cathedral proper will be 305 ft., and seating accommodation will be provided for about 1,400 worshippers. The west front, with a total width of 113 ft., will face down Courtney-street, and will have an uninterrupted view for the whole distance from Douglas-street to Quadra-street. The two towers, each 33 feet square, will rise to a height of 135 ft., and in one of them will be hung the bells which it is hoped may one day form part of the cathedral equipment. The other could well contain a single bell of great size for use on special occasions. Between these great towers will be an arch, 83 ft. high, somewhat similar to one of the great arches on the west front of Peterborough Cathedral, while under this and in a deep recess will be the main entrance doorway, with a large "rose" window, 25 ft. in diameter, above it. The towers will each have two doorways and will form additional porches affording direct access to the north and south aisles, and the north and south ambulatory passages, as well as to the central vestibule. The central tower will rise 185 ft. above the level of the nave floor.

The main entrance leads into a vestibule 37 ft. by 14 ft., which in turn gives access to the nave, and the north and south porches. The stone-groined roof vaulting is 80 ft. high, and the nave is divided into six bays width between the north and south pie 37 ft., and a total width from the nort the south walls of 93 ft. 4 in. On the s of the nave, and close to the west en the semi-octagonal baptistery, 18 ft. The organ pipes will be carried on screens of three bays on either side of choir stalls. The length of the crossing north to south (including the choir) is ft., and the transepts are each 34 ft. wid 28 ft. from north to south inside. Ea the crossing is the presbytery. Other ac modation includes a memorial chapel vestries.

It will be of interest to mention that Archdeacon of Columbia, the Vene E. P. Laycock, is an architect by fession, and, prior to taking holy or he practised in London, having been art to Messrs. King and Lister, of Plymouth was in partnership with Mr. W. H. Ja of London.

Mr. J. C. M. Keith, of Victoria, B.C the architect, and Messrs. Parfitt Brot of Victoria, B.C., are the contractors.

The Northern Counties Club, Newcastl Tyne.

This club building was erected by Gra to the designs of the famous Newcastle a tect, John Dobson. The lounge occupie ground floor of an adjoining building, was acquired to enlarge the club pre many years ago. This room was without architectural character, having a marble place and other features characteristic o mid-Victorian period. The room had formed by knocking down the partitio tween two apartments, and had a very doorway as access. It was desired to a doorway more in scale with the apar and to give the room a more fitting dignified architectural character.

The scheme was somewhat modifi execution, notably in the substitution o antique "Adam" fireplaces for those on the drawing. These "Adam" fire were presented by a member and came the Old Assembly Rooms in New About ten coats of paint were removed them. The walls and woodwork of the are decorated in stippled parchment the fireplaces have stone hearths and dog-grates; on the floor is a large old carpet, and chair coverings and curta of green shot with dull red. The cont were Messrs. T. Curry and Sons, of castle, and the architect was Mr. K Glover, F.R.I.B.A., of Newcastle.

Bedford Grammar School.

An appeal has recently been made governors of Bradford Grammar Sch £185,000 to defray the cost of erecting school on the Clock House Estate, M ham, to replace the existing inadequat ings at the junction of Manor-row an ningham-lane. We illustrate this perspective view of the proposed new ings.

Messrs. Petch and Fermaud are th tects.

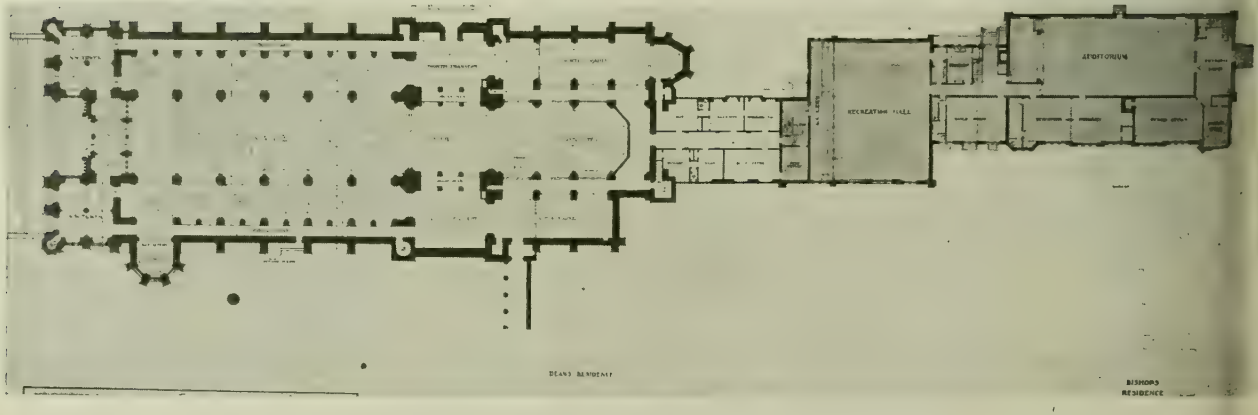
Southport Isolation Hospital.

We illustrate this week views of th block, the tuberculosis pavilion, a nurses' and servants' quarters at th pital. Some drawings of the two portions of the work were given, with a description, in our issue for 1927. Mr. A. E. Jackson, M.Inst. the borough engineer, and Mr. J. B. L.R.I.B.A., the chief architectural a

A Memorial Hanging Rood.

This rood, illustrated on page 88 Christ Church, Streatham-hill, S.W hangs from the centre of the sanctu The figures of Our Lady and St. painted on the soffit of the arch. and carving were executed by M Garlick, of Chelsea, and designed and by Mr. A. E. Henderson, F.S.A., L.R.I.B.A.



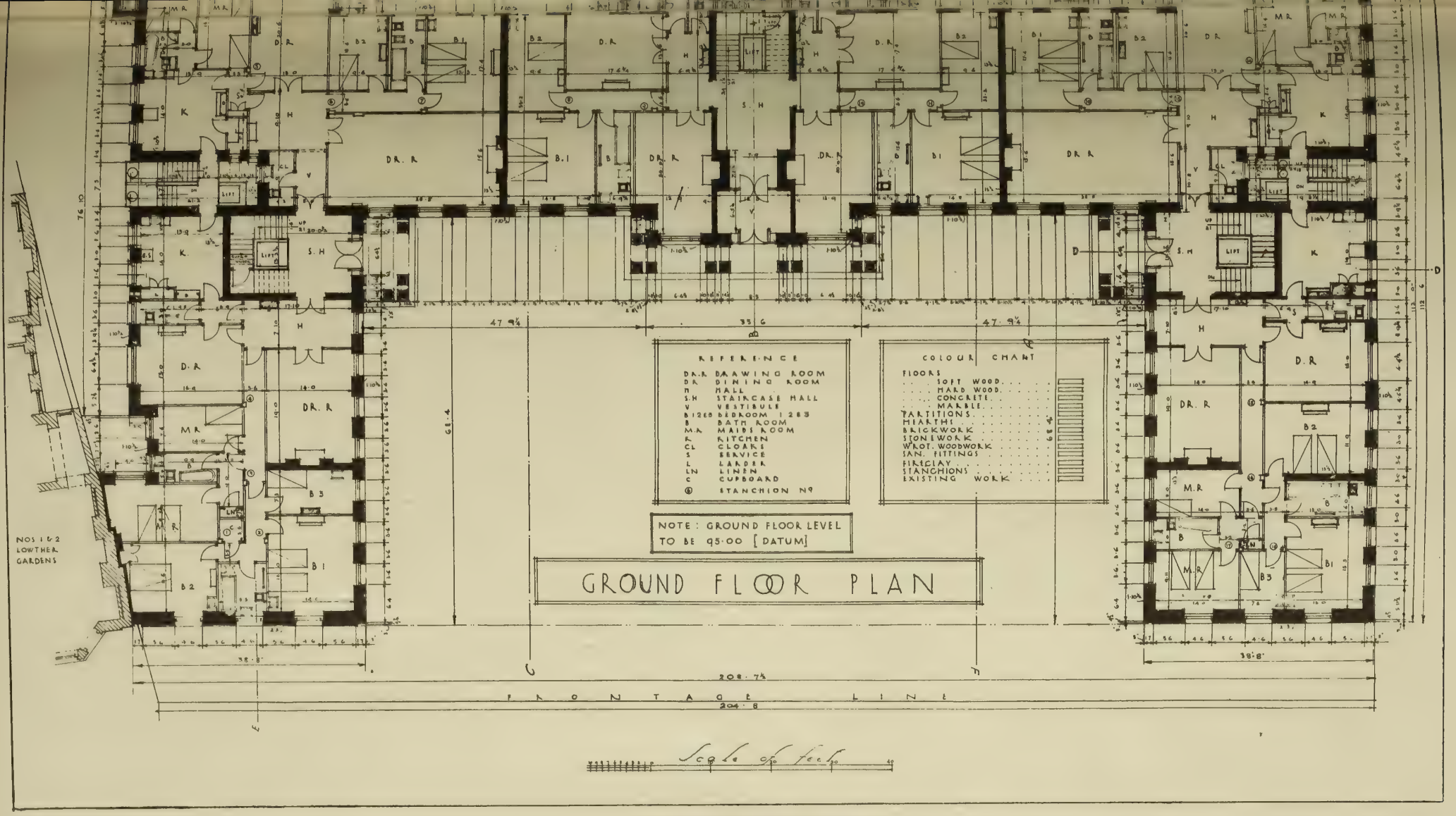


Christ Church Cathedral, Victoria, B.C.: East Elevation.

Mr. J. C. M. Keith, Architect.

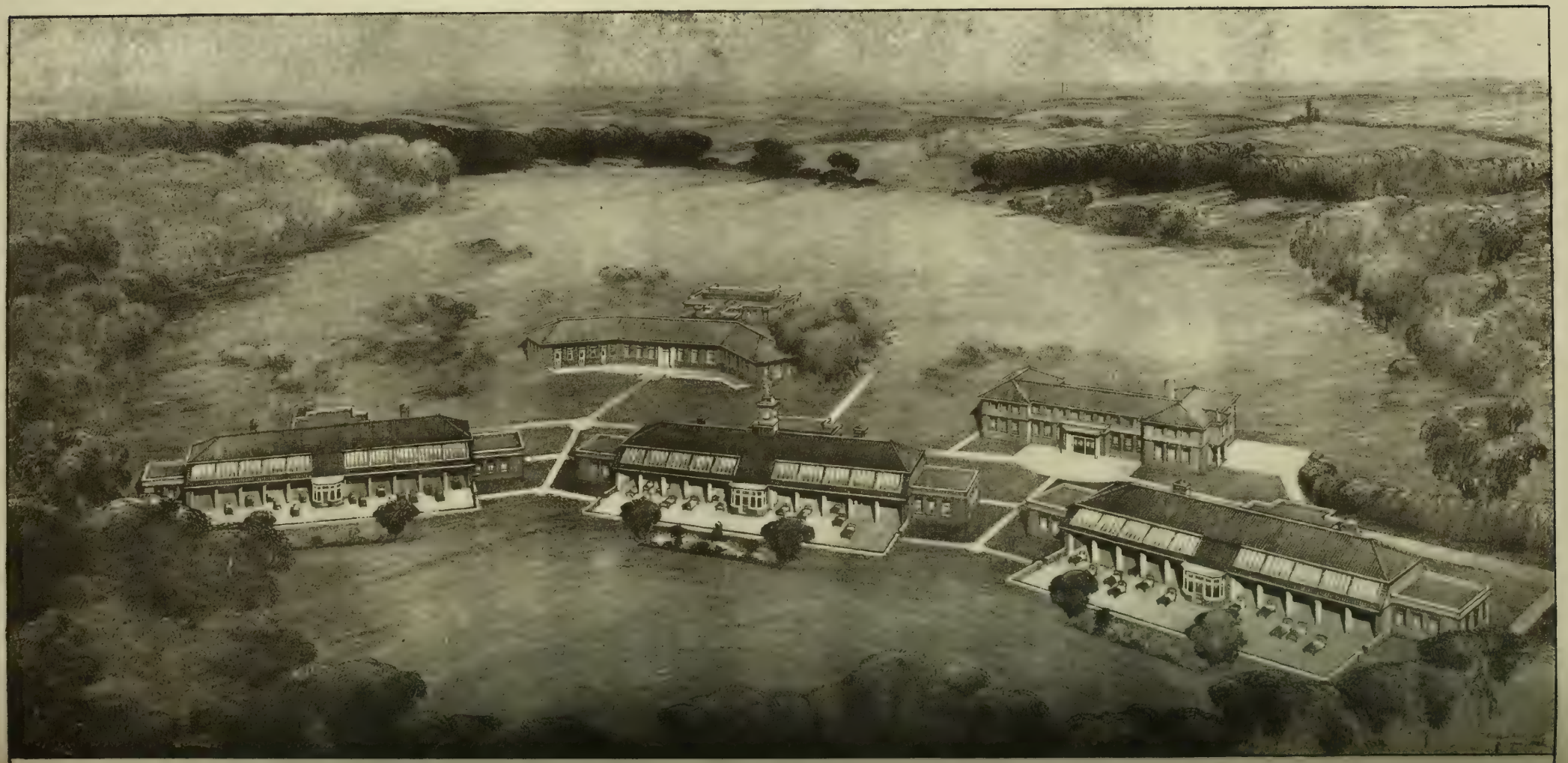


NOTE
ALL PARTITIONS

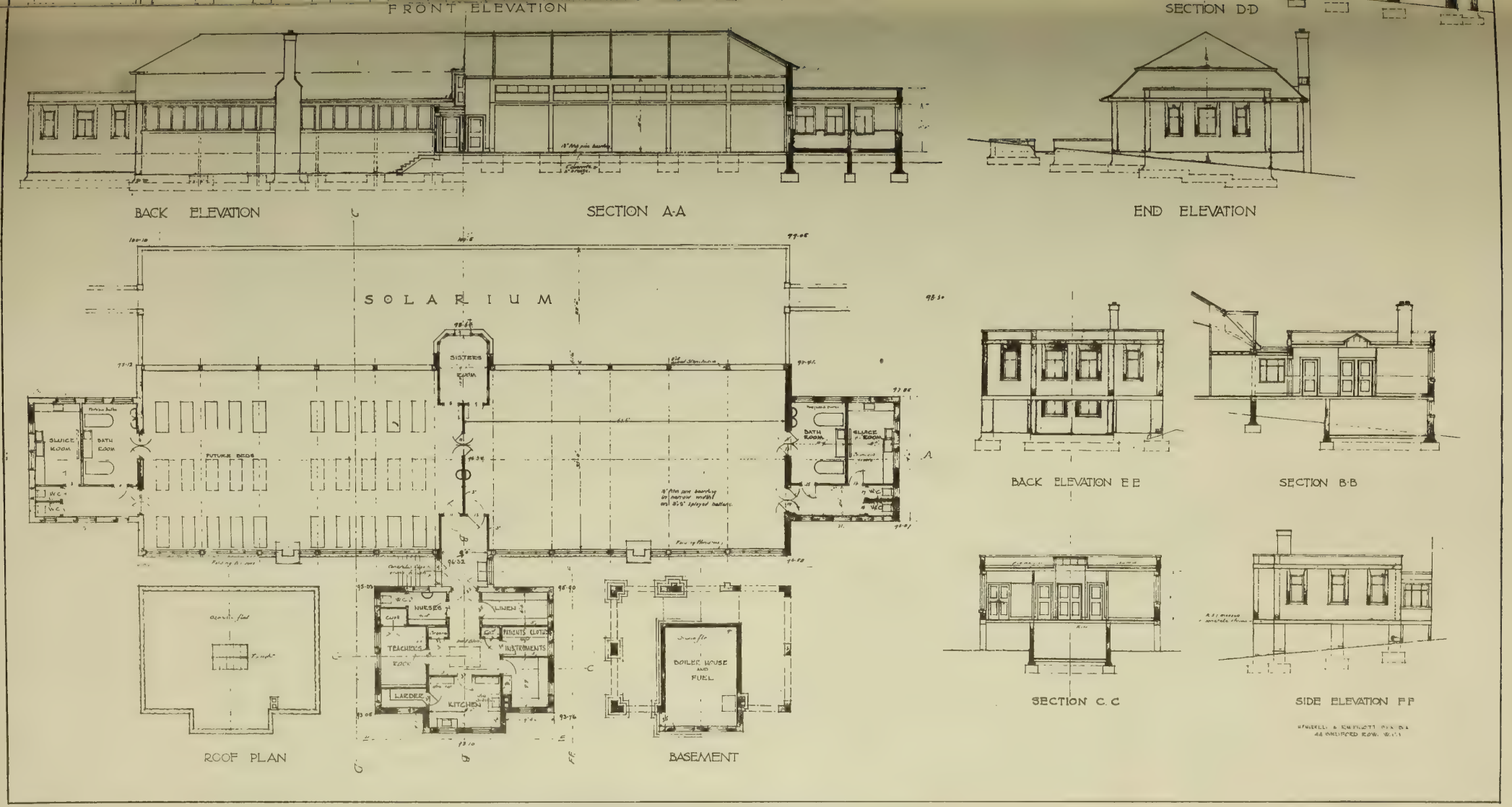


FLATS, EXHIBITION ROAD, KENSINGTON, W.

Messrs. T. P. Bennett, F.R.I.B.A., & Son, Architects.



WARD BLOCK



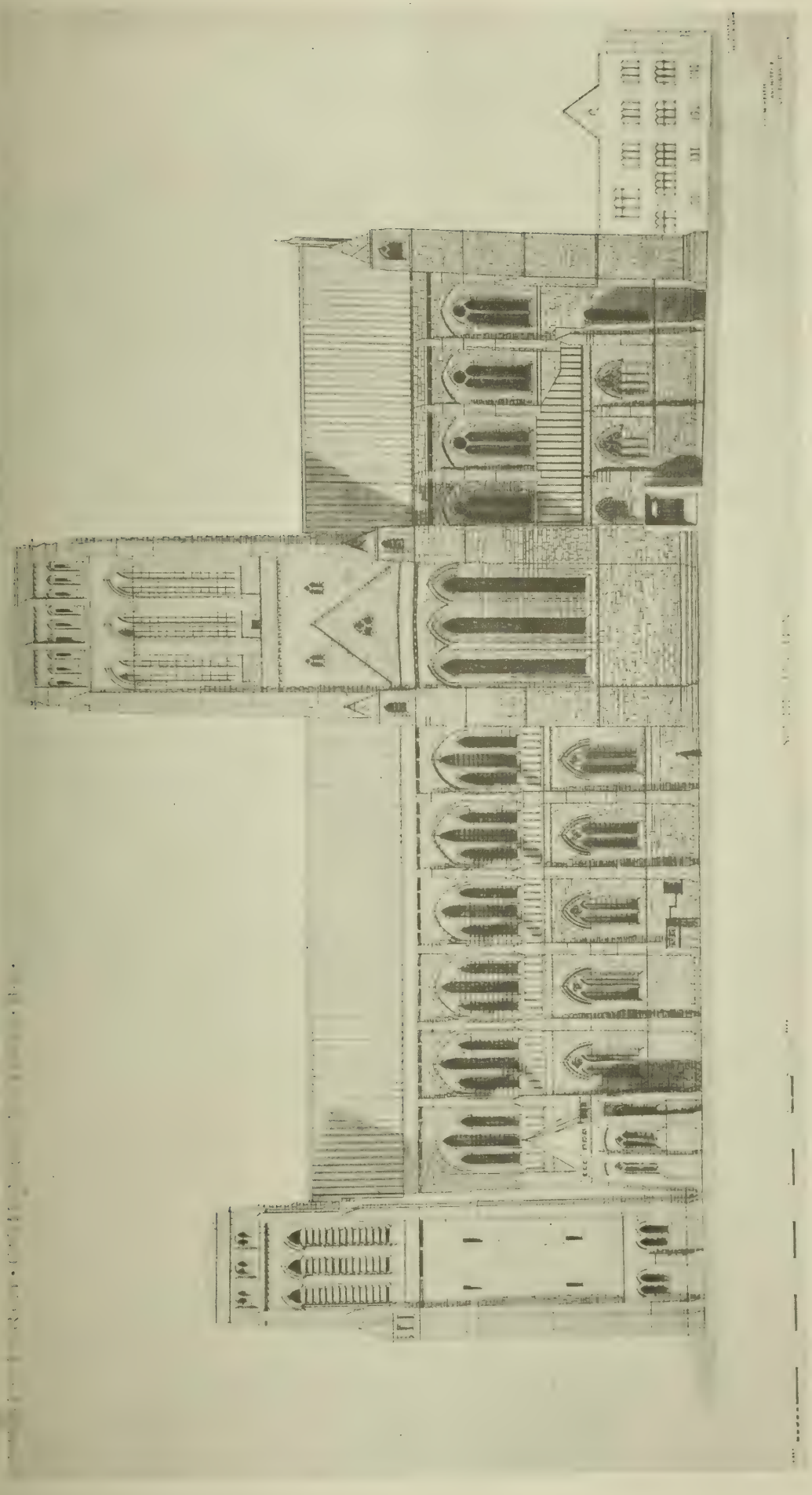
ROYAL NATIONAL ORTHOPÆDIC HOSPITAL, STANMORE.

Messrs. H. F. Murrell and R. M. Pigott, FF.R.I.B.A., Architects.



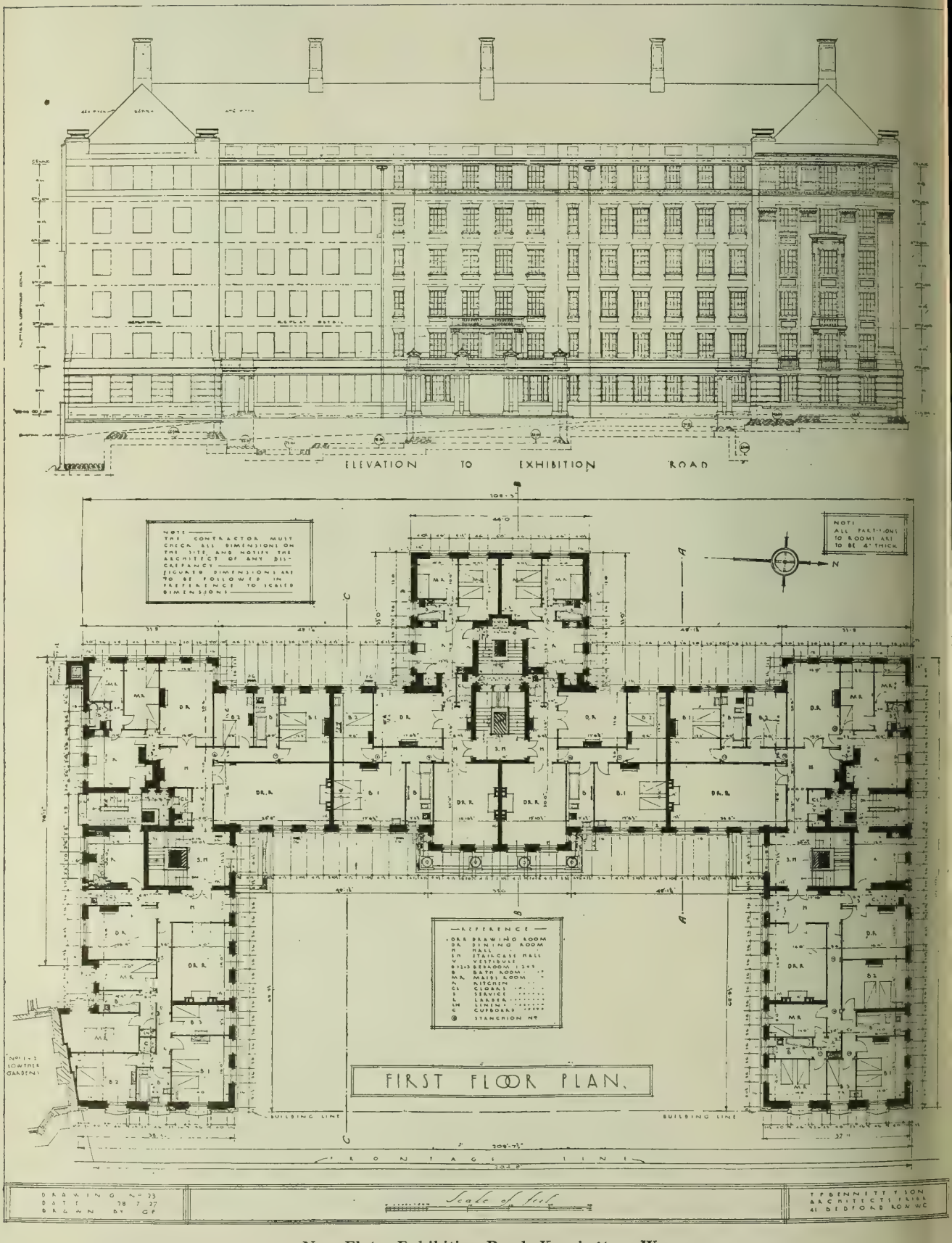
Christ Church Cathedral, Victoria, B.C. : West Front.

Mr. J. C. M. Keith, Architect.



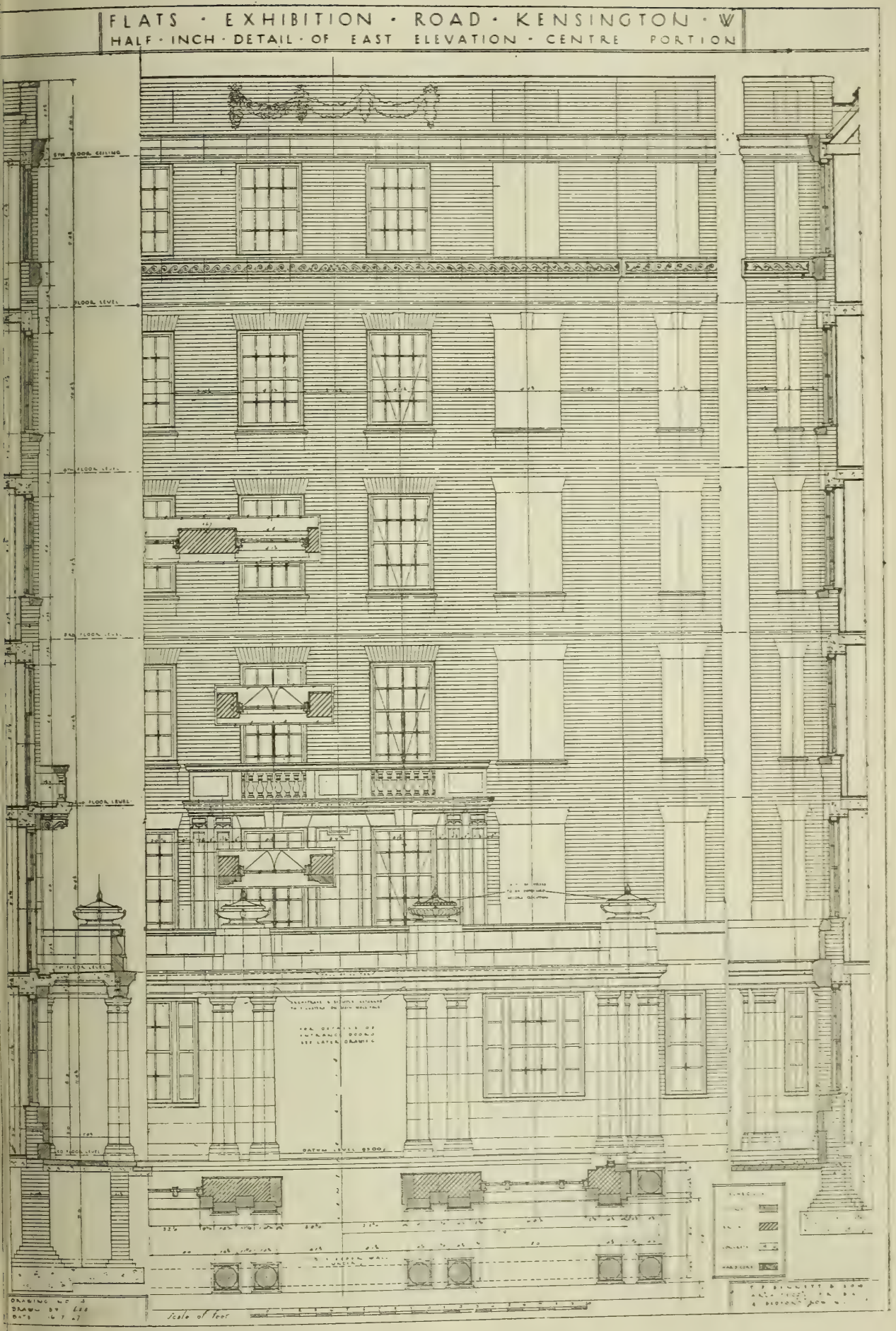
Christ Church Cathedral, Victoria, B.C.

MR. J. C. M. KEITH, Architect.



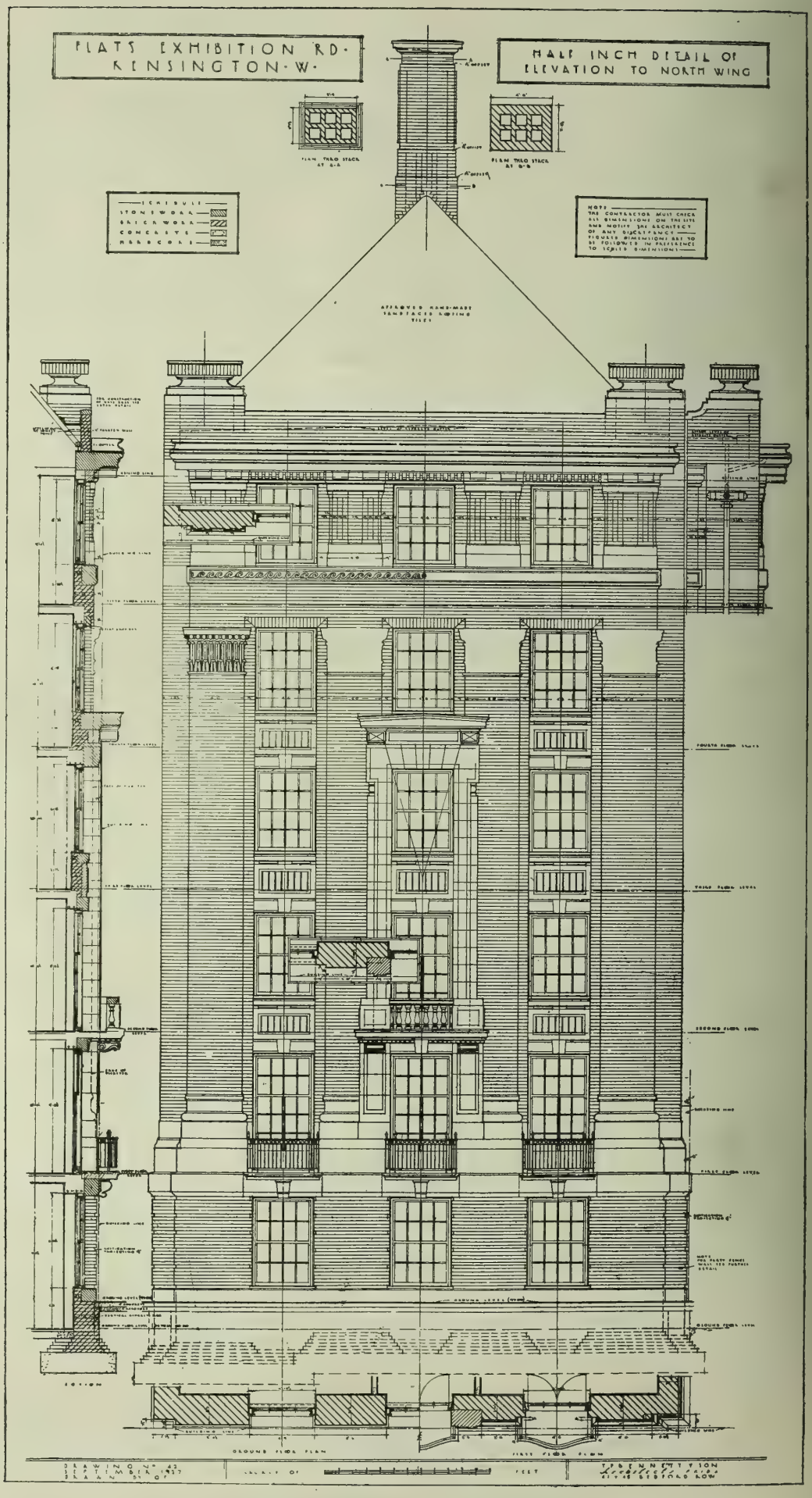
New Flats, Exhibition Road, Kensington, W.

MESSRS. T. P. BENNETT, F.R.I.B.A., & SON, Architects.



New Flats, Exhibition Road, Kensington, W.

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New Flats, Exhibition Road, Kensington, W.

MESSRS. T. P. BENNETT, F.R.I.B.A., & SON, Architects.



FEVER BLOCK.



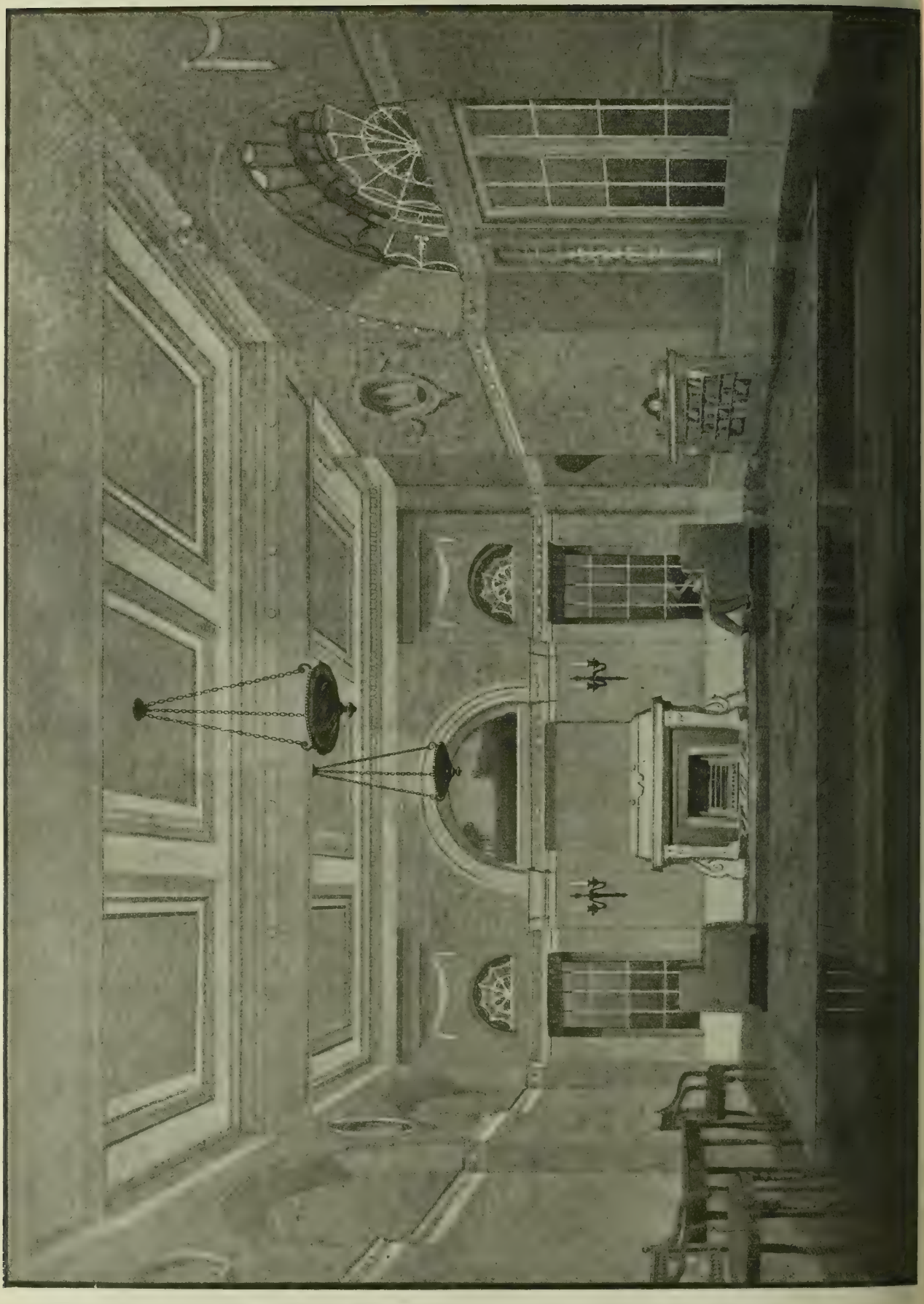
TUBERCULOSIS PAVILION.

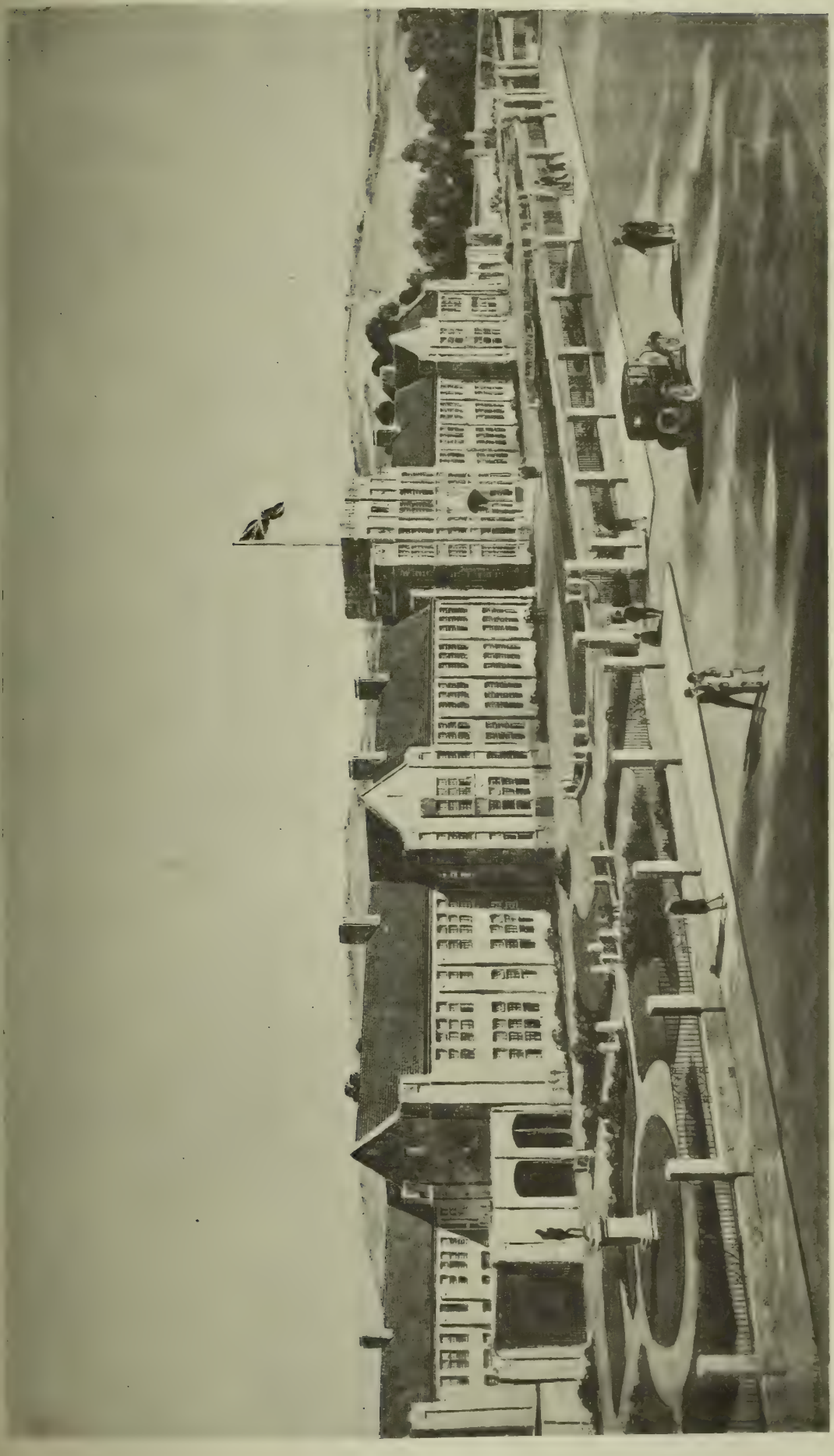


NURSES' AND SERVANTS' QUARTERS.

New Isolation Hospital, Southport.

MR. A. E. JACKSON, M.Inst.C.E., Borough Engineer; MR. J. P. OWENS, L.R.I.B.A., Chief Architectural Assistant.





Proposed New Grammar School, Bradford : View of Main Front.

MESSRS. PETCH and FERMAUD, Architects.

SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

LEEDS AND WEST YORKSHIRE ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY.

In an address to this Society on December 7, Mr. Howard Robertson, F.R.I.B.A., said architecture to-day was slowly emerging from a state where the function of building for a purpose had been obscured by sentiment and false values. The aim of building was not to show the cultural outlook of the designer, but to solve a problem efficiently and agreeably. The wants and requirements of an age which made incessant demands on human energy had not been met in architecture with any degree of understanding.

In this country too often the designer of buildings was acting as a brake on progress. He thought in terms of the past, a display of culture and a smattering of historical knowledge were his baggage, he was averse to supplying ways and means for meeting requirements which his client often formulated, but which he was unable to translate into terms of practicability without his architect's support. For this reason the architect in this country took a secondary place, instead of becoming, as in America, a planner who could place his knowledge of design at the service of manufacturers for the organisation of their industry, of municipalities for the solution of their civic problems, of hotel keepers for the better service of their guests, the architect remained the executant of the layman's ideas; his creative ability too often was limited to the solution of given requirements; to the nature of the problem he contributed little. In the United States the architect held the unique position of adviser to the community. In this country he was merely the interpreter of the client.

In every country in Europe, and even in England, it had been discovered that architecture had for many years ceased to be a living art. And to-day the reaction had set in, and we found ourselves on the verge of an epoch of emancipation. It was an epoch in which we found ready to our service a vast accumulation of knowledge and data; books, pictures, industry, and scientific skill were all available. We might to-day stand on our own legs, and feel that, with the immense progress of science to assist us, we could cease to solve our problems of designing buildings in the old-fashioned way which suited the simple needs of our forefathers.

Architecture evolved, that much was true; but the evolution took place under the creative impulse. The new architecture which was being evolved to-day was crude and disturbing, but we must remember that it was only a phase in a long-term forward movement. It was sometimes said that these movements died, that the "Art Nouveau" was dead, that "Arts and Crafts" was dead. This was not true; the spirit and the effect of those movements lived to-day in a modified form. To-day the plastic quality of Art Nouveau was revived in cubism; the Arts and Crafts movement was translated into the slogan of the D.I.A., "fitness for purpose." No veritable movement died; it was merely translated into other terms.

That was what had happened abroad, where in Holland the Dutch Renaissance had its own modern renaissance in the finely modelled brick fronts of the new housing and commercial buildings. The small-paned windows had yielded to plate-glass; the crowstep gables were replaced by the cubist forms which were natural to steel and concrete; the narrow vertical fronts of the individual houses were replaced by the long horizontal façades of the mass dwelling.

In France, the cramped and stuffy rooms, with their draped windows, their bad boiseries, their pretentious echoing of the glories of Mansart or Gabriel, were giving way to a saner conception of the home for a 20th-century being, heated, spacious, light and airy, and economical of upkeep. The solution was yet to find, but there was satisfaction in knowing that at least the architect was aware of the problem, and that he was groping towards a solution.

Sweden was tackling the problem with skill and grace, while the designer in Denmark was first a gentleman and then an architect. In Germany they were fertile in invention, bold and skilful. They were not afraid to make mistakes; they realised that prettiness was a very minor virtue. In England we had not realised that ugliness and grandeur were very often close cousins. Our sham half-timber, our period trimmings, our wreaths and swags and urns and cupids and crockets still obsessed us. And, worst of all, we were parsimonious in art, though we realised in other matters that the dearest was generally the best.

Fortunately the public interest was growing; but while architects did not sing the praises of their buildings, and were ashamed to acknowledge their work or that they lived by their work, they could never expect to hold the public interest. Publicity for works of art was not degrading; on the contrary, it tended to suppress the bad artist who revelled in anonymity; it provided the human interest. And without the human interest no art would long command attention or retain vitality.

SOUTHEND-ON-SEA AND DISTRICT SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS.

The annual dinner of this Society will be held on December 15 at the Queen's Hotel, Westcliff, at 7 p.m. Mr. Walter Tapper, A.R.A., President of the R.I.B.A., will be present as chief guest, supported by the Mayor and Mayoress of Southend, together with the Mayor of Colchester, and Mr. A. E. Piper, Mayor of Colchester in 1926. There will be a representative gathering of the profession from all parts of Essex at the function. Prior to the dinner a meeting of the executives of the branch societies of Colchester, Romford, Chelmsford and Southend will be held to discuss the constitution of the New Essex Society of Architects and to elect the president and council of that newly formed body. In a sense, therefore, the dinner, whilst forming the first annual dinner of the Southend Society, will constitute the inaugural dinner of the New Essex Society.

ARCHITECTS', ENGINEERS' AND SURVEYORS' DEFENCE UNION, LTD.

The following statement appears in the current issue of the *R.I.B.A. Journal*:—

It would seem that the circular "A" issued by the Defence Union containing information relating to its objects has conveyed to some members of the Institute the idea that the Union is an organisation formed outside of, and in some way in rivalry with, the R.I.B.A. Possibly this is due to the fact that the Union is a separate body and that its offices are at 28, Bedford-square and not at Conduit-street. However this may be, the Council of the R.I.B.A. desires to remove any misapprehension and to state that the Architects', Engineers', and Surveyors' Defence Union, Ltd., was formed under the auspices of, and with the sanction and support of the R.I.B.A., and has permission to indicate this in its circulars.

The Council of the R.I.B.A. urges all eligible members of the Institute who have not yet joined the Union to do so without delay, and as a matter of course, not only in their professional interests, but with the object of establishing firmly a defence organisation founded by members of the Institute and carried on under the auspices of and with the hearty support and approval of the Council. All communications relating to the Defence Union should be addressed to 28, Bedford-square, London, W.C.1, where accommodation has been placed at its disposal by the Council of the Institute.

COUNCIL FOR THE PRESERVATION OF RURAL ENGLAND

THE first annual general meeting of Council for the Preservation of Rural Eng was held on Tuesday at the Royal Insti of British Architects, Conduit-street, Lord Crawford and Balcarres, president the council, presided. The officers of council and the executive committee w unanimously re-elected for the coming y

The annual report, which was adop shows that in addition to the constitu organisations there are 41 affiliated socie A study of the causes and remedies of r desecration has been undertaken, and report points out that the study of exis powers may reveal certain gaps which it be necessary to fill by new legislation. general conclusion so far arrived at is there are ample powers, but that many them are not used because of some small c culty or misunderstanding experienced by responsible authorities. A simplified form planning scheme is considered essential the whole country, and the council will sho issue a proposal which will contain a sl amendment to the Town Planning Act, 1 an amendment which, it is hoped, may affect the title of the Act. One of the fu mental objects of the council is to incr the holdings of the National Trust and o bodies. A scheme is being considered supersede the frequent practice of eleve hour purchase of land at exorbitant price at prices which can be obtained for build A systematic survey of England will be m of those particularly beautiful parts wi have a small value agriculturally, and a pc laid down by which these may be acqu either wholly or their essential uses sec for the public. There is no reason, why reserved land adopted for the pur should not be cultivated to the fu possible extent.

The council is formulating a combined pc of constructive help in design and cri control for the suppression of outrage. the former purpose it is hoped to set up vo tary panels of architects who will be prep to give advice and guidance to inten builders and local authorities. For the la there is the model clause drafted by Minister of Health, giving statutory po of rejection, which can be put into opera by means of a town-planning scheme. L Crawford, moving the adoption of the rep said the council had had a strenuous active first year. There were many signs the public were becoming alive to the h ships inflicted on them by reckless attack rural England. They had been in corres dence with clubs, societies, and movem scattered all over Britain during the pas months, and one of their great difficul incidental to such institutions as theirs, been that of finance. If they could secure help through subscriptions he would guara that their work would gain enormously its efficiency. Professor Patrick Abercron honorary secretary, who seconded the a tion of the report, hoped that eventually whole country would be covered with a work of local preservation societies. T had decided that it would be advisabl take tracts of beautiful country and estal committees which would be miniatures of council itself, and the Thames Valley was first area selected. Mr. E. Guy Daw A.R.A., vice-president of the council, although they had been in existence onl months they had created a volume of pu opinion throughout the country that no c society with similar objects had achieved. The great thing they had c contend against was finance. It absolutely essential that they should more money.

It was decided that the council should twice yearly.

PARTHENON STUDIES.—X.

By W. R. LETHABY.

THE METOPES—*continued.*

EN the figure of Aphrodite and that on the metope and on the vase is ing Eros (Fig. 10). Of the figure of the metope, enough remains to show was very like the figure on the vase. e, then, that the vase painting cer- presented the Parthenon sculpture, ering all the evidence together, we onsiderable knowledge of a very panel. To bring back a noble type odite by Pheidias, and perhaps er shoulder is quite a romantic to be found in these dry-as-dust For good illustration of the vase, full bibliography, see Mr. A. B. *ens*, Vol. II. p. 1044. Two Attic he Louvre also show Menelaus pur- ien, Nos. 229, 424; in the latter he face and drops his sword as Helen nd Eros flies between them (see *Vases*, I, 218, 282).

is thought that possibly the metope arthenon was not the source for the nting. "If the vases recall the nner of Pheidias, this may be owing nfluence which affected sculpture as ase painting. This would explain same composition is rendered on two of the Parthenon and upon a vase me period. The vase, however, re- tho, the companion of Aphrodite, her place on the metope appears a ace companion of Menelaus" (*A of Discoveries*).

mpanion of Menelaus may be asso- think, with a third metope, which on the left to the pair we have been . A vase at Bologna, which has ng of Menelaus and Helen (Reinach, , has on the left, and in continua- at subject, the discovery of Aethra phon and Achamas, an incident in g of Troy. One of these two men ne warrior behind Menelaus on the while the other warrior, together ra, may have occupied the metope he left. This metope is described contained a male, who seems to dden surprise from a woman. The the recognition of Aethra by the k warriors was popular in vase as the references in Reinach's com- ill show. The one mentioned above arly interesting, as the part of the representing Helen and Menelaus be a variant of the Vatican Athena substituted for Aphro- possibility thus emerges that the Aethra and the two Greeks on the suggested by the metopes. An in the British Museum has this

as, describing the painting at the Sack of Troy, says: "When taken, Aethra stole out of the camp. was recognised by the sons of Now, if what Michaelis calls "a ace companion of Menelaus" on the is one of the brothers who counted other incident, that would explain ase painter put Peitho (Persuasion) As Michaelis leaves the subject, ains a question: Why was the ace man put into the metope instead utiful figure of Peitho?

iting this I have found that Malin- ested that Briseis appeared in this nd that Praschniker objected: "In nce we would rather suggest the Aethra's being brought home by or Akamas" (Vienna, *Jahreshefte*,). The subject is the recognition by the two warriors, one of whom figure behind Menelaus on the metope. We thus reach the conclu- not only did one subject occupy es, but that there was continuity veral in this part of the flank at comparing the illustration given by Michaelis of this metope with a sketch made by Dr. Ortières in 1686 (Fig. 11), it will be evident that the same piece is represented. Another subject which is likely to have been represented in such a cycle is the attack of Ajax on Cassandra. Now there is a broken metope (P) which contains traces of two figures which may have represented this subject. Nearer the centre still would probably have been the death of Priam.

The metopes we have been considering were in the right-hand half of the north flank. On the left hand also the subjects related to the Trojan war. The first panel of all contained a chariot, probably that of Athena. The next showed a ship—representing the Greek fleet; it had a curved prow and a large steering oar; against the



FIG. 11.

side is a ladder by which a man has descended. The ship is in low relief, and the approach to "landscape" treatment is so far from archaic that if the panel were not on the Parthenon it would be argued that it could not possibly be there. The probability is that some battle scenes followed, and that incidents of the sack, including the death of Priam, were in the middle. Some distance to the right of the Menelaus and Helen metopes was one (29) on which was a fugitive on a falling horse (see *Greek Buildings*, 1908). The penultimate metope on the north side seems to have contained a winged figure standing before a female—we might guess Athena with Nike (Victory); possibly it is Nike turning away from Hera. Certainly Athena appears in the next and last panel. In this is sculptured a dignified goddess seated on a rock, while a girlish figure approaches her. There are no attributes, but I suggested before that the position of the arms of the seated figure look as if she might have carried a helmet in her right hand and held a spear in the upraised left. She is not merely seated on the rock, but her right foot is raised and planted on it, and the rock is of the form of the Acropolis as it appears on coins of Athens. On one of the metopes of Olympia Athena is seen seated on a similar rock. The Museum



FIG. 12.

Guide, 1924, will not commit itself to more than saying it is "a conversation between two female figures." That the dignified figure seated on the Acropolis is Athena may not be doubted (Fig. 12). She has no armour as being at home with her own people; it is her Sabbath rest after the strife. The graceful figure who trippingly approaches Athena holding her mantle is so like a figure on the Pergamon copy of the basis of the Parthenos that it is certain they derive from a common inspiring source, probably the mind of the same artist. Schrader allows that this basis copy is evidence for the relief style of Pheidias, and comes very close to that of the Parthenon frieze, which he would assign to Alkamenes. At this point I referred to a study of the Parthenos I made ten years ago (*Hellenic Jour.*, 1917), and find that I had already noticed the resemblance. I thought that the figure on the basis and two companions represented the three Graces. "This action is found on the west metope of the south side of the Parthenon; it appears to signify arrival or departure. . . . Here Athena is seated on the Acropolis rock. She is probably conceived as having returned from the Trojan war, the final scenes of which are treated on the other metopes. A messenger-like figure trips up to her who is not Nike or Iris, and who resembles very closely one of the figures on the basis of the Parthenos. It must be Hebe or a Grace." I would now substitute Eirene for Hebe.

In *Greek Buildings* I gave a sketch from a vase of a figure of Athena seated on a rock watching the fall of Troy. (Compare Reinach's *Vases I*, pp. 244, 251, in which Nike runs up to Athena with a wreath, 331 and 446.)

This last metope on the N. side is one of special beauty and full Pheidian style. The maiden who approaches Athena gathers her drapery with her hand lowered behind. The youth of the Eleusis relief makes the same gesture, while the seated Athena of the metope is vested like the right-hand figure of the same relief (Fig. 7). There can be little doubt that both sculptures are by the same master. The image of Athena in the old temple seems to have been of this type.

I have before pointed out that the priestess in the E. frieze of the Parthenon was attired in the same way, and that the torch of Demeter in the same frieze was similar to one in the relief. It is curious that it is as difficult to determine which is Demeter and which is Persephone in the Eleusis relief as in the E. pediment. For yet another Pheidian characteristic in the Eleusis relief notice the creases in the necks of the goddesses.

West Front.—The more general interpretation of this series is that they represented the Battle of Greeks and Amazons; some, however, have thought that the Greek victory over the Persians at Marathon is a more probable explanation. I agree with the latter for reasons given in 1908.

Leake, as far back as 1821, thought that these sculptures "related to the warlike exploits of the Greeks. The dress of the vanquished pedestrian in No. 1 [from the right] and the shield in No. 5 seem to be Persian." Hawkins, in *Museum Marbles*, expressed the view that these metopes referred to the Athenian victory at Marathon. Collignon suggests that an Amazon battle was represented, but it "recalled Marathon."

In *Sculptures of the Parthenon*, 1910, we are told: "The subject is generally taken to be a battle of Greeks and Amazons. Unfortunately [for this theory?] there is none of the extant figures which is clearly female. The rider of No. 1 is uncertain. The kneeling figure in XIV might be an Amazon, but it might also be an Oriental barbarian. Elsewhere, so far as judgment can be formed, the figures appear to be masculine." Of No. 1 we are told further: "On the original the form seems to give a more decided impression of femininity than on the cast, and the figure may be an Amazon, but it cannot be regarded as certain." I can hardly agree to this statement about the original metope, as the artists who have drawn it—Pars, Le Bas, Laborde draughtsman, and Penrose—all make the rider look like a Greek warrior. It is out of reach at the Museum, but several years ago I carefully examined another cast

at Berlin, and am convinced that it is a male figure, an Athenian knight, and not an Amazon.

These western metopes are for the most part in very bad condition, as the photographs in *The Sculptures of the Parthenon*, 1910, show. They are there compared with Mr. Ebersole's notes of his close examination of the originals. The second metope, following that with a mounted warrior, has a pair of combatants on foot, and the alternation



FIG. 13.

continued throughout, with the possible exception of No. 5, which is so badly decayed that it seems impossible to assert anything of it. Michaelis thought there were traces of a horse. As alternation would give a pair fighting on foot, and not a rider, Mr. Ebersole decided that the evidence suggested two warriors on foot with a rock in the middle.

Such strict alternation may be doubted, and it is not unlikely that near the centre of the series there was a group of three metopes with horses. The slight indications on Dalton's drawing (1749) perhaps suggest a rider rather than two men on foot. (In 1908 I gave a sketch of a drawing by Pars at the Museum as of this metope, but I appear to have mistaken No. 5 for 8.)

By comparing what exists with the drawings of Pars (which do not seem to have been made use of in *Sculptures of the Parthenon*) and the minute but careful little record given by Dalton, fairly accurate restorations of several panels could be made. Fig. 13 gives the general type of the groups with a horseman, after Dalton's etching. It should be observed that the rider in every case is victorious, yet according to the Amazon theory the vanquished would be a Greek.

1. The victory at Marathon was represented together with the Amazon battle and the War of Troy, in the painted portico at Athens. It was also represented in sculpture on the Temple of Nike. There, indeed, the mounted warriors appear to have been Persians, but the victory is obviously with the Greeks. According to Michaelis, the pediment sculptures at Ægina celebrated the Greek victory at Salamis.

2. The Parthenon was itself a monument of Victory, and it seems unlikely that such a recognised subject would be ignored.



FIG. 14.

3. The alternative subject, the Amazon battle, was represented on the shield of Athena within the temple. There the Amazons were fighting on foot, as would be reasonable for their siege of the Acropolis. On the west front they are supposed to be the mounted figures; in this case it can hardly be the siege of the Acropolis, but some battle nowhere in particular.

4. The one mounted figure, which is well known from a cast, seems, as said above, to be male. It is unlike Amazons on the shield.

5. The mounted figures in every case are victorious, while any Amazon battle represented on the Parthenon would certainly be a defeat of the women warriors and not their victory.

6. These metope groups of a warrior riding down a foe were copied again and again on soldiers' tombs. The type became a common victory formula, appearing even on many Roman tombs in Britain. The mounted figure of Dexileos, 394 B.C., on an Athenian gravestone, is practically copied from these metopes (Fig. 14). It is difficult to think that this would have been possible if the originals had been Amazons. There is a cast of the tomb of Dexileos at the Museum, and it would be informing to have it and a cast of the metope No. 1 set up side by side. Compare this metope (W. 1) with an early relief of a Greek horseman illustrated by Mr. A. B. Cook in the *Hellenic Journal*, 1917, and refer to the later mounted warriors on the sarcophagus of Alexander. See also Le Bas, pl. 60, for

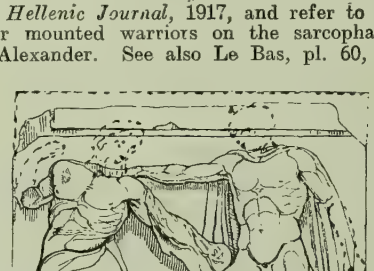


FIG. 15.

a mounted man with a spear, which closely imitates the metope; also a coin of Amynta in Gardner's *Types of Greek Coins*, pl. vii. The rider on the metope must have carried a spear; in this case no enemy is present, although in every other metope which had a rider there seems to have been a fallen foe also. The chief difficulty in accepting the view that the western metopes were a memorial of Marathon seems to have been a doubt in regard to the use of cavalry at that battle. That mounted soldiers were employed by the Greeks when the Parthenon was built is sufficiently proved by their appearing in the frieze. Perhaps the riders on the metopes were the young knights of noble blood attached to the hoplites (see Guy Dickens, *Cat. Acrop.*, Museum, p. 140).

The whole cycle of Parthenon sculptures dealt with Athena's gifts to Athens and the victories of her people. To her was ascribed the crowning victory over the Persians at Marathon.

A special study of a score of the metopes, together with restored drawings by a competent draughtsman, would be much of a revelation, extend our knowledge of Pheidias, and sweep away all thought that these wonderful panels were in any degree archaic. The first need is to rediscover the originals in the British Museum after their century of banishment, and to put them on exhibition. During this time they can hardly have been really examined more than once, when, about forty years ago, for the purpose of the *Catalogue of Sculpture*, ladders must have been set up. Of the first one, in the Museum, for example, it was then noted that [illegible] clasps the head of the Centaur "[illegible] left arm, pressing the fingers of his [illegible] against his windpipe. The Centaur [illegible] head forced back, his mouth wide [illegible] if uttering a cry of agony. His left [illegible] which the fingers remain, endeavours [illegible] lodge the grasp on his throat; the r[illegible]



FIG 16.

grasps the right shoulder of the [illegible] This so-called "Lapith," I suppose, [illegible] fact meant for Theseus, and it would [illegible] if we could study all the evidences o[illegible] The recesses, high on the wall, whe[illegible] priceless marbles are now placed, r[illegible] occupied by full restorations of those [illegible] be most surely completed; thus the[illegible] be a double gain (Figs. 15-16). S[illegible] restoration as adding parts for wh[illegible] drawings of 1674 furnish evidenc[illegible] practically complete several, and, a[illegible] gested before, it is likely that som[illegible] London Art Schools would underta[illegible] public and educational work if caste[illegible] formation were provided for the [illegible] Some day, when a fairly general ag[illegible] towards which we are all the while a[illegible] ing, has been reached, it will be po[illegible] give an account of the Parthenon [illegible] sculptures without these tiresome ar[illegible]

* * * *

Now, at the end, I would like t[illegible] that we should aim at knowing the [illegible] ful stones better, and get more out [illegible] than we do. From the chance th[illegible] Office," when I came to London [illegible] Bloomsbury-square, near the Museum [illegible] to know the sculptures so well tha[illegible] take them in my mind on a railway [illegible] or to bed! They have been a comf[illegible] ever since—one of the great thing[illegible] life. The marbles are housed in a f[illegible] but they should be even better sh[illegible] they are. Changes have come abo[illegible] grees, but the large question o[illegible] re-arrangement should be faced. Eve[illegible] placed far too high; it was a Victor[illegible] stition that you should have pict[illegible] hang them near the ceiling. If th[illegible] platform on which the great figure[illegible] were reduced to half its height, th[illegible] still be lifted as high as the Ægina [illegible] at Munich. The frieze is equally [illegible] but probably that must now be [illegible] except that little platforms might [illegible] here and there so that one may get p[illegible] A way of bringing the metopes do[illegible] they can be examined must be fou[illegible] fection should be sought for in the [illegible] the things and care of the room: [illegible] the marbles might be a festival, a [illegible] the Pan-Athenaic festival itsel[illegible] sionally there might be a small ex[illegible] photographs, old drawings, and o[illegible] trative material. We want to kin[illegible] siasm and to make a concerted a[illegible] understand these works of Pheidi[illegible] examine carefully theories which [illegible] put forward, and to venture out, as [illegible] scholars did, to have opinions and [illegible] on these things. Descriptions like [illegible] River God" should disappear.

hy and yearly summary of what has been
en would be very useful. Renewed
npts at restoration should be made. The
of Dionysos might be almost perfectly
red in plaster, and if that were done and
n with casts of the Laborde head and a
heads from the metopes in a group, that
d do much to establish the Pheidian type
ead. Restored versions of several of the
pes and sections of the frieze should be
, and the latter at least might be
red. If a painted and gilt version of
small, old copy of the Parthenos were
, that, too, would help us in realising
it was like.

rther, ordinary visitors require a good,
general account of the sculptures with-
many details or arguments, but written
understanding and admiration. For such
pose, nothing is likely to be found better
the relevant part of Lechat's *Phidias*,
what condensed. I will make an end by
ng what he says of the great master
tor. "All the past seems to have been
ied up by him—the school of Argos,
paintings of Polygnotos, memories of the
n Treasury at Delphi, are in the frieze,
of Olympia in the metopes; there is in
western pediment something of the
na and Marsyas of Myron. Pheidias
the double aptitude that Raphael also
to comprehend and assimilate; and with
sovereign ease he conciliated and united
ifferent elements!"

The Trees of Cheyne-row.

recommendation that the nine trees
ing opposite Carlyle's house in Cheyne-
Chelsea, should be cut down and replaced
aplings has come before the Chelsea
igh Council, but without comment the
il has decided to spare the trees for the
being.

BOOK REVIEWS

A Short Critical History of Architecture. By the late H. Heathcote Statham. Second edition, revised and enlarged, under the editorship of G. Maxwell Aylwin, F.R.I.B.A. (London: B. T. Batsford, Ltd.) Price 16s. net.

When this work first appeared in 1912, its many merits were not, perhaps, fully appreciated, although it had what may be called a good Press, but its subsequent acceptance leaves no room to doubt that it supplied a want and that it has proved to be one of the most concise and eminently readable and yet critical of the shorter histories of architecture. The author's knowledge of many subjects was unusually wide, and in the compilation of this short history he was aided by a lifelong study of the subject, a sanity of judgment and a facility of expression which enabled him to produce a book which gives an admirably clear and at the same time individual history of the subject. The editor of this new edition, although not personally acquainted with the author, very truly remarks that certain of his characteristics are evident from the form and manner of his writing, "from which we gain an impression of learning, industry, sincerity and impulse," from which it is inferred that, "possessed at once of these two last qualities, not only would the author have found it possible to modify certain of his convictions as expressed in the first edition, but that he would have wished to do so had he been spared to experience the trend of modern thought." Those who have been privileged to know the author will agree with Mr. Aylwin, and will be glad to know that it has been his aim to treat the second edition exactly as he believes the author would have done, and we may add that we believe the author, had he been spared to see this second edition, would have been quite satisfied that the work had fallen into such safe and sympathetic hands. The author aimed at presenting the story of architecture in a connected, interesting and readable form, not cut up into disconnected styles, but as a gradual development. It is also a *critical* history, and the author was not afraid to comment on the design or detail of ancient buildings in a frank and searching manner, with the result that the work is an exceptionally interesting handbook of the architecture of the past. In the new edition, whilst the main narrative remains unchanged as regards treatment and planning, some important revisions have been made in light of the scholarship of the intervening years. A number of illustrations have been added, now bringing the total to over 600, including illustrations of some of the finest achievements of recent times. The work has always been, and still is, of real value to students of architecture, and is likely to be a lasting memorial of its author.

English Gothic Churches. By Charles W. Budden. (London: B. T. Batsford.) Price 7s. 6d. nett.

Many books have been written about church architecture. Most of them provide opportunities for text-books upon the usual development and sequence of the Gothic styles from Saxon to Perpendicular. The author has contrived to give us something quite different. In the introduction he gives an able and broad summary of the main characteristics of Gothic art, whereas throughout the book he is chiefly concerned with the examination of detail. Bearing in mind the point of view of the layman, for whom this book is intended, there is a very great deal to be said for the author's method of handling the subject. The interest of the reader is maintained throughout, and this is high praise. For ourselves, we like chapters 2 and 3 in particular. In these the author discourses upon the various types of churches in mediæval England, although it is with the typical English parish or greater churches that he is especially concerned. The book is well illustrated.



Christ Church Cathedral, Victoria, B.C.: View of Nave during Construction.

Mr. J. C. M. Keith, Architect.

(*See page* 896).

LIABILITIES OF ARCHITECTS

THE case Wisbech Rural Council *v.* Ward (1927, 2 K.B. 556), which we noted in our issue for July 29, has been carried to the Court of Appeal, where the judgment delivered by the Court below, holding the architect liable, was unanimously reversed (see *The Builder*, November 25).

It will be remembered that the defendant was acting as architect in a housing scheme being carried out for the plaintiff Council by contractors, and that under the building contract the Ministry of Health had rights in connection with the scheme as they could compel the user of certain war material which the Disposals Board had for sale. Clause 29 of the contract provided amongst other things that no money should become payable to contractor unless and until the amount was certified by the architect, and when work to the value of £250 had been executed, and thereafter at monthly intervals, the amounts payable to the contractor should be notified at the rate of 90 per cent. of the value of the work, including authorised extras and day work executed and materials delivered on the site up to the first day of the month in which payment was to be made, and the balance of 10 per cent. was to be carried to a retention fund, and when the retention fund reached the sum of £467 10s. then the contractors should be paid monthly to the full value of the work executed. The clause then proceeded: "One half of the retention fund shall be paid (subject to the conditions set out herein) to the contractor at the completion or occupation of the works, and the other half, together with any further sum found due to the contractor at the final adjustment of the accounts by the quantity surveyor, shall be paid four months after completion or occupation of the works, provided that all defects for which the contractor is liable are made good and that he has otherwise discharged his liabilities under the contract." It was also provided that no certificate of the architect except for the final balance should be considered conclusive evidence of any works or materials to which it related nor to the value thereof nor should it relieve the contractor from his liability to make good any defects as provided by these conditions nor should it in any way prejudice the employers in the final settlement of the accounts in any case where the contractor had been overpaid during the progress of the works.

In giving the interim certificates the defendant by mistake in some cases had given certificates as to certain articles which overlapped certificates for articles supplied by the Disposals Board, so that the plaintiffs had paid both the contractors and the Disposals Board for the same articles, and this was the cause of complaint in this action. This mistake was admitted by the defendant frankly in his evidence. The subsequent events are described as follows in the judgment of the Court in the court below. "After considerable delay, which was due to the fault of the defendant, the parties endeavoured to get a final settlement of the accounts, and as late as October, 1923" (the contract had been entered into on September 30, 1920, but no date is given in the report as to when the works were completed), "the defendant went through the accounts with some of the plaintiff's officials and in effect admitted that he had made a mistake. This is shown by the document entitled Summary 4. He did not deny the correctness of the sums paid twice over and promised to obtain a refund from the builders. The plaintiffs gave the defendant an opportunity, at his request, to recover the amount of the money if he could. Unfortunately the builders dissolved partnership and one went bankrupt. The present writ was then issued to obtain the overpaid money from the defendant."

At the trial the first point raised for the defendant was that the defendant was acting as a quasi-arbitrator, and therefore in the absence of fraud was not liable, and in the Court below the decision really turned on this point, the Court holding that the defendant was not acting as a quasi-arbitrator in giving these interim certificates but as agent for the plaintiffs and that he was liable for negligence. The Court of Appeal did not enter into this question but reversed the judgment on other grounds, so it is necessary to refer to the other defences. These were: That the action was premature because there was power to rectify until a final certificate and no final certificate had been issued. Should a final certificate be issued it would be found that the builders had not been overpaid because a similar sum was due to them for increased wages; if the matter could not be rectified there had been a final certificate in Summary No. 4, the document gone into between the parties to find what the exact position was; and this being a final certificate the defendant could not be sued for negligence; lastly the plaintiffs had also been negligent for not checking and keeping accounts. The Court below had held that there was no power to rectify, by reason of the delay of the defendant and the change in the circumstances of the contractors and no sum was due as alleged to the builders; that the summary was not a final certificate or issued by the defendant as such and that the plaintiffs had not been negligent.

The judgments in the Court of Appeal are very shortly reported at present, but the reasons on which the appeal was allowed appear to have been—That the Court below had failed to appreciate the effect of clause 29, relating to interim certificates, as it had treated the interim payments as though they were final payments adjusting the relations between the parties. There had been no final adjustment, and in that sense the action was premature. The effect of Summary 4 had also been misunderstood, but the evidence of the defendant was justified when he called attention to the fact that on the face of it that document, which had been examined and corrected by the Clerk of the Council, showed that a sum of £270 to be paid was less the amount payable to the Disposals Board; the defendant, as architect, was bound to certify for the full amounts of both labour and material, and he had shown that a certain amount was to be deducted.

Until all the judgments delivered in the Court of Appeal are reported, we are unable from the short report available to explain clearly the effect of the judgments. It is not easy at present to say whether the only finding was that the action was premature, or whether the Court also treated "Summary 4" as a final certificate.

Town Planning.

On Tuesday evening last, Mr. Ernest E. Allen, F.R.I.B.A., M.T.P.I., delivered a lecture entitled "What Town Planning Means," before a well attended meeting of the Maldens and Coombe Ratepayers' Association, at the Graham Spicer Institute, Malden. He outlined briefly the history of town planning from earliest times, and dwelt in some detail on what can be accomplished under the Town Planning Acts, and afterwards showed an interesting collection of slides illustrating his points.

An opportunity was given to ask the lecturer questions, and from the number who took part it was evident that a very considerable amount of interest is displayed in the subject by local ratepayers.

In replying to the vote of thanks, Mr. Allen said he was surprised to learn that it was proposed to provide only some 27 acres for public open spaces in the local scheme, and pointed out that for the present population an area of 72 acres was not too much, and that for the estimated population something like 400 acres should be the figure aimed at. Mr. Allen recently gave a similar lecture to the boys of his old school, Bootham, York.

THE SPIRIT OF FRENC GOTHIC

Sir Banister Fletcher, F.S.A., F.R.I.B. in his lecture at the Central School of A and Crafts on November 30, described extraordinary developments of Gothic arc tecture, as seen in the cathedrals of Fran He showed how the sombre and solid Rom esque gave way to the light and grace Gothic, and how this energetic and restl style of architecture was well suited to French national character, which revelled solving the problem of producing buildi in equilibrium. By balancing stone u stone in pier, vault, and buttress they pensed with solid walls and filled their pla with gigantic traceried windows of blaz stained glass. The whole idea of the Got style was growth springing from a cent germ, and putting out fresh features as n arose, and this opened up almost limitl possibilities of transforming the structu parts of a building into its chief adornmer

During the Gothic period, from the beg ning of the thirteenth century, Fra covered herself with cathedrals. The z which prompted their erection changed face of France, much as industrial life covered England with railways and factor Lantern views of Notre Dame, Pa Chartres, Laon, and other cathedrals sho that the association of architecture and sc ture was brought to a perfection that never been surpassed. The lecturer descri French characteristics, such as the chevet, rounded east end and cluster of chap which, except at Westminster, did not oc in England.

New Railway Bridges.

Originally built in 1872, the South Railway high level bridge over the Medway, at Maidstone, has been re structed, the great task of laying the ton steel floor being completed between night of Saturday and the early hours Tuesday. The preliminary work had b going on for some months past, says *Times*, and during this time the bridge to be temporarily supported on a he timber staging erected on piles over river. The original brick piers have been extended and the two old bow-sha girders replaced by two new lattice s girders. The concluding stage of the construction, begun on the previous S day, of the bridge spanning the G North Road at the North end of Grantha and carrying the L.N.E.R. main line tween London and Scotland, was compl on Sunday without interference with senger traffic. Goods traffic was diver A steel structure replaces the cast-i bridge which has done service for th quarters of a century. The girder, we ing over 80 tons, for the down section, put in position a week ago, and the ot for the up section, was put down on S day, the work being done in each cas seven minutes.

Scheme for Municipal Hot Water: Par

The Paris Municipal Council has deci says the *Morning Post*, that the city s be supplied with heat in the same wa it is supplied with light and water. In years over 7,000 flats will be warmed municipal current and receive a cons supply of municipal hot water, while in years no doubt people will no more t of heating their homes with fires or cen heating installations than they woul getting their water from a private pu The company to whom the concession been farmed has undertaken to begin within a year. The first heating sy will in all probability extend from B to the Opera. It is expected that munic heating will be considerably cheaper private heating, since almost any kin fuel can be employed.

WEEK IN PARLIAMENT

Westminster, *Wednesday.*

A Housing Commission.

Mr. Harris asked the Prime Minister what swer he had given to a recent deputation king for the appointment of a Royal Com- ssion to inquire into the whole housing oblem; if he proposed to appoint a Royal mmission; and, if not, whether he pro- ed to appoint a special committee to re- t on the subject at an early date.

Mr. Baldwin said the suggestions of the putation which waited on him had been y carefully considered, but having regard all the circumstances he did not think t the appointment of a Royal Commission a special committee would assist in the ution of the housing problems. An official ort of the proceedings of the deputation l appeared in the Press.

Rural Housing.

Mr. Everard asked the Minister of Health ether, in the case of all those county ncils who had not submitted schemes der the Housing (Rural Workers) Act, 6, before the end of the present year, he ; prepared to declare that the rural dis- t councils should be the authorities for administration of this Act.

Mr. Chamberlain said that in 12 of the 16 es in which county councils had not sub- ted schemes, some or all of the district ncils had been declared the authorities er the Act; in the remaining four cases matter was under the consideration of county councils, and he hoped that they uld decide to submit schemes. If it uld be necessary, Mr. Everard's sugges- would, of course, receive serious con- ration.

House Rents.

Mr. Looker asked the Minister of Health ther he was taking any steps to secure erection of houses to be let at rentals not eeding 10s. a week, inclusive of rates.

Mr. Chamberlain said he had already sug- ed to local authorities that they should uture especially devote themselves to the vision of houses which could be let at s within the means of the less well paid kers, and the reduction which had taken e in the prices of houses was undoubt- facilitating the erection of this type of se.

Scottish Housing.

Mr J. Gilmour informed Mr. Westwood up to date 62 local authorities in Scot- had submitted to the Scottish Board of lth schemes under the Housing (Rural kers) Act, 1926, which had been ap- ed by the Board. As at September 30 the latest date for which the informa- was available, grants had been pro- d in respect of 206 houses amounting to ,966 19s. 10d., and a loan in respect of house, amounting to £100.

Mr J. Gilmour informed Mr. Potts that ng 1914-1926 the recorded number of ses erected in Scotland with State assis e was 52,936. No accurate record was lable of the number of houses erected in land during the same period without e assistance, but it was estimated that veen 1919 and 1926, inclusive, the num- was approximately 10,415.

School Buildings.

iss Lawrence asked the President of the rd of Education whether he was aware in more than one elementary school in don the classrooms had been remodelled he basis of 10 square feet of floor space older children and nine square feet for nts, instead of the 12 square feet for r children and the 10 square feet for nger children required by the Board's ding regulations of 1924; and had that urture been sanctioned by the Board.

Lord E. Percy replied in the negative, and said that all recent plans for remodelling London elementary schools, with one minor exception, had been on the 12-10 square feet basis. The regulations referred to applied only to newly erected premises, and were not, therefore, necessarily applicable to the remodelling of existing premises.

Protection of Beauty Spots.

Sir H. Brittain asked the Under-Secretary to the Home Office, as representing the First Commissioner of Works, whether he was aware that, in beauty spots and in the region of interesting historic towns in Germany, regulations existed with regard to the erection of buildings which might tend to disfigure the neighbourhood of such national treasures; and whether he would consider the possibility of strengthening existing legislation for the protection of national monuments and enlarging it to include the more famous beauty spots in this country.

Sir W. Henderson said that the First Commissioner accepted the statement as to the existence of those regulations in Germany, into the working of which he was making inquiry. While he shared the views of Sir H. Brittain, he feared that it would not be possible at the present time to promote legislation involving additional expenditure.

Built-up Areas.

Mr. Viant asked the Minister of Health whether he could make a statement as to whether he was prepared to introduce legislation to amend the Town Planning Act so as to enable local authorities to include built-up areas in their town planning schemes?

Sir K. Wood said that the Minister hoped to introduce legislation on that matter, but could not at present say when it would be possible to do so.

Slum Clearances.

Mr. Chamberlain informed Rear-Admiral Beamish that 112 schemes for the improvement of unhealthy areas had been submitted, of which 105 had been confirmed since January 1, 1919. On October 1 last, action had been taken by local authorities in respect of 91 schemes, 10 schemes had been fully completed, and others were nearing completion.

British Bricks.

Mr. Hacking informed Mr. Somerville that the number of bricks of brick earth or clay returned for purposes of the Third Census of Production as manufactured in Great Britain in 1924 was 4,184 millions, and the quantity of tiles of all kinds was 574,000 tons.

Steel Houses.

Sir J. Gilmour informed Mr. Hardie that on October 31 last the number of steel houses that had been erected with State assistance in Scotland was 2,583.

Houses Built.

Sir K. Wood informed Mr. T. Thomson that up to the 1st inst. 690,881 houses had been erected with State assistance under the various Housing Acts. Of that number, 301,198 had been erected by private enterprise and 389,683 by local authorities.

Slum Clearances.

In the House of Lords on Monday, the Bishop of Southwark inquired when the Government proposed to introduce legislation to facilitate the clearance of slum areas. The slums were so large in extent, so terrible in their conditions, that they might very easily prove a real menace to the welfare of the country.

The Bishop of London also spoke of the problem of the slums, and urged that the L.C.C. and the local councils should take action in the matter.

Viscount Gage, replying on behalf of the Government, said the slum problem had not been neglected. Encouraging progress had been made. Not only in London, but in many other large centres of population, the local authorities had been energetic in dealing with their black spots. Since the Armistice, 105 schemes had been confirmed by the Ministry of Health, and others were under consideration. In the 34 years before the war, since the passing of the Housing Act of 1890, which gave local authorities power to deal with slums, only 44 improvement schemes, and 28 reconstruction schemes were confirmed. The London County Council had been particularly energetic in tackling the problem, and had made substantial progress since 1919. Eleven schemes of magnitude had been confirmed, and the City Corporation and Metropolitan boroughs had formed twelve schemes, making in all 23 schemes for the Metropolis. Other large schemes for the Metropolis were under consideration. The Exchequer subvention of an amount up to one-half of the average annual loss on slum schemes, including the first cost of rehousing, was available for local authorities which undertook such schemes.

As to the Government's intentions, the Ministry had authorised him to say that the problem must be tackled in a more comprehensive way if any considerable improvement was to be effected within a reasonable time. The very large number of houses now being completed annually must ultimately relieve the overcrowding problem, and the time was surely not far distant when local authorities would be able to turn their energies in a greater degree to the slums. Although the powers of local authorities for dealing with the slums were wide and far-reaching, it might be possible to introduce a further measure which should be practical and effective in helping those people who were now living under such unsatisfactory conditions. The scheme at present under consideration was one whereby houses in an unsatisfactory area which might be saved by the expenditure of a little money would be reconditioned, and only the houses which were past redemption would be demolished. By judicious use of powers on those lines the Minister considered that bad areas might be opened up and improvements effected in a much shorter time than it would take to clear the whole area. Another matter which was being considered by the Minister was the question of the basis of compensation payable on insanitary property acquired in connection with slum schemes. The Minister was not in a position to indicate precisely the time or nature of the legislation, but the whole matter of the slums was receiving his most earnest consideration, and he would make a statement on the subject when his purposes were in a more definite form.

Imported Bricks and Tiles.

Asked by Mr. Somerville if he could state the causes of the large progressive increase in quantity and value of imports of bricks and tiles, and whether he had made any inquiry into the question whether this increase was in any degree due to restriction of output and cost of transport in this country, Sir K. Wood said that the Minister of Health was aware that the imports of both articles had risen considerably in recent years, though in the case of bricks they appeared still to be very small as compared with the home production, which had also shown very considerable increase. The question of the price of bricks and tiles in this country had been continuously under review by the committee on the prices of building materials, but the Minister had not received any reports which would indicate that the factors referred to had had special influence on the volume of imports.

Imported Granite.

Sir P. Cunliffe-Lister informed Major Owen that the imports into the United Kingdom of granite setts and granite pavement curbs amounted in 1924, 1925 and 1926 to 233,000 tons, 176,000 tons and 127,100 tons respectively. The corresponding values were £613,100, £504,400 and £346,700.

ARCHITECTS' & BUILDERS' INQUIRY BUREAU

We are glad to give questions and answers, but cannot accept responsibility for contributed replies, especially on legal matters.

May we appeal to our correspondents to submit their queries on paper of a size easily filed, and written as legibly as possible, or, better still, in typewriting?—ED.

Measuring Painting on Sash and Frame.

[REPLIES TO "MEASURING," NOVEMBER 25.]

SIR,—In Banister Fletcher's "Quantities" it is stated that sash frames and sashes are numbered, and the sash squares are afterwards reduced and billed at per dozen, stating whether large or small squares:—

Sash frames: per No.
Small frames: per No.
Sash squares: at per dozen.

In the same book the method of measuring in the north (Manchester) is given as: "Windows to be measured each surface, over full size of opening, for painting frame and sheets, or else the frames counted and the sheets of large squares counted."

"Quantities," by Davis, in *The Builder* Students' Series, states: "Window frames number. Take both sides. If over 24 ft. super. describe as 'large'; over 36 ft. as 'extra large'; squares at per dozen."

The "Scottish Mode for the Measurement of Painter Work, 1915," has: "Windows—case and sash windows may be measured by the super. yard, stating the number, the measurement being the daylight size. The number of panes shall be stated."

The "Glasgow Mode of Measurement, 1835"—now superseded by the Scottish Mode—had: "Sashes in extra small panes by super. yard.—All glass in panes exceeding 18 in. wide and 4½ ft. super. shall be deducted, less an allowance of 4½ in. for cutting round same."

In all cases both sides should be measured.

ARCHIBALD WELSH.

SIR,—If it was agreed that the painting should be measured at per yard super. inclusive, this should be the basis of the settlement, but if this cannot be established the method of measurement should be in accordance with the Standard Method of Measuring.

MEASURER.

SIR,—The correct way of measuring the painting on a sash and frame is as follows:—

No. 2.—Sash frame, superficial area about 17 ft. 6 in. super, at .....

No. 16.—Squares.

From the above it will be noticed that both sides of the sash and frame are measured.

Another way, and perhaps the best for your correspondent's purpose, is to super the sash and frame over all, say, 4 ft. by 5 ft. 6 in. = 22 ft. = 44 ft. for both sides, divide by 8, say, 5 yards super. On no account must any deduction be made for glass, etc.

C. F. H

Services of an Architect.

SIR,—I notice that the Scale of Charges issued by the R.I.B.A. shows that the full scale includes the service of preparing an approximate estimate by cube or otherwise. Can you tell me whether it is essential for the architect to prepare and submit such an approximate estimate, whether asked to do so by the client or not, and if so, whether failure to do so, although the client has not asked for it, implies that the architect has not given his full services as covered by the full scale of charges?

ARCHITECT.

Recovery of Fees.

[REPLY TO "NON-MEMBER," NOVEMBER 18.]

SIR,—The Institute Scale of Professional Charges is not binding in law, but is generally taken as a basis of assessment for professional remuneration. It may be taken that a court of law will recognise that a professional man is entitled to reasonable remuneration for services rendered efficiently to instructions. But cannot Non-Member become a member for future benefits?

MEMBER.

Water-Closet Connections.

SIR,—A plumber is experiencing difficulty in making a watertight connection between the water-closet basin and the stoneware drain pipe. I shall be glad if you will suggest the best and most satisfactory method of making a good water-tight joint between the two. I should also like to know the best method and material to use for making a joint between the "S" or "P" trap of a water-closet basin and lead elbow or copper pipe.

QUERY.

Efflorescence in Brickwork.

SIR,—Could you suggest a means of preventing the efflorescence in brickwork in interior brick fireplaces, also a treatment for some which have gone very white? The bricks in question are well-known sand-faced facing bricks.

H.

Method of Construction.

SIR,—I should be much obliged if some reader would kindly advise upon the best method of construction of walls, eaves, plate, roof trusses, etc., for a roof with a 2 ft. overhang; possibly a little sketch could be given.

INQUIRER.

Question of Ownership.

SIR,—Some time ago a builder friend of mine did some reconstruction work for a client which necessitated the removal of some doors, fire-grates, etc. The builder took these away, making no allowance for them when he sent in his account. There is now some dispute about the work, and the builder asks what is his position regarding the articles he removed, as he thinks the client will demand their return or a reduction on his account to their value. Opinions would be greatly appreciated.

R. R.

Painting.

SIR,—A room at present painted a dark colour requires to be repainted cream or white. The present paint is in good condition and not blistered or perished in any way. Will it be sufficient to rub down and re-coat, and if so, how many coats will be required to cover? Failing that, will it be necessary to burn off and re-prime?

AMATEUR.

Keene's Cement.

SIR,—I have just recently seen a room plastered out with Keene's cement on a backing of lime and sand gauged with Portland cement. The result seemed perfect and no sign of blows was to be seen. The craftsman informed me he had discovered the method himself, and that he found much less efflorescence following this method than when the backing was the usual cement and sand. Have any of your readers met this in their experience, and if so, has it proved entirely satisfactory?

STARTLED.

Zinc Roof and District Surveyor.

[REPLY TO "DOUBTFUL," DECEMBER 2.]

SIR,—I take "repair" to mean the replacement of old or faulty materials with new and efficient ones, which seems to fit "Doubtful's" case perfectly. If he intended to extend the roof, or alter its form or construction in any material way, it would then become a new job, and one subject to the approval of the district surveyor.

PRACTICE.

Subsidy Question.

[REPLY TO "C. O. W.," NOVEMBER 18.]

SIR,—"C.O.W." is advised to seek an interview with the Council concerned itself, at which he should be properly represented by one who can support his figures and is familiar with the requirements anent subsidy houses. Failing a satisfactory conclusion therefrom, representations might be made, direct, to the Ministry of Health, with a view to obtaining what he desires. Here, again, he should be represented.

LAW.

HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING

THE autumn conference of the Housing and Town Planning Council was held at the Crown Hotel, Harrogate, under the presidency of Mr. Frank M. Elgood, O.B.E., F.R.I.B.A., and ex-Provost James Norval. Over 100 local authorities in England and Scotland were represented. At the morning session the supreme importance of continuing the national housing programmes in both urban and rural districts and the desirability of a fresh housing survey was discussed.

Mr. Frank M. Elgood, who presided at the morning session, said Mr. Chamberlain only very unwillingly received the deputation from the National Housing and Town Planning Council which recently conveyed to him their hearty condemnation of the reduction of the subsidy. That condemnation was based upon their conviction that what was above all things necessary in housing was the maintenance of a steady and continuous policy and programme. They also told Mr. Chamberlain of the need of more rapid progress in making slum clearances and pressed upon him certain vital points in regard to the extension of Town Planning Acts so as to facilitate the planning of built-up areas and implementing the decisions of the regional committees. As to the subsidy it was urged that the growing uncertainty and variableness of Exchequer aid was shaking the confidence of local authorities, rendering them inclined to hold their hand about further house-building schemes, and in many cases necessitating the building of an inferior type of house. Mr. Chamberlain, said Mr. Elgood, found great fault with them for saying this, because the Ministry said they had taken no account of the fall in prices which he estimated at £45 in the case of the non-parlour house, but the National Council were by no means satisfied that the basis of Mr. Chamberlain's comparison of prices was a sound one. Local authorities, it was to be feared, were not only slowing down their housing activities, but were building smaller houses. Mr. Chamberlain seemed to encourage that because he thought it would enable authorities more effectively to provide the alternative accommodation preliminary to the clearance of slums.

Mr. James Norval described housing conditions in Scotland as far worse than those in England, and showed how badly local authorities in Scotland were hampered in housing schemes by special financial difficulties. Slum clearance was of even greater urgency in Scotland, and he would not be surprised if at no distant date the whole question of housing became merged in that of effecting slum clearance.

A succession of speeches followed in which members of the conference gave actual figures showing the reductions in building costs realised in their different parts of the country. The speakers were:—Councillor Nixon (Ramsgate), Councillor Dyson (Linthwaite, near Huddersfield), Mr. J. Barr (Building Trade Operatives), Mr. T. Howarth (Building Employers), Mr. Whittaker (City Engineer, Cardiff), Major Tresdale (Milton Hants), Mr. Walkden (Prestwich), Bailie Mackenzie (Clydebank), Bailie Morton (Glasgow), Mr. J. Rogerson (Worsley, Lancs), Mr. Shaw (Walthamstow), and Mr. G. B. Browning (Scottish Building Trade Operatives) and Mr. George Hicks. Two resolutions on town planning followed speeches on regional planning and decentralisation. The first asked that county councils should be enabled to become constituent members of joint town planning committees and to co-operate in town-planning schemes. The second asked that all local authorities without exception should be required to join in the responsibility for a town-planning scheme where the majority of authorities in any area desire to set up a scheme.

THE BUILDING TRADE

NTS IN CONNECTION WITH THE LAW OF LANDLORD AND TENANT—VII.

tions in Building Agreements.

passing from the subject of options ents and leases, we may refer to one fety v. Schofield (1897, 1 Ch. 937), e effect of an option in a building t had to be considered. By a build- ement dated August 12, 1895, the therein referred to as the landlord, red into a building agreement with dant by which it was agreed that vent of certain works and buildings mentioned being completed and car- as therein provided, the premises e demised for the term of 99 years tember 29 1895, at a rent of £675 first year. The agreement provided tenant shall forthwith proceed with s and will, on or before May 1, 1896, d cover in the buildings and com- nish the same fit for occupation on or une 1. 1896." There was a clause that until the demise the tenant y the rent and perform all the stipu- ontained in the agreement, and that of any breach being made" in pay- the rent, there should be power in ord to distrain. Another clause pro- hat in case the tenant shall not at ective times and in manner herein- pressed on this behalf have built and npleted" the premises, or default e made in payment of the rent or in evance of the stipulations, it should l for the landlord to put an end to ment and to re-enter and be entitled uildings or plant to be found on the

r clause contained the following If the tenant shall be desirous of g the fee simple, free from incum- (except these presents), of the said land and premises at the price of and shall at any time before 9. 1897, give the landlord . . . a writing to that effect" (on certain s not here material) then the "per- ng such notice shall be deemed the s of the premises at the price of

ember 30. 1896, the tenant served landlord notice of his intention to the above option, but the plaintiff, lord, served a notice on the tenant g to determine the agreement under e above clauses—firstly, on the ground buildings had not been completed e time named in the agreement; and, on the ground that the tenant had rthwith proceeded with" the work. ndant, the tenant, refused to give up n, and the action was brought for an tn restraining him from trespassing interfering with, the possession by tiff of the said land and premises.

gards the first ground of complaint, completion of the buildings, the Court at there had been a contemporaneous nt that the dates mentioned for cover- r completion of the buildings should ned if an extension of time could be from the London County Council for pletion of the buildings by the amount extension, and such an extension had tained, so the only question was there had been default in "forthwith ng" with the work, and the Court here had been some default in this There then remained the question ect the exercise of the option had on ion of the parties.

first place, the Court held that in eement it was not a condition pre- the exercise of the option that the defendant should not have made default under the building agreement, so the option was properly exercised and a binding contract was thereby come to between the parties for sale and purchase of the property, but the option did not destroy the leasing parts of the agreement, but created fresh rights and liabilities between the parties and a new relation, namely, that of vendor and purchaser. The vendor then became a trustee of the property for the purchaser, and the purchaser was the real beneficial owner, but the vendor was not a mere dormant trustee, but a trustee having a personal and substantial interest in the property, with a right to protect that interest. Here, however, it was held that as there was no past rent owing, and the rent up to the date of completion was expressly dealt with in the clause conferring the option (a clause not set out by us above), no paramount right of the vendor to protect his own interest as vendor required him to determine the defendant's occupation, and after the exercise of the option, and pending completion, the power of the vendor to determine the defendant's occupation (if any) and the defendant's rights and liabilities under the leasing portion of the building agreement were suspended.

Whilst touching upon building agreements, we may call attention to a point under the new legislation as to Conveyancing. Under the Settled Land Act, 1882, powers were given to life tenants to grant building leases. This Act has been repealed by the Settled Land Act, 1925, which purports to be a consolidating Statute. Section 2 (10) (iii) of the Act of 1882, which defines "building purposes" and building leases, is now included unchanged in section 117 of the Act of 1925. Section 6 of the Act of 1882 is now represented by section 41 in the Act of 1925, the term for building leases being extended from 99 years to 999, whilst section 8, which contains regulations respecting building leases, is reproduced unaltered in section 44 of the Act of 1925.

Under a short Act, the Settled Land Act, 1889, section 2, a special provision as to options in building leases was introduced, providing that an option could be exercised within an agreed, time not exceeding ten years, under the Settled Land Act, 1882, at a price fixed at the time of making the lease, such price to be the best reasonably obtainable, having regard to the rent reserved.

This Act is not repealed by the Schedule to the Act of 1925, but a similar provision, but not confined to building leases, is contained in section 51.

Assignments of Agreements and Leases.

Under the second heading of subjects to be considered in these articles, we set out "The methods by which the term can either be prolonged or determined," and we have dealt with options to renew or for a new lease and for purchase; but there remains a further method by which a tenant can to some extent determine his tenancy, and that is by assignment. This is a subject of great complication, and it would be impossible for us in these articles, with the space at our disposal, to deal with all the many points of law involved in assignments; but there have been a good many recent decisions on the effect of covenants not to assign or part with the possession of premises, and we shall mainly confine our observations to this question.

It may, however, first be pointed out that, except in the case of tenancies on sufferance or tenancies at will, there is a right to assign unless it is prohibited by the agreement or lease: this applies to weekly tenancies (Commissioners of Works v. Hull; 1922, 1 K.B 205), to tenancies from year to year (Allcock v. Moorhouse; 1882, Q.B. 366), and all tenancies except those above stated. For our present purpose it is sufficient to give one example of what is a tenancy at sufferance and a tenancy at will, taken from Redman's "Law of Landlord and Tenant," eighth edition.—If a tenant for years, or his assignee, holds over after the termination of the tenancy, or a tenant from year to year holds over after the determination of a notice to quit, they are tenants on sufferance; but if the landlord assents to their possession they become tenants at will; but if the landlord receives rent, then they become tenants from year to year. The right to assign, or sublet, or part with the possession of the property, which exists in all tenancies except those on sufferance and at will, is, however, very usually either prohibited by the agreement or lease or made subject to consent by the landlord or lessor, and it is with clauses or covenants to this effect we intend here to deal, as explained by recent cases only.

It may, however, be well to point out that in the Landlord and Tenant (No. 2) Bill now before Parliament there is a clause which, if it becomes law, will have a bearing on this subject. Clause 18 is as follows:—"In all leases, whether made before or after the commencement of this Act, containing a covenant or condition or agreement against assigning, underletting, charging, or parting with the possession of demised premises or any part thereof without licence or consent, such covenant, condition or agreement shall, notwithstanding any express provision to the contrary, be deemed to be subject to a proviso to the effect that such licence or consent is not to be unreasonably withheld, and (if the lease is for more than 40 years, and is made in consideration wholly or partially of the erection or the substantial improvement, addition, or alteration of buildings, and the lessor is not one of the bodies mentioned in section 4, subsection (1), paragraph (f)), to a proviso to the effect that in the case of any assignment, underletting, charging or parting with the possession (whether by the holders of the lease or any undertenant whether immediate or not) effected more than seven years before the end of the term no consent or licence shall be required, but notice in writing of the transaction shall be given to the lessor within six months after the transaction is effected."

In clause 24, the expression "lease," unless the context otherwise requires, means "a lease, under-lease, or other tenancy, assignment operating as a lease or under-lease, or an agreement for such lease, under-lease, tenancy or assignment"; the definition of the word "tenant" in the same section includes "any person entitled in possession to the holding under any contract of tenancy, whether the interest of such tenant was acquired by original contract, assignment, operation of law, or otherwise"; so it appears that clause 18 may apply to agreements as well as leases.

As it has been common in agreements and leases to insert covenants restraining assignment, the first part of the clause will not affect most of the decisions we shall refer to in connection with such covenants or conditions.

Proposed New City Street.

The City Corporation, at their meeting on December 1, adopted a motion by Mr. I. H. W. Abrahams, requesting the Improvements and Finance Committee to consider and report as to the desirability, in order to relieve the traffic in the City, of forming a new street, 60 ft. wide, from the railway station at Aldgate to the junction at Bishopsgate by Liverpool-street, utilising such ground over the Metropolitan Railway as might be deemed advisable.

NEW BUILDINGS IN LONDON

Archer-street.—A new wine store and bar is to be built in Archer-street, W.1, off Shaftesbury-avenue, to the plans of Mr. W. H. Winder, 228, London-road, West Croydon. The builders are Messrs. Thomas & Edge, Cross-street, Woolwich, S.E.

Beak-street.—Nos. 39-47, Beak-street, W.1, are to be extensively reconstructed and modernised. The builders are Messrs. Townsend, Ltd., 24, Dean-street, W.1. The architects are Messrs. Holcombe & Betts, 21, Portman-street, W.1.

Brixton.—DWELLINGS.—The City Corporation have accepted the amended tender of Cropley Bros., Ltd., for erection of dwellings for constables on the Freemen's School site, Brixton. The cost is estimated at £169,008.

Camberwell.—CHAPEL. — The Camberwell Borough Council are about to invite tenders for the erection of the chapel and other buildings at the New Cemetery. The architects are Sir Aston Webb & Son.

Carnaby-street.—The "Coach and Horses" public-house, in Carnaby-street and Canton-street, W.1, owned by Messrs. Mann, Crossman & Co., Ltd., is to be reconstructed. The builders are Messrs. Turnbull & Sons, 9, Northumberland-alley, E.C.3. The architect is Mr. W. Stewart, F.R.I.B.A., Newlyn House, 4-5, Aldgate, E.C.1.

Cheapside.—Work is to be put in hand shortly upon the rebuilding of the shop and office premises at 39, Cheapside, E.C.2.

Chelsea.—TENEMENTS.—A scheme has been prepared by the Chelsea Town Council for the erection of blocks of tenement dwellings at the back of Cheyne-walk. The scheme, which includes an area of one and a quarter acre, is still in its early stages.

East Ham.—TENEMENTS.—The East Ham Council has accepted the tender of Messrs. Martin & Pearce at £12,798 for the erection of 12 double-tenement houses in Flanders-road and Park-avenue.

Great Windmill-street.—New business premises are to be erected at the corner of Great Windmill-street and Smith's-court, W.1. Plans have been prepared by Messrs. Yates, Cook & Darbyshire, 43, Great Marlborough-street, W.1, and the contract has been placed with Messrs. John Willmott & Sons (Hornsey), Ltd., 40, Tottenham-lane, Hornsey, N.8.

Hanover-square.—Premises at 16, Hanover-square, W.1, have been secured by Messrs. the Bank of Liverpool and Martins, Ltd., for a new branch. The alterations are being supervised by Mr. Gordon Jeeves, 16, Hanover-square, W.1.

High Holborn.—The Pearl Assurance Co., Ltd., have acquired a large site to the west of their head offices in High Holborn, W.C.2 which is to be used for a large extension of the building. The architect to the company is Mr. H. Percy Monkton, F.R.I.B.A., 32, Walbrook, E.C.2.

Highgate.—ADDITIONS. — A tender, estimated at £13,450, which has been submitted by Messrs. Blyth, Ltd., of Loveridge-road, Kilburn, N.W.6, has been accepted by the St. Pancras Board of Guardians, for additions to the Highgate Hospital, Dartmouth Park Hill, N.19. Messrs. H. V. Ashley & Winton Newman, FF.R.I.B.A., 14, Gray's Inn-square, W.C.1, are the architects. The quantity surveyor is Mr. Hugh Watkins, of 13, Gray's Inn-square, W.C.1.

Holloway.—Work is to be started in the New Year upon alterations to Bedford Hall, in Downham-road, N., including new sanitary accommodation. The architects are Messrs. H. & F. Worrow, 70, Basinghall-street, E.C.2.

Judd-street.—An extensive addition to the warehouse premises in Judd-street, N.W.1, is to be made by the Salvation Army, to the designs of their architect, Mr. Oswald Archer. Mr. J. Coxhead, Wanstead, E.11, is the builder. The steelwork is being erected by Messrs. Redpath, Brown & Co., Ltd., 3, Lawrence Pountney-hill, E.C.4.

Lewisham.—HALL.—Mr. T. Knight has submitted plans to the Lewisham Borough Council which have been approved for the erection of a parish hall in Southvale-road.

Leyton.—HOUSES.—Mr. D. W. Beck is to erect 54 houses, 33 being in Peterborough-road and 21 in Canterbury-road. The plans have been passed by the local Council.

Newington Butts.—RECONSTRUCTION.—The Elephant and Castle Theatre, S.E.1, is to be reconstructed. Messrs. Sprague & Barton, of 60, Haymarket, S.W.1, have the preparation of plans in hand.

Princes-street.—PREMISES.—Messrs. Goodman & Co. have the demolition work for the further extension to the Midland Bank well in hand. The old premises, which are being pulled down, are in Princes-street, Bank, E.C. Sir Edward Lutyens, R.A., and Messrs. Gotch & Saunders are the architects.

Walthamstow.—STUDIOS.—New film studios are to be built in connection with the expansion of British Filmcraft, Ltd. Capt. G. Banfield, 245, Wood-street, Walthamstow, is general manager of the firm.

Wimbledon.—Extensive additions are to be effected to the accommodation of the Wimbledon Hospital in Thurston-road, Wimbledon, S.W., at a cost of about £15,000. The builders are Messrs. W. Moss & Sons, Ltd., North Circular-road, Cricklewood, N.W. The architect is Mr. J. Stewart Thomson, A.R.I.B.A., 49, Hill-road, Wimbledon, S.W.20.

LAW REPORTS

Releasing a Cargo of Bricks: Claim on a Post-dated Cheque.

IN the Mayor's and City of London Court, before the Common Serjeant, Sir H. F. Dickens, K.C., recently, a claim was made by Messrs. C. Hoffmann & Co., shipbrokers; 11, Hart-street, Mark-lane, E.C., against Messrs. Hurley & Maffey, builders' merchants, 54, New Broad-street, E.C., for £69 due upon a post-dated cheque given by the defendants.

Mr. R. T. Hayward was counsel for the plaintiffs, and Mr. S. Duncan represented the defendants.

Counsel for the plaintiffs said the cheque had been given by the defendants, and payment stopped. In those circumstances it was for the defendants to satisfy the Court that the conditions under which it was alleged the cheque had been given were not complied with. The defendants' case was that they were not responsible for the demurrage claimed, and that it was due from the Continental Lines, Ltd., who had chartered the vessel in question without their authority. The post-dated cheque given by them was not to be paid until a settlement had been arrived at between themselves (defendants) and the Continental Lines, Ltd. The matter had never been settled, because the Continental Lines, Ltd., stated that they had acted with the authority of the defendants.

The Common Serjeant, in giving his decision, said he was perfectly satisfied that the defendants had ratified the charter party, in respect of which the demurrage accrued. He gave judgment for the plaintiffs for the full amount claimed, with costs, and made an order that interest should be allowed from the date of the writ, June 20.

An application for a stay of execution was refused.

Builder's Action for Balance of Payment.

In the Official Referee's Court of the High Courts of Justice recently, Mr. E. W. Hansell, K.C., one of the Referees, concluded the hearing of the action brought by Mr. Thomas George Morris (trading as Morris & Co.), builder and contractor, of Smith-street, Sloane-square, S.W., to recover from Mr. Samuel Rubinstein, of 70, Teignmouth-road, N.W., a sum of £130 11s. 10d., being the balance of work done and materials supplied as a builder. Defendant denied liability.

Mr. J. P. Eddy appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. S. Lincoln for the defendant.

The Official Referee gave judgment for the plaintiff for a sum of £125 11s. 10d

LONDON ASSOCIATION BUILDERS' FOREMEN A CLERKS OF WORKS

THE annual dinner of this associatio held on Saturday last at the Hotel W.C. In the absence through illness John Jarvis, Bt. (Chairman of J. Jar Sons, Ltd.) the chair was occupied b Charles E. Jarvis. There was an atten of nearly 400, among those present Major Rice, Mr. C. H. Quelch, Mr. Talbot, Mr. F. C. Failes, Mr. Howard, Mr. A. F. Jones, Mr. C. S. Mr. H. Roberts, Mr. C. F. Hickman A. D. Edmunds, and Mr. J. A. Louden don Association of Builders' Foremen) Tett (President of Incorporated Assoc of Clerks of Works), Mr. J. Bousey dent of the Provident Association of Bui Foremen and Clerks of Works), Mr. Sabey, Mr. E. Wisher, Mr. Ben Carter G. H. White, secretary, etc.

Following the usual loyal toasts, the man, in giving "The London Associati Builders' Foremen and Clerks of W after making sympathetic reference t illness of Sir John Jarvis, who was pro ing favourably, said that the Associatio in need of funds, and it looked to gathering to augment them considera enable the committee to carry on their work. The Association was formed ir by a few enthusiasts, who banded them together for protection and a desire to the status of all who had risen to the tion of general foreman. The Asso was, at that time, known as the Bu Foremen's Association, but in the cou a few years its membership had consid increased, and, as many of its membe become clerks of works, a change o became necessary. The present title b operative in 1924. Benefits of memb of the Association were many and principal among them being an une ment benefit, death benefit, assistan obtaining employment when disengaged through the medium of the secretary a advertisements, and by a pension fun was to augment the latter fund that had met together that evening. The was formed in 1904, and since that tim proved of the greatest value to many members and widows of members. moment there were six members and widows enjoying the pension at an cost of £520. Although the fund wa tributed to by a proportion of the me subscriptions, much depended upo amount subscribed to the chairman at that annual dinner, and he asked present to make this year's collect record one. The chairman then r message which he had received fro John Jarvis, who stated that his date totalled nearly £190. In order courage everyone to be as generc possible, he was able to say that all tions up to a total of 25 guineas wo doubled.

Mr. H. Rose, the President, brie sponded to the toast, and in so doi pressed on behalf of the Association sincere thanks to Mr. Jarvis for so taking the chair at such short notice.

Mr. E. Wheeler, Vice-President, ga toast of "The Architects, Surveyors, B and other Visitors," which was respon by Mr. J. Mitchell, Secretary of the ciation of Architects' and Surveyors' nical Assistants, who remarked that tects and builders were not unmindful services which were rendered to the b industry by the members of that Asso

The toast of "The Chairman" was h accorded on the proposition of Mr. W. who as one of the founders of the A tion (after thanking Mr. Jarvis for ing) asked him to accept on behalf John an emblem of life membership Association which that gentleman h pressed his willingness to accept.

RMING OF CHURCHES, BLIC BUILDINGS, ETC.

have received the following further ondence on this subject:—

—I have read with considerable in- the letters that appeared in your issue ober 28, with reference to the warming urches, public buildings, etc., and it certainly appear to me that the two answering Mr. Whitmore Robinson's from conclusive.

dealing with the first letter it would ly appear that the subscriber to the in instancing two cases of unsatis- y warming by hot water, has omitted sider the question of whether the appara- installed was satisfactorily designed— lso whether the stoking of the appara- ad received the attention that was ary, and, generally, instead of making nite statement with regard to the suita- of vacuum steam for various work, f asks various questions. I am in- to think that we to-day are rather too look to America for our systems of g than to consider our own climatic ions and the systems suitable.

second letter from A. W. B. appears to en more rambling than the first. I see how this correspondent could ly think that Mr. Robinson had con- heating by exhaust steam with heating t water by means of a calorifier, and I support Mr. Robinson in his statement thirty years ago the buildings were heated by exhaust steam.

question of the thermostatic steam ardly affects the question, as whilst it portant, it is certainly not a necessity. ng by exhaust steam, I venture ggest, is not suitable, but there doubt that there are thousands uildings throughout the country are heated to-day with either st steam direct or by means of calori- fed with exhaust steam.

THERM.

reply to the above letter our con- tors write as follows:—

,—In answer to the letter of your spondent, "Therm," who asks for de- statements; I am able to state that wo unsatisfactory heating installations, ioned in my earlier letter, were planned ngineers of repute, and the work was ed out by first-class firms. There is an neer, a clerk of works, and a works de- nent at the cathedral, and the boilers well looked after. An intelligent man charge of the boiler in the church; the ing and flue cleaning are properly ed out.

hold the opinion that low pressure steam ry suitable for the warming of extensive lings in which there are very long runs ains and branches, and in such cases nstallation of a vacuum pump may be a nct advantage. In the case of high lings, there is less pressure on the boiler the mains than is the case when hot r is the circulating medium. With steam, ressure of from 2 to 5 lb. per n. is sufficient in nearly all instances. th regard to looking to America: a wise on looks out for the best ideas, and ts them wherever they can be used with ntage; he is little concerned about the of their origin.

A HEATING ENGINEER.

R,—The letter of your correspondent herm" certainly suggests that he has not my article carefully; he misses the t entirely. Nothing in my article sug- s that buildings were not warmed by ust steam thirty years ago, nor did I that the method was something new; statement I made was that it had not ved the attention it merits; in other ds, it is a branch of the heating indus- which might give the heating engineer and contractor more business if they gave it more attention.

Your correspondent states that "heating by exhaust steam is not generally suitable," he next asserts that there are *thousands* of such installations in operation. It is not usual to install unsatisfactory systems by thousands. I can only repeat that mention of a dozen such installations in actual operation would be a far more convincing statement. Nothing in the article suggested that exhaust steam is suitable for all phases of heating; it has its limitations, but there are numerous buildings in which it could be used as a heating agent, with advantage to all concerned; that is the point.

A. W. B.

INDUSTRIAL CO-OPERATION

IN his presidential address to the Institute of Fuel on November 23, Sir Alfred Mond, although mainly concerned with the condition of the coal industry, touched upon many matters of general interest. Referring to the great need for co-ordinated research work in this country, he said that if comparison was made between the work done in Germany by the research bodies which were set up before the war and have been continuing ever since, with any effort made in this country, it made us absolutely ashamed. In Germany they had a magnificent centrally equipped institution to deal with all the fuel problems of all the various collieries, and all fuel and heat problems that come up, staffed by extraordinarily capable people, with a very big number of able men under them.

Research was a gamble. One could not tell beforehand whether it was going to be a good proposition or not, but the German idea was that there were certain lines of work which looked promising, and they went into them in the hope that something would result in ten years' time. Compare that kind of vision with one where one found a few people quite inadequately equipped, asked every few months if something had not happened yet, and probably dismissed at the end of a year because there was no profit to show. He said deliberately, because he thought it was very vital, that the industries of this country, unless they were going to tackle these problems on the scale and with the seriousness they really had not yet realised, would find themselves in time displaced in the industries of the world, and rightly displaced, simply by higher technical efficiency and better scientific work.

One could not stop the march of progress and science and ideas, and either we spent our time buying other people's ideas or we went out of business. There was no reason why we should do either. He was convinced from what he had seen himself and what he knew from years of practice, we had plenty of able scientific men and practical technical men in this country, and it was up to those who were leading industry to take every possible advantage of them on an ever-growing and more continuous scale. To crown the edifice of British industrial reconstruction what was required was industrial co-operation. He was a believer in the equality of the whole industrial trinity. There was no time and no occasion to have industrial disputes or industrial disturbances.

What we wanted to do was to remove from our industrial vocabulary such words as industrial war or industrial disputes, whether caused by strikes or lock-outs. There had been a great move towards industrial co-operation during the last few months. The leaders on both sides realised that industry could not prosper without industrial co-operation. The ideal to be aimed at, therefore, was complete industrial co-operation, each side frankly recognising the problems which faced them, and stepping forward with an equal and firm determination to let no obstacle stand in the way of a real and permanent understanding in all directions.

RENT RESTRICTION: DECONTROL

A CASE illustrating the uncertainty existing as to the interpretation to be placed upon the first part of section 2, subsection (1) of the Rent Act, 1923, which gives decontrol in certain cases, is Brooks and Others *v.* Liffen (*Weekly Notes*, November 26). The case is at present only shortly reported, but it appears that in 1904 the defendant had become lessee of a dwelling-house under an assignment of a lease for 98 years, of which at that date 20 years remained unexpired. The term thus expired in 1924, and the defendant was in occupation of the house under this lease when the Rent Act, 1923, came into force July 31, 1923. The net rateable value of the house was £38, and the rent reserved under the lease was £5 a year. By correspondence between the plaintiff in this action (the owners of the house subject to the duration of the above lease) and the defendant, it had been arranged that on the expiration of the lease in June, 1924, the defendant should retain possession of the premises as a quarterly tenant at a rent of £56 a year, and the defendant so remained in possession. In November, 1926, the plaintiffs had served on the defendant a notice to quit on March 25, 1927, and on the defendant refusing to quit, this action was brought to recover possession. The defendant claimed that he was protected by the Rent Acts. For the plaintiffs it was contended that as under section 12, subsection (7) of the Act of 1920, "where the rent payable in respect of any tenancy of a dwelling-house is less than two-thirds of the rateable value thereof this Act shall not apply to that rent or tenancy and this Act shall apply in respect of such dwelling-house as if no such tenancy existed or ever had existed," the defendant must be deemed the "landlord" of the premises under the first part of section 2, subsection (1) of the Act of 1923, and as he was in possession of the whole house when the Act came into force July 31, 1923, the house had become decontrolled, and the case Finey *v.* Gougoltz (1926, 2 K.B. 322; *The Builder*, June 11, 1926) was relied on.

The Divisional Court affirmed the judgment delivered in the County Court that the house was not decontrolled. The following passage seems sufficient to dispose of the case; "The object of section 2, subsection (1) of the Act of 1923 was to confer certain rights on a landlord at the time when the question of his position as against the tenant arose. A tenant might be deemed to be a landlord if he sublet, but it did not follow that if he did not sublet he was to be deemed to be a landlord in relation to the freeholder who was in fact his landlord."

In Finey *v.* Gougoltz, the holder of a lease for 99 years, expiring in 1940, at an annual rent of £10 per annum, the standard rent of the house being £60, and who had in February, 1925, then being in possession of the whole house, sublet an unfurnished room in the house, was held to be the "landlord" of the house in possession of the whole house at the passing of the Act of 1923, and the room sublet was decontrolled.

We showed in a recent article in these pages (October 29) the great difficulty of reconciling the decisions on this difficult section, and especially under the proviso to it, which speaks of parts of houses being sublet, where there are three parties, the landlord proper, or owner, his tenant, called the mesne tenant, and a subtenant of the latter, the difficulty being to determine when the first of the above can be eliminated and the tenant treated as landlord, but in no case until that we have just been considering has it been contended that a lessee can occupy a dual position as regards his own landlord, the owner, and the possession by the lessee or tenant be relied upon by the owner as giving decontrol.

RATES OF WAGES IN THE BUILDING TRADE

[Every endeavour is made to ensure accuracy but we cannot be responsible for errors.]

	Masons	Brick-layers.	Car-penters Joiners	Plas-terers.	Slaters.	Plum-bers.	Pain-ters.	Lab-ourers.
Aberdare	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Accrington	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Alfreton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Alnwick	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Altrincham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Ashford (Kent)	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Ashington	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Ashton-under-Lyne	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Aylesbury	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Aylsham	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Banbury	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Barnsley	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Barnstaple	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Barrow-in-Furness	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Barry	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Basingstoke	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Bath	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Bedford	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Berwick	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Bexhill	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Birkenhead	1/10	1/10	1/10	1/11	1/10	1/10	1/9½	1/4½
Birmingham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bishop Auckland	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Blackburn	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Blackpool	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bolton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bournemouth	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1⅞
Bradford	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bradford-on-Avon	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/3½	1/0½
Braintree	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Brentwood	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Bridgwater	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Bridlington	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2⅝
Brighton	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1⅝
Bristol	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bromsgrove	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Bromyard	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0½
Bungay	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11⅝
Burnley	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Burton-on-Trent	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bury	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Buxton	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Cambridge	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1⅝
Canterbury	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Cardiff	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Carlisle	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Chatham	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Chelmsford	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Cheltenham	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Chester	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Chesterfield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Chorley	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Cirencester	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/1
Clacton	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Colchester	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Coventry	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Cranbrook	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11⅝
Crewe	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Cromer	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Darlington	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Deal	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Denbigh	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Derby	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Devizes	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/3½	1/0½
Dewsbury	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Doncaster	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Dorchester	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/3½	1/0½
Dorking	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Dovercourt	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Driffield	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Droitwich	1/6½	1/6½	1/5½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Dudley	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2⅝
Durham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Eastbourne	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1⅝
E. Glam. (Mon. Val.)	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Ely	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Exeter	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/6	1/2½
Exmouth	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Fakenham	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Felixstowe	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Folkestone	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Frome	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/3½	1/0½
Glossop	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/2¼
Gloucester	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/5½	1/2
Godalming	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Goole	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Gosport	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Grantham	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Great Yarmouth	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Grimsby	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Guildford	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Halifax	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Harpenden	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Harrogate	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Hartlepools	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Harwich	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Hastings	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Hatfield	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Hednesford	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Hereford	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/5	1/1⅝
Herne Bay	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Hertford	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Hitchin	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Hoddesdon	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Holt	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11⅝
Huddersfield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Hull	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Hunstanton	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Huntingdon	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Isle of Wight	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0½
Ipswich	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Keighley	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Kettering	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1⅝
Kidderminster	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
King's Lynn	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Lancaster	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Leamington Spa	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½

	Masons	Brick-layers.	Car-penters Joiners	Plas-terers.	Slaters	Plum-bers.	Pain-ters.
Leeds	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
Leicester	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
Leighton Buzzard	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½
Lichfield	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½
Lincoln	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
Littlehampton	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5
Liverpool	1/10	1/10	1/10	1/11	1/10	1/10	1/9½
Llandudno	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½
Llanelly	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
London:							
12 m. radius	1/9½	1/9½	1/9½	1/9½	1/9½	1/9½	1/8½
12–15 m. radius	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/8
Loughborough	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
Lowestoft	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½
Luton	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6
Macclesfield	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½
Maidstone	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½
Malvern	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½
Manchester	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
Mansfield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
Margate	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½
Market Harb'rough	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½
Matlock	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½
Melton Constable	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½
Melton Mowbray	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7
Merthyr Tydfil	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
Middlesbrough	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
Newark	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½
Newbury	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½
Newcastle-on-Tyne	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
Newcastle-ur-Lyme	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
New Forest	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5
Newmarket	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5
Newport, Mon.	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
Northampton	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7
Norwich	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7
Nottingham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
Nuneaton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
Oakham	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½
Oldham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
Oxford	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6
Paignton	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7
Peterborough	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½
Plymouth	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/7
Pontypridd	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
Portsmouth	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6
Preston	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
Ramsgate	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½
Reading	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6
Redcar	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
Redditch	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7
Reigate	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½
Retford	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½
Ripon	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½
Rochdale	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
Rochester	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½
Rugby	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
Saffron Walden	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½
St. Albans	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½
St. Helens	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
Sawbridgeworth	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½
Saxmundham	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4
Scarborough	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½
Sevenoaks	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½
Sheffield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
Shrewsbury	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½
Sittingbourne	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½
Southampton	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½
Southend-on-Sea	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½
Southport	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
South Shields	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
Stevenage	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½
Stockport	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
Stockton-on-Tees	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
Stoke-on-Trent	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
Stourbridge	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7
Stourport	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7
Stowmarket	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½
Stratford-on-Avon	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½
Stroud	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5
Sunderland	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
Swaffham	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½
Swansea	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
Swindon	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/5
Tamworth	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½
Taunton	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½
Thetford	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½
Torquay	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7
Totnes	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/4½
Trowbridge	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/3½
Tunbridge Wells	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½
Uttoxeter	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½
Wakefield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
Walsall	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½
Wallsend	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
Warminster	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/3½
Warrington	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
Warwick	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7
Wells (Norfolk)	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½
Welwyn. Gar. City	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½
West Bromwich	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
Weston-sup.-Mare	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6
Weymouth	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/4
Whitby	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7
Wigan	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
Winchester	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5
Windsor	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6
Wisbech	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½
Wolverhampton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
Woodbridge	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½
Worcester	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½
Worksop	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½
Worthing	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5
Wrexham	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½
Wroxham	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½
Wymondham	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4
York	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8

For rates of wages in the Building Trade in Scotland (see page 920.)

CONTRACTS, COMPETITIONS, &c.

e contracts still open, but not included in this List, see previous issues. Those with an asterisk ised in this number. Certain conditions beyond those given in the following information are some cases, such as that advertisers do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender; wages clause shall be observed, that no allowance will be made for tenders; and that deposits ed on receipt of a bona-fide tender unless stated to the contrary.

given at the commencement of each paragraph is the latest date when the tender, or the names of those submit tenders, may be sent in; the name and address at the end is the person from whom or place tities, forms of tender, etc., may be obtained.

g is a list of abbreviations :—Borough Surveyor, B.S.; Borough Engineer, B.E.; District Surveyor, k, C.; Town Clerk, T.C.; County Engineer, C.E.: County Surveyor, C.S.; County Architect, C.A.; S.; Engineer, E.; Borough Architect, B.A.; Architect, A.

NG, PAINTING, ELECTRIC GHTING, HEATING ETC.

2. — **Ashborne.** — Buildings. — High-class tation building on property at Rodsley, borne, for U.D.C. Dr. H. Lapworth, 25, Victoria-st., S.W.1. Dep. £3.

-Belfast.—Rebuilding.—Taking down and gable at disinfecting station, Lagan for C.B. City S.

—Bradford.—Alterations.—Also additions use in Drewton-st. and Houghton-place. F. Healey, architects, 42, Tyrrel-st.

—Fort William.—Houses.—16 houses in ea, for T.C. Matheson Fraser, F.F.S., ncent-st., Glasgow.

—Glasgow.—Painting.—At Marine Police lpine-st., for T.C. D. Stenhouse, T.C.

.—Gravesend.—Repairs.—Also redecora- urch-st. Council school, for E.C. J. G. rchitect, 5, Woodville-terr.

-Innerleithen.—Houses.—28 flatted houses f four, for T.C. J. C. Miller, B.S.

2.—**Manchester.**—Painting.—Exterior of aths, High-st., C.-on-M., for T.C. City Dep. 10s. 6d.

.—Middleton.—Houses.—Erection of 48 the Boarshaw estate, for the Corpora- n Clerk, Town Hall, Middleton, Lancs.

—Newport (I. of W.).—Painting.—Ex- l repairs to Ashey school, for Isle of . S. R. Cocks, C.S., 4, St. Thomas-st.,

—Nottingham.—Painting.—Also cleaning Law Offices, Shakespeare-st., for T.C. rsby, Poor Law Offices, 50, Shakespeare-

-Oakdale.—Extensions.—Also alterations Workmen's Cottage Hospital, for Oak- al Committee. A. F. Webb, L.R.I.B.A., Tredegar-chambers, Blackwood. Dep.

Plymouth.—Repairs.—To premises at 32, r C.B. R. J. Fittall, T.C.

-Wigan.—Painting.—Also decorating of Union Offices, Victoria-buildings, King- rporation. J. S. Liptrot, C.

—Belfast.—Superstructure.—Above the tory, New Parliament Building, Stor- e Estate, for the H.M.O.W. Contracts ng Charles-st., S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s.

-Birmingham.—Installation.—Of heating ater apparatus in church school at Homes, Fentham-rd., Erdington, for W. Greenway, Consulting Engineer. k-chambers, New-st.

-Cardiff.—Repairs.—For (1) alterations ns, (2) plumbing and sanitary work at House, Conway-rd., for B.G. R. C., 11, Park-place.

—Chipping Norton.—Cottages.—10 at for R.D.C. A. T. Green, S., "Pente- one-rd. Dep. £2 2s.

Glamorgan.—Additions.—Also alterations lodge at Hensol Castle, Pontyclun, for . R. Allen, Clerk to the Committee for the Mentally Defective, County Hall,

Glasgow.—Bunker.—Ferro-concrete coke Dawsholm Gas Works, for T.C. D. T.C. Dep. £2 2s.

Horsham.—Houses.—Pair, at Jolesfield Partridge-green, for R.D.C. W. R. Albion-terr. Dep. £1 1s.

-Liverpool.—Alterations.—To 169, Duke- posed police garage, etc., Seel-st., for Steward and Surveyor.

-Stretford.—Baths.—Building, engineer- nforced concrete work for public baths, P. Howard, A.R.I.B.A., 88, Mosley-st., Dep. £2 2s.

—Walsgrave-on-Sowe.—Painting.—Exter- ternal and redecorating of 14 houses, ne, for Foleshill R.D.C. J. Bass, High-st., Bedworth.

—Woking.—Cottages.—Erection of 10 ttages at Woking, for the U.D.C. Sur- e Council, Council Offices, Woking.

-Belfast.—Painting.—Corrugated iron and s of fence enclosing grounds of the anitorium, Whiteabbey, for C.B. City

-Bristol.—School.—Council school for d scholars at Bedminster Down, for ard, Froud and Stevens, architects, St. -chambers, Baldwin-st. Dep. £2 2s.

Dec. 14.—**Dersingham.**—Cottages.—Pair of semi-detached cottages, and for carrying out of certain alterations to existing stables at Police Station, for Norfolk C.C. S. H. Warren, C.S., 9, Queen Street, Norwich. Dep. £1 1s.

Dec. 14.—**Devon.**—Houses.—One each at Culmstock and Crownhill, for C.C. C.A., 97, Heavitree-rd., Exeter.

Dec. 14.—**Dublin.**—Additions —Also alterations to shop and premises at 59, South Great George's-st., for Corporation. G. J. Sherlock, T.C. Dep. £1 1s.

Dec. 14.—**Dublin.**—Buildings.—Sanitary blocks and drainage scheme at New Borough schools, Swords, Co. Dublin, for Board of Governors. F. P. Russell, architect, 7, D'Olier-st., Dep. £1 1s.

Dec. 14.—**East Grinstead.**—Cottages.—32, in West-st., Three Bridges, for R.D.C. E. A. Chilton, architect. Dep. £2 2s.

Dec. 14.—**Kedington.**—Additions.—Also alterations to Kedington Institution, to convert a portion of some into a Mental Hospital, for East and West Suffolk C.C.s. Hunt & Coates, architects, 31a, Abbeygate-st., Bury St. Edmund's. Dep. £3 3s.

Dec. 14.—**Kendal.**—Post Office.—Erection of, at Kendal, for the H.M.O.W. Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the Commissioners.)

Dec. 14.—**Leigh.**—Houses.—168 on land in Cowlane, for T.C. T. A. Clare, B.E. and S. Dep. £2 2s.

Dec. 14.—**Liverpool.**—Shed.—Over loading bay on canal at Sandhills depot, Commercial-rd., for T.C. City E.

Dec. 14.—**North Dublin.**—Cottages.—11 labourers' cottages, for R.D.C. F. P. Russell, C.E., 7, D'Olier-st., Dublin. Dep. 10s.

Dec. 14.—**Preston.**—Constructional Works.—(1) Divisional police station, Water-lane, Preston (Dec. 19); (2) bowls pavilion, Hartington-rd. playground; (3) shelter and children's conveniences, Hartington-rd. playground; (4) macadam on footpaths to houses at Ribbleton (all Dec. 14), for Corporation. B.E. and S., Town Hall. Dep. (Contract 1) £2.

Dec. 14.—**Ramsgate.**—Reconstruction.—Of Cavendish House into police station and erection of cells, parade room, motor ambulance station, and mortuary, for T.C. H. H. Stroud, architect, 37, High-st.

Dec. 14.—**Rhondda.**—Pavilion.—For Smallpox hospital, constructed of timber framing covered with corrugated iron, for U.D.C. E. Taylor, E. and S.

Dec. 14.—**Rushden.**—Bath.—Open-air swimming bath, for U.D.C. L. G. Mouchel & Partners, Ltd., engineers, 36-38, Victoria-st., S.W.1. Dep. £2 2s.

Dec. 15.—**Bumpstead.**—Cottages.—23, for R.D.C. H. Brown Thake, architect and surveyor, 10, High-st., Haverhill.

Dec. 15.—**Hull.**—Works.—For builders' and ferro-concrete work in connection with boiler-house extension at Electricity Works, Sculcoates-lane, for Corporation. T. Thomas, C.E.

Dec. 15.—**Ireland.**—Building.—Erection of station for the Garda Siochana at Fanore, Co. Clare; reconstruction of building for the Garda Siochana at Schull, Co. Cork; and adaptation of building for the Garda Siochana at Annagry, Co. Donegal, for Commissioners of Public Works. T. Cassedy, secretary, Office of Public Works, Dublin. Dep. £1 each.

Dec. 15.—**Newry.**—Rebuilding.—Of Windsor Hill Public Elementary School, for Down Regional E.C. Castor J. Love, architect and civil engineer, 11, Chichester-st., Belfast. Dep. £2 2s.

Dec. 15.—**Sheffield.**—Heating.—Heating installation at Tenter-st. tramway depot and garage, for T.C. W. Geo. Davies, City A. Dep. £2.

Dec. 15.—**Totnes.**—Cottages.—Eight at Galmpton, Churston Ferrers, for R.D.C. W. F. Tollit, architect, 6, Bridgetown.

Dec. 16.—**Birkenhead.**—Houses.—12 non-parlour, on land fronting Fox-st., for C.B. R. W. Johnston, B.E. and S. Dep. £2 2s.

Dec. 16.—**Cardiff.**—Painting.—Painting external wood, stone and iron work of portions of Mental Hospital, Whitchurch, for T.C. C. G. Brown, T.C.

Dec. 16.—**Leeds.**—Painting.—At St. Mary's Infirmary, Hill Top, Armley, for B.G. J. H. Ford, C., 11, South-parade.

Dec. 16.—**Leeds.**—Painting.—Outside at St. James' Hospital and Institution, Beckett-st., for T.C. J. H. Ford, C., 11, South-parade.

Dec. 16.—**Watford.**—Market.—Open market, comprising demolition of buildings and construction of drainage and paving works, for T.C. W. W. Newman, B.E. Dep. £2 2s.

Dec. 17.—**Ardrossan.**—Houses.—Twelve in M'Kellar-av., for T.C. J. C. Hunter, architect, 15, Barr-st.

Dec. 17.—**Eccles.**—Sub-station.—Between Peel Green-rd. and Mount-st., for T.C. B.E. and S. Dep. £2 2s.

Dec. 17.—**Keighley.**—Houses.—108, on Guard House housing estate, for Corporation. E. G. Felgate, B.A., Cook-lane. Dep. £2 2s.

Dec. 19.—**Bury St. Edmund's.**—Houses.—60 houses on Perry's Barn site, for T.C. R. H. Beaumont, B.S. Dep. £2 2s

*Dec. 19.—**Canterbury.**—Practical Instruction Centre for Boys.—Erection of, for T.C. City S.

Dec. 19.—**Edinburgh.**—Building.—2 residential blocks, A1 and A2, at Gogarburn Institution, for District Board of Control. S. Kaye, A.R.I.B.A., 14, Hill-st.

Dec. 19.—**Hanworth.**—Houses.—Erection of 18 houses for Staines R.D.C. The Surveyor, London-road, Ashford, Middlesex. Dep. £2 2s.

Dec. 19.—**Hull.**—Alterations.—Also additions to offices, etc., at Tram Depot, Cottingham-rd., for Tramways Committee. City Architect. Dep. £2 2s.

Dec. 19.—**Leamington Spa.**—Cottages.—Erection of (a) 50 non-parlour type cottages and (b) 12 parlour type cottages, for the Corporation. Borough Engineer, Town Hall, Leamington Spa. Dep. £2 2s.

Dec. 19.—**London.**—Houses.—102 houses and 112 flats on Lewisham (Grove-park) housing scheme, for Lewisham B.C. W. R. Davidge, F.R.I.B.A., 5, Victoria-st., S.W.1. Dep. £2 2s.

Dec. 19.—**Newquay.**—Houses.—40, , for U.D.C. C. W. Walters, deputy-surveyor. Dep £5.

Dec. 19.—**Spenborough.**—Houses.—On Gomersal site, for U.D.C. A. Rothera, S.

*Dec. 20.—**Biggleswade, Beds.**—60 Houses.—Erection of 20 houses each in the parishes of (a) Arlesey, (b) Potton, (c) Stotfold, for the R.D.C. The Clerk, 2, London-road, Biggleswade, Beds. Dep. £2 2s.

Dec. 20.—**Bootle.**—Houses.—119, on Monfa-rd., Ainsdale-rd. and Fernhill-rd., for C.B. B.E. and S. Dep. £2 2s.

Dec. 20.—**Fareham.**—Alterations.—To Poor Law Institution, for B.G. Master of Institution, Wickham-rd.

Dec. 20.—**Henley-on-Thames.**—Cottages.—Eight, at Playhatch, Eye and Dunsden, for R.D.C. E. V. Ive, architect, Hillside, Vicarage-rd.

Dec. 20.—**Hertford.**—Additions.—To ladies' lavatory in Castle Grounds, for Corporation. B.S. Dep. £1 1s.

*Dec. 20.—**London.**—Repairs, Painting, etc.—At Guardians' Offices, for the Guardians of the Parish of Hammersmith. W. H. Glanville, Clerk, 206, Goldhawk-rd., Shepherd's Bush, W.12.

Dec. 20. — **Manchester.** — Garage. — Motor-'bus garage at Queen's-rd. tram depot, for T.C. City Architect. Dep. £2 2s.

Dec. 20.—**Sheffield.**—Houses.—95 on Longley estate, for T.C. W. G. Davies, F.R.I.B.A., City A. Dep. £2.

Dec. 21.—**Morecambe.**—Post Office.—For H.M.O.W. Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s.

*Dec. 22.—**Dover.**—Excavation Work, etc.—Certain excavation work and construction of concrete retaining walls in connection with proposed Elementary School, Astor-av., for the Corporation. Borough Engineer's Office, Maison Dieu House, Dover. Dep. 10s. 6d.

*Dec. 23.—**Sparsholt.**—Dairy Block.—Erection of and alterations to existing buildings, for the C.C. County Architect, the Castle, Winchester. Dep £1 1s.

*Dec. 24.—**Chertsey.**—Cottages, Drainage, Fences, etc.—Erection of 50 (25 pairs), for the U.D.C. Ernest J. Castle, Clerk, Council Offices, Chertsey. Dep. £1 1s.

*Dec. 28.—**Acton.**—Extension.—Of branch P.O. and sorting office, for H.M.O.W. Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the Commissioners.)

*Dec. 29.—**Blackpool.**—Post Office.—Erection of, for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Works. Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s. (Payable to the Commissioners.)

Dec. 29.—**London.**—Extension.—To hot water supply installation at Institution, Waterloo House, Waterloo-rd., E.2, for Bethnal Green B.G. C. F. Jones, C., Bishop's-rd., E.2. Dep. £1.

Dec. 29.—**London.**—Lift.—Installation of an electric passenger lift, including all structural work in connection therewith, at Institution, Waterloo House, Waterloo-rd., Bethnal Green, E.2, for Bethnal Green B.G. C. Faulkner Jones, C. Dep. £1.

Dec. 29.—**Southend.**—Open Air School.—Erection of, for the Education Committee. Director of Education, Education Office, Southend-on-Sea. Dep. £2 2s. (payable to the Corporation).

*Dec. 30.—**Martley Wintney.**—Schoool.—Erection of, for the C.C. The County Architect, the Castle, Winchester. Dep. £1 1s.

Dec. 31. — **Kingston-on-Thames.** — Operating Theatre.—Erection and completion at the hospital in Kingston Hill, for the Guardians of the Poor of the Kingston Union. F. Danby Smith, F.R.I.B.A., Parliament-mansions, Victoria-st., Westminster, S.W.1. Dep. £5 5s. (Cheques to be made payable to the Treasurer of the Kingston Union.)

Dec. 31.—**Lichfield.**—Installation.—Of electric light and power in the Friary school, for Staffordshire E.C. Moffett, Rosher, and Mann, Consulting Engineers, Union-chambers, Temple-row, Birmingham. Dep. £3 3s.

Jan. 2.—**Dublin.**—Alterations.—New sanitary fittings and structural alterations, at Killarney and Parknasilla hotels, and building of a goods store at Wexford North Station, for Gt. Southern Rlys. C. E. Riley, secretary, Kingsbridge-station, Dublin. Dep. £1 1s. each.

*Jan. 3.—**Pembroke.**—Branch P.O.—Erection of, for H.M.O.W. Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the Commissioners.)

*Jan. 4.—**Cricklewood.**—Laboratory.—Erection at the P.O. Research Station, for H.M.O.W. Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the Commissioners.)

Jan. 4.—**Ongar.**—Cottages.—26, for R.D.C. P. Pearce, Housing Surveyor.

*Jan. 16.—**Hertfordshire.**—School.—Erection and completion of a new County Council Elementary School (to accommodate 402 scholars), for the Hertfordshire C.C. County Surveyor's Office, Hatfield, Herts. Dep. £1 1s.

Jan. 21.—**Leicester.**—Extensions.—To Central Generating Station, for T.C. T. R. Smith, City Electrical Engineer, Market-st. Dep. £5.

——.—**Bilton.**—Stores.—For Harrogate and District Co-operative Society. General Manager, 5, Albert-st., Harrogate. Dep. £1 1s.

——.—**Blackpool.**—Auction Mart.—Also shops, Lytham-rd. Halstead Best, F.R.I.B.A., 8, Clifton-st.

——.—**Blackpool.**—Depot.—New Ford motor depot, showrooms and repair shop, Marton, for S. Thomas. Halstead Best, F.R.I.B.A., 8, Clifton-st.

——.—**Blyth.**—Shop.—Also store in Union-st., for Blyth Co-operative Society, Ltd. Secretary, Croft-rd.

——.—**Porth.**—Painting.—Also decorating interior and exterior of premises, for Committee of Cymmer Pioneer Working Men's Club and Institute, 20, High-st., Porth, Rhondda.

——.—**Wheatley Carr.**—Decorating.—Interior of Inghamite Church, Wheatley Carr, near Burnley. Mr. Whitaker, The Ferns, Wheatley.

MATERIALS, ETC.

Dec. 12.—**Bristol.**—Sand, etc.—For Port Authority. T. A. Peace, Engineer, Chief Engineer's Office, Avonmouth.

Dec. 12.—**Glasgow.**—Piping, etc.—For Clyde Navigation Trust. Jas. Macfarlane, General Manager, 16, Robertson-st.

Dec. 14.—**Derbyshire.**—Road Materials.—For C.C. J. W. Horton, C.S., Derby.

Dec. 15.—**Durham.**—Pipes, etc.—For County Water Board. H. Robinson, engineer, Bishop Auckland.

Dec. 16.—**Aberdeen.**—Builders' Materials.—For T.C. T. F. Henderson, B.S.

Dec. 16.—**East Suffolk.**—Road Materials.—For C.C. C.S., Ipswich.

Dec. 16.—**India.**—Steel Material.—For Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Co. S. G. S. Young, secretary, White Mansion, 91, Petty France, S.W.1.

Dec. 17.—**Lindsey (Lincs).**—Highway Materials.—For C.C. G. Bradshaw, C.S., Lincoln.

Dec. 20.—**Dover.**—Granite.—For T.C. Wm. Boulton Smith, B.E.

Dec. 20.—**Dover.**—Tar.—25,000, for T.C. W. Boulton Smith, B.E.

Dec. 20.—**Montgomery.**—Highway Materials.—For C.C. T. L. Oliver, C.S., Welshpool.

Dec. 21.—**London.**—Builders' Materials.—For Woolwich B.G. A. Holder, C., Plumstead High-st., S.E.18.

Dec. 28.—**Berkshire.**—Road Material.—For C C Lt.-Col. J. F. Hawkins, C.S., Reading.

Dec. 29.—**Breconshire.**—Road Materials.—For C.C. J. M. Richards, C.S.

Dec. 31.—**Rhondda.**—Road Materials.—For U.D.C. E. Taylor, E. and S.

Jan. 4, 1928.—**Dorset.**—Road Materials.—For C.C. C.S., Dorchester.

Jan. 6.—**Middleton.**—Highway Materials.—For T.C. B.E.

ENGINEERING, IRON AND STEEL.

Dec. 12.—**Darwen.**—Culvert.—Reinforced concrete reservoir, culvert, etc., for T.C. B.E. Dep. £2 2s.

Dec. 12.—**Easingwold.**—Water Supply.—Spring collection works, covered storage reservoirs, cast-iron tank on masonry tower, 11,650 lin. yds. of 5-in., 3,000 lin. yds. of 4-in. "Spun" iron water mains, and 3,400 yds. of 3-in. cast-iron water mains, with lead and yarn joints, also valves, washouts, fire hydrants, consumers' services, pillar fountains, pressure-reducing valve, and other works in connection therewith at Coxwold, Oulston, Easingwold and Crayke, for R.D.C. Fairbank and Son, engineers, Tudor House, Stonegate, Yorks. Dep. £3 3s.

Dec. 12.—**Leeds.**—Reservoir.—Design and tender for a watertight reinforced concrete reservoir at Middleton; watertight reinforced concrete elevated tank at Tinshill, and concrete service reservoir, including design and tender for the reinforced concrete roof and piers, for T.C. H. Shortreed, Waterworks Manager. Dep. £1 1s. each.

Dec. 14.—**Hove.**—Groyne.—Timber groyne opposite Western Esplanade, for T.C. B.S. Dep. £2 2s.

Dec. 14.—**Ripon.**—Water Supply.—Providing and laying of 1,276 lin. yds. of 4-in. cast-iron or spun iron pipes, 2,000 lin. yds., or thereabouts, of 3-in. cast-iron pipes, together with construction of a covered service reservoir, windmill, engine house, oil engine, hydrants, valves, and all other incidental works at Bishop Monkton, for R.D.C. F. J. Rodwell, engineer, 37 and 38, Prudential Buildings, Park-row, Leeds. Dep. £2 2s.

Dec. 15.—**Egypt.**—Reservoir.—Erection in courtyard of Toura Prison of steel reservoir of 150 cubic metres capacity on a steel framework tower, including the necessary ladders, platforms, piping and fittings, as well as a water level indicator, for Cairo Local Commissioners. Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen-st., S.W.1. (Ref. A.X. 5462.)

Dec. 15.—**Madras.**—Steelwork.—204 tons structural steel work for engine shed, together with corrugated asbestos sheets, patent glazing with wired glass, galvd. c.i. piping and fencing pales, etc., for Madras and Southern Mahratta Rly. Co. Director, 25, Buckingham Palace-rd., S.W.1.

Dec. 15.—**South Africa.**—Steelwork.—Structural steelwork, etc., for wagon repair shop, for Railways and Harbours Committee. Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen-st., S.W.1. (Rev. A.X. 5424.)

Dec. 19.—**Knaresborough.**—Widening.—In masonry, Knaresborough High Bridge, for West Riding C.C. C.S., Wakefield. Dep. £1.

Dec. 19.—**Luddendenfoot.**—Widening.—In steelwork and masonry of Luddendenfoot river and canal bridges, and the improvement of Chatburn Corner, for West Riding C.C. C.S., Wakefield. Dep. £1.

Dec. 19.—**Monmouthshire.**—Reconstruction.—Of bridge over River Ebbw at Bassaleg and approaches, for C.C. S. A. Bennett, C.S. Dep. £2 2s.

Dec. 20.—**London.**—Bridgework.—For Director-General of India Store Department. Branch 15, Belvedere-rd., Lambeth, S.E.1.

Dec. 24.—**Sproughton.**—Bridge.—Temporary bridge, pulling down existing timber bridge and building three-span ferro-concrete bridge, for East Suffolk C.C. W. Jervis, C.S., Ipswich. Dep. £2 2s.

Jan. 2, 1928.—**Molesey.**—Cementing.—Internal reinforced cement rendering of 9 steel coal bunkers at Walton pumping station, Hurst-rd., for M.W.B. G. F. Stringer, C., 173, Rosebery-av., E.C.1.

Jan. 9, 1928.—**India.**—Bridgework.—For Director-General, India Store Department, Branch No. 11, Belvedere-rd., S.E.1.

Feb. 21, 1928.—**New Zealand.**—Deviation.—Construction of Wellington-Tawa flat deviation, Wellington-New Plymouth Railway, for Public Works Dept., Wellington. Commissioner for New Zealand, 415, Strand, London, W.C.2.

ROAD, SEWERAGE, AND WATER WORKS.

Dec. 12.—**Gateshead.**—Paving.—Flagging, kerb and channel, Dryden-rd. North (from Back Durham-rd., to Children's Hospital) and West Park-rd., for C.B. F. H. Patterson, B.E.

Dec. 12.—**Guildford.**—Sewage.—Widening of inlet channel at Bellfields' sewage disposal works, for T.C. J. W. Hipwood, B.S.

Dec. 12.—**Manchester.**—Paving.—Draining, paving (granited rock ashphalt), flagging (artificial flags), etc., Kearsley-rd., Crumpsall, for T.C. P. M. Heath, T.C. Dep. £1 1s.

Dec. 12.—**Romford.**—Drainage.—Of Romford Institution for B.G. Messrs. Harrington and Evans, architects, Western Chambers, South-st. Dep. £3 3s.

Dec. 13.—**Gosforth.**—Improvements.—Carriageway and footway construction, etc., at Back-st., Bowsden-ter., Elmfield-grove, Moor-cres., for U.D.C. Geo Nelson, E. and S.

Dec. 13.—**Southgate.**—Making-up.—Of (a) Eccles bourne-gardens, and (b) Ecclesbourne-close, Palmers Green, for U.D.C. R. Phillips, S.

Dec. 13.—**Tottenham.**—Making-up.—Dowsett-rd., for U.D.C. E. Dep. 10s. 6d.

Dec. 14.—**Chesham.**—Roads.—Also laying of sewers on Chiltern Hills Building estate. F. E. Howard & Sons, architects and surveyors. Dep. £1 1s.

Dec. 14.—**Crail.**—Pipes.—Providing and laying about 2,000 yards of 8-inch and 6-inch diameter cast-iron water pipes from existing storage tanks on Ribbonfield farm to Burgh, for Water Supply Carfrae and Morrison, C.E., 4, Hill-st., Edinburgh. Dep. £1.

Dec. 14.—**Merton and Morden.**—Making-up.—Green-way, approximately 290 yds. in length, for U.D.C. G. Jerram, S. Dep. £1.

Dec. 14.—**Morecambe.**—Improvements.—Bold-st., Highfield-cres., Lake-av., Scott-av., Windsor-av., Leyster-st., Belfield-rd., Lansdowne-rd., Cable-st., Cable-st., Lodges-grove, Sulby-grove, for T.C. P. W. Ladmore, B.E. and S. Dep. 10s. 6d.

Dec. 15.—**Heston and Isleworth.**—Making-up.—Osterley-cres., for U.D.C. J. G. Carey, E. and S. Dep. £2 2s.

Dec. 15.—**Nottingham.**—Sewers.—Four miles of concrete pipe sewers, together with manholes, gulleys and other appurtenant works and excavation forming and paving of about two miles of street works consisting of tar macadam, tar paving, concrete kerbing, etc., required in the development of Bulwell Hall housing estate, for T.C. T. Wallis Gordon, City E. and S. Dep. £3 3s.

Dec. 16.—**Carlisle.**—Sewers.—Also roadways on Botcherby and Raffles-Newtown housing estates, for T.C. P. Dalton, A.R.I.B.A., City E. and S. Dep. 10s.

Dec. 17.—**Dagenham.**—Pipes.—For (1) 7-in. diam. cast iron pipes, and (2) 7-in. diam. sluice valves, hatch boxes, portable galvanised pipes, for U.D.C. Council's engineer and surveyor, The Council Offices, Valence House, Chadwell Heath.

Dec. 17.—**Penge.**—Improvements.—Approximately 335 yds. super. burax paving with 8 to 10 centimetres Scandinavian granite setts, or other approved, laid complete on a bed of 8-in. reinforced concrete, at top of Anerley Hill, for U.D.C. Col. H. W. Longdin, S. Dep. £1 1s.

Dec. 19.—**Bromley.**—Extension.—Of sewer in Crofton-lane and Crofton-rd., Orpington, for R.D.C. L. J. Small E. Dep. £3 3s.

Dec. 19.—**Chelmsford.**—Sewer.—12-in. sewer through Chelmer Garden estate, for T.C. E. J. Miles, B.E. and S. Dep. £1 1s.

Dec. 19.—**Chingford.**—Reconstruction.—Of Old Station-rd., for U.D.C. S. J. Hellier, S. Dep. £2.

Dec. 19.—**Newquay.**—Streets.—Also sewers, for U.D.C. S. Dep. £5.

Dec. 19.—**Prestwich.**—Making-up.—Nursery from Poppythorn-lane to Pine-grove, Elm-gr Pine-grove, Willow-rd., Maple-grove, Holyrood passage at rear of 155 to 167 Bury Old-rd., Arthur-st. (between Gardner-rd. and Knott-la for U.D.C. M. A. Piercy, E. and S. Dep. £

Dec. 19.—**Wandsworth.**—Surfacing and pa of carriageways and footways at East Hill es for the L.C.C. Clerk of the Council, Co Hall, Westminster, S.E.1. Dep. £1.

Dec. 19.—**Whitstable.**—Making-up.—Athol-rd., U.D.C. S. Dep. £1.

Dec. 20.—**Bushey.**—Making-up.—Of Bourne lane, for U.D.C. E. E. Ryder, E. and S. £2 2s.

Dec. 20.—**Wood Green.**—Improvements.—To I hurst-rd. (section 2), Lansdowne-rd. (sectio for U.D.C. C. H. Croxford, E. and S. Dep. £

Dec. 20.—**Wealdstone.**—Making-up.—Blawitt and Colton-rd., for U.D.C. H. Walker, S. £1 1s.

Dec. 21.—**Greenwich.**—Pipes.—750 ft. of pipe sewer, 654 ft. of 9-in. pipe sewer, 500 f 9-in. pipe sewer, 1,000 ft. of 15-in. pipe sewe T.C. B.E.'s Department, Town Hall, Green Dep. £2 2s.

Dec. 21.—**Wycombe.**—Water Supply.—Prov and laying of 840 yds. of 3-in. diameter cast socket and spigot pipes, for Stokechurch supply, for R.D.C. Lucas and Pyke, cons engineers, 39, Victoria-st., S.W.1. Dep. £1.

Dec. 22.—**Bromley.**—Piping.—610 yds. lineal diameter unreinforced granite concrete pipes yds. lineal 12-in. diameter unreinforced gr concrete pipes, for T.C. Harold Cliffe, A.M C.E. Acting B.E., Municipal Offices, Bro Kent.

Dec. 22.—**Chatham.**—Roads.—Making-up a tion of Dagmar-rd., Chatham (approximatel yds. in length), for T.C. B.S.'s Office, Town

Dec. 22.—**Southend-on-Sea.**—Roads.—Maki Belfairs-drive, Burges-rd Section 2, Fernleigh Section 2, Parkanaur-av. Section 1, Tyro and York-rd. Section 4, for T.C. Robert H. B.E. and S. Dep. £1 1s. (each road).

Dec. 28.—**Bexley.**—Road Materials.—Suppl tar, etc., highway materials, pipes and ce for U.D.C. W. T. Howse, S. to the Co Council Offices, Bexleyheath, Kent.

Dec. 28.—**Edmonton.**—Road Work.—Rep certain roadways at the Chase Farm schools Ridgeway, Enfield, for the Edmonton Union Ridley, Clerk, 77, Bridport-road, N.18.

Dec. 29.—**Breconshire.**—Surface Dressing C.C. J. M. Richards, C.S.

Dec. 31.—**Hoylake and West Kirby.**—Making Hadfield-av., Hoylake; Elm-grove extension, lake; Ferndale-rd., extension, Hoylake; pa off York-av., West Kirby; passage off Yo West Kirby, at rear of premises, Caldy-rd U.D.C. R. W. Fraser, E. and S. Dep £2 2

Dec. 31.—**Shanklin (I. of W.).**—Making Carter-av., for U.D.C. P. G. Cocks, E. an

Jan. 2.—**Beeston.**—Sewage Disposal Works. struction of additional units at the ex sewage disposal works, for U.D.C. Ern Bush, Council Offices, Beeston, Nottingham. £3 3s. (cheque).

Jan. 2.—**Kent.**—Arterial Roads.—Constr works on the carriageway and footway, a works of surface water drainage, etc., Hastings-rd., Kent, from Green-st. Gre Pratts Bottom, for Ministry of Transport. Engineer, Roads Department, Ministry of port, 7, Whitehall-gardens, S.W.1. Dep. £25.

Jan. 9, 1928.—**Birmingham.**—Mains.—Laying mains and services for distribution of gas, for T.C. A. W. Smith, General Manag Secretary, Gas Department. Dep. £2 2s.

Jan. 11, 1928.—**Tottenham.**—Drainage.— and drainage at Tottenham Cemetery, Totte N., for Tottenham and Wood Green Burial J. C. S. Mummery, architect, 34, Bloomsbu W.C.1.

Feb. 7.—**Deptford.**—Pumping Machinery.— Deptford pumping station, Brookmill-rd., ford, London, S.E.8, for M.W.B. Chief Eng Department (Room 173), 173, Rosebery-av., Dep. £3 3s.

——.—**Tendring.**—Making-up.—Of Kin Little Holland, for R.D.C. F. G. Vincent- S. Dep. £2.

Competitions.

(*See Competition News, p.* 890)

Auction Sales, Tenders,

*Dec. 14 and 15.—**London.**—A. Percy C and Co., at Hackney Arch, 197, Morning-lane Trade effects of a builder and contracto tioneers, 71, Gt. Russell-st., W.C.1.

Public Appointments.

Dec. 12.—**London.**—(a) One Grade I. Ass (b) Four Grade II. Assistants required Miners' Welfare Committee. Under Secreta Mines, Establishment Branch, Mines Dept. Stanley-st., S.W.1.

Dec. 12.—**Nottingham.**—Experienced tectural Assistant required by the City C T. Cecil Howitt, 58-59, Long-row, Birmingha

Dec. 14.—**London.**—Assistant Str Engineer, Grade 11, in H.M.O.W. Those w to compete for the post apply Sec., H.M Storey's Gate, Westminster, S.W.1.

Dec. 14.—**Singapore.**—Assistant Building veyor (unmarried) required by the Municipa missioners of Singapore. Peirce & Wi M.M.Inst.C.E., 64, Victoria-st., London, Agents for the Commissioners.

Dec. 20.—**Hendon.**—Clerk of Works required by Education Committee. James Anderson, Sec. to Committee, Education Offices, The Burroughs, ndon, N.W.4.
Dec. 23.—**Southampton.**—Chief Assistant.—Re- ed in the County Architect's Dept. County hitect, the Castle, Winchester.
Dec. 24.—**Leicester.**—Architectural Assistant nporary).—Required by the E.C. The Director Education, Town Hall, Leicester.
—.—**Deal.**—Clerk of Works required at once the T.C. T. C. Golder, borough engineer and eyor. Municipal Offices, Queen-st., Deal.
—.—**Kenya.**—Carpentry Instructors: (2) re- ed by the Govt. of Kenya for the Education t. for a tour of 30 months' service with prospect xtension. Apply at once, Crown Agents for the nies, 4, Millbank, Westminster, London, S.W.1, ting M 89.
—.—**London.**—Teacher of Bdg. Constn. required two afternoons a week. The Principal, Woolwich vtechnic, S.E.18
—.—**Sierra Leone.**—Quantity Surveyor required the Public Works Department for two tours of to 18 months' service with possible extension. ly at once, Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4, bank, Westminster, S.W.1, quoting M/277.

DECAY IN TIMBER

In the course of a letter on this subject the *Times*, Mr. W. D. Caröe, speaking of death-watch beetle, says he is of the nion that "the term 'beetle' should in- de its grub, which is the chief offender. is pernicious insect is too much with us present. Much, too often ignoring essen- ls, has been said and written about it. It s become a kind of scare, often, but not ays, justified by the facts.

'It is patent that if the insect had been active in and since mediæval days as to- y hardly a mediæval timber roof would ve been left to us. Why this latter-day ivity? There must be some essential dif- ence between mediæval and modern condi- ns. My last interview with Professor froy (who gave his life in the investiga- n) took place shortly before his pathetic ath. The chief point we discussed was insect's food. A point frequently over- ked is that the insect's favourite food is mp wood. Damp wood in roofs is chiefly e to sap wood (the outer rings of wood un- ened in the tree when felled). The care- s, often criminal, use of sap wood is one the banes of building. Sap wood, like otting-paper, absorbs moisture from the nosphere, so we find that the beetle inevit- ly attacks sap wood wherever to be found t may leave all else intact. Plenty of diæval beams with indentations or eroded rts, or beams looking like rough logs of es, were all once squared but have had e sap wood eaten off by the beetle, which s left the sound wood intact and gone ay. Roof or gutter leakages, timbers built o walls damp from any cause, timbers sub- t to constant changes of temperature and ndensation, timbers unventilated, are all the tural prey of the insect.

"Our modern demands for heating are a rtile cause. Warm air charged with mois- re in suspension rises to the roof, exposed the outer air on its upper side, and is pidly chilled, leaving its moisture con- nsed on the cold timbers. There the insect ds its lair. Vaulted buildings with an ter weather roof are thus comparatively mune, but can of course equally suffer m leakages and lack of ventilation, and er such introductions of damp. Whether ht, or the lack of it, is an element is not. think, yet proven. Tree trunks damaged lightning or gale and kept wet by drips m above may often be seen riddled by the etle, though in full sun. On the other nd, the sap wood of a dead trunk, though ered by the bark, will be found equally dled when the heart still remains sound. e conclusion is, eliminate sap wood, venti- e your timbers, and keep your roofs atherproof, and the beetle's attacks are ured against. It often happens in old fs that the beetle has left its trail many rs ago and gone away. The condition in t case is not one of alarm. Its active sence should always be established."

PROPOSED NEW BUILDINGS & OTHER WORKS*

In these lists care is taken to ensure the accuracy of the information given, but it may occasionally happen that, owing to building owners taking the responsibility of commencing work before plans are finally approved by the local authorities, "proposed" works at the time of publication have been actually commenced. Abbreviations: T.C. for Town Council; U.D.C. for Urban District Council; R.D.C. for Rural District Council; E.C. for Education Committee; B.G. for Board of Guardians; B.C. for Borough Council; P.C. for Parish Council; M.H. for Ministry of Health; M.T. for Ministry of Transport; C.B. for County Borough; B.E. for Board of Education; M.A.B. for Metropolitan Asylums Board; and M.W.B. for Metropolitan Water Board.

Following is a list of abbreviations:—Borough Surveyor, B.S.; Borough Engineer, B.E.; District Surveyor, D.S.; Clerk, C.; Town Clerk, T.C.; County Engineer, C.E.; County Surveyor, C.S.; County Architect, C.A.; Surveyor, S.; Engineer, E.; Borough Architect, B.A.; Architect, A.

Acton.—Acton Chamber of Commerce is asking L.M.S. Rly., to construct a station or halt in Western-av

Ashton-under-Lyne.—Board of Management of District Infirmary are considering desirability of extending out-patients' department. Thomas Worthington & Sons, architects, 178, Oxford-rd., Manchester, have prepared a scheme which is estimated to cost £3,500.

Audenshaw.—U.D.C. passed plans for 4 houses for A. J. Franks.

Barking Town.—With regard to Parsons-row improvement scheme Architect submitted plan of the lay-out of the cleared site. The lay-out provided for 22 three-bedroom type houses and 4 two bedroom type houses, and is estimated to cost £12,158. Schemes been approved.—Application been made to M.H. for sanction to raising £26,800 in connection with widening and reconstruction of Jenkins-lane.

Barrow.—The U.D.C. has made application for 90 more subsidy houses.

Bath.—T.C. recommend footbridge at Victoria-bridge at £2,000. Tenders are to be invited.—Committee been appointed to consider provision of lavatory accommodation for ladies in the centre of the city.—Chairman and engineer reported upon an amended scheme for strengthening North Parade bridge by steel instead of reinforced concrete, at £8,000, and T.C. resolved that City Engineer be authorised to obtain tenders for carrying out the work, and Town Clerk be authorised to apply to M.H. for sanction to borrowing.—M.T. has approved a grant of £5,075 towards reconstructing Cleveland bridge, estimated at £10,150. City Engineer is to obtain tenders.—Engineer reported that construction of a new reinforced concrete footbridge at Grosvenor bridge in place of present bridge, and providing for water main being carried over river in structure of bridge, would cost £2,750. Tenders are to be obtained and Town Clerk is to apply to M.H. for sanction to borrowing £2,750 in respect of works.—B. of E. has approved proposal to adapt the Corn Market building for purpose of a handicraft centre, and application been made to M.H. for sanction to borrow necessary sum.

Beddington and Wallington. — U.D.C. passed plans:—West-av., ten houses, Bilbrough & Leakey, Hill-rd., Mitcham; Forester's-drive, four houses, A. Turner, "Mount View," Mount Park-av., South Croydon; Demesne-rd., seven garages, Leigh & Barber.

Billingham.—Sanction was received by U.D.C. to application of a loan of £48,721 for the erection of 120 houses on the Clarence-rd., site at Haverton Hill.

Birmingham.—It is proposed to erect a super cinema in New-st. E. A. Stone, 20, Berkeley-st., Architect. T.C. recommend revised scheme for provision of public convenience at High-st., King's Heath.—Reconstruction of River Rea bridge, Lifford-lane, recommend at £9,253.—Watch Committee recommend that, subject to Home Office Authorities, improvement of 4, Speedwell-rd., at £2,708, be approved, and enlargement and improvement of Lozells-rd. police station, also be approved.—Subject to approval of B. of E. and M.H., the E.C. recommend alterations at King's Norton Secondary school for boys, at £9,580.—E.C. also recommend, subject to approval of B.E. and M.H., erection of pavilion and stabling on school playing field at Henry-rd., Yardley, at £1,575.—New public elementary school in Spring-rd., Tyseley, been recommended at £17,300 by E.C., subject to M.H. and B. of E.—Council approved transfer of piece of land on Fox Hollies housing estate to Electric Supply Committee, as site for electric sub-station.—Tender been accepted for branch bank fronting Sandon-rd., and Willow-av.—Council approved acquisition of properties from Messrs. Grey at £35,050, in connection with future widening of Bull-st.—Proposals of Public Works and Town Planning Committee for acquisition of 48 to 52 and 62 to 66, Broad-st., at £56,350, in connection with future widening of Broad-st., been approved.—Subject to approval of M.H., the proposed leasing to Hobbs, Price and Power of land, fronting Bordesley-green East, Richmond-rd., and Denton-grove, as a site for 16 retail shops complete with living accommodation, be approved.—Water Committee are to make application to M.H. for £325,000 for third main extension scheme.—Electric Supply Committee recommend £804,000 for mains and £288,000 for sub-stations, etc.—E.C. also recommend, subject to B. of E. and M.H., £7,700 for structural alterations to Garrison-lane Council school.—Subject to approval of M.H., the proposed leasing to H. Dare and Sons, Ltd., of land at corner of Tyburn and Tonbridge-rds., as a site for 11 retail shops complete with living accommodation, be approved.

Blackburn.—T.C. passed plans:—14 houses, Audley-lane, by A. W. Edmundson, and 11 houses, Audley-st., by A. W. Edmundson.

Bournemouth.—T.C. passed plans:—Three houses and garages, Richmond Hill, A. C. Barnes & Co., Ltd.; three houses, Victoria Park-rd., W. Haycraft; four houses, Norton-rd., H. Watton; three lock-up garages, rear of "Burlesdon," Gervis-rd. East, W. Greenwell; five houses, Pine-rd., A. Adams; mission hall, Lower Charminster-rd., S. G. Ward; three houses, Pine-rd. East, S. G. Ward; houses, shops, garages, etc. (corner), The Square and Richmond Hill, Hankinson & Son.

Bradford.—Plans been prepared for 25 lock-up shops upon site in Hammerton-st. Tenders are to be invited. Wm. Illingworth, architect. Negotiations been concluded by Provincial Exhibitions, Ltd., to acquire from Francis Willey & Co., of Bradford, the Manningham-lane Skating Rink for use as a permanent exhibition hall for the city.

Brentford.—Plans been prepared by E. Willis, B.E. to Brentford and Chiswick District Council, for extension to Brentford, estimated to cost £2,345.

Bridgtown.—It was decided at public meeting to erect war memorial in shape of monument, at between £150 and £200.

Bromley.—T.C. passed plans:—3 new rds., Bromley Park Garden estate, E. Evans & Sons; 6 houses, Clarence-rd., S. H. Collins; 4 houses, Rochester-av., H. A. Pierpoint.

Cardiff.—The Education Committee has passed resolution to proceed with application for the loan for building new school at Cathays at estimated cost of £70,000.

Cheltenham.—P. King, F.R.I.B.A., is architect for new cinema on site of "Imperial" theatre.

Chertsey.—Housing Committee has two lay-outs before them for erection of 60 houses on Pyrcroft-rd. site. Messrs. Dudley, Harris and Co., Ltd., propose to develop north Burway land of Laleham House estate.

Chiswick.—Brentford and Chiswick Council passed plans prepared by E. Willis, B.E., for extensions to public baths, making provision for 24 additional slipper baths, at £3,150.

Colchester.—C. M. Stanford & Son, extensive block of property near Headgate, as a site for projected new theatre.

Coleford.—Gloucestershire E.C. has decided to purchase site at Owen's Farm, for Council school.

Coventry.—T.C. passed plans:—Greyhound Racing Track, off Jacker's-rd., Foleshill, The Greyhound Racing & General Entertainments, Ltd.; 5 houses and house with shop, Church-rd., Foleshill, J. Whetstone; Sunday school, Bennett's-rd., Keresley, F. C. Jackson; 4 houses, Alderman's Green-rd., Hall Green, Foleshill; Dobbs & Pegg; Greyhound Racing Track, off Lythall's-lane, The Coventry & District Greyhound Racing Syndicate; 6 houses, Binley-rd., Binley, H. Clarke & Sons; 9 houses, Victory-rd., T. Randle; 4 houses, Hen-lane, Foleshill, J. Isaac. Estates and Finance Committee of T.C. recommend modified scheme for improving the counter arrangements in Central Collection Office at £160.

Crewe.—Corporation are to carry out by direct labour extensions at Brierley-st. schools. Price £1,006.

Darlington.—T.C. passed plans: H. Parvin, 10 houses, Park-lane and Geneva-rd. West; J. Clayton, 20 houses, Latimer-rd., Assembly Hall, Coniscliffe-rd., new premises Clifton-rd.; Cayley, Lowery & Co., 2 bungalows, Coniscliffe-rd.

Doncaster.—Funds being raised by members of St. Mary's Church, Wheatley, for provision of new Sunday schools. Plans by J. Blythe Richardson, L.R.I.B.A., 26, Printing House-st.

East Ham.—C.B. passed plans:—7 lock-up garages, between 161 and 171, Third-av., A. Bray; 4 houses, 32-38, Cheltenham-gardens, F. Hamlett.

Edgware.—A row of shop property, with living accommodation above, is to be erected in High-st. to plans of A. J. Butcher, 2, Premier-parade.

Egham.—M.H. agreed to erection of further 200 houses by U.D.C.

Elstree.—Leathart & Grainger, FF.R.I.B.A., 7, John-st., Adelphi, W.C.2, been appointed architects for film studios, for Whitehall Films, Ltd.

Hampshire.—The C.C. propose 8 cottages at Park Prewett. The E.C. recommend, at the Purbrook Park County high school, a hall, at £4,750. Schools are also proposed at Clanfield, for 160, at £6,000; Droxford, for 160, at £6,411; Eastleigh, for 330 senior girls, at £14,600; Hartley Leintney, for 200, at £6,867; and Nether Wallop, for 120, at £6,240. A secondary school for boys and one for girls are to be built at Andover, at £23,159; a Council school at Droxford, at £6,676.

Hornsey.—E.C. decided to provide an open-air school.

Harpenden.—Harpenden Dairies, Ltd., are proposing to erect shops and offices in Station-rd. Plans by W. Franklin, Willoughby-rd.

* See also our List of Contracts, Competitions, etc.

Hartley Wintney.—R.D.C. approved plans for houses for Mrs. Rose and J. Harris.

Hendon.—Council offered London University site near Mill Hill Park for observatory.—Council also to seek permission to borrow £162,391 to build 314 houses in Cricklewood. U.D.C. passed plans:—Petrol station, north-east corner of Edgware-rd., and North Circular-rd., J. M. Candlish; four pairs of semi-detached houses, Hall-lane, Watford Bye-Pass-rd., P. E. Briance, Ltd.; new bank for the National Provincial Bank, the Broadway, Mill Hill, Mr. Quennell; six garages, Monkville-av., Golders, Ltd.

Keswick.—Extensive scheme of internal alterations to St. John's been sanctioned by Chancellor Campbell of Carlisle Consistory Court.

Leeds.—The Engineer is to prepare plans for alterations and additions to the Fire Brigade premises. Sanction has been received from the M.H. to borrow £104,000 for the erection of houses at York-rd. and Selby-rd. estates and Meanwood estate, and £30,481 for reconstruction of roads. Application has been made to M.H. for sanction to borrow £32,000 for 72 houses on Harehills-lane estate. Tenders are to be invited for demolition of chimney at Headingley pumping station. F. J. Rogers is erecting 2 houses in St. Anne's-drive, Headingley. Mrs. E. Bedford and Mrs. A. Dixon, 2 houses in Ring-rd., Middleton; J. Hook, 2 houses in Henconner-lane, Bramley; W. Naylor is to erect 6 garages in Devonshire-lane. Burras Peake, Ltd., are to erect a clothing factory off Geldard-rd. The Director of Education proposes erection of school in York-rd. The T.C. has approved plans for 4 houses in Gledhow Wood-place, Harehills, for J. Craven; 4 in Skelton-rd., White Horse estate, York-rd., for A. Cryer; 1 in Gledhow Wood-grove, for C. Revell; 8 in Wensley-drive, Wensley Green, Chapel Allerton, for W. E. Batly and Co.; 2 in Farrer-lane, Adel, for Mrs. L. Littlewood and R. Jackson. Plans for reconstruction work at Capitol Cinema, Green-rd., Meanwood, for Capitol Cinema (Leeds), Ltd., been passed by T.C.

Leicester.—Housing and Town Planning Committee recommend further £20,000 in connection with road works on Park estate.—Properties Committee propose to build 69 houses and 12 flats, for total estimated cost, £65,000.—Special Committee recommend new police quarters on land in Charles-st. at £65,000.—Gas Committee also recommend erection of new gasholder at £111,487.

Levenshulme.—Super cinema is to be erected at junction of Moseley-rd. and Kingsway, for 2,000 people. J. Knight, F.R.I.B.A., Architect, Manchester.

Leyton.—T.C. passed plans:—Four houses, Claude-rd., J. T. Manby.

London (Bermondsey).—B.C. recommend erection of 3 cottages on Silver-st. housing site, at £960, subject to sanction of L.C.C., and cottage on Albion-st. site, at £320.—Council received M.H. formal sanction to borrowing £13,750 in respect of additions to the Central Library, Spa-rd.—Council also recommend that baths be provided in 8 temporary houses in Brunel-rd., and Albion-st.

London (Camberwell).—B.C. passed plans:—W. Wilmot, Ltd., church, with porch, Lordship-lane; A. C. Brown & Son, lock-up garages adjoining 129, Canterbury-rd.; Dowton & Co., garages, etc., at rear of 54-62, Queen's-rd., abutting on Harders-rd. mews; W. R. Stacey, garages at 48, Willow-brook-rd.

London (Deptford).—B.C. recommend sanitary convenience adjoining the Brookmill-rd. entrance to Ravensbourne recreation ground, at £285.

London (Eltham).—L.C.C. recommend £406,000 in connection with Shooter's Hill and Eltham by-pass roads.

London (Lewisham).—B.C. received M.H. provisional approval to development of Grove Park site by erection of 192 houses and 32 flats.—Plans passed:—W. J. Scudamore, Ltd., 10 houses new road between Burnt Ash-hill and Manor-lane; G. Clothier, 13 houses Collingtree-rd.; Franks & Simmons, petrol station 61, 63 and 65 Loampit-vale; Clout & Tysoe, Ltd., 11 houses and garages Peak-hill.

London (Wandsworth).—L.C.C. recommend establishment of a junior commercial day school for boys and girls at Wandsworth technical institute.

Longlevens.—Gloucestershire E.C. agreed to elementary school to accommodate about 250 children.

Macclesfield. — Highway Committee approved plans:—St. George's Parochial Church Council, additions to St. George's school.

Maidstone.—T.C. passed plans:—10 houses, for Greenhalgh & Charlson, and 4 houses, for E. J. Sheppard.

Mansfield.—It is proposed to build super cinema and dance hall on site in Westgate. Oaksford, Ltd.

Merton and Morden.—U.D.C. received M.H. sanction to borrowing £100,000 on account of sum of £128,250 in conection with provision of low level relief sewer.

Nenagh.—U.D.C. is to build a row of workmen's houses in Stafford-st., at £4,000.

Newport (Mon.).—There is a proposal on foot by Corporation to construct another bridge over River Usk at point on low-lying land near St. Julians, between Newport and Caerleon. Plans been prepared.

North Dublin.—Ministry of Local Government has authorised R.D.C. to borrow £5,000 for building of labourers' cottages.

Northampton.—C.B. approved lay-out of Kettering-rd. site.—Council also recommend that 26 B3 parlour and 3 bedroom type houses be erected fronting Baring-rd.—Plans passed:—Warehouse, Scarletwell-st., Hooton Bros.; 7 lock-up garages, King-st., J. B. Clarke.

Nottingham.—The Public Parks Committee has decided to provide a paddling pool on a site near the Trent baths at the corner of Wilford-rd.

Plymouth.—New assembly hall is to be built at Mutley Plain. L. F. Vanstone, Architect, 15, Old Town-st.—Tenders to be invited for shop front to 13, Market-av., which is estimated at £135.—Sanction of M.H. to borrowing of £3,789, for erection of children's blocks at Didworthy Sanatorium, been received.—C.B. are considering providing at West Hoe a scheme embodying provision of indoor swimming baths, concert hall and winter gardens in one building.—M.H. sanctioned borrowing of £1,809 for erection of two shops and houses at Mount Gold.—Plans passed:—A. C. Jones & Son, 21 houses, Beaumont-st.; Leggo-Wilson, Ltd., administrative offices, and 2 lock-up shops, Regent-st.; J. Kimber, 3 lock-up garages, G.W.R. Station, Exmouth-rd.; J. Neal, 8 houses, Pennycross Park-rd.; Tozer Bros., 4 houses, Peverell Park-rd.

Romford.—M.H. sanction proposed of B.G. to purchase Nos 26 and 28, Manor-rd., at £1,750 for use as additional scattered homes.

Sheffield.—Efforts being made by members of Ecclesfield Parish Church to obtain funds to carry out a scheme of improvements proposed to infants' school. Plans by T. Henson Robinson, A.R.I.B.A. —H. I. Potter, A.R.I.B.A., preparing plans for parochial hall for Rev. J. C. Makinson, St. Timothy's Crookes.

Sheffield.—A scheme for the enlargement of the museum in Weston Park, Sheffield, is, it is understood, under consideration.

Shepperton.—P.C. proposed to establish an open-air bathing place near Walton Bridge.

Sidmouth.—Tenders are to be erected for cinema R. W. Sampson, Architect.

Slough.—U.D.C. passed plans:— 12 houses, Lascelles-rd., E. H. Stiles; 3 houses, Stoke Poges-lane, E. T. Bowyer; 10 houses, St. Paul's-av., H. Swift.

St. Asath (Flint).—R.D.C. passed plans:—3 shops and houses on Plas Hiraddug estate, Dyserth, for Mrs. C. Evans.

Tadcaster.—R.D.C. approved plans for cafe and shop in Scholes-rd., Barwick, for W. Ball.

Torquay.—W. B. Moxhay, of St. Marychurch, prepared plans for cinema on Hompton estate

Twickenham.—T.C. approved plans:—Twickenham Development Co., 9 houses, Radnor-rd.; P. Hoffmann, 17 houses, Waldegrave-gardens, Orford Lodge estate; A. Pascall & Son, Ltd., 18 houses, Tennyson-av. and Cross Deep-gardens.

Warrington.—Parochial Church Council of Parish Church proposing to acquire site on Manchester-rd. for mission church.—E.C. recommended provision of school on Training College site.

Warwick.—R.D.C. passed plans:—4 houses, Lime Tree-av., Stoneleigh, for S. Sutton; 4 houses, South-Av., Stoneleigh, for S. Sutton; 8 houses and 2 shops, Broad-lane, Stoneleigh, for A. Barratt; 4 houses, Green-lane, for D. Deed; 12 houses, Beauchief-av. Stoneleigh, for J. Aston; 4 houses, Grasmere-av., Stoneleigh, for C. A. Anelay & Son.

West Hartlepool.—T.C. approved Housing Committee's recommendation that additional block of 48 houses should be given to a private builder, who quoted £358 10s. per house (plain) and £367 3s. (gable).

Windlesham.—At a meeting of the U.D.C. a letter was read from the M.H. approving the Council's proposal to erect 6 additional houses in the Avenue, and giving sanction to a loan of £2,326.

Worksop.—Cinema is to be erected on site in Newcastle-av., with seating capacity of over 1,000. P. A. Hinchcliffe, F.R.I.B.A., 14, Regent-st., Barnsley, Architect.

Wrexham.—Governors of Technical Institute considering scheme for new building for institute. Work is estimated to cost £16,000.

Industrial and Public Lighting.

A very successful and interesting meeting of the technical committees of the International Commission on Illumination was held at Bellagio at the beginning of September About 70 delegates from 10 countries attended. The meeting was arranged as a precursor of the plenary session of the Commission which is due to be held in America next year. The technical committees had a very full programme in discussing the rather numerous papers on their various subjects of study. Industrial lighting from the point of view of glare received considerable attention, and the British Specification for an Industrial Reflector Fitting, in which very successful efforts were made to eliminate glare, received favourable comment. The Commission is now committed to an intensive study of such new subjects as signal glasses, daylight illumination, street lighting, fundamental research on glare, etc. The secretarial work involved is now allotted to the various national committees, who each take responsibility for one or two subjects. Mr. C. C. Paterson (Great Britain) was elected president of the Commission in succession to Dr. E. P. Hyde (U.S.A.). The report on the meeting may be obtained, price 2s., from the National Physical Laboratory, Teddington.

NEW COMPANIES

THE particulars quoted below have compiled by Messrs. Jordan & Sons, Company Registration Agents, of 116 & Chancery-lane, W.C.2, from the docum available at the Companies' Registry.

SAMUEL SEAL & SONS, LTD. (224, Registered September 10. Quarry ow stone merchants, etc. Nominal ca £7,000.

JAS. TAYLOR (CONTRACTOR), LTD. (224, Registered September 9. Builders and tractors, etc. Nominal capital, £4,000

W. CHAPPELL & Co., LTD. (224,281.) R tered September 7. 243, Elgin-avenue, M Vale, W.9. Builder and contractor. N nal capital, £700.

MERRITTS CONTRACTORS, LTD. (224, Registered September 21. Builders general contractors, etc. Nominal ca £1,600.

WALTER COTTAGE, LTD. (224,545). R tered September 20. 1, Malcolm-road, C don, Surrey. To develop and manage b ings and estates; and public works con tors, etc. Nominal capital, £5,000.

SERGENT & COMPANY, LTD. (224, Registered September 19. 4, Carisbr place, Walton, Liverpool. Building con tors and constructional engineers. Nor capital, £1,000.

JAMES GIBSON (IRONMONGERS), (224,585). Registered September 22. mongers and builders' merchants. 11, W street, Darwen. Nominal capital, £2,0

GEORGE W. GOODMAN, LTD. (224, Registered September 23. 259, Ellesr road, Sheffield. Painters, decorators, wallpaper merchants, etc. Nominal ca £200.

WAVERLEY BUILDING CO., LTD. (224, Registered September 26. 77-79, High-st Watford. Nominal capital, £500.

DAMMANN ASPHALT CO. (WEST RI YORKS), LTD. (224,548). Registered Sep ber 21. 60, Snig-hill, Sheffield. No capital, £10,000.

ANDREWS, BALDWIN & Co., LTD. (224 Registered September 22. Rawmarsh-Rotherham. Builders and contra Nominal capital, £6,000.

ANDREW JEFFCOTE, LTD. (224,633). I tered September 24. Builder and contr Nominal capital, £5,000.

C. PANNETT & SON, LTD. (224,647). I tered September 24. Eastgate Wharf, L Builders and general contractors, Nominal capital, £2,000.

VARTEG BRICK AND FIRECLAY Co., (224,680). Registered September 26. change-buildings, Swansea. Nominal ca £5,000.

W. HUNT (LONDON), LTD. (224 Registered September 26. 1, Haint road, West Norwood, S.E.27. To houses, buildings or works; to manufa buy and sell bricks and building mat etc. Nominal capital, £5,000.

BUNGE, HENDERSON & Co., LTD. (224 Registered September 26. Watergate H 15, York buildings, Adelphi, W.C.2. sulting engineers, contractors and fou etc. Nominal capital, £1,000.

HAYSOM & SONS, LTD. (224,995). Regi October 10. The Railway Depot, Sw Dorset. Stone and marble merchant. nal capital, £12,500.

W. S. HARRIS & SONS, LTD. (22 Registered October 7. 341, Edgware W. 2. Builders' merchants. Nominal c £5,000.

C. A. HORTON, LTD. (224,931). Regi October 7. Brierley Hill. Builder and ing and general contractor Nominal c £15,000.

WELLINGS & COMPANY (WELLINGTON) (224,905). Registered October 5. Pla Victoria-avenue, Wellington. Nominal tal. £1,200.

R. W. HOLMES, LTD. (225,311). Reg October 24. Thorold-street, Gr Builders, contractors, engineers, etc. N capital, £1,000.

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s Ballast	10 6	per yd.
id	13 9	" "
s Sand	14 6	" "
ashed Sand	14 6	" "
Shingle for Ferro-rete	12 9	" "
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.. 2 in. ditto, ditto ..... "	1 4

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d random blocks .....Per ft. cube	6 3
wn two sides landing to sizes (under super) .....Per ft. super	5 1½
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Dry Log cut Honduras Mahogany, ft. cube	0 18 0	to	1 1 0
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{ Machine-made	0 9 0

METALS.

JOISTS, GIRDERS, &C., TO LONDON STATION, PER TON—

	£ s. d.
R.S. Joists, cut and fitted	12 10 0
Plain Compound Girders	14 10 0
" " Stanchions	16 10 0
In Roof Work	19 10 0

MILD STEEL ROUNDS.
To London Station, per ton.

Diameter.	£ s. d.	Diameter.	£ s. d.
¼ in.	12 0 0	⅜ in. to ½ in.	10 15 0
⅜ in.	11 0 0	⅝ in. to 2⅝ in.	10 10 0

WROUGHT-IRON TUBES AND FITTINGS—
(Discount off List for lot of not less than £7 net value delivered direct from Works, 2½ per cent. less above gross discounts, carriage forward, if sent from London Stocks.)

	Tubes.	Fittings Over ½"	Flanges Over 1"
Black Gas	67½%	45%	55%
Galvanised Gas	52½%	35%	45%
Blue Water	62½%	40%	50%
Galvanised Water	46½%	30%	40%
Red Steam	57½%	35%	45%
Galvanised Steam	40 %	25%	35%

C.I. HALF-ROUND GUTTTERS—London Prices ex Works

Per yd. in 6 ft. lengths.	Gutters.	Angles and Nozzles.	Stop Ends.
3 in.	1/3½	11½d.	3½d.
3½ in.	1/4½	1/1½	3½d.
4 in.	1/6	1/3	3½d.
4½ in.	1/7½	1/4½	4½d.
5 in.	1/10½	1/6½	5½d.

O.G. GUTTERS.

3 in.	1/8	1/4½	3½d.
3½ in.	1/8	1/4½	3½d.
4 in.	1/9½	1/4½	3½d.
4½ in.	1/11½	1/7½	4½d.
5 in.	2/4½	1/10½	5½d.

RAIN-WATER PIPES, &c.

per yd. in 6 fts.	Pipe.	Bends, stock Branches, angles. stock angles.	
2 in. plain.....	1/10½	1/3	1/9½
2½ in. "	2/0½	1/4½	2/1½
3 in. "	2/6	1/9	2/7½
3½ in. "	2/11½	2/0½	3/0½
4 in. "	3/5	2/6½	3/8½

L.C.C. COATED SOIL PIPES—London-Prices ex Works

	Pipe.	Bends. stock angles.		Branches. stock angles.	
	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	
2 in. per yd. in 6 fts. plain	3 3	2	4½	2	10
2½ in. "	3 9	2	7½	3	7
3 in. "	4 6	2	10	4	2½
3½ in. "	4 11½	3	7	4	11½
4 in "	5 5½	4	0½	5	9

L.C.C. COATED DRAIN PIPES—London-Prices ex Works.

	Pipe.	Bends, stock angles.		Branches, stock angles.	
	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	
3 in. per yd. in 9ft. lengths	4 4	5	1	8	0½
4 in. " "	6 2	5	8	10	0
5 in. " "	7 2	10	10	17	1
6 in. " "	8 6	13	2	21	9

Gasken for jointing, 38/6 per cwt.

	Per ton in London. £ s. d.	£ s. d.
IRON—		
Common bars	13 0 0 to	14 10 0
Staffordshire Crown Bars—		
Good merchant quality	14 5 0 to	15 15 0
Staffordshire Marked Bars	16 5 0 ..	17 5 0
Mild Steel Bars	10 0 0 ..	11 0 0
Steel Bars, Ferro-Concrete quality, basis price	10 0 0 ..	11 0 0
Hoop iron, basis price	12 0 0 ..	13 0 0
" Galvanised	27 0 0 ..	28 0 0
Soft Steel Sheets, Black—		
Ordinary sizes to 20 g.	13 5 0 ..	14 5 0
" " " 24 g.	14 5 0 ..	15 5 0
" " " 26 g.	16 5 0 ..	17 5 0
Sheets Flat Best Soft Steel, C.R. and C.A. quality—		
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 20 g. ..	15 10 0 ..	16 10 0
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 22 g. and 24 g.....	16 10 0 ..	17 10 0
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 26 g...	18 10 0 ..	20 10 0
No 1 quality £4 per ton extra.		
Flat and Galvanised Corrugated Sheets—		
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. to 9 ft. to 20 g.	18 0 0 ..	19 0 0
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. to 9 ft. to 22 g. and 24 g.	18 10 0 ..	19 10 0
Ordinary sizes 6 ft. to 9 ft. to 26 g.	21 10 0 ..	22 10 0
Sheets Galvanised Flat, Best quality—		
Best Soft Steel Sheets, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 20 g. and thicker	22 0 0 ..	23 0 0
Best Soft Steel Sheets, 22 g. and 24 g.	24 0 0 ..	26 0 0
Best Soft Steel Sheets, 26 g.	25 10 0 ..	26 10 0
Cut Nails, 3 in. to 6 in.	19 0 0	
(Under 3 in. usual trade extras.)		

METAL WINDOWS.—Standard sizes, suitable for complete houses, including all fittings, painting two coats, and delivery to job, average price about 1s. 4d. to 1s. 7d. per foot super.

LEAD, &c.

(Delivered in London.)	£ s. d
LEAD—Sheet, English, 4 lb. and up	31 0 0
Pipe in coils	31 10 0
Soil pipe	34 10 0
Compo Pipe	33 0 0

NOTE.—Country delivery, 20s. per ton extra; lots under 3 cwt. 3s. per cwt. extra, and over 3 cwt. and under 5 cwt., 1s. 6d. per cwt. extra. Cut to size extra. 5s. cwt.

Oil lead, ex London area, at Mills ..... per ton	21 5 0

COPPER.

	s. d.
Seamless Copper tubes (basis)..... per lb.	1 0½
Strong sheet ..... "	1 0
Thin..... "	1 1
Copper nails ..... "	2 3
Copper wire ..... "	2 4

PLUMBERS' BRASS WORK.
Delivered in London.

NEW RIVER PATTERN SCREW DOWN BIB COCKS FOR IRON.

½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.
29/-	45/-	76/-	153/-	246/-	510/- per doz.

NEW RIVER PATTERN SCREW DOWN STOP COCKS AND UNIONS.

½ in.	¾ in	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.
41/6	62/-	92/-	174/-	300/-	588/- per doz.

RIVER PATTERN SCREW DOWN MAIN FERRULES.

½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	
39/6	60/-	116/6	per doz.

CAPS AND SCREWS.

1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	3 in.	3½ in.	4 in.	
7/6	10/-	14/-	23/-	30/-	42/-	per doz.

DOUBLE NUT BOILER SCREWS.

½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	
7/6	11/-	17/-	29/-	36/-	63/-	per doz.

BRASS SLEEVES.

1¼ in.	2 in.	3 in.	3½ in.	4 in.	
10/-	12/-	20/-	24/-	31/-	per doz.

NEW RIVER PATTERN CROYDON BALL VALVES, S.F.

½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	
35/-	56/-	98/-	162/-	228/-	per doz.

DRAWN LEAD P. & S. TRAPS WITH BRASS CLEANING SCREW.

1½ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	3 in.	
8 lbs. P. traps	33/-	41/-	56/-	101/- per doz.
8 lbs. S. traps	35/-	45/-	66/-	126/- "

TIN.—English Ingots, 3/1 per lb. SOLDER.—Plumber's 1/3, Tinmen's 1/6. Blowpipe 1/7 per lb.

PAINTS, &c.

Raw Linseed Oil, in pipes	per gallon	0	2 11
" " " in barrels	"	0	3 1
" " " in drums	"	0	3 3
Boiled " " in barrels	"	0	3 3
" " " in drums	"	0	3 6
Turpentine in barrels	"	0	3 3
" in drums (10 gall.)	"	0	3 5
Genuine Ground English White Lead, per ton (In not less than 5 cwt. casks.)		45	15 0

GENUINE WHITE LEAD PAINT—
"Father Thames," "Nine Elms," "Park," "Supremus," "St. Paul's," "Morganswyte," "Polacco," "J." Brand and other best brands (in 14 lb. tins) not less than 5 cwt. lots per ton delivered 65 5 0

Red Lead, Dry (packages extra) ..	per ton	35	10 0
Best Linseed Oil Putty	per cwt.	0	15 0
Filicol	"	0	15 6
Size. XD quality	fkn.	0	3 6

(Continued on p. 920.)

* The information given on this page has been specially compiled for THE BUILDER and is copyright. The aim in this list is to give, as far as possible, the *average* prices of materials, not necessarily the highest or lowest. Quality and quantity obviously affect prices—a fact which should be remembered by those who make use of this information.

PRICES CURRENT OF MATERIALS (*contd.*

GLASS.

ENGLISH SHEET GLASS IN CRATES OF STOCK SIZES.

	Per ft.		Per ft.
15 oz. fourths ..	2½d.	32 oz. fourths	6¾d.
15 „ thirds ..	3½d.	32 „ thirds	9¼d.
21 „ fourths ..	4d.	Obscured Sheet, 15 oz.	3¾d.
21 „ thirds ..	4¾d.	„ „ 21 „	4⅝d.
26 „ fourths ..	4½d.	Fluted 15 oz. 6¼d., 21oz.	9d.
26 „ thirds ..	6¾d.	En'lled 15 oz. 4⅞d., 21oz.	6⅝d.

Extra price according to size and substance for squares cut from stock.

ENGLISH ROLLED PLATE IN CRATES OF STOCK SIZES.

	Per ft.
¼ Rolled plate	4½d.
⅜ Rough rolled	5¾d.
½ Rough rolled	5¾d.
Figured Rolled, Baltic, Oceanic, Arctic Stippolyte, and small and large Flemish White	6d.
Ditto, tinted	8⅜d.
Rolled Sheet	5½d.
White Rolled Cathedral	5½d.
Tinted do.	7½d.

Cast plate is same price as rough rolled.

VARNISHES, &c.

		Per Gallon, £ s. d.
Oak Varnish	Inside	0 14 0
Fine ditto	ditto	0 16 0
Fine Copal	ditto	0 18 0
Pale Copal	ditto	1 0 0
Pale Copal Carriage	ditto	1 4 0
Best ditto	ditto	1 12 0
Floor Varnish	Inside	0 18 0
Fine Pale Paper	ditto	0 18 0
Fine Copal Cabinet	ditto	1 2 6
Fine Copal Flatting	ditto	1 0 6
Hard Drying Oak	ditto	0 18 0
Fine Hard Drying Oak	ditto	0 19 0
Fine Copal Varnish	ditto	1 0 0
Pale ditto	ditto	1 2 0
Best ditto	ditto	1 12 0
Best Japan Gold Size		0 12 6
Best Black Japan		0 10 6
Oak and Mahogany Stain (water)		0 12 0
Brunswick Black		0 7 6
Berlin Black		0 14 6
Knotting (patent)		1 5 0
French and Brush Polish		0 17 0
Liquid Dryers in Terebine		0 9 0
Culrass Black Enamel		0 7 0

A New School at Preston.

Mr. B. Widdows, architect, of St. James's Chambers, Derby, is preparing plans for the erection of a new school for the Preston Corporation on a site in Great Shaw-street, Preston. The building, which is to be erected on up-to-date principles, is to accommodate 900 children and is estimated to cost £27,000.

THE SCOTTISH BUILDE

NEW BUILDINGS IN SCOTLAND

Aberdeen.—WIDENING.—Consent has been received by the Town Council from the London and North Eastern Railway Co. to widen the bridge in Park-road.

Aberdeen.—HOUSING.—Town Council are to make application for sanction to borrow £481,500 for housing.—The Finance Committee of the Aberdeen Town Council reports the purchase of a big stretch of ground near the Bridge of Dee for the purpose of extending Anderson-drive and in anticipation of a town-planning scheme. The ground has been bought from the Hammermen and Shoemaker's Incorporations of the Aberdeen Incorporated Trades, and extends to 42¼ acres on the lands of Ruthrieston and Kaimhill.

Ayr.—CINEMA.—Messrs. Gardner & Glen, of 164, Bath-street, Glasgow, have prepared the plans for a new cinema in High-street, for the S.C.V.T., Ltd., of Glasgow.

Bishopbriggs.—BRIDGE.—The erection of a steel swing bridge over the Forth and Clyde Canal at Glasgow-road Bridge is to be carried out by Sir William Arroll & Co., Ltd., for the Lanark County Council (Lower Ward).

Dundee.—BUILDINGS.—Plans and sections of the following proposed new buildings, etc., have been lodged at the Office of the City Engineer:—Sandeman-street—Alterations for Directors of Dundee F.C., Ltd., Messrs. Allan & Friskin, architects, 26, Castle-street; School-road—Houses for the Northern Housing Association, Ltd.; Couttie's Wynd—Additions to warehouse for Messrs. Draffen & Jarvie, Ltd., Messrs. Maclaren, Soutar & Salmond, architects, 15, South Tay-street.

Edinburgh.—CINEMA.—Mr. J. Fairweather, F.R.I.B.A., architect, 182, Trongate, Glasgow, has prepared plans for a new super-cinema. The building will seat 3,250 persons.

Edinburgh.—BUILDING.—The Edinburgh Dean of Guild Court has passed the following:—Corporation—32 three-apartment at Main-street, Davidson's Mains; Empires, Ltd.—alterations to the Theatre at 19-21, Nicolson-street; and Duncan—sub-division into four houses garages at Pitt-street, Portobello.

Glasgow.—CINEMA.—The Corporatio approved a site at Knightswood upon a new cinema is to be built. The archi the scheme is Mr. W. Inglis, Bath-stre

Glasgow.—HOUSING.—The Housing mittee recommend that the offer of John Macdonald, Ltd., be accepted erection of 426 dwelling-houses in are of the Knightswood scheme. Sites erection of schools at High Carntyne, nock, Balmore, Possilpark, Ruchill Knightswood have also been recommen approval.

Glasgow.—LAND.—The Housing Co of Glasgow Corporation has agreed to mend the purchase of an area of 61 a Pollokshaws at a cost of about £20,000.

Musselburgh. — BUILDING. — The burgh Dean of Guild Court has passe for the erection by Inveresk Paper C £10,000 building as part of their worke fare scheme.

Paisley.—EXTENSION.—The extensi Paisley Corporation Museum and Art has again been under consideration. the proposed extension have been su to the Museum Committee, together estimate of the cost, which showed sum of from £30,000 to £35,000 would quired.

Portsoy. — IMPROVEMENTS. — The Council have considered a report submit Messrs. Henderson & Nicol, civil engine Aberdeen, regarding the proposed i ment of Portsoy harbour. The sch estimated to cost £17,400.

Strichen.—HOUSING.—The Deer Committee has agreed to approve Strichen housing scheme, and to make cation to the Scottish Board of Hea sanction to erect a block of houses ing four dwellings at an estimated £379 18s. 6d. per house.

Incorporation of Architects in Scotl

The monthly meeting of the Incorp of Architects in Scotland was held Rutland-square, Edinburgh—Mr. G. Young, Perth, president, in the chair Council resolved to grant a donation to the Association for the Preserva Rural Scotland. Mr. Thomas M Broughty Ferry, was awarded the firs £25, in the "Quarterly" Essay Com for 1926-27, Mr. R. M. Noad, Glasgow awarded the second prize, £10, a William Glashan, Aberdeen, the third £5. Two Fellows and one Associat elected to membership of the Incorpor

A Catalogue of Books on Manual A

We have received a copy of Messrs ford's new "Manual Arts" catalogue has been thoroughly revised and larg tended, and consists now of 64 pages, illustrations, a great number of wh entirely fresh. The catalogue conta scriptions of about 350 books groupe headings of crafts, arranged alphabe Over forty crafts are represented, which may be mentioned basketry, t construction, carpentry and joinery, c other modelling, design, leatherwork, work, textiles, upholstery, and woo There is also a complete index and of contents. These subjects one and of great interest to architects, and t sentation of one of these books to a tect friend would form a novel an acceptable Christmas gift. The ca may be obtained from 94, High Hol

BUILDING TRADE WAGES IN SCOTLAND.*

THE following are the present rates of wages in the building trade in the principal towns of Scotland. Every endeavour is made to ensure accuracy, but we cannot be responsible for errors that may occur:—

	Masons.	Bricklayers.	Carpenters, Joiners.	Plasterers.	Slaters.	Plumbers.	Painters.	Labourers—Masons', Bricklayers', Plasterers'.
Aberdeen	1/8	1/8½	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/7	10½d. to 1/1
Airdrie	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	—	1/6½	1/3
Alexandria	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	—	1/2½ to 1/3½
Arbroath	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7½	1/7	1/7	1/5½	1/1¼
Ayr	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/3
Bathgate	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8½	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/2 to 1/3
Blairgowrie	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7½	1/5	1/7	1/4	10d. to 1/-
Bo'ness	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3
Coatbridge	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	—	1/6½	1/3½
Dumbarton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Dumfries	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Dundee	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3
Dunfermline	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Edinburgh	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Falkirk	1 7½	1 7½	1/7	1/8	1/7	1/7	1/6½	1/2½
Fort William	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/2
Galashiels	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Glasgow	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Greenock	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/7	1/0½ to 1/3½
Hamilton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/3½
Hawick	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7–1/7½	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
H lensburgh	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/7	1/3½
Inverness	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/- to 1/2
Kilmarnock	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Kirkcaldy	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Kirkwall	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/4	1/-
Lanark	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6	1/- to 1/2
Leith	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Motherwell	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/3½
Perth	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/3
Stirling	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Stirlingshire (Eastern District)	1/8–1/10	1/8–1/10	1/8	1/9	1/7	1/8	1/6½	1/3½
Wishaw	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/7	1/3½

* The information given in this table is copyright. The rates of wages in the various towns in England and Wales are given on page 914.

CURRENT PRICES FOR BUILDING WORK IN LONDON*

EXCAVATOR.

		s.	d.
ging and throwing or wheeling and filling carts, and carting away to shoot—6 ft. deep	per yard cube	11	0
if in clay	,, ,,	1	0
for every additional depth of 6 ft.	,, ,,	0	6
king and strutting to trenches	per foot super	0	5
o. to sides of excavation, including shoring	,, ,,	1	0

CONCRETOR.

		s.	d.
land cement concrete in foundation 1 to 6	per yard cube	38	0
if in underpinning in short l ngths	,, ,,	7	0
if in floors 6 in. thick	,, ,,	3	3
if in beams	,, ,,	3	9
if aggregate 1 : 2 : 4	,, ,,	10	0
for hoisting not exceeding 10 ft. beyond the first 10 ft.	,, ,,	2	6

BRICKLAYER.

		£	s.	d.
uced brickwork in lime mortar and Fletton bricks	per rod	32	0	0
if in stocks	,,	7	10	0
if in Staffordshire blues	,,	22	0	0
if in Portland cement and sand	,,	1	10	0

FACINGS.

a for facing in English or Flemish bond for every 10s. per 1,000 over the price of the common bricks	per ft. super	0	0	1¼

POINTING.

flat struck or weathered joint	,, ,,	0	0	3

ARCHES.

a only to the price of ordinary brickwork :— external in half brick rings	,, ,,	0	0	10
l in stocks	,, ,,	0	1	9
bed and gauged jointed in putty camber or segmental	,, ,,	0	6	0

SUNDRIES.

p course in double course of slates breaking joint and bedded in Portland cement	,, ,,	0	1	0
ng ordinary register grates and stoves	each	1	0	0
ng kitchener, including forming flues, &c., with all necessary fire bricks	,,	4	15	0

ASPHALTER.

		s.	d.
-inch horizontal damp course	per yard super	4	6
e-quarter-inch vertical damp course	,, ,,	9	6
e-quarter-inch on flats in two thicknesses	,, ,,	6	3
e fillet	per foot run	0	3
ing and fillet 6 in. high	,, ,,	1	2

MASON.

stone templates fixed	per foot cube	13	0
stone sills fixed	,, ,,	22	0
stone and all labour fixed	,, ,,	10	6
and stone fixed	,, ,,	20	0

SLATER.

h 16 in. × 8 in. 3 in. lap, including nails	per square	72	9
. 20 in. × 10 in. Do. Do.	,,	80	9
. 24 in. × 12 in. Do. Do.	,,	90	0

CARPENTER AND JOINER.

ramed in plates	per foot cube	5	0	
Do. joists	,, ,,	5	6	
Do. roofs, floors and partitions	,, ,,	6	0	
Do. trusses	,, ,,	8	6	

	¾″	1″	1¼″	2″
rough close boarding per sq.	35/6	40/–	45/–	72/–

		s.	d.
centering for concrete floor, including struts or hangers	,,	50	0
. to beams	per ft. sup.	1	0
res for arches	,,	1	6
er boards and bearers	,,	1	0

FLOORING.

	¾″	1″	1¾″	1½″
-edges shot per sq.	—	44/6	53/–	60/6
tongued and grooved ,,	—	49/–	57/6	65/–
matchings ,,	45/–	51/–	—	—

ded skirting, including backings and grounds per ft. sup. 1/6 | 1/9 | 2/– | 2/6

SASHES AND FRAMES.

		s.	d.
and-a-half moulded sashes or casements	per foot super	1	10
Do. Do. Do.	,, ,,	2	1
for fitting and fixing	,, ,,	0	3
-cased frames with 1 in. inner and outer linings, 1½ in. pulley stiles tongued to linings, hard wood sills with 2 in. moulded sashes in squares, double hung, double hung with pulleys, lines and weights; average size	,, ,,	3	9

DOORS.

	1½″	1¾″	2″
panel square framed per ft. sup.	2/1	2/4	2/6
-panel Do.	2/5	2/8	2/11
panel moulded both sides	2/8	2/11	3/2
-panel Do. Do.	2/11	3/2	3/5

CARPENTER AND JOINER continued.

FRAMES.

		s.	d.
Deal wrot moulded and rebated	per foot cube	14	0

		1″	1¼″	1½″
Plain deal jamb linings framed	per ft. sup.	1/7	1/8	1/11
Deal shelves and bearers	,,	1/4	1/6	1/9
Add if cross-tongued	,,	2d.	2d.	2d.

STAIRCASES.

	1″	1¼″	1½″	2″	2½″
Deal treads and risers in and including rough brackets	2/1	2/4	2/9	—	—
Deal strings wrot on both sides and framed	1/8	2/–	2/2	2/8	—

		s.	d.
Housings for steps and risers	each	0	11
Deal balusters, 1 in. × 1¼ in.	per ft. run	0	9
Mahogany handrail: average, 3 in. × 3 in.	,, ,,	6	0
Add if ramped	,, ,,	12	0
Add if wreathed	,, ,,	24	0

FIXING ONLY IRONMONGERY (INCLUDING SCREWS).

6 in. barrel bolts	8½d.	Rim locks	2/–
Sash fasteners	11½d.	Mortice locks	4/6
Casement fasteners	1/5	Patent spring hinges and letting into floor and making good	19/–
Casement stays	1/2		
Cupboard locks	1/5		

FOUNDER AND SMITH.

		s.	d.
Rolled steel joists	per cwt.	16	3
Plain compound girders	,,	19	0
Do. stanchions	,,	21	9
In roof work	,,	27	6

RAIN-WATER GOODS.

		3″	4″	5″	6″
Half-round plain rebated joints	ft. run	1/6	1/9	2/–	2/6
Ogee Do. Do.	,,	1/9	2/–	2/6	3/3
Rain-water pipes with ears	,,	1/9	2/7	—	—
Extra for shoes and bends	each	4/4	5/11	—	—
Do. stopped ends	,,	1/11	2/4½	3/7	4/–
Do. nozzles for inlets	,,	2/2	2/7	3/10	4/3

PLUMBER.

		s.	d.
Milled lead and laying in flashings and gutters	per cwt.	42	6
Do. Do. in flats	,,	41	6
Extra labour and solder in coated cesspools	each	6	9
Welf joint	per ft. run	0	6
Soldered seam	,, ,,	1	3
Copper nailing	,, ,,	0	4

		½″	¾″	1″	1½″	2″	4″
Drawn lead waste	per ft. run	1/2	1/9	2/–	3/4	4/–	—
Do. service	,,	1/8	2/2	2/7	3/10	—	—
Do. soil	,,	—	—	—	—	—	6/9
Bends in lead pipe	each	—	—	—	—	3/3	8/2
Soldered stop ends	,,	1/2	1/8	2/1	2/10	3/6	—
Read lead joints	,,	11d.	1/–	1/3	1/11	2/4	4/10
Wiped soldered joints	,,	2/10	3/6	4/–	4/11	6/6	9–9
Lead traps and cleaning screws	,,	—	—	—	14/7	19 6	—
Bib cocks and joints	,,	6/4	9/7	15/4	41/–	—	—
Stop cocks and joints	,,	15/4	17/2	25/8	64/–	—	—

PLASTERER.

		s.	d.
Render, float and set in lime and hair	per yard sup.	2	6
Do. Do. Sirapite	,, ,,	2	9
Do. Do. Keen's	,, ,,	4	0
Add saw lathing	,, ,,	1	7
Add metal lathing	,, ,,	2	6
(Not including hangers or runners, &c., for suspended ceilings.)			
Portland cement screed	,, ,,	2	2
Do. plain face	,, ,,	3	3
Mouldings in plaster	per 1 girth	0	1½
One-and-a-half granolithic pavings	per yard sup.	5	9

GLAZIER.

		s.	d.
21-oz. sheet plain	per foot sup.	0	8½
26-oz. Do.	,, ,,	1	0
Obscured sheet	,, ,,	1	1
⅛-in. rolled plate	,, ,,	0	9
¼-in. rough rolled or cast plate	,, ,,	0	10½
¼-in wired cast plate	,, ,,	1	4

PAINTER.

		s.	d.
Preparing and distempering, 2 coats	per yard sup.	0	9
Knotting and priming	,, ,,	0	7
Plain painting, 1 coat	,, ,,	0	9
Do. 2 coats	,, ,,	1	2
Do. 3 coats	,, ,,	1	9
Do. 4 coats	,, ,,	2	4
Graining	,, ,,	2	3
Varnishing twice	,, ,,	1	9
Sizing	,, ,,	0	3
Flatting	,, ,,	0	7
Enamel	,, ,,	1	1
Wax polishing	per foot sup.	0	6
French polishing	,, ,,	1	2
Preparing for and hanging paper	per piece, 2/– to 4/–		

*These prices apply to *new buildings only*. They cover superintendence by foreman and carry a profit of 10% on the prime cost without establishment charges. A percentage of 1½ should be added for Employers' Liability and National Health and Unemployments Acts and from 1s. 6d. per £100 for Fire Insurance. The whole of the information given on this page is copyright.

TRADE NEWS

An Old-established Building Firm.

There have come to our notice some particulars regarding an old-established firm of builders in Oxford—established in 1797 and still running under the name of "Knowles & Son." This business was probably started in Oxford some time previous to 1797, as there is still an existing ledger of that date, and no doubt there must have been some form of day-book used before then. Also the firm had a contract about that date for building a bridge over the Thames, and for which they were allowed the big sum of £10 owing to having had bad weather and floods during their job. The firm also has a charter from the University of Oxford stating that the great-great-grandfather of Mr. H. R. E. Knowles — a director of the firm — was a matriculated tradesman of the university, and that he had to swear allegiance as such to the university only and not to take any notice of the civic authorities.

A Staff Dinner.

The annual dinner of Messrs. Rhodes' Chains, Ltd., took place at the Florence Restaurant on Friday, December 2 last, when the clerical staff of their head office and branches were entertained by the directors. The managing director, Mr. B. D. Hughes, took the chair. At the conclusion of the dinner, loyal toasts were proposed, and a toast to the chairman and directors was proposed by the sales manager, Mr. H. H. Millett. The company then adjourned and spent the remainder of a very pleasant evening at the Palace Theatre.

Single-Action Door Springs.

We learn that the "R.A.V." door-closer—placed on the market by Robert Adams, of 3-5, Emerald-street, Theobald's-road, W.C.1—is of the so-called "liquid" type, in which a non-freezing liquid, acted upon by a piston moving within a metallic cylinder, checks the powerful movement of a heavy coiled spring. We further gather that simple adjustments, readily made by anyone, so bring these opposing elements into conjunction that the speed of closing the door may be regulated to suit any condition. The closer is made in four sizes of varying strength. Full particulars and prices may be obtained from the makers.

Steel-Faced Flags.

We have received from the makers, the Langley London, Ltd., details and a descriptive booklet of their steel clad concrete flags. These "Stelcon" flags are, we learn, excellent for factory floors, as they withstand exceptionally heavy wear and tear. For terraces, loggias, forecourts, paved courtyards, garages, etc., "Stelcon" Porphyry flags, obtainable in various colours, are very suitable. Details will be sent upon request.

Lifts and Hoists.

Messrs. Wm. Wadsworth & Sons, Ltd., the makers of lifts, transporters, cranes, etc., of Bolton, have recently opened an office at Canada House, Baldwin-street, Bristol, for the purpose of giving closer attention to lift and hoist business in the south-west of England. The manager at this office is Mr. E. Grayson Holt, who has had several years' experience in lift and hoist work, and is a qualified engineer.

Night and Day Water Heater.

We have received details of a water-heater and boiler, placed on the market by Mr. E. Horace Thompson, High Pine Close Estate Offices, Weybridge, and named the "Nocondense." In this system the hot water is obtained by the simple device of fixing five small jets under a water tank. Normally this results in rapid external condensation on the bottom of the tank, thereby retarding the heating and causing great nuisance by flooding around the tank. We gather that the "Nocondense" is so constructed as to prevent this condensation. The small heater, we are told, consumes only 60 cub. ft. of gas per 24 hours, and for this will supply two hot baths and sufficient hot water for domestic purposes in addition. Full particulars of this apparatus will be sent upon application to the maker.

New Dyeworks at Leek.

The first section of a new dyeworks is now in course of erection at Leekbrook, near Leek, for Messrs. Joshua Wardle, Ltd. The estimate of Messrs. J. Gerrard & Sons, Ltd., Swinton, Manchester, has been accepted, and amounts approximately to £162,000. The associated architects are Messrs. E. Howard & Partners, 58, Pall Mall, London, and Messrs. Longden & Venables, F. and L.R.I.B.A., St. Edward-street, Leek, also of Hanley and Macclesfield.

A Cement Dividend.

The first annual general meeting of the British Cement Products and Finance Co., Ltd., 5, Lothbury, E.C. 2, was held on Tuesday at Winchester House, E.C. 2. Net profits for the year were £124,753 2s. 8d., and the directors recommended a dividend of 15 per cent., less tax, on the ordinary shares, plus a bonus of 1s. per share, also less tax. The deferred shares carry a dividend of 95 per cent. and a bonus of 11.4d. per share, both less tax. Mr. A. J. Chapman has been re-appointed managing director.

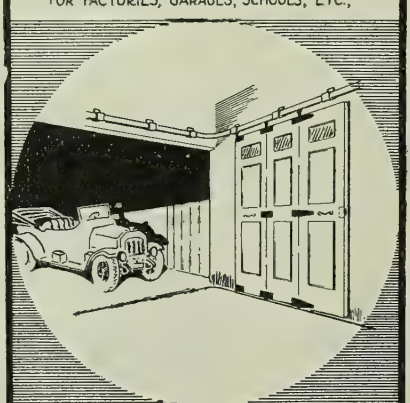
Force-Feed Lubricators.

Force-feed lubrication is recognised as an essential in nearly all kinds of engines, stationary, portable and marine, and also in many classes of machinery. It is essential to have proper means of regulating the supply to each bearing surface to ensure ample lubrication without excessive oil consumption, and the Messrs. Petters', Ltd., "Calibrater" represents the results of many years of experience in the design, construction and operation of power units and mechanical lubricators of many types. It is, we learn, positive in action, and its mechanism—although containing many special design features—is of a straightforward nature operating on good mechanical principles, and is subject to practically no wear, since all the working parts run submerged in oil. Messrs. Petters, who are of Yeovil, issue details also of their 7/9 k.w. petrol-electric generating plant, an excellent plant for manufacturers, contractors, cinemas, etc., and for emergency and stand-by service. Details of this and of the lubricator will gladly be sent upon application.

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FOR FACTORIES, GARAGES, SCHOOLS, ETC.,



"TANGENT JUNIOR" FOR LIGHT DOORS
"TANGENT SENIOR" FOR HEAVY DOORS.

WRITE FOR BOUND CATALOGUE B.26 TO:-

P.C.HENDERSON, LIMITED,

TANGENT WORKS, BARKING, ESSEX.

TENDERS

Communications for insertion under this he should be addressed to "The Editor," and must him next week not later than Tuesday evening.

* **Denotes** *accepted.*
† **Denotes** *provisionally accepted.*
‡ **Denotes** *recommended for acceptance.*
§ **Denotes** *accepted subject to modifications.*

Birkenhead.—Nurses' home at the Poor Law stitution, Clatterbridge, for the Wirral Messrs. Finchett, Lancaster and Archer, archit 13, Hoghton-street, Southport:—
*J. Dolan & Son, Wallasey.

Blackburn.—Sheep lairage, etc., for the Mr. H. M. Webb, Borough Engineer:—
*Woof, Cronshaw & Sons, Ltd., Blackburn.

Bradford.—Additions to nurses' home at Clayton Institution, for the North Bierley Messrs. Ross & Briggs, architects, Eldon-cham 75a, Manningham-lane, Bradford:—
*Ephrain Balmforth & Sons, Ltd., Bradfor
Carpenters—
*Thompson & Co., Bradford.
Plasterers—
*Crabtree & Berry, Great Horton
Slaters—
*Ernest Hillam, Bradford.
Plumbers—
*Wm. Pinder, Bradford.
Painters—
*J. Varley & Sons, Bradford.

Brigg.—Elementary school, for the Lincs (sey) C.C. Messrs. Scorer & Gamble, archit Bank Street-chambers, Lincoln:—

J. H. Price & Sons, Messingham	£17,989 16
Jackson & Oates, Goole	17,383 0
Wallhead Bros., Ruskington	15,862 10
Stamp & Son, Barton-on-Humber	15,817 19
Wm. Wright & Son, Ltd., Lincoln	15,775 0
Joseph Borrill, Grimsby	15,547 0
M. Holmes & Hayter, Ltd., Hull	15,450 0
E. F. Harrison & Sons, Brigg	14,950 18
F. W. Atkinson, Brigg	14,869 0
H. Ashton, Barton-on-Humber	14,868 8
E. E. Dale & Sons, Ltd., Cleethorpes	14,836 1
Leeman Bros., Brigg	14,001 0
R. M. Phillips, Brigg	13,675 0
‡Swift Bros. & Haslam, Ltd., Doncaster	13,587 0

Bury.—Gymnasium and appurtenant works site adjoining the existing secondary school the E.C. Mr. J. A. Settle, Borough Surveyo
*T. Kenny & Sons, Bury.

Bury.—Extension of the premises of the Co-operative Society, Ltd. Architect's Departr Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd., Manchest
Bridge-street and Houghton-street—
*J. Greenwood, Ltd., Bury.
Parkhills-road, Fishpool—
*Thompson & Brierley, Ltd., Bury.

Canterbury.—20 non-parlour, three bedroom, detached houses, on the Thanington housing for the City Council. Mr. P. H. Warwick, Surveyor:—

G. Browning, Canterbury	£10,960
C. Huckell, Dane Hill	10,000
E. Clarke & Son, Melton Mowbray	9,880
C. E. Gooding, Canterbury	9,660
W. S. Cozens, Canterbury	9,430
East Kent Building Co., Aylsham	9,195
R. P. Davis & Co., Margate	9,090
J. B. Barton & Co., Whitstable	8,840
Rolfe, Deal	8,700
Unic Contractors, Whitastable	8,166
Lewis & Sons, Dover	7,859
*Cox Bros., Maidstone	7,906 1

Cardiff.—30 houses, at Leckwith, for the City Architect:—

W. Newman & Co., Cardiff (each)	£347
R. Davey, Cardiff	345
A. E. Hamilton, Cardiff	342
E. T. Williams, Cardiff	336
C. Brown & Co., Cardiff	333
Quinn & Co., Ltd., Cardiff	332
Thos. Jenkins, Blaengarw	330 1
E. G. Price, Cardiff	324
B. C. Taverner, Newport	310
S. & G. Williams, Cardiff	310
James & Woodworth, Cardiff	308
Bradford & Davies, Cardiff	304
Rhys J. Rees & Co., Ltd., Treforest	303
Newcombe & Co., Ltd., Cardiff	295
Ely Construction Co., Ltd., Ely	290 1
W. S. Eglen, Cardiff	290
Rogers & Davies, Ltd., Cardiff	289
H. Beavis & Sons, Cardiff	285
*Bright & Addicott, Cardiff	284

Celbridge.—Repairs to cottages, for the Co. dare Health Board:—

*H. Ardiff	£17

Chelmsford.—Pumping station and filter b conversion of existing house into workmen's lings, and other works, at Sandford Mill, fo T.C. Mr. J. Miles, Borough Engineer:—

*W. H. Fincham, Chelmsford	£4,785 1

Coldlast.—New institution for the mentally tive: (a) buildings, (b) heating and hot supply; for the Hampshire C.C.:—

(a) *Jukes and Son, Southampton	£5,3
(b) *F. W. Cook & Sons, Southampton	1,331

ry.—Houses, for the T.C.:—

Anelay & Son (4) ...	£413	4	6	each
lton & Co. (4)	412	17	6	,,
Bros. (2)	418	18	0	,,
& Son (4)	416	5	0	,,
Randle (4)	412	10	0	,,
Robinson (4)	409	0	0	,,
Woodward (4)	416	0	0	,,

-90 houses, semi-detached, for the Cor- Mr. E. G. Timbrell, F.I.A.A., archi-

es—
ooper. Warrington £25,887 9 4½
s—
Labour £14,184 3 3

—Painting work at the School of Music, row, for the City Commissioners:—
ly £115

Halton.—Additions and alterations to school, for the Lincs (Lindsey) C.C. corer & Gamble, architects, Bank-street- Lincoln:—

Phillips, Brigg	£3,147	10	0
Usher, South Ferriby	2,500	0	0
rrill, Grimsby	2,497	10	0
& Son, Barton-on-Humber	2,478	10	0
gsworth & Millett, Ulceby	2,351	7	9
Dale & Sons, Ltd., Clee-			
oes	2,325	3	9
son & Houghton, Ltd.,			
sby	2,216	12	9
Major, Sturton-by-Stow ...	2,165	0	0

am.—Memorial hall, in Gillingham- or the Gillingham Parish Church Council. Hammond, L.R.I.B.A., architect, Bal- l. Quantities by the architect:—

Ltd., Dartford	£2,930	0	0
Wallis, Gravesend	2,847	0	0
ff, Chatham	2,835	0	0
Parham, Gillingham	2,750	0	0
Webb & Sons, Rochester	2,730	0	0
an, Ltd., Ramsgate	2,690	0	0
terman, Chatham	2,668	8	5
Goodwin, Rainham	2,667	0	0
owning, Canterbury	2,616	0	0
Skinner, Chatham	2,587	0	0
hncock, Gillingham	2,578	3	10
tes, Rochester	2,439	0	0
monds, Rochester	2,430	0	0
rnham, Gillingham	2,316	5	6
Little, Gillingham	2,310	18	9
idy, Gillingham	2,265	0	0
& Son, Maidstone	2,246	0	0

—Reconstruction of the Alhambra, Wel- et. Messrs. J. Burnet, Son & Dick, 239. St. Vincent-street:—
ne, Ltd., Glasgow.

l.—Conveniences in the sports ground, e-road, for the T.C. Mr. J. W. Hip- ough Engineer:—

Robinson	£778	0	0
Frampton & Co.	700	15	6

(Both of Guildford.)

l.—80 flats and 24 houses, on the Alder- housing site, for the T.C.:—

Barlic, Knightsbridge ...	£61,350	0	0
Petren Housing, Ltd.,			
on	43,241	0	0
es & Son, Westminster...	42,690	0	0
Sadley, Isleworth ...	42,609	0	0
re Philips, Worthing ...	42,302	0	0
Wrowley, Woking ...	40,504	10	0
t King, Watford ...	40,122	0	0
Mansell, Croydon ...	39,997	0	0
onway, Ltd., Weymouth	39,834	0	0
lders, Chalfont St. Giles	39,528	0	0
rd & District Guild of			
ers	39,333	0	0
e Drewitt & Son, Bourne-			
n	38,589	0	0
Doyle, Liverpool	37,494	0	0
Renn, Camberley ...	36,471	7	6
enden, Guildford ...	35,164	0	0
Weston, London ...	35,059	19	0
Brown, Leatherhead ...	32,201	0	0
Vernon, Southsea ...	29,522	11	7
Holt, Godalming			—

y—Cinema in Piccadilly, for the P.C.T. s Mr. W. E. Trent, architect:—
ghlin, Ltd., London.

Repairs to the County Home, for the Health Board:—
eary £115

n.—Repairs to the dispensary, for the Health Board:—
Sullivan £120

s ynn.—Cinema, with seating capacity for ns. Messrs. J. L. Carnell, F.R.I.B.A., mose, L.R.I.B.A., architects, Paradise-
rs—
Raymond & Son, Retford.

Norside.—Extensions to the Westminster ises. Mr. R. Fawcett, architect, Scar-
:
win & Co., Ltd.

er ke.—Rebuilding of Offices, for Messrs. s:—
Robinson & Son.

Liverpool.—New abattoirs and markets for the Corporation. Land Steward and Surveyor:—
*W. Hall & Sons, Ltd., Liverpool ... £693,000

Liverpool.—(a) boiler house and (b) excavations at school buildings, Norris-green, West Derby, for the Corporation. Mr. A. D. Jenkins, land steward and surveyor:—
*H. Boot & Sons, Ltd., Liverpool.

London.—Additional accommodation for the Nursing, Medical and Domestic Staffs at the Highgate hospital, Dartmouth Park-hill, N.19, for the St. Pancras B.G. Messrs. H. V. Ashley & Winton Newman. FF.R.I.B.A., 14, Gray's Inn-square, W.C.1. Quantities by Mr. H. Watkins, 13, Gray's Inn-square, W.C.1:—

Courtney & Fairbairn, Ltd.	£16,181
Geo. Parker & Sons, Ltd.	15,849
H. Knight & Son	15,813
Canonbury Construction Co., Ltd....	15,730
R. Schooley & Son	15,719
F. Troy & Co., Ltd.	14,757
Garsubil, Ltd.	14,483
Gee, Walker & Slater, Ltd.	14,300
R. Wollaston & Co.	14,272
Chessums, Ltd.	13,965
E. D. Winn & Co., Ltd.	13,650
*Blyth, Ltd., Loveridge-road	13,450

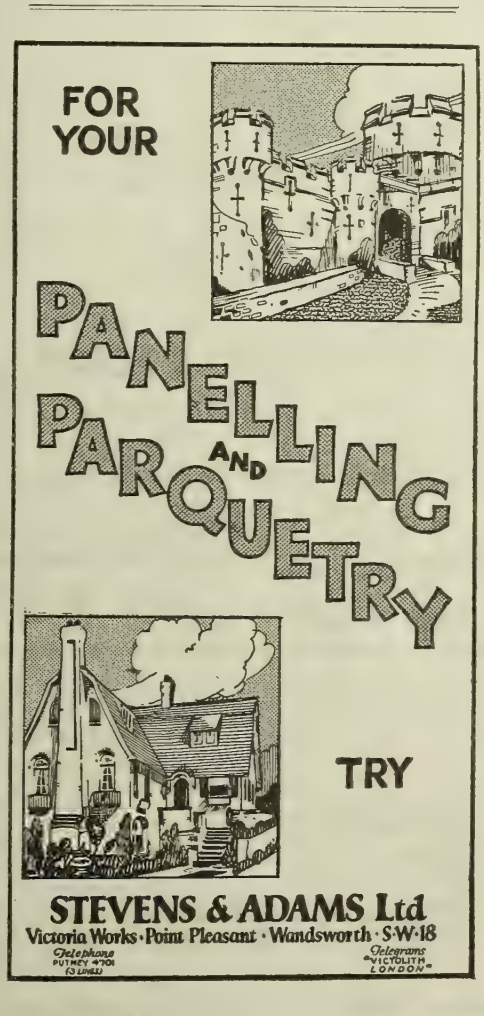
(Subject to M.H. approval.)

London.—Formation of roads and the construction of sewers on the third section of the Grove Park estate, for the Lewisham B.C.:—

Mears Bros.	£13,058
Tomlins, Dunlop & Flett, Ltd.	12,541
J. Mowlem & Co., Ltd.	12,440
*Henry Woodham & Sons, Ltd.	12,108

London.—Building of dwellings for married constables on the site of the Freemen's School, Brixton, for the City of London Corporation:—

Griggs & Son	£209,070
William F. Blay, Ltd.	205,244
Sabey & Son	201,586
G. E. Wallis & Sons	192,975
Ashby & Horner, Ltd.	192,968
J. Mowlem & Co.	192,864
Holloway Bros., Ltd.	191,620
Fairhead & Sons	188,888
L. & W. Whitehead, Ltd.	188,642
N. Lidstone & Son	187,100
Trollope & Colls, Ltd.	186,456
J. Carmichael, Ltd.	185,800
W. Lawrence & Son	184,481
Cropley Bros., Ltd.	180,281
*Cropley Bros., Ltd.	169,008



London.—External painting of the Town Hall, for the Camberwell B.C.:—

White & Johnson	£524	0	0
Smith & Ward	414	11	0
G. S. Cook	368	0	0
E. Peddle & Son	359	17	0
J. S. Daniels & Son	352	10	0
Christon & Sinclair	351	17	0
Hart Bros.	341	11	6
W. T. Ricketts & Sons	338	16	6
Coldman & Sons	333	13	4
Albert Solen	320	8	0
Sparks & Co.	313	10	0
Page, Hinchman & Co.	301	0	0
Edwards Construction Co.	296	3	6
A. O. Newman, Ltd.	290	3	6
Greenwood & Son, Ltd.	280	0	0
W. A. King & Sons (Brixton), Ltd.	276	19	6
R. Mansell & Sons	265	7	6
W. Chappell, Ltd.	260	0	0
W. J. Mitchell & Sons	255	16	0
Hewitt & Sewell	250	14	0
Byfield & Co.	250	0	0
Barlow & Roberts	246	8	2
Byfex, Ltd.	245	0	0
Mond Staffordshire Reinning Co. ...	230	9	5
J. W. Buckingham & Son	229	13	2
J. Ford & Sons	221	11	6
C. Porter & Sons	219	16	6
Ferguson and Frawley	215	0	0
Hill & Gurr, Ltd.	201	0	0
J. H. Sutch & Sons	189	8	6
*W. Bickerton	184	16	0

(All of London.)

London.—Provision and fixing of dwarf wrought iron railings around the open spaces on the Bloomfield estate, for the Lambeth B.C.:—

The Darlington Fencing Co., Ltd.	£117	3	4
Bayliss, Jones & Bayliss, Ltd. ...	113	6	3
David Rowell & Co., Ltd. ...	112	10	10
*T. W. Palmer & Co.	100	4	2

(All of London.)

London.—Wiring and fittings for electric lighting, power, bells and telephone at the enlargement of St. Marylebone Grammar School, for the L.C.C.:—

Heath-Pritchard, Ltd.	£1,485	0
Pinching and Walton	1,479	0
Barlow Bros. & Co.	1,430	0
J. Briggs, Ltd.	1,277	0
Coleby & Co.	1,256	0
H. J. Cash & Co., Ltd.	1,236	0
Griggs & Son, Westminster	1,159	10
*Alpha Manufacturing and Electrical Co., Ltd.	1,152	0

(All of London.)

London.—Surgical block, the pathological laboratories and X-ray department, and the operation block of five theatres, at St. Bartholomew's Hospital:—
*Dove Bros., Ltd. £177,225

Northampton.—Proposed panelled and stained-glass screen in the vestibule of the Guildhall, containing swing entrance doors, also swing doors at the west entrance to replace the present sliding door, for the C.B. Borough Engineer:—
*Arnold & Sons, Ltd. £495

Northampton.—Construction of a wall and fence at St. Sepulchre's Churchyard, for the C.B.:—
*W. E. Cockerill £1,081

Northampton.—Internal painting and paperhanging to 298 houses and 6 shops on the Abington site, for the C.B.:—

*W. B. Parbery (64)	£372	4	0
*F. Brown (26)	172	15	0
*W. H. Hollin (18 and 6 shops) ...	160	0	0
*Griffiths Bros. (81)	503	0	0
*Saull Bros. (40)	253	0	0
*J. R. Hayes (19)	95	0	0
*Borough Engineer (27)	161	18	1
*T. J. Gudgeon (23)	138	12	6

Paisley.—Various works for 164 houses on the Lockfield housing scheme, for the Corporation. Mr. James Lee, Surveyor:—
Brick Work—
*John Crawford.
Joiner Work—
*Hugh Young & Sons.
Slater Work—
*John Gemmell.
Plumber Work—
*George Martin.
Plaster Work—
*David S. Lang.
Electric Lighting—
*Graham & Williams.
Ranges and Grates—
*Harvey & McMillan.
Painter Work—
*Tharburn & Dunlop.
(All of Paisley.)

Plymouth.—New children's block at the Sanatorium, Didworthy, for the C.B.:—
*Dart & Sons, Ltd. £3,461 13 6

Prescot.—Erection of water closets and repairs to 10-36, Houghton-street, for the U.D.C. Mr. F. A. Gregson, Surveyor, 2, West-street:—
J. Lucas & Son, Prescot.
H. A. Taylor, Prescot.
J. Clark, St. Helens.

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J. Neaves & Son, Sturry	4,500
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G. E. Wallis & Son, Sheerness	3,185
S. Curd, Queenboro'	3,160
Austin Pope, Rochester	3,158
D. Ingleton, Minster, Sheppey	3,151
*S. Hancock, Queenboro'	2,975
E. T. Kemp, Sheerness	2,935

Reading.—Garage buildings on land adjoining works in George-street Caversham Laundry Co Mr. W. R. Howell, F.R.I.B.A., architect, 17, Blagrave-street:—

*Wheeler Bros. (Reading), Ltd., Reading.

Rickmansworth.—House on the Cedars estate, for Dr. R. E. McKenzie. Mr. J. C. Tickle, architect, Letchworth:—

G. H. Coleman, Croxley Green	£1,195 0
T. Rixon, Croxley Green	1,190 0
Blarean & Horwood, Chorley Wood	1,175 13
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E. Elridge, Watford	1,149 0
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Spenborough.—Conveniences at Brickfield, for the U.D.C. Mr. A. Rothera, surveyor:—

Mason—
*T. Drake, Liversedge £258 10
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*A. Elsworth, Liversedge 36 19

Stoke-on-Trent.—Rebuilding of the Alexandra Picture House. Messrs. Wood and Goldstraw, A.A.R.I.B.A., architects, Town Hall, Tunstall:—
*Young & Sons, Longton.

Surbiton.—Extensions to the Offices of the U.D.C. at Ewell-road:—
*Thorogood & Sons, Surbiton £5.605 5 8

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Walter E. Hughes, Birkenhead	683 0
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Wallasey.—Extensions and alterations to the Administrative Block, Infectious Diseases Hospital, Mill-lane, for the C.B. Borough Engineer and Surveyor:—
*Walter E. Hughes, Birkenhead £10,190

Wallasey.—Internal painting of 136 houses of the Poulton-road and Mill-lane sites, for the C.B.:—
*H. Dodd, Wallasey £716

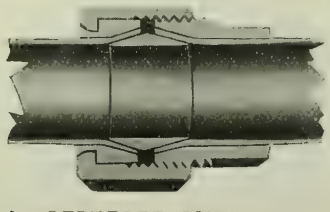
York.—Children's block and alterations t Fairfield Sanatorium, for the City Council:—
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THE BUILDER

JOURNAL FOR THE ARCHITECT AND CONSTRUCTOR

WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED "THE BRITISH ARCHITECT."

XIII. No. 4428 DECEMBER 16, 1927.

WATERLOO AND CHARING CROSS BRIDGES

HAT the question of the demolition or retention of Waterloo Bridge specially concerns architects as well as engineers has been tacitly, if not vocally, acknowledged even by engineers themselves in the protracted discussion on the fate of the bridge. it is almost entirely due to the active interest which ts, supported by the Press and public opinion, took roposals of the London County Council that the bridge sts, though if certain apparently inspired newspaper ohs can be relied on, its fate is now virtually decided L.C.C. will shortly announce their decision to demolish ratory to constructing a new bridge. Such an intention e of very great importance, especially if the further nt can be relied on that "the decision hinges on the of an expert committee which has been examining mmendation by Lord Lee's Commission of the erection uble-deck road and railway bridge at Charing Cross." erts, we are told, are satisfied that from an engineering view the proposal is impracticable, apart from which t would be prohibitive. Assuming the accuracy of ecast, the decision, so far as it affects the proposal for e-deck bridge at Charing Cross, will probably be wel- by most people who have seen some of the schemes ave been proposed, bearing in mind that the broad fore us is the improvement of London in an æsthetic as a practical sense.

f such a decision has been made, the occasion seems ne to ask whether it is altogether desirable that such s, with their far-reaching consequences, should depend on engineering experts, and why the very reasonable on of the Royal Institute of British Architects made to istry of Transport should not be agreed to, that as tural problems are involved in the investigations of stion of a new Charing Cross Bridge, an architect should d to the Committee of Engineers. We publish on another ie correspondence between the Ministry of Transport e R.I.B.A., and while we note that on August 23 the e was informed that the engineers had been appointed purpose of investigating the practicability, alignment t of the suggested bridge and that "it is not considered y architectural problems are likely to arise at this stage," k the reply of the Institute of November 4 is unanswerable. me Minister stated in March, 1926, that the Govern- would be "prepared to contribute to the scheme if, xamination of its engineering, financial and æsthetic it appears satisfactory," and the Institute very properly nt that "Unless this means that an architectural inquiry low the engineering one, which can hardly be the case, l appear to be essential for the architectural standpoint epresented on the present committee of inquiry, and ly so because the leading architectural considerations question of the level of the bridge in relation to the the alignment of it as affecting the matter of sites for nt buildings, and, most important of all, the question her the bridge should carry both roadway and railway railway be taken under the river at some convenient They further point out that "The design of the tself as an architectural composition is, of course, very nt, but these other considerations and possibly many e fundamental, and should certainly not be dealt with neers alone."

yone who has given the question of a new bridge at Cross serious study and consideration, and who has, therefore, attempted to envisage the problem in the various ways it could be solved, knows that these architectural considerations go to the root of the matter, and even if they have received adequate or any attention at all from the committee of engineers, which we very much doubt, it is essential, if public opinion is to be satisfied that the right decisions are being made in a problem that is really of national importance, that the fullest and most sympathetic consideration should be given to the views of architects; as, of course, they would be in similar circumstances in other countries, where we find architectural opinion and help solicited and not flouted. It is really extraordinary that the official mind in this country should be apparently so hostile or at least indifferent to æsthetic considerations and the ideas of artists, and we can only conclude that in this bridge question the point of view is not understood by the Ministry of Transport. Architects know full well that the Charing Cross Bridge problem is one requiring the best engineering skill and knowledge, and they know this skill is available, but they believe the problem is one requiring architectural skill as well if we are to be saved from the repetition of past blunders, or if we are to hope for the realisation of a scheme of imagination and vision.

To say, as the Ministry of Transport do, that architectural opinion is not needed at this juncture is entirely wrong, for it is on the sound initial grasp of the subject that architectural advice would be so helpful and would do so much for the improvement of London, which is what we should all desire.

The Royal Institute of British Architects, in the correspondence with the Ministry we quote, give some good reasons why in their judgment an architect should be added to the Committee of Engineers, and without committing ourselves to the soundness or otherwise of these reasons, we strongly urge that the time has come for all aspects of the question to be considered by the Committee, strengthened by an architectural representative. The fate of Waterloo Bridge should not depend on the investigations of the present Committee as to a double-deck bridge at Charing Cross until what seem to be feasible or even desirable alternative schemes—two of which we illustrate this week—have been considered. We are told the Ministry of Transport recognise the importance of the architectural considerations which must arise, but that they do not consider that any useful purpose would be served until the "general features" of the double-deck scheme, "which must depend on engineering and financial considerations, have been investigated." There is a responsible and increasing body of opinion that this is the wrong starting point and that there are other lines of investigation besides that of a high level bridge. The architectural aspects of the problem should be dealt with on broad lines at the outset and before any irrevocable decisions are made. Will the Committee, for instance, consider the question of an underground railway and station and the provision of a new bridge for vehicular and pedestrian traffic? In view of the terms of reference, we presume they will not, but before we are committed to another railway bridge at Charing Cross, the question of the ultimate development of the railways of London should be fully considered—whether or not, from a standpoint of comfort, convenience and æsthetics, such development should be on the lines of a completely linked-up system of underground traffic. These and other related considerations are, in our opinion, matters which especially concern the architectural profession, and we hope the representations of the Royal Institute of British Architects will not be made in vain.

NOTES

Imagination and City Improvement.

IMAGINATION is one of the most valuable qualities in life. Often misleading and even dangerous, it may be of the highest value. Obviously, to those concerned in the development of towns and cities, the power to imagine a transformation from the commonplaces of economics and merely practical affairs to a higher level of dignity and grandeur, is an asset of the highest importance. Imagination enables us to visualise some ideal qualities and to forecast what is likely to be the outcome of present conditions and events. As a town or city develops we cannot properly guide that development unless we can imagine something of what the future holds. In the efforts we now make for the betterment of London we have many things to take into account before we can direct our efforts to the best results for the future. That is why there has been brought forward the question of railways in London, for on their development so much great improvement or great and permanent drawbacks may lie. The problem of what is best to do for a bridge at Charing Cross illustrates this difficulty in an acute form. We are actually being asked to consider a design for a double-deck bridge at Charing Cross before we have been called upon to face the question as to whether we shall permit an above-ground station at Charing Cross or insist on the railway coming underground. This is putting the cart before the horse with a vengeance. If we determine to have railway lines crossing the Thames above ground, we must make up our minds to a very real loss to the general amenity of London. But at least the issue ought to be faced, for unless we take things in their proper sequence we shall only continue the inarticulate muddle which has gone on for years and deprived London of many splendid chances for improvement. There are thousands who love London. Are there not enough to be found who can agitate to some purpose for a wiser and more imaginative view of its future ?

The Problem of Charing Cross Bridge.

WE have illustrated several designs for high level bridge schemes for Charing Cross, and the two low level schemes we publish to-day claim to show that it is better for the general amenity, as well as for ultimately better practical value, to adopt a low level treatment. We have certainly seen much able and ingenious planning for this important subject, and we sincerely hope that whatever is finally adopted may be for the real advantage of London from every point of view. The advantage or distinction of any particular individual is of comparatively no account. We can only hope that the problem may be dealt with in such a way that no important aspect of it is denied proper consideration —our only object is to assist, so far as we can, towards a right solution.

The Danger of a Charing Cross Bridge.

PROBABLY no criticism on the problem of the Charing Cross Bridge has been so pertinent and illuminating as that given recently in a letter to the *Times* signed Donald A. Matheson (formerly general manager and consulting engineer of the Caledonian Railway and general manager in Scotland of the London, Midland and Scottish Railway). It certainly deserves respectful consideration. He suggests that to remov ing Cross station about a hundre at a cost of perhaps millions, w inexpedient and absurd. Also t double-deck structure all the wa the Strand at Charing Cross to th side of the river would be most tionable, and such a structure w a monstrous thing. It would re the civil engineering skill of the as well as on the imagination a foresight of those accustomed t the problems of traffic."

Value of Imagination.

Now in the above r we find the strongest p emphasis on our o sistence on the va imagination in town development.

Practicability and Forethought.

BUT not only doe Matheson say this of ir tion, but he says from æsthetic consider the great objection double deck bridge with its hig thoroughfare would be its want fulness. It would be too much air, and the last state would re worse than the first. And final Matheson claims, as we have s done, that the bridge problem ca properly solved until the questio site of a railway station in subst for Charing Cross station is settle

The Manchester Reference Library.

WE are glad to not the report, printed on a page, of the recent of the Manchester of Architects, that th Mayor of Manchester has laid c guarantee, over his name, that w may happen to the proposed ex of the Town Hall, the Reference —which, with the Town Hall exte



Painted Altar Piece at Chapel Royal, Brighton.

By MR. HARRY R. MILEHAM. (*See page* 930.)

the subject of the recent com- won by Mr. E. Vincent Harris— ndeed be built. This statement sting, following as it does upon rs expressed in our leading article mber 18. It cannot too strongly hasised that the winning of a n is not the primary objective of tect when entering a competition ; re is no doubt that should the ster Reference Library building n hand, it would, in some measure, a further reassurance, as far as ster is concerned, in the eyes of rchitects who contemplate taking the recently announced com- for the College of Technology ons.

eful n- ive ring.

We commend to the attention of our readers the excellent speech made by Mr. A. H. Adamson, president, at the annual dinner of the Master Builders' Association ed on page 950 of this issue), in the of which he strongly criticised esent "wasteful system of com- tendering," and urged that a able conference of architects, rs, surveyors, and operatives should nged, "with a view to discovering of bringing down the cost of g so as to absorb the labour that hortly be released from housing." oblems are of more serious import building industry than that of itive tendering. By many it is d as an inevitable accompaniment ompetitive system, but others who alified to judge hold a contrary . If it is possible to discover some of avoiding the present serious f time, money and effort in the tion of competitive estimates, conference such as that proposed by Mr. Adamson should discover it. We hope this suggestion will be followed up. A special and very pleasing feature of the dinner was the presence, for the first time, of the Secretary of the National Federation of Building Trade Operatives, Mr. J. Murrey, whom we were glad to hear profess his faith in the round-table conference as the best method of dealing with industrial problems.

Professor Lethaby's Retirement.

To none more than craftsmen has Professor Lethaby's tenure as Surveyor to the Abbey been important in the appreciation and sensitiveness he has always shown for the claims of vital craftsmanship, the absence of which is so great a loss to architecture to-day. It is, in no small degree, owing to him that craftsmanship holds with us all a greater importance at the present time. Entering on his duties at the Abbey when there had been so much ruthless destruction of traditional craftsmanship in this country, his care and wise conservancy of it in the Abbey—almost re-discovery of some of it—marks his period of office as one specially distinguished. Moreover, it has set us an example of the wisdom of repair and conservation over so-called restoration. Restoration, as a rule, restores nothing. It destroys far more than it restores, and the advantage, as in the case of the Abbey monuments, of appreciative cleaning, and repair, is to be seen in the re-appearance —quite another thing to restoration—of many of them, so that to-day we see work almost as it was originally executed. When we recall the far different methods of the Victorian period here, or the depredations of Viollet-le-Duc in France, we realise the value of Professor Lethaby's conservative example, which has been of really national service to the cause of art.

"The Sport of Kings" at University College.

Towards the close of the year, the students of some of our architectural schools devote their leisure moments to the study of dramatic art and present a play, which invariably provides agreeable entertainment. This year there is to be no A.A. Play, owing to the Bedford-square premises being in the hands of the builders; but on Monday and Tuesday evenings last, the architectural students of University College gave their annual theatrical entertainment, presenting Ian Hay's amusing comedy, "The Sport of Kings." The performance took place in the College gymnasium, and was a complete success in every respect, a large and appreciative audience being present on both occasions. We have no space in which to do justice to the talent displayed, but it may be said without exaggeration that every member of the cast played well. Mr. George Lay and Mr. Edward Steel were excellent in the "sporty young men" parts of Algernon Sprigge and Sir Reginald Toothill respectively, while Mr. Deane Anderson (who was also responsible for some first-rate scenery) acted convincingly as the hypocritical Amos Purdie. Miss Evelyn Walston was charming as Dulcie Primrose while Mr. Hal Burton and Miss Joan Richards were amusing as the refractory young Purdies. Mr. Eric Ambrose gave a real piece of character acting as Bates the butler, and minor parts were well sustained by the Misses Dorothy Norie, Joan Drury, Annie Hall, Elizabeth Loveday, and Phyllis Mitchell, and Messrs. Elidir Davies, Mortimer Montgomery, Douglas Nightingale, and Ellis Somake. The play was excellently produced under the direction of Mr. Laurence King. Mr. Arnold Schneider and Miss Hall acted as stage and business manager respectively.



Competition for Australian National War Memorial, Villers-Bretonneux, France: First Premiated Design.

Mr. William Lucas, Architect. (*See page* 928.)

GENERAL NEWS

Professional Announcements.

Mr. Henry G. Gamble, F.R.I.B.A., of Bank Street-chambers, Lincoln, has taken into partnership Mr. R. Neville Barker, A.I.A.A., and Mr. Philip W. Birkett, A.R.I.B.A. The practice will still be carried on at the same address, under the title of Scorer, Gamble & Co.

We regret to announce that Mr. John T. Skelding, practising in the style of J. T. Skelding & Co., auctioneers, valuers, estate agents, of 48, Gresham-street, Guildhall, E.C., who for some time past has been in indifferent health, is, under doctor's advice, giving up his London practice, and is ordered to take a complete rest for six months.

Royal Institute of Oil Painters.

Mr. William Hunter, Mr. Alexander Jamieson, and Mr. William T. Wood, R.W.S., have been elected members of the Royal Institute of Oil Painters.

Shakespeare Memorial.

The Worshipful Company of Clothworkers have made a donation of £250 towards the rebuilding and endowment of the Shakespeare Memorial Theatre at Stratford-on-Avon.

Marlow Bridge Scheme.

Plans have been prepared, we learn, for the construction of a reinforced concrete bridge across the Thames at Marlow to replace the existing iron suspension bridge. The new bridge will have a single span and will cost £70,000.

Royal Society of British Sculptors.

Lord Lee of Fareham and Mr. Walter Tapper, P.R.I.B.A., have been elected Vice-Patrons of the Royal Society of British Sculptors at the general meeting of the Society. The following five sculptors have been elected associates of the Society :—Mr. A. C. Carter, Mrs. E. M. Gabriel, Mrs. M. R. Mitchell, Mr. G. H. Paulin, A.R.S.A., and Mr. H. Tyson Smith.

Maintenance of Parliament-square.

Westminster City Council are to consider taking over the maintenance of the south side of Parliament-square, St. Margaret-street, Old Palace-yard, and Abingdon-street. Recent changes in traffic regulations and direction in the roadways have convinced the Office of Works that it was desirable that the local authority should be the responsible authority for the control of the roads. To effect the transfer, legislation will be necessary.

New Motor-car Park for Windsor.

A public inquiry has been held at Windsor Town Hall into the town council's application to the Ministry of Health for sanction to borrow £3,680 for the purchase of land and the erection on it of public sanitary conveniences, and £9,399 for the provision of a parking place for motor-cars in the River-street area at Windsor. When the park is ready the parking places in Park-street, Thames-street, and Victoria-street will be reserved for use in emergency. A large number of dilapidated houses have already been cleared from the site of the park.

Widening of Prince's-street, E.C.2.

The Corporation of the City of London has received a letter from the London and Home Counties Traffic Advisory Committee on the question of widening Prince's-street on its western side to 60 ft., intimating that it appears to the Committee that such a widening is of very great and increasing importance; submitting for adoption a plan for widening Prince's-street to 60 ft. on the western side in front of Nos. 2 to 5 (the National Provincial Bank and the Midland Bank), at an estimated cost of £250,000, and recommending that Notices to Treat be served (if necessary) to acquire all interests in the ground required for the improvement, and that the Ministry of Transport and the London County Council be asked to contribute towards the cost.

Wall Paintings.

Regarding a letter on this subject addressed to the *Times* and commented upon in our last issue, Mr. W. M. Palin has written to our contemporary as follows :—"May I be allowed to endorse Professor Laurie's views on the use of beeswax as a varnish on the finished painting when dry? The method mentioned by him was used by me on the decorations of the McEwan Hall, Edinburgh University, 35 years ago, except that I painted thickly in oil colours on canvas and then varnished with wax. As the canvases were very large, the wax varnish, after being laid on with a brush, was 'badgered' or 'stippled,' which gave it an even mat surface all over. So far as permanence is concerned I understand the result has been successful. It is to be hoped that the very fine decorations by Mr. R. Whistler in the refreshment room of the Tate Gallery will be preserved by the same or some similar process."

Australian National War Memorial, Villers-Bretonneux.

The result of this competition was announced in our issue for August 26, and we now illustrate the winning design by Mr. William Lucas (p. 927). The structure is proposed to be generally of grey granite relieved with columns of trachyte, each material being from Australian quarries; and the estimated cost is £90,000. Standing on a circular paved piazza, some 200 ft. in diameter, with pylons emblazoned respectively with the British and French arms at ends of entrance steps, and having intermediate blocks lettered indicating the names of the six States of the Commonwealth, the memorial proper rises to a height of 100 ft. Some 12,000 names of the unknown dead are to appear on the base on trachyte, above which is a superscription in both English and French. Bronze figures representing Mercy, Truth, Righteousness, and Peace surmount cliff-like flanking masses of masonry; whilst lower and upper levels may be reached either by staircase or lift for observation purposes. The main distinctive feature is, perhaps, the open centre towards the east between Doric columns 7 ft. in diameter and 56 ft. high. The entire structure culminates in a horizontal cross, each arm of which is studded with a six-rayed star of Australian gold. The lay-out beyond the circular piazza comprises great lawns eastward and westward, whilst Australian shrubs, or dwarf trees, are indicated northward and southward.

Sir Giles Scott, R.A., was the assessor.

The Old Adelphi : Mr. A. R. Powys on the Adam Brothers.

Mr. A. R Powys gave a lecture on Monday evening at the Royal Society of Arts, under the auspices of the British Commonwealth League, on the Old Adelphi. He traced the architectural history of the century, and showed how the art of Robert Adam differed from that which was current when he re from Italy at the end of 1758. Befo brothers Adam began their practice, h the traditions of Inigo Jones and Pallad vailed. The Adam brothers, probably deliberately, developed a style which it was still founded on the examples of origin, was designed to accord wi economic facts of their day. In pl heavy ceilings, delicate modelling was in place of opulent colonnades, the brothers developed a system of ligh elegant plasters, modelled with fine derived *motifs*. The Adelphi-terrace particularly good example of this possibly because the cost of these bu was borne by the Adam brothers them It was an example of noble architecture accord with the conditions of the With regard to the future of the t Mr. Powys said that he had little hope site was extremely valuable—so valuabl the buildings standing there had little fi relation to it. Unless it was bough maintained by some millionaire who w asking for a big return, or unless the p owners of the leases formed themselve a company and purchased the proper was likely that in a few years Londoners see a great change on the river front. threat to Waterloo Bridge and the thr the Adelphi, which two places, with Sor House, formed the most beautiful sce London, was one which must make ne every Londoner who loved his City.

Worthing Parade Extension.

Beach House, for many years the of the Loder family at Worthing, has bought, we learn, by the Corporation Mr. H. P. Brazier, a local resident, £16,000. The acquisition of the prope about six acres in extent—will enable town council to extend the parade east from Splash Point and to widen the Brighton Road.

COMPETITION NE

Rotherham Municipal Technical College School of Art.

The assessor in this competition, Pro S. D. Adshead, F.R.I.B.A., has mad awards in this competition as follows :-

1st, Messrs. A. F. Scott & Sons, 23, T land, Norwich.

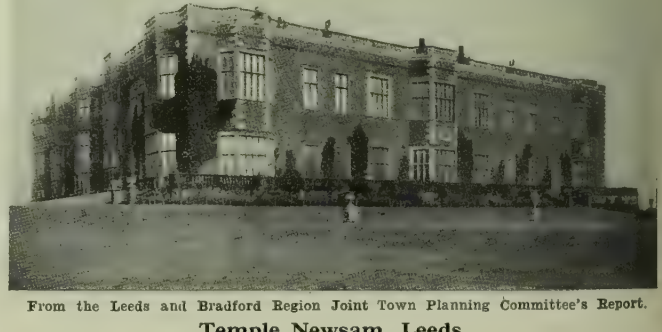
2nd, Messrs. Horth & Andrew, C House Buildings, Whitefriargate, Hull.

3rd, Messrs. Collcutt & Hamp, 126, more-street, Portman-square, London.

We illustrate the winning design this

Practical Housing Competition.

Mr. R. Kitching Ellison, A.R.I.B.A., York-buildings, Adelphi, W.C., has awarded the first prize for the house e to his designs in connection with this c tition—for houses costing not less £1,200—recently organised by the newspaper. (See page 942.)



From the Leeds and Bradford Region Joint Town Planning Committee's Report.

Temple Newsam, Leeds.

(*See page* 946.)



Design for a War Memorial, Stornoway.

By the late VISCOUNT LEVERHULME and MR. T. RAFFLES DAVISON.

THE PRESERVATION OF ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL

SIR,—I much regret to see in *The Builder* for December 9th that you have given publicity to verbal and pictorial misstatements concerning my book, "The Preservation of St. Paul's Cathedral," particularly since my former letter to you should have removed any ground for accidental misunderstanding, and the repetition and elaboration of false statements seems, therefore, to have been intentional on the part of your correspondent, who still remains "Inquisitive." I pointed out in my letter that it is stated in my book that a certain sectional diagram of St. Paul's Cathedral was taken on the line of the great pier (Figure 18, page 26), yet your correspondent has drawn a radial section through the axis of the dome and falsely describes it as "copied from" my book.

Now it is a fact of very serious structural importance that the great piers of St. Paul's Cathedral do *not* stand in lines radiating from the centre of the building, and the difference between sections taken on radial and tangential lines is considerable. That my diagram is taken tangentially to a circle about the axis, and not through the axis, is shown by the semi-hyperbola with which I have indicated Sir Christopher Wren's cone, whereas "Inquisitive" has shown straight lines on his alleged copy, taken on a radial line.

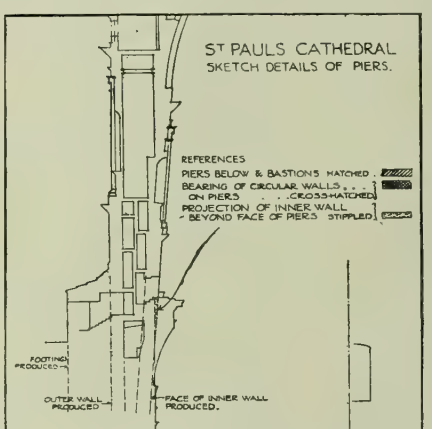
Needless to say, all the complex array of farcical diagrams and ridiculous calculations, which "Inquisitive" has erected with such mischievous diligence upon his first incorrect assumption of a radial section plane, fall flat, when this assumption is shown to be false. I believe that you, Sir, were genuinely deceived by the specious neatness of "Inquisitive's" pseudo-geometrical diagrams into thinking them sufficiently near to mathematical accuracy as to be fair comment, and that you would not willingly have lent your pages to a misstatement of this character. If I am right in this belief, you will assist me by allowing "Inquisitive's" drawings to exhibit their own inexactitude.

If you will republish his diagram (Fig. 3), which he falsely asserts "shows the actual construction of the building in the same position as Mr. Harvey's section," together with his accompanying plan (Fig. 4), you and your readers will be able to see that "Inquisitive's" geometry is far from infallible. The projection of the inner wall beyond face of piers is shown as approximately one foot in the section and two feet in the plan, though it is admitted by "Inquisitive" in his descriptive text that this dimension is 2 ft. 5 in. We recognise, after this, "Inquisitive's" right to exclaim, "No wonder Mr. Harvey declines to give any calculations or dimensions," when we see that "Inquisitive" is capable of giving three different figures for a single fact!

It will also be seen that the staircase shown on "Inquisitive's" section does not agree with his plan by something like three feet. He claims the support of the 1921-25 Commission for his statement that these staircases "form massive buttresses to the circular walls and extend as footings over the whole area of the pier and distribute their weight well back on the piers." He also says, "This bearing is shown cross-hatched on the plan," but as he has drawn two sets of cross-hatching superimposed, and the outline of neither of them agrees with his section, "Inquisitive" shows himself as futile in geometrical as in verbal criticism.

Actually, when I turn up the reports of the Commission in my book, I find that it is admitted in the final report that "The weight of the drum comprising the peristyle and that of the inner drum with its top burden act independently, as, owing to the cracks in the thirty-two radial walls between the two drums, there is practically no physical connection between them." So that even the authority "Inquisitive" calls to his aid fails him at the critical moment. When all has been said and done by "Inquisitive" to minimise or to deny the fact, it is still possible to discover, by carefully sifting his garbled evidence, that the inner drum does stands out several feet over the void, just as I said, and that its weight is applied at one corner of the pier by arches and pendentives in the form of a dangerous, concentrated, eccentric load, with a prodigious lateral thrust which tends to dislocate the masonry of the pier and to overturn the face wall of the transept.

"Inquisitive" still further falsifies his alleged copy of my sketch by omitting the part of it which shows the transept, and so



renders his drawing "fragmentary" and lacking in meaning.

Where my diagram expressed an important statical truth in general but unmistakable terms, at a time when this truth was known to me, but ignored by the Commission, who attributed lateral expansion of the building to the "cumulative effects of temperature changes," instead of to its true cause, "Inquisitive's" pseudo-geometrical drawing only shows certain details of construction, and shows them uncertainly and ambiguously. It has no important truth to tell, in spite of the years that have passed since my book was published, for the analytical survey, for which I plead so insistently, must be minutely accurate as well as comprehensive, and we have seen that "Inquisitive's" "fragmentary" diagram is anything but accurate.

I have replied in my former letter that the model illustrated on pages 114 and 115 of my book gives a clue to the value of some of my imaginary scheme of repairs. That such repairs would be difficult to execute was as well known to me as to anyone, and one purpose I had in mind was to e the custodians to look difficulties in instead of shuffling them on to generation." I implored them to the needs of the building as a whol arrange a co-ordinated scheme on hensive lines after exhaustive stu analysis. As time goes on this pa purpose comes nearer to fulfilment. *R.I.B.A. Journal* of November 26 a reference to a scheme of bracing the drums of the dome which seems the nature of a partial substitute to perform some of the function might have been exercised by my co

What will not be found in my "Inquisitive's" ludicrous geometr cated by his dotted lines purporting tinue my cone in a downward dire his figure 4. Anyone who remember cone is circular on plan will reali "Inquisitive" has misplaced his ma more in this instance.

"Inquisitive" becomes almost c when he so far forgets himself as t (apparently of critics and custodian that "they are engaged in difficu arduous work, and are entitled to support which public confidence can If he understood his own words to th he is a saner man than his geometry sents him, and though his present i of winning the support of public co in the critic hardly "advertise" "i tive," I should not wonder if they successful in the end.

WILLIAM HA

[*** Our readers will, we are sure, us of any misrepresentation of Mr. and they will be able to form own opinions on the points at iss order to assist them we give this w figures 3 and 4, to which Mr. Harvey in his letter, and which form part diagrams which we published last ED.]

Altar-piece at the Chapel Royal, Bri

The altar-piece at the Chapel Brighton, which has been recently pl position, consists of a triptych of panels in a framework of timber. The (carried out by Field & Cox, of Brig covered with English gold, but has sunk panels which are painted a fl The paintings, each about 6 ft. hig figure subjects, approximately life-s on a gesso ground on stout mahogan ply panel. They are governed by a colour-scheme, that is to say, the bac in each case is identical, and simila notes occur in all three.

The arched form of the altar-piece tated by an element of the structure building. The work is secured to t over a rich blue damask strained f same material hanging at the sides form of curtains. These curtains the floor from a gilt cresting whi quite across the wall at a level a litt the top of the altar-piece. There windows above.

The subjects of the paintings ar tral, The Good Shepherd; and on th The Faith of St. Peter, and The R the Prodigal Son. The work is by M R. Mileham. The centre panel al first commissioned. The others ha designed subsequently to accord with

The Canon Gloster Memorial, St. A

Plans for a scheme submitted by bert Baker, A.R.A., for a memorial late Canon G. H. P. Gloster, who honorary canon of St. Albans Cathed acted as honorary secretary of the conference from 1910 to 1925, were at a meeting at St. Albans on Dec The cost of the scheme, which prop laying out in terraces with lawns an beds of a portion of the gardens of dence of the Bishop of St. Albans Gate House, is estimated at £11,00

RRESPONDENCE

are glad to publish letters on professional tters of interest to our readers, it must be at we do not necessarily endorse the remarks nts, who will oblige us if they will express briefly as possible.]

fence of Quantity Surveyors.

F.S.I." says in your last issue s the basic objection to the pre- quantities by an architect because ty surveyor has to act in a quasi- al capacity at the final settlement. should the architect who has pre- quantities be in a more "assailable than a quantity surveyor? I fail he can be more biased than the if he has prepared quantities as lan and specification he must be roughly conversant with every he case than anyone else can be. gard to "London Chartered Quan- yor's" letter, I agree with him profession needs no defence; the ortion of their work is well done; I do say is that there is no bout the work which prevents it handled by an architect who has ed to that side of his duties, and th many men have been so trained.

"NORTHERN FELLOW."

Minimum Salaries.

a former member of the Execu- il of the A.A.S.T.A. I read with Ir. Mitchell's letter in your issue ult. on the R.I.B.A. and minimum nd am intrigued to know what will xt move of the majority of the of the R.I.B.A., who are, as all l knows, assistant or salaried

know that after three years' cen- the R.I.B.A. have decided to do the matter of minimum salaries ajority of the members, and we ertain conclusions :—

e Council of the R.I.B.A. are per- isfied with the existing state of at the fixation of fees for the f members is all that is necessary le;

y propose to ignore the just claims jority;

association, to all intents and pur- ade union, can safely and with im- scriminate and arbitrarily fix a mount of protection or no protec- to different members of the same ring the same subscription, and at time retain the loyalty and support

e minority, by reason of greater wer, or opportunity, can continue the majority even to the extent money for services not rendered. equence of the acquiescence of a the majority we are compelled to urther conclusions :—

e Council of the R.I.B.A. are right. can continue to ignore the claims jority. That the majority will go subscriptions for the possession of e magic letters R.I.B.A., to indi- they have paid other subscriptions or the privilege of sitting for and ams. and spending a large part of in arduous study, and are content e with the protection accorded to fortunate colleagues, the minority, possess the label.

nsidering these conditions we are yet other conclusions :—

association such as the R.I.B.A. ent constituted does not intend to, ct cannot, cater for two classes of viz., practising architects and their

ere are solutions of the difficulty— roportional representation on the Council for both; another is the of the subscriptions of the assis- salaried architects to their own he amalgamation of the two bodies. difficulties in the way, but there doubt that a *via media* could be found. The present anomaly cannot continue. It is fantastic that it should be necessary for members of the R.I.B.A. to pay a second subscription to another body in order that their claims on the R.I.B.A. should be met.

The present situation reminds one of the Great War. The majority of the world was supplying munitions of war to the enemy, and the end of the war was not definitely in sight until supplies were cut off. Of course the assistant architects and the R.I.B.A. are not at war; their relations are most cordial. They have used the language of diplomacy for three years without result, and it is time to tell the brutal truth—to shout it, if necessary—to let the world know that the R.I.B.A. exists on the sufferance of the majority, who might at any time, logically and with justice, cut off supplies and organise themselves into the more powerful body.

ROBERT G. CURLING, L.R.I.B.A.

Fungoid Growth on Linoleum.

We take the following letter from a recent issue of the *R.I.B.A. Journal* :—

SIR,—I have been asked by the Science Standing Committee to draw attention to the growth of fungus—if it be fungus—not infrequently found under linoleum on floors. We are all aware that the absence of ventilation of boarded floors due to impervious coverings produces conditions favouring dry rot, but the growth to which I allude is not Merulius though its white branching fibres suggest such an outbreak. The defect occurs not only on wood floors, but on cement, hence it would seem that it is the product of the linoleum itself or the paste used in laying it, probably the latter, as the occurrence is frequently at joints. The production of water seems to be a characteristic, the floor and linoleum when taken up showing distinct marks suggesting the effects of washing when water has run under the covering. The Science Committee has approached the Natural History Museum, and it is understood that the Mycological department of the Museum, which has so frequently helped architects in the past, is willing to make an investigation provided specimens with as much data as possible are forthcoming.

I hope readers will respond to this attempt to find the solution by sending specimens to the Hon. Secretary of the Science Museum, South Kensington, S.W.7.

CHARING CROSS BRIDGE DESIGNS

WE illustrate this week two designs for low-level bridges at Charing Cross.

(1) By D. Barclay Niven, F.R.I.B.A.

It is claimed for this scheme that it is a thoroughly practicable one and, bearing in mind the large recoupment values which would accrue from it, a most economical one. Once concede the point that overhead railways across the Thames are doomed to go, sooner or later, such a scheme as this seems almost inevitable. It is important to note that the clear opening under the centre arch of this bridge is higher than that of Waterloo Bridge, and that the gradients up to the bridge and beyond are only 1 in 50. This is accomplished by raising the level of the embankment at Charing Cross some 12 ft., from which level a gradient of 1 in 50 leads down to Northumberland-avenue and up to the new bridge centre. The sloping roadway of the embankment thus created would reach the present level at Cleopatra's Needle. The entrance way at the Hotel Metropole or the National Liberal Club would remain unaltered. The approach to Waterloo Station and a new station which might be built alongside it from the bridge is only 1 in 50, and the descent from the new bridge goes under this in a similar slope. The roadway from Waterloo Bridge meets the new bridge road at a radial point where the road ascends to the station level. It is claimed for this design that the recoupment values on sites along the new street leading up to the Strand and on all the property stretching from Northumberland-avenue to the Hotel Cecil would be very great. It has been thought that this great new bridge, with the fine *place* to be created at Charing Cross and the direct approach afforded to the north from the Great Southern Railway stations would make it the subject for a fine War Memorial, to be styled the Imperial Way.

(2) W. D. Caröe, M.A.

This design is in some respects similar to the other one we publish, but in this case the tramways are provided with a sloping way under the approach to the new bridge, so that the tramway service would not be interrupted or interfere with the crossway traffic at Charing Cross. In the design by Mr. Niven the tramways are supposed to go over the new bridge.

In both designs it is clear that the authors hoped to add something to the dignity of the city and to preserve the unique value of the riverside gardens.

PRESERVING RURAL COTTAGES

MR. CHAMBERLAIN, the Minister of Health, has received a deputation organised by the Council for the Preservation of Rural England, which was introduced by Mr. Percy Hurd, M.P., and included Mr. Guy Dawber and Professor Adshead, of the Royal Institute of British Architects; Professor Abercrombie, of the Town Planning Institute; Mr. E. J. Brown, of the Institute of Builders; and Mr. H. G. Griffin.

Mr. Guy Dawber and Professor Abercrombie, speaking on behalf of the deputation, said that the Council welcomed the opportunity afforded by the Housing (Rural Workers) Act, 1926, of renovating old houses so as to provide a modern standard of accommodation without destroying the unique architectural beauties of British villages. They had prepared a scheme for the establishment of voluntary advisory panels, composed of professional men with a lay element, to advise local authorities and owners on the best manner of achieving this object. The fact that these panels would be voluntary was an entirely new departure on the part of the architectural profession, and the response had been remarkable.

Mr. Chamberlain cordially welcomed the proposals which had been put before him, which seemed to him to meet the case very fully and admirably. The voluntary character of the scheme was an essential feature. He would do his best to persuade local authorities to accept the help offered to them. While he could not give them a direction, he would express to them his personal approval of the scheme, and his hope that full advantage would be taken of it.

MEETINGS

FRIDAY, *December* 16.

London Society. Sir Frank Baines on "King Henry VIII's Hall at Hampton Court." 5 p.m.

MONDAY, *December* 19.

Royal Institute of British Architects. Dr. R. Miller, in conjunction with Mr. J. E. Franck, on "Some Medical Aspects of Damp in Dwellings." 8 p.m.

Surveyors' Institution. Major C. Thomson on "Central City Valuations." At Liverpool.

Institution of Structural Engineers. Mr. H. W. Coultas on "Experimental Structural Engineering." At Chamber of Commerce, Birmingham. 7 p.m.

TUESDAY, *December* 20.

Institute of Arbitrators Incorporated. Luncheon at the Criterion Restaurant and discussion on "Arbitration Methods in America."

WEDNESDAY, *December* 21.

St. Paul's Ecclesiological Society. Mr. W. W. Begley on "London Churches of a Century Ago." 9, Conduit-street, W. 1. 8 p.m.

LEADING CONTENTS

	PAGE
WATERLOO AND CHARING CROSS BRIDGES	925
NOTES	926
GENERAL NEWS	928
COMPETITION NEWS	928
THE PRESERVATION OF ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL	930
CORRESPONDENCE	931
CHARING CROSS BRIDGE	943
ROYAL ACADEMY STUDENTS' PRIZE DISTRIBUTION	944
SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS	944
REVIEWS	945
REGIONAL PLANNING IN THE WEST RIDING	946
THE USES OF PILING IN STRUCTURAL ENGINEERING	947
ARCHITECTS' AND BUILDERS' INQUIRY BUREAU	949
THE BUILDING TRADE	950
LONDON MASTER BUILDERS' ASSOCIATION ANNUAL DINNER	950
POINTS IN CONNECTION WITH THE LAW OF LANDLORD AND TENANT : VIII	952
PLUMBING TRADES APPRENTICESHIP SCHEME	953
NEW BUILDINGS IN LONDON	953
THE LANDLORD AND TENANT (NO. 2) BILL	954
PROPOSED NEW BUILDINGS AND OTHER WORKS	958

ILLUSTRATIONS

Charing Cross Bridge Schemes.

Apropos of the rumoured abandonment of the proposal to build a double-deck bridge at Charing Cross, we illustrate this week two low-level schemes, by Mr. D. B. Niven and Mr. W. D. Caröe respectively. Some notes on these schemes are given on page 931.

Public Baths, Concert and Dance Hall, Rawmarsh.

This building is in the grounds of Rawmarsh Hall, the hall and grounds belonging to the Council. The whole of the building is of reinforced concrete. The swimming pool is 75 ft. by 35 ft., 3 ft. 6 in. and 6 ft. 6 in. deep, and lined with white glazed tiles, and is furnished with diving stage and springboard, etc. The cubicles are removable. The stage is the full width of the building and 21 ft. deep. Slipper baths for men and women are provided. Water is continuously purified, a peak load being 20,000 gallons per hour, or the whole of the water can be circulated for purification in four hours. The whole of the floor space within the walls of the large hall, or bath, is covered in winter for dancing and concerts, and is an oak spring floor. The cost of the whole building has been about £22,000, including chimney, laundry, boiler, purification plant, and everything complete. The cube is 304,000 ft., cost per cubic foot working out at about 1s. 6d. Rawmarsh Hall adjoining is to be utilised for refreshment rooms and manager's residence, but these alterations have not yet been made.

Mr. J. A. Tonge, L.R.I.B.A., is the architect.

The Rialto Cinema, Hall Green, Birmingham.

This cinema has been erected for the Springfield Picture Playhouse Co., Ltd., on a site in Stratford-road, Hall Green, Birmingham. The principal elevation is of brick, with stuc panels relieved with tiled dressings and crowned with a well designed cornice in terra cotta. The walls of the vestibule are tastefully decorated in replica marble in harmony with the marble floor. The lounge hall is well arranged and spacious, and the entrance to the pit is conveniently placed. The ticket issuing office is in oak, and contains several pieces of stained glass designed *en suite* with the panelling. From its terrazzo floor to the pastel blue of its dome ceiling the lounge hall is typical of the labour which has been expended in blending every detail into its ap place in the main scheme of deco

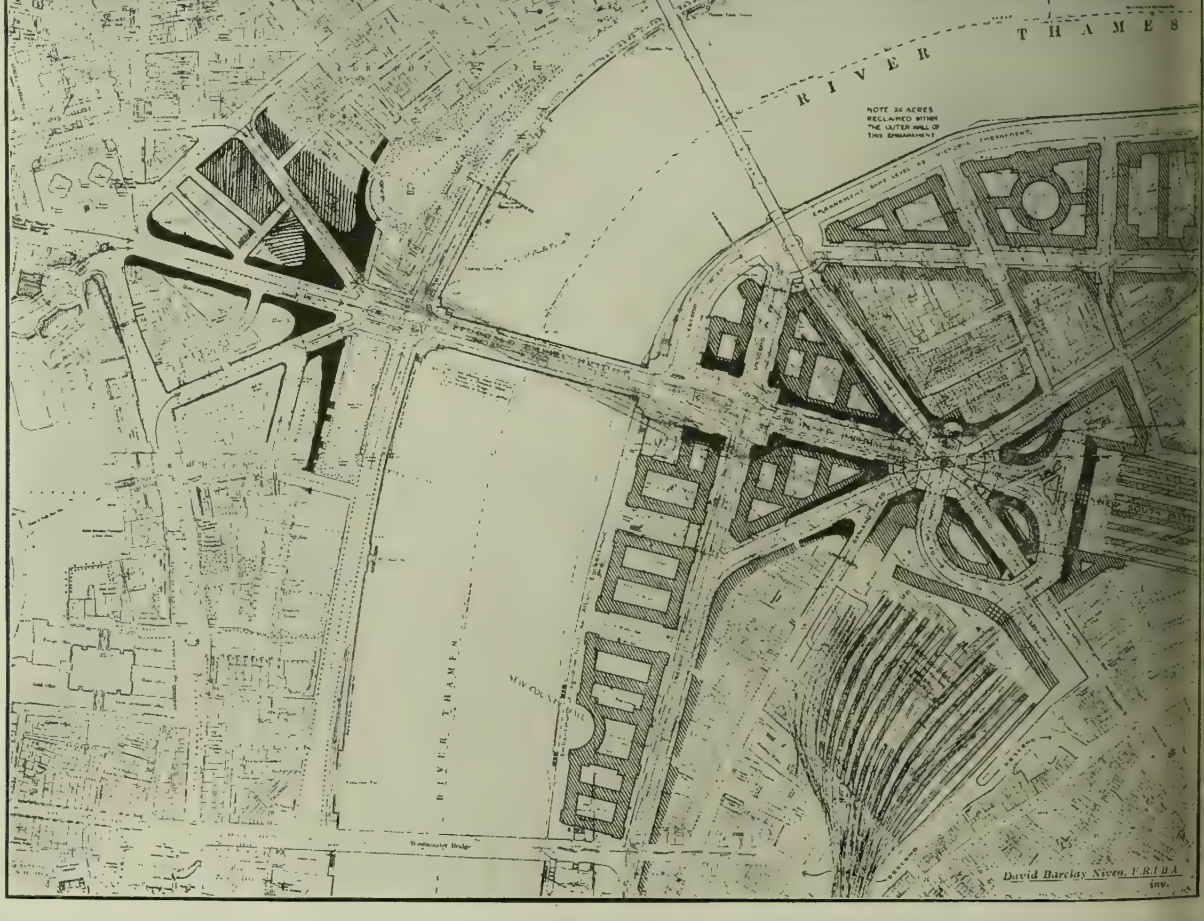
The grand staircase is broad and leading by easy stages to the foyer hall. The "Rublino" flooring used out this portion is in quiet shades The colour scheme adopted for th of the building is quiet, restra restful.

The fibrous plaster decorations ceived in classic vein. The colour in mellow tones of parchment, c gold, panels blended from deep delicate azure blue, and trophies in blue and green. The great arch wh the ceiling forms a canvas for oil depicting a struggle between oppos at the Olympic games. The light have been designed to harmonise decorations and arranged to enha effect. Flambeau torches are em illuminate the main walls, with am translucent fittings in the ceilin general lighting is soft and mellow. entire absence of glare.

The ventilation has been arrange monise with and assist the gener The screen is of ample size. Fron tion is adopted from the operato situated under the balcony, whe Ross machines have been installed. velour has been chosen for the stage the colour being a deep shade of cr harmonise with the wall panels. The is carpeted with super-Wilton in qui of grey, blue and mauve in harmony decorations. Seating accommodation vided for just under 1,000. Every the house is a tip-up chair, those in cony being specially designed to af ceptional comfort.

Mr. Hurley Robinson, F.R.I.B.A., architect.

The builders were Messrs. E. G Ltd., the principal sub-contractors



Plan of Vehicular Bridge over the Thames at Charing Cross, showing proposed South Side Embankment, new Site for Railway Station, etc. By Mr. D. BARCLAY NIVEN, F.R.I.B.A.

oring Co., Ltd., wood block floor; s and Crafts Guild, fibrous plaster-painted decorations; Thos. Ash ventilation; Asphalte and Cement asphalt work; Bagley and Parker, Binks and Co., sanitary fittings; m Concrete Steel Co., reinforced work; Colman and Co., electric reston Cribb, oil paintings on Durus Tile Co., glazed tiles; Station Brick and Terra Cotta Co., : Hunt and Co., electric light fit-skins and Sewell, Ltd., steel case-d staircase balustrading; Ioco .. rubber flooring; Marble Art and fts, Ltd., replica marble in vesti-bule; Marbello, Ltd., terrazzo floor; Nortons (Tividale), Ltd., constructional steelwork.

Rotherham Municipal Technical College and School of Art.

We illustrate this week the winning design in this competition, by Messrs. A. F. Scott & Sons. The full awards of the assessor, Professor S. D. Adshead, are given on page 928. The successful design is of interest for a rather unusual treatment both of plan and elevation.

Practical Homes Competition.

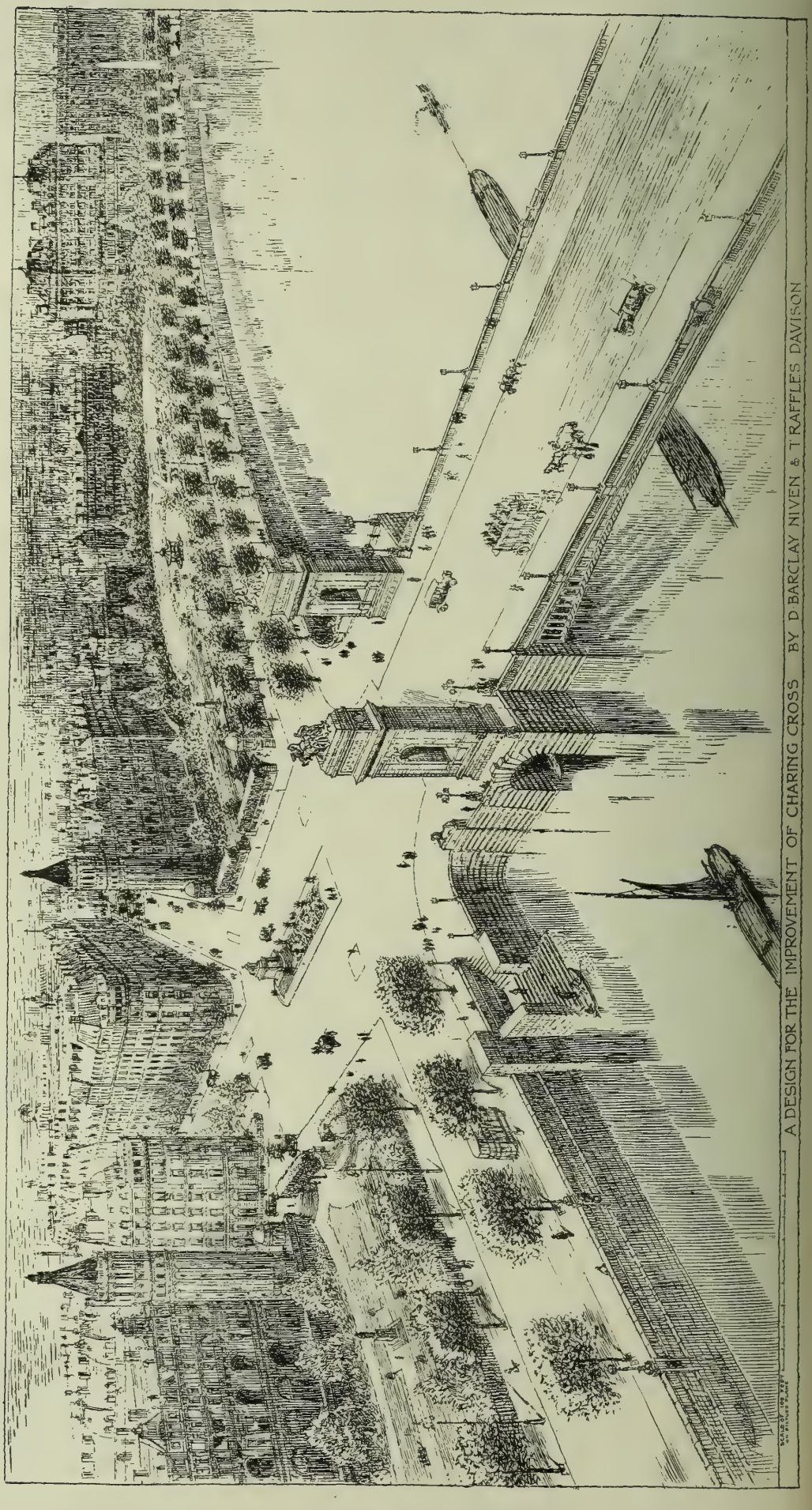
In this competition, which was promoted by the *Lady*, a cash prize of £250 in Class A has been awarded to Mr. R. Kitching Ellison, A.R.I.B.A., whose design we illustrate by photograph and plans this week. The house exhibits a sound and convenient plan and elevations which, though simple, are of satisfactory proportions and character.

Design for a Scottish War Memorial.

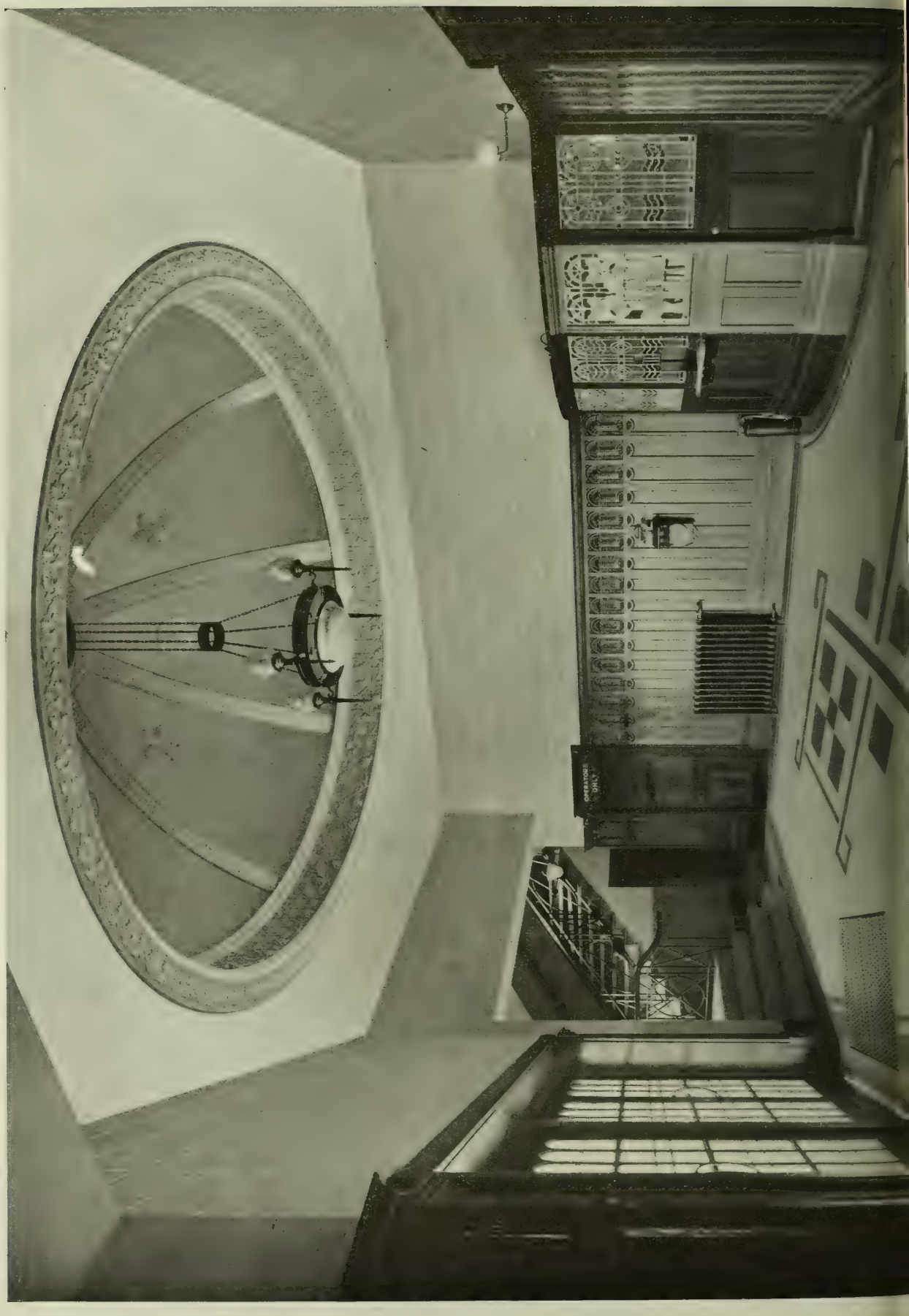
This design was prepared from plans by the late Viscount Leverhulme, who commissioned Mr. Raffles Davison to design the exterior. The idea was to have a series of floors; round the walls of each were to be inscribed the names of all from the locality of the Memorial who served in the War of 1914-18. The crowning stage was designed to have a lantern light which would be seen far out to sea.



By Mr. W. D. Caröe, F.R.I.B.A.



A DESIGN FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF CHARING CROSS BY D BARCLAY NIVEN & T RAFFLES DAVISON


OPERATOR
ONLY



The bridge is a low-level one, designed to give a certain amount of shelter without impeding the prospect. It is proposed to pass the tramways under the roadway at the Charing Cross Approach.

SUGGESTED WAR MEM



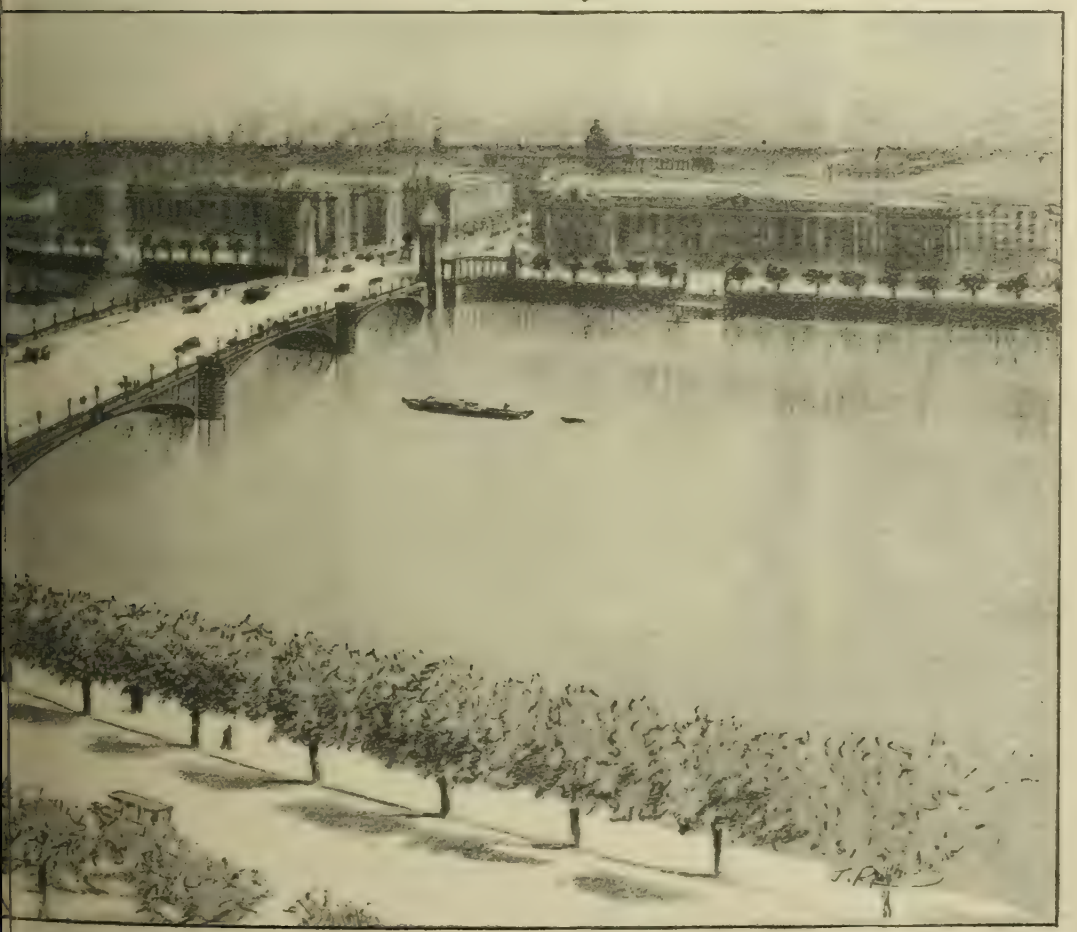
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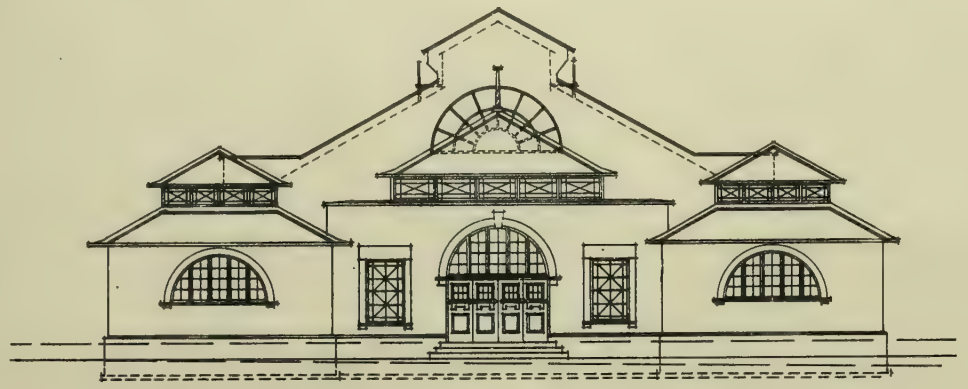
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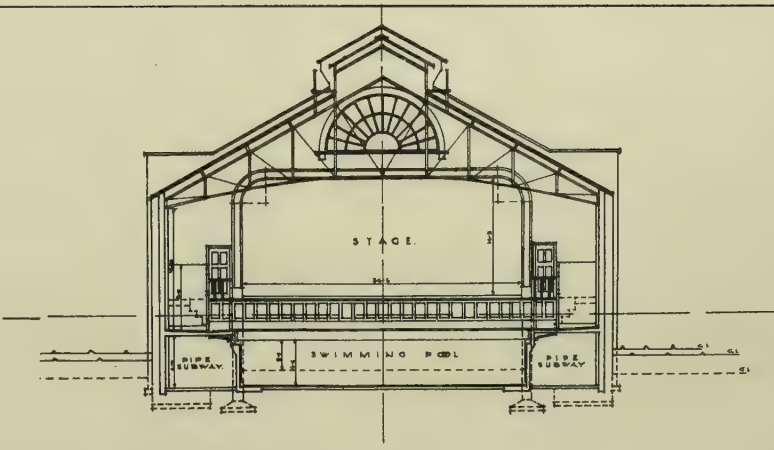
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DESIGN BY D·B·NIVEN F·R·I·B·A· & T·RAFFLES DAVISON HON·A·R·I·B·A.

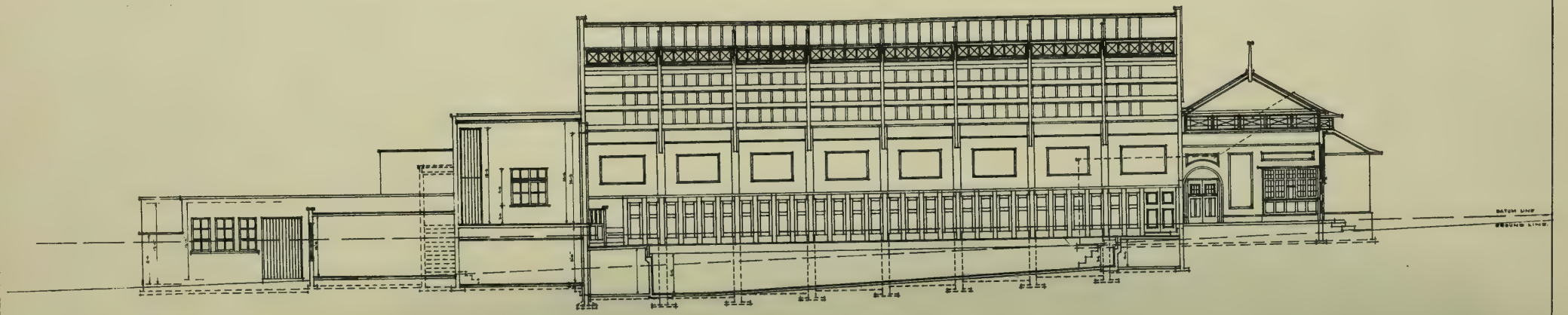
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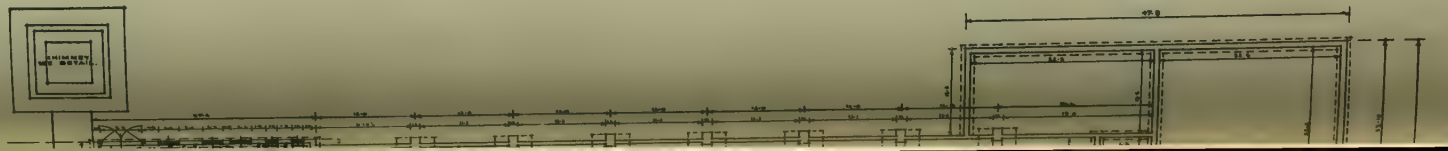
FRONT ELEVATION.

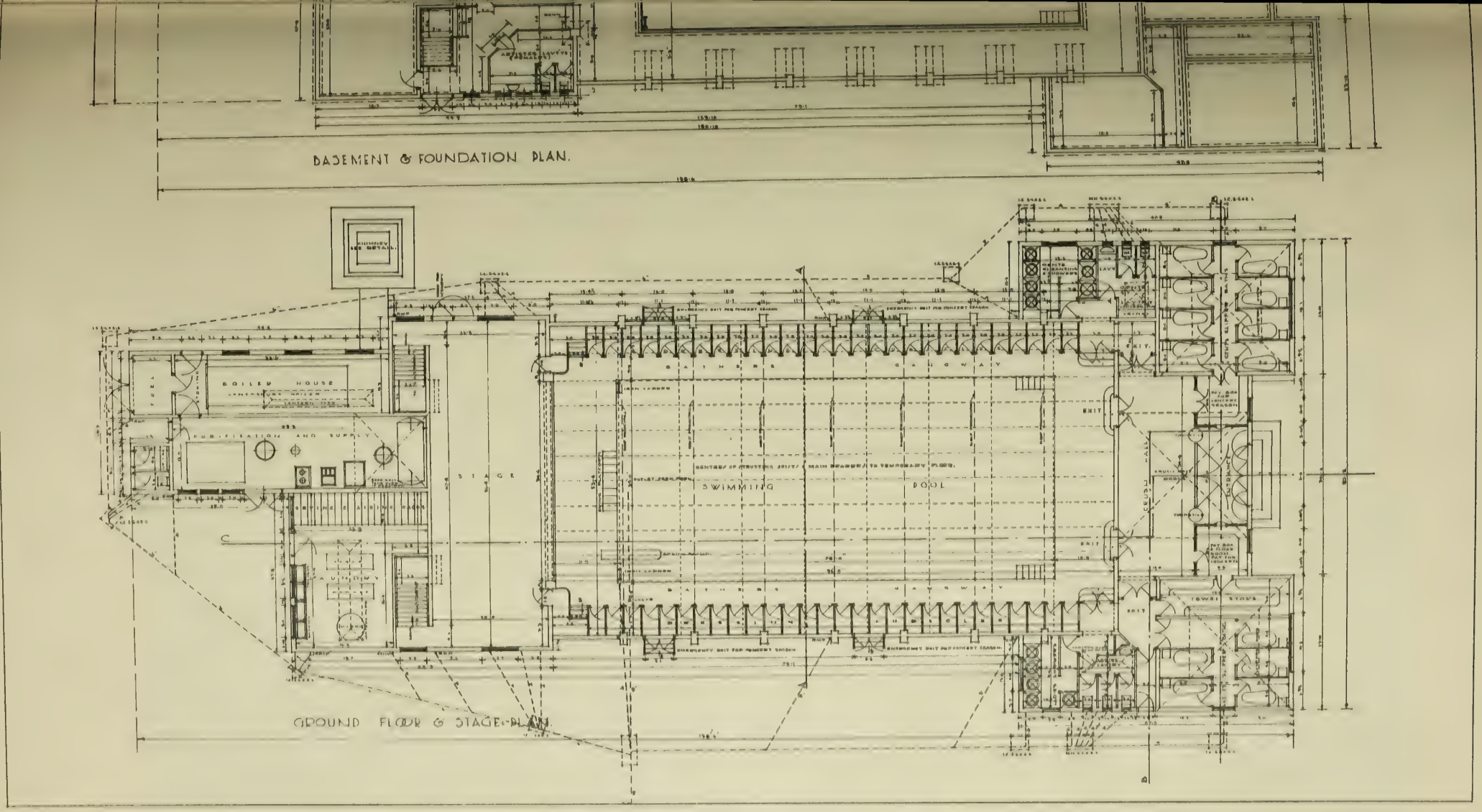


CROSS SECTION AT A·A·



LONGITUDINAL SECTION C.C.





PUBLIC BATHS, CONCERT AND DANCE HALL, RAWMARSH.

Mr. J. A. Tonge, L.R.I.B.A., Architect.



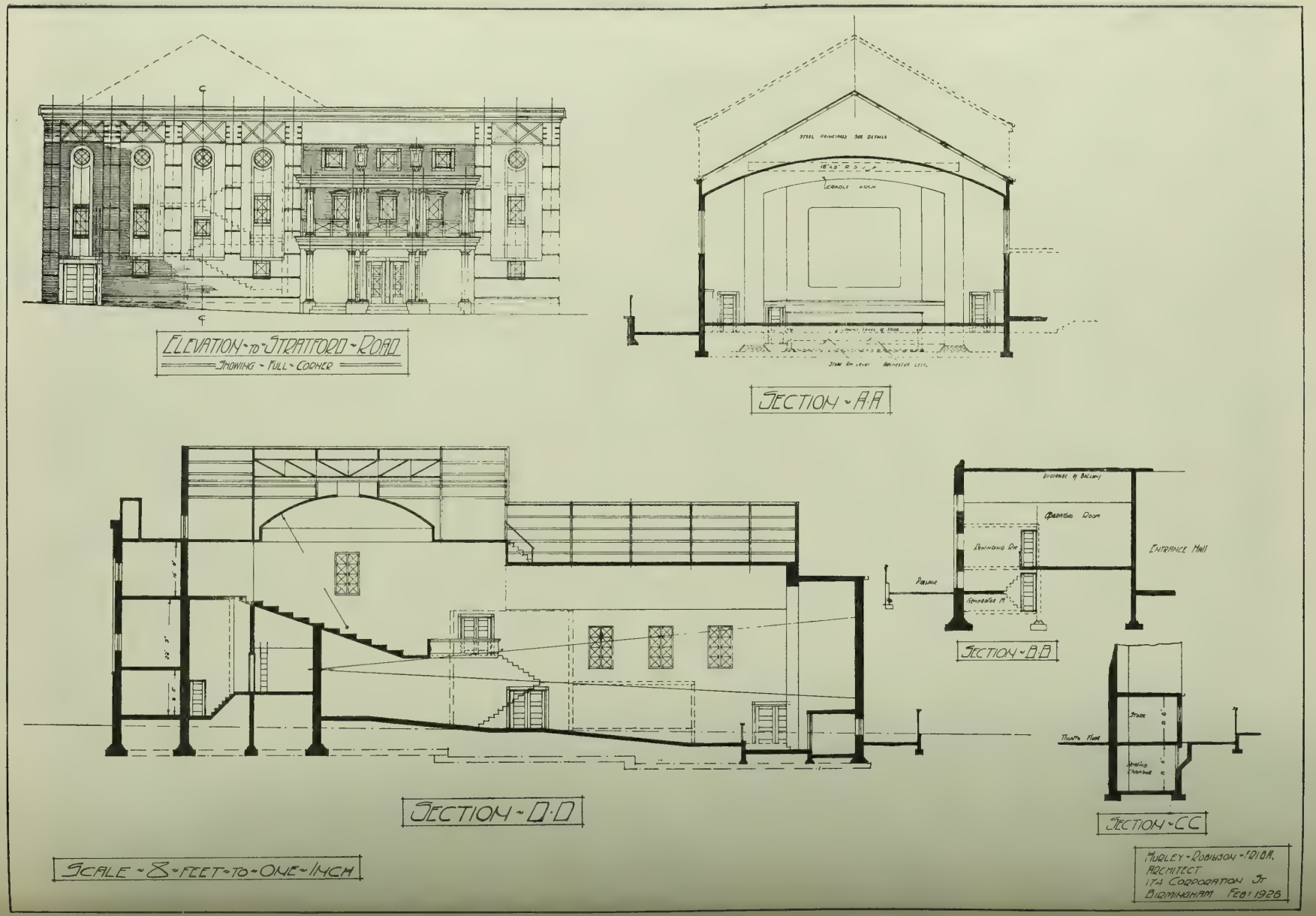
The Rialto Cinema, Stratford Road, Hall Green, Birmingham: General View of Interior, from Screen.

Mr. Hurley Robinson, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.



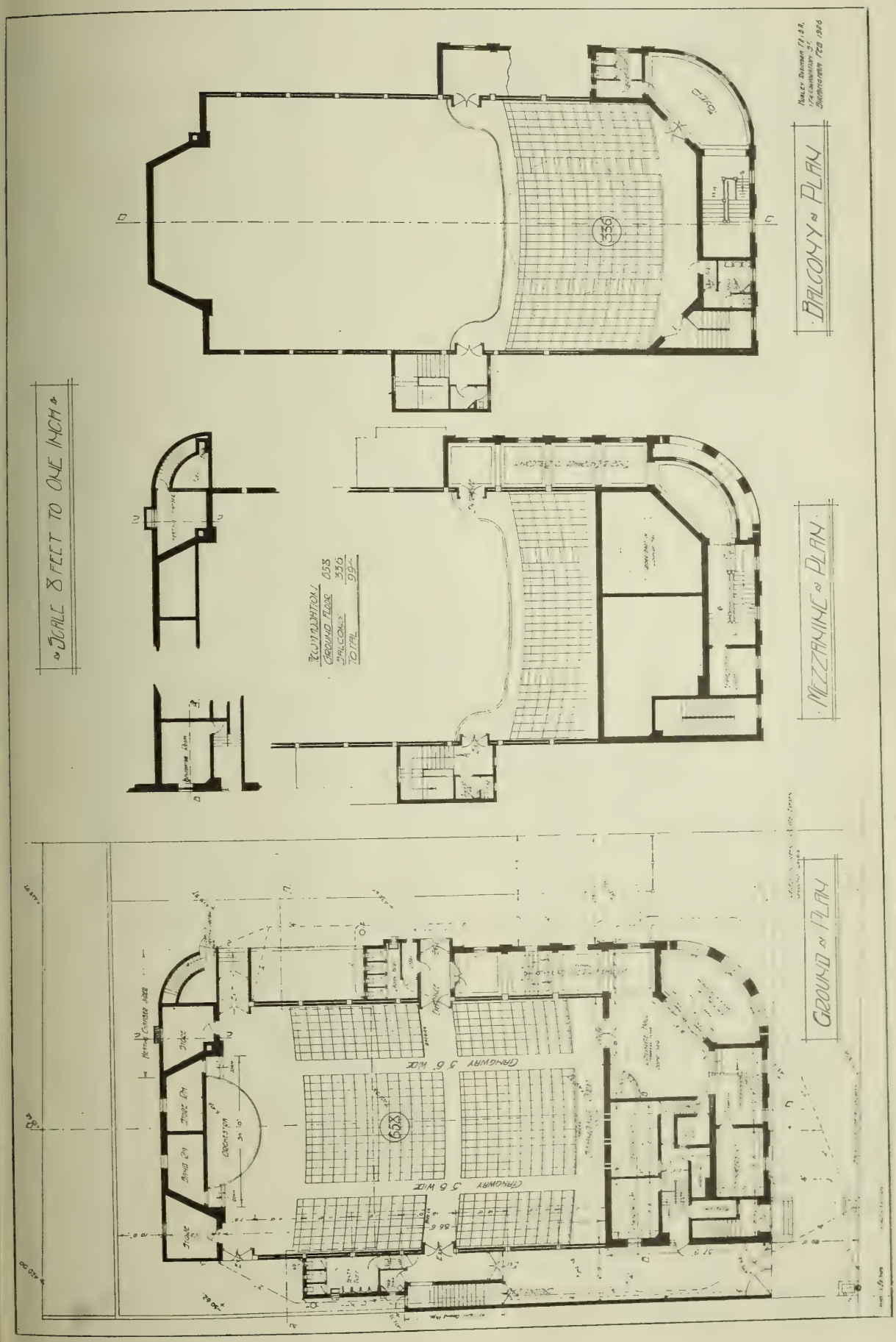
The Rialto Cinema, Stratford Road, Hall Green, Birmingham: Interior from Balcony.

MR. HURLEY ROBINSON, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.



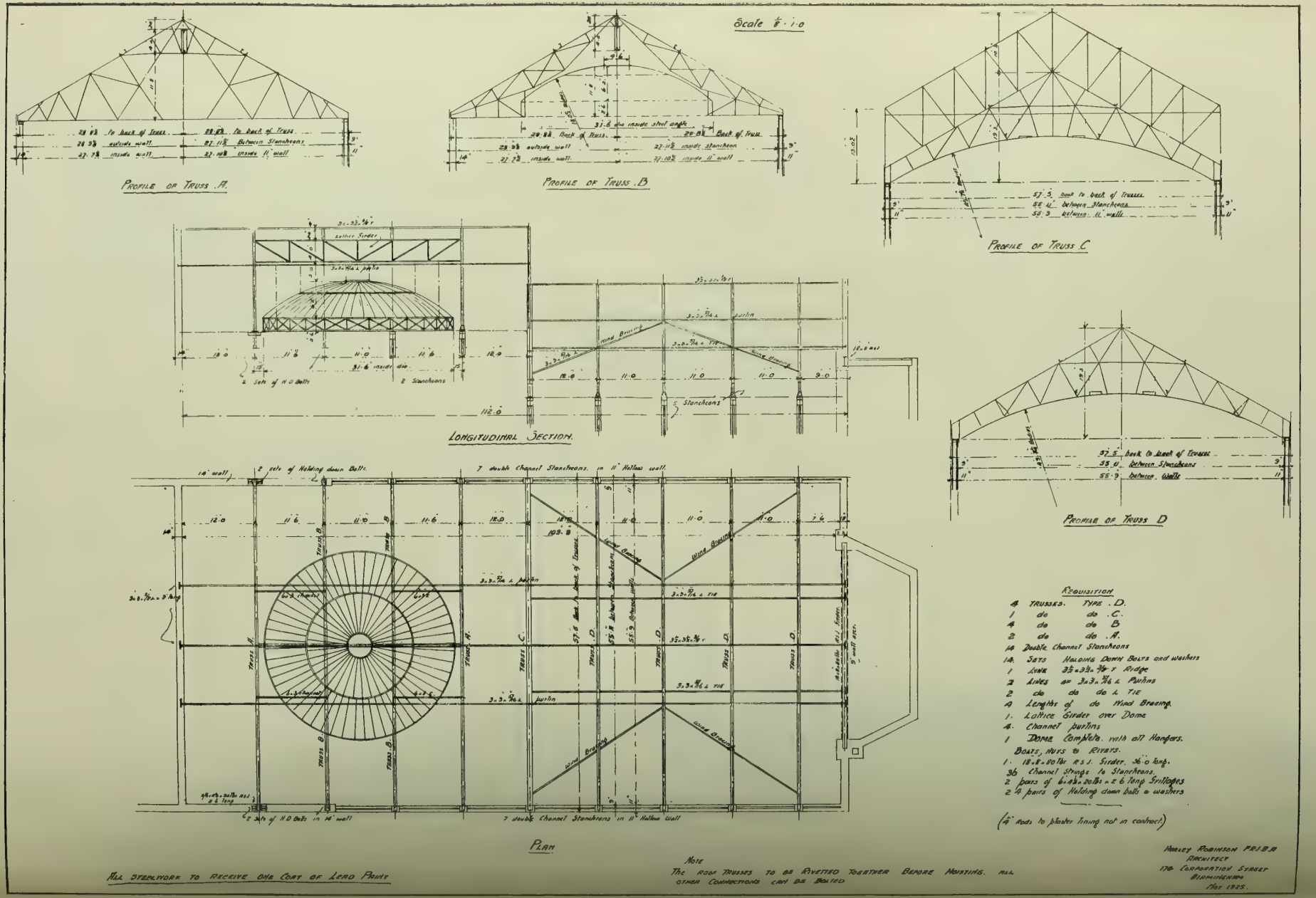
The Rialto Cinema, Stratford Road, Hall Green, Birmingham

MR. HURLEY ROBINSON, F.R.I.B.A., Architect

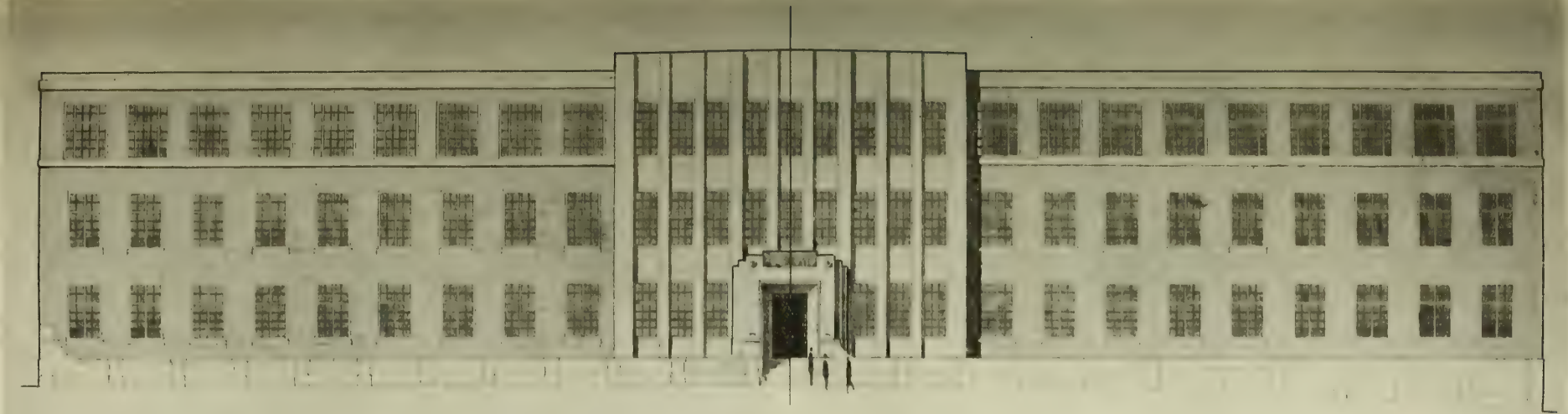


The Rialto Cinema, Stratford Road, Hall Green, Birmingham

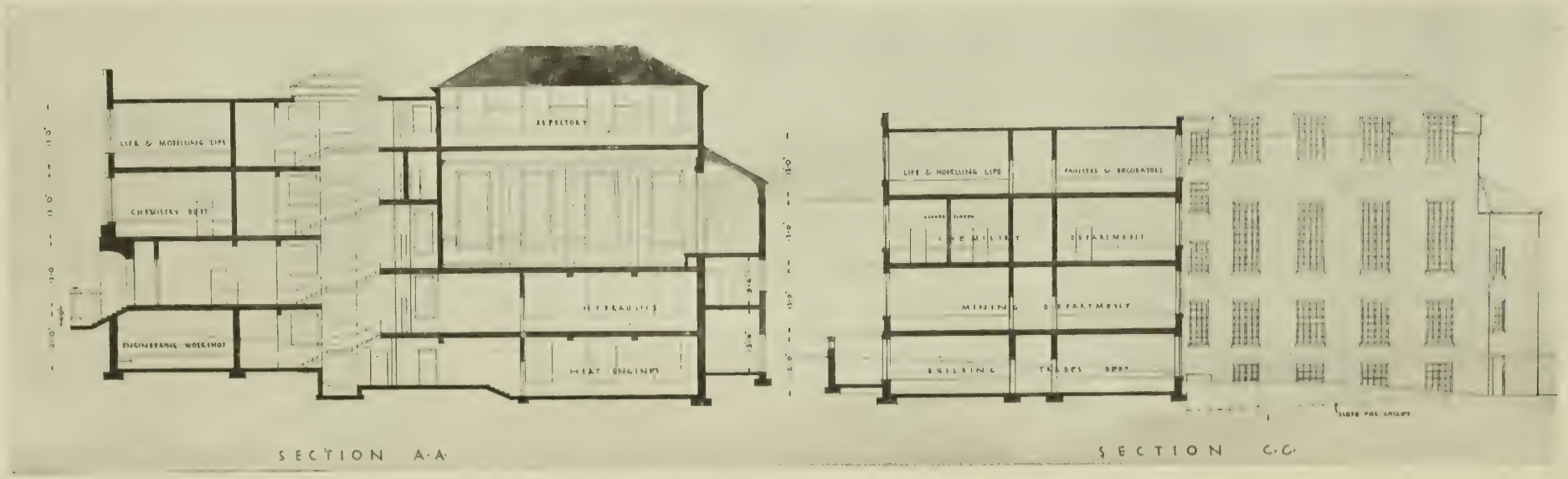
MR. HURLEY ROBINSON, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.



The Rialto Cinema, Stratford Road, Hall Green, Birmingham



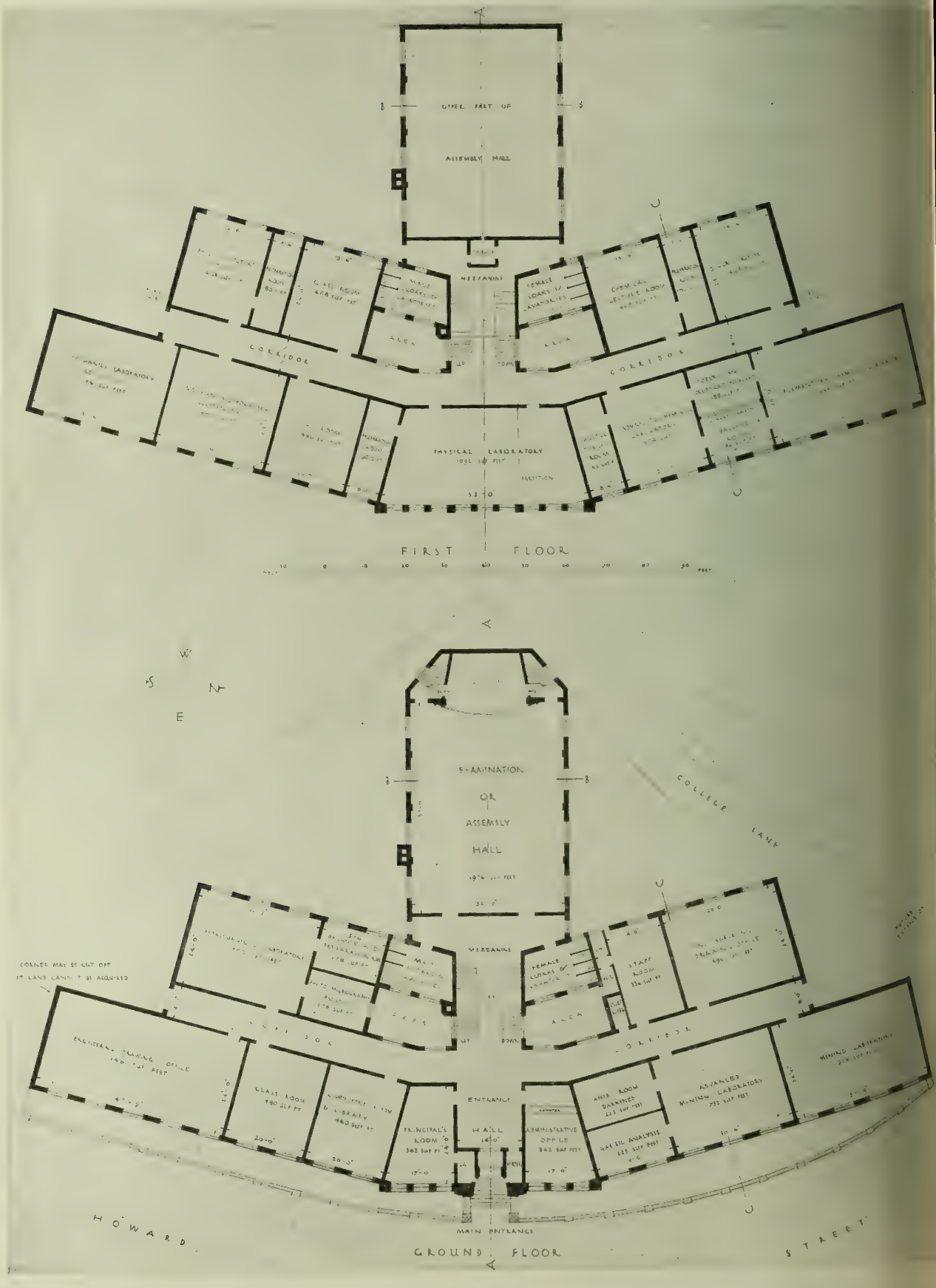
ELEVATION TO HOWARD STREET
[DEVELOPED]



SECTION A·A SECTION C·C

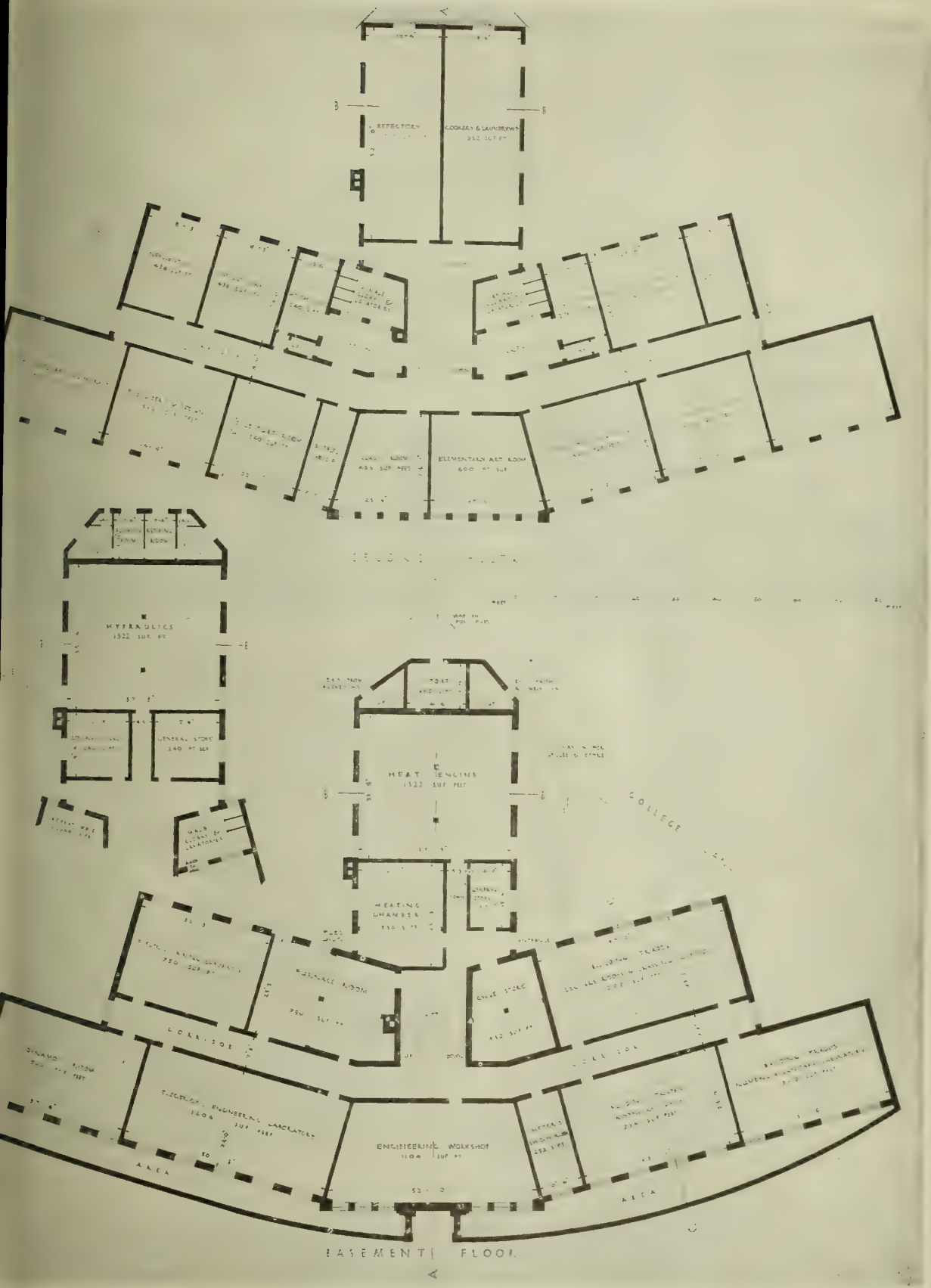
Rotherham Municipal Technical College and School of Art Competition : Winning Design.

Messrs. A. F. Scott & Sons, Architects.



Rotherham Municipal Technical College and School of Art Competition : Winning Design.

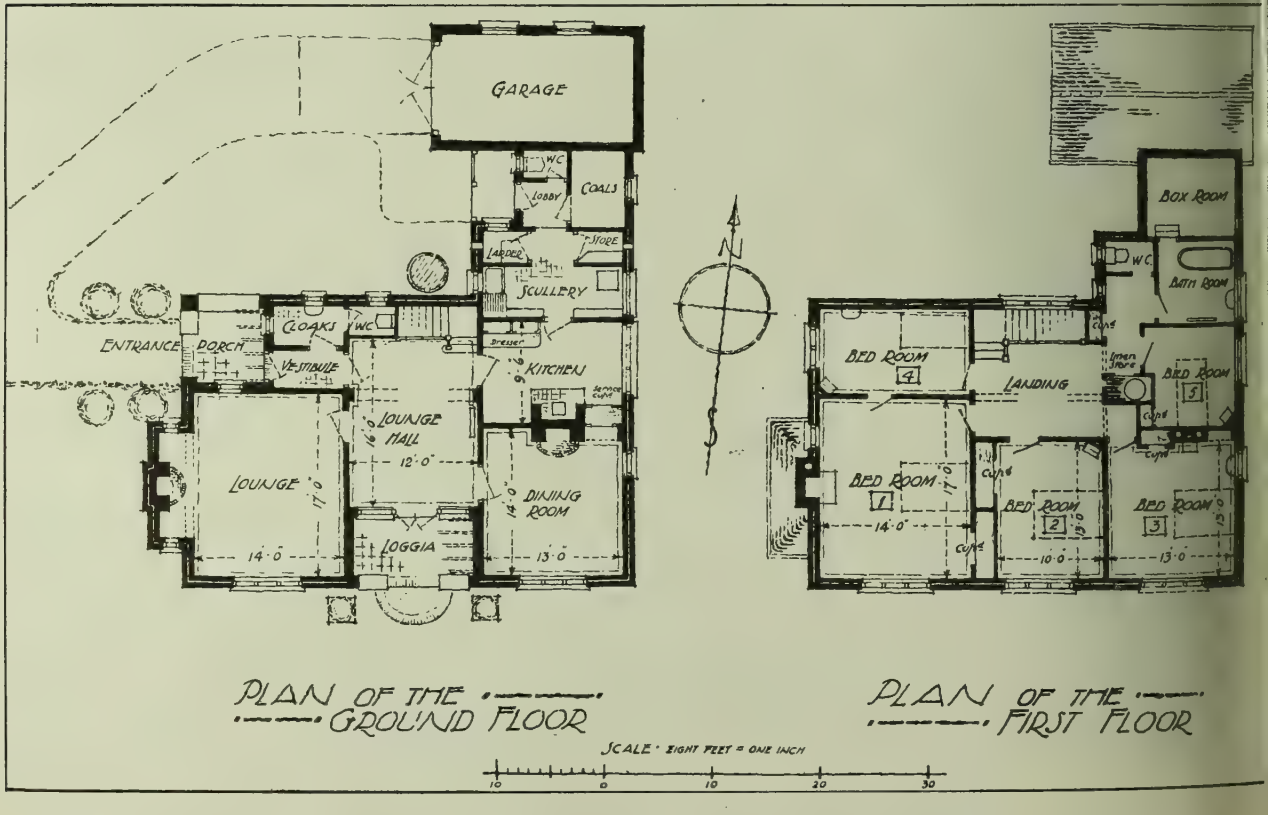
Messrs. A. F. Scott & Sons, Architects.



Rotherham Municipal Technical College and School of Art Competition : Winning Design.

Messrs. A. F. Scott & Sons, Architects.





Practical Homes Competition: Winning Design, Class A.

Mr. R. Kitching Ellison, A.R.I.B.A., Architect.

CHARING CROSS BRIDGE

ıave received the following copies of ɔndence which has passed between the .. and the Ministry of Transport. As ɛter is of public interest, the Council Royal Institute think it well that this ɔndence should be published, and they ɛcertained that the Minister has no n to this course:—

August 9, 1927.

I am directed by the Council of the nstitute of British Architects to sug- H.M. Government that, as architec- oblems are likely to arise during the ation of the problem of a new Charing ridge, an architect should be added Committee of Engineers now charged e inquiry.

ouncil would be very glad if you will enough to give this suggestion your consideration and, if possible, to act

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

igned) IAN MACALISTER, Secretary.

Rt. Hon. Wilfrid W. Ashley, M.P.,
ıister of Transport,
, Whitehall-gardens, S.W.1.

Ministry of Transport,
Roads Department,
Whitehall-gardens, S.W.1,

23rd August, 1927.

I am directed by the Minister of rt to refer to your letter of the 9th and to inform you that engineers en appointed for the purposes of in- ing the practicability, alignment and he suggested bridge at Charing Cross, t it is not considered that any archi- problems are likely to arise at this ınd accordingly the Minister is of that no useful purpose would be by the appointment of an architect to ate with the engineers at the present

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) J. S. POOL GODSELL.

retary,
oyal Institute of British Architects.

4th November, 1927

I have now brought your letter of 23rd before the Council of the Royal e of British Architects, and in reply ked to call attention to the statement the Prime Minister on March 16th. the effect that the Government "will ared to contribute to the scheme if, amination of its engineering, financial hetic aspects, it appears satisfactory." this means that an architectural in- to follow the engineering one, which lly be the case, it would appear to be for the architectural standpoint to esented on the present Committee of and especially so because the leading tural considerations are the question level of the bridge in relation to the the alignment of it as affecting the of sites for important buildings, and, portant of all, the question of whether dge should carry both roadway and a or the railway be taken under the some convenient point.

esign of the bridge itself as an archi- composition is, of course, very im- but these other considerations, and many more, are fundamental, and certainly not be dealt with by en- alone.

directed to express the hope that the may have further and very serious ation, and that steps may be taken to that the architectural aspects of the problem may be dealt with on broad lines at the outset.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) IAN MACALISTER, Secretary.

J. S. Pool Godsell, Esq.,
Ministry of Transport,
Roads Department,
Whitehall-gardens, S.W.1.

28th November, 1927.

SIR,—With reference to my letter of August 9th, 1927, your reply of August 23rd, 1927, and my last letter of November 4th, 1927, to which I have not yet received a reply, I am desired to point out to the Minister of Transport that the subject of this correspondence is one of very great interest to the architectural profession, and that it is desirable that the attitude taken by my Council in the matter should be made known without delay. My Council therefore desire me to send at once to the public Press copies of the correspondence that has passed between us. Before this action is taken, I shall be obliged if you will kindly let me know whether the Minister of Transport has any objection to such publication.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) IAN MACALISTER, Secretary.

J. S. Pool Godsell, Esq.,
Ministry of Transport,
Roads Department,
Whitehall-gardens, S.W.1.

Ministry of Transport,
Roads Department,
Whitehall-gardens, S.W.1,

1st December, 1927.

SIR,—I am directed by the Minister of Transport to refer to your letters of the 4th and 28th November on the subject of the investigation which is now proceeding into the question of the construction of a double-decker road and railway bridge at Charing Cross. I am to enclose a copy of a Parliamentary question which was addressed to the Minister on the 29th November and of the Minister's reply. As stated in this reply, the examination of the scheme of the Royal Commission is for the present directed primarily to its engineering and financial aspects. Your Institute may rest assured that the Minister recognises the importance of architectural considerations which must arise in connection with a project of this kind, and that they will not be overlooked; but he does not consider that any useful purpose would be served by an examination of the architectural and æsthetic aspects of the scheme until its general features, which must depend on engineering and financial considerations, have been investigated.

I am to add that the Minister has no objection to the publication of this correspondence in the Press, should the Royal Institute of British Architects so desire.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) H. H. PIGGOTT,
Assistant Secretary.

The Secretary,
Royal Institute of British Architects.

[PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES, HOUSE OF COMMONS, NOVEMBER 29, 1927.

CHARING CROSS BRIDGE.

Sir William Davison asked the Minister of Transport whether he could inform the House as to the progress which has been made by the Committee of Engineers who were appointed in March last to examine the scheme of the Royal Commission for a double-decker road and railway bridge at Charing Cross, having regard to its engineering, financial and æsthetic aspects; and when it is likely that their Report will be submitted to Government and to Parliament.

Colonel Ashley: The examination of the scheme of the Royal Commission for a double-decker road and railway bridge at Charing Cross is for the present directed primarily to its engineering and financial aspects. The problem is one of great difficulty and complexity, and although all possible progress is being made, I do not anticipate that the engineers charged with the investigation will be in a position to report before next spring. I should add that the engineers received their instructions on May 14 last, and not in March, as stated in the question.]

R.I.B.A.

At a general meeting of the R.I.B.A. held on Monday, December 5, the following members were elected:—

As Fellows.

Angel, Robert J.
Bridgman, G. B.
Burlingham, A. C.
Campbell-Jones, O.
Colbeck, Henry.
Cowles-Voysey, Chas.
Curwen, Capt. J. S.
Groom, P. J.
Harrison, A. St. Barbe.
Heal, A. V.
Henriques, E. C.
Hodges, C. V.
Ingram, T. F.
Lidbetter, Hubert.
Lodge, Capt. T. A.
Mason, H. C.
Rayson, Thomas.
Wynne-Jones, N.
Grey, G. W.
Hay, G. M.
Hudson-Holdgate, Lt.-Col. J. G.
McCubbin, D. A.
Schaerer, Theophille.
Dryden, F. M.
Pickford, Charles.
Roques, A. W.
Treeby, P. E.

As Associates.

Amos, P. C.
Armitage, H. M. A.
Austin, C. B.
Banks, A. V.
Bates, J. H. M.
Birkett, P. W.
Blackshaw, M. B.
Boyd-Barrett, J. R.
Burnett, G. A.
Curtis, W. R. H.
Dobie, W. H. G.
Drummond, J.
Durward, F.
Evans, H. B.
Fisher, W. R. F.
Fitton, R. A.
Furois, L. P.
Fyvie, Horace.
Galbraith, T. McKay.
Goodall, A. E. J.
Hargroves, Amy M.
Harper, F. W.
Hill, H. E.
Hughes, Mrs. E. M. W. B.
Hunt, V. C.
Jackson, R. N.
Laskie, J. G.
Leask, P. S.
Le Sueur, G. E.
Mackintosh, Captain G. N.
McLeavy, G. E.
Maclennan, John.
McNeil, Patrick.
Merrifield, C. H. N.
Mollison, William.
Morris, R. P.
Mullins, F. W.
Ogilvie, A. G. W.
Parkin, H. R.
Parr, D. J.
Powell, W. T.
Rees, H. A.
Ridge, G. A.
Rogers, Elsie.
Scarlett, Frank.
Sinclair, Alfred.
Sisson, M. A.
Smith, D. A. G.
Smith, R. M.
Stout, H. B.
Tapsell, E. G.
Tempest, B. S.
Templeton, F. O.
Urwin, S. E.
Ward, W. L.
Watt, L. A.
Wood, W. A.
Worthington, T. S. S.
Wykes, H. T.
Wylie, F. R.
Wyness, J. F.

As Hon. Associates.

Bone, James.
Conway, Sir W. M.
Howard, Sir Ebenezer.
Kinloch-Cooke, Sir C.
Marriott, Charles.

As Hon. Corresponding Member.

Coomans, Jules.

The New Delhi.

We learn that Professor C. H. Reilly is about to visit India for the purpose of writing the architectural section of a book on the new Delhi, by Lord Lytton and himself. Lord Lytton dealing with the historical part of the work. Sir Edwin Lutyens and Sir Herbert Baker have agreed that Professor Reilly should describe their work. Professor Reilly leaves by the P. & O. s.s. "Ranchi," from Marseilles, on December 30, and will be back on March 2. While travelling in India he will be the guest of Sir Edwin Lutyens, whom he will accompany. He has received an invitation from His Highness the Jam Sahib of Nawanagar, popularly known as Ranjitsinjhi, to stay with him at Jamnagar.

THE ROYAL ACADEMY STUDENTS' PRIZE DISTRIBUTION

THE exhibition of R.A. students' work at Burlington House this week is the most disappointing we can call to mind. Design, drawing and colour are, generally speaking, about the poorest in quality we remember. The R.A. gold medal and Edward Stott travelling studentship of £200 goes a-begging. One of the designs in this competition shows some ingenuity of plan in a scheme for banking premises, and rises to the heights of Badminton courts and putting greens on the roof, but there is not even a small amount of distinction in the elevations of this or the other designs. In the upper school the Landseer prize of £20 and silver medal is awarded to Clifford Sidney Wm. Strange for a public school chapel. The somewhat gaunt proportions are not happy, and an interior like this with its large spaces of plain walls between the three lofty, round-arched windows would be somewhat forbidding. The design No. 167 is really a better architectural composition, and is, in fact, nicely proportioned, though it would obviously be a very inadequately lighted building. In the lower school a good design by Jas. Arthur Schofield is awarded the first prize of £10 and a silver medal. The second prize is awarded to Henry Collingwood Farmer, whose design is better than his presentment of it. A rather good design for a commercial building is No. 187.

No award is made for the measured drawings prize, and one can hardly wonder this is so.

Though the prize for a cartoon of a draped figure is not awarded, there was exhibited one, numbered 52, of some distinct merit. The subject of a design in water colour has not elicited much, but the prizes are won by Edith A. Saunders first, and Lilian Dorothy Sawyers second. The latter shows a good decorative feeling. Sculpture seems to attract women students, and they are again successful. A large amount of paintings and of studies of the figure were exhibited, but we could wish there was more evidence of ideality and imagination, even if there were merely clever technique in drawing and painting.

SIR FRANK DICKSEE, P.R.A., presided at the annual prize distribution of the Royal Academy Schools, held on Saturday last, at Burlington House. Amongst those present were :—Sir Reginald Blomfield, R.A., F.R.I.B.A., Sir David Y. Cameron, Sir George Clausen, Sir Frank Short, and Messrs. Walter Russell, Charles Hartwell, Henry Poole, Spencer Watson, Julius Olsson, Arnesby Brown, and Melton Fisher.

Addressing the students, Sir Frank Dicksee urged them never to lose hold of two principles—one, not to allow any form of ignorance, apathy, or folly to induce them to abandon what their predecessors' quests had already won for them; and, two, in whatever ways they wandered, to have and retain a reverent understanding of nature. Some there were who, seeing that many of the finest examples of art had in them something which was above and beyond, and, therefore, differed from everyday nature that they saw around them, grasped only that difference, and, ignoring the principle that guided it, imagined that they displayed genius by deviating from nature in any manner they might choose, however morbid, unwholesome, or contorted that might be. The extreme expression of this mentality was one of the sinister signs of the present day. It was difficult to understand how it had arisen, but it might have been a protest against a certain insipid pleasantness or prettiness which was at times associated with Victorian art. There was now in certain quarters such a deadly fear of prettiness that, in order to avoid any suspicion of its presence, any sin was considered not only justified but admirable. The old standards of beauty were abandoned, and a new order founded on a negroid or other barbaric type usurped their place. This curious and unnatural madness could be traced through most parts of this semi-civilised world, but he believed it had less hold on this country than was generally supposed, and on that account it might be said that British art was in a more healthy condition than that of any other country. In fact, he gathered from more than one art centre abroad that this acknowledgment of our sanity was made. Fortunately, if endowed with a healthy mind and sound judgment, none need succumb to this malign influence, and there was a panacea that would serve all those who were in doubt. It was a combination of two ingredients — knowledge and sincerity. He wished to conclude with one word of advice to each of them—look in their own soul and learn what they truly loved. Express that with all their strength and with all their sincerity, and if they were true to themselves, they could not be false to the art they wished to serve

PRIZE LIST.

Historical Painting.—R.A. Gold Medal and Edward Stott Travelling Studentship (£200) : Marjorie Brooks.

Landscape Painting.—Turner Gold Medal and Scholarship (£50) : Lilian D. Sawyers.

Landscape Painting.—Creswick Prize (£25) and Silver Medal : Violet P. Goold.

Design for Public Building Decoration.—1, Landseer Prize (£30) and Silver Medal : Edith A. Saunders; 2, Landseer Prize (£10) and Bronze Medal : Lilian D. Sawyers.

Composition in Colour.—£5 and Silver Medal : L. H. Wells.

Two Paintings of a Figure from Life.—1, £10 and Silver Medal : Violet P. Goold; 2, Bronze Medal : Marjorie Brooks.

Portrait Study of a Lady in evening dress showing arms and hands.—Arthur Hacker Prize (£30) and Silver Medal : Elsie D. Hewland.

Painting of a Head from Life, life size.—Arthur Hacker Prize (£20) and Silver Medal : Lilian D. Sawyers.

Set of Four Drawings of a Figure from Life (best finished drawing of a head in any set).—1, not awarded; 2, £5 and Bronze Medal : R. D. Greenham; 3, £5 : L. H. Wells.

Drawing from the Antique.—£5 and Silver Medal : R. D. Greenham.

Composition in Sculpture.—R.A. Gold Medal and Edward Stott Travelling Studentship (£200) : Lilian E. Birch.

Model of a Design.—1, Landseer Prize (£30) and Silver Medal : Alice B. Tippin; 2, Landseer Prize (£10) and Bronze Medal : Ethelwyn Baker (ineligible through having received the same prize before).

Two Models of Busts from Life.—£5 and Silver Medal : A. J. Marshall.

Model from the Antique.—£5 and Silver Medal : A. J. Marshall.

Design in Relief, containing figure and ornament.—£10 and Silver Medal : A. J. Marshall.

Set of Three Models of a Figure from Life.—1, Landseer Prize (£30) and Silver Medal : Alice B. Tippin; 2, Landseer Prize (£20) and Bronze Medal : A. J. Marshall.

An Architectural Design.—Landseer Prize (£20) and Silver Medal : C. S. W. Strange.

An Architectural Design.—1, £10 and Silver Medal : J. A. Schofield; 2, £5 and Bronze Medal : H. C. Farmer.

Landseer Scholarships in Painting and Sculpture, of £40 a year each, tenable for two years.—In Painting : Dorothy M. Barber, E. C. M. Hall, and Edith A. Saunders. In Sculpture : Alice B. Tippin.

SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

MANCHESTER SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS.

THE Manchester Society of Architects December 8 held their annual dinner. Harry S. Fairhurst, the president of Society, was in the chair, and the chief g was the President of the R.I.B.A., Walter Tapper.

The Lord Mayor, responding to the t of "The City of Manchester," referre the darkness of Manchester and to the re improvement in its buildings, remarking it was good that architects now studied only the framework of a building but work that was to be carried on inside Manchester would be a long time, no do before it approached the beauty of E burgh, but a number of new buildings a credit to their architects. He could gratulate the business men on their fores and fearlessness in face of bad trade. was almost ashamed to mention the old Library. They had planned a great b ing, but when they had the plans they finished with it. They were quite clients of the architects for the Art Gal They got to work to get plans and gave stantial prizes. They got the plans and they finished. He was, said the speaker ceedingly sorry for that; but notwiths ing all this pessimism they would get Library. Replying to the question "Wh the Lord Mayor said that it would n so very long; in a month or so the Co met again, and he was not the Lord M if the resolution was not carried. Wh the Town Hall would be extended or nc city would get its Library. Naturally Corporation had got plans for the whc the proposed structure; but having done it did not matter if the Town Hall e sion was not built for another twenty y they could still go on with the Library. Lord Mayor, in conclusion, paid a co ment to the architect of the Ship building (Mr. Fairhurst) and to the buildings in Cross-street. These desi he said, had come up to date, thus all business to become orderly and efficient.

In proposing the toast of the R.I.B.A Fairhurst referred to its parental pc and care over the 26 allied societies the British Isles, and the 14 in Africa, tralia, New Zealand, Canada, Burma, and Singapore. He believed there great future for the architects of the I speaking world, and he thought that in chester architects were doing their fair of the work of building. He though were doing something better than hac done during the preceding thirty years

Mr. Walter Tapper, P.R.I.B.A., re to the toast, said the Manchester Socie one of the oldest, strongest, and mo tinguished of the allied societies i British Empire. It sent to the Cou the Institute some of the wisest anc public-spirited of men. The Institu now linked in affection and respect w its allied societies. Yet all their join would be wasted unless it resulted i architecture. To be a man of educati a man of culture was needed to-day than anything. The expression of things in building was the purpose for the Institute and the allied societies e One did not get refined buildings unle were refined themselves. He would think that the middle of the nineteen tury was part of our time and to cla it the great Free Trade Hall with it history, which was really a great mon Edward Walters, its architect, should in gratitude by every Manchester ma Cockerell's Bank of England, Manches a really noble building. Such thing only be done by men of refined tas noble character. Of more modern tim had the Arts Building of the Universi

House, Blackfriars House, the Ship House, and other fine buildings, evi- that architecture was alive and ing in Manchester. He wished to n also two buildings of inestimable nd practical value, the Cathedral and m's Hospital. Only recently the ation had projected a very great , the extension of its municipal build- d the building of a great library. He pe that great scheme would go for- It was a matter of congratulation e merchant princes of the city did see nd more clearly how closely architec- as allied with commerce. They began that it was really an asset. If he read gns of the times aright, their offices ctories were receiving tremendous con- ion. Unless the corporations of such as this and the men in their streets desired greater architecture it would ossible to get it. Civic pride was use- ithout that knowledge, and the archi- ust have in addition a love and venera- or all the traditions of his art. No n need arise about his originality, and actical needs of his age would give a f genius plenty of opportunity for thought and expression.

DINBURGH COLLEGE OF ART.

l Provost Alexander Stevenson, in the f the Edinburgh College of Art on last, presented diplomas and certifi- for the session 1926-27 to students of llege. The function was attended by agistrates and members of the Council, G. Washington Browne, LL.D., Presi- f the Royal Scottish Academy, and by uncil of the Academy.

Gerald Moira, A.R.W.S., Principal of llege, referred to the past year as a successful one. Twenty-nine students the diploma at the end of last session, ey all gained that distinction. The ents for the past session were 1,253 ts. The following is the list of awards : itecture Diploma.—James Drummond, N. Mackintosh, Alfred Sinclair.

itecture Certificate.—Kenneth A. Begg, G. Hardie, Hugh Hawson, Robert H. w, John B. Moffat, Hugh S. nald, Norman A. G. Neil.

wing and Painting Diploma.—Jean Harold B. Bell, Vida M. Gardiner, Gemmell, Robert S. Irvine, William adbetter, A. Winifried C. Lorimer, m F. R. Rayner, Robert H. Westwater.

pture Diploma.—Violet L. Mackenzie.

gn and Crafts Diploma.—Margaret Arnot, Alice Irene Baron, Christine . Cairns, Katherine M. A. Cook, ret R. Crow, Mary G. Elliot, Margaret , Isabella R. Jeffrey, Catherine H. on, Helen W. Kemp, William Murray, ret I. MacArthur, Colin Macnaughton, ret M'Phail, Elizabeth R. Paterson, G. Sym.

following scholarships and bursaries, e during the current session, were ed :—

velling Scholarship—School of Drawing ainting.—John Maxwell, £120.

ntenance Scholarships of £66—School of ing and Painting.—Robert H. West- , William F. R. Rayner. School of De- nd Crafts.—William Murray, Katherine Cook (declined), Margaret H. S. Arnot. ool of Sculpture (Studio and £16 Bur- —Violet L. Mackenzie.

or Travelling Bursaries—School of Draw- nd Painting (£20 each).—Keith E. , William M. M. Twaddle. School of n and Crafts (£15 each).—Gilbert G. tt, Dorothy M. E. Cromb, James C. t, Ruth J. Arnold.

son-Harvie Bursaries of £20 each—De- nd Lithography.—John Bell. Design, ng and Decoration.—James Paterson.

ool of Architecture — Maintenance rship of £40.—Basil Spence. Minor lling Bursaries of £10 each.—David G. erman, George M. Thomson, Hugh on, John B. Moffat.

BOOK REVIEWS

Raffles Davison: A Record of His Life and Work, 1870-1926. Including a Collection of his Drawings and Sketches. Edited by Maurice E. Webb, M.C., M.A., and Herbert Wigglesworth. £1 1s. net.

It is a pleasure to notice this attractive book. The many charming sketches it contains, the various appreciations by some of the artist's friends, the many distinguished names appearing as guarantors and subscribers, and the circumstances which led to its production, give to the volume an unusual interest. Mr. Davison is a well-known architectural draughtsman, and it will be remembered that, following an exhibition of his pastel work and sketches in the galleries of the Royal Institute of British Architects, several of his admirers, thinking there should be a permanent record of his work, suggested in our columns the publication of a memorial volume of some of his sketches, and the result is the book before us. In one sense the volume will be a disappointment to the artist's friends, for though the illustrations it contains are representative, they are but a small part of the many thousands of drawings and sketches of ancient and modern architecture, craftsmanship, wayside bits, and various objects made by an artist of keen observation during a long and active life. From such a vast collection of material it was impossible to select all the subjects of charm and distinction which should have found a place in such a collection, but within the limits of space imposed upon them the editors have made an excellent selection and can be congratulated on what must have been a difficult task; but we may hope, should a subsequent edition be called for—as we hope it may—a more comprehensive selection will be possible. The 117 examples included in the volume are admirably reproduced in line and half tone, and while some of them, such as the interior of Liverpool Cathedral, the Houses of Parliament, etc., have been selected to show the skill of an architectural draughtsman who possesses a style of marked individuality, most of them are examples of old architecture and craftsmanship, wayside bits, and details from all parts of the country, sketched with a sympathy and feeling which appears to enhance the charm inherent in many of the subjects shown. The artist draws with truth and without any irritating tricks of draughtsmanship, and these sketches indicate the possession by their author of a pictorial sense, a sense of scale, and an instinct for selecting a point of view.

The volume includes a foreword by Sir Aston Webb, and in addition to a preface by Sir Reginald Blomfield and notes by the Editors and others, it contains a valuable essay on the art of drawing by Mr. Davison himself, a perusal of which, with a careful examination of the sketches, will do much to explain the note of sincerity in his work as well as its charm and technical efficiency.

The volume has been admirably produced by Messrs. Batsford and published at an appropriate season. It should prove to be an excellent students' gift-book.

London Rebuilt, 1897-1927. By Harold Clunn. (John Murray.) 316 pp.; 150 illustrations. Demy 8vo. Cloth, 18s. net.

The sub-title of this useful and satisfactory book reads: "An attempt to depict the principal changes which have taken place, with some suggestions for the further improvement of the Metropolis." It is, in effect, considerably more than an attempt; but it is in the nature of things that a picture of London can never be complete. London is perpetually in the making and re-making, and perhaps the last 30 years exemplify this fact more than would any other period we might point to in her long history. In no sense of detraction from the book's value, we cannot help remarking that many pages became out of date in the short interval betwixt the correction of the proofs and their running through the press. It is probably not many weeks or months since Mr. Clunn wrote (on page 85) his note on the old Exeter Hall site in the Strand, where stands the Strand Palace Hotel, then wedged in between two sections of Haxell's Hotel, "which is to be pulled down when an extended frontage to the Strand is to be erected for the Strand Palace Hotel." To-day, whilst this notice is being penned, there are two yawning gulfs where Haxell's stood, and doubtless before the appreciation goes to press the great gantries will be working on the steel girders for the hotel extension. It seems but the other day that Grosvenor House, in Park-lane, was a stately mansion with a walled garden; the next day the housebreakers had cleared the site and over the week-end the excavators had dug a hole which would contain St. Paul's Cathedral; and to-day the mighty town of flats is in essence, if not in being. Naturally, such rapidities are more apparent than real, just because London is so vast that the average citizen does not compass the whole in the course of a month's peregrinations.

The author is very happy in his illustrations from photographs; always two to the page, they generally show the site (*a*) as it was a few years ago and (*b*) as it is now or was recently; *e.g.*, Old Devonshire House, Piccadilly, in 1924, with its lovable ugly wall to the street, gate-posts and classic urns, and then the building operations in progress on the site in 1925. A picture of the new Devonshire House in 1927 would tell another story. Two well-contrasted pictures show, one, the old wharves on the Surrey side of the Thames by Westminster Bridge, and the other, the County Hall.

The book is not only useful in showing what has been done in London's modern rebuilding, but what may be, nay, certainly will be, done in the near future. Think of Woburn-place, Russell-square, that home of Victorian respectability—and then visualise it as it will be in the near future. It was, as the author reminds us, widened in 1922 from Russell-square to Tavistock-square, and on the site—the length of a not very short street—the new Royal Hotel is under construction, and when completed will contain upwards of 700 rooms.

Whilst not dealing at length in architectural details and technicalities, as such, this book will appeal to architects generally as a useful work of reference, recording those things which are taking place in the remodelling of the city.

Modern Plasterwork Design. By George P. Bankart and G. Edward Bankart. London: 9, Queen Anne's Gate. Price £2 15s.

It is to be regretted that the plasterer's art should be neglected as it appears to be to-day. The old examples when met with always excite the interest of people who have a love for our ancient homes and buildings. Mr. Bankart, in his introduction to this folio, attributes the lack of its use to-day "to the blind and slavish copying of old examples." To overcome this he has prepared one hundred designs to scale suitable for modern craftsmanship. As it may be imagined by those who know the author and his work, these designs rank high. His designs for ceilings in low relief for small rooms leave nothing to be desired. The motif of decoration is always in scale with the room, and the simplicity of its detail is admirable. The portfolio also illustrates designs for external work, ceilings for larger buildings, and chimneypieces and friezes, all very suitable for their purpose, and recognising in all cases the material dealt with. We commend the folio to architects who are looking for a cheap, effective, and lasting form of decoration in our middle-class houses. We regret to say that the authors' brother, Mr. C. J. Bankart, recently passed away.

A Correction.

In connection with a misprint which occurred on page 895 of our last issue, Mr George P. Allen, F.R.I.B.A., writes to point out that he is the architect to the Bedford School buildings at Bedford and surveyor to the Governors of the Harpur Charity.

REGIONAL PLANNING IN THE WEST RIDING

AMONG the Regional Town-Planning schemes now being elaborated in the great centres of industry of the Midlands and the North of England there are many which, in addition to the usual problems of extension, industrial expansion, transport, and the public utility services, have some special condition, either of a predominant industry, as in the Manchester, Sheffield, and Doncaster Regions, or some marked physical characteristics which dominate the general lines of the scheme. There are comparatively few cases where both problems occur in an almost equal degree such as is the case in the district having Leeds and Bradford as its twin centres. Here is a region full of interest for the town-planner where almost every difficulty can be found from the problems created by the soulless industrialism of the nineteenth century to the natural difficulties of moorland crags, deep valleys and steeply rising gradients.

The report of the Leeds and Bradford Region Joint Town-Planning Committee* has, therefore, considerable interest to those who know something of the peculiar difficulties which confront any town-planner in the West Riding of Yorkshire.

This preliminary report is, no doubt, chiefly intended to stimulate and arouse public interest in the cause of orderly and reasonable development on some definite plan before the whole district is marred by the unconscious, or perhaps sometimes the cynically conscious, indifference of industrial development to its own real needs. It also represents the first stage in any town-planning scheme; research, and the collection of information on all the factors which may contribute to the solution of the problem.

This material is arranged in a logical sequence, and after the foreword and introduction, comprises a historical survey, a chapter on the physical characteristics of the region, another dealing with increase and decrease in population, a survey of the predominant industries, a general and detailed examination of the roads and traffic routes as existing and as proposed, a chapter on public utility services, a survey of parks and open spaces with suggestions for new reservations, and finally a chapter on the progress of town-planning in the region.

In the introductory chapter one paragraph is especially worth quoting: "Difficulties have been created by the old unplanned development. . . . The whole tendency . . . has been for each generation to do things which seemed necessary to meet immediate needs without giving any thought as to whether its work would have to be undone later at great expense." Here in a few words we have an excellent definition of the need for town planning in areas due for industrial expansion.

In this region, as in most others where continuous development is proceeding, the effects of such development stretch far beyond the limits of the industrial centre from which they originate. Like the ripples in a pond, they radiate over the whole surface and are reflected from each obstacle they encounter. It is obvious and now generally admitted that town planning is inadequate in such cases, and must give place to a comprehensive survey of a whole region; by this means, coupled with the co-operation of all the local authorities in the given area, may success be ultimately achieved. We do not underrate the difficulties which have to be faced by the surveyor to a joint committee, but, in the words of the report:—"The Regional Surveyor, being employed by all the authorities, can act as liaison officer between them and so bring about a fusion of ideas from which better collective results may be expected. . . . The fact that the planning is being done in a spirit of co-operation makes possible the inclusion of suggestions which might otherwise be sacrificed to local prejudice."

In the industrial north they have even gone further, and inter-regional conferences between Manchester, Sheffield, North-East Lancashire, and the Leeds and Bradford Committee have ensured the intelligent and logical application of the principle of town planning right across the heart of industrial England in the northern centres.

The particular area which we have under consideration has a long and chequered history; development alternating with destruction or decay from time immemorial. It was a centre of some importance in Roman times, indeed the Roman system of roads has left a permanent trace on the region which has influenced every succeeding age. In mediæval times the great part of the region gave feudal allegiance to the Bishop of York, and later became—largely owing to the influx of foreign settlers—an increasingly important centre in the wool and worsted trade.

With the introduction of power looms and machinery operated by steam, a great increase of prosperity and business gave Leeds and Bradford a predominance over all local rivals, and this seems to increase rather than diminish. In the section of the preliminary report devoted to the geology of the region we see how this development was encouraged by two factors of importance: the abundant supply of soft water coming from the high lands of millstone grit formation to the west, and the numerous streams which provided cheap and convenient power before the general adoption of coal for industrial purposes.

Broadly speaking, the region may be divided into two sections of different physical characteristics and different types of development springing from these. To the north the problem is mainly one of preservation, especially as regards open spaces and natural beauty spots which abound on the high moors and steeply sloping banks of the Wharfe and its tributaries. To the south and south-east the problem "is more complex . . . mining and quarrying have been hard at work for more than a century doing their best to destroy amenity," chiefly by the huge unsightly mounds of spoil or "tips" which are the inevitable by-product of unrestrained mining and quarrying. It is suggested that, after zoning, all colliery tips and quarry spoil heaps idle for the preceding five years should be planted with trees and shrubs. This has already been done, as is shown by the following extract from "The Annals of Leeds," published in 1856:—"At Bowling, the accumulated heaps of refuse from the mines, forming huge mounds surrounding the excavations have been planted with trees, which add greatly to the aspect of the neig hood."

In this connection it is observed report that the City of Bradford h powers to regulate spoil banks and ti that "the Forestry Commissioners in plant 32,400,000 trees in 1926, which that about eighteen thousand barren acres will soon be woodland. These will be composed chiefly of quick-g trees . . . and are suitable for pulp the manufacture of paper and artificia And it is suggested that the Commis might usefully turn their attent the barren lands in the region, thus ing the raw material needed for the developing industry of artificial silk al the doors of the factories.

The two other difficulties in this the region are the tendency towards " development" with the gradual filling all the existing open land between b areas, and the related problem of the c of a chain of open spaces, parks and land reservations connected by tree-parkways and avenues to prevent thi

It is interesting to note that th industry—worsted and artificial silk—confined to any particular section region, and thus will probably be entirely by electric power as soon becomes an economic possibility. Th can also be applied to the next most tant industry in the region, coal, is at Temple Newsam, where electric w has been a financial success under th economic conditions of a self-contain The daily movement of the popula the area from their homes to their p business or works, as revealed in the shows that this is greater than migh been anticipated. North of the tw centres of Leeds and Bradford the movement of workers in urban and districts is preponderatingly outward south of these cities the number of journeying inwards to the rural and districts is, in some cases, greater th outward movement. This, considered nection with the high infant and mortality rates, is an argument in fa the application of town planning to th up areas at present excluded from tow ning schemes. The contrast between bad housing and the new municipal s near Leeds and Bradford is emphasi the various illustrations in the report

It will be interesting to see the definite proposals contained in the final which will shortly be prepared by th committee, and we have no doubt tha scheme (based as it will be on this th and comprehensive survey) will confer ing benefit on the whole region.



From the Leeds and Bradford Region Joint Town Planning Committee's Report.

City of Wakefield: Lupset Housing Scheme.

* Preliminary Report prepared for the Committee by the Report Sub-Committee. R. H. Mattocks, M.T.P.I., Chief Surveyor; T. Thornton, Hon. Secretary.

HE USES OF PILING IN STRUCTURAL ENGINEERING

M. J. McCarthy, A.M.Inst.C.E., uct.E., reading a paper on this sub- efore the Institution of Structural ers at 10, Upper Belgrave-street, on er 8, said that modern buildings, and structures generally, indicated a y to much more massive construction ormerly; buildings, especially those in the restricted spaces available in ties, were built higher; bridges were esigned with large spans and widths pace with river improvements and evelopments; new docks were more e and deeper; all entailed heavy being imposed on the supporting Consequently, ground conditions be very carefully considered by the r before deciding what form the ions of any new structure should nd his decision would be governed to tent by the form of foundations and dition of existing properties near the s these needed to be safeguarded, he new foundation work proceeded. e of piling in some form or other ery materially assist the engineer to e foundation difficulties, and in deal- h the subject it was proposed to out- dern piling practice, with only brief e to relevant historical matter.

tructures should be founded on ground afe bearing value, free from distur- by lateral forces and scouring action. nes the safe bearing stratum was without having to excavate more few feet of the ground surface; on the and, the safe bearing stratum often considerable depth below the ground and must be reached by penetration alluvial mud, muddy sand, and the hrough water-bearing ground, or a f running sand. Where stability was l, as in the case of dock or lock walls, ion in trenches or cofferdams was the ly recognised method of reaching the on level, but in the case of buildings, ion could be carried beyond practical nomical depths; then instead of dig- the safe bearing ground, independent piles were driven from the surface the weak bearing strata, footing into ner ground, grouped as may be neces- nd capped to carry the imposed loads. for foundation work might be classed wo headings:

heet piling used when excavating in s, constructing cofferdams and curtain in these cases having to resist lateral

ndependent bearing piles for carrying ect axial thrust to a safe bearing n.

piling might be of timber, metal, or e, the sheets being formed in most interlock. The use of concrete sheet was confined to permanent work, but and metal sheeting were employed for ary work also. While for temporary timber sheeting was sometimes em- it had given place in recent years l sheet piling. At the beginning of esent century isolated cases were re- of the use of cast iron and rolled sheet piling with a very indifferent f interlock, but it was not until 1909 erious efforts were made to launch steel sheet piling sections on the mar- n the initial stages the user was re- l to one or two particular sections, wadays a wide choice of sections was le to meet all possible conditions; were sections of different weights, medium, and heavy; with rigid or interlocks; of various strength ; of symmetrical or distorted shapes: ow or broad widths; and with prices competitive one against the other. was every encouragement to employ heet piling in place of timber. As to choice of section, it had to be borne in mind when considering steel sheet piling for temporary work that the piles had to be withdrawn, and if it was desired to re-use the piling many times over, a medium section, symmetrical or as near to as possible, with a robust form of interlock, would be preferable. When a high moment of inertia with a correspondingly high strength modulus was desired, it was usual to resort to a distorted or troughed section of piling. Here, again, attention had to be given to the form of interlock, for in order to obtain the full advantage of the high strength modulus, the pile had to be efficiently driven, and firstly, as a column it had to be capable of withstanding the hammer blows and the ground resistance during the driving operations without crumpling at the head or the foot, and maintaining full interlock throughout its length. The head of water or depth of ground which had to be supported by the piling would have to be taken into account. A driven wall of steel sheet piling needed itself to be supported while excavation or pumping proceeded; heavier sections and those with comparatively high strength moduli would not require so many supporting frames of walings and struts as lighter sections. Another consideration was watertightness, and certain interlocking devices were found to be more efficient in this respect than others; if the interlocking contact was secure throughout the length of the driven piles, most sections could be made practically watertight by a little artifice—if the contact was not good, a high pumping bill might be expected. In recent years engineers responsible for the building work in some of our large cities and towns had found the use of steel sheet piling a distinct safeguard against serious collapses. In excavating for the foundations of a new building to be erected on a very congested site surrounded by many old buildings, extreme care had to be taken. In certain parts of Central London the footings for carrying the walls had to be carried down to a depth of over 50 ft. below street level, to found upon the clay bed, and the usual method was to excavate in trenches using poling boards or timber runners, with walings and struts, as the work proceeded to support the external ground. This method, although slow, had in most cases been carried out without difficulty; in one quite recent case, however, excavations were so carried to a depth of 40 ft. before meeting with trouble, namely, running sand. Pumping would not only have been useless, but a source of danger to surrounding properties, some of which probably depended for the stability of their foundations on the restriction of the running sand within its proper area. The engineers concerned quickly decided to employ steel sheet piling, and joist piles, average lengths 11 ft., were driven to form a number of rectangular boxes passing through the 5 ft. of running sand, footing into the clay bed for about 4 ft., leaving 2 ft. standing above the top of the running sand. Having safely confined the running sand within each box of steel sheet piling, it was excavated without drawing off any of the sand outside, the clay bed being reached without difficulty. The piling was retained permanently in position and concreted within for the footings. The value of steel sheet piling in this and similar instances was inestimable.

In a recent serious building collapse, involving the blocking of a main road, the use of steel sheet piling has probably saved months of delay in the opening of the road again to traffic. The first step after clearing away most of the wreckage and temporarily strutting unsafe parts, was to build a reinforced concrete retaining wall, with formation level about 50 ft. below street level. Interlocking steel sheet piling was decided upon for retaining the ground beneath the road while excavating preparatory to building the concrete wall, the lengths being 53 ft. and the length of the wall about 60 ft. It took just under four weeks from the date the order was placed for the piling to the completion of the driving of the wall. Regarding reinforced concrete sheet piling, there existed many examples of its use in permanent works, such as river and sea walls, where it was employed either as a curtain driven below the base of the massed concrete wall in order to prevent scour, or as the actual retaining wall. The arrangement of the reinforcement bars had been made a speciality by a few well-known firms, but in some instances engineers designed piles themselves according to their own particular idea. With the rapid strides of reinforced concrete construction, timber sheeting had had to give way to reinforced concrete for permanent use, but the latter in its turn was finding keen competition from steel sheet piling. The chief point in favour of reinforced concrete sheeting had been that it resists corrosion. Although in some earlier R.C. wharves and walls the steel reinforcement became soon exposed to water action through the porosity of the concrete, with the various waterproofing coatings now available the life of this form of construction could be considerably extended. On the other hand, the advocates of steel sheet piling claimed that good anti-corrosive paints were available for coating steel piled walls, and, further, that steel piling with copper content could now be obtained.

In driving sheet piling, timber, steel, or concrete, an ordinary pile-driving rig could be used, comprising a timber or steel frame, double-drum steam friction winch with boiler, and drop hammer. Two or three sheaves were fitted at the head of the frame, and the under-carriage might be mounted on travelling wheels or just left with a flat base. Such an outfit might be run on rails or mounted on the deck of a barge. The timber pile would be adzed off at the top and fitted with wrought iron ring before driving. For steel piling a driving cap of cast iron or steel with a wood dolley is used, and for the concrete pile a metal helmet with wood dolley. In place of the drop hammer a single-acting steam hammer could be employed, but the capacity of the boiler would have to be increased. Both methods proved effective in driving timber or concrete sheeting, although in the case of the latter the single-acting power hammer was often preferred and specified by engineers. The case was, however, different with steel sheet piling, as the sectional area was always very much less than the sectional area of a timber or concrete pile. For instance, one 15 in. by 5 in. Universal joist pile, complete with clutch, had a sectional area of 16 sq. in., and an 8 in. Simplex pile a sectional area of 4.17 sq. in., as against 36 sq. in. for a timber or concrete pile of 9 in. by 4 in. With piling of small sectional area, the action of a drop hammer or single-acting hammer was much too drastic, and the type of hammer most suited was the double-acting type, embodying the special feature of light blows with high frequency. While there were so many sections to choose from, each particular type and size of section required the right size and type of hammer. At the present day there was available a complete range of sizes of double-acting pile hammers to suit every steel piling section in use.

Practically all modern steam piling hammers had evolved from the original idea of James Nasmyth, who first employed the modified smith hammer for pile driving at Devonport in 1845, but we had had to look to firms in the U.S.A. for modern improvements. The driving of piles in certain sandy districts could be materially assisted by water jetting. A water-jetting plant might be portable and self contained, independent of the pile-driving plant, or the pump might be mounted on the base of the pile-driving frame itself.

In the second class of piling to be considered, namely, independent bearing piles, these might be of timber, steel, pre-cast reinforced concrete, or cast in-place concrete. It was the cast in-place concrete pile that would be dealt with in detail, as practically all will be familiar with the first three. While the pre-cast concrete pile would find many advocates, and it would probably continue for many years in use for jetties, piers, and wharves, the type was finding more and more competition from the cast in-place, especially for building foundations, where the cast in-place concrete pile had many distinct advantages; for instance, the concrete was not subjected to any drastic driving operation, the mixture of the concrete needed not to be so rich, and would not require so much care in mixing; steel reinforcement need not necessarily be carried throughout the length of the pile, only for a small distance from the top, so as to connect up to the capping or slabbing. No space was required to lay out moulds, the piles being made in the ground, economically to the correct lengths. Piling could be proceeded with immediately, no time being lost in waiting for the concrete to set. In order, however to reap the full advantages of the cast in-place concrete pile, it was essential that the finished pile should be without voids, and should entirely fill the hole in the ground, and it would be for the engineer to consider carefully the various systems which were available to him before making a decision.

Cast *in situ* systems which have been employed from time to time in the past might be classified as follows :—(a) That in which a weighted metal cylinder is sunk into the ground while grabbing out the enclosed material; filling with concrete in layers rammed in turn while extracting the cylinder with jacks as in the Strauss system. Under this heading may be classed the more modern method of driving a steel tube, ejecting the material enclosed by compressed air, then filling with concrete, leaving the tube permanently in the ground. (b) Those in which a cylindrical or tapered hole is punched in the ground and concrete poured in. In the Compressol system the concrete is deposited in layers, each being rammed in turn. In the Raymond system a metal sheathing is wrapped around a tapered mandril which is driven into the ground, then withdrawn, leaving the sheathing behind as a lining for the hole so formed. (c) Systems which are designed to form an enlarged bulb at the foot, which is either attainable by special ramming or by using an explosive or compressed air, made to operate on a quantity of concrete at the bottom of a driven tube, which is afterwards withdrawn, systems following this method being the Hunley Abbot and the Wolfholts. (d) Those which employ a steel tube with shoe spigotted at the bottom end; driving into the ground; filling with concrete; and extracting by a direct pull leaving the shoe behind, and in some cases using a ram for consolidating the concrete during the extraction of the tube, the best known of this class being the Simplex.

RHEIMS CATHEDRAL

SIR BANISTER FLETCHER, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., in his lecture, devoted entirely to Rheims Cathedral, on December 7, at the Central School of Arts and Crafts, showed that all the principles of Gothic architecture, at the period of its greatest perfection, were exemplified in the construction and decoration of this magnificent cathedral. Great among the many great cathedrals which covered France, and third among them in actual size, the cathedral overlooked the town, which took its name from the Remi, who submitted to the Roman legions. Then, as now, in the midst of a fertile vine-growing plain, the city was on a great highway of war, as it had been, also, in the track of Christian missionaries by way of the Roman roads.

The first church by S. Nicaise was probably of timber, and here King Clovis was baptised The second church on the site was destroyed at the beginning of the thirteenth century, just when the time was ripe for building a cathedral in the free Gothic style, which was so well suited to French freedom in ideas. Archbishop, architect, masons, and citizens set to work to rebuild their old cathedral, which had already attained such a proud position as the coronation church of France; and the church they erected proved to be the greatest triumph of Gothic art in France, beautiful both within and without. The cathedral soared into the air, borne aloft by panelled buttress with canopied pinnacle and flying arch; while sculptured figures of kings, saints, and heroes gave the Bible story without, as the glowing window-pictures in stained glass did within, till figures and pictures alike were shattered by German shells, but now the fabric was almost restored to its former splendour.

MEDIÆVAL GLASS PAINTING

MR. JOHN A. KNOWLES, F.S.A., delivered a lecture on this subject at the Victoria and Albert Museum recently. He said that nowadays, when one entered a cathedral such as York, one obtained quite an erroneous impression of what it must have looked like in the Middle Ages. Instead of brilliantly coloured glass set in grey stone, formerly the whole of the walls were painted and decorated, and when, as sometimes was the case, the mullions were gilded, the effect must have been gorgeous indeed. One got a good idea of what the rich-coloured wall decoration in a mediæval cathedral looked like at Amiens, for during the war the French Government removed many of the monuments built against the walls in the sixteenth century, thus disclosing the original wall decoration as fresh as the day when it was done. In the Middle Ages, therefore, stained glass only formed a part of the general scheme of embellishment, mediæval architects seemed to have planned their buildings with a view to getting the utmost amount of effect from it. This was evident both at York and Gloucester, which two cathedrals seemed always to have been rivals as to which had the larger east window; at York the roof of the Ladye Chapel had been sloped up towards the east so as to get in the highest possible window, whilst at Gloucester the sides of the last bay in the choir had been splayed outwards so as to accommodate a window wider than the central aisle itself.

In England, during the Middle Ages, everything, from building the church to painting the stained-glass windows or illuminating the service books, was done by contract. In order to encourage the craftsman to do his best, it was usual to insert a clause promising a sum of money as a reward when the work was completed to the satisfaction of the ecclesiastical authorities. Thus, in the agreement made in 1406 with John Thornton to design the great east window, the Dean and Chapter of York promised him ten pounds (no small sum in those days) "for his reward." But cathedral authorities in France, when dealing with private firms, had a much more subtle method of protecting themselves. They ranged on their side one who was up to all the tricks of the trade, and who was, moreover, in a unique position to find out whether the work was being scamped—viz., the glass-painter's wife. They secured this powerful ally by the promise of the price of a new hat when the work was done.

We were often inclined to look upon the treatment of Biblical and other scenes in ancient windows as naïve, even childish, in their artlessness; but this, in the opinion of the lecturer, was not the correct view. Certainly many of them were ingenuous to the point of being almost funny; we saw, for example, a king and queen in bed, with their crowns hanging on two pegs over the In a Birth of the Virgin in Le Museum, St. Anne lay in bed wit nimbus, or halo, between her head ar pillow, whilst two angels rocked a cradl taining the infant Virgin, who was t so that if they rocked too violently she not roll out. At St. Peter Mancroft, No in a Nativity, a woman attendant "airing" the infant's clothes before Again, we had the Prodigal Son in sixteenth-century costume playing gammon in a public-house—the Moon"—the sign hanging outside bein through the open door. Or St. Will horseback crossing Ouse bridge, which its size, appeared to be not more tha long. But there could be little doub the mediæval artist was aware of seve not all, of these mistakes, and that he a many of them deliberately in order to a picture the subject of which could once recognised by even the most ig observer.

There was probably no mediæval about which so many particulars were as that of the glass-painters. At Yo names of over a hundred of them w corded, and of most of them many showing what manner of men they we how they conducted their businesses available.

EXPERIMENT IN HOU BUILDING

AN experiment in building a ho ground that was sinking owing to workings underneath has been recentl pleted at Feldhouses, between Glasgo Edinburgh. In this mining town the was on the point of collapse. It had propped up with heavy wooden bean the walls split in a way that made gerous to continue to live there. But were seams of coal under the ground district, and any ordinary brick or sto threatened with a similar fate.

In order to meet the danger, Messrs. more, of Glasgow, were asked to sup Atholl steel house on a platform tha be jacked up in case of subsidence. The ing, on its full perimeter, has a 7 in. b by 17.5 lb. per ft. channel as a base which is securely fixed by means of brackets of 3½ in. by 3 in. by ¼ in. b long to the T-stanchions. The joi ground floor are securely fitted into of channel, and into bosom of 6 in. b by 12 in. I intermediate beams, whi horizontal throughout the whole length building, spaced between front and bac The wall plating laps on to the cham is bolted there. On the line of mutua a series of 4¾ in. by 1¾ in. by 6½ lb. I are inserted between 7 in. by 3 in. c and 6 in. by 3 in. H beams respe

The erection is set on and rag through 12 in. by 12 in. by 12 in. c piers, which in turn rest on a 24 in. b by 6 in. thick reinforced concrete fou set to permit the lifting jacks being i under bearer beams. The rag-bolts 5 in. screwed margin for adjustment.

The chimney stalks to bedrooms an rooms are carried on a reinforced c platt supported in main 7 in. by channel and 6 in. by 3 in. by 12 lb. beams in bedrooms, and wholly on 6 3 in. by 12 lb. R.S.H. beams in the living rooms. The whole structure— front channel to first intermediate bea intermediate to second intermedia second intermediate to back cha securely bound by means of ⅜ in. d tie rods with nuts and jamb nuts. event of subsidence taking place, jac be inserted under beams, the reinforc crete blocks being extended for seati jacks at these points, thus making p for the levelling up of the founda raising or lowering, as may be desired

CHITECTS' & BUILDERS' INQUIRY BUREAU

glad to give questions and answers, but cannot sponsibility for contributed replies, especially on ters.

e appeal to our correspondents to submit their on paper of a size easily filed, and written as possible, or, better still, in typewriting!—Ed.

surement of Sub-contractors' Work.

PLY TO "MEASURER," NOVEMBER 18.]

—The general contractor is correct in tentions in (*a*) and (*b*). The contract pavings is between the general con- for the whole work and the sub-con- The latter looks to the former for it. There is no privity of contract n the employer and the sub-contractor. the quantity surveyor, who represents mployer, must adjust accounts and ements with the general contractor, ith him only, under the terms of the contract for the whole work. The y surveyor is entitled to see the in- for the purpose of verifying the p.c. t only. Whatever benefits the general ctor obtains in measuring up with the ntractor are his, and his alone, and do ncern the quantity surveyor at all in stance. W.

Timber Mark.

PLY TO "NORTHERN," DECEMBER 2.]

—"Northern" asks the port of origin rding marked KA $\frac{\text{JA}}{\text{NA}}$. No doubt s either KA $\frac{\text{JA}}{\text{NA}}$ or KA ⊜ NA, un- white and unsorted red respectively, d from the port of Kotka, Finland, by ajaanin Puntavara Osakiyhtio (Kajana Co., Ltd.).

THOMAS J. STOBART,
Author "Timber Trade of the U.K."

Services of an Architect.

PLY TO "ARCHITECT," DECEMBER 9.]

—It is true that the R.I.B.A. scale of s includes the making of an approxi- stimate of cost by cubic measurement; this connection it should be remem- that that scale is in no way binding on mployer unless specifically agreed by Otherwise, only what is a reasonable eration, based on the nature of the requested and done, is recoverable. uming the R.I.B.A. scale is that on "Architect" is entitled to claim, the at the duty referred to has not been ned will not prevent him from recover- full scale agreed upon. "Architect" has to prove that he has at all times ble and willing to perform the duty paring the estimate if and when re- to do so. LAW.

Question of Ownership.

EPLY TO "R. R.," DECEMBER 9.]

—There is no doubt that in works of truction and repair it is customary for ntractor to remove from the premises als, fittings, etc., no longer required; rovision is usually made in the con- to this end. If, however, no provision e, unless it can be inferred that there mplied agreement that such items may moved by the contractor, then, without they still remain the property of the er; and he could, in this instance, their return or their value. Though the employer is not entitled to deduct lue of the articles from what is due contractor, yet, nevertheless, this he the best and less costly means of ent where they are not returned.

C.

Method of Construction.

answer to "Inquirer" on this sub- as been forwarded by post.

Water-Closet Connections.

EPLY TO "QUERY," DECEMBER 9.]

—The connection between the outlet of er-closet and a drain in earthenware pipes should present no difficulty. It should be executed in neat cement exactly as between one drain-pipe and another. Although it makes it practically impossible to take out the pan at any time without fracturing both it and the drain-pipe, it is a wise precaution to form the cement joint right over the collar and wiped neatly round. The likelihood of the pan having to be removed is so remote as to be worth ignoring in this case.

The joint between the trap and the lead elbow is best made with a brass sleeve, to which a cement joint between it and the earthenware pan, and a lead or solder joint between it and the lead pipe, can equally apply. The old-fashioned "bound-up" joint is not to be recommended.

SANITARY.

Efflorescence in Brickwork.

[REPLY TO "H," DECEMBER 9.]

SIR,—The efflorescence of brickwork is due to some component in the brick clay, of a salty nature. Until it has worked out it will continue to occur, and it remains to hasten the process. Keep fires alight as long as possible, and frequently brush off the white deposit as it appears, and time will then complete the cure. The great thing is not to allow the efflorescence to become re-absorbed into the brickwork with changes in climatic conditions.

PATIENCE.

Method of Construction.

[REPLY TO "INQUIRER," DECEMBER 9.]

SIR,—Carry the ceiling rafters over and secure to wall plate, and fix another plate thereon about one foot out from the first plate. To this, birdsmouth the rafters on, and extend the overhang by means of sprockets. The reason for not putting the second plate out the full projection is that at this leverage the "spring" is sufficient to make it difficult to nail the second plate to the free ends of the ceiling joists, whereas at one foot it is sufficiently solid.

X. X. X.

Painting.

[REPLY TO "AMATEUR," DECEMBER 9.]

SIR,—Good paint should never be removed unless it is perished or blistered, or there is some fault apparent in the undercoats. After well rubbing down, three good coats should be sufficient to cover a dark colour.

PAINT.

Condensation on Shop Windows.

SIR,—I should be glad if some reader could suggest the best means of preventing steam from forming on the inside of shop windows during cold weather. Following are a few details of a case in point:—

The area of the shop is about 1,200 sq. ft.; the window on one side of the doorway is open to the shop and on the other enclosed with glass doors. The show board is about 18 in. above the floor. The shop is lit by gas and the windows by electricity.

TROUBLED.

WEEK IN PARLIAMENT

WESTMINSTER, Wednesday.

Houses Built.

Sir Kingsley Wood informed Mr. Potts that the number of houses erected from the Armistice to March, 1927, was approximately 866,500.

A Torquay Petition.

Mr. C. Williams asked the Minister of Health if he would state the grounds of the refusal of the petition sent to him by 200 ratepayers and subsidy-house owners of Torquay, asking him to have an inquiry made into their position?

Mr. Chamberlain said that the petition related to certain defects which became evident during the progress of the local authority's subsidy scheme. He communicated with the Council on this matter, and steps were taken to improve the administration as regards future subsidies, and the scheme had now been brought to an end. He had given the matter his careful consideration, and was satisfied that there would be no advantage, either to the public generally or to the purchasers of subsidy houses in particular, in now holding an inquiry.

Problem of Slum Areas.

Mr. Naylor asked the Minister of Health whether he had reached any decision as to the best means for dealing with the problem of slum areas in Southwark and other London boroughs, and the provision of suitable accommodation in the same neighbourhoods for those families to be displaced by slum clearances?

Mr Chamberlain replied that under the Housing Act, 1925, in the Metropolis it was the duty of the London County Council and the Metropolitan Borough Councils to deal with slum areas in accordance with the provisions of Part II. of that Act. A number of schemes which had been confirmed by his Department had either been carried out or were in course of execution, and in confirming such schemes full consideration was given to the question of the extent to which rehousing accommodation should be provided on the cleared site or in the immediate neighbourhood.

Saving by the Reduced Subsidy.

Replying to Mr. Harmsworth, Mr. Chamberlain said that the capital value of the reduction of the annual Exchequer subsidy for houses completed after October 1 amounted to £25. The actual saving to the Exchequer would depend on the number of houses built while the reduced subsidy was operating.

Stonework at Westminster.

In answer to Mr. Hardie, Sir V. Henderson, for the First Commissioner of Works, said that no stone had yet been selected for repairing the stonework of the Houses of Parliament, and it had not, therefore, been possible to make any progress with the work of repair.

Mr. Hardie then inquired whether, if stone could not be found from the ground, it would not be wiser to try some synthetic stone, if for no other reason than to prove whether it would offer more resistance to the London atmosphere.

Sir V. Henderson replied that the Office of Works had selected Stancliffe stone as being the most suitable, but that stone had been referred to the Fine Arts Commission. At the same time, it was necessary to refer the question to the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research to find out whether they considered that the mating of the two stones would have any unfortunate effect. When their replies had been received it would be possible for the Office of Works to make further progress. He would have the question of the use of synthetic stone considered.

Houses Authorised.

Mr. Chamberlain stated that during the months of October and November this year 10,297 houses were authorised to be built by local authorities in connection with subsidy schemes under the Housing Acts, and contracts were let during the same period for 8,368 houses. The corresponding figures for the months of October and November, 1926, were 9,278 and 16,544 respectively.

Cost of the Subsidy.

Mr. Chamberlain: The capitalised value of the Exchequer subsidies payable in respect of the houses in England and Wales completed before October 1, 1927, under the Acts of 1923 and 1924, was approximately £48,000,000.

Houses Demolished.

Mr. T. Thomson asked how many houses had been demolished during the past 12 months under the slum clearance schemes under the Housing Acts.

Sir K. Wood said that statistics as to demolitions in connection with slum schemes did not distinguish between houses and other buildings, but during the 12 months ended in September last, 1,383 properties included in such schemes had been demolished.

THE BUILDING TRADE

LONDON MASTER BUILDERS' ASSOCIATION ANNUAL DINNER

THE annual dinner of this Association was held on Wednesday, December 7, in the Edward VII. Rooms, Hotel Victoria, when the President, Mr. A. H. Adamson, F.I.O.B., occupied the chair. A company numbering more than 330 included the following: Viscount Peel (First Commissioner of Works); Viscount Burnham; Sir J. Walker Smith (Director N.F.B.T.E.); Sir Walter Lawrence (PP.L.M.B.A.); and Messrs. Ralph J. Holliday, J. M. Gatti (Chairman, L.C.C.), Percy Thomas, V.P.R.I.B.A., Stuart Bevan, K.C., E. W. King (President, National Federation of Building Trades Employers), Fred. Thorne, V.P.N.F.B.T.E., G. Topham Forrest (Supt. Architect, L.C.C.), W. A. Jowitt, K.C., S. Guy Sapcote (President, Institute of Builders), E. C. Desch, F.S.I., A. B. Falkner (Immediate Past President, L.M.B.A.), Charles Gane (President, Timber Trades Federation of the U.K.), G. Mackenzie Trench, F.R.I.B.A., G. A. Coulson (President, National Association of Shopfitters), Alfred Taylor (President, London Association of Master Stonemasons), H. D. Searles-Wood, F.R.I.B.A., J. E. Drower, F.S.I., W. F. Gibson (President, South Wales F.B.T.E.), C. M. Smeaton (President, Associated Master Plumbers and Domestic Engineers), W. A. Forsyth, F.R.I.B.A., Chas. Baker, E. J. C. Savory, L. A. J. Francis, F.S.I., G. A. G. Robertson, F. J. Gaver (PP.L.M.B.A.), W. T. Plume, Hon.A.R.I.B.A., J. Murrey (Secretary, National Federation of Building Trades Operatives), A. G. White (Secretary, National Federation of Building Trades Employers), C. H. Kearley, P. J. Spencer (Secretary, Institute of Builders), J. Dudley Daymond, Albert E. Symes (President, East Suburban Branch, L.M.B.A.), T. P. Bennett, F.R.I.B.A., Heaton Comyn, F.R.I.B.A., Cecil G. Hare, C. J. Bennett, C. Ernest Elcock, F.R.I.B.A., Austin Blomfield, A.R.I.B.A., E. C. P. Monson, F.R.I.B.A., C. Lovett Gill, F.R.I.B.A., Ewart G. Culpin, L.C.C., C. W. Buchanan, C. W. Long, F.R.I.B.A., H. G. Crothall, F.R.I.B.A., G. H. Parker (Vice-President, L.M.B.A.), P. F. Gleed, P. J. Westwood, F.R.I.B.A., S. G. Jeeves, F.R.I.B.A., Ben Carter, A. D. S. Rice, Ernest J. Brown (Director and Past President, L.M.B.A.), F. W. Loasby, A. Strachan Bennion, F.S.I., E. J. Rimmer, Alec. Smithers, F.R.I.B.A., R. L. Roberts (V.-P., L.M.B.A.), G. J. Aldous, Detmar Blow, F.R.I.B.A., Septimus Warwick, F.R.I.B.A., T. M. Wilson, F.R.I.B.A., A. B. H. Colls (Hon. Treasurer, L.M.B.A.), Henry T. Holloway (P.-P., L.M.B.A.), J. F. Greenwood, H. W. Parnacott, A.R.I.B.A., Stanley Hamp, F.R.I.B.A., N. C. Macnamara, O. H. Collins, F.R.I.B.A., Edmund Wimperis, F.R.I.B.A., Owen Campbell Jones, F.R.I.B.A., Thos. Wallis, F.R.I.B.A., Frank J. Walton (President, Builders' Benevolent Institution, P.-P., L.M.B.A.), J. H. Barns, D'Arcy Braddell, F.R.I.B.A., Humphrey Deane, Lionel U. Grace, F.R.I.B.A., Oswald P. Milne, F.R.I.B.A., W. J. Rudderham (Secretary, L.M.B.A.), Percy C. Culver, Robert G. Muir, F.R.I.B.A., A. D. Edmonds (President, London Builders' Foremen's Association), D. Palmer Jones, W. Soole (President, Richmond Branch, L.M.B.A.), H. W. Wills, F.R.I.B.A., and Thos. S. Tait, F.R.I.B.A.

The loyal toasts having been honoured,

Mr. R. L. Roberts, V.P.L.M.B.A., proposing the toast of "The Houses of Parliament," said that among their distinguished guests they welcomed Lord Peel, who, as First Commissioner of Works, might be described as the premier clerk of works of the United Kingdom. Lord Peel had always been willing to consider the interests of the building trade, and listened readily to any representations made to him. Lord Burnham, whom they also had with them, as Chairman of the Building Trades Employment Committee took a great interest in the industrial side of their business. He (the speaker) trusted that in the near future the industry would claim less and less the attention of Parliament. Most builders hoped to see the speedy disappearance of the housing subsidy. The subsidy had been a temporary expedient, justifiable under the circumstances, but the need for it was passing away. Housing arrears were being overtaken, and it was only fair to recognise that the Government's success in tackling the problem would have been impossible but for the loyal co-operation of employers and employed in the building industry. The building trade in its industrial relations was not much troubled by Parliament. In the building trade there had been a steady growth in the settlement of disputes by voluntary agreement. Happily both employers and employed were realising that their future rested in their own hands, and that they must not expect the Government to solve problems which rightly belonged to industry alone. In that respect the building trade set an example to the other trades of the country.

Lord Peel, responding, said the Department which he represented was responsible for some 6,000 buildings, so perhaps Mr. Roberts's description of him was justified. Having complimented the trade upon the excellence of its internal relations and upon the loyalty with which agreements between employers and employed were observed, the speaker turned to the question of the refacing of the Houses of Parliament, on which the L.M.B.A. had given much appreciated advice, and said that no final decision had yet been reached with regard to the stone to be employed. Stancliffe sandstone had been suggested, and the matter was now under the consideration of the Royal Fine Arts Commission. There was some conflict of opinion even among the experts. Some suggested that Portland stone should be used for the refacing of the whole building, but the question of expense had to be considered. They would, however, most carefully consider the advice of those most competent to give it. The L.M.B.A., he continued, really was London, because they and their predecessors had created it. They were also largely the creators of the character of Londoners, because it was a scientific fact that the colour, decoration, and the shape of buildings in which people worked largely controlled the amount and quality of their work. He wondered what would have been the democratic expression of our Parliamentary proceedings if they had been carried on in a Classical and not in a Gothic building.

Lord Burnham, proposing the toast of "The London Master Builders' Association," said it was six years since he took the chair of the Building Trades Employment Committee, which secured to them an ample supply of skilled craftsmen. He was, of course, always able to lean on the broad shoulders of Mr. Ernest Brown. The building trade remained to him a mystery as well as a craft. It was the most prosperous industry in the whole country, and he should have thought that, protected as they were, all was bound to be well. But he was told it was not so; no trade was being worked with so narrow a margin of profit. That was a rare tribute to their public spirit. As building was a key industry of our country and Empire we looked to builders to maintain the high fame and name of our country in the realisation of the ideals of art in marble and in stone. He understood that there had never been a greater triumph than that which was taking place at the Bank of England, though some wond whether it would not have been pos to save more of the old work. Bank was built over the Wall Brook, as piles had been driven down in the days, little could have been found reward the zeal of the archæologist c increase the value of our London collect He had seen in South Africa the achiever of Sir Herbert Baker, who had transfo the tin shelters of townships that ha the character of an American mining into the becoming and congenial styl the old Dutch Colonies. He (the spe wished we had more men of Sir He Baker's genius at work in London an suburbs to-day.

At the conclusion of Lord Burnh speech, the President's health was ent astically toasted with musical honours

The President, in response, said he f a great honour to respond to that toast. Burnham had referred to the "myst of the building trade. It was only a my because those who were most acquainted it could not make out how each one of earned his living. As to the Houses of liament, they were absolutely agreed there was no necessity to go outside country for a stone for repairs. held that to carry out the whole of the l ing with Portland stone would cost less to use Stancliffe stone, because the wea ing qualities of the latter, particularly colour, were less dependable.

Referring to the work of the past year speaker said their negotiations with the c tives had been carried on in a spi good-will and co-operation, with the that they had recently signed a new wo rules agreement which would bring har in the London area. He regretted tha masons, bricklayers, and plasterers wer parties to it, but as the first two had de to rejoin their national organisation, he l soon to see an agreement with them parallel lines. The question of the plas was a delicate one, but he thought time solve that problem too. He was glad had reached agreement with their oper on the question of apprenticeship. lads who were presenting themselves f for apprenticeship to the building were the best type of lad they had had in the industry, a fact he consi due very largely to the sound secon education they received and the encou ment given them to attend evening cl No fewer than 750 apprentices had been into the trade in London in connection the great housing schemes, but empl must remember that housing was no best school for high-class craftsmanship he urged the members, in the interes the industry's future, to employ as ma these lads as they could. They had re had the opportunity of welcoming Mr. per, President of the Royal Institute of B Architects, at one of their Council mee when he presented the prizes to the mas the apprentices' competition arrange master mason members. They hoped able to arrange competitions among the crafts. Negotiations on a most fri footing were being carried on with R.I.B.A. on the Form of Contract. concern, the speaker continued, had felt during the past year over the co of buildings and the subsidence of Very grave risks, he thought, were t taking the foundations of buildings do low. In the "earth delver" there w much risk as in the "skyscraper."

Having referred to the loss which Association had sustained by the dea Mr. Roland B. Chessum and Mr. Minter, the President turned to the and said he had heard it said that the ing industry was now at the stage re by the engineering industry when it g

portance of scientific training and re-
In actual building they were spared
mulus of foreign competition, and he
t it imperative that they should look
trade itself for a revitalising force.
mmended the work of the Research
at Watford. Scientific training would
ce the building industry as steel rein-
concrete. The work of the builder
ery different to-day from what it was
or forty years ago. There were such
tions as National Health Insurance,
nen's Compensation, etc., and the tend-
owards specialisation. Their energies
being directed away from building to
sation, costing, and finance. Many
s to-day acted as organisers co-ordinat-
e work of specialists. He agreed that
using subsidy must look after itself,
warned them that the artificial pros-
which was one of its results was
, and if they were to find work for
en released from housing they must
down the cost of building. That did
pend, as some people thought, entirely
operatives, for, much as output tended
rease or diminish cost, it was not fair
me the operatives all the time for the
There were many other factors govern-
gh cost at the present time, and he
t builders themselves must look to
own organisation and their supervision
were to get that efficient handling
ir business which the times called for.
rchitect was a great factor with regard
t. Apart from the question of design,
e time was spent on the preparation
wings before the signing of the con-
that would add to the efficient handling
job and help to reduce cost. Increase
was also often due to the client, who
ot know his own mind. There was a
icy also to increase the number and
t of provisional sums in contracts.
rs suffered, too, from reckless compe-
Seventeen representative firms of
Association had discovered that their
cost for tendering was £25,000—about
cent. of the cost of the work they
y performed. Further, they reckoned
or the whole of their membership there
sum of close on £2,000,000 outstanding
ention money. What joy there would
they could release only half that sum.
not trust the builders more? There
as many honest men in the building
ry as there were in any other trade.
not some scheme be devised to get
from the wasteful system of tendering?
ggested a round-table conference of
cts, builders, surveyors and operatives
view to discovering a way of bringing
the cost of building so as to absorb
bour that must shortly be released
housing. With regard to building in
.S.A., he was told that the Americans
their buildings to last for twenty-five
ty years only. It was impossible for
visualise buildings erected for such a
period. On the question of speed of
action, members of the L.M.B.A. had
to the United States to study their
ds, and they assured him that, given
ame conditions, we could build as
ly and as well as American or any
contractors on the face of the earth.
G. H. Parker, proposing the toast of
Guests," mentioned that for the first
in the Association's history they had
hem a representative of the operatives
Murrey, Secretary of the London Build-
rades Operatives.
J. M. Gatti, Chairman of the L.C.C.,
ponse, said the Council had been good
s to the industry, because since 1918
ad spent £17,500,000 in building houses,
ad lent £2,750,000 to other people to
them to buy or build their own houses.
standard had been, as far as possible,
erely to provide houses, but homes, and
did look to the master builders to
hem to meet what was absolutely Lon-
greatest need—decent houses for people
in. From the municipal point of view
ld that until people had decent houses
e rest of the work was being undone as soon as it was attempted. We spent £12,000,000 a year on education, teaching children to be cleaner in mind and body, but what was the use of it if when the child left school he went back to conditions that were a disgrace to civilisation?

Mr. Percy Thomas, V.-P.R.I.B.A., in response, said he thought that difficulties could be considerably lessened by a better feeling between architects and builders. In the Provinces they had promoted meetings between the local building associations and architects. Although they could not solve all the difficulties that arose, much good had come from those meetings.

Mr. J. Murrey, Secretary of the National Federation of Building Trades Operatives, called upon for a speech, said his presence there was an innovation and he appreciated the honour very highly. The great duty imposed on all organisations connected with the building industry was to avoid quarrelling over petty matters, and to get down to the concrete fact of social service to the community. In America, it was proved that machinery had reduced the cost of building, but he did not wish to see building operatives in this country reduced to machine-minders; there was danger in cutting across the ideals of the operative. If the old-time relationship between employer and employee could be brought back he thought it would ensure a great improvement. The general foreman to-day had largely taken the place occupied by the employer in the past. His Federation was entirely in favour of industrial peace—though not at any price. The best place to deal with problems as they arose was at the conference table.

THE RENT RESTRICTION ACTS.

A MEMORANDUM has recently been prepared by the Chairman of the Unionist Housing Committee, Lt.-Col. Fremantle, M.P. for St. Albans, that contains a number of important suggestions relating to the future of Rent Restrictions. He draws the attention of his colleagues to the fact that the first Rent Restriction Act was passed in 1915, admittedly as an emergency measure, and that the date fixed for its conclusion was six months after the "termination of the war." Nevertheless, on November 17 last it was further prolonged for one year to Christmas Day, 1928, and in Scotland to May 28, 1929, by its inclusion in the Expiring Laws Continuance Bill.

Col. Fremantle was a member of the Departmental Committee appointed to advise on what steps should be taken to continue or amend the Act. In a reservation to the Report he proposed to allow for the very different circumstances of different areas, and to retain further control for one year in each case, and for so much longer in any area of a county or county borough as might be resolved, year by year, by its Council. He now suggests that a possible modification of existing legislation might take the form of decontrol in three stages in turn, and of giving a local option to county boroughs, and perhaps other areas, to continue the protection of the £26 house year by year.

In his views the Acts certainly protect tenants, and "in very many cases such protection is necessary in hard times, when the houseowner, like anyone else, wishes to make the most of his assets. But these Acts have a very reverse effect on the sub-tenant, who in large cities form a far larger part of the population. These unfortunate people are seldom aware of the relief given them under the Acts, and if they were, dare not go to Court for the purpose; while the tenants, trading on their own immunity, and the demand for rooms at almost any price, are too often gaining an unfair advantage at the expense both of the owner and of the sub-tenants. On the whole, the Acts are more of a hardship than a boon to the very poor.

"The Acts, moreover, give such security that a single obstinate tenant may unreasonably hold up the re-development of areas as building leases fall in; while their effect on management of house property is often deplorable. It is in the light of these experiences, rather than that of their obvious intention, that the closest attention should now be paid to the operation of the Acts; and it would seem not unlikely that there will be a growing demand from all concerned for their lapse within a year or two, with local exceptions, when the safeguards, provided in Part 2 of the 1923 Act for the following five years, come into play."

VALUATIONS UNDER THE NEW RATING ACT.

THE first lecture of the session at the College of Estate Management, 35, Lincoln's Inn-fields, W.C.2, was delivered recently by Mr. C. Gerald Eve, F.S.I., who dealt with some points of practice in valuing under the Rating and Valuation Act, 1925. The points to be urged, he said, in making an objection to an assessment might be set out as follows:—That the values—gross, net, and rating—were excessive and incorrect; that they were unfair by comparison with other properties of the same class and of other classes; that the deductions from gross and from net were insufficient; that the values had not been ascertained by an independent valuation; that too much machinery and plant had been rated; and, finally, that the assessment was otherwise incorrect. It was the duty of the surveyor, on behalf of his client, to see that his counsel at sessions was left with a wide field from which to select. In making comparisons he should not suggest that the other property was rated too low, but that it was correctly rated, whereas his own property was rated too high. In appearing before the valuation committee the surveyor should make it plain that he relied upon all the objections set out, even though he chose to talk only about one or two of them; otherwise it might be said that he had abandoned some of the heads of the objections. With regard to woodlands, the lecturer claimed that these came under the Second Schedule of the Act, Part 1, paragraph 7, as "land (other than agriculture land) without buildings," on which the amount of deduction was equal to 5 per cent. of the gross value. The gross value was that which was known as "prairie value," and from this 5 per cent. was to be deducted.

The term "rateable value" now meant something different from that which had been customary. It meant the reduced figure on which rates were actually paid. Coming to the different taxes, he said that the land tax was a tax on the owner, and the drainage rate might be in law borne by the landlord or by the tenant, local drainage statutes would set out which. As for sporting rights, it was clear that if the landlord reserved the shooting and did not let, the rateable value of the land was increased by the value of the sporting. Obviously, the valuation of the buildings could not be increased, because nobody shot over the buildings, yet it had been laid down that, until the Courts decided otherwise, the shooting should be put on the buildings. This was wrong, in his opinion. With regard to machinery and plant, he pointed out that the Third Schedule of the Act went by the board; reference must be made to what was irreverently termed the "washing bill" in the shape of the detailed list issued under authority as Statutory Rules and Orders, 1927, No. 480. Mr. Eve, for the benefit of the students, carried through the model valuation for rating purposes of a small farm.

Irish Slate Quarries to Reopen.

We learn that in Ahenny and Newtown districts, Carrick-on-Suir, Tipperary, there is a prospect of an early opening of the local slate quarries by the company that recently acquired them. About 60 persons will find employment there as a beginning.

POINTS IN CONNECTION WITH THE LAW OF LANDLORD AND TENANT—VIII.

WE have shown in our last article that except in the case of tenancies on sufferance and at will, there is a right to assign, therefore it is necessary where it is desired to restrict that right to frame a covenant which will attain that object and this requires considerable care.

Covenants not to assign or sublet the premises or not so to do without consent run with the land, even when assigns are not expressly mentioned, Goldstein v. Sanders (1915, 1 Ch. 549); R. Stephenson & Co., Ltd., Poole v. The Company (1915, 1 Ch. 802), and in this latter case it was held that the inclusion of the words "and assigns" in connection with the lessors and the exclusion of those words when the lessees were mentioned, did not negative the general presumption that such covenants run with the land.

Where in the lease there is a power of re-entry for breach of covenant, there was for some time doubt whether if that power was given for breach of covenants to be performed that would include a negative covenant not to assign or underlet, etc., but this doubt was disposed of by the Court of Appeal in Harman v. Ainslie (1904, 1 K.B. 698; *The Builder*, May 14, 1904). In that case a lease containing a most exhaustive covenant against assigning, etc., had been assigned to and become vested in the defendant, whilst the reversion in the lease had been purchased by the plaintiff, and the lease contained a power of re-entry "if the said lessee shall commit any breach of the covenants hereinbefore contained and on his part to be performed." The defendant had underlet the premises without having applied for or obtained consent, and in an action for forfeiture it was contended that the word "performed" was inapplicable to negative covenants of this kind, but the Court of Appeal held that the word, unless a contrary intention is expressed in the document as a whole, embraces the fulfilment of the obligation or duty undertaken, whether that is one of performance or non-performance.

As a rule, the prohibition against assigning, underletting, etc., and the provision that consent shall not be unreasonably withheld are contained in one and the same covenant, but sometimes the latter provision is contained in an express covenant by the lessor. This was the case in Ideal Films Renting Co. v. Nielson (1921, 1 Ch. 375; *The Builder*, March 25, 1921), where the effect of the two covenants was explained. Mr. Justice Eve found that it was established beyond controversy that if the form of the covenant was merely qualified by a provision that the consent of the lessor was not unreasonably to be withheld, that did not amount to a covenant by the lessor that he would not unreasonably withhold **his consent, and in the** absence of an express covenant on his part no action would lie against him for damages for unreasonably withholding his consent. In such circumstances the only remedy of the lessee was that he could assign without consent. But where as here there were two covenants, the one by the lessee and the other by the lessor, the lessee, far from being in a worse position, **had a further remedy** against the lessor for damages. We shall refer again to this case when we come to consider the grounds for reasonable refusal. But an underlessee for a period less than the whole term is not an assignee of his lessor (the original lessee) so as to be entitled to the benefit of a positive covenant entered into with the latter, "his executors, administrators and assigns," by the ground landlord in the original lease (South of England Dairies v. Baker, 1906, 2 Ch. 631)

Before considering the cases on consent to assignments, etc., we must refer to a change in the law brought about by the Law of Property Act, 1925, as it will have a bearing upon some of the decisions given before that Act came into operation on January 1, 1926.

Under the old law there were two Acts bearing upon this question of covenants in leases. Section 14 (subsection 1) of the Conveyancing Act, 1881, provided:—"A right of re-entry or forfeiture under any proviso or stipulation in a lease for a breach of any covenant or condition in the lease shall not be enforceable by action or otherwise unless and until the lessor serves on the lessee a notice specifying the particular breach complained of and, if the breach is capable of remedy, requiring the lessee to remedy the breach, and, in any case requiring the lessee to make compensation in money for the breach, and the lessee fails within a reasonable time thereafter to remedy the breach, if it is capable of remedy, and to make reasonable compensation in money to the satisfaction of the lessor for the breach." Then by subsection (2), where a lessor is proceeding by action or otherwise to enforce a right of re-entry or forfeiture, there is power in the Court to grant relief, but by subsection (6) it is provided: "This section does not extend (1) to a covenant or condition against the assigning under-letting parting with the possession or disposing of the land leased . . ."

Subsections (1) and (2) of the above Act are reproduced verbatim in section 146, subsections (1) and (2) of the Law of Property Act, 1925, but there is a material alteration of the law as regards subsection (6) of the Conveyancing Act, 1881, as section 146, subsection (8) of the Law of Property Act, 1925, now provides: "This section does not extend to a covenant or condition against assigning underletting parting with the possession or disposing of the land leased where the breach occurred before the commencement of this Act." Thus it will be seen that the old law will apply until January 1, 1926, but where breaches occur after that date then breaches of these covenants will be placed upon the same footing as breaches of other covenants and notice of the breach will be necessary and relief will be given as under section 14 of the Conveyancing Act of 1881, now represented by section 146 of the Law of Property Act, 1925.

The second statute we referred to as bearing on these covenants was the Conveyancing Act, 1892, which by section 3 provided "In all leases containing a covenant condition or agreement against assigning underletting or parting with the possession or disposing of the land or property leased without license of consent, such covenant condition or agreement shall, unless the lease contains an express condition to the contrary, be deemed to be subject to a proviso to the effect that no fine or sum of money in the nature of a fine shall be payable for or in respect of such license or consent, but this proviso shall not preclude the right to require the payment of a reasonable sum in respect of any legal or other expense incurred in relation to such license or consent." This section is reproduced practically verbatim in section 144 of the Law of Property Act, 1925.

We have already referred to clause 18 of the Landlord and Tenant No. 2 Bill (see our last article), which in sub-clause (1), if it becomes law, will imply in all covenants against assigning, etc., notwithstanding any provision to the contrary, a provision that consent shall not be unreasonably withheld with a special provision in the case of leases for more than 40 years made in consideration wholly or partially of the erection improvement, etc., of buildings, and it may be well here to mention that sub-clauses (2) and (3) deal with leases containing covenants against the making of improvements without consent, and cove against alteration in the user of pre and when this Bill becomes law clauses will have to be taken into cons tion by those affected by such cove Having now very briefly outlined so the provisions of the law relating to nants against assigning, etc., we will to the covenants and indicate how have been interpreted in recent decisi

The covenant can be framed in v terms, but to illustrate the cases w a covenant drawn in the most compr sive terms from Harman v. Ainsli *supra*), as it will illustrate the points in the cases.

"The said lessee shall not nor during the term hereby granted a underlet, or part with the possession said premises or any part thereof, or commit any act or thing where by means whereof the said premises o part thereof may be assigned or oth disposed of or the possession thereof with to any person or persons whom for the whole or part of the said without the consent in writing of th lessor first had and obtained for tha pose, such consent, however, not t unreasonably withheld in the case proposed assignment to a respectabl responsible person." It is unnecessa frame the covenant at such length that care must be taken in the term is illustrated by the recent case v. Beecham (1924, 1 K.B. 525; *The B* June 27, 1924). There are complic in that case, owing to various assign and mortgages, but for the presen point decided can be stated briefly. lease for 30 years, from March 25, there was a covenant that "The lessee not nor will during the last ten ye the term hereby granted assign o with this lease or the premises here mised or any part thereof withou license and consent in writing of first had or obtained." An assignee lease in 1921 had sublet two of the pal rooms on the ground floor of th mises for three years, with an opt the tenant of continuing the tenan successive periods of three years, s as the landlord or his assigns shou main lessee of the premises. No c had been obtained to this letting, a head lessor claimed possession for of the covenant, but the action The majority of the Court of Appea that a construction had been put up words "assign and part with" b old decisions, Doe v. Hogg (4 D. a 226) and Crusoe v. Bugby (1 Wm. 766), which had been acted upon too disturb, that construction being tha words in that connection mean the thing—that is, to part with entir completely—a parting with the pos apart from a mere change of occup which was the case here, and it was out that, if it is desired to provide the latter contingency, words must b which admit of no other meaning, instance, that the lessee shall not with the possession of the demise mises."

Lord Justice Scrutton based his ju on a different ground—that a partin possession of only a part of the pr did not fall within the exception p by section 14, subsection (6) of th veyancing Act, 1881, and therefore n the breach should have been given subsection (1), and in the absence notice the action must fail.

The majority of the Court expres opinion upon this point, and, as w show, this dictum of Lord Justice S has not been accepted in two later Abrahams v. MacFisheries Company 2 K.B. 18; *The Builder*, July 31 and Carrington Manufacturing Com Saldin (1925, 133 L.T. 452). We sha to these cases in our next article, a show the necessity of providing covenant against parts of premise assigned or underlet.

PLUMBING TRADES' APPRENTICESHIP SCHEME

R. W. D. CARÖE, F.R.I.B.A., the Presi- took the chair at the second annual ction of the Central Apprenticeship ncil for London, when Council, em- ers, and apprentices met together and t a very enjoyable and interesting even- at the Northern Polytechnic, Holloway- l, N. Among those present were rs. Hugh Davies (of the Board of Edu- on), Bertram Hellyer, Walter Scott, A. Martin, Councillor W. F. Thacker, rs. F. Kempster, W. H. Stitson, J. ns, C. M. Smeaton, A. Grant, C. E. inson, W. H. M. Smeaton, H. Blackman ton, Lachlan Macdonald, and Mr. John Hamlin, secretary. Over forty appren- s from the London district were also ent.

he President, in introducing the main ker, Councillor W. F. Thacker, said last year he had been privileged to be iding at the inaugural meeting of the don Council and the apprentices under scheme. He was glad to see that the s of the scheme were being fulfilled, a me which was a modern parallel to the guild system which had brought Eng- craftsmanship into a position un- lled in Europe. And so he would say he masters that they should encourage lads under their control, and would them to set aside every form of restriction the nonce. The building trade was now in etter position to-day than ever before. mbing apprentices should work hard to ease their own knowledge and position, hout forgetting for an instant the cause heir craft.

ouncillor Thacker then gave an address nasters and lads, in which he said that would like to congratulate London on ing set up the first council. He then rred to the fine pitch to which sanita- had reached two thousand years ago. remarked that from that time until reign of Edward III sanitary measures e non-existent and disease ravaged Eng- l, which went to prove the close tionship of good sanitation, good plumb- and good health. Sanitation had im- ved more in the last fifty or sixty years n it had in the last five hundred or six dred. To-day they had to maintain and olidate that advance by perpetuating the al obligation of the craft. Materials basic- were the same as five thousand years ago, they had been perfected to such an nt that plumbing work would last as as the building did. The Worshipful pany of Plumbers had been responsible the various organisations which were triving to improve their craft, and it was all those organisations to stand together. Institute of Plumbers had been working g the line of education towards advance- t in plumbing matters. The Association laster Plumbers had also lent great assist- . as had a number of individuals. The s of the apprenticeship scheme were :

) To procure a higher standard of iency in the plumbing trade.

2. To procure and encourage a better e of manner; and

3 To ensure, by examinations, that those practised the trade of plumbing should ompetent to do so.

hether or no those aims were to be ied out depended on four factors—the l council, the masters, the operatives, the apprentices. The council would to be patient, persuasive, and, lastly, most important, enthusiastic. The em- er would have to be loyal to the scheme carry out those things in the scheme were applicable to it. Regarding the atives, they had greater opportunities n anyone else to assist the apprentice his daily work. The operatives could e him keen and helpful, and go a long towards turning him out a good work- . They could teach him good manners and those of the trade customs that were worth learning and carrying out. Lastly, the apprentice should endeavour to co-operate towards obtaining efficiency, and should try to prove that this system of education was justifying itself. The success of the scheme was made or marred by the apprentice himself. Finally, he would say that there should be some means of differentiating between the men who were competent and those who were not. He would like them to look upon qualification for registration as the crowning point of their education.

Mr. Hugh Davies, of the Board of Education, in proposing a vote of thanks to Councillor Thacker, said that the apprentices had in their hands the future of the plumbing trade. He was glad beyond all measure to learn that the present-day tradition of plumbing was again to be linked up with the City and Guilds and that the trade was going to take a position in the future which, possibly, it had never occupied before.

Mr. L. Macdonald seconded, and informal discussion followed.

Plumbing Trades' National Apprenticeship Council.

A meeting of this Council was held at the offices of the Institute of Plumbers on December 8, when Mr. Ernest Lesser occupied the chair. The chairman expressed the Council's regret at the death of Mr. S. Sigsworth, formerly President of the Operatives' Association, who had always given his wholehearted support to the furtherance of the National Apprenticeship Scheme. It was resolved that a message of sympathy be sent to Mrs. Sigsworth.

Encouraging reports regarding the adoption and progress of the scheme were submitted from North-East Lancashire, South-East Lancashire and Manchester. In the latter town the Corporation had agreed that all plumbing lads in their employ should be placed under the Council's scheme of apprenticeship.

A report from the London Apprenticeship Committee was also submitted, and it was stated that steps were being taken to secure a larger measure of support from London employers. The position at Birmingham, Hull, and in the West Riding generally, was fully discussed, and certain action suggested.

The Chairman and Mr. Hugh Davies reported as to the proposed deputation to the Board of Education regarding the reinstatement of certain City and Guilds examinations for plumbing students. The draft of a letter to the President of the Board was read and approved, and it was agreed, Dr. Clay consenting, that he should act as the Council's spokesman when the deputation was received: such deputation to represent 11 different bodies interested in the plumbing trade.

In response to an inquiry made at the last meeting of the Council, the Chairman gave it as his considered opinion that an indenture whereby a son was apprenticed to his father was, in law, a perfectly good and valid instrument. He was of opinion, however, that, on practical grounds, it was not expedient to encourage such indentures. A discussion ensued on this statement, several members citing cases where difficulties had arisen owing to the ill-defined nature of the father's contractual relationship to his son. It was finally agreed that the subject should be placed on the agenda of the next meeting for further consideration.

The following were unanimously elected officers for 1928 :—Chairman, Mr. E. Lesser; Vice-Chairman, Mr. Thacker; Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, Dr. R. S. Clay. It was resolved that an effort be made to arrange for the next meeting of the Council in Birmingham on March 14.

NEW BUILDINGS IN LONDON

Battersea.—The L.C.C. have received an application from the governors of the Battersea Polytechnic for a loan towards the cost of extending the Polytechnic, Battersea Park-road, S.W., which is estimated at £15,000. Plans have been prepared by Messrs. J. Campbell Jones, Son & Smithers, 9, Dowgate-hill, Cannon-street, E.C.4.

Cheapside.—The old property at the corner of Cheapside and Old Gutter-lane, E.C.2, is to be pulled down and a modern office building erected by Messrs. Alfred Boys & Co., Staple House, Chancery-lane, W.C.2. Plans are being prepared by Messrs. F. Taperall & Haase, 5, Stratford-place, W.1.

East Ham.—Plans have been sanctioned for the carrying out of alterations and improvements to the premises at No. 50, High-street North, E. The architect is Mr. E. Cannell, 259, High Holborn, W.C.

Fenchurch-street.—Large office premises are being erected upon the corner of Fenchurch-street and Mincing-lane, E.C. The builders are Messrs. Trollope & Colls, Ltd., 5, Coleman-street, E.C.2. The plans have been prepared by Messrs. Campbell Jones, Son & Smithers, 9, Dowgate-hill, Cannon-street, E.C.4.

Fulham.—A site in Fulham-road, S.W., has been acquired by the Midland Bank, Ltd., for the erection of new premises. The architects are Messrs. Elcock & Sutcliffe, 21, Northumberland-avenue, W.C.2. The builders are Messrs. Mullen & Lumsden, Ltd., 41, Eagle-street, W.

Harrow-road. — ENLARGEMENT. — The Coliseum, Harrow-road, W., is to be enlarged by the erection of an additional circle bringing the seating capacity up to 1,300. The architect is Mr. J. Stanley Beard, F.R.I.B.A., 101, Baker-street, W.1.

Kingsway.—REBUILDING.—The Westminster City Council has approved revised plans submitted by Messrs. Emden, Egan and Co., architects, of 7, Garrick-street, for Messrs. St. Clement's Press, Ltd., for the rebuilding of the St. Clement's Danes Vestry Hall, Portugal-street, Kingsway, W.C.2.

Tufton-street.—PREMISES.—Messrs. Browett, Taylor, Robertson and Morgan, of 3 and 4, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2, are proposing to erect a building on the site on the western side of Tufton-street, abutting on Marsham-street.

Lewisham.—HOUSES.—Mr. J. G. Stephenson, for the London County Council, has submitted plans for another 100 houses on the Downham Estate for approval of the Lewisham Borough Council.

Leyton.—SCHOOL.—The Essex E.C. have accepted the tender of Mr. F. R. Hipperson, of 6, Broad-street-place, for the erection of the new secondary school for boys. The tender price is £49,479.

Plaistow.—ADDITIONS.—Mr. F. J. Coxhead, of Leytonstone, has secured the contract for the erection of additions to Upton Cross school, Plaistow, for the West Ham Education Committee. Mr. J. H. Jacques, L.R.I.B.A., 61, West Ham-lane, E.15, is the architect.

Poplar.—BUILDING.—The London County Council recommend that, subject to the consent of the Minister of Health, a site in the Birchfield-street area be sold for £300 to Truman, Hanbury, Buxton & Co., Ltd.

Regent's Park.—A large block of residential flats is to be erected upon the Abbey Lodge estate, near Hanover Gate, N.W.1, containing 56 flats in five floors, designed by Messrs. Wills & Kaula, 22, Southampton-street, W.C.1. The builders are The General Building Co., 48, St. Martin's-lane, W.C.

Southwark. — DWELLINGS. — The London County Council are proposing to let a portion of the site on which now stands the Southwark Chapel and burial ground adjoining Hankey-place, Southwark, to the Church Army Housing, Ltd., for the erection of working-class dwellings.

THE LANDLORD AND TENANT (No. 2) BILL

AS AMENDED ON REPORT AND READ A THIRD TIME

We may shortly note the amendments made in the Landlord and Tenant (No. 2) Bill made on Report bringing it up to the date of the third reading. In clause 1 (1) the Bill has been amended, making the time within which a claim has to be made for improvements the same as the time in a claim in respect of goodwill under clause 4 (1), that is to say, "in the case of a tenancy terminated by notice, within one month after the notice was sent or received by the tenant, (the word "sent" does not still appear in clause 4), and in any other case not more than 36 nor less than 12 months before the termination of the tenancy. In clause 2 (1) there is an additional reason inserted which will disentitle a tenant to compensation for improvements, viz., if the improvement is "made in pursuance of a statutory obligation," whilst in subclause (2) the rent to be fixed where an offer of renewal is accepted is to be the rent which in the opinion of the tribunal "a willing lessee other than the tenant would agree to give and a willing lessor would agree to accept," the amendment making the subclause accord with the similar provision as regards goodwill contained in clause 4 (2). The only other substantial amendment in this clause is an addition at the end of subclause (4) giving the tribunal power to suspend the execution of any order as to costs until the expiration of the time fixed by the tribunal for the completion of any improvement.

In clause 4 (1) the time within which a claim for compensation for goodwill has to be made is, with the exception we have stated above, as respects the date the notice is "sent," brought into line with clause 1 (1): The period during which a business has to be carried on at the premises has been reduced from seven years to five, and it has to be proved goodwill has become attached to the premises "by reason whereof the premises could be let at a higher rent than they would have realised had no such goodwill attached thereto." In the proviso (*a*) an addition has been made where a change of user is proved as now not only has it to be different but also more profitable.

We may pass over a minor amendment in paragraph (*b*), but an important addition has been made in paragraph (*d*) as in determining the amount of compensation for goodwill; now it is provided "the tribunal shall disregard any value which is attributable exclusively to the situation of the premises."

The next amendment of importance occurs in clause 5 (3) (*b*). In the grounds a landlord may prove as showing the grant of a new lease not to be reasonable paragraph iv in the Bill is now omitted. That paragraph provided "Where the landlord is a Government department or a local or public authority or a statutory or public utility company that the premises are required for the purposes of the department or authority or of the undertaking of the company." Subclause (7) has been considerably amended and now reads: "The tribunal shall not order the grant of a new lease under this section if the landlord offers as an alternative thereto to sell to the tenant the landlord's interest in the premises *for such consideration as* failing agreement the tribunal may determine, and the duration of the landlord's interest is in the opinion of the tribunal adequate, *and the consideration may as to the whole or any part thereof, if the tribunal so determines be in the form of a terminable rent charge for such amount and of such duration not exceeding the duration of the landlord's interest as the tribunal may fix.*" We italicise the alteration.

Subclause (11) has been redrafted: In the Bill as it left Committee it was provided that where the new lease ordered to be granted would extend beyond the term of the lease held by the immediate landlord that lease so far as it related to the premises in question should be surrendered; but the subclause as now drawn gives the tribunal power to order the grant of such lease and reversionary leases that the combined effect will be the grant of a new lease for the term granted.

The above are the principal changes effected in Part I.

Part II.

In Part II., clause 17, which relates to "Limitation on damages for breach of covenant to repair," a new subclause has been added, numbered (2). It is intended to secure that before a right of re-entry or forfeiture is enforced, the provisions of section 146 of the Law of Property Act, 1925 (better known as section 14 of the Conveyancing Act, 1881), requiring notice of the breach and giving the opportunity of remedy, has reached the lessee affected. Under the Bill the lessor has to prove that the fact that such notice has been served on the lessee was known (*a*) either to the lessee, or (*b*) to an under-lessee holding under an under-lease which reserved a nominal reversion only to the lessee, or (*c*) to the person who last paid the rent due under the lease, either on his own behalf or as agent for the lessee or under-lessee, and that a time reasonably sufficient to enable the repairs to be executed has elapsed since the time when the fact of the service of the notice came to the knowledge of any such person.

Clause 18 has been re-drafted so far as it relates to leases for more than 40 years, and now reads: "And if the lease is for more than 40 years and is made in consideration wholly or partially of the erection or the substantial improvement, addition or alteration of buildings, and the lessor is not one of the bodies mentioned in section 4 (1), paragraph (*f*), to a proviso to the effect that in the case of any assignment, under-letting, charging or parting with the possession (whether by the holders of the lease or any under-tenant, whether immediate or not) effected more than 7 years before the end of the term, no consent or licence shall be required, but notice in writing of the transaction shall be given to the lessor within six months after the transaction is effected." The alteration of the subclause amounts to the exclusion from this provision of any Government department, or a local or public authority, or a charity or a statutory or public utility company, and the inclusion of the provision as to notice of the transaction being given in cases which fall within the provision. "Charities" were added to the above bodies under section 4 (1) (*f*) on the Report stage. This concludes the amendments in Part II.

Part III.

In Part III., clause 20 (1), a new subclause (3) has been added, that in any proceedings before the tribunal not more than one expert witness on either side shall be heard, unless the tribunal otherwise directs.

To clause 22, which relates to services of notices, a new provision has been added, dealing with cases where "the original landlord," that is, the person entitled to receive the rents and profits of the holding, has been changed. Two alterations have been made in the definition clause—24. The expression "tenant" read, as the Bill left Committee, any person entitled in possession to the holding under any contract of tenancy "for a year or for any longer period, . . ." the latter words are now left out, and then the definition continues as before. There is a definition now of "Predecessors in title," as meaning: "Any person through whom the tenant has derived title, whether by assignment, by will, by intestacy, or by operation of law."

These are all the amendments of any importance introduced in the Report stage, and the Bill will go to the House of Lords in the form we have indicated in our articles

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THE "TRIBUNAL" UNDER THE LANDLORD AND TENANT BILL

THE Landlord and Tenant (No. 2) Bill has passed the Committee stage in the House of Lords, and we shall refer to the amendments introduced in the House when the Bill has passed its third reading. But an important amendment was introduced by the Lord Chancellor, relating to the tribunal, which we will note at once, as this has been one of the contentious points in the Bill.

Instead of the tribunal being the court of first instance, so to speak, with a right in certain cases of removal to the High Court under the Lord Chancellor's amendment cases will be commenced in the county court of the district in which the property is situated, with a power of removal to the High Court in certain cases, no doubt those provided for in the Bill for removal from the tribunal to the High Court, viz., the magnitude of the claim and the questions of law involved. The county courts will not in the first instance adjudicate on the cases, but will refer them to a member of the panel of referees to be selected by the registrar, and if the Justices object, by the judge. The referee will hear the cases and report to the judge of the county court, and at this stage either party can take objection to the report. If no objection is taken the report will be given effect to by an order of the judge, giving it the effect of a judgment. If objections are taken the judge will hear the parties and give his decision, and from that decision, under the existing County Courts Acts, there will be an appeal on questions of law to a Divisional Court, but no further, unless by leave of the Court. The Lord Chancellor promises to consider a further amendment that cases where the amount claimed exceeded £ should commence in the High Court.

We have always objected to the creation of the special tribunal, but the amendment moved by the Lord Chancellor, and accepted by the House, appears to meet all objections as it, in fact, follows the procedure now available in ordinary cases, and in no way ousts the jurisdiction of the Courts.

As regards the further amendment promised consideration as to jurisdiction being given the first instance to the High Court where the amount claimed exceeds £500, one objection occurs to us to which attention may be drawn. The claims involved under the Bill will be extremely difficult to place a money value upon in the first instance, and in such cases it has been found in connection with the limited jurisdiction between the county courts and the High Court imposed by reference to the amount of claim, that difficulties have occurred. If a case is brought in the High Court which should have been brought in the county court, the party bringing it is liable only to recover costs on the county court scale, and litigation has resulted from having to determine whether or not a case was properly instituted in the High Court. In matters where the amount of money involved may be obscure, as is the case under this Bill, it therefore appears to us that the proposal of the Lord Chancellor is better unamended and that all cases should be instituted in the county court, but with a power of removal to the High Court after the reference of the case to the referee.

Oxford Preservation Trust.

The Prince of Wales has written to the Warden of New College, Oxford (Dr. H. A. L. Fisher), expressing his sympathy with the objects of the Oxford Preservation Trust and sending a contribution to its funds.

RATES OF WAGES IN THE BUILDING TRADE

[Every endeavour is made to ensure accuracy but we cannot be responsible for errors.]

	Masons	Brick-layers.	Car-penters Joiners	Plas-terers.	Slaters.	Plum-bers.	Pain-ters.	Lab-ourers.
Leeds	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Leicester	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Leighton Buzzard	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Lichfield	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Lincoln	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Littlehampton	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Liverpool	1/10	1/10	1/10	1/11	1/10	1/10	1/9½	1/4½
Llandudno	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Llanelly	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
London:								
12 m. radius	1/9½	1/9½	1/9½	1/9½	1/9½	1/9½	1/8½	1/4½
12-15 m. radius	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/8	1/4
Loughborough	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Lowestoft	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Luton	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Macclesfield	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Maidstone	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Malvern	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2½
Manchester	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Mansfield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3
Margate	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0
Market Harb'rough	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Matlock	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2½
Melton Constable	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11
Melton Mowbray	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Merthyr Tydfil	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Middlesbrough	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Newark	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Newbury	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Newcastle-on-Tyne	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Newcastle-ur-Lyme	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
New Forest	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Newmarket	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Newport, Mon.	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Northampton	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Norwich	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Nottingham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3
Nuneaton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Oakham	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Oldham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Oxford	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Paignton	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Peterborough	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Plymouth	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/7	1/3½
Pontypridd	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Portsmouth	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Preston	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Ramsgate	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Reading	1/6	1/6	1/8	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Redcar	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Redditch	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2
Reigate	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Retford	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2½
Ripon	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Rochdale	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3
Rochester	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Rugby	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Saffron Walden	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11
St. Albans	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2½
St. Helens	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Sawbridgeworth	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Saxmundham	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0½
Scarborough	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Sevenoaks	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Sheffield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Shrewsbury	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Sittingbourne	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Southampton	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Southend-on-Sea	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Southport	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
South Shields	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Stevenage	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Stockport	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Stockton-on-Tees	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Stoke-on-Trent	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Stourbridge	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Stourport	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Stowmarket	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Stratford-on-Avon	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Stroud	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5	1/1½
Sunderland	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Swaffham	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11
Swansea	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Swindon	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/5	1/1½
Tamworth	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Taunton	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Thetford	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Torquay	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Totnes	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/4½	1/1
Trowbridge	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Tunbridge Wells	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Uttoxeter	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Wakefield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Walsall	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Wallsend	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Warminster	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/3½	1/0½
Warrington	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Warwick	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Wells (Norfolk)	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11
Welwyn. Gar. City	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
West Bromwich	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Weston-sup.-Mare	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Weymouth	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/1
Whitby	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2
Wigan	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3
Winchester	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Windsor	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1
Wisbech	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Wolverhampton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Woodbridge	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Worcester	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2½
Worksop	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2½
Worthing	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1½
Wrexham	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Wroxham	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11
Wymondham	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0½
York	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½

For rates of wages in the Building Trade in Scotland, see page 960.

CONTRACTS, COMPETITIONS, &c.

For some contracts still open, but not included in this List, see previous issues. Those with an asterisk are advertised in this number. Certain conditions beyond those given in the following information are imposed in some cases, such as that advertisers do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender; that a fair wages clause shall be observed, that no allowance will be made for tenders; and that deposits are returned on receipt of a bona-fide tender unless stated to the contrary.

The date given at the commencement of each paragraph is the latest date when the tender, or the names of those willing to submit tenders, may be sent in; the name and address at the end is the person from whom or place where quantities, forms of tender, etc., may be obtained.

Following is a list of abbreviations:—Borough Surveyor, B.S.; Borough Engineer, B.E.; District Surveyor, D.S.; Clerk, C.; Town Clerk, T.C.; County Engineer, C.E.; County Surveyor, C.S.; County Architect, C.A.; Surveyor, S.; Engineer, E.; Borough Architect, B.A.; Architect, A.

BUILDING, PAINTING, ELECTRIC LIGHTING, HEATING ETC.

Dec. 19.—**Alnwick.**—Hot-water System.—Installation into 3 pairs of flats in King-st. G. K. Taylor, Council Offices.

Dec. 19.—**Bury St. Edmund's.**—Houses.—60 houses on Perry's Barn site, for T.C. R. H. Beaumont, B.S. Dep. £2 2s

*Dec. 19.—**Canterbury.**—Practical Instruction Centre for Boys.—Erection of, for T.C. City S.

Dec. 19.—**Derby.**—Shed.—Car shed and bus garage, Osmaston-rd., Derby, for Corporation. A. Clews, B.S. Dep. £1 1s.

Dec. 19.—**Dukinfield.**—Houses.—2, or any multiple of 2, semi-detached houses of four rooms each, on Dewsnap-lane site, for T.C. B.S. Dep. £2 2s.

Dec. 19.—**Eastwood.**—Extensions.—Children's playing ground and extension of existing hall, in Farlane, Rotherham, for Miners' Welfare Committee. Chas. A. Broadhead, architect, Devonshire-house, Moorgate, Rotherham. Dep. 10s. 6d.

Dec. 19.—**Edinburgh.**—Building.—2 residential blocks, A1 and A2, at Gogarburn Institution, for District Board of Control. S. Kaye, A.R.I.B.A., 14, Hill-st.

Dec. 19.—**Hanworth.**—Houses.—Erection of 18 houses for Staines R.D.C. The Surveyor, London-road, Ashford, Middlesex. Dep. £2 2s.

Dec. 19.—**Hull.**—Alterations.—Also additions to offices, etc., at Tram Depot, Cottingham-rd., for Tramways Committee. City Architect. Dep. £2 2s.

Dec. 19.—**Lancaster.**—Alterations.—Also additions to Tymns' Cafe, Church-st., Lancaster. R. W. Jackson, architect and surveyor, 43, Church-st.

Dec. 19.—**Leamington Spa.**—Cottages.—Erection of (a) 50 non-parlour type cottages and (b) 12 parlour type cottages, for the Corporation. Borough Engineer, Town Hall, Leamington Spa. Dep. £2 2s.

Dec. 19.—**London.**—Houses.—102 houses and 112 flats on Lewisham (Grove-park) housing scheme, for Lewisham B.C. W. R. Davidge, F.R.I.B.A., 5, Victoria-st., S.W.1. Dep. £2 2s.

Dec. 19.—**Newquay.**—Houses.—40, for U.D.C. C. W. Walters, deputy-surveyor. Dep £5.

Dec. 19.—**Spenborough.**—Houses.—70 on Gomersal site, for U.D.C. A. Rothera, S.

Dec. 19.—**Wakefield.**—Plasterers' Work.—In connection with alterations to ward 35 at Mental Hospital, for West Riding C.C. W. E. H. Burton, architect and engineer, Wakefield.

Dec. 20.—**Barton.**—Sub-station.—Electricity sub-station at Urmston, for Barton and Urmston Joint Electricity Board. J. A. Robertson, consulting engineer, 20, Brazennose-st., Manchester.

Dec. 20.—**Biggleswade, Beds.**—60 houses.—Erection of 20 houses each in the parishes of (a) Arlesey, (b) Potton, (c) Stotfold, for the R.D.C. The Clerk, 2, London-road, Biggleswade, Beds. Dep. £2 2s.

Dec. 20.—**Bootle.**—Houses.—119, on Monfa-rd., Ainsdale-rd., and Fernhill-rd., for C.B. B.E. and S. Dep. £2 2s.

Dec. 20.—**Bridlington.**—Conversion.—Of shop premises, 27, Hilderthorpe-rd., for J. F. Sellers. J. R. Earnshaw, architect and surveyor, Estate Office, Kingsgate.

Dec. 20.—**Darlington.**—Additions.—Also alterations to Neasham Abbey, Neasham, Darlington, for G. Tristram Edwards. Cayley, Lowry & Co., architects and surveyors, 3, Coniscliffe-rd.

Dec. 20.—**Fareham.**—Alterations.—To Poor Law Institution, for B.G. Master of Institution, Wickham-rd.

Dec. 20.—**Halifax.**—Houses.—8, on Well Green estate, Hove Edge. G. R. Oddy, chartered architect, Ward's End-chambers.

Dec. 20.—**Henley-on-Thames.**—Cottages.—Eight, at Playhatch, Eye and Dunsden, for R.D.C. E. V. Ive, architect, Hillside, Vicarage-rd.

Dec. 20.—**Hertford.**—Additions.—To ladies' lavatory in Castle Grounds, for Corporation. B.S. Dep. £1 1s.

Dec. 20.—**Liverpool.**—Painting.—External, and sundry repairs at:—(1) Kensington-gardens, (2) Kirkdale Recreation ground, for T.C. Land Steward and Surveyor.

Dec. 20.—**Llanfair.**—Repairs.—Also alterations to Llanfair C. of E. School. Rev. J. E. Rowland, Llanfair Vicarage, Welshpool.

Dec. 20.—**London.**—Repairs, Painting, etc.—At Guardians' Offices, for the Guardians of the Parish of Hammersmith. W. H. Glanville, Clerk, 206, Goldhawk-rd., Shepherd's Bush, W.12.

Dec. 20. — **Manchester.** — Garage. — Motor-'bus garage at Queen's-rd., tram depot, for T.C. City Architect. Dep. £2 2s.

Dec. 20.—**Mitcham.**—Centre.—Welfare centre at Grove-rd., for the U.D.C. S. Chart, clerk.

Dec. 20.—**Morecambe.**—Pool.—Children's paddling and model yacht pool on foreshore between West End-rd., and Figure Eight-park, for T.C. B.S. Dep. £1 1s.

Dec. 20.—**Richmond (Surrey).**—Shed.—In Terrace-gardens, for T.C. B.E. Dep. 10s. 6d.

Dec. 20.—**Sheffield.**—Houses.—95 on Longley estate, for T.C. W. G. Davies, F.R.I.B.A., City A. Dep. £2.

Dec. 21.—**Ayr.**—Houses.—6 houses, for Carrick District of C.C. Ingram & Brown, architects, Kilmarnock.

Dec. 21.—**Chipping Sodbury.**—Converting.—Portion of tramp wards into quarters for male inmates and nurses; also for certain alterations to women's ward, for B.G. H. S. Hale, Building Surveyor.

Dec. 21.—**London.**—Houses.—5, in Birkbeck-rd., for Wimbledon B.C. B.E.

Dec. 21.—**Morecambe.**—Post Office.—For H.M.O.W. Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s.

Dec. 21.—**Morley.**—Alterations.—To staff offices in town hall, for Corporation. B.E.

Dec. 21.—**Nairn.**—Bungalows.—10 semi-detached villas and 4 semi-detached bungalows, and 3 single bungalows, off Seabank-rd., for T.C. J. H. G. Peter, B.S., Queen-st.

Dec. 21.—**Rochdale.**—Houses.—20, on Victoria-place area, for C.B. B.S. Dep. £2 2s.

Dec. 21.—**St. Asaph.**—Extension.—Of the old school, at Rhuallt. S. H. Garratt, architect, 68, Chester-rd., Shotton, near Chester.

Dec. 22.—**Alton.**—Alterations.—Also re-decoration of part of Poor Law Institution, for B.G. Master of Poor Law Institution.

Dec. 22.—**Dover.**—Excavation Work, etc.—Certain excavation work and construction of concrete retaining walls in connection with proposed Elementary School, Astor-av., for the Corporation. Borough Engineer's Office, Maison Dieu House, Dover. Dep. 10s. 6d.

Dec. 22.—**Manchester.**—Building.—Stable mess-room and store at Platt Fields, for T.C. City Architect. Dep. 10s. 6d.

Dec. 22.—**Manchester.**—Shelter.—Bowl-house and shelter at High Bank recreation ground, for T.C. City Architect. Dep. £1 1s.

Dec. 22.—**Rochdale.**—Alteration.—In connection with conversion of existing stores into testroom at electricity works, for Corporation. B.S.

Dec. 23.—**Bradford.**—Department.—New boys' department, McMillan school, Thackley, for E.C. City Architect.

Dec. 23.—**Hemsworth.**—School.—Church of England school. J. Berry & Sons, architects, 1, Market-walk, Huddersfield. Dep. £2 2s.

Dec. 23.—**Shardlow.**—Alterations.—To Poor Law Institution, for B.G. J. Sheldon, architect, Long Eaton. Dep. £2 2s.

Dec. 23.—**Sparsholt.**—Dairy Block.—Erection of and alterations to existing buildings, for the C.C. County Architect, the Castle, Winchester. Dep £1 1s.

Dec. 23.—**Stoke-on-Trent.**—Heating.—For (1) heating installation, (2) hot and cold water installation, (3) electric lighting installation at nurses' home at Infectious Diseases Hospital, for Corporation. Martin and Martin and W. H. Ward, architects, 106, Colmore-row, Birmingham. Dep. £2 2s.

Dec. 24.—**Ampthill.**—Wiring.—Electric wiring and fittings required at Poor Law Institution, for B.G. L. Foster, surveyor, Flitwick.

Dec. 24.—**Chertsey.**—Cottages, Drainage, Fences, etc.—Erection of 50 (25 pairs), for the U.D.C. Ernest J. Castle, Clerk, Council Offices, Chertsey. Dep. £1 1s.

Dec. 28.—**Acton.**—Extension.—Of branch P.O. and sorting office, for H.M.O.W. Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the Commissioners.)

Dec. 28.—**Chelmsford.**—Cottages.—15, at Great Baddow housing site, for R.D.C. James Dewhirst, E. and S. Dep. £1.

Dec. 28.—**Falmouth.**—Residence.—At Western-terr., Falmouth. A. J. Cornelius, F.R.I.B.A., architect, Truro.

Dec. 28.—**Honiton.**—Alterations.—At police station, for Devon C.C. C.A., 97, Heavitree-rd., Exeter.

Dec. 28.—**Ilkley.**—Houses.—16, on Leeds-rd.-Wheatley-lane site, for U.D.C. S. Dep. £2 2s.

Dec. 28.—**Lymington.**—Installation.—Of heating, new infirmary, New-st., for B.G. J. Bevir, architect, 35, St. Thomas-st., Lymington.

Dec. 29.—**Blackpool.**—Post Office.—Erection of, for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Works. Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s. (Payable to the Commissioners.)

Dec. 29.—**Brechin.**—Additions.—Also alterations, to High school, for Forfarshire E.C. J. Eadie, C., Forfar. Dep. £1 1s.

Dec. 29.—**London.**—Extension.—To hot water supply installation at Institution, Waterloo House, Waterloo-rd., E.2, for Bethnal Green B.G. C. F. Jones, C., Bishop's-rd., E.2. Dep. £1.

Dec. 29.—**London.**—Lift.—Installation of tric passenger lift, including all structu in connection therewith, at Institution, House, Waterloo-rd., Bethnal Green, E.2. nal Green B.G. C. Faulkner Jones, C.

Dec. 29.—**Southend.**—Open Air School- of, for the Education Committee. Di Education, Education Office, Southend-on- £2 2s. (payable to the Corporation).

Dec. 30.—**Hartley Wintney.**—School- of, for the C.C. The County Architect, Winchester. Dep. £1 1s.

Dec. 30.—**Manchester.**—House.—Steward at Baguley Sanatorium, for T.C. City Dep., 10s. 6d.

Dec. 30.—**Winchester.**—Houses.—60, a hill, for T.C. City Surveyor.

*Dec. 31.—**Kent.**—School.—Erection of, nr. Canterbury, for the Kent Education C E. Salter Davis, Director of Educatio field, Maidstone, Kent. Dep. £2 2s.

Dec. 31. — **Kingston-on-Thames.** — Theatre.—Erection and completion at th in Kingston Hill, for the Guardians of of the Kingston Union. F. Danb F.R.I.B.A., Parliament-mansions, Westminster, S.W.1. Dep. £5 5s. (C be made payable to the Treasurer of ston Union.)

Dec. 31.—**Lichfield.**—Installation.—Of light and power in the Friary school, fo shire E.C. Moffett, Rosher, and Mann, Engineers, Union-chambers, Temple-row, ham. Dep. £3 3s.

*Dec. 31.—**London.**—Club Premises.—F for the Woolwich Tenements Welfare A at Eltham, W. R. Hindmarsh, architec veyor, 2, Shawbrooke-rd., Eltham, S.E. £1 1s.

Dec. 31.—**Solihull.**—Dwellings.—Balsall, st.; Packwood, 8, Aylesbury-rd.; Tan Illshaw Heath, for R.D.C. C. H. Cook, £1 1s.

Jan. 2.—**Chatham.**—House.—For polic tendent, on Maidstone-rd., for Kent C.C Architect, 86, Week-st., Maidstone. Dep

Jan. 2.—**Dublin.**—Alterations.—New sa tings and structural alterations, at Hill Parknasilla hotels, and building of a g at Wexford North Station, for Gt. South C. E. Riley, secretary, Kingsbridge-stati Dep £1 1s. each.

Jan. 2.—**Methley.**—Wall.—Boundary conversion of boys' offices at Ickleto school, for West Riding E.C. H. W. Pa cation Offices, Garforth.

Jan. 3.—**Ireland.**—Reconstruction.—Of for Garda Siochana at Adare, Co. Lim Castletownbere, Co. Cork. for Commis Public Works. T. Cassedy, secretary, Public Works, Dublin. Dep. £1 each.

Jan. 3.—**Newton Abbot.**—Houses.—28, tonhampstead, for R.D.C. B. H L.R.I.B.A., 11, Union-st.

Jan. 3.—**Pembroke.**—Branch P.O.—E for H.M.O.W. Contracts Branch, Kin st., London, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s. (Ch able to the Commissioners.)

Jan. 4.—**Cricklewood.**—Laboratory.—E the P.O. Research Station, for H.M.O. tracts Branch, King Charles-st., Lond Dep. £1 1s. (Cheques payable to th sioners.)

Jan. 4.—**Ongar.**—Cottages.—26, for R Pearce, Housing Surveyor.

*Jan. 9.—**Hendon.**—Public Library.—V the first portion of a Public Librar Burroughs, Hendon, N.W.4, for the U.D Wilson, F.R.I.B.A., 4, Staple-inn, W. £5 5s. (by cheque).

Jan. 9.—**Thingoe.**—Cottages.—6 cottage ham All Saints, and 6 cottages at R.D.C. Surveyor, 65, Churchgate-st., B mund's. Dep. £2 2s.

Jan. 10.—**Portsmouth.**—Extensions.— secondary school, Victoria-rd., North, A. J. Sharp, architect. Dep. £1 1s.

*Jan. 11.—**Liverpool.**—Houses.—Offe from contractors to build houses in br various housing estates in lots of 50 the City Council. Acting Director o Municipal Buildings, Dale-st., Liverp £1 1s.

Jan. 13.—**Hull.**—Engine House.—At pumping station, for T.C. W. D. Bing and Gas Engineer. Dep. £2.

Jan. 14.—**Ludlow.**—Repairs.—Also ad alterations to school premises, for m Ludlow Church of England Schools. hart, 22, Broad-st. Dep. £1 1s.

Jan. 16.—**Hertfordshire.**—School.—Er completion of a new County Council School (to accommodate 402 scholars). fordshire C.C. County Surveyor's Offic Herts. Dep. £1 1s.

Jan. 21.—**Leicester.**—Extensions.—T Generating Station, for T.C. T. R. Electrical Engineer, Market-st. Dep.

——.—**Bradford.**—Hall.—Also rooms, for Second Church of Christ, Scientist. Son & Sherwood, architects. 14, R Gosforth, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

——.—**Hove.**—Houses.—Pair of house for another adjoining, comprising 3 fl Middleton, architect, 66, Gt. Portland-

——.—**Lichfield.**—Wiring.—Electric parlour-type houses at St. John-st., hou for T.C. N. Auty, City S.

——.— **Machynlleth.** — Alterations. — lands," Machynlleth, for Guardians Howard-Jones. L.R.I.B.A., chartered Plas Ynys Borth, Cards.

orth Thoresby.—Demolition.—Taking down ing away buildings at Leak's-corner, for C.C. C.S.
atford. — Painting. — Inside swimming Baths Committee. Public Baths, Black-

owerby Bridge.—Premises.—At Bolton Sowerby Bridge Industrial Society, Ltd. nitect's Department of the Co-operative Society, Ltd., of 1, Balloon-st., Man-

Yorksop.—Office.—In Eastgate, for Work-erative Society, Ltd. J. Haslam, archi-surveyor.

MATERIALS, ETC.

20.—**Dover.**—Granite.—For T.C. Wm. Smith, B.E.
.—**Dover.**—Tar.—25,000, for T.C. W. Boul-h, B.E.
20.—**Dublin.**—Pipes.—1,860 lin. yds., or ts. of 9-in. turned and bored cast-iron, or bitumen-lined water pipes, for C.B. Castlers.
.—**Montgomery.**—Highway Materials.—For L. Oliver, C.S., Welshpool.
21.—**London.**—Builders' Materials.—For B.G. A. Holder, C., Plumstead High-st.,

3.—**Berkshire.**—Road Material.—For C C . F. Hawkins, C.S., Reading.
Bexley. — Highway Materials. — For W. T. Howse, S.
Atherton.—Granite Setts.—For U.D.C ydell S.
24.—**Breconshire.**—Road Materials.—For M. Richards, C.S.
.—**Isle of Wight.**—Road Materials.—For J. A. Harris, County Highways Surveyor
31.—**Rhondda.** — Road Materials. — For E. Taylor, E. and S.
31.—**Spilsby.**—Granite and Slag.—For Wm. Cooke Brakenridge, District Sur-

1928.—**Dorset.**—Road Materials.—For C.C. rchester.
6.—**Middleton.**—Highway Materials.—For E.
.—**London.**—Highway Materials.—For St. B.C. E. W. Swinstead, B.E. and S.
16.—**London.**—Builders' Materials. — For ell B.C. W. Bell, B.E. and S.

NEERING, IRON AND STEEL.

19. — **Knaresborough.** — Widening.—In Knaresborough High Bridge, for West C.C. C.S., Wakefield. Dep. £1.
19.—**Luddendenfoot.**—Widening.—In steel-d masonry of Luddendenfoot river and dges, and the improvement of Chatburn for West Riding C.C. C.S., Wakefield.

19.—**Monmouthshire.**—Reconstruction.—Of ver River Ebbw at Bassaleg and ap-for C.C. S. A. Bennett, C.S. Dep. £2 2s.
20.—**London.**—Bridgework.—For Director-of India Store Department. Branch 15, rd., Lambeth, S.E.1.
—**Slaithwaite.**—Additions.—Construction of rflow chamber, storm water tanks, sludge drying area, pump well, roadway, drains, U.D.C. C. H. Marriott, Son & Shaw, , Church-st. Chambers, Dewsbury. Dep.

—**Sproughton.**—Bridge.—Temporary bridge, own existing timber bridge and building ferro-concrete bridge, for East Suffolk Jervis, C.S., Ipswich. Dep. £2 2s.
27.—**Eyemouth.**—Tank.—To hold 67,000 also providing and laying about 960 yds. diameter cast-iron main, and building ns and house for small pump, and relative r T.C. Hunter, Duff & Middleton, civil , 42, Frederick-st., Edinburgh. Dep. £1,
1928.—**Lexden and Winstree.**—Reconstruc-Dedham Mill Bridge, for R.D.C. W. H. ighway Surveyor, Victoria-chambers, Col-

2.—**Molesey.**—Cementing.—Internal rein-rment rendering of 9 steel coal bunkers n pumping station, Hurst-rd., for M.W.B. ringer, C., 173, Rosebery-av., E.C.1.
3.—**Colwyn Bay.**—Widening.—Of Eirias for U.D.C. W. J. Dunning, E. and S. 2s.
3.—**London.**—Segments.—72 cast-iron well , for M.W.B. Chief Engineer, Offices of d, 173, Rosebery-av., E.C.1.
.—**Whitland.**—Bridge.—Erection, at Tigen ear Llanglydwen Railway Station, for J. W. Williams, surveyor.
9.—**India.** — Bridgework. — For Director-India Store Department, Branch No. 11, e-rd., S.E.1.
21. — **New Zealand.** — Deviation. — Con-of Wellington-Tawa flat deviation, Wel-ew Plymouth Railway, for Public Works ellington, Commissioner for New Zealand, nd, London, W.C.2.

SEWERAGE, AND WATER WORKS.

19.—**Bromley.**—Extension.—Of sewer in ane and Crofton-rd., Orpington, for L. J. Small, E. Dep. £3 3s.
19. — **Chelmsford.** — Sewer. — 12-in. sewer Chelmer Garden estate, for T.C. E. J. E. and S. Dep. £1 1s.
19.—**Chingford.**—Reconstruction.—Of Old , for U.D.C. S. J. Hellier, S. Dep. £2.
19.—**Ilford.** — Making-up. — (a) Eaton-rd. ; (b) Staines-rd. (part of); (c) Littlemoor-T.C. B.E. and S. Dep. £2 2s. each.

Dec. 19.—**Newquay.**—Streets.—Also sewers, for U.D.C. S. Dep. £5.
Dec. 19.—**Prestwich.**—Making-up.—Nursery-rd., from Poppythorn-lane to Pine-grove, Elm-grove, Pine-grove, Willow-rd., Maple-grove, Holyrood-rd., passage at rear of 155 to 167 Bury Old-rd., and Arthur-st. (between Gardner-rd. and Knott-lane), for U.D.C. M. A. Piercy, E. and S. Dep. £2 2s.
Dec. 19.—**Wandsworth.**—Surfacing and paving of carriageways and footways at East Hill estate, for the L.C.C. Clerk of the Council, County Hall, Westminster, S.E.1. Dep. £1.
Dec. 19.—**Whitstable.**—Making-up.—Athol-rd., for U.D.C. S. Dep. £1.
Dec. 20.—**Bushey.**—Making-up.—Of Bournehall-lane, for U.D.C. E. E. Ryder, E. and S. Dep. £2 2s.
Dec. 20.—**Caerphilly, etc.**—Paving.—Also kerbing, sewering, forming, metalling, etc.:—North View-ter., Caerphilly; Garden-st., Llanbradach; Grove-st., Llanbradach; Wingfield-st., Llanbradach; and approach road, Wingfield-ter., Llanbradach, for U.D.C. T. H. Richards, surveyor. Dep. £2 2s.
Dec. 20.—**Chelmsford.**—Extension.—Laying-out of about 2 acres of land as extension to existing cemetery, including construction of carriage-way, paths, surface water drain, etc., for T.C. E. J. Miles, B.E. and S. Dep. £1 1s.
Dec. 20.—**Liverpool.**—Railings.—Supplying and fixing approximately 1,590 yds. lin. of wrought-iron boundary railings, together with four pairs of main entrance gates, at Walton Hall estate recreation ground, for T.C. Land Steward and Surveyor.
Dec. 20.—**Liverpool.**—Railings.—Supplying and fixing approximately 4,770 ft. lin. of red stone plinth on concrete to receive new boundary railings on Walton Hall estate recreation ground, for T.C. Land Steward and Surveyor.
Dec. 20.—**Oldham.**—Making-up.—Walnut-av. (part of) from Greenacres-rd. to passage at rear of Greenacres-rd., Beech-av. (part of) from Top-st. to passage at rear of Top-st., Cypress-rd. (part of) from New Break-st to Redgrave-st., Cypress-rd. (part of) from Redgrave-st. to Beech-av., for C.B. B.E. and S.
Dec. 20.—**Wood Green.**—Improvements.—To Lyndhurst-rd., (section 2), Lansdowne-rd., (section 3), for U.D.C. C. H. Croxford, E. and S. Dep. £1 1s.
Dec. 20.—**Wealdstone.**—Making-up.—Blawith-rd., and Colton-rd., for U.D.C. H. Walker, S. Dep. £1 1s.
Dec. 20.—**Upton-on-Severn.**—Extension.—To sewer at Squire's-walk, Kempsey, for R.D.C. M. D. Price, surveyor, Old-st.
★Dec. 21.—**Greenwich.**—Sewer.—Construction of 1,904 ft. of 9-in. and 1,000 ft. of 15-in. pipe sewer for the B.C. Borough Engineer's Dept., Town Hall. Dep. £2 2s.
Dec. 21. — **Luton.** — Making-up. — Alexandra-av. (part); and Blenheim-crescent (part), for T.C. J. W. Tomlinson, B.E. and S., 18, Upper George-st.
Dec. 21. — **Manchester.** — Sewering. — Draining, kerbing, flagging (artificial), paving (tarmacadam and concrete), and completing streets on Ladyburn estate, Withington, for T.C. City E. Dep. £1 1s.
Dec. 21.—**Wycombe.**—Water Supply.—Provision and laying of 840 yds. of 3-in. diameter cast iron socket and spigot pipes, for Stokechurch water supply, for R.D.C. Lucas and Pyke, consulting engineers, 39, Victoria-st., S.W.1. Dep. £1.
Dec. 22.—**Bromley.**—Piping.—610 yds. lineal 18-in. diameter unreinforced granite concrete pipes, 260 yds. lineal 12-in. diameter unreinforced granite concrete pipes, for T.C. Harold Cliffe, A.M.Inst. C.E., Acting B.E., Municipal Offices, Bromley, Kent.
Dec. 22.—**Chatham.**—Roads.—Making-up a portion of Dagmar-rd., Chatham (approximately 129 yds. in length), for T.C. B.S.'s Office, Town Hall.
Dec. 22.—**Northwich.**—Mains.—Laying of 8 miles of cast-iron mains, 5 in., 4 in. and 3 in. diameter, and 5 miles of galvanised water tubes and other incidental works, for the R.D.C. J. Birtwistle, Winnington-st. Dep. £1 1s.
Dec. 22.—**Southend-on-Sea.**—Roads.—Making-up Belfairs-drive, Burges-rd Section 2, Fernleigh-drive Section 2, Parkanaur-av. Section 1, Tyrone-rd., and York-rd., Section 4, for T.C. Robert H. Dyer, B.E. and S. Dep. £1 1s. (each road).
Dec. 22.—**Winsford.**—Laying.—Water pipes, including excavation of trenches, approximately 3 miles, of 7-in. diameter main, for U.D.C. J. B. Scholefield, surveyor. Dep. £2 2s.
Dec. 23.—**Broadstairs and St. Peter's.**—Kerbing.—For (*a*) approximately 1,600 ft. of 4-in. by 10-in. by 16-in. bevel edge blue brick kerbing; (*b*) buttled dressed Keinton Edge kerb, 4-in. by 10-in., in not less than 3-ft. lengths; (*c*) approximately 1,600 ft. of 12-in. by 6-in. granite concrete channelling; (*d*) supplying and laying 3-in. tar paving to footways, area approximately 1,750 sq. yds., for U.D.C. H. Hurd, S.
Dec. 23.—**Bromley.**—Pipes.—610 yds. lin. 18-in. diameter unreinforced granite concrete pipes, and 260 yds. lin. 12-in. diameter unreinforced granite concrete pipes, for T.C. H. Cliffe, Acting Borough Engineer.
Dec. 23.—**Deddington.**—Water Supply.—For hamlet of Clifton, Deddington, for Woodstock R.D.C. E. Kenyon, clerk, Park-st., Woodstock.
Dec. 23.—**Erith.**—Piping.—150 tons of cast-iron piping, etc., ranging in size from 24-in. to 12-in. diameter, to Southern Outfall Works, Crossness, for L.C.C., Chief Engineer. Dep. £2.
Dec. 24.—**Scarborough.**—Roads.—Reinforced concrete roads and sewers, etc., on Northstead estate, for T.C. H. W. Smith, A.M.I.C.E., B.E. and S.
Dec. 27.—**Bamford.**—Pipes.—Steel pipes between Bamford and Ambergate, for Derwent Valley Water Board. S. B. Winser, engineer.
Dec. 28.—**Edmonton.**—Road Work.—Repairing certain roadways at the Chase Farm schools, The Ridgeway, Enfield, for the Edmonton Union. E. Ridley, Clerk, 77, Bridport-road, N.18.
Dec. 28.—**Finchley.**—Improvement.—To Friern Barnet-lane, for U.D.C. T. Harrison, engineer, 9, The Hawthorns, Regent's Park-rd., Finchley, N.3. Dep. £1.
Dec. 28.—**Finchley.**—Sewer.—Road and sewer works on housing site No. 4, Summers-lane, North Finchley, for U.D.C. Percival T. Harrison, engineer, 9, The Hawthorns, Regent's Park-rd., Finchley, N.3. Dep. £1.
Dec. 28.—**Ryde.**—Cast-iron Pipes.—18 tons of 3-in. cast-iron pipes and specials, for T.C. B.S. and W.E., Town Hall.
Dec. 29.—**Breconshire.**—Surface Dressing.—For C.C. J. M. Richards, C.S.
Dec. 30.—**Chingford.**—Sewerage.—Laying about 280 yds. of 24-in. cast-iron and concrete sewer and 100 yds. of 15-in. stoneware sewer, with the necessary manholes, etc., for U.D.C. A. J. Martin, consulting engineer, 108, St. George's-sq., Westminster, S.W.1. Dep. £3 3s.
Dec. 30.—**Skegness.**—Sewer.—Soil sewers at Burlington-rd., and Queen's-rd., for U.D.C. S. Dep. £1.
Dec. 31.—**Hoylake and West Kirby.**—Making-up.—Hadfield-av., Hoylake; Elm-grove extension, Hoylake; Ferndale-rd., extension, Hoylake; passage off York-av., West Kirby; passage off York-av., West Kirby, at rear of premises, Caldy-rd., for U.D.C. R. W. Fraser, E. and S. Dep. £2 2s.
Dec. 31.—**Shanklin (I. of W.).**—Making-up.—Carter-av., for U.D.C. P. G. Cocks, E. and S.
Jan. 2.—**Beeston.**—Sewage Disposal Works.—Construction of additional units at the existing sewage disposal works, for U.D.C. Ernest A. Bush, Council Offices, Beeston, Nottingham. Dep. £3 3s. (cheque).
Jan. 2.—**Kent.**—Arterial Roads.—Construction works on the carriageway and footway, and for works of surface water drainage, etc., of the Hastings-rd., Kent, from Green-st., Green to Pratts Bottom, for Ministry of Transport. Chief Engineer, Roads Department, Ministry of Transport, 7, Whitehall-gardens, S.W.1. Dep. £25.
Jan. 3.—**London.**—Foundations.—For (a) constructing reinforced concrete foundations in Brunswick-rd., and parts of Vorley-rd., and Salisbury-rd., and (b) paving with clinker asphalt carriageway of Brunswick-rd., and parts of carriageways of Vorley-rd., and Salisbury-rd., and paving with asphalt macadam the carriageway of Upper Park-st., for Islington B.C. B.E.
Jan. 3.—**Manchester.**—Pipework. — Low-pressure auxiliary pipework at Barton power station, for Electricity Committee. H. C. Lamb, chief engineer and manager. Dep. £2 2s.
Jan. 5.—**Yeovil.**—Making-up.—Of Rosebery-av., for T.C. B.S.
Jan. 9, 1928.—**Birmingham.**—Mains.—Laying, etc., mains and services for distribution of town's gas, for T.C. A. W. Smith, General Manager and Secretary, Gas Department. Dep. £2 2s.
Jan. 11.—**Swansea.**—Culvert.—713 yds., flood relief culvert in King Edward's-rd., for C.B. J. R. Heath, Chief Engineer. Dep. £5 5s.
Jan. 11.—**Swansea.**—Sewer.—8,843 yds., of sewers, for C.B. J. R. Heath, Chief Engineer. Dep. £5 5s.
Jan. 11.—**Tottenham.**—Drainage.—Road and drainage at Tottenham Cemetery, Tottenham N., for Tottenham and Wood Green Burial Board J. C. S. Mummery, architect, 34, Bloomsbury-sq., W.C.1.
Jan. 12.—**Hornsey.**—Sewerage.—Sewer and drainage work, for T.C. W. H. Adams, B.E. and S.
Jan. 16.—**Beckenham.**—Road.—Reconstruction of Rectory-rd., for U.D.C. H. Storr Best, S. Dep. £2.
Feb. 7.—**Deptford.**—Pumping Machinery.—At the Deptford pumping station, Brookmill-rd., Deptford, London, S.E.8, for M.W.B. Chief Engineer's Department (Room 173), 173, Rosebery-av., E.C.1. Dep. £3 3s.
——. — **Oldham.** — Wall. — Boundary wall and formation of a temporary roadway to proposed tennis courts at Nurses' Home extension, for B.G. C. T. Taylor Roberts and Bowman, architects, 10, Clegg-st.

Competitions.

(*See Competition News, p.* 928)

Public Appointments.

Dec. 20.—**Hendon.**—Clerk of Works required by the Education Committee. James Anderson, Sec. to the Committee, Education Offices, The Burroughs, Hendon, N.W.4.
Dec. 23.—**Southampton.**—Chief Assistant.—Required in the County Architect's Dept. County Architect, the Castle, Winchester.
Dec. 24. — **Leicester.** — Architectural Assistant (temporary).—Required by the E.C. The Director of Education, Town Hall, Leicester.
★Dec. 24. — **London.** — Junior Assistant and Abstracting and Billing Assistant.—Required by the L.C.C. Architect to the Council, the County Hall, Westminster Bridge, S.E.1. (Stamped addressed foolscap envelope necessary.)
★Jan. 6.—**London.**—Visiting Teacher.—Of building construction for one evening weekly required by the L.C.C. at Hammersmith School of Arts and Crafts. Edn. Officer (T.1a), the County Hall, Westminster Bridge, S.E.1. (Stamped addressed foolscap envelope necessary.)

PROPOSED NEW BUILDINGS & OTHER WORKS

In these lists care is taken to ensure the accuracy of the information given, but it may occasionally happen that, owing to building owners taking the responsibility of commencing work before plans are finally approved by the local authorities, "proposed" works at the time of publication have been actually commenced. Abbreviations: T.C. for Town Council; U.D.C. for Urban District Council; R.D.C. for Rural District Council; E.C. for Education Committee; B.G. for Board of Guardians; B.C. for Borough Council; P.C. for Parish Council; M.H. for Ministry of Health; M.T. for Ministry of Transport; C.B. for County Borough; B.E. for Board of Education; M.A.B. for Metropolitan Asylums Board; and M.W.B. for Metropolitan Water Board.

Following is a list of abbreviations:—Borough Surveyor, B.S.; Borough Engineer, B.E.; District Surveyor, D.S.; Clerk, C.; Town Clerk, T.C.; County Engineer, C.E.; County Surveyor, C.S.; County Architect, C.A.; Surveyor, S.; Engineer, E.; Borough Architect, B.A.; Architect, A.

Accrington.—T.C. passed plans for 5 houses in Lime-st., for Houldsworth & Spencer.

Arnold.—U.D.C. decided to accept various tenders for 56 houses.

Ballinasloe.—Irish Omnibus Co., Dublin, is negotiating for purchase of site as centre for housing buses.

Barnet.—U.D.C. are to make application to M.H. for £7,000 for 20 houses on Chesterfield estate.

Belfast.—Plans approved by City S.:—16 houses, Broom-st., for Dixon Estates, Ltd.; architect, R. Lynn; 12 houses, Donnybrook-st., for W. J. Orr; architect, J. Murdock; shops and house for R. McKimm; architect, D. W. Boyd; recreation hall, Palmerston-rd., for 56th Company, Boy Scouts; architect, T. Dalton Purdy; 4 houses, Ranelagh-st., for Belfast Social Service, Ltd.; architect, S. A Orr; 5 houses, Beechmount-av., for A. McSherry; architect, S. J. McAvoy.

Blackpool.—C.B. appointed committee for purchase or leasing of site for municipal aerodrome, and preparing estimate of cost of construction and equipment.—C.B. resolved that B.S. be instructed to obtain tenders for improvements to various conveniences.—B.S. is to advertise for tenders for completion of Bispham housing scheme.—B.S. is also to prepare plan showing a proposed bridge connecting South Shore bath with promenade, together with estimate of cost.—Plans passed:—8 houses, Sandgate, J. Midgley; 34 houses, Stoneway, A. A. Holt; 10 houses, Rosemary, A. Fletcher; 4 houses, Sandgate, H. Henson; 4 houses, Boardman-av., H. Hawksworth; 6 houses, Devonshire-rd., R. Fielding & Son; 4 houses, Waterloo-rd., C. Morrison & Son; ten houses, Abbey-rd., Emery & Son; five houses and shops, Marsden-rd., Edmondson & Colwell.

Bletchley.—Tenders been invited from builders for erection of class room at St. Mary's Schools, Old Brackley.

Bolton.—C.B. passed plans:—Greyhound Racing and General Entertainments, Ltd., race track, stands, offices, conveniences, etc., Salford-rd.; W. Reddyhough, 6 houses and shops, Higher Swanlane; A. S. Woods, 6 houses, Kingwood-av., and 6 houses; Albert Rd., West; Bolton Greyhound Racing Co., Ltd., stands, conveniences, kennels, etc., Manchester-rd.; R. Brooks & Sons, 3 houses, Longworth-st.; J. S. Hughes, 8 houses, St. Bede's-av.; M. Welch, 3 houses, Hurst-st.

Bromley.—T.C. passed plans:—4 houses, Harwood-av., W. Atkinson; 6 garages, London-rd., Hendry and Schooling.

Castlewellan.—Technical School is to be erected at £5,250.

Caterham.—M.A.B. recommend approval be given to portion of floors in 3 of children's wards at Mental Hospital being overlaid with jointless flooring, at £225.

Chelmsford.—T.C. passed plans:—3 shops and dwellings, Rainford-rd., for J. C. Pryke.

Chester.—City Council are to make application to M.H. for sanction to loan £56,398 for 152 houses on Eaton-rd. estate.—T.C. recommend that E.C. be authorised to take down existing wall and erect wall with cement panels on west side of Frodsham-st. parking ground, at £250.—City S. is to prepare scheme for providing additional school accommodation.—Plans passed:—5 houses, Bray-rd., Buddicom Park, for T. Vickers & Sons.

Cirencester.—R.D.C. are to invite tenders for erection of further Council houses in Broadway-lane, South Cerney, at £400 per house.

Colne.—T.C. received M.H. approval to proceed with erection of 52 houses on south side of Birtwistle-av. (scheme No. 5).

Darenth.—M.A.B. recommend, subject to sanction of M.H., kitchen arrangements at Training Colony be centralised, and main kitchen on adult side remodelled, at £7,080.

Devon.—E.C. approved following:—New schools: Kentisbury, Kingsnympton, and Langtree. Extensive alterations or improvements: Highweek, Oreston, Plymstock, Plympton, Clyst St. Mary, and Ivybridge. Teachers' houses: Newton St. Cyres (tender accepted), Clyst St. Mary, Bere Alston, Shobrooke, and, possibly, Aylesbeare, Bow, Bridford, Loddiswell, and Whiddon Down.

Dewsbury.—C.B. passed plans:—E. F. Kirby, 6 houses, Crawshaw-st.; Corporation Electricity Works, electric sub-station, Huddersfield-rd., Ravensthorpe.

Dungannon.—It is proposed to hold public inquiry on subject of raising loan of £2,500 to build school at Lisfearty.

Eastbourne.—Alternative schemes prepared by B.E., for improvements and new attractions at Redoubt Gardens, at eastern end of the Royal-parade, are to be considered by T.C. Proposals include provision of extensive shelter accommodation.—Rebuilding of All Saints' Church is to be commenced.

Eastbourne.—Corporation are to build 48 houses on Martello site.

Egham.—U.D.C. are to erect 50 houses on Lady Roundway's estate, and 25 houses for Virginia Water.

Enniskillen.—U.D.C. approved new building at Fair Green by British Petroleum Co.

Farnham.—Chairman of governors of Girls' Grammar School announced that Surrey C.C. were prepared, subject to approval of B. of E., to purchase site for new school on Menin Way.

Felixstowe.—U.D.C. approved plans for A. Davies, 10 bungalows at Felixstowe Ferry.

Filey.—Council are to build 36 houses.

Friern Barnet.—Plans for 5 houses, in Ashurst-rd., for E. Randall, been passed by U.D.C.

Grays.—A new police station and court house is to be built, at £32,000.

Halifax.—T.C. received sanction of Electricity Commission to borrowing £800 for purchase of property at Luddenden Foot for installation of an electricity sub-station.

Hampton.—M.A.B. recommend that working drawings and specification submitted for reconstruction of Long Reach Hospital be approved.

Hastings.—T.C. approved plans for 6 cottages, "The Little Twitten," by Tubbs & Messer, for C. H. Bennett.

Hendon.—Council has applied for loan of £3,480 for temporary school on L.C.C. Watling estate.

Houghton-le-Spring.—R.D.C. are to invite tenders for 34 houses.

Hove.—T.C. passed plans:—Denman & Son, for T. R. Braybon, two pairs semi-detched houses, New Church-rd.; A. Chadwell, three pairs semi-detached houses, Berriedale-av.; Y. C. Smith, 9 houses, Bolsover-rd.; F. Brooksbank, 6 houses and garages, Welbeck-av.

Kingscourt.—New hall is to be erected at Corlea.

Leavesden.—M.H. given sanction to M.A.B. for carrying out alterations to entrance gates and to provide a new lodge with lavatory accommodation at Mental Hospital.—M.A.B. also recommend that approval be given to walls of nurses' old quarters at Mental Hospital being plastered at cost estimated by engineer-in-chief at £325.

Lifford.—Tenders are invited for widening of Glenties Bridge. Plans by C.S., Lifford.

Limerick.—Jones & Kelly been appointed architects for new Franciscan Church.

London (Battersea).—Part of Southlands Training College, in High-st., is to be adapted by B.C. as a dispensary at £2,000.

London (Fulham).—M.H. sanctioned expenditure of £410 for extensions and improvements of laundry at Western Hospital, for M.A.B.

London (Lee Green).—M.A.B. recommend that the connection of chapel at Grove Park Hospital with central hot water heating system be approved at £150, subject to sanction of M.H.

London (Lewisham).—L.C.C. recommend sanction to borrowing further sum of £48,982 for housing purposes.

London (New Cross).—M.A.B. recommend following:—Subject to sanction of M.H., conversion of certain obsolete accommodation at South-Eastern Ambulance Station, at £570.—Subject to sanction of M.H., to carrying out, at £10,65[illegible], alterat[illegible] one of patients' blocks at South-Eastern H[illegible] in order to provide additional isolation acc[illegible] dation.—Approval be given to conversion rooms, at £400, subject to sanction of M. nurses' cubicles in centre block at South-E Hospital and in the adjoining ambulance

London (Poplar).—L.C.C. recommend bor of £8,300 by B.C. for housing purposes.

London (Streatham).—L.C.C. recommend in respect of erection of combined refreshment and conveniences on Streatham-common, ne Rookery.

London (Tooting).—M.A.B. recommend g rearrangement of accommodation at Fountain tal Hospital, including redecorating.—M. proved £512 for alterations to discharge bl Grove Hospital, for M.A.B.

London (Wandsworth).—B.C. passed pl Walter Lawrence & Son, Ltd., factory and on Merton-rd., Southfield; H. F. Buchan, 4 New Park-rd., Streatham; Charrington & Co. alterations to "Duke of York" public-house hall-lane, Clapham North; G. W. Beattie shops, 349, 351 and 353, Upper Richmond-rd ney; Humphreys, Hollom, Ltd., lock-up g Tranmere-rd., and Magdalen-rd., Springfield Killick, 4 garages at rear of 298-300, Str High-rd.; W. Brown & Sons (Builders), L lock-up garages, 289, Putney Bridge-rd.

London (West Ham).—E.C. received sa from M.H., to borrowing £4,236 and £1,4 purchase of Nos. 11 and 13, Water-lane, an 91 and 93, The Grove, Stratford; and for for erection of a new department of the Hallsville School.

London (Westminster).—City Council a make formal application to M.H. for sanc borrow moneys for proposed rebuilding o shall-st., baths and washhouses and provis a maternity and child welfare centre.

Loughrea.—Town Commissioners are applyi grant to rebuild Town Hall.

Lowestoft.—M.A.B. received M.H. sanctio acceptance of tender of £2,100 for carrying enlargement of verandahs at St. Luke's Ho

Luton.—T.C. passed plans:—W. G. Bush Sons, 6 houses, Wardown-crescent; F. C. F 4 garages and additions to existing bui Windsor-walk; H. W. Harvey, 4 garages, As ham-rd.; C. Wells, 6 houses, Grantham-r Hammett, 4 houses, Dallow-rd.; J. Frost, 8 h Maryport-rd.; N. Hill, 6 houses, Blenheim-cr J. T. Garrett, 9 houses, Alton-rd. and Pa H. Richardson, 4 houses, Alton-rd.; F. Pe houses, Sherwood-rd.; T. Day & Son, 8 hous house and shop, Leagrave-rd.; G. King Son, 4 houses with garages, Old Bedford-rd.; Dyer, 5 houses, Stockingstone-rd.; A. T houses, Newark-rd.; T. Day & Son, 4 Talbot-rd.; F. White, 4 houses, Richmo A. G. Peck, 6 houses, Sherwood-rd.; L. L. 4 houses, Churchill-rd.; E. G. Bell, 5 Newark-rd.; W. G. Durrant, 4 garages, Sax P. Chapman, 6 houses, Douglas-rd.

Middlesbrough.—Plans passed by T.C.:—4 garages in street behind Linden-grov Price Bros.; 7 lock-up shops on vacan Hartington-rd., and Grange-rd. corner, for Pilkington; 4 houses, Surrey, Thompson & man; extension to new Constantine Technic lege, Dunning-rd., frontage, Trustees of th stantine Technical College; structural alte at Holgate Institution, B.G.; 8 semi-d houses, Westgate-rd., Thompson Bros.

Navan.—Meath C.C. passed resolution em ing Board of Health to borrow £5,000, to i the Maternity Hospital, and erect lauu County Home, and dispensary, and apparatus at County Hospital.

Nenagh.—U.D.C. decided to build row of men's houses in Stafford-st.

Nottingham.—T.C. approved £5,086 on i ments at Mundella Secondary Schoo £2,206 16s. 8d. on levelling and fencing a field.

Oldham.—T.C. passed plans:—F. Thomp houses, Tunstall-rd.; Westminster Bank, Ltd and caretaker's flat, junction of Yorkshire- Queen-st.; H. Phillips, 45 garages, Grosven

Omagh.—Regional E.C. appealed for ne of a new Technical School. Ministry of Ed approved site at Deverney.

Sanderstead.—New telephone exchange i built.

Shankill.—Rev. J. Sherwin, P.P., Killin poses to build a new church in vale of Shan

South Shields.—T.C. passed plans:—T. & Son, for R. Brown & Sons, 18 semi-d houses on building estate, King George-r Harton-grove.

Stretford.—U.D.C. approved plans:—3 c shops and houses and lock-up shop Rye H and Warwick-rd., South, for W. R. Rochell baths, Trafford-park, for Council.

Sutton Coldfield.—T.C. passed plans:—4 and 6 garages, Victoria-rd., J. E. Taylor; 4 Signal Hayes-rd., I. Langley; 4 houses, C rd., Corporation; 6 houses, Rectory-rd., Davis & Son.

Weymouth.—T.C. approved plans for An Andrews, for G. Brantingham, for 16 gar triangular piece of ground facing Hardwi pole and Lennox-streets.

Whitby.—T.C. decided unanimously to c bathing-pool on beach below the Hotel M to west of the Spa grounds, and to make tion to M.H. for sanction to borrowing of for purpose

Whiteabbey.—Been decided to build a T School.

* See also our List of Contracts, Competitions, etc.

ESTIMATING ON RIGHT LINES

Everyone whose business it is to quote for building work should master the principles upon which estimating is based. These principles are clearly explained and illustrated in

'HOW TO ESTIMATE'

by J. T. REA,

a unique and invaluable work which is not excelled in thoroughness or in scope by any similar book known.

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Before purchasing any other book on this vitally important subject, you are invited to inspect this—the standard work which is in use by over 30,000 builders.

A Copy will be sent by return, and your Remittance refunded if the Book does : : not satisfy your requirements : :

B. T. BATSFORD, LTD.
Publishers, 94 High Holborn, London, W.C.

PRICES CURRENT OF MATERIALS.*

to the exceptional circumstances which prevail at the present time, prices of materials should be confirmed by inquiry.]

BRICKS, &c.

Alongside, in River Thames
to London Bridge. £ s. d.
..... 4 5 6
Stocks 3 19 6
Delivered at London Goods Stations.

£ s. d.		£ s. d.
es 2 14 3	Best Blue Pressed Staffs	9 5 0
for	Do. Bullnose ..	9 15 0
... 2 16 3	Blue Wire Cuts	7 5 0
... 3 8 3		

dge Fire Brick :—
... 8 11 0 3 in. 10 3 0

KS—

nite	D'ble Str'tch'rs	29 10 0
and	D'ble Headers	26 10 0
zed	One Side and	
.. 21 0 0	two Ends ..	30 10 0
... 20 10 0	Two Sides and	
ull-	one End	31 10 0
½ in.	Splays and	
... 27 10 0	Squints	28 0 0

ality, £1 per 1,000 less than best. Cream
extra over white. Other colours. Hard
. extra over white.

REEZE CONCRETE SLABS.

Delivered London.

	s. d.		s. d.
super	1 11	3 in. per yd. super	2 9
„	2 4	4 in. „ „	3 6

	s. d.	
ast	10 6	per yd.
.....	13 9	„ „
d	14 6	„ „
d Sand	14 6	„ „
le for Ferro-		
.....	12 9	„ „
.....	14 0	„ „
Brick	11 6	„ „
.....	8 0	„ „

delivered 2 miles radius Padding-ton.

elivered in London area in full van loads.
d Cement. British
Specification. Test £2 13 0 to £2 15 0
ide at Vauxhall in 80-ton lots.
er ton extra on above 0 10 0
nt (Waterproof) 4 3 0
ent 8 15 0
ent 5 15 0
ent, White 5 15 0
Pink 5 10 0
rse, Pink 3 0 0
„ White 3 12 6
..... 5 12 0
rse 3 9 0
ish 3 17 0
Lime 2 10 9
..... 2 10 9
Blue Lias Lime 2 13 6
..... per cwt. 2 2 6
ppings 1 12 0
ks are charged 1s. 9d. each and credited
returned in good condition within three
rr. pd.
Fireclay in s'cks 37s. 0d. per on at rly. dp

STONE.

.—Delivered in railway trucks at s. d.
ne Park, Paddington, G.W.R., or
nbeth, G.W.R., per ft. cube 2 10
TONE.—
hitbed, in random blocks of 20 ft.
, delivered in railway trucks at
s, L. & S.W.R., South Lambeth
, G.W.R., and Westbourne Park,
gton, G.W.R., per ft. cube 4 4½
elivered on road wagons at above
per ft. cube 4 5½
ebed, 3d. per ft. cube extra.
d. per ft. cube extra for every foot over
verage, and ½d. beyond 30 ft.
OD STONE—
at any Goods Station, London. s. d.
cks from 10 ft. and over P. ft. cb. 17 0
des ..... „ 27 0
or four sides ..... „ 32 0
s, BLUE—*Robin Hood Quality.*
ed at any Goods Station, London.
two sides landings to sizes (under
er) .....Per ft. super 5 6
two sides, ditto ..... „ 6 0
wo sides slabs (random sizes) „ 2 3½
in. sawn one side slabs
izes) ..... „ 1 6½
n. ditto, ditto ..... „ 1 4
g—
at any Goods Station, London.
ndom blocks .....Per ft. cube 6 3
two sides landing to sizes (under
er) .....Per ft. super 5 1½
d two sides, ditto .... „ 6 1½
wo sides slabs (random sizes) „ 2 10
to ditto „ 2 1½
ed random flags .. Per yd. super 9 0

CAST STONE.

London area in full-van loads, per ft.
n, 8s. 6d.; Moulded, 9s. 6d.; Cills, 10s. 0d.

WOOD.

OOD BUILDING DEAL.

per stan.	Inches.	per stan.
..... £28 0	3 × 6	£21 0
..... 25 0	3 × 11	25 0
..... 24 0	2 × 11	25 0
..... 23 0	3 × 9	24 0
..... 21 0	2½ × 9	23 0
..... 20 0	3 × 4½	22 0
..... 20 0	3 × 4	22 0

PLANED BOARDS.

..... £27 0	1 × 9	26 0

PLAIN EDGE FLOORING.

Inches	per sq.	Inches	per sq.
⅜	20/-	1¼	31/-
½	22/-	1½	34/-
1	25/-		

TONGUED AND GROOVED FLOORING

Inches.	per sq.	Inches.	per sq.
1	25/-	⅝	16/6
1¼	31/-	¾	19/-
1½	34/-	1	24/-

MATCHING (BEST).

BATTENS.

Inches.	s. d.
¾ × 2	2 6 per 100 ft.

SAWN LATHS.

Per bundle	0 2 4

1" AND UP THICK.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Dry Austrian Wainscot, per ft. cube	0 16 0 to	0 18 0
Dry American and/or Japanese Figured Oak, ft. cube	0 15 0 to	—
Dry American and/or Japanese Plain Oak, ft. cube	0 11 0 to	0 13 0
Dry sq. edged Honduras Mahogany, ft. cube	0 16 0 to	0 18 0
Dry Log cut Honduras Mahogany, ft. cube	0 18 0 to	1 1 0
Dry Cuba Mahogany, ft. cube	1 4 0 to	1 10 0
Dry Teak, ft. cube	0 13 0 to	0 15 0
Dry American Whitewood, ft. cube	0 11 0 to	0 14 0
Best Scotch glue, per cwt.	4 10 0 to	—
Liquid Glue, per cwt.	4 7 0 to	5 10 0

SLATES.

First quality slates from Bangor or Portmadoc carriage paid in full truck loads to London Rate Station. Per 1,000.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
24 by 12	32 18 4	18 by 10	18 12 11
22 by 12	29 17 11	18 by 9	16 9 2
22 by 11	27 14 2	16 by 10	15 12 6
20 by 12	26 5 0	16 by 8	12 3 9
20 by 10	22 10 0		

TILES.

Delivered at London rate stations in full truckloads of not less than 4 tons. Per 1,000 f.o.r. London.

Best machine-made tiles from Broseley or Staffordshire district	5 12 0
ditto hand-made ditto	5 17 6
Ornamental ditto	6 2 6
Hip and valley tiles (per dozen) { Hand-made	0 9 6
Machine-made	0 9 0

METALS.

JOISTS, GIRDERS, &c., TO LONDON STATION, PER TON—

	£ s. d.
R.S. Joists, cut and fitted	12 10 0
Plain Compound Girders	14 10 0
„ Stanchions	16 10 0
In Roof Work	19 10 0

MILD STEEL ROUNDS.
To London Station, per ton.

Diameter.	£ s. d.	Diameter.	£ s. d.
¼ in.	12 0 0	⅝ in. to ½ in.	10 15 0
⅜ in.	11 0 0	⅝ in. to 2¾ in.	10 10 0

WROUGHT-IRON TUBES AND FITTINGS—
(Discount off List for lot of not less than £7 net value delivered direct from Works, 2½ per cent. less above gross discounts, carriage forward, if sent from London Stocks.)

	Tubes.	Fittings Over ½"	Flanges Over ½"
Black Gas	67½% ..	45% ..	55%
Galvanised Gas	52½% ..	35% ..	45%
Blue Water	62½% ..	40% ..	50%
Galvanised Water	46½% ..	30% ..	40%
Red Steam	57½% ..	35% ..	45%
Galvanised Steam	40 % ..	25% ..	35%

C.I. HALF-ROUND GUTTTERS—London Prices ex Works

Per yd. in 6 ft. lengths.	Gutters.	Angles and Nozzles.	Stop Ends.
3 in.	1/3½	11½d.	3½d.
3½ in.	1/4½	1/1½	3½d.
4 in.	1/6	1/3	3½d.
4½ in.	1/7½	1/4½	4½d.
5 in.	1/10½	1/6½	5½d.

O.G. GUTTERS.

3 in.	1/8	1/4½	3½d.
3½ in.	1/8	1/4½	3½d.
4 in.	1/9½	1/4½	3½d.
4½ in.	1/11½	1/7½	4½d.
5 in.	2/4½	1/10½	5½d.

RAIN-WATER PIPES, &c.

per yd. in 6 fts.	Pipe.	Bends, stock angles.	Branches, stock angles.
2 in. plain.....	1/10½	1/3	1/9½
2½ in. „	2/0½	1/4½	2/1½
3 in. „	2/6	1/9	2/7½
3½ in. „	2/11½	2/0½	3/0½
4 in. „	3/5	2/6½	3/8½

L.C.C. COATED SOIL PIPES—London-Prices ex Works

	Pipe.	Bends, stock angles.	Branches, stock angles.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
2 in. per yd. in 6 fts. plain	3 3	2 4½	2 10
2½ in. „	3 9	2 7½	3 7
3 in. „	4 6	2 10	4 2½
3½ in. „	4 11½	3 7	4 11½
4 in „	5 5½	4 0½	5 9

L.C.C. COATED DRAIN PIPES—London-Prices ex Works.

	Pipe.	Bends, stock angles.	Branches, stock angles.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
3 in. per yd. in 9ft. lengths	4 4	5 1	8 0½
4 in. „ „	6 2	5 8	10 0
5 in. „ „	7 2	10 10	17 1
6 in. „ „	8 6	13 2	21 9

Gasken for jointing, 38/6 per cwt.

	Per ton in London. £ s. d.	£ s. d.
IRON—		
Common bars	13 0 0 to	14 10 0
Staffordshire Crown Bars—		
Good merchant quality	14 5 0 to	15 15 0
Staffordshire Marked Bars	16 5 0 ..	17 5 0
Mild Steel Bars	10 0 0 ..	11 0 0
Steel Bars, Ferro-Concrete quality, basis price	10 0 0 ..	11 0 0
Hoop iron, basis price	12 0 0 ..	13 0 0
„ Galvanised	27 0 0 ..	28 0 0
Soft Steel Sheets, Black—		
Ordinary sizes to 20 g.	13 5 0 ..	14 5 0
„ „ „ 24 g.	14 5 0 ..	15 5 0
„ „ „ 26 g.	16 5 0 ..	17 5 0
Sheets Flat Best Soft Steel, C.R. and C.A. quality—		
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 20 g. ..	15 10 0 ..	16 10 0
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 22 g. and 24 g.	16 10 0 ..	17 10 0
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 26 g...	18 10 0 ..	20 10 0
No 1 quality £4 per ton extra.		
Flat and Galvanised Corrugated Sheets—		
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. to 9 ft. to 20 g.	18 0 0 ..	19 0 0
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. to 9 ft. to 22 g. and 24 g.	18 10 0 ..	19 10 0
Ordinary sizes 6 ft. to 9 ft. to 26 g.	21 10 0 ..	22 10 0
Sheets Galvanised Flat, Best quality—		
Best Soft Steel Sheets, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 20 g. and thicker	22 0 0 ..	23 0 0
Best Soft Steel Sheets, 22 g. and 24 g.	24 0 0 ..	26 0 0
Best Soft Steel Sheets, 26 g.	25 10 0 ..	26 10 0
Cut Nails, 3 in. to 6 in.	19 0 0	
(Under 3 in. usual trade extras.)		

METAL WINDOWS.—Standard sizes, suitable for complete houses, including all fittings, painting two coats, and delivery to job, average price about 1s. 4d. to 1s. 7d. per foot super.

LEAD, &c.

(Delivered in London.)	£ s. d
LEAD—Sheet, English, 4 lb. and up	31 0 0
Pipe in coils	31 10 0
Soil pipe	34 10 0
Compo Pipe	33 0 0

NOTE.—Country delivery, 20s. per ton extra; lots under 3 cwt. 3s. per cwt. extra, and over 3 cwt. and under 5 cwt., 1s. 6d. per cwt. extra. Cut to size 5s. cwt extra.

Oil lead, ex London area, at Mills ..... per ton } 21 5 0

COPPER.

	s. d.
Seamless Copper tubes (basis)..... per lb.	1 0½
Strong sheet ..... „	1 0
Thin..... „	1 1
Copper nails ..... „	2 3
Copper wire ..... „	2 4

PLUMBERS' BRASS WORK.
Delivered in London.

NEW RIVER PATTERN SCREW DOWN BIB COCKS FOR IRON.

½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.
29/-	45/-	76/-	153/-	246/-	510/- per doz.

NEW RIVER PATTERN SCREW DOWN STOP COCKS AND UNIONS.

½ in.	¾ in	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.
41/6	62/-	92/-	174/-	300/-	588/- per doz.

RIVER PATTERN SCREW DOWN MAIN FERRULES.

½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.
39/6	60/-	116/6 per doz.

CAPS AND SCREWS.

1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	3 in.	3½ in.	4 in.
7/6	10/-	14/-	23/-	30/-	42/- per doz.

DOUBLE NUT BOILER SCREWS.

½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.
7/6	11/-	17/-	29/-	36/-	63/- per doz.

BRASS SLEEVES.

1¼ in.	2 in.	3 in.	3½ in.	4 in.
10/-	12/-	20/-	24/-	31/-per doz.

NEW RIVER PATTERN CROYDON BALL VALVES, S.F.

½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.
35/-	56/-	98/-	162/-	228/- per doz.

DRAWN LEAD P. & S. TRAPS WITH BRASS CLEANING SCREW.

1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	3 in.
8 lbs. P. traps....	33/-	41/-	56/-	101/- per doz.
8 lbs. S. traps....	35/-	45/-	66/-	125/- „

TIN.—English Ingots, 3/1 per lb. SOLDER.—Plumber's 1/3, Tinmen's 1/6, Blowpipe 1/7 per lb.

PAINTS, &c.

Raw Linseed Oil, in pipes ..... per gallon	0	2 11
„ „ „ in barrels ..... „	0	3 1
„ „ „ in drums ..... „	0	3 3
Boiled „ „ in barrels ..... „	0	3 3
„ „ „ in drums ..... „	0	3 6
Turpentine in barrels ..... „	0	3 3
„ in drums (10 gall.) .... „	0	3 5
Genuine Ground English White Lead, per ton	45	15 0
(In not less than 5 cwt. casks.)		

GENUINE WHITE LEAD PAINT—
"Father Thames," "Nine Elms," "Park," "Supremus," "St. Paul's," "Morganswyte," "Polacco," "J." Brand and other best brands (in 14 lb. tins) not less than 5 cwt. lots per ton delivered 65 5 0
Red Lead, Dry (packages extra) .. per ton 35 10 0
Best Linseed Oil Putty ..... per cwt. 0 15 0
Filicol ..... „ 0 15 6
Size. XD quality ..... ftn. 0 3 6

(Continued on p. 960.)

* The information given on this page has been specially compiled for THE BUILDER and is copyright. The aim in this list is to give, as far as possible, the *average* prices of materials, not necessarily the highest or lowest. Quality and quantity obviously affect prices—a fact which should be remembered by those who make use of this information.

PRICES CURRENT OF MATERIALS (*contd.*

GLASS.

ENGLISH SHEET GLASS IN CRATES OF STOCK SIZES.

	Per ft.		Per ft.
15 oz. fourths ..	2½d.	32 oz. fourths	6½d.
15 „ thirds ..	3½d.	32 „ thirds	9½d.
21 „ fourths ..	4d.	Obscured Sheet, 15 oz.	3½d.
21 „ thirds ..	4½d.	„ „ 21 „	4½d.
26 „ fourths ..	4½d.	Fluted 15 oz. 6½d., 21oz.	9d.
26 „ thirds ..	6½d.	En'lled 15 oz. 4½d., 21oz.	6½d.

Extra price according to size and substance for squares cut from stock.

ENGLISH ROLLED PLATE IN CRATES OF STOCK SIZES. Per ft.

¼ Rolled plate	4½d.
⅜ Rough rolled	5½d.
½ Rough rolled	7½d.
Figured Rolled, Baltic, Oceanic, Arctic Stippolyte, and small and large Flemish White	6d.
Ditto, tinted	8½d.
Rolled Sheet	5½d.
White Rolled Cathedral	5½d.
Tinted do.	7½d.

Cast plate is same price as rough rolled.

VARNISHES, &c.

		Per Gallon £	s.	d.
Oak Varnish	Outside	0	14	0
Fine ditto	ditto	0	16	0
Fine Copal	ditto	0	18	0
Pale Copal	ditto	1	0	0
Pale Copal Carriage	ditto	1	4	0
Best ditto	ditto	1	12	0
Floor Varnish	Inside	0	18	0
Fine Pale Paper	ditto	0	18	0
Fine Copal Cabinet	ditto	1	2	6
Fine Copal Flatting	ditto	1	0	6
Hard Drying Oak	ditto	0	18	0
Fine Hard Drying Oak	ditto	0	19	0
Fine Copal Varnish	ditto	1	0	0
Pale ditto	ditto	1	2	0
Best ditto	ditto	1	12	0
Best Japan Gold Size		0	12	6
Best Black Japan		0	10	6
Oak and Mahogany Stain (water)		0	12	0
Brunswick Black		0	7	6
Berlin Black		0	14	6
Knotting (patent)		1	5	0
French and Brush Polish		0	17	0
Liquid Dryers in Terebine		0	9	0
Cuirass Black Enamel		0	7	0

TRADE NEWS

Glazed and Terra-Cotta Fireplaces.

We learn that Messrs. Candy & Co., Ltd., makers of the well-known "Devon Fires," have removed to new premises at Devon House, 60, Berners-street, W.1. Telephone: Museum 1358.

Portable Band Saws.

We have received from Messrs. A. Ransome and Co., Ltd., of Newark-on-Trent, details of their new Type 333 portable bench band saw. This may be run from an electric light circuit and has two speeds for cutting wood and soft metal, while the table may be tilted to an angle of 45 degrees. We understand that a great variety of curved and straight work can be sawn, as it can be run at full speed for woodwork and at half-speed for cutting soft metals and the like. A folder describing and illustrating the machine may be obtained from the makers.

"Fittings of Distinction."

Under this title, Messrs. O'Brien Thomas and Co., 17, Upper Thames-street, E.C.4, have issued an attractive catalogue (No. 51) of fireplaces and sanitary goods, which is illustrated by the photogravure process. Some good fireplaces, baths, etc., are shown in the pages of the catalogue, which will be sent to architects upon application.

Time Sheets.

Readers requiring anything in the way of time-sheets should communicate with Messrs. J. C. King, Ltd., 42-60, Goswell-road, E.C., who make a speciality of these, together with prime cost books and other office stationery, ranging from filing cabinets and loose-leaf ledgers down to simple enclosure slips, etc. Most forms of time-sheets, cost books, etc., are kept in stock, with rulings to suit engineers, contractors, surveyors, auctioneers and others. Messrs. King inform us that they will be pleased to send samples free of charge to anyone interested.

THE SCOTTISH BUILD

THE KELVIN HALL, GLASGOW

A LECTURE on "The Kelvin Hall, Glasgow," was delivered by Mr. Thomas Somers, Master of Works and City Engineer, Glasgow, to the members of the Edinburgh Architectural Association. Mr. F. C. Mears, F.R.I.B.A., occupied the chair, and briefly introduced the lecturer, who, after giving a general description of the site occupied by the original Kelvin Hall, explained that the reason why the Corporation were advised to erect the present type of building was to secure the largest amount of floor space for an exhibition hall with the least possible number of pillars. As a result, in an area totalling 171,000 square feet, there were in the new Kelvin hall only 22 columns. He showed in detail the method of construction adopted for roofing over the main hall and the general provisions which were made throughout the building in order to provide every facility for exhibitors. The curved roof, which was of reinforced concrete, had the largest span of the kind yet attempted in Britain. The lecturer showed the amount of daylight available within the main hall of the building even during the winter months. He also described in detail the artificial lighting provided, also the water supply, heating installation, and drainage arrangements. He said the Kelvin Hall was entirely of fireproof construction, and there was provided an automatic fire alarm installation. Other services for the convenience of exhibitors were the telephone, post office, stores, cloakroom, and lavatory accommodation. The exits were, he pointed out, particularly well adapted for a public hall of the kind.

A description of the hall with illustration was given in our issue for September 23.

Builder's Estate.

The will of the late Mr. John Pain Isbell, retired builder and contractor, of Fowey, Cornwall, has been proved at the gross value of £8,385, with net personalty £8,317.

NEW BUILDINGS SCOTLAND

Peterhead.—EXTENSION.—Peterhead bour Trustees are considering a sc harbour improvements at an estima of £100,000. It is proposed to deep Henry Harbour, widen the quays, struct a new graving dock.

Glasgow.—HOUSING.—The Kni extension of 426 houses is offered by John M'Donald, Ltd., who propose cute the several types of houses at lowing prices:—Type C2, £371 1 C3, £375 6s. 6d.; D3, £415 6s. 4 £419 5s. 8½d.; F1, £442 8s. 4 £454 4s. 9½d.; F6, £441 2s. 6½d.— mendation is made to grant sites Education Authority for the ere schools at High Carntyne, Balorn more, Possilpark, Ruchill, and Knig —The Housing Committee have mended the construction of the r sewers at Knightswood areas 4 and Housing Department at a cost of £

Paisley.—HOUSES.—Plans for a fu velopment of the Lochfield housing of Paisley Corporation have been p the Paisley Dean of Guild Court.

Glasgow.—BUILDINGS.—The Dea Court has passed the following Glasgow Police Athletic Club—pa Hawthorn-street, Springburn; Messrs man Bros., 50, Bilsland-drive—erec etc.; Corporation Parks Departm shelters at Holm-street, Govan—pavilion at Glasgow Green, and s Cross Park, Crow-road; Messrs. I Shaw, 341, Bath-lane—10 houses at C road, Cardonald; Glasgow Alhambra alterations to theatre in Wellington

Greenock.—CINEMA.—The Greeno of Guild Court passed plans for a ne picture-house, which will be erect site in Brougham-street. Accom will be provided for 1,700 people.

BUILDING TRADE WAGES IN SCOTLA

THE following are the present rates of wages in the building trade in the principal t Scotland. Every endeavour is made to ensure accuracy, but we cannot be responsible fo that may occur:—

	Masons.	Brick-layers.	Car-penters, Joiners.	Plas-terers.	Slaters.	Plum-bers.	Painters.	Labo Ma Brick Plast
Aberdeen	1/8	1/8½	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/7	10½
Airdrie	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	—	1/6½	
Alexandria	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	—	1/2
Arbroath	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7½	1/7	1/7	1/5½	
Ayr	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/6½	
Bathgate	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8½	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/2
Blairgowrie	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7½	1/5	1/7	1/4	10d
Bo'ness	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	
Coatbridge	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	—	1/6½	
Dumbarton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	
Dumfries	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	
Dundee	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	
Dunfermline	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	
Edinburgh	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	
Falkirk	1 7½	1 7½	1/7	1/8	1/7	1/7	1/6½	
Fort William	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	
Galashiels	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	
Glasgow	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	
Greenock	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/7	1/0
Hamilton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6½	
Hawick	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7–1/7½	1/7	1/7	1/7	
Helensburgh	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/7	
Inverness	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/-
Kilmarnock	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	
Kirkcaldy	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	
Kirkwall	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/4	
Lanark	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6	1/-
Leith	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	
Motherwell	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6½	
Perth	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6½	
Stirling	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	
Stirlingshire (Eastern District)	1/8–1/10	1/8–1/10	1/8	1/9	1/7	1/8	1/6½	
Wishaw	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/7	

* The information given in this table is copyright. The rates of wages in the various towns in En Wales are given on page 955.

CURRENT PRICES FOR BUILDING WORK IN LONDON*

EXCAVATOR.

		s.	d.
and throwing or wheeling and filling carts			
carting away to shoot—6 ft. deep	per yard cube	11	0
n clay	,, ,,	1	0
every additional depth of 6 ft.	,, ,,	0	6
g and strutting to trenches	per foot super	0	5
to sides of excavation, including shoring	,, ,,	1	0

CONCRETOR.

		s.	d.
d cement concrete in foundation 1 to 6	per yard cube	38	0
n underpinning in short lengths	,, ,,	7	0
n floors 6 in. thick	,, ,,	3	3
n beams	,, ,,	3	9
ggregate 1 : 2 : 4	,, ,,	10	0
hoisting not exceeding 10 ft. beyond the t 10 ft.	,, ,,	2	6

BRICKLAYER.

		£	s.	d.
d brickwork in lime mortar and Fletton				
cks	per rod	32	0	0
n stocks	,,	7	10	0
n Staffordshire blues	,,	22	0	0
n Portland cement and sand	,,	1	10	0

FACINGS.

		s.	d.
or facing in English or Flemish bond for ry 10s. per 1,000 over the price of the mmon bricks	per ft. super	0	1¼

POINTING.

		s.	d.
t struck or weathered joint	,, ,,	0	3

ARCHES.

		s.	d.
nly to the price of ordinary brickwork :—			
ternal in half brick rings	,, ,,	0	10
stocks	,, ,,	1	9
and gauged jointed in putty camber or mental	,, ,,	6	0

SUNDRIES.

		s.	d.
course in double course of slates breaking nt and bedded in Portland cement	,, ,,	1	0
ordinary register grates and stoves	each	1	0
kitchener, including forming flues, &c., h all necessary fire bricks	,,	4	15

ASPHALTER.

		s.	d.
ch horizontal damp course	per yard super	4	6
quarter-inch vertical damp course	,, ,,	9	6
quarter-inch on flats in two thicknesses	,, ,,	6	3
illet	per foot run	0	3
g and fillet 6 in. high	,, ,,	1	2

MASON.

		s.	d.
tone templates fixed	per foot cube	13	0
tone sills fixed	,, ,,	22	0
one and all labour fixed	,, ,,	10	6
d stone fixed	,, ,,	20	0

SLATER.

		s.	d.
16 in. × 8 in. 3 in. lap, including nails	per square	72	9
20 in. × 10 in. Do. Do.	,,	80	9
24 in. × 12 in. Do. Do.	,,	90	0

CARPENTER AND JOINER.

		s.	d.
med in plates	per foot cube	5	0
). joists	,, ,,	5	6
). roofs, floors and partitions	,, ,,	6	0
). trusses	,, ,,	8	6

	¾″	1″	1¼″	2″
ugh close boarding per sq.	35/6	40/–	45/–	72/–

	s.	d.
entering for concrete floor, in-		
iding struts or hangers ,,	50	0
to beams per ft. sup.	1	0
for arches ,,	1	6
boards and bearers ,,	1	0

FLOORING.	¾″	1″	1¾″	1½″
lges shot per sq.	—	44/6	53/–	60/6
ngued and grooved ,,	—	49/–	57/6	65/–
natchings ,,	45/–	51/–	—	—
ed skirting, including backings				
id grounds per ft. sup.	1/6	1/9	2/–	2/6

SASHES AND FRAMES.

		s.	d.
id-a-half moulded sashes or casements	per foot super	1	10
Do. Do. Do.	,, ,,	2	1
r fitting and fixing	,, ,,	0	3
used frames with 1 in. inner and outer ings, 1½ in. pulley stiles tongued to linings, rd wood sills with 2 in. moulded sashes in quares, double hung, double hung with pul- s, lines and weights ; average size	,, ,,	3	9

DOORS.

	1½″	1¾″	2″
anel square framed per ft. sup.	2/1	2/4	2/6
anel Do.	2/5	2/8	2/11
anel moulded both sides	2/8	2/11	3/2
anel Do. Do.	2/11	3/2	3/5

CARPENTER AND JOINER continued.

FRAMES.

		s.	d.
Deal wrot moulded and rebated	per foot cube	14	0

	1″	1¼″	1½″
Plain deal jamb linings framed per ft. sup.	1/7	1/8	1/11
Deal shelves and bearers ,,	1/4	1/6	1/9
Add if cross-tongued ,,	2d.	2d.	2d.

STAIRCASES.

	1″	1¼″	1½″	2″	2½″
Deal treads and risers in and including rough brackets	2/1	2/4	2/9	—	—
Deal strings wrot on both sides and framed	1/8	2/–	2/2	2/8	—

		s.	d.
Housings for steps and risers	each	0	11
Deal balusters, 1 in. × 1¼ in.	per ft. run	0	9
Mahogany handrail : average, 3 in. × 3 in.	,, ,,	6	0
Add if ramped	,, ,,	12	0
Add if wreathed	,, ,,	24	0

FIXING ONLY IRONMONGERY (INCLUDING SCREWS).

6 in. barrel bolts	8½d.	Rim locks	2/–
Sash fasteners	11½d.	Mortice locks	4/6
Casement fasteners	1/5	Patent spring hinges and letting into floor and	
Casement stays	1/2	making good	19/–
Cupboard locks	1/5		

FOUNDER AND SMITH.

		s.	d.
Rolled steel joists	per cwt.	16	3
Plain compound girders	,,	19	0
Do. stanchions	,,	21	9
In roof work	,,	27	6

RAIN-WATER GOODS.

		3″	4″	5″	6″
Half-round plain rebated joints	ft. run	1/6	1/9	2/–	2/6
Ogee Do. Do.	,,	1/9	2/–	2/6	3/3
Rain-water pipes with ears	,,	1/9	2/7	—	—
Extra for shoes and bends	each	4/4	5/11	—	—
Do. stopped ends	,,	1/11	2/4½	3/7	4/–
Do. nozzles for inlets	,,	2/2	2/7	3/10	4/3

PLUMBER.

		s.	d.
Milled lead and laying in flashings and gutters	per cwt.	42	6
Do. Do. in flats	,,	41	6
Extra labour and solder in coated cesspools	each	6	9
Welf joint	per ft. run	0	6
Soldered seam	,, ,,	1	3
Copper nailing	,, ,,	0	4

	½″	¾″	1″	1½″	2″	4″
Drawn lead waste per ft. run	1/2	1/9	2/–	3/4	4/–	—
Do. service .. ,,	1/8	2/2	2/7	3/10	—	—
Do. soil ,,	—	—	—	—	—	6/9
Bends in lead pipe each	—	—	—	—	3/3	8/2
Soldered stop ends ,,	1/2	1/8	2/1	2/10	3/6	—
Read lead joints .. ,,	11d.	1/–	1/3	1/11	2/4	4/10
Wiped soldered joints ,,	2/10	3/6	4/–	4/11	6/6	9-9
Lead traps and cleaning screws ,,	—	—	—	14/7	19/6	—
Bib cocks and joints ,,	6/4	9/7	15/4	41/–	—	—
Stop cocks and joints ,,	15/4	17/2	25/8	64/–	—	—

PLASTERER.

		s.	d.
Render, float and set in lime and hair	per yard sup.	2	6
Do. Do. Sirapite	,, ,,	2	9
Do. Do. Keen's	,, ,,	4	0
Add saw lathing	,, ,,	1	7
Add metal lathing	,, ,,	2	6
(Not including hangers or runners, &c., for suspended ceilings.)			
Portland cement screed	,, ,,	2	2
Do. plain face	,, ,,	3	3
Mouldings in plaster	per l girth	0	1¾
One-and-a-half granolithic pavings	per yard sup.	5	9

GLAZIER.

		s.	d.
21-oz. sheet plain	per foot sup.	0	8½
26-oz. Do.	,, ,,	1	0
Obscured sheet	,, ,,	1	1
⅛-in. rolled plate	,, ,,	0	9
⅛-in. rough rolled or cast plate	,, ,,	0	10½
¼-in wired cast plate	,, ,,	1	4

PAINTER.

		s.	d.
Preparing and distempering, 2 coats	per yard sup.	0	9
Knotting and priming	,, ,,	0	7
Plain painting, 1 coat	,, ,,	0	9
Do. 2 coats	,, ,,	1	2
Do. 3 coats	,, ,,	1	9
Do. 4 coats	,, ,,	2	4
Graining	,, ,,	2	3
Varnishing twice	,, ,,	1	9
Sizing	,, ,,	0	3
Flatting	,, ,,	0	7
Enamel	,, ,,	1	1
Wax polishing	per foot sup.	0	6
French polishing	,, ,,	1	2
Preparing for and hanging paper	per piece	2/– to	4/–

*These prices apply to *new buildings only*. They cover superintendence by foreman and carry a profit of 10% on the prime cost without establishment charges. A percentage of 1¼ should be added for Employers' Liability and National Health and Unemployments Acts and from 1s. 6d. per £100 for Fire Insurance. The whole of the information given on this page is copyright.

TENDERS

Communications for insertion under this heading should be addressed to "The Editor," and must reach him not later than Tuesday evening.

* Denotes *accepted.*

† Denotes *provisionally accepted.*

‡ Denotes *recommended for acceptance.*

§ Denotes *accepted subject to modifications.*

Barnet.—Erection and drainage, etc., of 20 non-parlour type houses on the Chesterfield estate, for the U.D.C. Mr. F. Scott, engineer and surveyor:—
*Pettengell & Clark, Hitchin £6,920

Birmingham.—Footbridge over the River Rea, at Northfield, for the T.C. Mr. H. H. Humphries, City Engineer and Surveyor:—
*C. A. Horton, Brierley Hill.

Blackpool.—Slating of premises in Market-street, for the C.B.:—
*J. Kay & Sons.

Bolton.—Palais de Danse at the corner of Bridge-street and St. George's-road. Mr. A. Winstanley, F.R.I.B.A., architect, Great Ducie-street, Manchester:—
*R. J. Tysons, Bolton.

Bradford.—Reconstruction of warehouse premises in Henry-street, for Messrs. Hudson & Co.:—
*S. Wray & Co.

Brighton.—Public mortuary at the Park-street depot, for the C.B.:—

	Post Mortem Room, Doctor's Room, Mortuary, W.C. and Observation Room.	Coroner's Court, Private Room, Entrance Hall and Porch.
Saunders's	£1,236 ...	£590
J. Barnes & Sons	1,090 ...	529
Field & Cox.....	*994 ...	484

(All of Brighton.)

Brighton.—Erecting a reinforced concrete monolith and raft at the Southwick Power Station, for the T.C.:—

Newland Investment Corporation, Ltd., London	£4,012	13	7
Hayward & Wooster, Bath	3,795	0	0
J. T. Mackley & Co., Shoreham-by-Sea	3,739	0	0
C. V. Buchan & Co., Ltd., Brighton	3,567	0	0
The Monolithic & General Constructions, Ltd., London	3,556	10	9
Edwards Construction Co., London	3,456	0	0
John Howard & Co., London ...	3,306	0	0
Peter Lind & Co., London ...	3,100	0	0
James Barnes & Son, Brighton	3,006	0	0
Limpus & Son, Hove	2,990	0	0
A. Crane & Sons, Worthing ...	2,971	4	6
D. G. Somerville & Co., Ltd., London	2,964	0	0
*Bierrum & Partners, London	2,877	18	9

Brighton.—Further reinforced concrete work required at the Southwick Power Station:—

Concrete Piling, Ltd., London	£6,497
J. Perkins & Son, Ltd., Bristol	2,667
*A. E. Farr, Westminster	2,650

Brighton.—Erection of a chimney 120 ft. high, seatings and flues for two new boilers, at the Patcham Pumping Station, for the T.C.:—

Monolithic & General Constructions, Ltd., London	£8,943	11	8
Chimneys, Ltd., London	8,033	5	8
W. R. Saunders, Brighton	7,800	0	0
H. & T. Danks (Netherton), Ltd., Dudley	7,697	0	0
A. Crane & Sons, Worthing	7,351	19	8
H. Packham Sons & Palmer, Brighton	7,396	0	0
W. Storrs, Sons & Co., Ltd., Stalybridge	7,349	0	0
J. Barnes & Sons, Brighton	7,293	0	0
T. Warrington, Manchester	7,156	6	10
Topping & Leggat, London ...	7,115	0	0
Poulton & Son, Reading	7,026	7	6
*S. P. Bidder & Co., Manchester	6,677	1	2

Brighton.—Alterations to North-road baths, for the T.C.:—

R. Cook & Sons, Ltd., Crawley	£4,865
Saunders's, Brighton	4,476
J. Barnes & Sons, Brighton	4,410
Rice & Son, Margate	4,313
Field & Cox, Ltd., Brighton	4,233
*Willmore, Phillips & Co., Worthing ...	4,201

Bury.—Internal decoration of the Education Offices, Moss-lane, for the T.C.:—
*Thorpe & Son, Bury.

Cardiff.—Cinema on the Ely housing estate. Messrs. Willmott and Smith, architects, 4, Park-place, Cardiff:—
*J. H. Davies, Cardiff.

Carleton (Pontefract).—Six houses on the Crest estate:—
*A. Gregory & Sons, Ltd.

Castleford.—Five houses at Park-avenue and 4 houses at Churchfield-lane, Glasshoughton:—
*R. Walker & Sons.

Cheadle.—Public conveniences in High-street, for the U.D.C. Mr. J. Fothergill, engineer and surveyor:—
*J. Alcock & Sons, Cheadle £139 14

Cheltenham.—Motor showrooms and a service station on the land adjoining the new Sandfore Park, for Messrs. Reed & Patterson (Cheltenham), Ltd. Mr. T. Malvern, architect, 21, Winchcombe-street:—
*H. J. Trigg, Cheltenham.

Chester.—152 houses on the Eaton-road estate, for the City Council:—
*C. J. Doyle, Liverpool £56,148
(Subject to M.H. approval.)

Chester.—Supplying and fixing three kiosks in the Groves, for the City Council:—
*W. E. Gosnell, Wrexham £295

Cheshunt.—Laying of mains in connection with the supply of water to Cheshunt, for the M.W.B.:—

John Mowlem & Co., Ltd.	£15,231	4	5
Welwyn Builders, Ltd.	14,608	0	0
William Press & Son	13,684	9	10
R. Lehane, Mackenzie & Shand, Ltd.	13,632	15	10
Alison Rattray & Co., Ltd. ...	13,249	5	5
Thomas Muirhead & Co., Ltd.	13,065	4	3
W. & C. French	12,977	18	2
Wm. Muirhead MacDonald Wilson & Co., Ltd.	12,797	7	8
Howard Farrow, Ltd.	12,777	9	9
C. V. Buchan & Co., Ltd.	12,643	17	3
*Whittaker Ellis, Ltd.	11,080	19	7

Cholsey.—Pavilion, etc., on the new recreation ground, for the P.C. Mr. A. E. Hammans, 28, St. Mary-street, Wallingford:—
*Blake Bros., Didcot £548 7 9
(Subject to M.H. approval.)

Denbigh.—10 workmen's dwellings and road and sewers on Lon Llewelyn site, for the T.C. Mr. M. E. Morris, Housing Inspector:—
*H. Lloyd Jones, Denbigh £4,270

Dewsbury.—Open-air school for 100 scholars on the Moorlands estate, for the E.C.:—

Excavator, Bricklayer and Mason—			
*Briggs & Roberts, Batley	£1,560	0	0
Carpenter and Joiner—			
*I. B. Bailey's Sons, Dewsbury	873	13	10
Plumber and Glazier—			
*William Scott & Son, Dewsbury	464	9	3
Slater—			
*Pickles Bros., Dewsbury	363	7	0
Plasterer—			
*A. & F. Hodgson, Dewsbury ...	227	5	0

Dewsbury.—For (*a*) 24 houses on the Laithe Croft site, and (*b*) 126 houses on the Pilgrim Farm site, for the C.B.:—

(*a*)

Mason—			
*J. Donovan	£3,318	7	6
Joiner—			
*I. B. Bailey's Sons	1,770	0	0
Plumber—			
*W. Scott and Sons	1,044	3	2
Slater—			
*John Kellett	585	0	0
Plasterers—			
*Wilson & Townsend	505	0	0
Painter—			
*J. Shepley	153	18	6

(*b*)

Mason—			
*J. Donovan	£18,575	9	6
Joiner—			
*I. B. Bailey's Sons	9,721	0	0
Plumber—			
*W. Scott & Sons	5,692	10	11
Slater—			
*John Kellett	3,412	7	4
Plasterers—			
*A. Idle & Sons	2,990	5	0
Painter—			
*J. Shepley	888	1	6

Dundrum.—Completion of the tower of the church at Dunaskea. Mr. R. M. Butler, architect, Dublin:—
*T. Coghlan, Drumcondra.

Ealing.—Cookery and laundry centre, at Northfields School, Northcroft-road, for the T.C. Mr. W. R. Hicks, Borough Engineer:—

Commercial Structures, Ltd.	£2,099
E. D. Winn & Co., Ltd.	2,096
A. Logan	1,988
Nissen-Petren Houses, Ltd.	1,942
W. H. Wagstaff & Sons	1,889
L. & W. Whitehead	1,795
Cherry, Lawes & Co., Ltd.	1,784
F. D. Hidden	1,750
W. J. Dickens	1,718
G. Challis & Co., Ltd.	1,687
*T. Millman, Ltd.	1,630

Earby.—Construction of an impounding reservoir at Bawhead, for the U.D.C. Mr. E. J. Silcock, consulting engineer, 25, Victoria-street, Westminster, S.W.1:—

Wm. Bugg, Bradford	£14,000
Hall & Busfield, Leeds	12,951
F. W. Barker, Otley	12,947
J. Bentley & Co., Bradford	12,890
*D. Thomson & Sons, Ltd., Carlisle ...	12,100

East Ham.—12 double-tenement houses Flanders-road and Park-avenue, for the C.B.
Borough Engineer, East Ham.
Clemens Bros., Ltd.
Co-operative Builders' Guild (London), L
Johns Bros.
Lawes, Cherry & Co., Ltd.
W. J. Maddison, Ltd.
*Martin & Pearce, £12,798 13s. 6d.
S. E. Moss.
Pavitt Bros., Ltd.
A. E. Pilgrim.
E. A. Russell.
E. Winn & Co., Ltd.

Epsom.—Alterations to entrance, at the D Hospital for children, for the M.A.B.:—

Norris & Co. (Builders), Ltd., Sunningdale	£25
Boyd, C. H. & Son, Ltd., London	16
*Kazak, L. & Co., London	15

Framfield.—Bungalow for Capt. G. V. B dale:—
*Ringmer Building Works.

Frimley.—8 houses at the rear of Elmcroft tages, Frimley-green, for the U.D.C. Mr. R Porteous, engineer and surveyor:—
*F. A. Renn, Camberley £3,17

Guildford.—Alterations and additions to lotteville schools, for the T.C. Mr. J. W. wood, Borough Surveyor and Engineer:—
*T. Swayne & Son, Guildford £4

Halifax.—Plumbers' work required in conne with conversion of 165 closets, for the Borough Engineer:—
*G. F. Parkinson, Halifax.

Headford.—Chapel and other additions to Presentation Convent, Headford. Mr. R. Butler, architect, Dublin:—
*T. Coghlan, Drumcondra.

Himley.—Extensions to the Children's S torium. Mr. A. Easterm Painter, L.R.I.B architect, Washington-buildings, Perry-street, verhampton:—
*H. Gough & Son, Wolverhampton.

Leeds.—New depot in New York-road, fo T.C.:—
*S. Butler & Co., Ltd. steelwork, £6,655.
*J. H. Wood and Co., Ltd., building, £45

Leicester.—For the erection of 69 houses a flats in Belper, Surrey and Weymouth-street the T.C. Mr. J. S. Fyfe, A.R.I.B.A., ho architect, Council Offices, Leicester:—
*Bambury & Sowden, Leicester.

Lewes.—Alterations, additions and decorati the Homestead, Wellingham, Lewes, for Mr. Plumer:—
*Ringmer Building Works.

Lewes.—Tudor Residence, in Kingston Messrs. Penty & Farrar, architects:—
*Ringmer Building Works.

Leyton.—Secondary school for boys, fo Essex E.C.:—
*F. R. Hipperson £49,

Littleborough.—Sunday school, for the trust the Greenhill Primitive Methodist Church. Shepherd, architect:—
*Dryland & Preston, Ltd., Littleborough.

Liverpool.—Alterations and additions at fields electric sub-station, for the Corporatio
*J. Henshaw & Sons, Chatham-street, Liverpo

Llandovery.—Supplying, laying and joint cast-iron and other pipes, with valves and fi together with construction of a service res gauging and collecting chambers, and othe tingent works necessary for completion of L dock water scheme, for the R.D.C. Mr. J. Parry, M.I.Struct.E., engineer. Quantities engineer:—

W. Phillips, Llanelly	£10,003 0
Thos. Evans, Neath	8,799 0
Wm. S. Watkin & Son, Cardiff	7,438 6
Maberly Parker, Cardiff	6,751 19
The Eclipse Builders, Porthcawl	6,361 7
G. H. Farley, Pontardulais	5,888 3
Owen Rogers, Llandilo	5,829 9
Thos. Bros., Pontardawe	5,813 10
Ewart Evans, Newport	5,663 0
Bituminous Macadam Co., Ltd., Llanelly	5,622 18
H. C. W. Paton, Llanelly	5,599 14
Lloyd & Davies, Port Talbot ...	5,490 12
Rees, Jones & Co., Bridgend ...	5,244 2
*Watson & Horrocks, Bridgend ...	5,226 3

London.—New waiting room for sick staff South-Eastern Hospital, for the M.A.B.:—

P. Jones & Co.	£348 1
C. H. Boyd & Son, Ltd.	342
E. Proctor & Son	308
G. Eaglen & Son	284 1
A. Logan	277
W. Harris, Ltd.	275
W. Bickerton	262
Douglass, Halse & Co., Ltd.	246
G. Coe	244
P. Miller & Son	240 1
J. Hocking & Co.	236 1
L. Kazak & Co.	234
Wade, Archer & Co., Ltd.	208 1
*White & Johnson	185

(All of London.)

don.—Domestic economy centre at Haimo- school, Woolwich, for the L.C.C.:—

. Mills & Sons, Ltd.	£2,169 0
R. Hipperson	1,984 10
omas & Edge	1,902 0
tman and Fotheringham, Ltd.	1,896 0
& C. Bowyer, Ltd.	1,875 0
D. Leng	1,834 0
. Groves & Son	1,735 0
& T. Thorne	1,731 0
m. Akers and Co., Ltd.	1,683 0
iwards Construction Co., Ltd.	1,659 0
J. Dixon & Son	1,590 0
ill & Gurr	1,560 0
chitect's estimate	1,615 0

(All of London.)

don.—Alterations and additions to Upton school, Plaistow, for the West Ham E.C. . H. Jacques, L.R.I.B.A., architect, 61, West lane, Stratford, E.15:—

Webb	£11,996 0
-operative Builders' Guild (London), Ltd.	10,947 10
. C. Horswill, Ltd.	10,163 0
T. Luton & Sons	10,097 0
E. Symes, Ltd.	9,978 0
. J. Maddison, Ltd.	9,734 0
. A. Russell	9,700 0
J. Coxhead, Leytonstone	9,447 0

don.—First instalment of Reservoir No. 1 at p's Wood, Highgate, for M.W.B.:—

. E. Frost	£135,517 6 0
illiam Press & Son	120,609 9 3
alter Scott & Middleton, Ltd.	118,415 6 0
ram (London), Ltd.	107,654 10 11½
. Lehane, Mackenzie & Shand, Ltd.	100,765 9 6½
ames Byrom, Ltd.	100,657 10 11
ohn Gill, Contractors, Ltd.	100,150 7 5
. Robinson & Co. (Contractors), Ltd.	99,865 8 0
eorge E. Everitt & Sons, Ltd.	99,721 0 0
llen, Fairhead & Sons, Ltd.	99,609 0 0
he Foundation Co., Ltd.	97,908 8 5
nglo-Danish Concrete Construction Co., Ltd.	97,230 0 0
illiam Wilson & Co. (Newcastle), Ltd.	96,534 8 9
ir Lindsay Parkinson & Co., Ltd.	95,595 3 4
atkin, Williams & Sons	94,628 0 0
ir Henry Japp	94,381 17 0
fears Bros.	92,176 18 1
hittaker Ellis, Ltd.	91,444 11 9
oward Farrow, Ltd.	91,313 9 6
errys (Ealing), Ltd.	89,952 0 0
ohn Mowlem & Co., Ltd.	89,946 17 9
m. Muirhead, MacDonald, Wilson & Co., Ltd.	89,087 7 7
olloway Bros. (London), Ltd.	88,015 0 0
. G. Somerville & Co., Ltd.	88,000 0 0
. Percy Trentham, Ltd.	86,238 5 5
illiam Moss & Sons, Ltd.	85,524 19 1
ubrey Watson, Ltd.	83,602 15 9
alter Jones & Sons, Ltd.	82,964 12 6
tewart & Partners, Ltd.	74,842 18 2

ndon.—Builders' work incidental to and in pre- tion for lifts at Greenwich and Deptford Hos- . Mr. A. Roberts, F.R.I.B.A., 92, London- t, Greenwich, S.E.10:—

Vright & Handisyde	£687 0
W. Mills & Sons, Ltd.	553 6
A. G. Shorter	530 0
J. Groves & Son	491 0
C. D. Leng	449 0

(All of London.)

ndon.—Laying of approximately 6,100 yards of . main between Fortis-green and Southgate rvoir, Northern district, forming the remaining ion of Aqueduct No. 13, for M.W.B.:—

Walter Jones & Sons, Ltd.	£34,271 18 9
ohn Mowlem & Co., Ltd.	26,689 6 7
R. Lehane, Mackenzie & Shand, Ltd.	26,504 19 1
Wm. Muirhead MacDonald Wilson & Co., Ltd.	24,913 6 10
Thos. Muirhead & Co., Ltd.	24,418 4 0
Whittaker Ellis, Ltd.	24,099 16 11
William Press & Son	23,625 8 7
C. V. Buchan & Co., Ltd.	23,186 7 6
Howard Farrow, Ltd.	20,108 16 0

ndon.—Provision of fire-escape staircases, etc., ertain staff blocks, at the Grove Hospital, for M.A.B.:—

C. A. & A. W. Haward	£2,645 0 0
W. F. Goodchild	2,225 0 0
L. Kazak & Co.	2,147 0 0
C. H. Boyd & Son, Ltd.	2,132 0 0
J. Hocking & Co.	1,835 6 4
T. W. Palmer & Co.	1,685 0 0

(All of London.)

ndon.—Provision of steam coal store, etc., he Colindale Hospital, for the M.A.B.:—

A. Logan	£1,222 0
Blow & Peters, 18, London Road, S. Albans	1,039 0
Hammond & Barr, Ltd.	1,027 0
C. H. Boyd & Son, Ltd.	942 0
G. Eaglen & Son, Ltd.	917 18
J. W. Buckingham & Sons	888 0
L. Kazak & Co.	741 0

(All of London.)

London.—Repairing, cleaning and renovating the Strathnairn Statue, Knightsbridge, for the Westminster City Council:—

Sims & Russell	£282 0
Raines & Porter, Ltd.	277 10
Wilkinson, P., & Sons	213 0
*J. Whitehead & Sons, Ltd.	185 0

London.—Strengthen the girder supporting the external wall of the Public Laundry at Buckingham Palace-road, for the Westminster City Council:—

*Sims & Russell £247

Luton.—22 non-parlour type houses at Leagrave, for the R.D.C. Mr. H. Pickering, surveyor, 75, West-parade, Dunstable:—

	3-bedroomed houses. Per pair.
*A. & E. Fensom, Leagrave (4 pairs)	£750 0
*A. & E. Fensom, Leagrave (6 pairs)	729 0
	2-bedroomed cottages.
*Matthews & Welsh, Leagrave (1 pair)	639 10

Luton.—New wards at the Bute Hospital, for the Board of Management. Messrs. Brown & Parrott, LL.R.I.B.A., architects, 9, George-street West:—

*Luton Building Co., Luton.

Malvern.—Construction of concert hall, foyer, pump room and colonnade, and the conversion of the existing assembly rooms into an opera house and theatre, for the U.D.C. Mr. A. V. Rowe, architect, 38, Foregate-street, Worcester:—

J. Evans & Son, Malvern	£20,834 5 6
L. F. Richardson, London	20,800 0 0
C. H. Weaver, London	20,500 0 0
T. Conway, Ltd., Weymouth	20,297 0 0
C. A. Burston, Malvern Link	20,145 0 0
D. J. Williams, Porth	19,950 10 10
Gee, Walker & Slater, Ltd., Derby	19,797 0 0
A. C. Billings & Son, Ltd., Cheltenham	19,284 0 0
Collins & Godfrey, Tewkesbury	19,260 0 0
E. Archer & Son, Ltd., Northampton	18,954 0 0
Wm. Sapecote Sons, Birmingham	18,898 0 0
J. Johnson, Birmingham	18,866 0 0
T. Broad, Ltd., Malvern	18,810 0 0
Wm. Jackson (Langley Green), Ltd., Langley Green	18,727 0 0
J. G. Gray, Coventry	18,607 0 0
W. T. Nicholls, Ltd., Gloucester	18,385 0 0
A. H. Guest, Ltd., Worcester	18,327 0 0
*J. & A. Brazier, Ltd., Bromsgrove	17,900 0 0

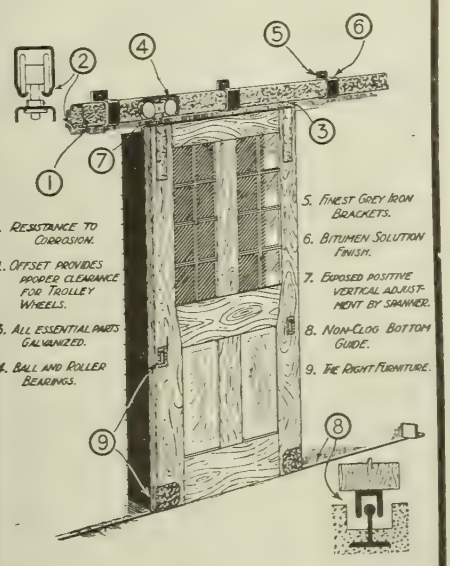
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Manchester.—Rectory at Crumpsall. Mr. Robert Martin, architect, 90, Deansgate:—

*H. Green & Son, Manchester.

Joinery—

*Artingstall & Rafferty, Manchester.

Manchester.—Super-cinema, shops and garage at Victoria-avenue and Rochdale-road, Blackley. Messrs. G. E. Tonge, L.R.I.B.A., and Felix Holt, A.R.I.B.A., architects:—

*P. Sutton, Southport

Manchester.—Extensions to the buildings of Messrs. Baxendale & Co., Ltd., Miller-street. Mr. A. H. Walsingham, architect, 62, Market-street:—

*Tinker & Young, Ltd., Manchester.

Steelwork—

*Parkes & Son, Northwich.

Plumber—

*A. Tinker, Manchester.

Manchester.—Erection of Cheetham Municipal Special school, Cheetham-hill-road, for the E.C.:—

†J. Cocker, Ltd., Walkden (provisionally).

Orsett.—For (*a*) 18 houses at Aveley; (*b*) 6 at Bulpham; (*c*) 20 at Corringham; (*d*) 6 at Fobbing; (*t*) 8 at Horndon-on-the-Hill, and (*f*) 14 at Orsett, for the R.D.C. Mr. G. F. Andrassy, engineer and surveyor:—

(*a*)	
*Paritt Bros., Ltd., Aveley	£7,696 10 0
(*b*)	
*Lester, Mawby, Ltd., London	2,332 0 0
(*c*)	
*F. A. Fordham, Laindon	7,859 0 0
(*d*)	
*Griggs & Welding, Corringham	2,198 0 0
(*e*)	
*Paritt Bros., Ltd., Aveley	3,649 0 0
(*f*)	
*F. A. Fordham, Laindon	5,448 5 4

(Subject to M.H. approval.)

Pendleton.—Sunday school at Littleton-road, for the trustees:—

*Ginger Lee & Co., Manchester.

Penzance.—Renovation work at the Institution, Madron, for the B.G. Mr. H. Maddern, architect, Morrab-road:—

E. G. Newton, Hayle	£466 0 0
W. Allen, Madron	450 0 0
A. Hocking, Heamoor	437 5 6
H. N. Pe ke, Newlyn	415 0 0
H. Rogers, Penzance	415 0 0
R. Hosking, Heamoor	398 14 0
J. J. Lawry, Heamoor	388 10
*T. Tonkin & Son, Newlyn	379 14

Portsmouth.—Electricity sub-stations in Prospect-road, and Nutbourne (Hants), for the T.C. Mr. B. Handley, Manager, Electricity Dept., High-street:—

G. Riches, Fareham £848 18

Prestatyn.—Supply of various piping and also construction work, for the U.D.C. Mr. S. Trevor Roberts, Council Offices:—

Excavating, Laying and Jointing, also Filter House—

*Whitley Brothers, Salisbury Park, Wrexham £7,200

Supplying Steel Tubing and Fittings—

*Stewarts & Lloyd, Liverpool 6,789

Rathmines.—Additional storage extensions at the N.K.M. factory, Rathmines. Mr. H. J. Lyons, architect:—

*J. Townley, Dublin.

Steelwork—

*A. & J. Main, Dublin.

Ringmer.—Additions to the school house. Mr. E. A. Verger, L.R.I.B.A., architect:—

*Ringmer Building Works.

Rowley Regis.—Lay-out of the site, construction of roadways, sewers, etc., and the building of 116 houses on the Tividale Hall estate, for the U.D.C. Mr. Stanley A. Griffiths, architect, 87, High-street, Stourbridge:—

†J. M. Tate, Cradley £54,118

Royton.—Central school, for Lancashire C.C. Mr. S. Wilkinson, F.R.I.B.A., architect, 16, Ribbles-dale-place, Preston:—

*James Hartley, Chadderton.

Joiner—

*E. Whittaker, Ltd., Oldham

Plumber—

*H. Tattersall, Ltd., Rochdale

Mason—

*A. Mackay, Oldham

Slater—

*E. Turner & Son, Failsworth.

Plasterer—

*G. Glynn, Oldham.

Painter—

*E. Edge, Ashton-under-Lyne.

Scarborough.—Picture house, in Albemarle-crescent. Messrs. Gray & Evans, architects, May Buildings, 51, North John-street, Liverpool:—

Shepherd & Son, York.

Steelwork—

Redpath, Brown & Co., Ltd., Manchester.

Sheffield.—106 houses, on the Longley estate, for the T.C. Mr. W. Geo. Davies, F.R.I.B.A., City Architect:—

Maxfield Bros. (11).
R. T. Hinchliffe & Sons (64).
B. Hawley & Co. (31).
(All of Sheffield.)

Sheffield.—Garage and extension, etc., at Lodge Moor Hospital, for the T.C. Mr. W. Geo. Davies, F.R.I.B.A., City Architect:—

*T. Roper & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield.

Smethwick.—100 non-parlour type houses on the Slatch house estate, Warley, for the C.B. Mr. R. Fletcher, Borough Engineer and Surveyor:—

C. L. Holding, Birmingham	£52,470 0
Geo. Smith, King's Heath	47,700 0
A. Bull & Co., Doncaster	47,276 0
Housing Corporation of Great Britain, London	46,852 0
F. Pickering, Wednesfield	46,004 0
J. Larkham, Birmingham	45,103 0
F. G. Bursill, Coventry	44,657 16
W. H. Crump & Son, Birmingham	44,204 0
W. H. Jones & Son, Coventry	43,884 0
J. Wild & Co., Manchester	43,354 0
A. Powell, Wolverhampton	43,248 0
H. Nowell, Bradford	43,036 0
M. J. Venning & Son, Cardiff	42,983 0
Wm. Cooper & Son, Blackheath	42,977 14
W. J. Aston, Stockland Green	42,559 0
M. A. Boswell, Tyburn	42,400 0
Geo. Stubbings, Yardley	42,188 0
E. O. C. Howells, Coventry	41,870 0
Gee, Walker & Slater, Ltd., Derby	41,870 0
Whitehouse & Sons, Birmingham	41,658 0
W. J. Simms & Sons & Cooke, Nottingham	41,022 0
Eadie Towers & Co., Wolverhampton	40,810 0
A. M. Griffiths & Son, Wolverhampton	39,220 0
Richards, Smith & Co., Walsall	39,220 0
*Housing, Ltd., Blackheath	39,200 0

Stockport.—Steward's house on a site adjoining the Stepping Hill Institution. Messrs. P. Peirce & Son, L.R.I.B.A., architects, 30, St. Petersgate:—

*J. Foulkes, Stockport.

Stretford.—Interior renovation of 138 houses, for the U.D.C.:—

*Thos. Summers (40)	£12 10 0 each
*A. Collinge (48)	10 18 0 ,,
*J. Hartland (50)	9 17 6 ,,

Sunderland.—Rebuilding the Primitive Methodist Church in Bright-street, for the trustees. Messrs. W. & T. R. Milburn, FF.R.I.B.A., architects, 19, Fawcett-street:—

*D. & J. Rankin, Ltd., Sunderland.

Thurles.—New oak screens for the Cathedral, Thurles, for His Grace the Archbishop of Cashel. Mr. R. M. Butler, architect, Dublin:—

*Jas. Hicks, Dublin.

Tuam.—Rebuilding of the Castle Hackett mansion, for Captain Bernard. Messrs. O'Callaghan & Webb, architects, Dublin:—

*J. & P. Good, Dublin.

Uckfield.—Racquets courts at St. Michael's College. Mr. P. D. Stonham, F.R.I.B.A., architect:—

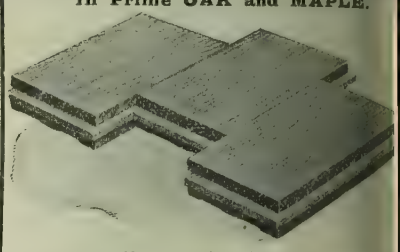
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JOURNAL FOR THE ARCHITECT AND CONSTRUCTOR

WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED "THE BRITISH ARCHITECT."

CXXXIII. No. 4429

DECEMBER 23, 1927.

THE PILLAR OF SALT

THE recent correspondence in the columns of the daily Press on the suitability of one or other of the historical "styles" to the expression of the skill of the architect in the buildings he plans raises a question which will, doubtless, never be solved by discussion, although it more than probable that, while our masters write, may be others who (obeying the instincts of creative) will unconsciously produce something new, evolved from ly of the fundamental principles of architecture, yet not d in the dead forms ot a revived mediævalism or the typed repetition of some version of the ancient archi- e of Greece or Rome.

hout too great an optimism we think it can fairly be iat, since the war, there has been an increased and growing icy—especially in the architecture of our cities—to ntrate on essentials, to remember that no successful ecture is produced from a muddled or badly proportioned that simplicity is usually more effective than architec- nillinery of whatever style or period, and that a building claims to be architecture should have a character and ality of its own.

s usually supposed by the man in the street that archi- e is some mysterious art which only the cultured few can judge, that it is produced, in some more or less magical y the architect alone, and that none but the initiated n the joy of creation.

re is no legend more harmful to the cause we all have at -the improvement of architecture—than this erroneous sion. In all periods, and in none more than in our own the greatest achievements in architecture—the really sive cathedral, the successful store, bank, insurance or cinema—is the outcome of four factors: the architect, ent, those who translate the plans (evolved after many ions, differences or enthusiasms) into the actual building and, finally, the materials with which the building is to structed.

aspect of architecture is part of its very life: had the ct alone been the unchallenged dictator of all great gs erected, there would, very likely, have been no change "form" of architectural expression since the days of t Greece or Rome. The most probable ot the reasons evolution of the elaborate architectural system of the Ages was the desire for wide interior open spaces, coupled he limitations of the available building materials; a n which could not be solved by looking backwards at ildings of the past.

larly, the Renaissance in architecture was due, not only creative genius of the architects, but to the desire of their s that the buildings they required should express the f the age in the style of the great architectural achieve- of Greece and Rome.

the mainspring ot all this—the essential of essentials— e spirit of enthusiasm: the people were interested in cture and their great princes and nobles were sufficiently ited with the canons and proportions ot the new style t an undoubted influence on the work of the architect. fine architecture grew and flourished; it was a thing paying for and saving for, it was one ot the chief expres- f the culture of the age, enjoyed, criticised and appre- by all. Are we gradually returning to this golden age? there is no clear indication that such is the case, but nd portents are not lacking.

ediately preceding each of the periods of notable ctural achievement there has generally been a period of change in decoration and furniture. Sometimes these have overlapped, as was the case in the early days of the Italian Renaissance, and again, in England, in the remarkable work of the eighteenth century, culminating with the Brothers Adam.

To-day, few would deny that, with all its faults and vulgarities, public taste in decoration has greatly improved from the drab, prim efforts of the later Victorians, and one can only hope that public interest will soon be sufficiently aroused to demand that any person with claims to education shall at least have sufficient knowledge to be able to distinguish between a work of architecture and a building which has "just growed." But the question then arises, are our architects prepared? Have they solved the new problems, more particularly in what may be called the architecture of commerce, whereby modern needs and requirements may be adequately expressed and the possibilities of a great and varied range of building materials and methods be considered in their relation to architectural design? If no decided answer can be given to these pertinent questions (and the recent correspondence would seem to show that there is still room for some doubt in the matter) would it not be better for our modern architects to see that they are prepared before complaining of public indifference to good architecture, remembering that when such interest does come into existence it will certainly demand something more stimulating than a skilful and scholarly combination of either the Gothic or the Renaissance elements in architectural composition.

We do not suggest that we, in this sane, conservative England of ours, should emulate the more startling examples of modern architecture in the United States or on the Continent of Europe; it will probably be agreed that the process of "Americanisation" has already produced some devastating results, especially in our provincial towns. Nor do we suggest that we should emulate the reforming zeal of some of our "modernist" Continental colleagues which have, in at least one case—mentioned at the recent International Congress—resulted in the somewhat unusual situation of a protest from a client being backed up by a refusal of the workmen to construct a building which they considered to be too irreconcilable with their ideas of the beautiful to have anything to do with.

We in England have tradition too deeply implanted in the character of our race to look with favour on any work of art which has not its roots in the past. In each succeeding period of architecture in our land this inclination has, sooner or later, changed the character of all styles which have come to us from other countries, and we have no doubt that any further development will follow the same immutable course of evolution. But architects should not be archæologists and should look forward rather than backward.

In the Biblical narrative of the destruction of the Cities of the Plain it will be remembered that Lot, his wife and his daughters were commanded to flee for their lives, and were warned above all things not to look back on the doomed cities. All escaped unharmed (we are told) except Lot's wife, who hesitated, looked back, and thereupon became changed into a pillar of salt.

May we apply the lesson of this story to modern architecture, and suggest that we should have faith and boldly go forward into the unknown, taking with us the knowledge and experience of the work of our foretathers, but never looking backwards with regret to the cities of the past, lest we too become pillars of salt in a dead land.

NOTES

The Immediate London Problem.

The difficulties of the river bridges problem in London are illustrated afresh by the report of the sub-committee of the Bridge House Estates on Ludgate Bridge. This Committee's report has been adopted by the Bridge House Estates and it will come before the Court of Common Council early in the New Year. The report says that the Ludgate Bridge as recommended by the Royal Commission was hastily conceived, unsuitable in its route, and impossible to carry out at anything like the cost indicated in the Commission's report, and the Court is recommended not to adopt it. These high-level bridges present special disadvantages which can never be altogether overcome. We are inclined to doubt some of the conclusions reached as to the probable traffic results in nearly all the schemes put forward, but we do insist that the first and immediate problem which calls for settlement is as to the future of the railways. Is it conceivable that we are to accept the railway bridge at Blackfriars as a permanent difficulty and eyesore, and the utterly uneconomic arrangements of in and out traffic across the river to Cannon Street and Charing Cross? Surely these are matters which an enlightened and progressive policy for a great city should take into account. We have great respect for the ability shown by the Royal Commission on Bridges, but we cannot help asking why the Commission did not primarily insist on a revision of our antiquated procedure with overhead railways which if once relegated to underground would remove a host of difficulties and add incalculably to the general amenity of London.

The Growth of Oxford.

An exceptional opportunity will be presented in the New Year to the Trustees of the Oxford University Preservation Trust to show the country their practical resolution to help forward the future growth of the city. This month the Ministry of Health has officially sanctioned the Preliminary Statement and Map No. 2 of the local town-planning scheme. This covers not only the city of Oxford, but the whole of the countryside for three miles radius from Carfax, and gives legal authority to the city to control various developments. For example, on the new map the river banks along the Thames and the Cherwell are painted green. This means that instead of being made available at some future time for possible industrial development, as was threatened in the original scheme, they are now preserved for all time as open spaces not to be built on. This is an asset to the beauty of Oxford, and also to the growing population. For Oxford's industrial growth is rapidly extending. Already a new works for pressed steel has settled in Oxford, and works for motor tyres and for accessories are about to established. As the population gre it will become the more imperative retain open spaces as lungs for the to On this matter the Colleges, up to present, have not seen fit, for var reasons, to take the extreme actio agreeing that the sports grounds use the undergraduates should be mar green on the map as private open spa By such agreement they would no any way imperil their ownership, would ensure that these grounds sh never be built on in the future.

Shopping Accommodation in Oxford.

There is also an urg need for some members the Trust to take up serio the question of shopp accommodation in the In certain quarters there is an agita for higher buildings to be allowed the "Corn" and the "High" tha permitted under the existing regulati Several prominent members of the U versity have flirted with the i apparently not appreciating that if h buildings are allowed to be erec there is a danger that both the C Market and the High Street, which admittedly narrow, may become n tunnels which will be reached by the for only short portions of the day. is true that the increased populatio making the shops demand more sp but it is being strongly urged that n branches of the shops should be establis at Headington and elsewhere for convenience of the growing indus population. There are at present 16 people in the outside area, and 55 in the city area. Instead of the subur dwellers having to shop in the c adding to the congestion, it is hc that certain shops will establish branc and will abandon their present camp for permission to be given for the erec of higher buildings on their pre sites. This is a matter that is be brought forcibly to the notice of Oxford Preservation Trust.

Wall Paintings in the House of Commons.

Through the courtesy Mr. Thomas Wilson, Dep Keeper of Westminster P we illustrate in these p two reconstructions by fessor E. W. Tristram of mediæval paintings from the Painted Chamber St. Stephen's Chapel. One illustrates legend of the Beggar and the Ring, a of special interest in that it is one of earliest traditional portraits of Edw the Confessor. This is dated about 1 The other illustration shows an Ang Westminster, and is from the arca St. Stephen's Chapel. The date of is 1350–60, nearly a century later.

History of the Paintings.

The pictures in the Pai Chamber were rediscov in 1800, and in 1819 were uncovered on removal of the tap which had hung on the walls of Chamber. Happily, in the former careful sketches and records were

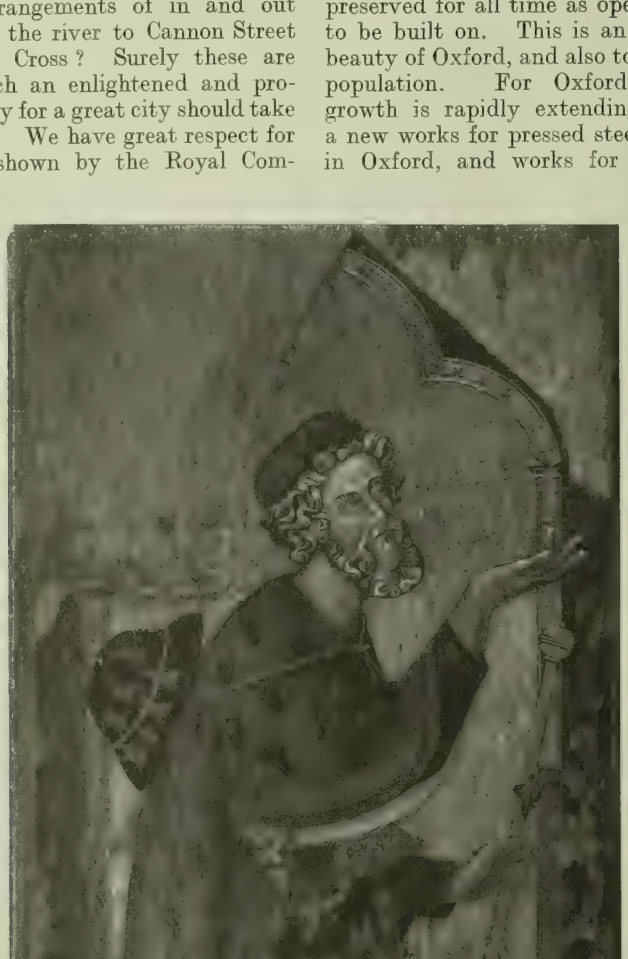


Figure from "The Beggar and the Ring," The Painted Chamber, St. Stephen's Chapel, Westminster. (1270.)



Angel from the Arcade in St. Stephen's Chapel, Westminster. (1350-60.)

the Clerk of Works at the Palace of tminster, and in 1819 Stothard was loyed by the Society of Antiquaries nake sketches of the paintings, which e published in 1842. On the data provided, Professor Tristram has d his reconstruction. Our illustra- of the Angel of Westminster is one vo pictures placed recently at the foot he members' staircase among the re- tructions of the altar paintings from Stephen's Chapel. These also were in the fire of 1834, but very good rds of them had been obtained by rke and Smith owing to a fortunate umstance. When 100 Irish members e added to the House of Commons by Act of Union of 1800, it became ssary to take down the wainscoting l by Wren in order to provide the tional accommodation. The paint- were discovered behind a panelling a glimpse was thus obtained, and erved by the artists, of the wall rations, sculpture, and stained glass ch had made the chapel a shrine of onal art in the fourteenth century. paintings are probably a century r than those of the Painted Chamber show a marked advance. The re- truction of these notable memorials the past has been made possible ugh the gifts of a number of present former members of the House of mons.

n Old nglish Art.

When it is remembered that these wall-paintings have been in existence for upwards of six hundred years, it offers conclusive proof that the ure to last that has been the cause of non-success of many modern efforts reproduce the skill and execution of the old English masters of mural decoration can no longer be attributed to the English climate. Mural decoration is unconnected with any other form of painting: it is a separate and defined art and not a "side-line," and as such requires vigorous and disciplined study and research.

Sir Frank Dicksee's Address.

Though we may well regret some of the more extreme interpretations of art to-day, and also a very foolish tendency to decry the work of deceased artists, like G. F. Watts, by the side of whom their exponents are of very small account, we think no less that a quite exaggerated importance is given by the President of the R.A. to certain modern tendencies in his recent address. Such exaggerated castigation and applied so continually tends to create sympathy for the victims, and a desire to know more of their work. If we had less denunciation and more particular examples of this vicious mentality in art, it would help us a good deal more. Otherwise, such condemnation appears vague and unsatisfactory. For what is this work the President attacks with so much zeal that he is moved to describe it as an "unclean presence needing a leper's bell to protect us from infection"? We would like to reassure the President that present-day art is not all upside down, and that when he talks of the cult of the ugly with such scorn, we have also to remember the cult of the pretty of the late Victorian age. We do not hesitate to give our preference to the former, for the art that does not aim to win us at first sight and is experimental and very earnest, though we may choose to call it ugly, in contrast to its Victorian predecessor, is a really very much better thing. There are new fields being explored to-day—new interpretations—and we should be very careful not to decry these results of conviction and experiment, often on the road to the best things.



Spandril of Truss, the Great Hall, Hampton Court Palace.

(*See page* 971.)

GENERAL NEWS

Professional Announcements.

Mr. Horace W. Langdon, chartered quantity surveyor, has removed from 57/8, Chancery-lane, W.C. 2, to 292, High Holborn, W.C.1.

We learn that after Christmas Day Mr. P. J. Westwood's, F.R.I.B.A., address will be 14, Buckingham-street, Adelphi, W.C.2; Gerrard 4823-4.

Mr. W. H. Ansell, F.R.I.B.A., has changed his office address to No. 59, Doughty-street, W.C.1.

"Old English Drinking Glasses."

A sessional evening meeting of the members of the Auctioneers' and Estate Agents' Institute of the United Kingdom will be held at 29, Lincoln's Inn-fields, W.C.2, on January 5, 1928, at 7.30 p.m., when Mr. Grant R. Francis, F.S.A., will deliver a paper entitled "Old English Drinking Glasses."

Fate of Cheyne-row Trees.

Chelsea Council on December 14 decided to cut down two of the nine trees opposite Carlyle's house in Cheyne-row, Chelsea, on the ground that they are a danger, and exclude light and air from historic houses opposite. The original scheme, which caused much opposition, was to cut down all nine trees. The Council decided to save seven for a year, and then to consider their fate again.

R.I.B.A. Lectures on Architecture for Children.

On Friday, December 30, Mr. C. H. B. Quennell, F.R.I.B.A., and Mrs. Quennell will give a lantern show on architecture for children at 9, Conduit-street, W.1. This, the first of a series of three lectures to be delivered during the Christmas holidays, will deal with "Everyday Things in Roman Britain." Admission is free, on tickets to be obtained from members of the R.I.B.A.

Rural Housing.

Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Minister of Health, has received a deputation organised by the Council for the Preservation of Rural England, which was introduced by Mr. Percy Hurd, M.P., and included Mr. Guy Dawber and Professor Adshead, of the Royal Institute of British Architects; Professor Abercrombie, of the Town Planning Institute; Mr. E. J. Brown, of the Institute of Builders; and Mr. H. G. Griffin. Mr. Guy Dawber and Professor Abercrombie, speaking on behalf of the deputation, said the Council had prepared a scheme for the establishment of voluntary advisory panels, composed of professional men with a lay element, to advise local authorities and owners on the best manner of providing a modern standard of housing accommodation without destroying the unique architectural beauties of British villages. Mr. Chamberlain cordially welcomed the proposals put before him, which seemed to him to meet the case very fully and admirably. The voluntary character of the scheme was an essential feature. He would do his best to persuade local authorities to accept the help offered to them. While he could not give them a direction, he would express to them his personal approval of the scheme, and his hope that full advantage would be taken of it.

A Girls' School at Dulwich.

A scheme to found a girls' school on the lines of Dulwich College has been authorised by the Board of Education, states the Press Association. The Board has sanctioned changes in the allocation of the revenue of Alleyn's College of God's Gift (Educational) —the foundation of the existing Dulwich College, Alleyn's School, and James Allen's school for girls—by which at least £5,000 a year will be set aside for the purposes of the proposed college for girls, as from last April. No site has been selected, but the new college will probably be in Dulwich.

EFFECT OF FROST ON BUILDING

THE recent frosty weather has had a serious effect upon building operations, with the exception of various internal processes. In a statement, Mr. George Hicks, the General Secretary of the Amalgamated Union of Building Trade Workers, has said that 35 per cent. of the members of the union were prevented from working. Coming just before Christmas, he said, the suspension of work was particularly distressing. Mr. Hicks added that the building workers were always at the mercy of the vagaries of the English climate, but the position this week was so bad that the union had decided to circularise their members and advise those who were definitely suspended to register at the employment exchanges and on qualifying to claim insurance benefit. They would then be entitled to a weekly grant of 5s. from the union. The Metropolitan Water Board has circulated the following statement of precautions to prevent frozen and burst pipes :

During periods of severe frost, the water supply from the main should be shut off at night by closing the stop tap. This should be done regularly during severe weather, and the stop tap only opened during the daytime. If the stop tap is closed it will prevent water from entering the service pipes and cisterns.

Some water services are direct from the water main and some are supplied from cisterns.

The stop tap being closed, the following directions should be observed :—

In the cases of supplies direct from the main, open the cold water tap on the lowest floor, run the water out of the pipes and close the tap.

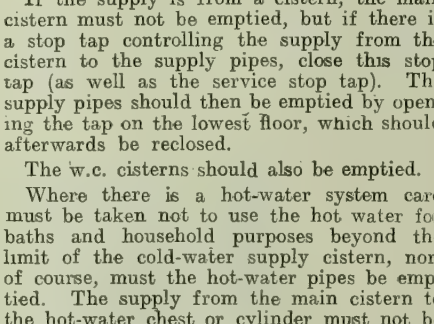
If the supply is from a cistern, the main cistern must not be emptied, but if there is a stop tap controlling the supply from the cistern to the supply pipes, close this stop tap (as well as the service stop tap). The supply pipes should then be emptied by opening the tap on the lowest floor, which should afterwards be reclosed.

The w.c. cisterns should also be emptied.

Where there is a hot-water system care must be taken not to use the hot water for baths and household purposes beyond the limit of the cold-water supply cistern, nor, of course, must the hot-water pipes be emptied. The supply from the main cistern to the hot-water chest or cylinder must not be shut off while hot water is being drawn.

It will be found that the greatest amount of inconvenience generally arises by freezing of the ball-tap at the inlet t storage cistern and to the w.c. flushin terns. Freezing at these points will generally speaking, take place if the supply is cut off by closing the stop ta

If a pipe or tap becomes frozen it s be thawed at the earliest possible mo which may be done by the application water. Dribbling ball valves are gen the first to be frozen up.



Corbel in the Great Hall, Hampton Court Palace. (*See page* 971.)

COMPETITION NE

Royal Masonic Girls' School, Rickmansv

The General Committee of the Masonic Institution for Girls invite arc of British nationality to submit comp designs for the school buildings and houses for 400 senior girls, proposed built in a park of 200 acres at Rickmansv Herts. Mr. H. V. Ashley, F.R.I.B. the assessor. Premiums of £750, £500, £300 and £200 are offered. Applicatio conditions and site plans, accompanied deposit of £2 2s., should be made on or Saturday, January 21, 1928, to Mr. M Beachcroft, Secretary, 31, Great Queen-s W.C.2. The latest date for sending signs is Wednesday, September 5, 1928

Northumberland Division War Memo

Architects who served overseas in an of the 50th (Northumberland) Division the war are invited to submit designs in petition for a war memorial, to be erect Wieltje, Belgium. Premiums : £50, £15, Assessor : Colonel A. Easton, F.R.I. Hull. Last day for sending in de January 31, 1928. Conditions of the co tion may be obtained from the Honorary tary, Lieut.-Colonel Wm. Anderson, D. M.C., New Market street, Newcastle-Tyne, on deposit of 10s. 6d.

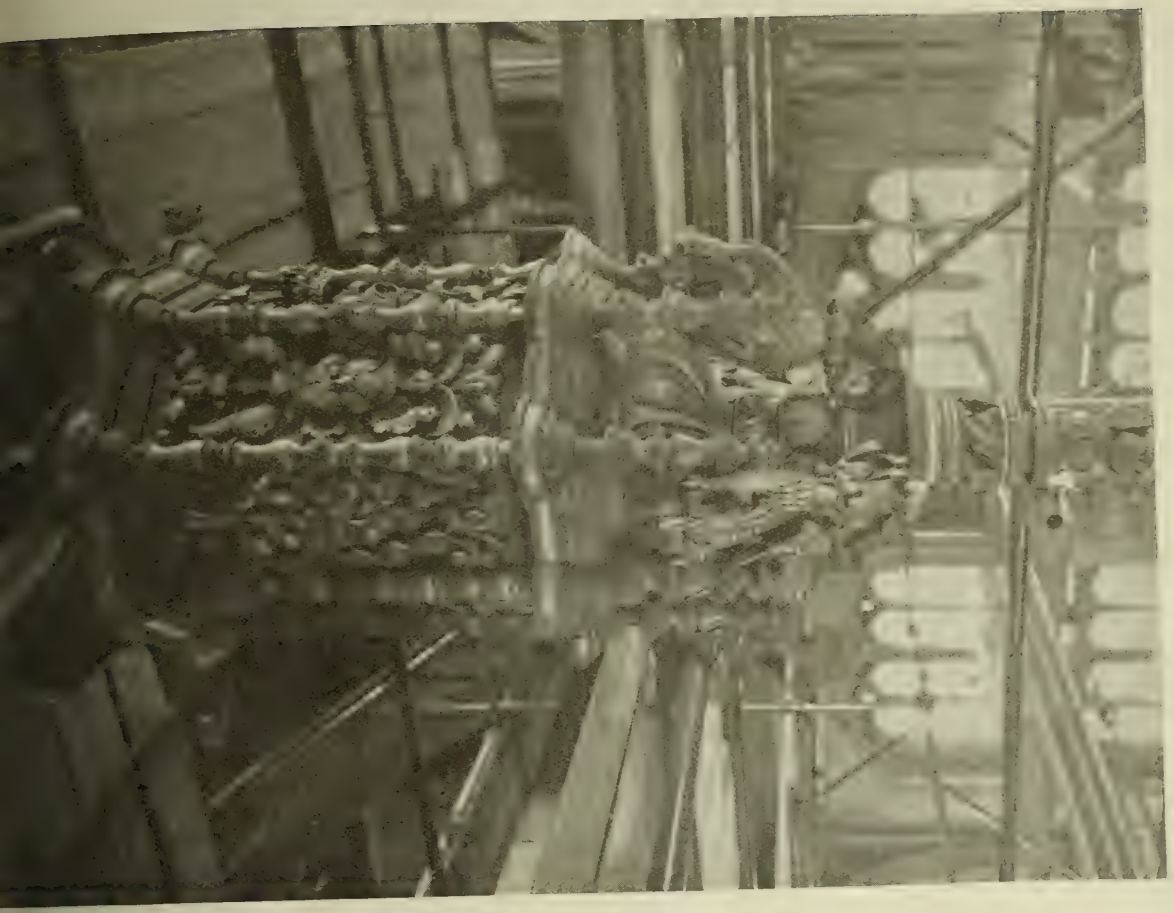
OBITUARY

Mr. E. J. Turnbull.

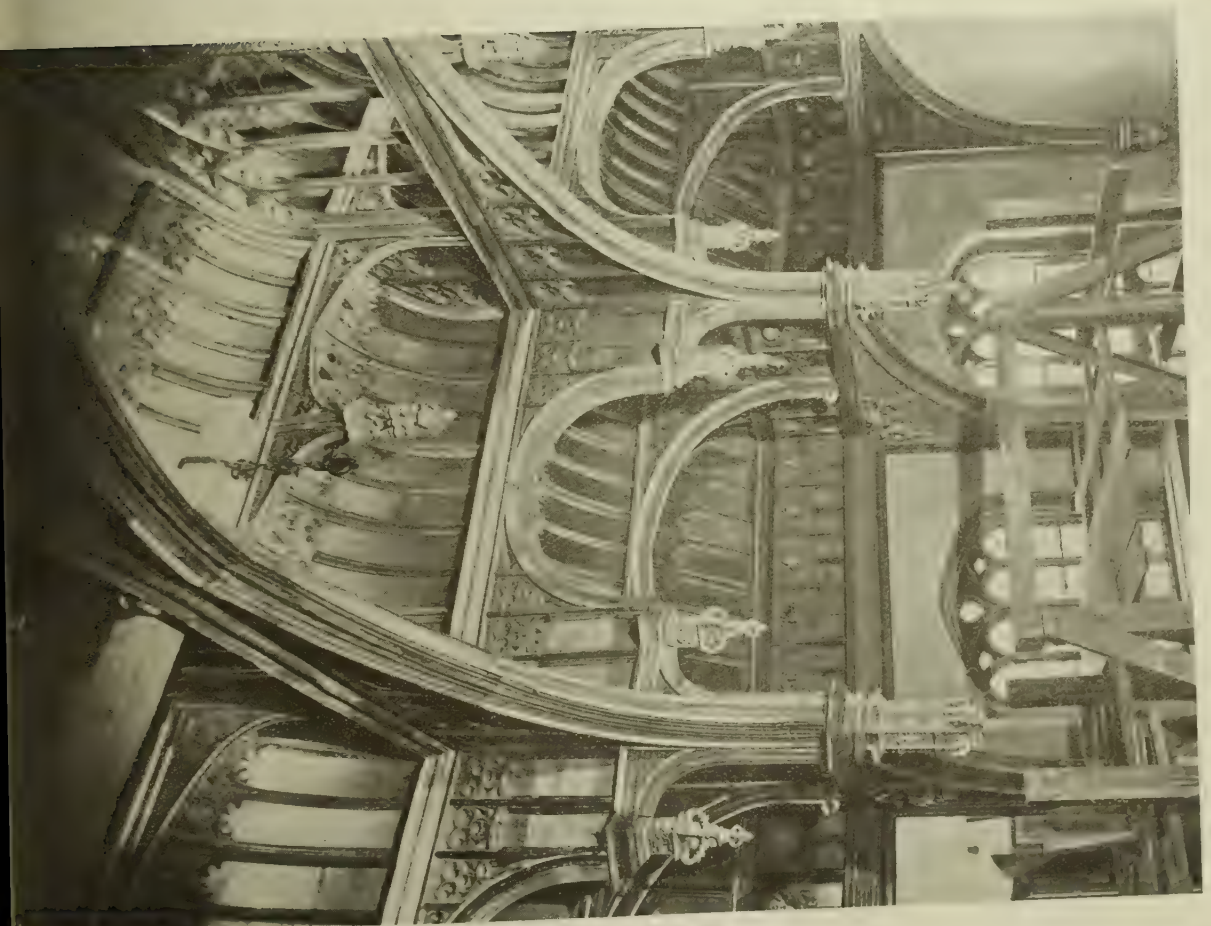
We regret to record the death of Mr. Turnbull, J.P. for the County of Surrey senior partner in the firm of Messrs. Tur & Son, of Northumberland-alley, Fench street, E.C. The business will be carri by the surviving partners, Messrs. A. Turnbull and W. R. Andrews.

Mr. H. J. Birnstingl, A.R.I.B.A.

We regret to record the death of Mr. Birnstingl, A.R.I.B.A., on December 1 West Wycombe, Bucks, after a sudde tensification of an illness from which he been suffering for some six or seven past. Mr. Birnstingl, who was born in received his architectural education at A.A. School and was articled to Mr. Ch Barry. After the war, following some t months' experience of editorial work i office of an architectural contemporary took up an appointment as an assistant a tect to the Ministry of Health, from w he resigned when, some two years later Government began to restrict its ho activities. After this Mr. Birnstingl s in private practice and carried out som teresting work, including houses at Ang ing, Bognor and Radlett, and a shop fro Church-street, Kensington. He also de a good deal of time to architectural nalism, contributing frequently to columns of *The Builder* and to many architectural publications, British foreign. He had a thorough grasp of his ject and expressed himself vigorously directly. He was a most likeable man. his death at the early age of thirty-five real loss to architectural journalism. funeral took place on Wednesday last a Jewish Cemetery, Willesden-green.



PENDANT TO HAMMER BEAM OF TRUSS.



NORTH-EAST CORNER OF ROOF.

The Great Hall, Hampton Court Palace. (*See page* 971).

DAMPNESS IN HOUSES.

AT last Monday evening's meeting of the R.I.B.A. (Mr. Walter Tapper, A.R.A., President, in the chair), Dr. Reginald Miller, M.D., F.R.C.P., read a paper on "Some Medical Aspects of Damp in Dwellings," Mr. J. Ernest Franck, F.R.I.B.A., following with a paper on "Dampness in Houses." In the course of his address, Dr. Miller said there were many matters which were of common interest to both the architectural and medical professions. Of these the question of damp in dwelling-houses afforded perhaps the most important outstanding problem. He knew of no definition of damp which was simple and practical enough for ordinary use. In the investigations which he had been directing for the last three years from the Paddington Green Children's Hospital, they had taken as their standard what appeared as damp to an ordinary educated person not specially trained in sanitation. Thus they had judged chiefly by visible signs of damp on walls and ceilings, but also by rotting oilcloth, mildew on unused articles, and damp in clothes in cupboards. They had done their best to distinguish temporary damp from persistent damp, but it must be remembered that damp which was temporary in a rich man's house was usually persistent in the case of the poor.

Passing to the consideration of some of the diseases, or groups of diseases, in whose production they thought that damp rooms played a part, the speaker laid emphasis on the fact that they regarded damp as only one factor in the production of those maladies. They did not for a moment think that if there were no damp houses these diseases would simply disappear; but they did think that damp played its part in their production, and in a varying proportion of cases it played an important part. Further, and sometimes still more clearly, damp might have a notably bad effect on some of those diseases when they had developed, making them more severe, more liable to recur, more difficult to control and to cure.

The speaker then considered in detail three groups of diseases: (1) Catarrhal diseases of children and young subjects; (2) Chronic rheumatic diseases; and (3) Acute rheumatism of children and young subjects.

In his concluding remarks the speaker asked—was it the dampness of the site or of the house that mattered? Of course the two must tend to go together, but he thought the condition of the house itself was the more important. Several facts suggested this. It was, for instance, easy to find rheumatic and non-rheumatic areas very closely adjacent to each other. In Eton town he was told there was plenty of juvenile rheumatism; in Eton College and the two other big schools in the neighbourhood there was virtually none. The sites were not dissimilar; the characters of the buildings were very much so. In Paddington they found that the middle floors of the houses were less damp than the others, and that they provided the fewest cases of rheumatism. This seemed to show that the site itself was not all-important, and also suggested that the chief causes of damp were to be found in faulty construction and dilapidation rather than merely lack of ventilation for, domestic damp of cooking and laundry. Again, Dr. V. Coates, of Bath, told him that in Holland, where damp sites must abound, there was comparatively little juvenile rheumatism. The houses there were kept well heated and therefore dry.

It could not be doubted that, were there fewer damp houses, much and serious illness would be prevented. The present state of affairs was certainly unsatisfactory, and could they feel any sort of assurance as to the future? They were told that the building of residential houses was very largely out of the hands of trained architects, and this hardly reassured them. Then as to the by-laws and regulations of the Ministry of Health and local authorities, did they give us adequate protection, or were we living in a fool's paradise? If they were as valueless as investigations suggested, should they be made more stringent, or would it be better to get rid of them and rest on the law of the land, which still ran, he was told, surprising as it might seem, that a house must not be damp?

Mr. J. Ernest Franck, opening his paper, thanked the medical profession for bringing the subject of dampness in dwellings to the notice of the Institute, and more particularly Dr. Reginald Miller for his paper. The subject, the speaker continued, had been before their Council, who had not only passed a resolution approving of a sub-committee investigating and reporting thereon, but desired to show their interest in the question of damp in houses and their wish to co-operate with the medical profession with a view to obtaining better conditions in existing and future human habitations. There were many factors which determined the general health of a community, but if we took four principal ones, namely, locality or environment, proper feeding, occupation under healthy conditions, and housing, it would appear that environment was a predisposing condition. It might be assumed from evidence that dwellers in rural areas enjoyed better health than the town dweller, even though they might live in more insanitary dwellings and on cheaper food. The determining factor was the open-air exposure, muscular exercise and adequate rest. The rural worker enjoyed the stimulus of the sun and cool, moving air. The two great factors to health were sunshine and cool, moving air. This meant that the condition of living in a close, confined atmosphere was detrimental to health.

As to the conditions under which occupation was carried on, it was clearly shown that in well-ventilated, dry workshops the average mortality was lower than in humid and badly-ventilated buildings. He did not propose to discuss specific instances of damp or details of construction, but to enumerate the principles which should be studied so as to ensure that the community were housed in dry dwellings. Dr. Reginald Miller had very wisely given no definition of damp: that must vary, because the comparative humidity of the atmosphere depended on the temperature. He had, however, said that he had in mind cold damp.

There was no doubt a soil which naturally drained the surface water was a more suitable site for building than one which would retain the water or retard its percolation. The question of soil and its natural drainage had not received consideration in the development of many cities, or parts of cities. It could be shown that where the surface water was not easily drained away from a clay soil there was a greater condensation of moisture, not only in the air but on the walls of buildings—hence a cooler atmosphere, colder buildings, and, further, a less pure air. In building houses on such sites special precautions sh taken to avoid the damp ground a trating the ground floor, and the colou external facing material should be considered.

If we considered this question of co in relation to the containing surfac room, it could be ascertained that which was damp had a much greater conductivity than a dry wall, hence th for speaking of a cold damp. Again wall absorbed and gave off radiant he than a damp wall. In order, there keep the same temperature in a dam as in a dry room, there must be a consumption of fuel. When the am fuel available for consumption was re the natural inclination was to close up apertures as possible and stop the cir of air. Now the first essential in livi or workshop was a free circulation which in a humid climate such as ours to remove excess of moisture and t allowed a more even cooling of the b easier respiration.

Damp, whether temporary or perma a building might result from one defects or a combination of two o defects which alone might not cause such a degree as to be noticeable. might be badly chosen with respect to drainage, or where there was no alt but to build in a damp situation no precautions might be taken either t the site or to introduce a non-conducti between soil and ground floor. Or, a effective method might be adopted of re as far as possible from the foundati rain-water which fell on the structure.

The building should have an effectiv course in the walls and an effective resisting covering under the building walls and roof of the structure mus the weather and be designed to withst most intensive or penetrating rain locality in which the building was si this meant that whilst dryness of b should be uniform, the intensiveness measures to effect that result would various localities.

The speaker then drew attention to portance of each dwelling receiving a sunlight as possible, and the insistence currents of air, both in and arou building. Light was the most univer potent natural germicide and purifie drying and cooling effect of wind w mous, and the air was practically ne out of doors in the open country. T quisites were not only met by restrict number of houses per acre but a proper distribution of the houses s ensure that no pockets of still air w tained about the dwellings. Hence th sity for town planning and a proper tion of the buildings. It likewise that the house or building should be internally to effect a similar purpose, with a structure adequate to resist da disposition of its parts might not gi tive ventilation.

The house should be built and fin that whilst resisting the weather it the requisite degree of warmth. This a selection of material, and as brick lower conductivity than any concret particularly those made with ballast stone aggregate, there was no doubt traditional methods of building had, present, proved superior to all alt methods of construction. It also me the material selected should have, with strength, a relative high porosit allowed a deeper penetration of air that was, a quicker drying structure

By applying the principles previous ciated it followed that thatching or roofs was preferable to slating, and t tively porous lime plasters were su hard and close texture wall covering cautions must be taken to prev penetration of the weather throug

plification of the roof plan was the first ideration, as many meretricious features detracted from the weather-resisting ities of a roof.

r. H. D. Searles-Wood, F.R.I.B.A., in osing a vote of thanks to the speakers, that speaking as Chairman of the nce Committee he could assure them the question of dampness in houses been taken well in hand.

r. Alan E. Munby seconded, and the was carried with acclamation.

the discussion which followed, Sir nphry Rolleston, Bart., K.C.B., said the two papers read had covered the architectural and medical as- s of the case. He would like to re- Mr. Miller's appreciation of, and grati- to, the R.I.B.A. in allowing them to e there that night and discuss a matter uch vital importance to the health and equent prosperity of the nation. Whether R.I.B.A. would benefit he could not say, it was certain that the health of the on would. It required little imagi- on to see that good light—a great enemy disease—thorough ventilation, and com- e dryness were essential to every house.

r. F. J. Poynton, F.R.C.P., said that it a great thing that representatives of two great professions should meet together ehalf of the children. Anything that d be done to prevent rheumatic diseases ld benefit not only our nation but the re world. The question was : How were diseases to be prevented? On the archi- ural side it was most difficult, in view he fact that a great number of houses not erected under the guidance of an itect. He hoped architects would perse- and get their rights and so help to bat this dampness.

r. H. D. Searles-Wood said that the B.A. Science Committee expected some t results from their questionnaires. An ority that could help was the L.C.C., in their London Building Acts dealt the question of damp from a structural t of view rather than health. The stunt ding which had sprung up since the war leading to a serious state of affairs. roofs, he thought, were entirely unsuit- in protecting against damp, as were ment windows, which made it very diffi- to ventilate a room adequately without pness.

r. C. O. Hawthorne said that a great culty was the fact that in the public d widely there existed a notion that pre- ion of disease was a duty of the medical ession. When the question was exam- , however, it became increasingly con- uous that prevention of disease could not ensured only by the medical profession. no citizen could absolutely free himself n blame if any defection of the scheme place. In the end we came down to power of public opinion. The greatest best method of preventing rheumatic ases was to provide healthy environment, there the R.I.B.A. could help.

r. A. P. Thomson, speaking of the pre- live work being carried out in Birming- , said that there they had come to the clusion that a dry site was more impor- than the house as regarded the avoid- e of rheumatism. In future, it ought to possible to ensure that a responsible hority, such as the Ministry of Health, ervised the lay-out and sites of large lding schemes. What was wanted, also, a definition of "dampness" for the pose of action by public authorities.

Ir. Alan E. Munby said that the first ng they had to do was to repeal the Rent trictions Act. He had also noticed that ldings erected some years ago—and especi- those in brick — did not withstand the mpness as well as they had 15 years ago.

fter further discussion Dr. Miller and . Franck replied briefly to points raised, the proceedings closed.

THE LONDON SOCIETY

KING HENRY VIII.'s HALL, HAMPTON COURT PALACE.

On Friday, Sir Frank Baines, C.V.O., C.B.E., F.R.I.B.A., read a paper on this subject to the London Society at the premises of the Royal Society of Arts, Adelphi, W.C.2. Sir Andrew T. Taylor, F.S.A., was in the chair. The lecturer said that King Henry VIII.'s Hall was architecturally and historically a very important and vital portion of the sixteenth-century Tudor Palace originally projected by Cardinal Wolsey. To bring out clearly its immense significance, a word of brief description of the Tudor Palace and its plan would assist in an understanding of its history and the important position which the Hall took in the present-day Tudor remains of the old Royal Palace and House of the great Cardinal. The Tudor Palace at Hampton Court was commenced by Cardinal Wolsey in 1514. In that year he obtained a 99 years' lease of the land, after combining all the available property in the immediate area, to form a great demesne. He continued the work of building, at his own direction and cost, till 1529, although in the year 1525 he made over the Palace to King Henry VIII. under peculiar circumstances arising from his dependence upon the King and as a result of that monarch inquiring closely and critically into the character of his Cardinal's grandiose scheme of house building. Upon Cardinal Wolsey's banishment to Esher in 1529, the King took possession and converted the lease into a freehold; and shortly after, commenced extending, and in part rebuilding the Cardinal's Palace. One of the most important sections of the work undertaken by King Henry VIII. was the Great Hall. The Cardinal had constructed a great wall about the Palace enclosing its precincts, and had instituted a special supply of pure spring water by bringing it a distance of four miles from springs at Coombe Hill—great lengths of the old lead conduits still remained underground. He also instituted a system of great brick sewers for drainage into the Thames—much of which remained to this day. Evidence was not quite clear as to the exact delineation between Cardinal Wolsey's work and the work of King Henry VIII. Certainly the great gate-house at the west front (before the lamentable restoration of 1773) was Wolsey's, together with the great base court, the old kitchens, the shell of the Chapel, the Hall on the site of the present Hall, and the Clock Court on its east and south sides. Taken together, Wolsey's and Henry VIII.'s work constituted the last great piece of traditional mediæval building in the native English style executed by English craftsmen of sixteenth-century England, uninfluenced and unimpeded by foreign standards. The only record of foreign workmanship in the Tudor Palace was the work of Giovanni di Majano, an Italian, who carried out the splendid ceramic roundels, of Roman Emperors, inserted in the turret towers of the gateways.

We knew definitely that the Great Hall was Henry VIII.'s work; also the great Watching Chamber, adjacent to the Hall. The decoration within the Chapel structure (erected by the Cardinal), the Chapel Cloister, the buildings north of the North Cloister and east of the old kitchens, and the State Apartments round the old cloister-green court, were all the work of the King. These Tudor State



The Great Hall, Hampton Court Palace: View of Roof, looking up.

Apartments, probably the only buildings of their kind in the world (on the site of the present buildings which surround the Fountain Court), were irretrievably lost to us as a result of the work of Sir Christopher Wren when he undertook the rebuilding of Hampton Court Palace for King William and Queen Mary between 1689 and 1723. These Hollanders had no sympathy with our native British architecture; a Tudor Palace was apparently no residence for a Dutchman! King Henry VIII.'s work dated from about 1529 to 1536, and again we found the names of the craftsmen engaged upon the work, universally English. He did not propose, said the lecturer, to enumerate the various alterations of Wren's day and subsequent dates, but he would describe the development of the Palace plan and Wren's projected lay-out for the north-east front facing Bushey Park. This plan happily failed in execution, much to the gain of the Tudor Palace. The whole of the work of the Tudor Palace was executed under the still prevailing but fast perishing mediæval guild system, whereby the Cardinal and the King, in each case, supplied the materials by direct purchase for the use of the craftsmen, who contracted for the execution of the work. This execution covered a very complete building and decorative technique, unsurpassed in England since that period. Luckily the work could be followed very closely and accurately, particularly as regards the Great Hall, for the original building accounts of the Palace were preserved, as records of expenditure of the Crown in 13 folio volumes, in the Public Record Office. So paramount was the power of the Cardinal, that included among these records were certain items of Wolsey's expenditure at Hampton Court as though they were part of the records of the King. The accounts revealed that the men were paid by the day, and in King Henry VIII.'s time they were paid at overtime rates for special increased working hours; for there was record that they were paid for working extra "in their own times, and in their drinking times, to hasten the completion of the work to the King's Hall."

In dwelling upon this Great Hall and its amazingly perfect craftsmanship, we had this mournful consideration to bear carefully in mind—that this was one of the last great works of architecture of the traditional English style executed for the King under the old guild system of free craftsmanship. From then onwards the architectural styles developed away from native standards and were based upon the Italian and French Renaissance, unknown to the home-keeping British craftsman; thus the doom of the free English craftsman was sealed and the way cleared for that quite modern creature—the architect.

He did not propose to attempt a comparison between the English traditional Tudor style and the later work of the Renaissance in England; but it was comparatively easy to see the great difference in spirit of the Tudor work at Hampton Court and the more modern buildings of Sir Christopher Wren, based as it is upon the Renaissance tradition, named by a bitter opponent "the resuscitation of a corpse." He would just show, however, how much we had gained by the fact that Wren's great scheme for the lay-out of the north-east front failed to mature; it would have involved the destruction of the original Tudor south and east fronts, the demolition of the incomparable Base Court, and the destruction of Tennis Court-lane. Great architect as Wren was, the lecturer thought that few would venture to suggest that we were other than pleased at the fact of the failure of this complete scheme of rebuilding at Hampton Court.

Wren always meant to preserve the Great Hall of King Henry VIII., even though he had such scant respect for the Tudor work which survived to his day. To him, Tudor architecture was an anachronism; he had no respect for the native British tradition which it represented, and which had been killed by neglect long before his day; but we, with our longer and perhaps more historical review, were able to see what a loss we should have sustained had Wren's original scheme been brought to fruition. Wren was a very great architect, one of the greatest of his day of all time. Let us leave his spirit at p without one word of criticism on our p particularly bearing in mind his last wo when he said: "If I glory, it is in singular mercy of God, Who enabled m begin and to finish my great work, so formable to the ancient and true mod From this it could be seen that Wren's s had returned to, and rested upon, the clas tradition. His great work would stand all time, with the one carping regret on part that he did not leave to us, and a us to delight in, the Great Hall of H Henry VIII., flanked and completed by w must have been an incomparable rang Tudor State apartments round the anc Green Cloister Court, decorated with Kings and Queens of England, and which in all probability the finest work of T architecture England and the world had seen.

Before the Hall of Henry VIII., there of course, the old Hall which preceded built by Cardinal Wolsey. Although we no authentic particulars of this, it was cle not so magnificent or so large a structur the present Hall; for one of the first w of King Henry VIII. was to order the den tion of the old Cardinal's hall, in Febru 1532. This work was pressed forward such expedition that a month later b layers were busy upon the foundations of present Hall. By November of the same the walls were so far advanced that the s corbels to carry the roof principals were b fixed in position, and at this time Ma William Clement, master craftsman King's craftsman, was appointed master penter in complete charge of the work of building of the great timber roof. In 1533, carpenters were working late upon roof, and in July of the same year the for the roof covering was purchased. Ce boards for the upper roof and for the tir vault were paid for in the autumn of year. From October to December, carper were again working overtime, as we records in the accounts of the purchas



The Great Hall, Hampton Court Palace: View of Temporary Roof during construction.

v candles for the men working in their mes and in their drinking times upon eat Hall against the King's coming." uary, 1554, work was recorded as pro- upon the louvre, which formerly ver the Hall in the third bay from the d this was finished during the summer , so that the structural work of the cluding the louvre, occupied roughly ths to complete—a quite remarkable f rapid building for the time. The as, said the lecturer, 106 ft. long and wide, divided into seven bays by six als, with two additional principals the end walls, making eight in all. oof was of a very uncommon if not type, and, unlike most of the roofs period, the pitch is steep, but the part was truncated in the manner of sard or curb roof.

eat deal—in fact, almost the whole—of uctural timbers, beautiful in themselves form and structure, were hidden by tive coved boarding and tracery, which e means by which the Hall was ceiled. rincipals of the roof were of the hammer- type, namely, with no cross-tie below llar beam; this type arose out of the beam type and as a result of the original ion of thick Norman walls for buildings, walls were fully capable of supporting from untied roof principals, the thrust ally being uniformly deposited at short als where each pair of rafters bore its hare of the weight. However, in later when the Gothic and Tudor builders much more lightly but more compactly the Normans, the system of attempting ncentrate the roof pressure by purlins rincipals was followed. This involved expedient for increasing the security, he hammer-beam roof was evolved, with ea of balancing the truss or principal ut putting too great a stress upon the A weak point in the ordinary hammer- truss, where failure usually manifests was at the junction of the queen post, llar, the principal rafter, and the main d purlin. This was generally due, in cases, to the fact that the composite weakened the timbers and that the -watch beetle found points of entry at joints, when by its depredations it tely weakened the timbers at the most rous and heavily stressed points of sup- When this occurred, the principal s bend under the weight of the roof the collar, and their feet either slid on wall top or pushed the wall-head over, e detriment of the stability of the struc- as a whole. The statical analysis of ner-beam roofs of various types, added ecturer, was too complicated and involved ject to enter upon there and then.

e Great Hall roof at Hampton Court, mediate in span between Westminster ol, which was 34 ft. 6 in., and West- ter Hall, which was 69 ft., was also inter- ate in its method of construction, for it a variation or partial use of the great d rib or brace, which formed the most active feature of Westminster Hall roof, to which that roof, in fact, owed its tion. At Westminster Hall the main d rib, arch or brace was built up of members, the two outer continuous and middle one discontinuous. At Hampton t this embryo member consisted of one er only, made up of curved pieces ated from one another by both hammer- s and queen-posts. At Westminster Hall great curved brace or arch was the most icuous feature in *any* view of the roof; at Hampton Court the discontinuous e or arch was invisible, and its only prac- advantage was that, when sound, it ed the lateral thrust transmitted to the from the upper portion of the roof. roof was of quite complicated construc-

e accounts told us that the timber used e roof was bought from Dorking, Holm- l, Leatherhead, Banstead, Berewood, and St. John's Wood. Originally the coved ceiling boards and the filling of the tracery were painted a bright azure blue, which must have had a most striking effect from below. All the elaborate and most wonderful carving was the work of English craftsmen throughout.

The lecturer said that when in 1922 he made an extensive examination of the roof he found it to be in a most precarious condition. It was, in fact, on the very point of collapse. Its condition was partly due to the method of construction adopted by the master carpenter, partly due to the attack of *Xestobium tesselatum*, and partly due to a very virulent attack of dry rot of the *Merulius lacrymans* type. The dry rot attack was particularly noticeable in timbers laid on to, built in, or adjoining walls. For instance, the principal wall plate, which was a massive timber 1 ft. 9 in. by 9 in., of considerable length, was found to be merely a hollow shell and could be crushed with the hand. It was quite incapable of transmitting the weight to the wall end of the hammer beam, or to prevent this sagging and letting down the members it was designed to support. The attack of the death-watch beetle was particularly severe, and was fully active at the junctions of timbers near the outer air, as, for example, the junction of the collar with the queen post and the principal rafter. Again, extensive attack was found at the springing of the principals off the stone corbels; while the wall posts in nearly every instance were very severely attacked. Generally, the defects caused a decided drop of the hammer beams, and an inward leaning of the hammer posts; the truss thrusting out the walls and buttresses, as a result of unsustained lateral pressure, to a varying extent, causing definite failure and fracture of the buttresses. In order to overcome these fundamental defects the trusses had to be stripped, exposed, and strengthened, each truss being fitted with a reinforcement of steel of a girder type, which, while relieving the load of the roof, was designed so as not to bring any appreciable outward pressure on to the walls and buttresses.

Many alternatives to the steel relieving truss design were considered, but no piecing up with oak, no scarfing or jointing to the oak or plating with steel would have met the problem, particularly in instances where resistance to tension was required.

Coming to Eltham Palace Great Hall roof, the date of which was about 1480, we got a very interesting parallel of timber construction. The hall was under the charge of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, and in 1911 the lecturer made a careful and detailed examination of the condition of the roof, which showed that the roof was in imminent danger of collapse. The walls were leaning outwards, the trusses had heavily sagged, the principal rafters had sprung 8 in. out of truth, and most of the jointings of the timbers, although temporarily secured with straps, was definitely failing, as would be readily realised, owing to the spreading of the principal rafters, which caused certain of the outer walls to overhang as much as 2 ft. 6 in. in a height of 10 ft. The lecturer then spoke, in conclusion, of Middle Temple Hall roof, which was erected during the first half of Queen Elizabeth's reign. This hall, remarkable for its beauty and design, was chosen from many others as the model for the Great Hall of Trinity College, Cambridge, which was completed in 1605.

Sir Andrew Taylor, F.S.A., in proposing a vote of thanks to Sir Frank Baines, said that the lecture had been one of the most amusing and instructive the Society had been privileged to hear. He agreed with Sir Frank that a Tudor style throughout Hampton Court Palace would have been preferable to coming across pieces of architecture in other styles—even Wren's. In conclusion, he thought they had received a complete education in the construction of timber roofs.

CORRESPONDENCE

The Preservation of St. Paul's Cathedral.

Owing to the Christmas Holiday, "Inquisitive's" reply to Mr. William Harvey's letter on this subject, published last week, is held over.

Christ Church Cathedral B.C.

SIR,—My attention has been drawn to a question raised by a correspondent with reference to the main piers of this cathedral. These are being built of synthetic stone, made by the Cosmos Stone Co., of Victoria, B.C., with a core of reinforced concrete. The same principle of construction will be applied to the main piers carrying the central tower, and it may be of interest to state that the stresses and strains have all been very carefully worked out so as to allow an ample margin for safety. All the synthetic stone is, from time to time, being tested as to its strength. The present contract is for the nave only, with the possibility (if funds permit) of building the north-west tower. A temporary east wall will be placed just beyond the first piers of the central tower.

EDWARD P. LAYCOCK,
Archdeacon of Columbia.

A Defence of Quantity Surveyors.

SIR,—In my first letter on this subject I endeavoured to indicate clearly why an architect was in a more "assailable position" than a quantity surveyor when he prepared his own bills of quantities under modern conditions. I cannot think that "Northern Fellow" fails to see this point of view, which is very generally held where industrial development is greatest. I feel, rather, that he is loth to accept or does not fully appreciate the inevitable conditions which are resulting from specialisation and which, whilst demanding a broader knowledge within the particular sphere of work of the individual, limits the specialist capacities in which he can act efficiently towards a client, whether in profession or business.

In relation to the second paragraph of his last letter he has shifted his ground. In his first communication he recognised "qualification" as essential. A man is either qualified or he is not. It is a matter of fact. In his second letter he is satisfied to rely upon "a man who has been trained." The efficacy of "training" uncapped by recognised qualification must remain a matter of opinion, and neither gives to the client the safeguard to which he is entitled nor to the person so "trained" the "status" which he requires.

A LONDON CHARTERED QUANTITY SURVEYOR.

Ludgate Bridge Report.

The Bridge House Estates Committee of the Corporation of London, which met on Monday at the Guildhall under the presidency of the chairman, Mr. H. Weber Brown, adopted the report of its sub-committee on Ludgate Bridge. The report is unfavourable, the committee declaring that the bridge suggested by the Royal Commission on Cross-River Traffic in substitution for the projected St. Paul's Bridge would be "unsuitable in its route and impossible to carry out at anything like the cost indicated in the Commission's report.

"The Commission admit the necessity of another bridge within the confines of the City, and we have examined their proposal with every desire to adopt a suitable alternative to that already approved by Parliament, if it will afford real relief to the daily increasing traffic in the City; but we can only regard the Ludgate Bridge as hastily conceived, unsuitable in its route, and impossible to carry out at anything like the cost indicated in the Commisssion's Report, and we recommend the Court not to adopt it."

The whole matter will come up on this report at an early meeting of the Court of Common Council in the New Year.

LEADING CONTENTS

	PAGE
THE PILLAR OF SALT	965
NOTES	966
GENERAL NEWS	968
COMPETITION NEWS	968
R.I.B.A.	970
THE LONDON SOCIETY	971
CORRESPONDENCE	973
THE TOWN-PLANNING INSTITUTE	983
QUANTITY SURVEYING AND THE ARCHITECT IN U.S.A.	985
THE BUILDING TRADE	987
POINTS IN CONNECTION WITH THE LAW OF LANDLORD AND TENANT : IX.	987
ARCHITECTS' AND BUILDERS' INQUIRY BUREAU	986
NEW BUILDINGS IN LONDON	989
CONTRACTS, COMPETITIONS, ETC.	991
PROPOSED NEW BUILDINGS AND OTHER WORKS	992
NEW BUILDINGS IN SCOTLAND	994
NEWS ITEMS	996
TENDERS	996

ILLUSTRATIONS

Design for Station Building, Muri, India.

This design has been prepared for the proposed station building at Muri, a junction on the Bengal-Nagpur railway system. The walls will be constructed of brick and the roof covered with Raneegunge tiles. The architect for the work is Mr. Bernard Matthews, F.R.I.B.A., architect to the railway company.

St. Oswald's, Ashton-in-Makerfield.

This church is being erected at a colliery village near Wigan, on a site which was given, with ten acres of land, by Lord Gerrard. The church is in the domed Norman style, and is entirely of stone, inside and out. The stone is partly from Birchover, Derbyshire, by Messrs. Ackroyd, and partly from Parbold, by Mr. Finch. It is worked all in the Norman manner, tool marks being left and no fine dressing attempted. The church is being built by Mr. Percy Howe, a master mason, and his brothers, with the assistance of ordinary masons. All the detail and the mouldings, capitals, columns, and bases have been evolved for the work by the architect. Very few detailed drawings have been made, everything being set out full-size on the job. The method adopted is, in the opinion of the architect, as near an approach to the method of mediæval craftsmen as one can get under modern conditions. Hardly any two details are similar, yet all conform to the style in which the church is built. Mr. J. Sydney Brocklesby, F.R.I.B.A., is the architect.

Houses in Middlesex.

These two houses have been erected from designs by Miss Gertrude Leverkus, A.R.I.B.A. One, at Rickmansworth, has an L-shaped plan, and has been built by Mr. Percy Jaggard, of Bushey. The other, at Pinner, has been built by Mr. Frederick Gurney, of Pinner.

The Rubber Exchange.

This building is at 7, Mincing-lane, E.C.3, and is devoted to the exchange of rubber products. It was commenced in 1924, and finished in the present year. The interior has been kept very simple, pilasters and cornices having been formed of fibrous plaster, enclosing structural steel and brickwork. The telephone boxes and other woodwork have been executed in mahogany. Lighting is provided by eight "Doric" pendants, and ventilation is arranged by means of three electric exhaust fans drawing from the roof, and supplied with fresh air from the front windows. The plaster work is finished in French grey and white, and the heating is by radiators, concealed behind the seats.

The architect was Mr. R. Langton Cole, F.R.I.B.A. The general contractors were Messrs. Killby & Gayford, Ltd. The rubber floor was supplied by the India Rubber and Gutta Percha Co., and the heating by Rosser & Russell, Ltd.

Flats, King's-road, Chelsea.

These buildings are in course of erection from the designs of Mr. C. H. Roberts, A.R.I.B.A.

The flats have a bedroom, living-room and bath-room. The kitchenette has an enclosed sink and gas grill. The houses have pantile roofs, and the elevations are of stuc with jalousies.

Students' Drawings.

The drawings illustrated in this issue represent the work of students at the Northern Polytechnic School of Architecture completed during the session 1926-27. They are typical examples of the work of the day and evening schools. The drawing by Mr. Lawrance is that of a first-year student, those by Mr. Oakes and Mr. Clark work of second-year students, and those by Mr. Rayner work of an evening student.

Cottages, Beacon Hall, Benenden, Kent.

This pair of cottages, built for the M. H. Sands Trustees, occupies an elevated and commanding site with a southern aspect. The prevalence of strong south-west winds made simplicity of design an essential. The walls are of brickwork, 11 in. thick, built hollow, and covered with rough cast, finished pure white. The plinth and chimney are built of faced multi-coloured bricks, and the roof is covered with "Rosemary" tiles with purpose-made hips. Steel casement windows are used throughout. The sewage is disposed of by a cesspit and filter beds. These cottages were made to comply with the subsidy regulations.

Mr. Sidney Toy, F.R.I.B.A., was the architect, and Mr. W. P. Woodgate, High Halden, Kent, the builder.

St. Bride's Church.

As part of the scheme of redecoration of St. Bride's Church, Fleet-street, a remodelling of the existing altar and reredos has been designed by Messrs. Richardson & Gill, FF.R.I.B.A., as illustrated in this issue. We also give a page of measured drawings of the church by Mr. C. W. J. Smeed, University College School of Architecture.

Plough-road Rehousing Scheme, Battersea.

This scheme comprises 11 blocks of six dwellings each, and the first block was erected on a vacant site on the south side of Britannia-place. Old houses were then demolished and a second block was commenced, and when this is completed more houses will be demolished and another block erected. The dwellings are fitted with electric light and electric cookers, and outbuildings give accommodation for prams and fuel. The walls are of London stocks, the upper floors of concrete covered with magnesite composition, and the roof of green slates. The whole of the work is being carried out by the Works Department of the Battersea Borough Council.

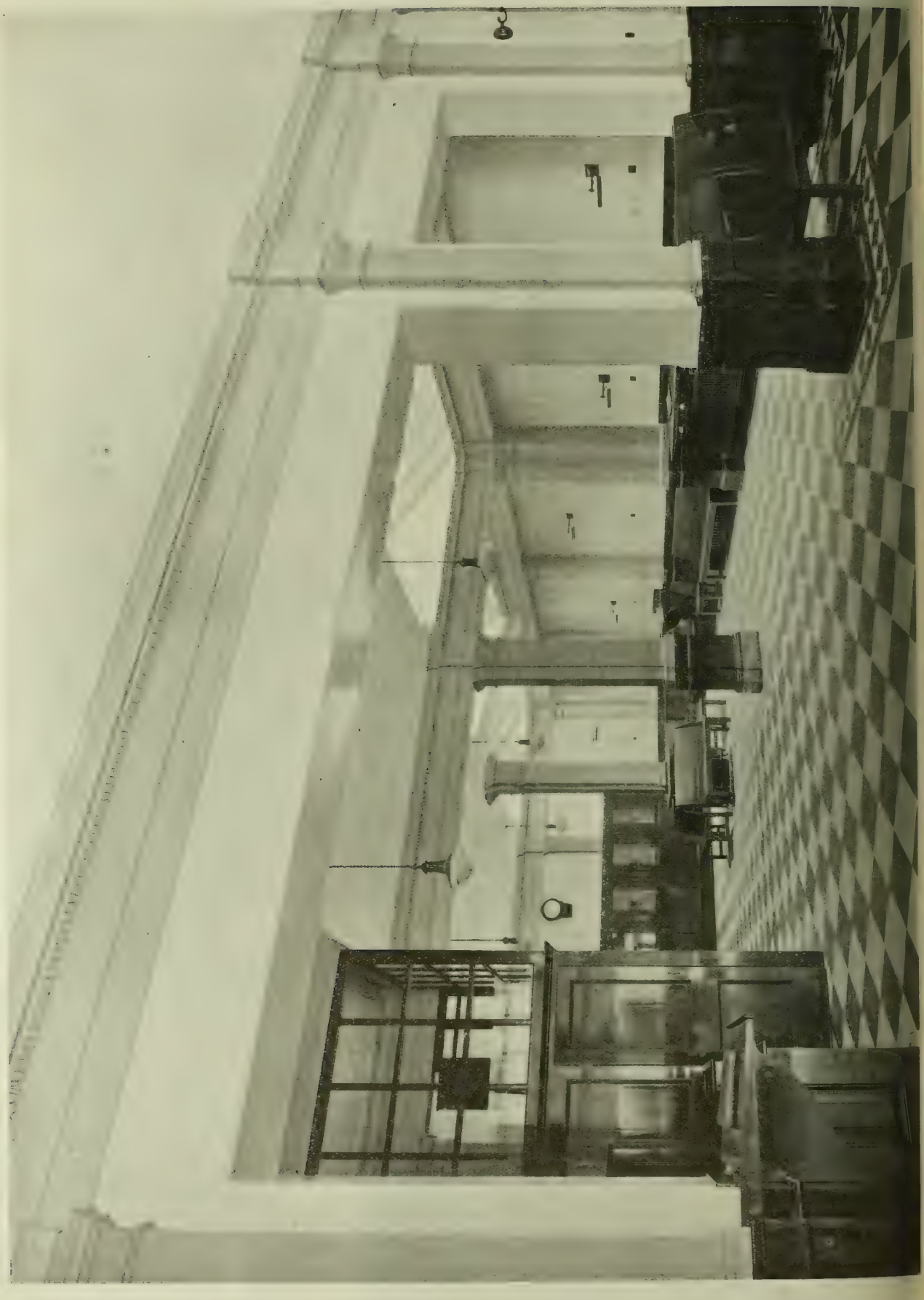
Messrs. T. W. A. Hayward, M.Inst.C.E., and H. Hyams, F.R.I.B.A., are jointly responsible for the scheme.

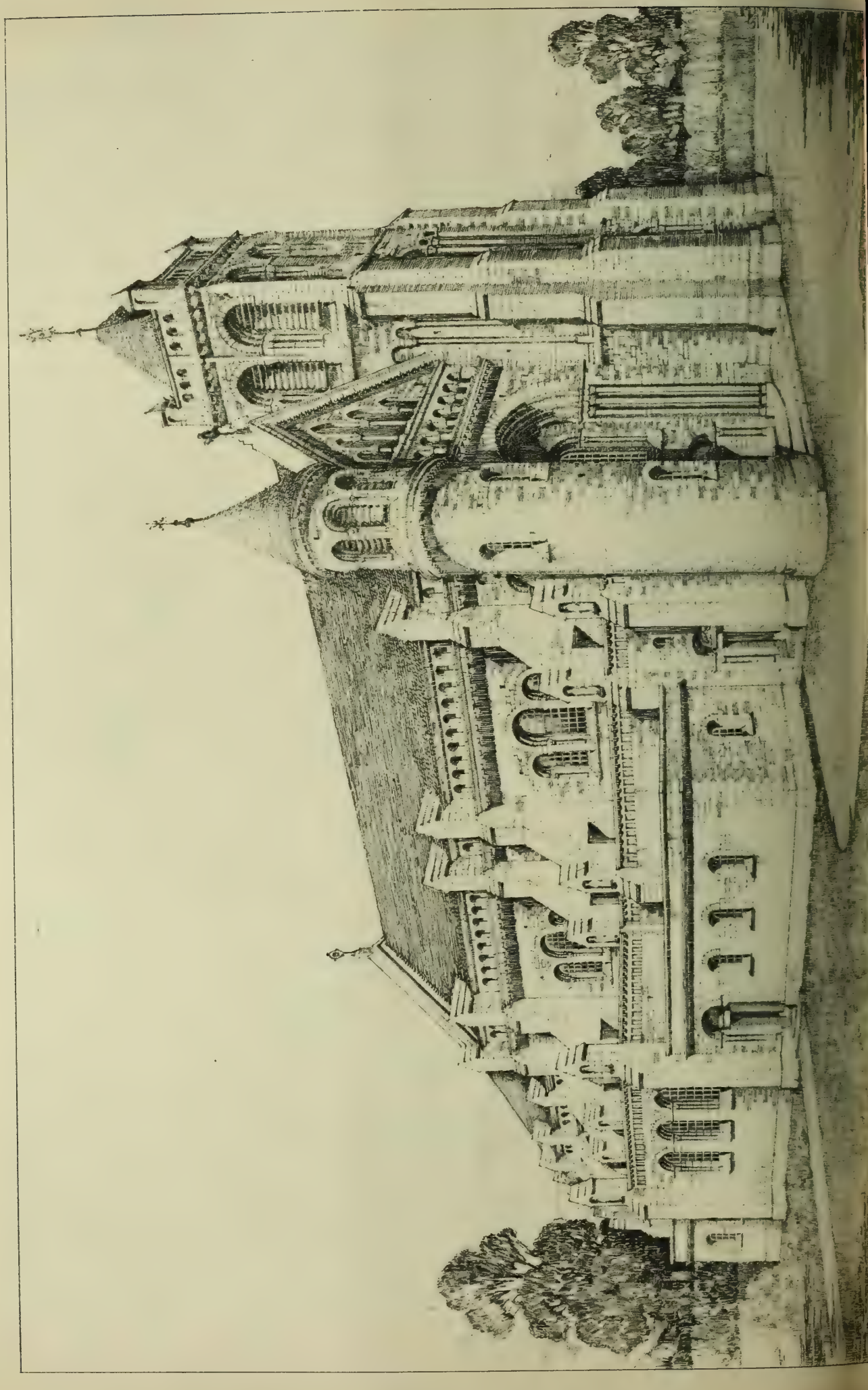


Department of Architecture, Northern Polytechnic.

Greek Order Study: First Year, Evening School.

By MR. C. C. RAYNER.

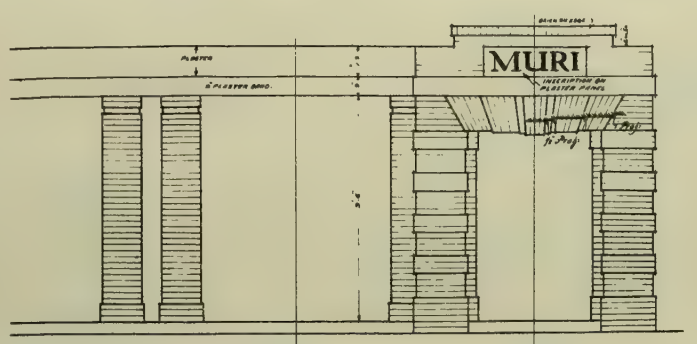




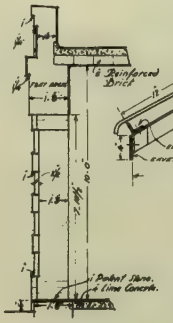
BENGAL NAGPUR RAILWAY Co LTD

STATION BUILDING AT MURI

HALF INCH DETAIL OF CENTRE FEATURE & END BAY ETC.



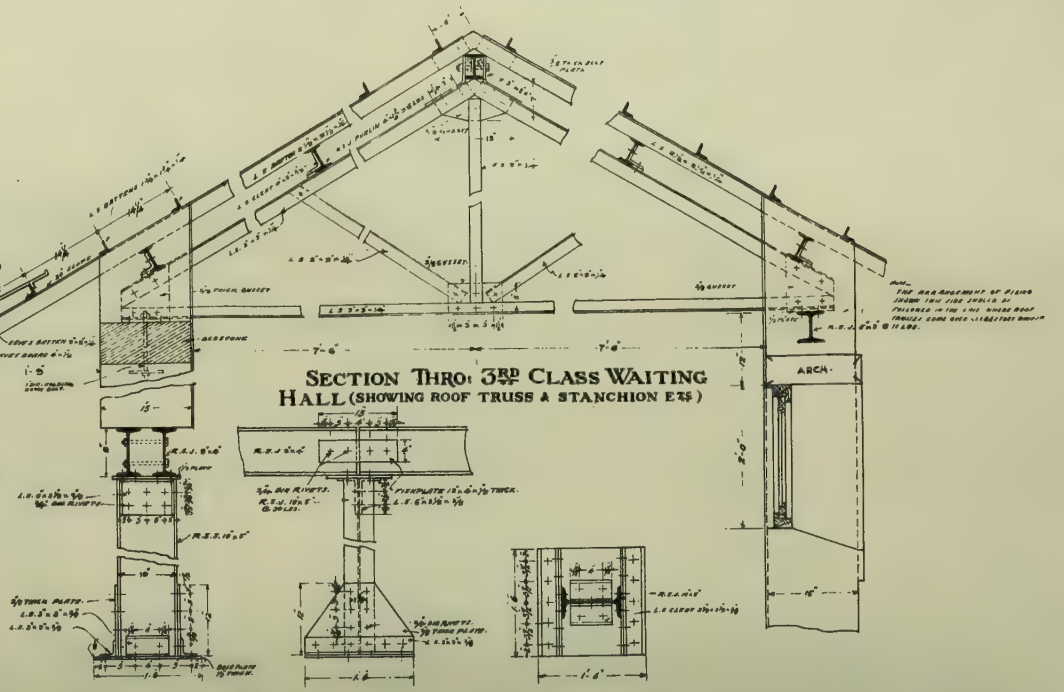
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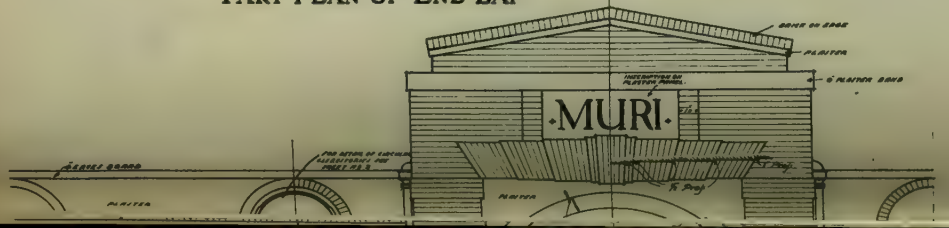


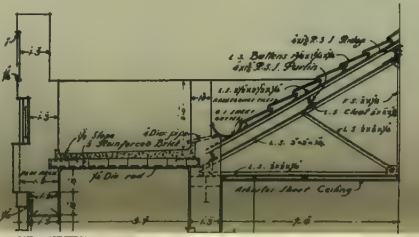
PART PLAN OF END BAY

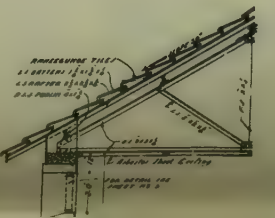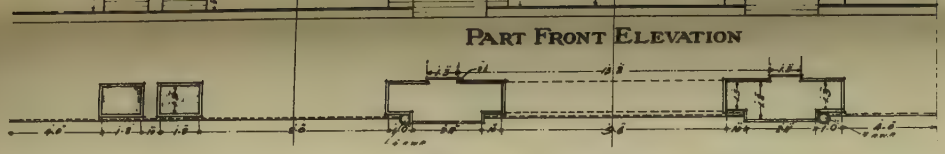


SECTION THRO' 3RD CLASS WAITING HALL (SHOWING ROOF TRUSS & STANCHION ETC)

PLAN OF STANCHION



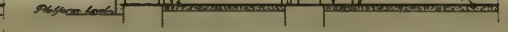




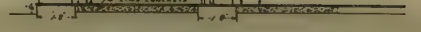


PART FRONT ELEVATION

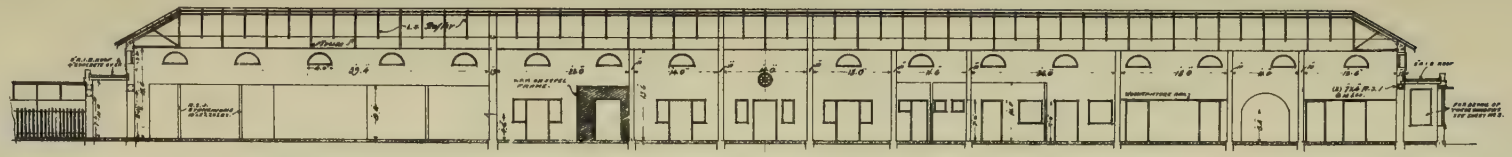
PART PLAN OF CENTRE FEATURE



SECTION THROUGH CENTRE FEATURE



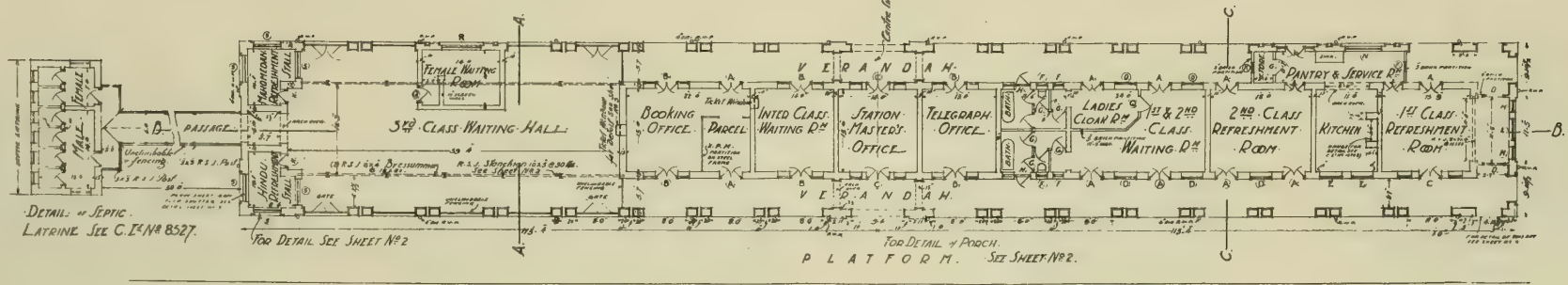
SECTION THRO: ROOM



LONGITUDINAL SECTION on B.B.



FRONT ELEVATION



GROUND FLOOR PLAN

Mr. Bernard Matthews, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

TWO HOUSES IN MIDDLESEX.



FRONT ELEVATION



GROUND FLOOR



GROUND FLOOR



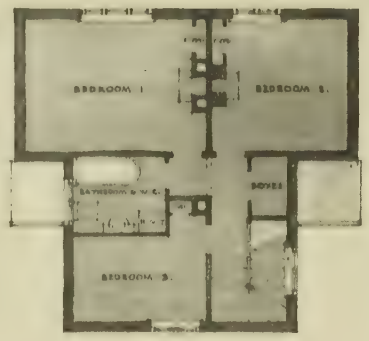
FRONT ELEVATION



BACK ELEVATION



FIRST FLOOR

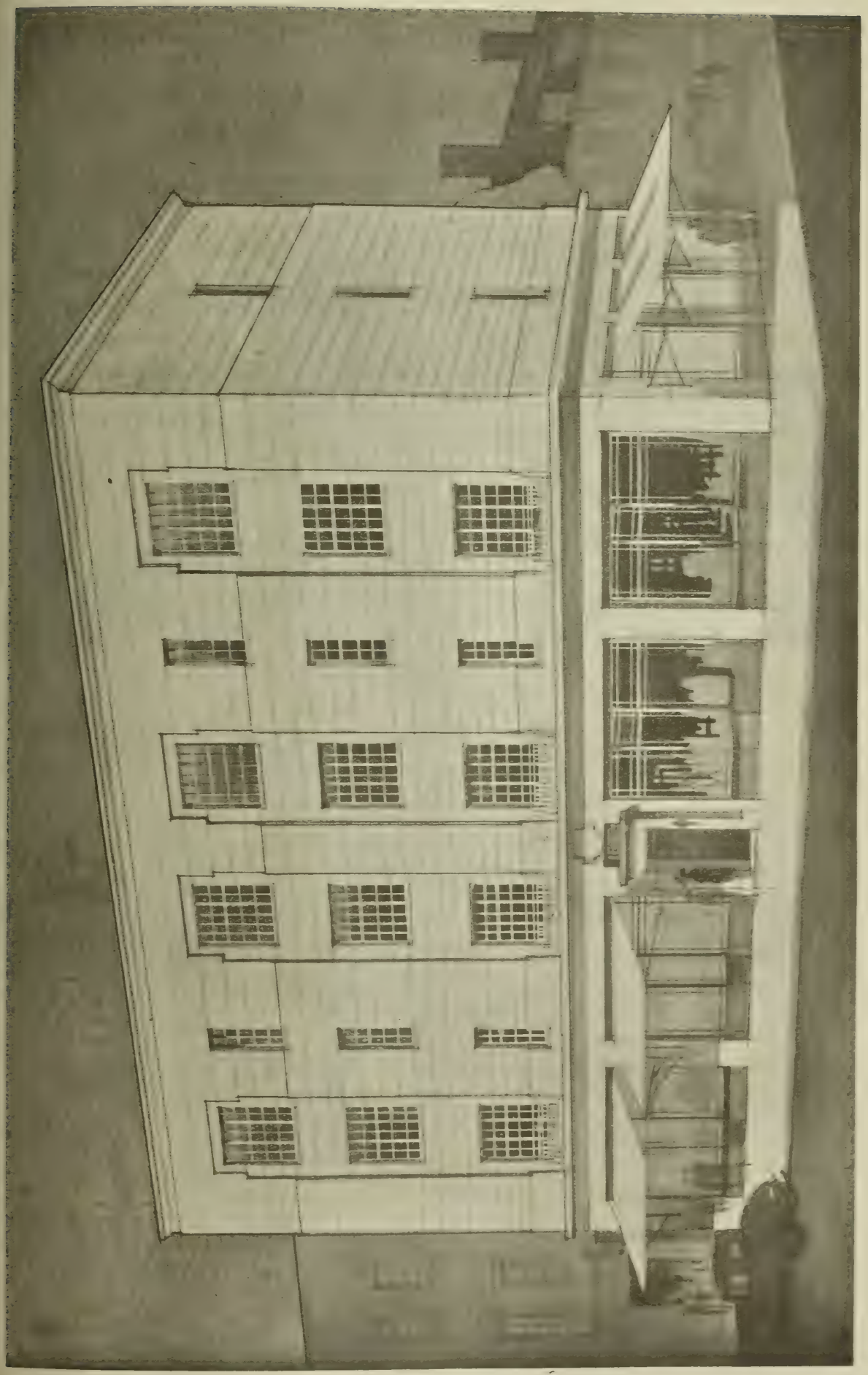


FIRST FLOOR



BACK ELEVATION

Miss Gertrude W. M. Leverkus, A.R.I.B.A., Architect.

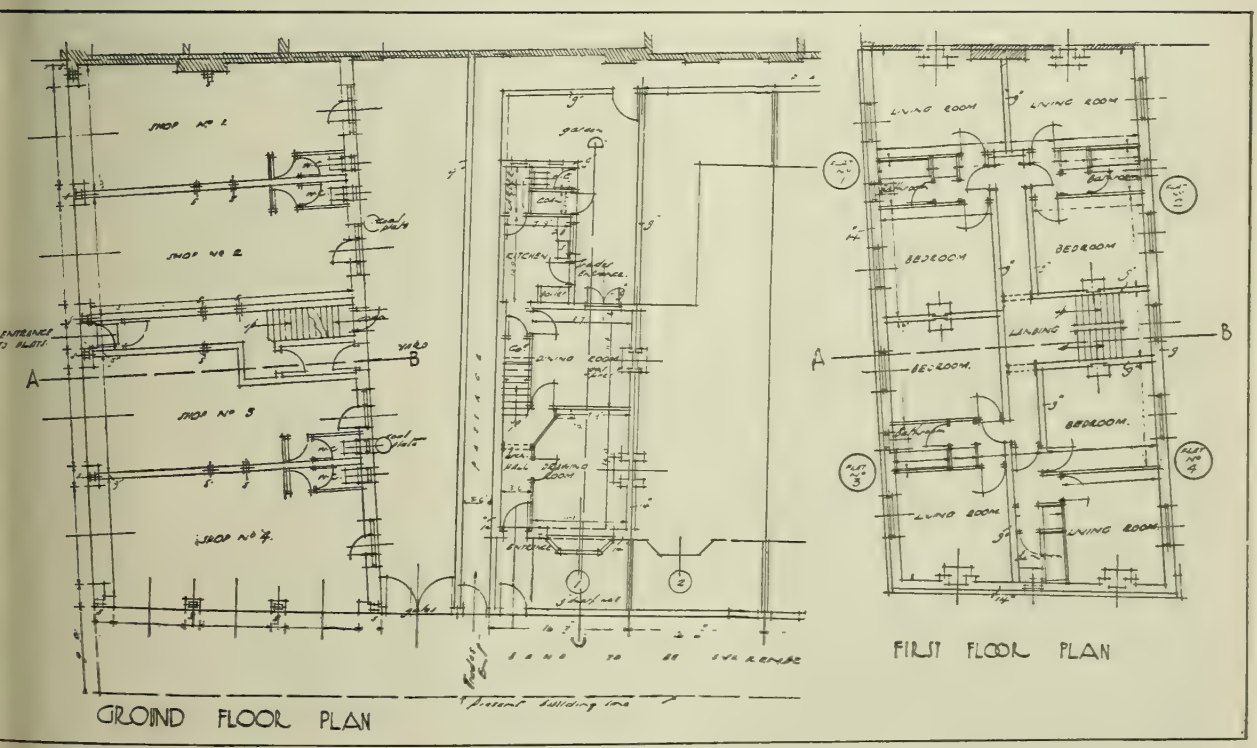


Flats and Shops, King's Road, Chelsea.

Mr. C. H. Roberts, A.R.I.B.A., Architect.



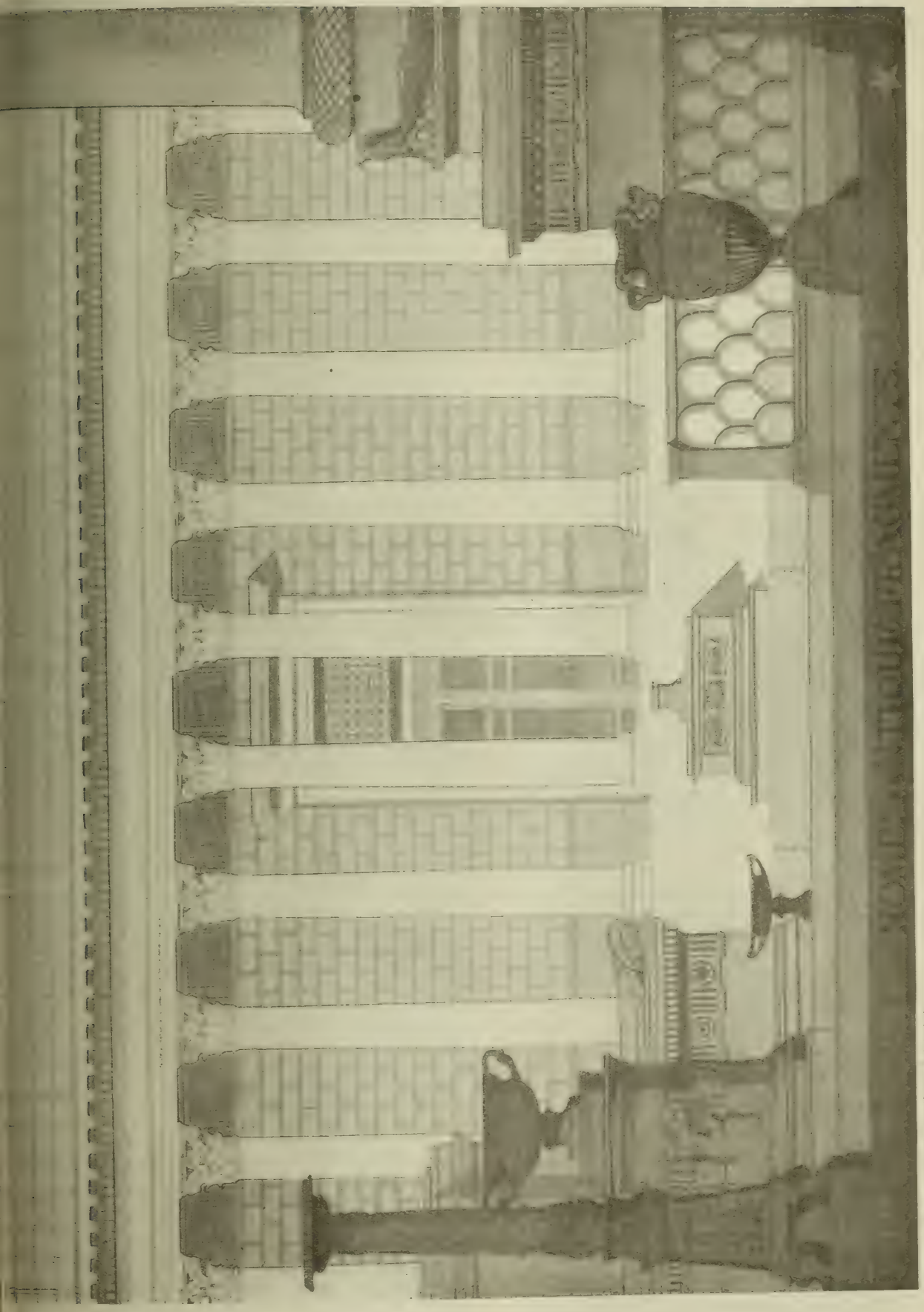
Houses in Blenheim Street, Chelsea.



Flats and Shops, King's Road, and Houses, Blenheim Street, Chelsea.

Mr. C. H. Roberts, A.R.I.B.A., Architect.

Department of Architecture, Northern Polytechnic.



Roman Composition: First Year. By Mr. J. B. Lawrance.

Department of Architecture, Northern Polytechnic.

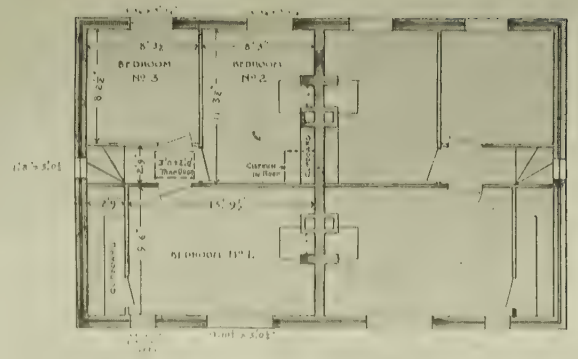
By MR. C. OAKES.

Department of Architecture, Northern Polytechnic.

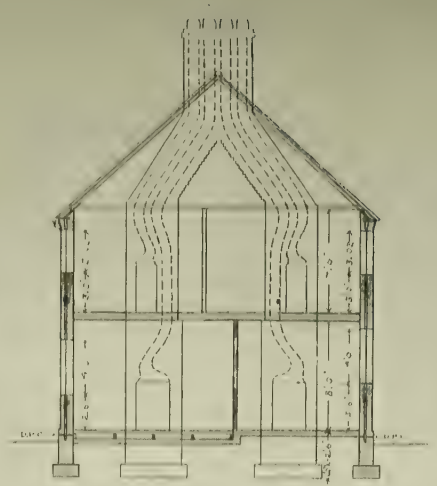
PROPOSED PAIR OF COTTAGES AT BENENDEN. KENT.

FOR THE M H SANDS TRUSTEES.

SCALE ¼ INCH TO 1 FOOT



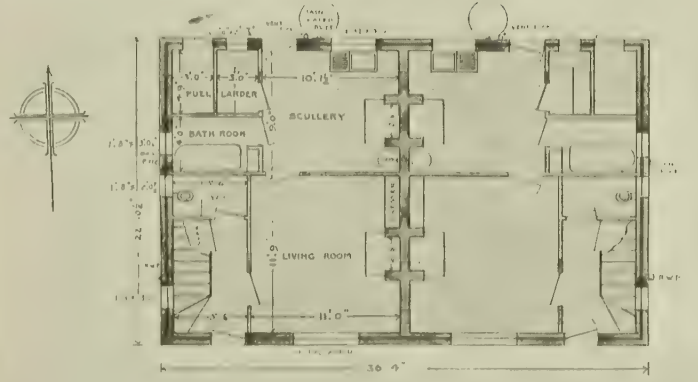
PLAN OF FIRST FLOOR



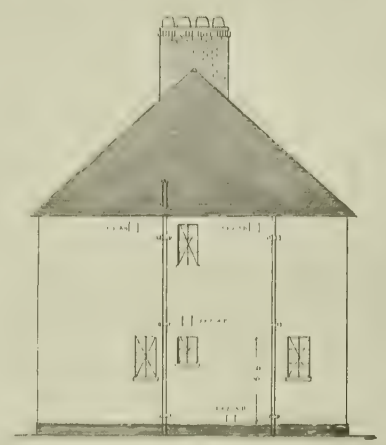
SECTION



SOUTH OR FRONT ELEVATION



PLAN OF GROUND FLOOR

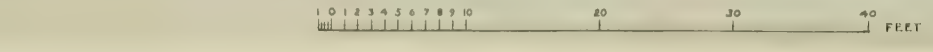


END ELEVATION



BACK ELEVATION

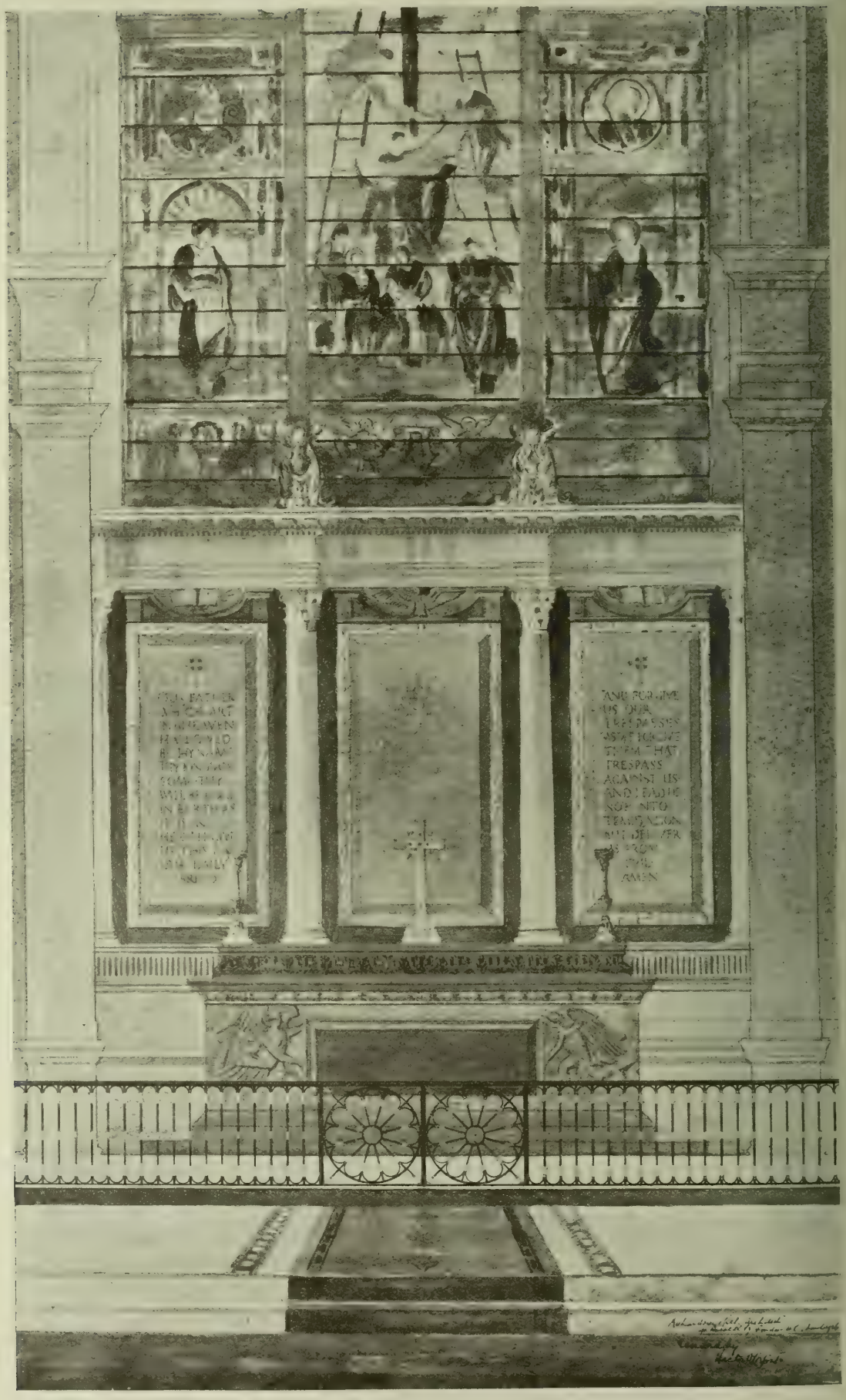
Harold Sands
for the M. H. Sands Trustees.



SIDNEY TOY F.R.I.B.A.
7 GOUGERS TEMPLE LONDON E.C.
ARCHITECT FEB 1927

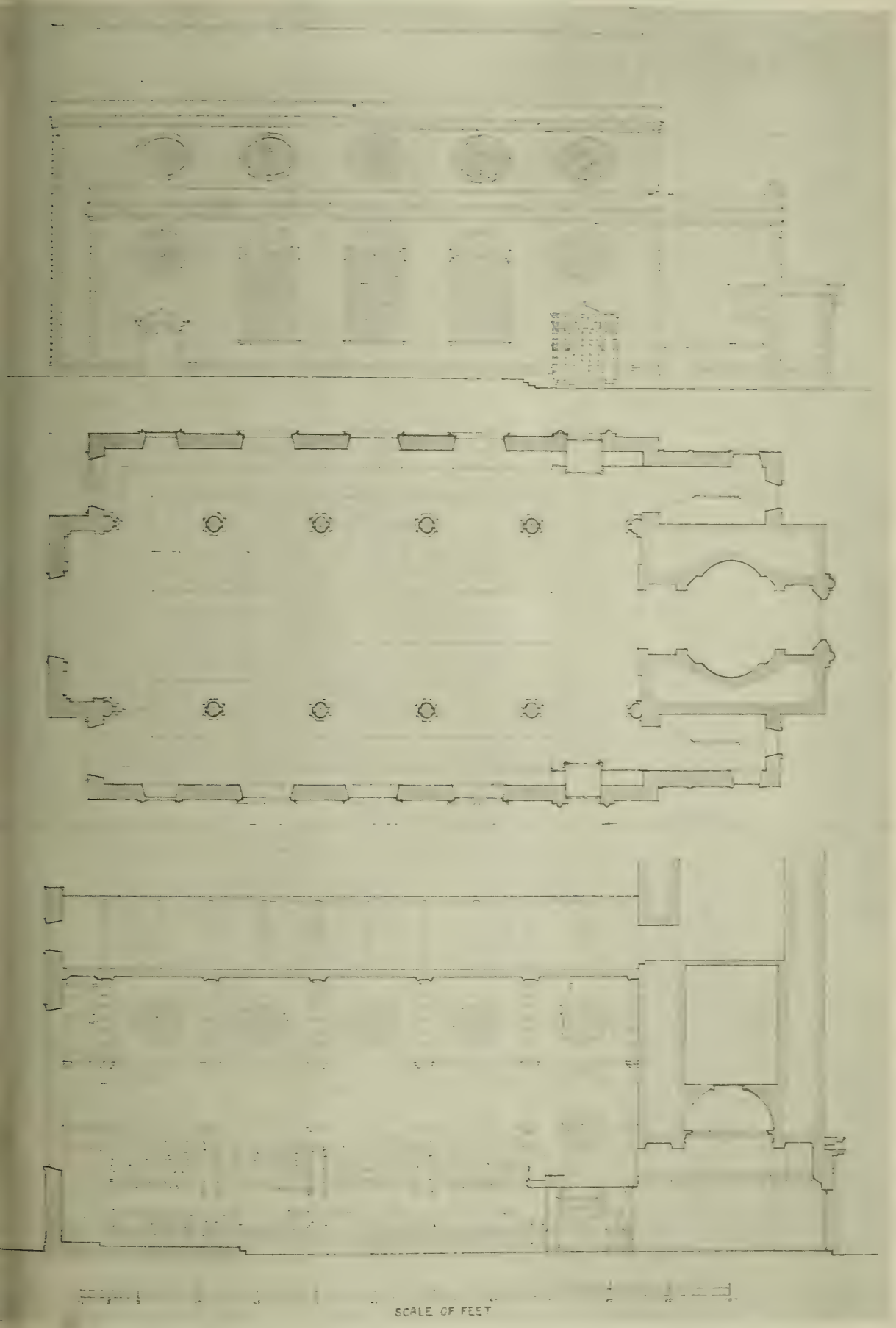
Pair of Cottages, Benenden, Kent.

Mr. Sidney Toy, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.



St. Bride's Church, Fleet Street, E.C.: Proposed Remodelling of Altar and Reredos.

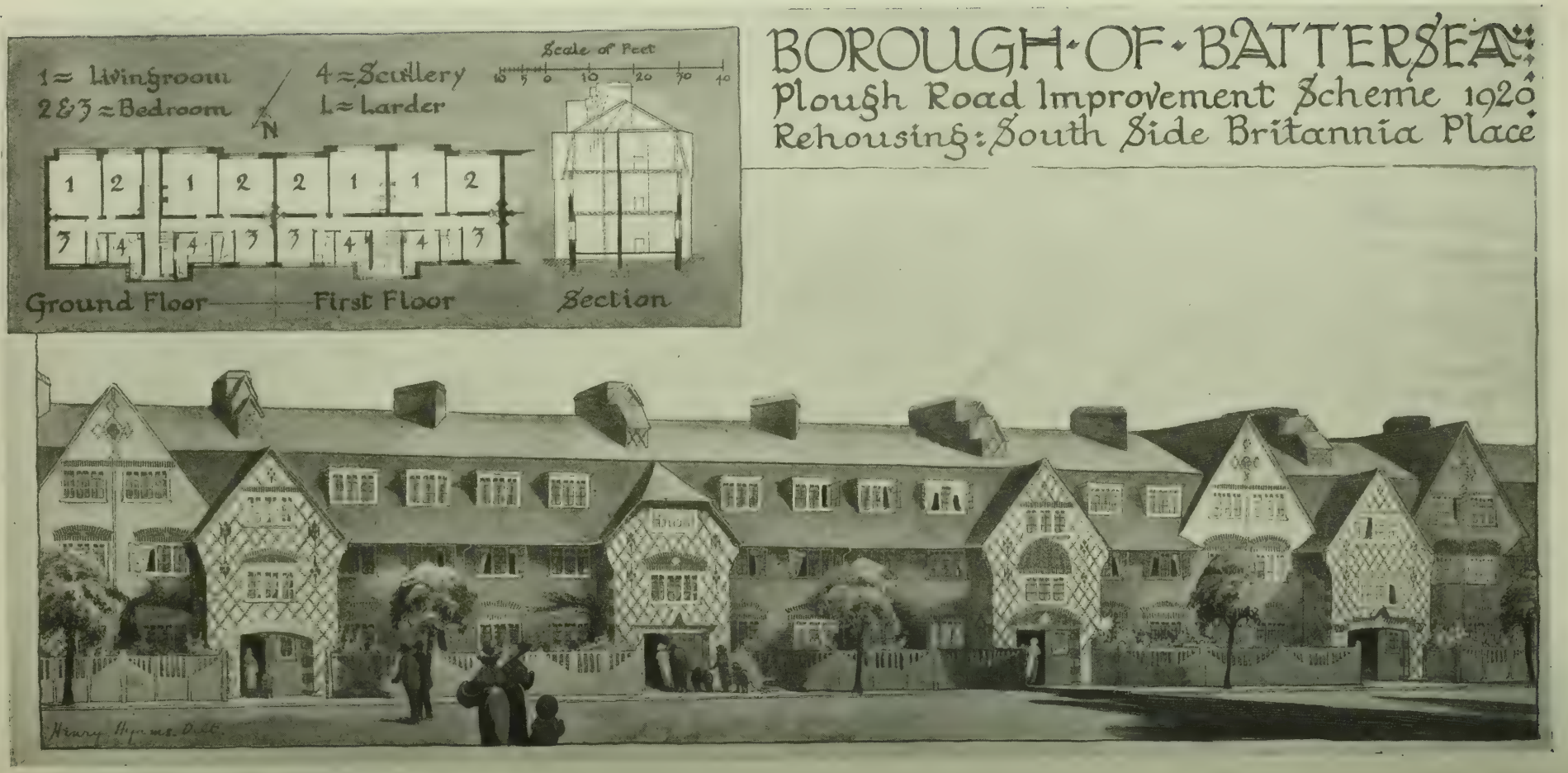
MESSRS. RICHARDSON & GILL, FF.R.I.B.A., Architects.



St. Bride's Church, Fleet Street, E.C.

Measured and drawn by Mr. C. W. J. Smeed, University of London, University College School of Architecture.

982 THE BUILDER. DECEMBER 23, 1



Battersea Rehousing Scheme.

By Messrs. T. W. A. Hayward, M.Inst.C.E., M.I.Mech.E., and H. Hyams, F.R.I.B.A.

THE TOWN PLANNING INSTITUTE

G. MONTAGU HARRIS (President) took ir at the meeting of the Institute, Caxton Hall, Westminster, on Decem- when Dr. R. Schmidt (Director of anning for the Ruhr Region) was to ad a paper on "Regional Planning Ruhr District." Owing to his being to get over by aeroplane the paper d by Mr. G. L. Nayler.

chmidt, in the course of his paper, methods of modern technical arts lustries had given rise to such an e development of the seats of pro- and the means of communication e works created by them often ex- over several administrative areas. hese circumstances it had been found st every industrial country that this ment led to difficulties which could solved by a broadcast planning for division of the area appropriate for sent economic life. It was in the strict that they saw the impossibility plying with the requirements of the nomic situation with regard to de- nt questions on the basis of the exist- eral law. Although a few town dis- were eventually still able, compared e rural communities, to gain a certain y by the so-called zoning of land for ial purposes, they could not fully the inter-communal and general s of the region, for on one side the between the towns often led to diffi- and, on the other hand, the rural s lying between the towns were not not willing, to co-operate in the same towards the accomplishment of a idea, the powers of a rural council heriff) being limited, while the largest of authority lay with the rural com- s, where special interests were strongly nted. An inconvenience for the manu- ng industry on the Ruhr was also the at the economic region that formed a in itself was divided between various strative unities of a higher order. In o less than three Government board nts and two provincial administrations isdiction in the Ruhr district. Under conditions the whole planning forma- n the Ruhr district had, since about ome to life haphazard. Means of com- tion, workshops, mines with their for by-products, residential districts en spaces had proved detrimental to ment. These circumstances became in le at the end of the European war to the fact that, after taking exten- ad valuable regions of production on rders of Germany out of the influence German economic system, the manu- ng district on the Ruhr had to deal new economical problems that claimed rface of the district to a greater than hitherto, because in consideration rising extra demand for ground, still extensive works became necessary nly in the older parts of the district so around its borders. In view of the ty to give economic life to a district existence was almost entirely based on nd iron led to the formation of a com- association with proper powers in this t, the so-called Regional Planning Fede- of the Ruhr Coal Mining District. It onstituted by law of May 5, 1920. It self-governing corporate body. Its part organisation provided for the par- ion of the communal and the workers' ities in the management of its tasks. rincipal executive organ was called the ation Assembly. It consisted of 176 ers; that was to say, 88 members of unty boroughs and rural circles and 88 entatives of the joint committee of em- s and employees. This assembly deter- the lines of guidance for the activities Federation. The current business was e hands of the Federation Executive. ting of 17 members, that was to say, embers of the Federation Association, distributed among manufacturing and administration interests on similar lines, as the Federation Assembly, under the control of the Federation Director. The matters dealt with by the Federation were the problems of traffic, housing, the provision and maintenance of open spaces, etc. One of the duties of the Federation was the creation of a unified road-organism for the through-traffic in the manufacturing district. By decision of its executive, it could demarcate the roads that it deemed convenient. The uniform system of thoroughfares provided by the Federation had a length of about 1,350 kilometres, 600 kilometres of which were provincial roads. At present a thoroughfare of 104 kilometres in length was being built. This road was designed to meet the requirements of modern motor-car traffic by avoiding as far as possible the centres of towns with their narrow streets and wasteful slopes. It had been discussed with the competent representatives of industry, so that the cutting of coherent economic territories was absolutely avoided. Existing industries could therefore expand without being separated from the existing plants. Another essential task of the Federation was its right to amalgamate the inter-communal light railway traffic. In the Ruhr district there were 37 different tramway companies in competition with each other. The Federation had been successful in bringing about working associations of neighbouring companies and in linking up neighbouring communal systems. Furthermore, the interference of the Federation led to a simplification of the tracing of the lines. The enlargement of the State railway system was likewise a subject for the co-operation of the Federation, an important factor indeed, as the original manner of development had often been an obstacle to the present systematic progress. Not only the State railways but also the administrative bodies for the building of tramways and light railways, as well as waterways, had made a move to demarcate traffic arteries. The length of the traffic arteries that had hitherto been demarcated was 450 kilometres. The right to create traffic zones by their demarcation extended also to aerodromes.

A second big task of the Federation referred to was its activities for the building of homes. In this the Federation put in the foreground hygienic conditions as well as economic ones. The site of the habitation zones had so to be chosen that the employed had their homes at a reasonable distance from the works and that every home built so that it could promote the health and recreation of its occupier.

A further duty of the Federation that was in close connection with the housing problem was the provision of inter-communal open spaces. The Federation had the right to demarcate the open spaces and thus to secure their retention; then the use for building purposes was dependent upon the assent of the Federation. The open spaces scheme of the Federation could only be regarded as rigid in so far as it comprised the woods, parks and free spaces that were absolutely necessary to public health. The parts falling over this limit could, upon the decision of the Federation organs, be released again for other economical purposes, and this reduction could be compensated with other sites. This open-space policy was a remarkable aid to economy, as experience proved that sufficiently extensive open spaces prevented damage to the public health, and this led to protecting industrial works from the expense for attendance and care, etc., of patients. The concentration and uniform representation of the problems of industry that had to be solved by this district led to the working out of general sub-division plans of the whole district and of its separate parts in an outline form, known to the Federation as the "economic plan." The different parts of the land were here outlined according to their significance for the workers' life in consultation with the factors of industry. Site and extension of the actual and future working places, traffic arrangements, residential zones and recreation grounds, as well as the agricultural lands that were to be maintained, were, to begin with, generally demarcated. The plan avoided, of course, the fixing of details, as the actual development could not be fully foreseen. The leaders of industry considered these plans to be of great value to the manufacturing interests. From the economic point of view this early planning meant a big saving. The industrial plan was not dependent on political limits, although a change of the communal borders in consideration of its results seemed sometimes desirable. The essential end and aim of these plans was to prepare a movable scheme of widespread building zones contrasting with the centralised development of the large cities which caused organic disorder of traffic, public health and the other conditions of human life. In carrying out its tasks the Regional Planning Federation had likewise frequently a mutual intercourse with the English professional circles and from their more recent publications on these problems it had received many valuable suggestions.

Sir R. Paget, proposing a vote of thanks to the author, said the whole of the vast area had been placed under the control of the men best fitted to deal with it, which was a most democratic thing to do. He could not help thinking that if in this country the communities would find the right man and give him a free hand for a period of years they would be likely to get much better results.

Mr. Barry Parker said he believed the Ruhr was the only instance where real authority and power were given to anyone carrying out a regional scheme. When he was at work at Oporto he was greatly helped by the system of rating. There every property owner assessed his property for rating, but there was a proviso that the local authority could take over the property at the capitalised value of the assessment. Thus, if a man under-estimated his property the local authority might take it over, and if he over-estimated it he paid more in rates.

Mr. Herbert Morrison said he had visited the Ruhr in connection with investigations into municipal government, and had met Dr. Schmidt. What struck a traveller was the absence of any indication that the district was a mining area, which was very different from things in this country. But the system under which the Ruhr was being dealt with could not happen in this country. Dr. Schmidt would not last a month as an officer of the London County Council nor would he be tolerated in the Civil Service. The Ruhr problem reminded him of the work they were beginning on the Greater London Joint Town-Planning Committee. They might suggest things on that Committee, but there were 130 separate local authorities in the area, and they could do as they liked.

Mr. Raymond Unwin pointed out that Dr. Schmidt had made up his mind that traffic routes should be traffic routes. He laid routes down definitely and tried to prevent their being used in connection with residential and developed areas. In this country they made main roads with banks and cuttings which were very inconvenient for development, but took no step to secure that ultimately they would not get a lot of little cross-roads coming in, which largely destroyed the effectiveness of the main roads for traffic purposes. Greater decision was called for in this matter.

Mr. H. V. Lanchester asked if Dr. Schmidt had laid down any definite scheme for permanent open spaces. So far he had only spoken of 38 per cent. of the land being reserved.

Mr. G. L. Pepler said it did not appear that Dr. Schmidt had made any provision with regard to derelict towns. In this country when housing conditions reached normality they would have towns with larger populations than could be supported. Then in this country they found people loath to move into the new houses in a mining village, and

he would like to know if, besides building houses, the Federation provided for the cultural and amusement wants of the people. There was also the question of finance which had not been dealt with.

The President said no one could build in Germany without obtaining the permission of the police authority, and the only difference in the Ruhr was that the police authority was in the Federation. That being so, the Federation could base its action on whether or not it would allow a person to build. When the Federation said it would reserve 38 per cent. of the land for open spaces it meant that it refused permission to build on that land. Some day the Federation might buy the land, but a refusal to permit building did not involve the payment of any compensation. In the Town-Planning Bill before the Prussian Parliament compensation was provided for in certain cases, and the German Association of Municipal Corporations opposed this as being reactionary and opposed to the whole system of local government.

LAW REPORT

ARCHITECT'S ACTION FOR RECOVERY OF FEES.

IN Bloomsbury County Court on December 19, before Mr. Justice Hill Kelly, Mr. Sydney White Cranfield, F.R.I.B.A., of 7, Bedford-square, W.C. 1, sought to recover from Mr. Frank Allwright, retired builder, of Broadstairs, fees said to be due in respect of plans prepared and specifications got out for a bungalow proposed to be built by Mr. Allwright at Broadstairs.

The case, as put by the plaintiff, was that he, in response to a telephone message, called on the defendant, Mr. Allwright, who produced a rough plan and said that he wanted this plan worked up. Plaintiff reported later that this was impossible, as the plan was unworkable, and so, acting on instructions, prepared fresh plans, on the block plan of the site that had been handed him. When plaintiff asked whether defendant would like the site plan checked by the site, he was told it was not necessary. On June 27, plaintiff saw defendant at the latter's flat, when defendant was in a great hurry to complete the drawings, as he, the defendant, wished to get out the specifications. The plaintiff then promised to hurry on the drawings, and suggested that he should get out the specifications. To this he received what he took to be tacit consent. On July 4, defendant wrote that he did not wish quantities taken out by an outside person. Finally, plaintiff and defendant met, when the latter announced that the plan had fallen through, as the block plan—not tallying with the site as it actually was—did not allow of a house such as plaintiff had designed if a necessary stipulation as to a 12 ft. garage approach was allowed for. Defendant later sent a cheque for £25 in settlement of fees, which plaintiff returned, together with a copy of the R.I.B.A. schedule of fees, saying that £25 was not adequate payment for the work done. The estimated cost of erecting the proposed cottage was put at £2,500. Plaintiff claimed £100 as fair remuneration. In support of this, evidence was given by Mr. C. A. Farey, A.R.I.BA., Mr. W. C. Inman, L.R.I.B.A., Mr. William Gillbee Scott, F.R.I.B.A., and Mr. John Douglas Scott, A.R.I.B.A

For the defence, Mr. Frank Allwright gave evidence that he asked plaintiff "to touch up" the elevation of the house he had planned. When the plaintiff said the plan was unworkable and proposed setting about a fresh design, he said: "Go ahead." Defendant stated that he expressly said that the proposed bungalow was not to cost more than £2,000, and denied that he had at any time given instructions to prepare specifications. He himself could have prepared them better than plaintiff, or, for that matter, any other architect.

Mr. John Batty, employed by the L.M. and S. Railway, called to give evidence for the defence, said that for preparing an elevation for an interior already planned, £25 would be an ample payment. For a new set of plans, with notes from which specifications might be got out, he considered from 50 to 60 guineas adequate.

In giving his decision, His Honour the Judge said that although there was some conflict of evidence, as was often the case when business was conducted by interview, he felt he had to believe the plaintiff's evidence when he said that he was told he could take the block plan as being correct, for the reason that at the commencement of affairs, on the defendant's own showing, the plaintiff was asked only "to touch up the elevation." The plaintiff subsequently was told to "go ahead" when he proposed drawing up new plans. This threw a very different light on the implied negligence of the plaintiff. Regarding the preparation of specifications, plaintiff had said that at the meeting on June 27 he had received the defendant's "tacit consent" to such preparation. That could not be accepted as evidence, especially as in a reply to the defendant's letter of July 4 plaintiff had apologised for having mistaken defendant's meaning. It had been put forward, continued His Honour, that Clause 5 (a) or 5 (b) of the R.I.B.A. Scale of Professional Charges should apply. He felt not, as the work carried out by plaintiff was something more than stipulated in Clause 5 (a), and less than laid down in 5 (b). In view of the evidence received from either side, he had to decide what was fair remuneration for the work rightfully undertaken, and that remuneration he would fix at 60 guineas, with costs.

PILING IN STRUCTURAL ENGINEERING

MR. M. J. MCCARTHY, A.M.Inst.C.E., M.I.Struct.E., in his lecture on this subject, read before the Institution of Structural Engineers, dealt with some methods of carrying out piling. One of the most modern, he said, was that known as the Vibro system, invented by Mr. A. Hiley, and in which were utilised to a very marked degree the laws governing earth and plastic concrete pressures and the kinetic effects of the hammer blow actuated by steam power. In the Vibro system a steel tube with shoe was driven into the ground, filled with concrete, then withdrawn by a series of upward and downward blows, the latter being cushioned. The single-acting hammer could impart to the tube an acceleration of approximately 130 ft. per second, but as the frictional hold of the concrete was insufficient to overcome its inertia, the concrete remained stationary, and so became deposited, layer upon layer, with each upward stroke of the hammer and tube. Friction within the downward-moving tube ensured effective ramming of the deposited concrete. The characteristically high values of frictional resistance against upward movement of the semi-fluid concrete within a long tube had for the first time been brought into practical use in this invention. The hammer was readily converted for use in extracting the Vibro tube and giving a tamping movement. The extracting attachment consisted of two steel links, the lower ends being attached to lugs in the tube head casting and suspended from tackles at the top from the frame head sheaves, Belleville springs being fitted as shock absorbers, so as to cause the downward blow of the hammer on the tube to be a tamping, not a driving blow. The stroke of the hammer when extracting was limited to 18 in. and the action was automatic, 80 blows per minute being obtained. The procedure in making a Vibro concrete pile was as follows: The cast-iron conical shoe was placed in position and the tube lowered from the pile driving frame. The single-acting hammer was made to drive the tube with shoe until a firm base was met; the mixed concrete was now placed in the tube, which was then withdrawn by the hammer rigged with the extracting links, and during withdrawal a ten kept by the winchman on the rop downward stroke of the hammer tan tube, the lower tamping ring of whi the concrete downwards and outwa solidating and keying it firmly to rounding soil. Reinforcement, if des dropped down the tube before shoo concrete. From tests carried out it stated that a Vibro concrete pile wo a permanent load of 50 tons withou settlement.

SOUTH SHIELDS MA BUILDERS

MR. A. RIDLEY (President) occu chair at the annual dinner of the Sout Master Builders' Association, held at the Royal Hotel. There was a large ance, comprising members of the and allied trades, and also of mem officials of the South Shields Corporat local architects. Proposing the toas Building Trade," Alderman Taylor regarded the efforts of the local buildi as quite the most important factor in pansion of the rateable value of th which now stood at £600,000. Build done much, by means of the erection sidy houses, to improve the town subsidy was now reduced, but he wa opinion that they now had enough type of house. The building of subsid had reached its limit, but he thou Government should continue to give a on a better class of house. He was opinion that Mr. Neville Chamberlain the present time seriously considering visability of doing something along th Speaking from the viewpoint of the the speaker said that he was up again formed for the purpose of keeping price of materials. He strongly urg there should be open markets for all cl material. Competition was the only bring prices down. Mr. J. S. Ea President of the Northern Counties Fed responded, as also did the President, a W. H. Hope, of Sunderland, Secretary Northern Counties organisation.

Employment in the Building Tra

Employment during November, sa *Ministry of Labour Gazette* showed a seasonal decline; it was generally quie skilled operatives and slack on the who unskilled workers; the general decline a all occupations, except slaters, but wa pronounced in the painting and dec section. Unfavourable weather con hampered outside work and caused an ciable amount of lost time. As compare November, 1926, employment was not s with the various classes of skilled w other than painters, with whom, a builders' labourers, it was somewhat As regards individual occupations, e ment again showed a marked declin plasterers and was moderate or slack whole; it also declined with brick masons and carpenters and was ge quiet; with slaters it showed some im ment and was fairly good at most cent was fair, on the whole, with plumbers seasonal decline with painters continue employment was slack; it was also sla the whole, with tradesmen's labourers.

Country House Fire.

Early last Friday morning Stoke some seven miles from Hereford, one finest seventeenth-century country house destroyed by fire. The house contai number of treasures, which could r saved—a fine painted ceiling in the hall by Sir James Thornhill, and a noble st which had only just been restored—b owner, Mr. Paul Foley, was able to sav of his valuable works of art, a great books, and some of his furniture. The of the fire is unknown.

QUANTITY SURVEYING AND THE ARCHITECT IN U.S.A.

American Institute of Quantity Sur- formed a little more than a year ago, ade considerable efforts to introduce e United States a system of quantity ng on the lines of that which exists in ntry. We have published in recent xtracts from propaganda addresses on ject by prominent American quantity rs, and we now give some excerpts further address delivered recently at ond Annual Convention of the Insti- Washington, by Mr. C. L. Weeks.

intelligence of the surveyor concen- on the problem of bidding methods, e speaker, would not only eliminate ion of estimating, with consequent re- of construction costs to the owner, uld also bring about many other im- nts in practice. One of the most nt direct benefits to the architect was plification of both plans and specifica At the present time it must be acknow- that in the unsuccessful and vain of the architect to provide a specific ent of purchase they were often un- rily elaborate, complicated, and full ition. Surveys were bound to bring in competition, not only among archi- eeking to obtain commissions from tive owners, but also among contrac- ding on work. The architect who was and able to give genuine service would he whole-hearted support of the sur- who would accept only plans and speci- s that were clear, practical and Special privileges, handing out archi- commissions to the favoured incom- would meet with a stumbling-block. would eliminate squabbling over and disputes with contractors. Con- could be regulated by a schedule of overing extras, by the surveyor in all of dispute, and thus bring about harmony between the contracting parties. The architect should avail himself of the opportunity offered him by the surveyor to correct and perfect his drawings and specifications, through having his attention called to errors and omissions which were otherwise difficult to detect. He should realise that the practical object of his drawings and specifications was to provide a definite and specific instrument for the purpose of determining the exact quantity of materials and labour for a structure.

The architect must realise that the criticism of the contractor was liable to be prompted by self-interest. It was true that there had been a more or less organised campaign carried on by the contractors to get—

(*a*) More distinct drawings and elimination of pencil drawings in too small a scale to be clearly legible.

(*b*) More drawings and more details in order to show work clearly.

(*c*) Greater number of figures of dimension, and avoidance of inaccuracy in figures of dimension by more careful checking.

(*d*) Better engineering, both structural and mechanical.

(*e*) More complete and more adequate specifications.

The architect must realise, however, that special stress was laid on the things that would tend to make the contractor's work easier and more profitable, such as the replacement of small-scale and indistinct pencil drawings, increase of time in estimating, reduction of the number of alternate bids requested, etc., than in those things that would tend to provide an indisputable instrument of purchase.

In order to encourage the competent surveyor to stay in the occupation of surveying as a professional engineer in the service of the public, rather than to be absorbed by the contracting business, he must have adequate remuneration; therefore, it was the architect's duty to encourage the employment of the professional surveyor in the owner's interest, especially as it was not necessary for that employment to cost the architect one dollar. It should and might be paid for directly by the owner, and even when the contractor employed the surveyor it was the owner who paid his salary or fee indirectly, but with the difference that he did not receive the direct benefit of his labour. The architect could and should encourage the direct employment of the surveyor for preliminary estimates, expert services in legal disputes or in arbitration, including both controversy between owner and contractor and condemnation proceedings. Competent surveyors were now available in all parts of the country.

The D.I.A. Quarterly.

This little publication, which has recently made its appearance, is the first issue of the *Journal of the Design and Industries Association*. This Association, which has headquarters at 6, Queen-square, W.C.1, has as its special aim the encouragement of sane industrial design and good workmanship in mass production. Whilst it is not claimed that mass production is likely to produce art, the individual expression of man's joy in work, it is felt that in both great and small industries the human element is to be fostered, in that this element enters into every large-scale industry far more than many critics will allow.

The Quarterly is a neatly produced and well-printed publication, lightened by a number of illustrations of craftwork. While published primarily for the benefit of members of the Association, it may be obtained (price 5d. post free) by anyone interested in the encouragement of good workmanship based on excellence of design and soundness of material.



MESSRS. MOWBRAY GREEN & HOLLIER, Architects.

ARCHITECTS' & BUILDERS' INQUIRY BUREAU

We are glad to give questions and answers, but cannot accept responsibility for contributed replies, especially on legal matters.

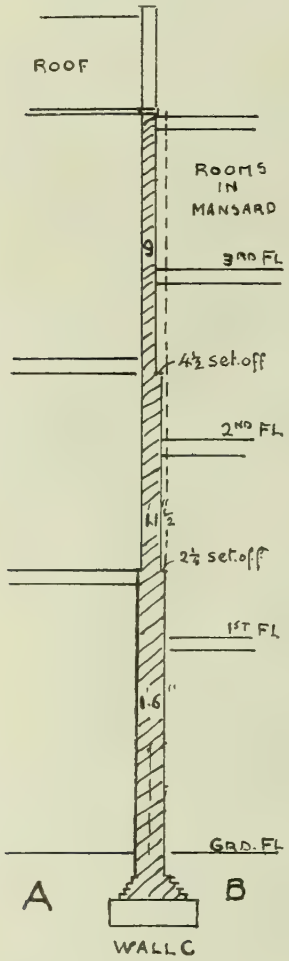
May we appeal to our correspondents to submit their queries on paper of a size easily filed, and written as legibly as possible, or, better still, in typewriting?—Ed.

Party Wall Rights.

Sir,—A and B are adjoining owners. B is building owner and wants to acquire party-wall rights in wall C.

B is willing to pay half the cost of party-wall C. A is agreeable to this.

A has built to the extent of his boundary and owns the space above ground floor indicated by dotted line; he wants B to pay for the extra space gained (in addition to paying for half the wall) and wants B to pay for the space on which the 9 in. (half wall) stands on ground floor also in addition to cost of the



9 in. of wall. But B contends that, in paying for the half wall on ground floor, and paying for half the wall above, he becomes owner of the space gained inside the dotted line.

If he is not buying the space on all the floors, but only the right to use the wall as a party wall, what would be a fair price to pay for the space gained—he gains none on ground floor—2¼ in. above the first set-off and 6¾ in. above the second set-off.

B paid £25 a foot for his frontage.

A says, with an eye to the future, that he may want to pull down his building and erect a much higher one, and may want, correspondingly, to thicken his wall; therefore the space within the dotted line is valuable to him.

Interested.

Scaling on Glazed Brick Walls.

Sir,—Scaling has occurred on glazed brick walls in a small public slipper bath. The walls are built in stock brick in cement mortar lined internally with ivory glazed bricks, pointed up in Atlas White cement. First signs of scaling of the glaze were noticed about three months after the building had been erected, and the scaling has continued to spread ever since. The scaling only occurs around the edge of the glazed bricks next the joints.

Can any reader, who has experienced similar trouble, offer an explanation for this curious fault developing? Naturally, the walls of this type of building are subject to a fair amount of steam and wet in the form of condensation.

Puzzled.

Zinc Roof and District Surveyor.

[Reply to "Practice," December 9.]

Sir,—To take this matter further, I am informed that the question turns on the meaning of the word "repair." Does a builder "repair" a roof when new materials are wholly used for a complete recovering? In such a case, is it a new covering entailing supervision of scheduled materials calling for inspection by a district surveyor?

Although the work of renewing a covering may be regarded as a repair, yet on the assumption that only a change of form and materials implies a new job, it may be contended that a whole reinstated building, as an exact copy of a previously existing building, is a repair.

Reader.

Condensation on Shop Windows.

[Reply to "Troubled," December 16.]

Sir,—The provision of one or two gas jets in the show windows should remove the cause of the trouble. If central heating is available, a small heating pipe run round at the bottom of the glass front is still better, and less costly in upkeep; but failing an existing heating system the gas jets probably provide the cheapest installation at an upkeep cost which is not very serious.

Heatum.

Housing Acts.

Sir,—Can you inform me whether the Wheatley Act is still in operation, and whether its benefits are available for private enterprise?

Voter.

Copyright

Sir,—To what extent does an architect retain the copyright of his drawings? A set of plans comprises plans of each floor and elevations of each front, among other things. Suppose his floor plans were exactly copied, but the elevations treated entirely differently, would he have ground for action against the copyist? Or, to go further, suppose his ground-floor plan were copied exactly, and one elevation, but the other floors and elevations materially varied, would he then have ground for action?

Jealous.

WEEK IN PARLIAMENT

Westminster, Wednesday.

Rural Housing.

Major Glyn asked the Minister whether, seeing that a large number of rural dwellings could thereby be made sanitary and thoroughly suitable for habitation, he would consider extending the grant to include general repairs to cottages, where considered necessary. At a minimum cost of say £30, and allowing the local authority responsible to reduce the grant to one-half instead of two-thirds?

Mr. Chamberlain said that the question of the extent to which financial assistance under the Housing (Rural Workers) Act, 1926, could be afforded to works of ordinary repairs or upkeep was fully discussed during the passage of the Bill through the House, when it was decided that works of such a nature could only be included for the purposes of assistance where they were incidental to and connected with the reconstruction and improvement of the buildings. He did not think that the proposal of Major Glyn would prove sufficiently attractive to induce landlords to take advantage of it if they were thereby tied up for 20 by the conditions laid down in the A

Major Glyn asked how many dw had up to the present been reconst under the terms of the Housing Workers) Act, in the counties of Berk Oxfordshire, Hampshire, Buckinghan Gloucestershire, and Wiltshire.

Mr. Chamberlain said that retur progress under the Housing Workers) Act, 1926, were obtained terly, and, according to the latest r to September 30 last, no dwellings actually been reconstructed under t in any of the counties referred to. Gloucestershire County Council, ho had received applications for assista respect of the improvement of 14 dwe

A Cobham Scheme.

Mr. Kelly asked the Minister of whether he could now state the result communication with the local author Cobham, Surrey, regarding the inad number of houses built and the rents c for those which had been completed.

Mr. Chamberlain said he understoo the Rural District Council of Epsor already provided 84 houses in the pa Cobham, and it did not appear that were sufficient grounds for declaring th local authority had failed in their d this respect. The determination of the which should be charged for the hous a matter for the local authority.

SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

R.I.B.A. STATUTORY EXAMINAT

The R.I.B.A. Statutory Examinatio the office of District Surveyor unde London Building Acts, or Building Su under local authorities, will be held R.I.B.A., London, on May 2, 3, and on October 17, 18, and 19, 1928. The dates for receiving applications for adn to the examinations, accompanied by t of £3 3s., are April 11 and October 1 tively. Full particulars of the examin and application forms can be obtainec the Secretary, R.I.B.A., 9, Conduit-W.1.

R.I.B.A. LECTURES ON ARCHITEC FOR WORKERS.

On Wednesday, January 18, 1928 Arthur T. Bolton, F.R.I.B.A., will paper on "The Architecture of Robe James Adam." The paper on the "Ar ture of Provincial France," by Mr. M. Fletcher, F.R.I.B.A., originally fix Wednesday, January 18, was given on nesday, December 14, Mr. Ernest Law, to illness, being unable to deliver his on Hampton Court Palace.

THE INCORPORATED ASSOCIATIO ARCHITECTS AND SURVEYOI

At a meeting of the Council of the Association, held at the Institute, V ham-place, London, Mr. V. A. L A.M.I.C.E., F.I.A.A., of Cirencester elected President for the ensuing yea the following members were elected Presidents, viz.: Major R. I. Tasker, M.P., J.P., L.C.C.; Mr. Charles H. T Mr. Andrew Mather, L.R.I.B.A.; W. H. T. Brewer; Mr. F. G. Sain L.R.I.B.A., M.I.Struct.E.; and M Heath.

THE ROYAL SANITARY INSTITU The Henry Saxon Snell Prize.

The subject given for essays in comp for the Henry Saxon Snell Prize in 19 "Sanitary Accommodation, Appliance Fittings for Hotels and Flats." Act the advice of the adjudicators, the C have awarded the prize of 50 guineas silver medal of the Institute to Mr. H. Clay, A.R.San.I. The adjudicators to commend the essay sent in under the "Commune Bonum," and the Counc made a supplementary award of a medal to the writer of this essay, Mr. R. Sayer, M.R.San.I.

THE BUILDING TRADE

NTS IN CONNECTION WITH THE LAW OF LANDLORD AND TENANT—IX.

venants Restraining Assignment—
(continued).

ur last article we were considering the ecessary in framing covenants against ng, underletting or parting with the ion of premises, and had shown that ords "assign and part with" do not to an underletting, and that expres- lenoting parting with *possession* should erted. A further example of the limi- placed on words in this connection is d by the case Jackson *v.* Simons (1923, 373; *The Builder,* July 27, 1923). the predecessors of the plaintiff had d to the defendant a ground-floor shop term of 21 years, and the lease con- a covenant against "assigning, under- or parting with the demised premises part thereof or parting with or sharing ssession or occupation thereof or any hereof" with the usual provision as sent. The basement of the shop and djoining premises which also belonged plaintiff were in the occupation of a who carried on a night club in them. trance to the night club adjoined the es leased to the defendant, and as the tickets for the night club caused some tion objected to by the police, the tor of the club had entered into an ement with the defendant for the sale tickets in the front part of the de- t's shop, and a movable screen had rected cutting off the front of the shop he sale of tickets was proceeding. £7 was paid for this privilege, and the tickets took place between 10.30 p.m. a.m. About 18 months after this e had been adopted the plaintiff be- ware of it, and soon afterwards com- l an action to recover possession of the es for breach of the above covenant. hat action it was held by Mr. Justice (as he then was) that this did not ute "an underletting or parting with ssession of the premises or any part under the first part of the covenant defendant retained the legal possession whole of the premises and had only l a privilege or licence to use a part same, but it did amount to a "sharing possession of part of the premises," is raised the point whether such a nt was within the exception provided tion 14, subsection (6) of the Convey- Act, 1881. His lordship held that bsection includes a covenant against ng, underletting and parting with the ion or disposing of premises but not nant or condition against sharing the ion and therefore for breach of this nt notice should have been given under 14, subsection (1) and in the absence h notice the action must be dismissed. ay be noticed that the Law of Pro- Act will in no way affect this decision, e same wording is retained in section bsection (8) that existed in subsection the Act of 1881, but the point referred ur last article has to be borne in mind, here the breach of covenant occurs he commencement of the Law of Pro- Act (January 1, 1926), the exception ed by the subsection (8) will not apply otice of breach of a covenant not to underlet part with the possession or of the land leased will have to be nder subsection (1). As it is impor- insert the words "part with the pos- " in order to provide against a sub- of the property which amounts to a hange in occupancy as against a part- th the possession (see our last article. Russell *v.* Beecham) it is no less important to provide against the tenant dealing with a part of the premises as distinguished from the whole, for in the absence of these words of limitation a covenant against assigning, underletting or parting with the possession of "the premises" will not be infringed where part of the premises are thus dealt with (Church *v.* Brown, 1808, 15 Ves. 258; Grove *v.* Portal, 1902, 1 Ch. 727), and per Lord Wrenbury in Chatterton *v.* Terrell (*infra*).

In Chatterton *v.* Terrell (1923, A.C. 578; *The Builder,* December 28, 1923), however, the House of Lords held that where first part of a house had been sublet with consent, and then the remainder had been sublet without the required consent, this was a breach of a covenant "not to assign, underlet or part with the possession of the premises" as the premises as a whole had been parted with by the double operation. This case was distinguished in Roberts *v.* Enlayde (1924, 1 K.B. 335; *The Builder,* December 28, 1924), where the covenant against assigning, demising, underletting, or otherwise parting with the possession of the said premises without consent, contained a provision "Provided that this clause shall not apply to any underletting of the said premises or any part thereof for a term not exceeding three years." The lease had been assigned to the defendant, who on August 13, 1921, without consent sublet a portion of the premises consisting of a cottage, shed and yard to one Turnpenny on a weekly tenancy, and subsequently, equally without consent, sublet the whole of the remainder of the premises to one Woolnough for a term of 21 years. It is to be observed that the covenant contained no restriction on assigning, etc., part of the premises although the proviso mentions underletting "the said premises or any part thereof." The Court of Appeal held that the first underletting for a term less than three years was no breach of the covenant for it was excepted from the covenant by the proviso, whilst the second underletting for a term exceeding three years also was not a breach of the covenant, which only prohibited assigning, underletting, etc., the whole of the premises. It was observed in this case by Lord Justice Atkin that a covenant to be of any real value ought to provide that the lessee shall not underlet the premises or any part thereof.

We must now draw attention to a case, Abrahams *v.* MacFisheries, Ltd. (1925, 2 K.B. 18; *The Builder,* July 31, 1925), which has an important bearing both upon Jackson *v.* Simons, a case we noted at the commencement of this article, and the dictum of Lord Justice Scrutton in Russell *v.* Beecham, which we quoted at the close of our last article. The facts are very voluminous, and will be found in detail in our note of the case, July 31, 1925. The defendants, the MacFisheries Company, were tenants of two shops under a lease which contained a covenant prohibiting assigning, underletting, or parting with possession of the premises or any part of them, and the lease contained a power of re-entry. The defendants were desirous of sub-letting one of the shops and entered into negotiations with a firm of wine merchants, who agreed to take it on a full repairing lease. It was agreed that possession of the premises should be given to the wine merchants in order to allow them to carry out certain repairs, and a cheque was given for rent in advance, but not cashed. It was pointed out by the MacFisheries Company that no repairs could be carried out until a schedule of the same had been submitted to their superior landlord for approval, but when the schedule was handed to the Company they indicated that in their opinion the repairs specified would not require approval by their landlord, and that they could be put in hand, but that it must be understood that should any hitch arise in obtaining the landlord's consent to the sub-letting, surrender of the premises must be made upon request. The landlord refused consent, and the sub-lessees refused to give up possession. In an action by the landlord against the MacFisheries Company to recover possession the Court held that a breach of the covenant had been committed, as the defendants had parted with possession of part of the premises; but then the really important point was raised by the defendants that, as this was a parting with the possession only of a part of the premises demised, section 14 of the Conveyancing Act, 1881 (now section 146 of the Law of Property Act, 1925), applied, and notice should have been given of the breach, for the exception contained in subsection (6) had no application where only a part of the premises are dealt with. The Court held that subsection (6) applies to parting with possession of part of the premises, and therefore no notice of the breach was necessary, and this decision has been followed in the case Carrington Manufacturing Company *v.* Saldin (1925, 133 L.T. 432).

It may be convenient here to note that in Carrington Manufacturing Company *v.* Saldin (*ubi sup.*) the facts as to the breach of covenant were as follows:—In January, 1923, it was agreed between the owner of the property and the defendant that, in consideration of the latter being allowed to take possession of the premises, he would execute a counterpart lease in the form of the agreement. That agreement contained a covenant against assigning, underletting, or parting with the possession of the premises, or any part thereof. The counterpart was executed July, 1923, dating from March 25, 1923, but in the interval, on April 5, the defendant had underlet a portion of the premises without the owner's knowledge. It was held that on April 5 the rights and obligations of the parties were the same in all respects as they would have been had the lease already been executed, and therefore, under the power of re-entry contained in the agreement, possession could be recovered for breach of the covenant, and that subsection (6) of section 14 of the Conveyancing Act, 1881, applied, and notice of the breach was unnecessary.

We may conclude the observations contained in this article, which it will have been seen are addressed to the first portion of the covenants against assigning and have not been concerned with that portion which relates to consent, with a reference to the form of covenant used in Chatterton *v.* Terrell (*ubi sup.*). There, in addition to the usual provisions as to consent, which we shall refer to in our next article, there was a further provision: "And as a condition of such consent the landlord may require the assignee to enter into an agreement with him direct to observe and fulfil all the conditions and obligations of this agreement." Lord Wrenbury pointed out that the assignee is only mentioned in this condition, and not the sub-lessee, for the sub-lessee could not be called upon to enter into an agreement with the head lessor, with whom he has no privity, to fulfil all the conditions and obligations of the principal tenancy—for instance, the obligation to pay the rent reserved by the principal tenancy agreement. Therefore the words in question apply only to an assignee, and have no application to a sub-lessee. Similarly, as we pointed out in our eighth article, an under-lessee is not entitled to sue the assignee of the freehold and leasehold reversions of the premises comprised in

the under-lease in respect of a positive covenant by the head lessor with the original lessee where the latter has not assigned or demised the benefit of such covenant to the under-lessee, South of England Dairies, Ltd. *v.* Baker (1906, 2 Ch. 631). In that case, on the demise of part of a house, the lessee covenanted to pay one-third of the water rate, and the lessor covenanted to pay all rates and taxes except the proportion of the water rate undertaken by the lessee. The lessee sub-demised to the plaintiffs, who, with knowledge of the superior lease, covenanted to pay one-third of the water rate. The freehold reversion and the superior lease subsequently became vested in the defendant. At that time the portion of the premises comprised in the lease and under-lease had been separately assessed, and the defendant refused to pay any of the rates and taxes in respect of that part. The local authority distrained on the plaintiffs, and they sought to recover the sums they had been compelled to pay from the defendant, but the action failed on the ground that there was no privity between the under-lessees and the assigns of the free-hold reversion and the superior lease. An under-lessee of a term less than the term granted by the original lease is not an assign of his lessor.

RENT RESTRICTION: SUBLETTING BY STATUTORY TENANTS

WE may draw attention to a most important decision under the Rent Restriction Acts which relates to the point whether a statutory tenant—that is a tenant under notice to quit—has power to sublet a portion of the premises. The point has arisen again in connection with the recent case Roe *v.* Russell (*Times*, December 16), where a Divisional Court has decided that the tenant has no such right.

The facts of the case appear to be that in 1915 a Mrs. Alders had let a house within the Rent Act to a Mr. Jamieson. In 1919 Mrs. Alders had assigned her interest in the premises to the plaintiff in the action, who in 1921 served a notice to quit on Mr. Jamieson, who thereupon became a statutory tenant. In November, 1925, Mr. Jamieson sublet to the defendant in the action certain rooms in the house. In July, 1926, the plaintiff had obtained an order in the County Court for possession of the whole of the premises as against Mr. Jamieson, who left the premises in May, 1927, leaving the defendant, his sub-tenant, in possession of the rooms he had sublet to him. The present action was brought to obtain possession as against the sub-tenant of these rooms, by ejectment. The County Court Judge made an order for ejectment, and on appeal to a Divisional Court the appeal was dismissed and leave for further appeal was refused. The ground upon which, according to the report, the Court came to this decision was that although for a time it had been believed that section 15, subsection (1) of the Rent Act, 1920, which provides: "A tenant who by virtue of the provisions of this Act retains possession of any dwelling-house to which the Act applies shall so long as he retains possession observe and be entitled to all the terms and conditions of the original contract of tenancy so far as the same are consistent with this Act," conferred upon the statutory tenant the right to sublet (unless restrained by the contract of tenancy), but that that belief had been put an end to by the decision in Keeves *v.* Dean (1924, 1 K.B. 685: *The Builder*, January 25, 1924), where it had been decided that the right to assign, which in the absence of express stipulation to the contrary belongs to a tenant at common law, was not a term or condition of the contract or tenancy of which the statutory limit was entitled to have the benefit, and although in Keeves *v.* Dean the Court expressly declined to determine whether a statutory tenant could sublet, the Court in the case under consideration drew the inference that if a right to assign could not be considered one of the terms or conditions of the original contract of tenancy which a statutory tenant could claim to exercise, the same considerations must apply to the right to sublet. The Court also referred to an unreported decision of a Divisional Court in the case Wheeler *v.* Smith, May 14, 1926, where it was definitely held that a statutory tenant possessed no interest which entitled him to sublet.

There was no restriction against assigning or subletting in the above agreement. The cases are very difficult to follow, and from the report of the above case it does not appear that the attention of the Court was called to Campbell *v.* Lill (*Weekly Notes*, May 1, 1926; *The Builder*, June 25, 1926), a case which was decided by a Divisional Court, but constituted of two Lords Justices, and which unfortunately was not reported in full in the Law Reports. That case differs from the one we are considering in that the action was brought for possession against the tenant, whilst here the proceeding for ejectment, the subject of appeal, were against the sub-tenant, judgment for possession against the tenant having already been given in the County Court, but the facts of the case are very similar. There the plaintiff had in 1915 let a house on a three-years' agreement to the defendant. At the termination of that period the defendant held over as a yearly tenant, but in June, 1920, notice to quit was given to him which expired at Christmas, and after that date it was agreed between the parties that the plaintiff was only in occupation against the will of the landlord as a statutory tenant. The defendant had subsequently sublet a part of the premises, remaining in possession of the rest. There was no restriction against subletting.

The County Court Judge had made an order for possession as against the defendant, but on appeal this order was set aside. The Court, constituted of two Lords Justices, distinguished Keeves *v.* Dean on the ground that there the action was brought against an assignee of a statutory tenant who had assigned after notice to quit, and that although the Court of Appeal had held in that case that a statutory tenant had no right to assign, and therefore the plaintiff had succeeded, that decision had no application to the case before the Court, where, after notice to quit, the tenant had sublet a portion of the premises but remained in possession of the rest of the house, and that the position of the statutory tenant was clearly defined in section 4, subsection (1) (*h*) of the Rent Act, 1923, which must be taken to be exhaustive as to his position. That section provides: "No order or judgment for the recovery of the possession of a dwelling-house to which this Act applies, or for the ejectment of a tenant therefrom, shall be made or given unless (*h*) the tenant, without the consent of the landlord, has at any time after July 31, 1923, assigned or sublet the whole of the dwelling-house or sublet part of the dwelling-house, the remainder being already sublet," and it was held to have no application to this case, because only a part of the house had been sublet.

The Court, in giving this decision, particularly stated that it was not considering the position of the sub-tenant, but only that of the statutory tenant.

It will be observed that in the case we are considering the proceedings were against the sub-tenant, but the ground of the decision was the same as that in Keeves *v.* Dean, that a statutory tenant has no right to sublet; but would the decision have been the same had the case of Campbell *v.* Lill been brought before the Court? That case appears to show that the statutory tenant has a right to sublet within the limits prescribed by section 4, subsection (1) (*h*) of the Act of 1923.

In Keeves *v.* Dean, Lord Justice Bankes said: "I say nothing about subletting, because it may be that a statutory tenant who has sublet part only of the premises which he claims the right to retain and wh occupies is still entitled to the protec the statute."

We can only call attention to the di of reconciling the decisions as reporte

As a matter of principle, we think cision of the Court in Roe *v.* Russel be preferred to that in Campbell *v.* L as we pointed out in our article on th case in our issue of June 25, 1926, it wholly unreasonable that a tenant notice to quit has expired, and who co in possession against the will of his l under the protection of the Rent Acts, be able to deal with part of the prop such a way that it will remain subject provisions of the Rent Acts even a himself has either left or been ejecte the premises. See section 15, subsect of the Act of 1920, and section 2, sul (1) of the Act of 1923.

THE PLASTERING CR DISPUTE

REGARDING the dispute in the Nor Coast Area by the Northern Counties B Trades Employers' Federation, we ta following from a pamphlet issued by th Joint Council of the Plastering Indu "The National Association of Plas Granolithic and Cement Workers, as m of the National Wages and Conditions found themselves in a minority, the ma cumbersome, that time was limited for appertaining peculiar to their craft, an dealt with were done so by those w little knowledge or sympathy with th dustry. Consequently they tenderec notice to the National Wages and Cor Council on September 16, 1924, this w firmed by the latter on October 14, 19 expired in March, 1925. The Op Plasterers tried several times for a con with the National Federation of B Trades Employers, and were refused they were prepared to accept a N settlement, on an 'all-in' policy. mately negotiations broke down. In 1927, the Operative Plasterers gave months' notice for an advance of wage per hour, basing their claim on the fa wages were being paid anything from up to 2s 6d. per hour, and proving sively that several builders were pay and 2s. 6d. Disagreement took place area, and it was referred to the Nationa Council for their findings. This was g July 20, that the wages of the Nor Coast for Operative Plasterers be 1s. 9 hour and to take effect as and from S ber 1, 1927. Any kind of wages from were being paid to the Operative Pl in this area from 1920. These induc were entirely reprehensible and were to be paid by members of the Northern ties Building Trades Federation, neit latter nor its National body being handle the situation, notwithstanding r appeals by Master Plasterers of this a which there are letters to prove. From sources it has been stated that build now able to obtain men at 1s. 8d. pe notwithstanding that there is conclusiv by written statement from Operatives packets verified, right up to the week November 4, 1927, 1s. 10d. and 2s. pe was being paid in this area by member Northern Counties Builders' Fed The situation that has now arisen is t the Master Plasterers who were pa the National and Area Joint Council tution, who dishonoured their pledge cepting and agreeing to abide by the N Counties Building Trade Federation's tion, which gave the latter the sole r negotiate terms with the Operatives. i tive of whether they employed operati terers or not, and thus brought abo chaotic conditions that existed prior formation of the National Joint Cou the Plastering Industry."

IE LANDLORD AND NANT (No. 2) BILL

THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

Landlord and Tenant Bill did not re- very favourable reception on its intro- to the House of Lords, either on the for the second reading or on the motion it to a Select Committee; but we is as well that the latter motion was l by the large majority of 109 to 37 s a Bill which has been carefully con- in the House of Commons, both in tee and by the House, could hardly be for a whole session or longer by the House. Amongst the noble lords who rt in the two debates there was almost nsus of opinion as against the creation special tribunal, at any rate in the rovided by the Bill, and the Lord lor, in his reply, expressed a readiness part of the Government to listen to oposals that might be made on this

Ernle raised the point that if sur- were members of the tribunal, the Bill state whether they were to be allowed inue in practice, but if they were to practice they might rapidly lose touch ne conditions prevailing. whilst if they o continue in practice they might be one day and witnesses in the same f case the next day. The Lord Chan- ndicated in his reply that they were inue in active practice. We venture to that there is great weight in Lord objection, for without the least re- on men of the highest probity, it be satisfactory either to parties to dis- or to themselves that they should be ing opinions as witnesses on matters same kind as they may be called upon de judicially.

details of the Bill remain to be dis- in the Upper House, but, of course, the of goodwill was referred to. We that the Lord Chancellor, in his speech second reading, as reported, first spoke dwill being a reasonable subject for sation on the renewal of a lease, but bsequently he referred to compensation odwill being payable on a tenant quit- s holding. As we have pointed out in ticle in our issue of 2nd inst., there is difference between these two proposi- the first may be both reasonable and able, but the second can be neither; e observe that Lord Jessel used the expression that we did in the above defining goodwill as a will-o'-the-wisp. is a certain divergence of opinion on bject, as is shown by Lord Parmoor ting that the situation of the premises be an element in assessing compensa- r goodwill.

notice that in both Houses of Parlia- there has been a tendency to explain f course, this Bill was not intended to "good landlords"; it was only in- l to prevent the nefarious practices of l landlords, but we must protest against ind of argument. The Bill, if it passes, e the law of the land, and it will affect ndlords—good, bad and indifferent—for Bill lays down principles such as those ned in this Bill the landlord has not to be considered but also the tenant, enants are also good and bad, and an ement is offered to tenants to try and l they can. Lord Carson put the matter "In the future no two men, though were on perfect equality, could enter a contract for a lease without in- g themselves in all the provisions e Bill. The Bill would more or put an end to the leasehold n. It would be disastrous to men who d to start a business. No one would ncney on such property. In that way ld discourage building." Lord Carson supports the view we expressed in our articles: legislation of this character, s does Rent Restriction, which fetters landlords in the use of their property, puts an end to private enterprise, for the uncertainty involved in possessing property deters business men from holding it. Lord Sumner expressed the opinion that as soon as this Bill became an Act there would be an agitation started to extend it to private dwellings, and we note that he also suggested, somewhat on the lines we indicated at the end of our article on this Bill in the issue for November 25, that the great structure set up by the Bill could be dispensed with and tenants complaining of harsh treatment should simply be allowed to appeal to the Court for relief.

We suggested a simple declaratory Statute, the provisions of which could be enforced by the Courts.

It is too late now to hope for such stringent amendments as these, but it is well that it should be pointed out that statutes which aim at such detail as do many of those passed in the last 20 years are good neither for those they are intended to assist nor for anyone else, except the lawyers.

NEW BUILDINGS IN LONDON

Tufton-street. — BUILDING. — In our last issue under this heading we stated that Messrs. Browett, Taylor, Robertson & Morgan, of 3 and 4, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C. 2, were proposing to erect a building on the site of the western side of Tufton-street and Marsham-street, Westminster. This information, which was based on the Westminster City Council agenda, is, we are sorry to say, incorrect, as Messrs. Browett, Taylor, Robertson & Morgan only submitted an application to the Westminster City Council for consent to the erection of a proposed building on the site.

Acton.—EXTENSIONS.—H.M.O.W. inviting tenders for extensions to the branch P.O. and sorting office at Acton, W. Plans are by the architects' department of H.M.O.W.

Battersea.—ADDITIONS.—Messrs. J. Lyons & Co., Ltd., have applied to the Battersea Borough Council for consent to alterations and additions to Nos. 24 and 26, St. John's-road.

Battersea.—SHOPS.—Mr. J. W. S. Burmester, of 13, Queen Anne's-gate, S.W.1, is the architect for the new shops and flats which are to be erected at the corner of Belle Vue-road and Wiseton-road.

Bayswater.—GARAGES.—Messrs. J. Kinnimont & Sons, of 26, Chilworth-street, W. 2. are to erect lock-up garages on a site out of the northern side of Moscow-road, Bayswater.

Blackheath.—HALL.—Work is commencing upon the site at Blackheath, S.E., where a new parish hall is to be built for All Saints' church. The architect is Mr. C. C. Winmill, L.R.I.B.A., 2, Eliot-place, Blackheath, S.E.

Charlotte-street.—RECONSTRUCTION.—No. 25, Charlotte-street, W.1, is being extensively reconstructed. The builders are Messrs. D. Prosser & Son, 23, Charlotte-street, W.1, and the architect is Mr. L. N. Barrett, A.R.I.B.A., 6, Vere-street, W.1.

Cricklewood.—LABORATORY. — Tenders for the erection at the P.O. Research Station of a laboratory for H.M.O.W. are being invited.

Croydon.—HOUSES.—Mr. R. Pierson, of 47, Wakehurst-road, is to erect 22 houses in Springfield-road, Croydon.

Ealing.—HOUSES.—Sixteen houses are to be built in Coston-lane, Greenford, for Messrs. Dulland.

Endell-street.—ALTERATIONS.—The Holborn Borough Council have given sanction to Mr. J. E. Parr, Borough Surveyor, permission to invite tenders for alterations to the second-class men's private washing baths at the Public Baths in Endell-street, W.C. 2.

Euston-square. — RECONSTRUCTION. — Mr. C. W. Clark, architect to the Metropolitan Railway Co., has prepared plans for the reconstruction of Euston-square Station.

Hendon.—LIBRARY.—Tenders are being invited by the Hendon Urban District Council for the erection of the first portion of a Public Library at The Burroughs, Hendon, N.W.4. Mr. J. M. Wilson, F.R.I.B.A., 4, Staple Inn, W.C., is the architect.

Holland Park-avenue.—ALTERATIONS.—Holland Park Hall has been bought by Sir Herbert Austin on behalf of the Austin Motor Company, Ltd., who will use it from next June for wholesale distribution of cars and as a service depot. Some alterations will be necessary.

Lewisham. — HOUSES. — A further 160 houses are to be erected on the Downham estate, Lewisham, for the London County Council.

London-street.—ADDITION.—The Paddington Borough Council approved application from Messrs. Thompson & Walford, architects, Leadenhall-buildings, E.C. 3, for consent to the erection of a projecting architectural feature to "The Load of Hay" public house, London-street, W. 2.

Morden. — ENLARGEMENT. — The Underground Railway Co. have decided to enlarge the Underground garage at Morden to increase the size of it by the provision of six new bays having accommodation for fifty more cars.

Peckham.—SCHOOL.—The London County Council are to erect at £48,572 a new secondary school for 450 girls at Homestall-road, Peckham Rye.

Poplar.—COTTAGES.—The Poplar Borough Council is to build 108 more cottages in British-street, Millwall, at a cost of £60,000.

Queen's-road.—REBUILDING.—Messrs. P. J. Westwood & Emberton, 7, Adam-street, Adelphi, W.C. 2, are the architects for proposed rebuilding of Nos. 131 and 131a, Queen's-road, next to Porchester-gardens.

Richmond.—A large block of premises, consisting of shops on the ground floor and high-class residential flats above, is to be built on the site of Talbot House, near Richmond Bridge. The architect is Mr. E. J. Partridge, F.R.I.B.A., Bank-chambers, Richmond.

Richmond.—HOUSES.—Messrs. Couch & Coupland are to build 19 houses in Queen's-road, Richmond.

Richmond.—The local Order of Oddfellows have decided to proceed with the building of a new hall and offices in Parkshot. The architect is Mr. E. J. Partridge, F.R.I.B.A., Bank-chambers, George-street, Richmond.

St. Helens-place.—Messrs. H. J. Greenham, Ltd., are pulling down the old property in St. Helens-place, E.C., prior to the erection of a large office block by Messrs. Dove Bros., Ltd., Cloudesley-place, Islington, N.1. Mr. Henry A. Saul, F.R.I.B.A., 10, Gray's Inn-square, W.C.1. is the architect.

Soho.—RECONSTRUCTION.—The premises at the corner of Carnaby-street and Canton-street, W.1, owned by Messrs. E. Austin & Sons, Ltd., are to be reconstructed. The builders are Messrs. E. A. Roome & Co., Ltd., 7, Urswick-road, E.9.

Tottenham Court-road.—FLATS.—"Karridale Mansions" are being erected above Goodge-street Underground Station to the designs of Mr. H. G. Leslie, A.R.I.B.A., 13, South-square, W.C.1. The builders are Messrs. Perry & Perry, 20, Woodstock-street, W.1, and steelwork is being supplied by Messrs. Smith-Walker, Ltd., 33, Tothill-street, S.W.1; cast-stone dressings are being made by the Enfield Stone Co., Brimsdown.

Tottenham-street.—New premises are to be erected for Messrs. E. T. Heron & Co., Ltd., printers, etc., in Tottenham-street, W.1, to the plans of Messrs. Matthews & Son, 72, Tottenham Court-road, W.1. The builder is Mr. F. E. Little, 569a, High-road, Tottenham, N., and the steelwork will be erected by Messrs. E. Webb & Co., 89, Charterhouse-street, E.C.1.

Vauxhall Bridge-road. — GARAGES. — The Central Motor Co. (London), Ltd., are to erect garages on a site in Stanford Mews, Vauxhall Bridge-road, S.W.1.

Westminster.—The Temperance Council of the Christian Churches, of Abbey House, Victoria-street, S.W.1, are proposing to build new headquarters on a site in Westminster.

RATES OF WAGES IN THE BUILDING TRADE

[Every endeavour is made to ensure accuracy but we cannot be responsible for errors.]

	Masons	Brick-layers.	Car-penters Joiners	Plas-terers.	Slaters.	Plum-bers.	Pain-ters.	Lab-ourers.
Aberdare	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Accrington	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Alfreton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Alnwick	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Altrincham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Ashford (Kent)	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Ashington	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Ashton-under-Lyne	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Aylesbury	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Aylsham	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Banbury	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Barnsley	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Barnstaple	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Barrow-in-Furness	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Barry	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Basingstoke	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Bath	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Bedford	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Berwick	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Bexhill	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Birkenhead	1/10	1/10	1/10	1/11	1/10	1/10	1/9½	1/4½
Birmingham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bishop Auckland	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Blackburn	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Blackpool	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bolton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bournemouth	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Bradford	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bradford-on-Avon	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/3½	1/0½
Braintree	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Brentwood	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Bridgwater	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Bridlington	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Brighton	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Bristol	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bromsgrove	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Bromyard	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0½
Bungay	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
Burnley	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Burton-on-Trent	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bury	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Buxton	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Cambridge	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Canterbury	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Cardiff	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Carlisle	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Chatham	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Chelmsford	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Cheltenham	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Chester	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Chesterfield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Chorley	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Cirencester	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/1
Clacton	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Colchester	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Coventry	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Cranbrook	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
Crewe	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Cromer	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Darlington	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Deal	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Denbigh	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Derby	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Devizes	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/3½	1/0½
Dewsbury	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Doncaster	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Dorchester	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/3½	1/0½
Dorking	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Dovercourt	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Driffield	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Droitwich	1/6½	1/6½	1/5½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Dudley	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2⅔
Durham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Eastbourne	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
E. Glam. (Mon. Val.)	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Ely	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Exeter	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/6	1/2½
Exmouth	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Fakenham	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Felixstowe	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Folkestone	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Frome	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/3½	1/0½
Glossop	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/2¼
Gloucester	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/5½	1/2
Godalming	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Goole	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Gosport	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Grantham	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Great Yarmouth	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Grimsby	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Guildford	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Halifax	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Harpenden	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Harrogate	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Hartlepools	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Harwich	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Hastings	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Hatfield	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Hednesford	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Hereford	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/5	1/1½
Herne Bay	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Hertford	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Hitchin	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Hoddesdon	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Holt	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
Huddersfield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Hull	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Hunstanton	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Huntingdon	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Isle of Wight	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0½
Ipswich	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Keighley	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Kettering	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Kidderminster	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
King's Lynn	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Lancaster	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Leamington Spa	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½

	Masons	Brick-layers.	Car-penters Joiners	Plas-terers.	Slaters	Plum-bers.	Pain-ters
Leeds	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
Leicester	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
Leighton Buzzard	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4
Lichfield	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6
Lincoln	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
Littlehampton	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5
Liverpool	1/10	1/10	1/10	1/11	1/10	1/10	1/9
Llandudno	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6
Llanelly	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
London:							
12 m. radius	1/9½	1/9½	1/9½	1/9½	1/9½	1/9½	1/8
12–15 m. radius	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/8
Loughborough	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
Lowestoft	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5
Luton	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6
Macclesfield	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7
Maidstone	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5
Malvern	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6
Manchester	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
Mansfield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
Margate	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4
Market Harb'rough	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6
Matlock	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6
Melton Constable	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3
Melton Mowbray	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7
Merthyr Tydfil	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
Middlesbrough	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
Newark	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6
Newbury	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4
Newcastle-on-Tyne	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
Newcastle-ur-Lyme	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
New Forest	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5
Newmarket	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5
Newport, Mon.	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
Northampton	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7
Norwich	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7
Nottingham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
Nuneaton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
Oakham	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5
Oldham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
Oxford	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6
Paignton	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7
Peterborough	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6
Plymouth	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
Pontypridd	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
Portsmouth	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6
Preston	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
Ramsgate	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4
Reading	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6
Redcar	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
Redditch	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7
Reigate	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5
Retford	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6
Ripon	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6
Rochdale	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
Rochester	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5
Rugby	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
Saffron Walden	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3
St. Albans	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6
St. Helens	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
Sawbridgeworth	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5
Saxmundham	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4
Scarborough	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7
Sevenoaks	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5
Sheffield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
Shrewsbury	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6
Sittingbourne	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4
Southampton	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6
Southend-on-Sea	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5
Southport	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
South Shields	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
Stevenage	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5
Stockport	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
Stockton-on-Tees	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
Stoke-on-Trent	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
Stourbridge	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7
Stourport	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7
Stowmarket	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4
Stratford-on-Avon	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6
Stroud	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5
Sunderland	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
Swaffham	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3
Swansea	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
Swindon	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6
Tamworth	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7
Taunton	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5
Thetford	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4
Torquay	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7
Totnes	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5
Trowbridge	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4
Tunbridge Wells	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5
Uttoxeter	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5
Wakefield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
Walsall	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7
Wallsend	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
Warminster	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4
Warrington	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
Warwick	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7
Wells (Norfolk)	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3
Welwyn. Gar. City	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6
West Bromwich	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
Weston-sup.-Mare	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6
Weymouth	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5
Whitby	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7
Wigan	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
Winchester	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5
Windsor	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6
Wisbech	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4
Wolverhampton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
Woodbridge	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4
Worcester	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6
Worksop	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6
Worthing	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5
Wrexham	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7
Wroxham	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3
Wymondham	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4
York	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8

For rates of wages in the Building Trade in Scotland, see page 994.

CONTRACTS, COMPETITIONS, &c.

ne contracts still open, but not included in this List, see previous issues. Those with an asterisk tised in this number. Certain conditions beyond those given in the following information are n some cases, such as that advertisers do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender; r wages clause shall be observed, that no allowance will be made for tenders; and that deposits ed on receipt of a bona-fide tender unless stated to the contrary.

e given at the commencement of each paragraph is the latest date when the tender, or the names of those submit tenders, may be sent in; the name and address at the end is the person from whom or place ntities, forms of tender, etc., may be obtained.

ng is a list of abbreviations:—Borough Surveyor, B.S.; Borough Engineer, B.E.; District Surveyor, rk, C.; Town Clerk, T.C.; County Engineer, C.E.; County Surveyor, C.S.; County Architect, C.A.; S.; Engineer, E.; Borough Architect, B.A.; Architect, A.

NG, PAINTING, ELECTRIC GHTING, HEATING ETC.

4.—**London.**—Alterations.—To second-class vate washing baths at the Public Baths, eet, W.C.2, for the Holborn B.C. B.S., ll, High Holborn, W.C.1. Dep. £2 2s.

8.—**Acton.**—Extension.—Of branch P.O. ng office, for H.M.O.W. Contracts King Charles-st., London, S.W.1. Dep. Cheques payable to the Commissioners.)

8.—**Chelmsford.**—Cottages.—15, at Great ousing site, for R.D.C. James Dewhirst, . Dep. £1.

—**Falmouth.**—Residence.—At Western-terr., A. J. Cornelius, F.R.I.B.A., architect,

—**Honiton.**—Alterations.—At police station, C.C. C.A., 97, Heavitree-rd., Exeter.

28.—**Ilkley.**—Houses.—16, on Leeds-rd.-lane site, for U.D.C. S. Dep. £2 2s.

—**Lymington.**—Installation.—Of heating, nary, New-st., for B.G. J. Bevir, archi-St. Thomas-st., Lymington.

9.—**Blackpool.**—Post Office.—Erection of, Commissioners of His Majesty's Works. Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W.1. is. (Payable to the Commissioners.)

9.—**Brechin.**—Additions.—Also alterations, school, for Forfarshire E.C. J. Eadie, C., Dep. £1 1s.

9.—**Hull.**—Foundations.—Piling and con-ndations, in connection with erection of Carlton Theatre, Anlaby-rd. Blackmore, Co., architects, Ruskin-chambers, Scale-

9.—**London.**—Extension.—To hot water stallation at Institution, Waterloo House, rd., E.2, for Bethnal Green B.G. C. F. , Bishop's-rd., E.2. Dep. £1.

—**London.**—Lift.—Installation of an elec-nger lift, including all structural work tion therewith, at Institution, Waterloo aterloo-rd., Bethnal Green, E.2, for Beth-B.G. C. Faulkner Jones, C. Dep. £1.

—**Southend.**—Open Air School.—Erection he Education Committee. Director of Education Office, Southend-on-Sea. Dep. ayable to the Corporation).

50.—**Hartley Wintney.**—School.—Erection e C.C. The County Architect, the Castle, r. Dep. £1 1s.

. — **Liverpool.** — Building. — Electric sub-Warbreck Moor, Aintree, for T.C. Land nd Surveyor. Dep. £2 2s.

9.—**Manchester.**—House.—Steward's house ey Sanatorium, for T.C. City Architect. 6d.

—**Nottingham.**—Houses.—16, on Bunting-Lenton), for T.C. T. Cecil Howitt, archi-. Long-row. Dep. £1.

.—**Winchester.**—Houses.—60, at Battery-C. City Surveyor.

.—**Kent.**—School.—Erection of, at Hoath, rbury, for the Kent Education Committee. Davis, Director of Education, Spring-ldstone, Kent. Dep. £2 2s.

. — **Kingston-on-Thames.** — Operating -Erection and completion at the hospital on Hill, for the Guardians of the Poor Kingston Union. F. Danby Smith, ., Parliament-mansions, Victoria-st., ter, S.W.1. Dep. £5 5s. (Cheques to payable to the Treasurer of the King-on.)

51.—**Lichfield.**—Installation.—Of electric power in the Friary school, for Stafford-. Moffett, Rosher, and Mann, Consulting ., Union-chambers, Temple-row, Birming-ep. £3 3s.

.—**London.**—Club Premises.—Erection of. Woolwich Tenements Welfare Association m. W. R. Hindmarsh, architect and sur-Shawbrooke-rd., Eltham, S.E.9. Dep.

.—**Solihull.**—Dwellings.—Balsall, 8, Balsall-Kwood, 8, Aylesbury-rd.; Tanworth, 14, Heath, for R.D.C. C. H. Cook, C. Dep.

1. — **London.** — School. — Erection of, at ad, North Circular-road, N.W., for the Education Committee. F. Wilkinson, E., M.I.Mech.E., Edn. Offices, Dyne-road. N.W.6. Dep. £2 2s.

1. — **Newcastle-upon-Tyne.** — Exhibition , etc.—Construction of, for the Executive e of the North-East Coast Exhibition . W. and T. R. Milburn, FF.R.I.B.A., tt-street, Sunderland. Dep. £2 2s.

.—**Chatham.**—House.—For police superin-on Maidstone-rd., for Kent C.C. County , 86, Week-st., Maidstone. Dep. £2 2s.

—**Dublin.**—Alterations.—New sanitary fit-l structural alterations, at Killarney and la hotels, and building of a goods store rd North Station, for Gt. Southern Rlys. ey, secretary, Kingsbridge-station, Dublin. 1s. each.

Jan. 2.—**Erith.**—Wall.—76 lineal yds., of brick dwarf walling surmounted by wrought-iron fencing, including piers and gates, adjoining Brook-st. School, for U.D.C. H. Hind, architect. Dep. £1 1s.

Jan. 2.—**Hull.**—Houses.—400, on West Hull housing site, and 26 on East Hull housing site, for Corporation. City Architect.

Jan. 2.—**Methley.**—Wall.—Boundary wall, and conversion of boys' offices at Ickletown Council school, for West Riding E.C. H. W. Powell, Education Offices, Garforth.

Jan. 3.—**Chester.**—Demolition.—Of house and shop property in the Handbridge and Mill-street area, for T.C. C. Greenwood, City S.

Jan. 3.—**Ireland.**—Reconstruction.—Of buildings for Garda Siochana at Adare, Co. Limerick and Castletownbere, Co. Cork, for Commissioners of Public Works. T. Cassedy, secretary, Office of Public Works, Dublin. Dep. £1 each.

Jan. 3.—**Newton Abbot.**—Houses.—28, at Moretonhampstead, for R.D.C. B. H. Palmer, L.R.I.B.A., 11, Union-st.

Jan. 3.—**Pembroke.**—Branch P.O.—Erection of, for H.M.O.W. Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the Commissioners.)

Jan. 3.—**Sowerby.**—Houses.—50, on Beechwood housing site, for U.D.C. J. Eastwood, S.

Jan. 4.—**Cricklewood.**—Laboratory.—Erection at the P.O. Research Station, for H.M.O.W. Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the Commissioners.)

Jan. 4.—**Ongar.**—Cottages.—26, for R.D.C. P. Pearce, Housing Surveyor.

Jan. 5.—**Orpington.**—Re-wiring.—Of steel conduit at Ministry of Pensions Hospital, for H.M.O.W. Contracts Branch, H.M. Office of Works, King Charles-st., S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s.

Jan. 5.—**Sandown.**—Houses.—4, at Fort Mews, for U.D.C. Surveyor.

Jan. 5.—**Sandown (I. of W.).**—Enlargement.—Of eastern public lavatories on Esplanade, for U.D.C. Surveyor.

✱Jan. 6.—**Mount Pleasant, E.C.**—Asphalt floor, at the Parcel Office, for H.M.O.W. Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s. (Payable to the Commissioners.)

Jan. 6.—**Penygroes.**—Bakery.—For Caernarvon, Penygroes and District Co-operative Society, Ltd. Llewelyn Lloyd Jones, architect and surveyor, Lloyds Bank-chambers, Caernarvon.

✱Jan. 9.—**Essex.**—Handicraft Centre.—Erection of, comprising cookery, laundry and manual rooms, at Braintree, for the Essex C.C. Jno. Stuart, F.R.I.B.A., County Architect, Springfield Old Court, Chelmsford. Dep. £1 1s. to F. H. Owers, F.S.A.A., County Accountant, Duke-street, Chelmsford.

Jan. 9.—**Hendon.**—Public Library.—Erection of the first portion of a Public Library at The Burroughs, Hendon, N.W.4, for the U.D.C. J. M. Wilson, F.R.I.B.A., 4, Staple-inn, W.C. Dep. £5 5s. (by cheque).

Jan. 9.—**Thingoe.**—Cottages.—6 cottages at Fornham All Saints, and 6 cottages at Risby, for R.D.C. Surveyor, 65, Churchgate-st., Bury St. Edmund's. Dep. £2 2s.

✱Jan. 9.—**Woolwich.**—Extension.—Of the Cable Depot, for H.M.O.W. Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s. (Payable to the Commissioners.)

✱Jan. 10.—**Camberwell.**—Cemetery.—Erection of chapel and other buildings, Camberwell New Cemetery. C. E. Newton, Town Clerk, Town Hall, Camberwell, S.E.5, with details of similar contracts.

Jan. 10.—**Darfield.**—Installation.—Of electric light at new infants' school, for West Riding E.C. Education Department, County Hall, Wakefield.

Jan. 10.—**Ecclesfield.**—Heating.—Providing and fixing a low pressure hot water installation at High-Green new boys' school, for West Riding E.C. Education Department, County Hall, Wakefield.

Jan. 10.—**London.**—Building.—Chapel and other buildings at Camberwell New Cemetery, Honor-oak, for Camberwell B.C. C. E. Newton, T.C.

Jan. 10.—**Portsmouth.**—Extensions.—To boys' secondary school, Victoria-rd., North, for E.C. A. J. Sharp, architect. Dep. £1 1s.

Jan. 11.—**Ballyclare.**—School.—Public elementary school at Ballyrobert, Ballyclare, for Antrim Regional E.C. W. D. R. Taggart, C.E., Scottish Provident Buildings, Belfast. Dep. £1 1s.

Jan. 11.—**Liverpool.**—Houses.—Offers wanted from contractors to build houses in brickwork on various housing estates in lots of 50 houses, for the City Council. Acting Director of Housing, Municipal Buildings, Dale-st., Liverpool. Dep. £1 1s.

✱Jan. 13.—**Heywood.**—Employment Exchange.—Erection of, for H.M.O.W. Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s. (Payable to the Commissioners.)

Jan. 13.—**Hull.**—Engine House.—At Dunswell pumping station, for T.C. W. D. Bingham, Water and Gas Engineer. Dep. £2.

Jan. 14.—**Ludlow.**—Repairs.—Also additions and alterations to school premises, for managers of Ludlow Church of England Schools. J. H. Lockhart, 22, Broad-st. Dep. £1 1s.

Jan. 16.—**Hertfordshire.**—School.—Erection and completion of a new County Council Elementary School (to accommodate 402 scholars), for the Hertfordshire C.C. County Surveyor's Office, Hatfield, Herts. Dep. £1 1s.

✱Jan. 16.—**Leeds.**—Building.—Erection of, for Mining Dept., for the Council of the Leeds University. The Registrar, The University, Leeds. Dep. £2 2s.

Jan. 17.—**Dublin.**—Buildings.—At 45, Upper O'Connell-st., for Commissioners of Public Works. T. Cassedy, secretary. Dep. £1.

Jan. 17.—**Dublin.**—Reconstruction.—Of north block of Four Courts, for Commissioners of Public Works, Dublin. T. Cassedy, secretary. Dep. £1.

Jan. 20.—**London.**—Wall.—Embankment and river wall, about 565 feet in length, in Thames in front of Grosvenor-rd., on the upstream side of Lambeth Bridge, for L.C.C. Chief Engineer, Old County Hall, Spring Gardens, S.W.1. Dep. £5.

Jan. 21.—**Adwick-le-Street.**—Houses.—80, at Park-lane and Chestnut-av., Skellow, for U.D.C. S. Dep. £2.

Jan. 21.—**Leicester.**—Extensions.—To Central Generating Station, for T.C. T. R. Smith, City Electrical Engineer, Market-st. Dep. £5.

MATERIALS, ETC.

Dec. 23.—**Berkshire.**—Road Material.—For C C Lt.-Col. J. F. Hawkins, C.S., Reading.

Dec. 28.—**Bexley.**—Highway Materials.—For U.D.C. W. T. Howse, S.

Dec. 29.—**Atherton.**—Granite Setts.—For U.D.C. F. L. Boydell, S.

Dec. 29.—**Breconshire.**—Road Materials.—For C.C. J. M. Richards, C.S.

Dec. 31.—**Isle of Wight.**—Road Materials.—For C.C. A. J. A. Harris, County Highways Surveyor.

Dec. 31.—**Pontefract.**—Granite Chippings.—For T.C. W. H. Newton, B.E.

Dec. 31.—**Rhondda.**—Road Materials.—For U.D.C. E. Taylor, E. and S.

Dec. 31.—**Spilsby.**—Granite and Slag.—For R.D.C. Wm. Cooke Brakenridge, District Surveyor.

Jan. 4, 1928.—**Dorset.**—Road Materials.—For C.C. C.S., Dorchester.

Jan. 6.—**Middleton.**—Highway Materials.—For T.C. B.E.

Jan. 9.—**London.**—Highway Materials.—For St. Pancras B.C. E. W. Swinstead, B.E. and S.

Jan. 12.—**Hornsey.**—Road Materials, etc.—For T.C. W. H. Adams, B.E. and S.

Jan. 16.—**London.**—Builders' Materials.—For Camberwell B.C. W. Bell, B.E. and S.

ENGINEERING, IRON AND STEEL.

Dec. 27.—**Eyemouth.**—Tank.—To hold 67,000 gallons, also providing and laying about 960 yds., of 4-in. diameter cast-iron main, and building foundations and house for small pump, and relative works, for T.C. Hunter, Duff & Middleton, civil engineers, 42, Frederick-st., Edinburgh. Dep. £1,

Jan. 2, 1928.—**Lexden and Winstree.**—Reconstruction.—Of Dedham Mill Bridge, for R.D.C. W. H. Filey, Highway Surveyor, Victoria-chambers, Colchester.

Jan. 2.—**Molesey.**—Cementing.—Internal reinforced cement rendering of 9 steel coal bunkers at Walton pumping station, Hurst-rd., for M.W.B. G. F. Stringer, C., 173, Rosebery-av., E.C.1.

Jan. 3.—**Colwyn Bay.**—Widening.—Of Eirias bridge, for U.D.C. W. J. Dunning, E. and S. Dep. £2 2s.

Jan. 3.—**London.**—Segments.—72 cast-iron well segments, for M.W.B. Chief Engineer, Offices of the Board, 173, Rosebery-av., E.C.1.

Jan. 5.—**Whitland.**—Bridge.—Erection, at Tigen Ford, near Llanglydwen Railway Station, for R.D.C. J. W. Williams, surveyor.

Jan. 9.—**India.**—Bridgework.—For Director-General, India Store Department, Branch No. 11, Belvedere-rd., S.E.1.

Feb. 21.—**New Zealand.**—Deviation.—Construction of Wellington-Tawa flat deviation, Wellington-New Plymouth Railway, for Public Works Dept., Wellington. Commissioner for New Zealand, 415, Strand, London, W.C.2.

ROAD, SEWERAGE, AND WATER WORKS.

Dec. 27.—**Bamford.**—Pipes.—Steel pipes between Bamford and Ambergate, for Derwent Valley Water Board. S. B. Winser, engineer.

Dec. 28.—**Edmonton.**—Road Work.—Repairing certain roadways at the Chase Farm schools, The Ridgeway, Enfield, for the Edmonton Union. E. Ridley, Clerk, 77, Bridport-road, N.18.

Dec. 28.—**Finchley.**—Improvement.—To Friern Barnet-lane, for U.D.C. T. Harrison, engineer, 9, The Hawthorns, Regent's Park-rd., Finchley, N.3. Dep. £1.

Dec. 28.—**Finchley.**—Sewer.—Road and sewer works on housing site No. 4, Summers-lane, North Finchley, for U.D.C. Percival T. Harrison, engineer, 9, The Hawthorns, Regent's Park-rd., Finchley, N.3. Dep. £1.

Dec. 28.—**Ryde.**—Cast-iron Pipes.—18 tons of 3-in. cast-iron pipes and specials, for T.C. B.S. and W.E., Town Hall.

Dec. 29.—**Breconshire.**—Surface Dressing.—For C.C. J. M. Richards, C.S.

Dec. 30.—**Chingford.**—Sewerage.—Laying about 280 yds. of 24-in. cast-iron and concrete sewer and 100 yds., of 15-in. stoneware sewer, with the necessary manholes, etc., for U.D.C. A. J. Martin,

consulting engineer, 108, St. George's-sq., Westminster, S.W.1. Dep. £3 3s.

Dec. 30.—**Skegness.**—Sewer.—Soil sewers at Burlington-rd., and Queen's-rd., for U.D.C. S. Dep. £1.

Dec. 31.—**Hoylake and West Kirby.**—Making-up.—Hadfield-av., Hoylake; Elm-grove extension, Hoylake; Ferndale-rd., extension, Hoylake; passage off York-av., West Kirby; passage off York-av., West Kirby, at rear of premises, Caldy-rd., for U.D.C. R. W. Fraser, E. and S. Dep. £2 2s.

Dec. 31.—**Pembroke.**—Mains.—1,614 lin. yds., 4-in. cast-iron T. and B. and C. water mains, 14 4-in. sluice valves and boxes, etc., for U.D.C. Joshua C. Manly, C., Ballsbridge, Co. Dublin, S.E.3.

Dec. 31.—**Shanklin (I. of W.).**—Making-up.—Carter-av., for U.D.C. P. G. Cocks, E. and S.

Jan. 2.—**Beeston.**—Sewage Disposal Works.—Construction of additional units at the existing sewage disposal works, for U.D.C. Ernest A. Bush, Council Offices, Beeston, Nottingham. Dep. £3 3s. (cheque).

Jan. 2.—**Kent.**—Arterial Roads.—Construction works on the carriageway and footway, and for works of surface water drainage, etc., of the Hastings-rd., Kent, from Green-st., Green to Pratts Bottom, for Ministry of Transport. Chief Engineer, Roads Department, Ministry of Transport, 7, Whitehall-gardens, S.W.1. Dep. £25.

Jan. 3.—**London.**—Foundations.—For (a) constructing reinforced concrete foundations in Brunswick-rd., and parts of Vorley-rd., and Salisbury-rd., and (b) paving with clinker asphalt carriageway of Brunswick-rd., and parts of carriageways of Vorley-rd., and Salisbury-rd., and paving with asphalt macadam the carriageway of Upper Park-st., for Islington B.C. B.E.

Jan. 5.—**London.**—Making-up.—Portion of Wallingford-av., North Kensington, between St. Quintin-av., and Barlby-rd., and widening of northern portion of Threshers-pl., Notting Hill, for Kensington B.C. B.E.

Jan. 3.—**Manchester.**—Pipework. — Low-pressure auxiliary pipework at Barton power station, for Electricity Committee. H. C. Lamb, chief engineer and manager. Dep. £2 2s.

Jan. 5.—**Yeovil.**—Making-up.—Of Rosebery-av., for T.C. B.S.

Jan. 7.—**Ruislip - Northwood.**—Reconstruction.—For widening and reconstruction of Sharps-lane, Ruislip; same for Field End-rd., Eastcote, for U.D.C. H. R. Metcalfe, E. and S. Dep. £5.

Jan. 9.—**Birmingham.** — Mains. — Laying, etc., mains and services for distribution of town's gas, for T.C. A. W. Smith, General Manager and Secretary, Gas Department. Dep. £2 2s.

Jan. 11.—**Swansea.**—Culvert.—713 yds., flood relief culvert in King Edward's-rd., for C.B. J. R. Heath, Chief Engineer. Dep. £5 5s.

Jan. 11.—**Swansea.**—Sewer.—8,843 yds., of sewers, for C.B. J. R. Heath, Chief Engineer. Dep. £5 5s.

Jan. 11.—**Tottenham.**—Drainage.—Road and drainage at Tottenham Cemetery, Tottenham N., for Tottenham and Wood Green Burial Board J. C. S. Mummery, architect, 34, Bloomsbury-sq., W.C.1.

Jan. 12.—**Hornsey.**—Sewerage.—Sewer and drainage work, for T.C. W. H. Adams, B.E. and S.

Jan. 16.—**Beckenham.**—Road.—Reconstruction of Rectory-rd., for U.D.C. H. Storr Best, S. Dep. £2.

Jan. 16.—**Beddington and Wallington.**—Roads.—Road and sewers in connection with housing scheme at Bute-rd., estate, Wallington, for U.D.C. S. F. R. Carter, E. and S. Dep. £2 2s.

Jan. 23.—**Mickleover.**—Mains, etc.—Provision of mains, etc., in connection with hospital extensions at Mickleover, for Derby County Mental Hospital Committee. Edwards and Shaw, engineers, 105, Colmore-row, Birmingham. Dep. £1 1s.

Jan. 30.—**Woking.**—Making-up.—Park-rd. (East), length 770 yds., approximately; Park-rd. (West), length 303 yds., approximately; Thornash-rd., length 300 yds., approximately; Manor-rd., length 140 yds., approximately; Horsell-rise, length 380 yds., approximately; for U.D.C. G. J. Wooldridge, E. and S.

Feb. 7.—**Deptford.**—Pumping Machinery.—At the Deptford pumping station, Brookmill-rd., Deptford, London, S.E.8, for M.W.B. Chief Engineer's Department (Room 173), 173, Rosebery-av., E.C.1. Dep. £3 3s.

Competitions.

(*See Competition News, p.* 968)

Auction Sales, Tenders, etc.

*Jan. 5.—**Malvern.**—Perry & Phillips, Ltd., will sell by order of the Malvern U.D.C., at the Assembly Rooms, fixtures, fittings and buildings forming the lecture hall, school of art, and class rooms for removal and demolition of the Assembly Rooms. Auctioneers, 59, High-st., Bridgnorth, Shropshire.

Public Appointments.

*Dec. 31.—**Portsmouth.**—Quantity Surveyor.—Required by the Edn. Comm. Sydney E. Allen, Chief Clerk, Guildhall, Portsmouth.

*Jan. 3.—**Nottingham.**—Clerk of Works.—Required by the Guardians of the City of Nottingham. J. Allan Battersby, Clerk, Poor Law Offices, 50, Shakespeare-st., Nottingham.

Jan. 6.—**London.**—Visiting Teacher.—Of building construction for one evening weekly required by the L.C.C. at Hammersmith School of Arts and Crafts. Edn. Officer (T.1a), the County Hall, Westminster Bridge, S.E.1. (Stamped addressed foolscap envelope necessary.)

*——.—**Yorkshire.**—Surveyor's Clerk.—At the Royal Engineer Offices, Catterick Camp, Yorkshire, for temporary employment. Chief Engineer, Headquarters, Northern Command, York.

PROPOSED NEW BUILDINGS & OTHER WOR

In these lists care is taken to ensure the accuracy of the information given, but it may occa happen that, owing to building owners taking the responsibility of commencing work before plans ar approved by the local authorities, "proposed" works at the time of publication have been actual menced. Abbreviations: T.C. for Town Council; U.D.C. for Urban District Council; R.D.C. fo District Council; E.C. for Education Committee; B.G. for Board of Guardians; B.C. for Borough P.C. for Parish Council; M.H. for Ministry of Health; M.T. for Ministry of Transport; C.B. for Borough; B. of E. for Board of Education; M.A.B. for Metropolitan Asylums Board; and M.W Metropolitan Water Board; Borough Surveyor, B.S.; Borough Engineer, B.E.; District Surveyo Clerk, C.; Town Clerk, T.C.; County Engineer, C.E.; County Surveyor, C.S.; County Architec Surveyor, S.; Engineer, E.; Borough Architect, B.A.; Architect, A.

Annan.—T.C. decided to erect another 20 houses on remaining portion of site on Galabank field.

Annitsford.—Northumberland E.C. propose to erect school at Annitsford.

Armagh.—Loans of £23,000 and £2,000 respectively for acquisition of sites and erection of new schools at Armagh and Outlacken are being sought by C.C. and application for consent is to be made to Ministry of Education. Council approved Regional Committee's decision to make grants to Portadown College and Armagh Royal School for enlargement of former building and reconstruction of portion of latter.

Barking.—A row of shops, wth 2 floors of flats above, is to be built on a site in East-st., Barking, to the designs, which show half-timbered fronts, of Messrs. North, Robin & Wilsdon, F. and A.R.I.B.A., 35-39, Maddox-st., W.1. The builder is Mr. H. Newell, Phœnix Works, Poplar, E.

Barnsley.—T.C. passed plans:—Hey & Pashley, 4 houses, White Hill-av.; E.C., additional classrooms to school, Grove-st.

Bexley.—Plans been passed for 8 houses, Deepdene-rd., and Ruskin-av., Welling, for Barnes & Bridge.

Bisley.—B. de C. Jackson designed hut for H.A.C., which will cost £5,000.

Bolton.—Barlow & Jones, Ltd., are proposing to erect additional mill premises. Bradshaw Gass & Hope, FF.R.I.B.A., architects.—E.C. are proposing to erect a new elementary school on a site at Castle Hill, Tonge Moor.—C. W. Norris, Farnworth, near Bolton, acquired site on Pilling-lane, Chorley, where he proposes to erect 91 houses.

Brighton.—A plan submitted by the Borough Surveyor for the lay-out of Bevendean estate has been approved by T.C. Engineer has submitted revised estimate of £33,350 to cover extension to buildings at Southwick Power Station. A scheme for the provision of lavatories at the West-st., shelter hall at cost of £4,000 has been approved by T.C. The timber piles and sheeting for the Abattoir wharf are to be replaced at a cost of £750. Lloyds Bank propose erecting branch at 74, London-rd. Messrs. T. Garrett & Son have been engaged by T.C. to prepare plans of rebuilding 177-8, Western-rd. Following plans have been approved by T.C.:—5 houses, Roedale-rd., C. Blaker; house, Tivoli-cres. North, E. E. Larke; 2 flats, Finsbury-rd., E. J. Salvage; casualty department, Royal Sussex County Hospital, Eastern-rd., Hospital Committee; house, 103, Barnett-rd., Haywards (Brighton), Ltd.; 6 houses, Kimberley-rd., G. Ayling; 48 houses, Baden-rd., Braybons, Ltd.; 5 houses, Hollingdean-terr., A. Fry.

Buckhurst Hill.—Enfield Highway Co-operative Society purchased a site at Queen's-rd., for branch.

Burnley.—T.C. are seeking sanction for new Council Elementary school at Rosehill, estimated to cost £10,000. Plans by B.E.

Caldewgate.—Congregation of Caldewgate Wesleyan Church are to erect a new church and schoolroom on the Wigton-rd., west of the railway bridge beside Holy Trinity Church.

Castleford.—Maternity hospital upon a site in Ferrybridge-rd., at £4,000.

Chelmsford.—R.D.C. are to consider further housing schemes.

Cork.—Chief Engineer Inspector to the Department of Local Government and Public Health, held inquiry into application of C.B. for sanction to £22,500 for purpose of reconstructing existing sewerage system at Patrick.

Croydon.—C.B. passed plans:—S. A. Lewis, 9 garages, 40a, Parsons-mead; Hooker & Rogers, 4 houses, Running Horse Hill, Old Town; L. White, 9 garages, Selhurst New-rd.; W. T. Ricketts & Son, 21 garages, 285, London-rd.; Hendry & Schooling, 2 blocks of flats, Lr. Addiscombe-rd.; Worsfold & Co., 4 houses, Walpole-rd.; J. T. Keen & Sons, 3 houses and amended plan for 13 houses, Carolina-rd.; Thomas & Sons, 4 houses and amended lay-out, Biggin Wood-rd.; H. J. Dinn, 4 houses and garages, Grange-gardens; C. Midmer & Son, 8 houses and garages, Woodmansterne-rd.

Darlington.—Co-operative Society are to carry out scheme at their Priestgate central premises at £25,000.

Derby.—Board of Management of Royal Infirmary have scheme on hand for extension of Nurses' Home. Plans by Young & Hall, FF.R.I.B.A., 17, Southampton-st., W.C.1.—Watch Committee decided to forward Home Office plans of proposed police offices.

Dewsbury.—In connection with erection of premises in Church-st., Dewsbury, for Dewsbury and West Riding Permanent Building Society, Kirk, Sons & Ridgway, F.R.I.B.A., architects, Market-place.

Doncaster.—Application being made to M.H. for sanction to borrowing of £57,742 for sewerage work.

Donegal.—County Donegal Board of Health have initiated a scheme for 110 labourers' cottages in Ballyshannon area—40 in Donegal district in the Millford area.

Dorchester.—Housing Committee of T.C. mend Council to authorise Committee to n with land owners in east part of town for of acquiring land for housing purposes employ an architect to advise them on si

Doune.—Public library is to be erected a

Droitwich.—T.C. instructed Surveyor to plans and estimates for erection of publ tories on a site to be arranged.

Drumcondra.—30 houses for Gaelic speake be erected at Clonturk-park.

Easington.—Plans passed by R.D.C.:—14 at Horden for H. Bell, Ltd., and 52 houses den for G. Riddell.

Eastbourne.—T.C. passed plans:—Corp Junction Seaside and Firle-rd., new public and Artizans Dwellings Co. A. Ford, a Miller & Selmes, builders, Seaside, block of and flats over.

Edmonton. — U.D.C. passed plans:— Parkes & Brown, 6 houses, Ranworth-rd.; Cherry & Co., 9 houses, Croyland-rd.

Exeter.—City Council received M.H. sanc borrowing £13,848 for erection of a fur houses at Buddle-lane.

Felling.—U.D.C. received sanction £12,900 for 27 houses on Bog House est £6,100 for purchase of land at Heworth school and building site.

Foleshill.—R.D.C. passed plans for 50 one shop on Wyken Grange estate.

Folkestone.—Plans been passed by T.C.:— Walter, Ltd. (owners) (J. L. S. Dahl, a for motor works, showrooms and garage, C rd.; D. Pope (owner, architect, and buil houses, Greenfield-rd.; Corporation, 38 hou goldsby-rd.

Godalming.—A new secondary school es to cost £50,000 is to be built.

Golborne.—County Authority propose t school at rear of Central Council School. kinson, F.R.I.B.A., architect, Preston.

Grantham.—T.C. are to erect 50 additional

Halifax.—Corporation are seeking power to £50,934 for improvements in Market-st., an shops.

Hertford.—Plans submitted for conversio kitchen at Castle into a strong-room for of storing Corporation's valuable and histor ments. Plans approved and tenders are obtained.

Ilford.—A large public garage, with wo is to be built upon a site in Ilford, by Super Mobile, Ltd. Plans have been prep Messrs. Frend, Houchin & Co., 13, Queen Gate, Westminster, S.W.1.

London (Abbey Mills).—L.C.C. recommend in respect of alterations and additions to W ton engine-house at Abbey Mills pumping

London (Bermondsey).—B.C. are to p premises, 9/11, Swan-mead, and convert sa flats at £1,550.

London (City).—Corporation recommend towards erection of a building in Blackfr social work of Salvation Army.

London (Golder's Hill).—L.C.C. recomme in respect of substitution of iron fenc wooden fencing on southern boundary of G hill.

London (Hammersmith). — L.C.C. rec £7,050, in respect of extension of trade sc girls, Hammersmith.

London (Islington).—City Corporation ref committee to prepare and submit a compr scheme, with estimates, for adding t modernising facilities at market and ab

London (Lewisham).—Plans passed by B Mansbridge, 4 houses, Lowther-hill; E. A. T garages, Normanton-st.; A. Frampton, Ashgrove-rd.; J. Watt, 16 shops and roo ford-rd.

London (Marylebone).—L.C.C. recommend for acquisition and clearance of property a works in connection with an improvement for dealing with the Carlisle-st. area.

London (Paddington).—B.C. received sanction from M.H. to borrowing £1,274 for tion and enlargement of public sanitary ence in Edgware-rd.

London (St. Pancras).—B.C. recommend T S. be authorised to carry out repainting ex Town Hall, at £200.

London (Woolwich).—L.C.C. recommend ing by B.C. of £35,490 and £28,680 for purposes.

Lowestoft.—T.C. approved provisional between the Council and Trustees of the L Charity Board for purchase of land in Bec as a site for public elementary school.—Ap be made to M.H. for sanction to borrowin for purchase of land in Beccles-rd. as a public elementary school.—Plans passed

*See also our List of Contracts, Competitions, etc.

(*Continued on p.* 994.)

PRICES CURRENT OF MATERIALS.*

ng to the exceptional circumstances which prevail at the present time, prices of materials should be confirmed by inquiry.]

BRICKS, &c.

000 Alongside, in River Thames up to London Bridge. £ s. d.
cks 4 5 6
Hard Stocks 3 19 6
000. Delivered at London Goods Stations.

at	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Cross	2 14 3	Best Blue Pressed Staffs	9 5 0
ved for r	2 16 3	Do. Bullnose ..	9 15 0
nose ..	3 8 3	Blue Wire Cuts	7 5 0
urbridge Fire Brick :—			
.....	8 11 0	3 in.	10 3 0
BRICKS—			
White and Glazed		D'ble Str'tch'rs	29 10 0
		D'ble Headers	26 10 0
hers ..	21 0 0	One Side and two Ends ..	30 10 0
.....	20 10 0	Two Sides and one End	31 10 0
Bull-nd 4½ in.		Splays and Squints	28 0 0
.....	27 10 0		

d Quality, £1 per 1,000 less than best. Cream , £2 extra over white. Other colours. Hard 5 10s. extra over white.

BREEZE CONCRETE SLABS.

Delivered in London.

	s. d.		s. d.
yd. super	1 11	3 in. per yd. super	2 9
„ „	2 4	4 in. „ „	3 6

	s. d.	
Ballast	10 6	per yd.
.....	13 9	„ „
Sand	14 6	„ „
shed Sand	14 6	„ „
ingle for Ferro-te	12 9	„ „
.....	14 0	„ „
oken Brick	11 6	„ „
eze	8 0	„ „

delivered 2 miles radius Padding-ton.

n delivered in London area in full van loads.
tland Cement. British
rd Specification. Test £2 13 0 to £2 15 0
ongside at Vauxhall in 80-ton lots.
te per ton extra on above 0 10 0
ment (Waterproof) 4 3 0
Cement 8 15 0
ement 5 15 0
Cement, White 5 15 0
„ Pink 5 10 0
Coarse, Pink 3 0 0
„ White 3 12 6
Fine 5 12 0
Coarse 3 9 0
Finish 3 17 0
ne Lime 2 10 9
me 2 10 9
und Blue Lias Lime 2 13 6
..... per cwt. 2 2 6
Chippings 1 12 0

Sacks are charged 1s. 9d. each and credited . if returned in good condition within three s carr. pd.
dge Fireclay in s'cks 37s. 0d. per ton at rly. dp.

STONE.

ONE.—Delivered in railway trucks at s. d.
ourne Park, Paddington, G.W.R., or Lambeth, G.W.R., per ft. cube 2 10
D STONE.—
Whitbed, in random blocks of 20 ft. age, delivered in railway trucks at e Els, L. & S.W.R., South Lambeth ion, G.W.R., and Westbourne Park, lington, G.W.R., per ft. cube 4 4½
. delivered on road wagons at above ons, per ft. cube 4 5½
basebed, 3d. per ft. cube extra.
—1d. per ft. cube extra for every foot over *average*, and ½d. beyond 30 ft.
WOOD STONE—
red at any Goods Station, London. s. d.
blocks from 10 ft. and over P. ft. cb. 17 0
o sides ..... „ 27 0
ree or four sides ..... „ 32 0
ONE, BLUE—*Robin Hood Quality.*
vered at any Goods Station, London.
vn two sides landings to sizes (under super) ..... Per ft. super 5 6
bed two sides, ditto .... „ 5 0
n two sides slabs (random sizes) „ 2 3½
2½ in. sawn one side slabs m sizes) ..... „ 1 6½
2 in. ditto, ditto ..... „ 1 4
ORE—
red at any Goods Station, London.
d random blocks ..... Per ft. cube 6 3
wn two sides landing to sizes (under super) ..... Per ft. super 5 1½
bed two sides, ditto .... „ 6 1½
vn two sides slabs (random sizes) „ 2 10
ditto ditto „ 2 1½
-faced random flags .. Per yd. super 9 0

CAST STONE.

d in London area in full-van loads, per ft. Plain, 8s. 6d.; Moulded, 9s. 6d.; Cills, 10s. 0d.

WOOD.

GOOD BUILDING DEAL.

per stan.		Inches	per stan.
.....	£28 0	3 × 6	£21 0
.....	25 0	3 × 11	25 0
.....	24 0	2 × 11	25 0
.....	23 0	3 × 9	24 0
.....	21 0	2½ × 9	23 0
.....	20 0	3 × 4½	22 0
.....	20 0	3 × 4	22 0

PLANED BOARDS.

.....	£27 0	1 × 9	26 0

PLAIN EDGE FLOORING.

Inches	per sq.	Inches	per sq.
⅜	20/-	1¼	31/-
⅞	22/-	1½	34/-
1	25/-		

TONGUED AND GROOVED FLOORING

Inches.	per sq.	Inches.	per sq.
1	25/-	⅝	16/6
1¼	31/-	¾	19/-
1½	34/-	1	24/-

MATCHING (BEST).

BATTENS.

Inches.	s. d.
¾ × 2	2 6 per 100 ft.

SAWN LATHS.

Per bundle	0 2 4

1" AND UP THICK.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Dry Austrian Wainscot, per ft. cube	0 16 0 to	0 18 0
Dry American and/or Japanese Figured Oak, ft. cube	0 15 0 to	—
Dry American and/or Japanese Plain Oak, ft. cube	0 11 0 to	0 13 0
Dry sq. edged Honduras Mahogany, ft. cube	0 16 0 to	0 18 0
Dry Log cut Honduras Mahogany, ft. cube	0 18 0 to	1 1 0
Dry Cuba Mahogany, ft. cube	1 4 0 to	1 10 0
Dry Teak, ft. cube	0 13 0 to	0 15 0
Dry American Whitewood, ft. cube	0 11 0 to	0 14 0
Best Scotch glue, per cwt.	4 10 0 to	—
Liquid Glue, per cwt.	4 7 0 to	5 10 0

SLATES.

First quality slates from Bangor or Portmadoc carriage paid in full truck loads to London Rate Station. Per 1,000.

£ s. d.		£ s. d.
24 by 12 .... 32 18 4	18 by 10	18 12 11
22 by 12 .... 29 17 11	18 by 9	16 9 2
22 by 11 .... 27 14 2	16 by 10	15 12 6
20 by 12 .... 26 5 0	16 by 8	12 3 9
20 by 10 .... 22 10 0		

TILES.

Delivered at London rate stations in full truckloads of not less than 4 tons. Per 1,000 f.o.r. London.

	£ s. d.
Best machine-made tiles from Broseley or Staffordshire district	5 12 0
ditto hand-made ditto	5 17 6
Ornamental ditto	6 2 6
Hip and valley tiles (per dozen) { Hand-made	0 9 6
{ Machine-made	0 9 0

METALS.

JOISTS, GIRDERS, &c., TO LONDON STATION, PER TON—

	£ s. d.
R.S. Joists, cut and fitted	12 10 0
Plain Compound Girders	14 10 0
„ Stanchions	16 10 0
In Roof Work	19 10 0

MILD STEEL ROUNDS.
To London Station, per ton.

Diameter.	£ s. d.	Diameter.	£ s. d.
¼ in.	12 0 0	⅜ in. to ½ in.	10 15 0
⅜ in.	11 0 0	⅝ in. to 2½ in.	10 10 0

WROUGHT-IRON TUBES AND FITTINGS—
(Discount off List for lot of not less than £7 net value delivered direct from Works, 2½ per cent. less above gross discounts, carriage forward, if sent from London Stocks.)

	Tubes.	Fittings Over ½"	Flanges Over ½"
Black Gas	67½%	.. 45%	.. 55%
Galvanised Gas	52½%	.. 35%	.. 45%
Blue Water	62½%	.. 40%	.. 50%
Galvanised Water	46½%	.. 30%	.. 40%
Red Steam	57½%	.. 35%	.. 45%
Galvanised Steam	40 %	.. 25%	.. 35%

C.I. HALF-ROUND GUTTTERS—London Prices ex Works

Per yd. in 6 ft. lengths.	Gutters.	Angles and Nozzles.	Stop Ends.
3 in.	1/3½	11½d.	3½d.
3½ in.	1/4¾	1/1½	3½d.
4 in.	1/6	1/3	3½d.
4½ in.	1/7½	1/4¾	4½d.
5 in.	1/10½	1/6½	5½d.

O.G. GUTTERS.

3 in.	1/8	1/4½	3½d.
3½ in.	1/8	1/4½	3½d.
4 in.	1/9¾	1/4¾	3½d.
4½ in.	1/11¾	1/7¾	4½d.
5 in.	2/4½	1/10½	5½d.

RAIN-WATER PIPES, &c.

per yd. in 6 fts.	Pipe.	Bends, stock angles.	Branches, stock angles.
2 in. plain	1/10½	1/3	1/9½
2½ in. „	2/0½	1/4½	2/1½
3 in. „	2/6	1/9	2/7½
3½ in. „	2/11½	2/0½	3/0½
4 in. „	3/5	2/6½	3/8½

L.C.C. COATED SOIL PIPES—London-Prices ex Works

	Pipe.	Bends, stock angles.	Branches, stock angles.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
2 in. per yd. in 6 fts. plain	3 3	2 4½	2 10
2½ in. „	3 9	2 7½	3 7
3 in. „	4 6	2 10	4 2½
3½ in. „	4 11½	3 7	4 11½
4 in. „	5 5½	4 0½	5 9

L.C.C. COATED DRAIN PIPES—London-Prices ex Works.

	Pipe.	Bends, stock angles.	Branches, stock angles.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
3 in. per yd. in 9ft. lengths	4 4	5 1	8 0½
4 in. „ „	6 2	5 8	10 0
5 in. „ „	7 2	10 10	17 1
6 in. „ „	8 6	13 2	21 9

Gasken for jointing, 38/6 per cwt.

IRON—	Per ton in London. £ s. d.	£ s. d.
Common bars	13 0 0 to	14 10 0
Staffordshire Crown Bars— Good merchant quality	14 5 0 to	15 15 0
Staffordshire Marked Bars	16 5 0 ..	17 5 0
Mild Steel Bars	10 0 0 ..	11 0 0
Steel Bars, Ferro-Concrete quality, basis price	10 0 0 ..	11 0 0
Hoop iron, basis price	12 0 0 ..	13 0 0
„ Galvanised	27 0 0 ..	28 0 0
Soft Steel Sheets, Black— Ordinary sizes to 20 g.	13 5 0 ..	14 5 0
„ „ „ 24 g.	14 5 0 ..	15 5 0
„ „ „ 26 g.	16 5 0 ..	17 5 0
Sheets Flat Best Soft Steel, C.R. and C.A. quality— Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 20 g. ..	15 10 0 ..	16 10 0
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 22 g. and 24 g.	16 10 0 ..	17 10 0
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 26 g..	18 10 0 ..	20 10 0
No 1 quality £4 per ton extra. Flat and Galvanised Corrugated Sheets— Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. to 9 ft. to 20 g.	18 0 0 ..	19 0 0
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. to 9 ft. to 22 g. and 24 g.	18 10 0 ..	19 10 0
Ordinary sizes 6 ft. to 9 ft. to 26 g.	21 10 0 ..	22 10 0
Sheets Galvanised Flat, Best quality— Best Soft Steel Sheets, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 20 g. and thicker	22 0 0 ..	23 0 0
Best Soft Steel Sheets, 22 g. and 24 g.	24 0 0 ..	26 0 0
Best Soft Steel Sheets, 26 g.	25 10 0 ..	26 10 0
Cut Nails, 3 in. to 6 in.	19 0 0	

(Under 3 in. usual trade extras.)

METAL WINDOWS.—Standard sizes, suitable for complete houses, including all fittings, painting two coats, and delivery to job, average price about 1s. 4d. to 1s. 7d. per foot super.

LEAD, &c.

(Delivered in London.)

	£ s. d
LEAD—Sheet, English, 4 lb. and up	31 0 0
Pipe in coils	31 10 0
Soil pipe	34 10 0
Compo Pipe	33 0 0

NOTE.—Country delivery, 20s. per ton extra: lots under 3 cwt. 3s. per cwt. extra, and over 3 cwt. and under 5 cwt., 1s. 6d. per cwt. extra. Cut to size 5s. cwt. extra.

Oil lead, ex London area, at Mills ..... per ton	21 5 0

COPPER.

	s. d.
Seamless Copper tubes (basis) ..... per lb.	1 0½
Strong sheet ..... „	1 0
Thin ..... „	1 1
Copper nails ..... „	2 3
Copper wire ..... „	2 4

PLUMBERS' BRASS WORK.
Delivered in London.

NEW RIVER PATTERN SCREW DOWN BIB COCKS FOR IRON.
½ in. ¾ in. 1 in. 1¼ in. 1½ in. 2 in.
29/- 45/- 76/- 153/- 246/- 510/- per doz.

NEW RIVER PATTERN SCREW DOWN STOP COCKS AND UNIONS.
½ in. ¾ in 1 in. 1¼ in. 1½ in. 2 in.
41/6 62/- 92/- 174/- 300/- 588/- per doz.

RIVER PATTERN SCREW DOWN MAIN FERRULES.
½ in. ¾ in. 1 in.
39/6 60/- 110/6 per doz.

CAPS AND SCREWS.
1¼ in. 1½ in. 2 in. 3 in. 3½ in. 4 in.
7/6 10/- 14/- 23/- 30/- 42/- per doz.

DOUBLE NUT BOILER SCREWS.
½ in. ¾ in. 1 in. 1¼ in. 1½ in. 2 in.
7/6 11/- 17/- 29/- 36/- 63/- per doz.

BRASS SLEEVES.
1½ in. 2 in. 3 in. 3½ in. 4 in.
10/- 12/- 20/- 24/- 31/-per doz.

NEW RIVER PATTERN CROYDON BALL-VALVES S.F.
½ in. ¾ in. 1 in. 1¼ in. 1½ in.
35/- 56/- 98/- 162/- 228/- per doz.

DRAWN LEAD P. & S. TRAPS WITH BRASS CLEANING SCREW.
1½ in. 1¾ in. 2 in. 3 in.
8 lbs. P. traps....33/- 41/- 56/- 101/- per doz.
8 lbs. S. traps....35/- 45/- 66/- 126/- „

TIN.—English Ingots, 3/1 per lb. SOLDER.—Plumber's 1/3, Tinmen's 1/6. Blowpipe 1/7 per lb.

PAINTS, &c.

Raw Linseed Oil, in pipes	per gallon	0 2 11
„ „ „ in barrels	„	0 3 1
„ „ „ in drums	„	0 3 3
Boiled „ „ in barrels	„	0 3 3
„ „ „ in drums	„	0 3 6
Turpentine in barrels	„	0 3 8
„ in drums (10 gall.)	„	0 3 10
Genuine Ground English White Lead, per ton (In not less than 5 cwt. casks.)		47 5 0

GENUINE WHITE LEAD PAINT—
"Father Thames," "Nine Elms," "Park," "Supremus," "St. Paul's," "Morganswyte," "Polacco," "J." Brand and other best brands (in 14 lb. tins) not less than 5 cwt. lots per ton delivered 66 15 0

Red Lead, Dry (packages extra) ..	per ton	38 10 0
Best Linseed Oil Putty	per cwt.	0 15 0
Filicol	„	0 15 6
Size. XD quality	ikn.	0 3 6

(Continued on p. 994.)

* The information given on this page has been specially compiled for THE BUILDER and is copyright. The aim in this list is to give, as far as possible, the *average* prices of materials, not necessarily the highest or lowest. Quality and quantity obviously affect prices—a fact which should be remembered by those who make use of this information.

PRICES CURRENT OF MATERIALS (*contd.*

GLASS.

ENGLISH SHEET GLASS IN CRATES OF STOCK SIZES.

	Per ft.		Per ft.
15 oz. fourths ..	2¼d.	32 oz. fourths	6¾d.
15 „ thirds ..	3¾d.	32 „ thirds	9¼d.
21 „ fourths ..	4d.	Obscured Sheet, 15 oz.	3⅝d.
21 „ thirds ..	4¾d.	„ „ 21 „	4⅞d.
26 „ fourths ..	4½d.	Fluted 15 oz. 6¼d., 21oz. 9d.	
26 „ thirds ..	6¾d.	En'lled 15 oz. 4⅞d., 21oz. 6⅝d.	

Extra price according to size and substance for squares cut from stock.

ENGLISH ROLLED PLATE IN CRATES OF STOCK SIZES.

	Per ft.
⅛ Rolled plate	4½d.
⅛ Rough rolled	5⅜d.
¼ Rough rolled	5⅞d.
Figured Rolled, Baltic, Oceanic, Arctic Stippolyte, and small and large Flemish White	6d.
Ditto, tinted	8⅜d.
Rolled Sheet	5½d.
White Rolled Cathedral	5½d.
Tinted do.	7½d.

Cast plate is same price as rough rolled.

VARNISHES, &c.

		Per Gallon £ s. d.
Oak Varnish	Outside	0 14 0
Fine ditto	ditto	0 16 0
Fine Copal	ditto	0 18 0
Pale Copal	ditto	1 0 0
Pale Copal Carriage	ditto	1 4 0
Best ditto	ditto	1 12 0
Floor Varnish	Inside	0 18 0
Fine Pale Paper	ditto	0 18 0
Fine Copal Cabinet	ditto	1 2 6
Fine Copal Flatting	ditto	1 0 6
Hard Drying Oak	ditto	0 18 0
Fine Hard Drying Oak	ditto	0 19 0
Fine Copal Varnish	ditto	1 0 0
Pale ditto	ditto	1 2 0
Best ditto	ditto	1 12 0
Best Japan Gold Size		0 12 6
Best Black Japan		0 10 6
Oak and Mahogany Stain (water)		0 12 6
Brunswick Black		0 7 6
Berlin Black		0 14 6
Knotting (patent)		1 5 0
French and Brush Polish		0 17 0
Liquid Dryers in Terebine		0 9 0
Culrass Black Enamel		0 7 0

NEW BUILDINGS IN SCOTLAND

Glasgow.—EXTENSIONS.—Funds are being raised by the Glasgow Baptist Association for purposes of church extension and consolidation.

Bathgate.—EXTENSIONS.—The Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society have decided to proceed with a number of extension schemes. These include the erection of a new creamery at Bathgate for the convenience of several societies in that locality, at an estimated cost of £7,000. It is also proposed to extend the cartwright workshop in Glasgow at an estimated cost of £9,000, and to build an addition to a factory in Dundee at a cost of £3,400.

Burntisland.—EXTENSION. — The British Aluminium Co. have accepted the offer of a firm of contractors for carrying out extensions of the buildings and plant of their Burntisland branch.

Kirkintilloch.—HOUSING.—The Kirkintilloch Town Council have accepted offers for the erection of 36 houses at Back o' Loch.

Peebles.—WATER SUPPLY. — The Peebles Town Council have decided to adopt, on the recommendation of Messrs. J. & A. Leslie & Reid, a scheme for the improvement of the town's water supply, at a sum of £18,650.

Edinburgh.—Suggestions for the clearing of Cramond and Portobello foreshores and the preparation of the sea front at Lauriston Castle have been recommended by the subcommittee of the Lord Provost's Committee of Edinburgh Town Council. Mr. W. A. Macartney, Burgh Engineer, has estimated the total cost of the scheme at £17,000.

Ayr.—ADDITIONS.—The Ayr Town Council has agreed, on the recommendation of the Bathing Committee, to instruct the surveyor to prepare plans for 24 additional bathing-boxes on the battery wall.

Ayr.—DWELLINGS.—The Ayr Town Council has approved of plans for the erection of four two-apartment dwellings by Miss Campbell, Craigie House, Ayr, at 113, Wallace-street.

Dundee.—COLLEGE.—Mr. George Bonar, a jute manufacturer of Dundee, has given £40,000 for establishing a commercial college in Dundee.

The Rialto Cinema.

In connection with the Rialto Cinema, illustrated in our last issue, we are asked to state that the contractors for the work were Messrs. E. Garfield, Ltd., in whose name a misspelling occured owing to a printer's error.

BUILDING TRADE WAGES IN SCOTLAND.*

THE following are the present rates of wages in the building trade in the principal towns of Scotland. Every endeavour is made to ensure accuracy, but we cannot be responsible for errors that may occur:—

	Masons.	Bricklayers.	Carpenters, Joiners.	Plasterers.	Slaters.	Plumbers.	Painters.	Labourers—Masons', Bricklayers', Plasterers'.
Aberdeen	1/8	1/8½	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/7	10½d. to 1/1
Airdrie	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	—	1/6½	1/3
Alexandria	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	—	1/2½ to 1/3½
Arbroath	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7½	1/7	1/7	1/5½	1/1½
Ayr	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/3
Bathgate	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8½	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/2 to 1/3
Blairgowrie	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7½	1/5	1/7	1/4	10d. to 1/-
Bo'ness	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3
Coatbridge	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	—	1/6½	1/3½
Dumbarton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Dumfries	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Dundee	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3
Dunfermline	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Edinburgh	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Falkirk	1/7½	1 7½	1/7	1/8	1/7	1/7	1/6½	1/2½
Fort William	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/2
Galashiels	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Glasgow	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Greenock	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/7	1/0½ to 1/3½
Hamilton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/3½
Hawick	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7–1/7½	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Helensburgh	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/7	1/3½
Inverness	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/- to 1/2
Kilmarnock	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Kirkcaldy	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Kirkwall	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/4	1/-
Lanark	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6	1/- to 1/2
Leith	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Motherwell	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/3½
Perth	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/3
Stirling	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Stirlingshire (Eastern District)	1/8–1/10	1/8–1/10	1/8	1/9	1/7	1/8	1/6½	1/3½
Wishaw	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/7	1/3½

* The information given in this table is copyright. The rates of wages in the various towns in England and Wales are given on page 990.

PROPOSED NEW BUILDIN

(*Continud from page* 992.)

King, block of 2 houses, Laurel-av.; C. F. block of 3 bungalows, Chestnut-av., Oulton

Luddenden.—West Riding E.C. are to er tions to National School.

Manchester.—James & Edwards, Ltd., posing to make extensions to factory. A Cruickshank & Seward, A.R.I.B.A., Manc

Nether Stowey.—Stone & Francis, a Fore-st., Taunton, prepared plans for vill

Oxford.—T.C. has approved site being Nos. 13A, 13B, 14 and 15, Castle-st., and 2 28, Church-st., for erection of depot for Ci Motor Services Co., subject to following:— ture on new buildings to be not less tha and plans, elevations and specifications o buildings to be submitted to and appr Corporation.—City E. presented plans of extension of the St. Giles' public co which can be constructed at £2,000.

Pawlett.—Funds being raised for resto parish church and the building new pari

Portsmouth.—T.C. passed plans:—G. E. 5 houses, Baffins-rd.; J. E. Jones, 8 houses rd., Cosham; Messrs. Warn & Ogden, 8 Southampton-rd., Cosham; H. F. Fryer, 3 27, Florence-rd.; R. J. Winnicott, 6 garag 46, Battenberg-av.; J. Winnicott, 59 house ton-av.; E. A. Burbidge, 3 lock-ups, 3 parade; McCormick & Son, 12 houses, T G. Murch, 4 houses, Idsworth-rd.; S. A. houses, Nettlestone-rd.; A. R. West, 8 Asylum-rd.; W. Ford, 12 houses, Kirby-rd berd, 8 houses, London-rd., Cosham; A. S 14 houses, Glenthorne-rd.; M. R. Berney, 2 garages, St. George's-rd., Eastney.

Reading.—T.C. approved estimate of £ are making application to M.H. for same tion of chapel in Henley-rd. Municipal C Plans by B.S., and G. Berkeley Wills, F.R Housing Committee resolved that proposa houses be approved, and B.S. is to nego acquisition of sites, and Housing Archite prepare plans, sections and specifications.

Rochdale.—Provisionally plans been appr E.C. for extension of the open-air school. prepared by B.S.—B.G. are proposing t improvements to sanitary arrangements tution at Birch Hill, Littleborough. H. H. architect, Newgate-chambers, Rochdale.

Romford.—B.G. are to make application for sanction to £1,750 for purchasing 2 Manor-rd., for conversion into scattered and £338 15s. 4d. for necessary alterati decorations.

Salisbury.—T.C. passed plans: 8 houses, rd., Downton-rd., for F. Hand and Sons.

Sheffield.—T.C. passed plans:—6 houses rd., J. Ramsden; 4 houses, Greystones-r Watson; 6 houses, Folds-place, C. W. houses, Worrall-rd., T. Barker; 10 houses rd., A. J. Belton; 4 houses, Folds-place cliffe Wood-rd., Bingham & Worthington; Moonshine-lane and new rd., Mrs. M. D. 6 houses, Crawford-rd., T. Leadbeater; Little Norton-lane, G. R. Parkin; 2 houses and 12 garages, Middlewood-rd., B. F. 135 houses (Scheme 7), Longley estate, Co —Central library is under consideration.

Solihull.—Prospect of an extension and ment of grammar school buildings in or to improve present inadequate accommoda to provide for future development be shadowed in recent speeches at annua of Solihull Old Boys' Club.

Southport.—Corporation sanction from borrowing of £65,500 for purchase and velopment of 750 acres of land at Birk Ainsdale.

Southwick.—U.D.C. has approved lay-o prepared by Surveyor for 2 blocks of 8 fl blocks of 4 self-contained non-parlour cott

St. Helens.—W. Ellis, 9, Hardshaw-st., ing plans for bank on corner of Hardsha Union Bank of Manchester, Ltd.

Stranorlar.—It is proposed to borrow purpose of installing drainage and a septi County House.

Sutton.—A block of 10 shops, with fla is to be built upon a site in Sutton High having been prepared by Mr. A. C. Beauchamp-pl., Chelsea, S.W.3. The bui Messrs. Hammond & Barr, Ltd., 52, Be pl., Chelsea, S.W.

Torquay.—Bazaar been held in aid of Torquay Church extension scheme for pr church for Hele and Barton districts.

Uxbridge.—R.D.C. are considering er more houses.

Ventnor.—Erection of more houses on cently purchased been sanctioned by

Walthamstow.—U.D.C. passed plans:—1 garages, St. Andrew's-rd., P. G. Evans; dwellings, Billet-rd., C. Dudley Lewis; school, Stanhope-rd., trustees, Orford-rd. Church; 4 houses, Gloucester-rd., W. & H. 4 houses, Cavendish-rd., F. J. Moss; Devonshire-rd., Gymer & Casey; 3 hous End-rd., A. G. Gale; 5 houses, Chingford Penfold.

Warrington.—Rev. J. Collans, and the of the Parish Church, are raising funds chial hall. William & Segar Owen, FF. architects, Palmyra Square-chambers.

Westmeath.—C.C. estimates erecting new in county hall at £1,000.

Weston-super-Mare.—Somerset E.C. reco principle of two separate schools for boys respectively.

Weymouth.—T.C. are to spend £800 o to quay wall.—Corporation are to recons Town Bridge, at £70,000.

CURRENT PRICES FOR BUILDING WORK IN LONDON*

EXCAVATOR.

		s.	d.
g and throwing or wheeling and filling carts,			
d carting away to shoot—6 ft. deep	per yard cube	11	0
in clay	„ „	1	0
every additional depth of 6 ft.	„ „	0	6
g and strutting to trenches	per foot super	0	5
to sides of excavation, including shoring	„ „	1	0

CONCRETOR.

d cement concrete in foundation 1 to 6	per yard cube	38	0
in underpinning in short lengths	„ „	7	0
in floors 6 in. thick	„ „	3	3
in beams	„ „	3	9
aggregate 1 : 2 : 4	„ „	10	0
r hoisting not exceeding 10 ft. beyond the t 10 ft.	„ „	2	6

BRICKLAYER.

		£	s.	d.
d brickwork in lime mortar and Fletton				
icks	per rod	32	0	0
in stocks	„	7	10	0
in Staffordshire blues	„	22	0	0
in Portland cement and sand	„	1	10	0

FACINGS.

for facing in English or Flemish bond for ery 10s. per 1,000 over the price of the mmon bricks	per ft. super	0	0	1¼

POINTING.

at struck or weathered joint	„ „	0	0	3

ARCHES.

nly to the price of ordinary brickwork :—				
ternal in half brick rings	„ „	0	0	10
n stocks	„ „	0	1	9
l and gauged jointed in putty camber or mental	„ „	0	6	0

SUNDRIES.

course in double course of slates breaking nt and bedded in Portland cement	„ „	0	1	0
ordinary register grates and stoves	each	1	0	0
kitchener, including forming flues, &c., h all necessary fire bricks	„	4	15	0

ASPHALTER.

		s.	d.
ch horizontal damp course	per yard super	4	6
uarter-inch vertical damp course	„ „	9	6
uarter-inch on flats in two thicknesses	„ „	6	3
llet	per foot run	0	3
g and fillet 6 in. high	„ „	1	2

MASON.

one templates fixed	per foot cube	13	0
one sills fixed	„ „	22	0
one and all labour fixed	„ „	10	6
d stone fixed	„ „	20	0

SLATER.

16 in. × 8 in. 3 in. lap, including nails	per square	72	9
20 in. × 10 in. Do. Do.	„	80	9
24 in. × 12 in. Do. Do.	„	90	0

CARPENTER AND JOINER.

ned in plates	per foot cube	5	0
joists	„ „	5	6
roofs, floors and partitions	„ „	6	0
trusses	„ „	8	6

		¾″	1″	1¼″	2″
ugh close boarding	per sq.	35/6	40/-	45/-	72/-

		s.	d.
ntering for concrete floor, in-			
ding struts or hangers	„	50	0
to beams	per ft. sup.	1	0
for arches	„	1	6
boards and bearers	„	1	0

FLOORING.		¾″	1″	1¾″	1½″
ges shot	per sq.	—	44/6	53/-	60/6
ngued and grooved	„	—	49/-	57/6	65/-
atchings	„	45/-	51/-	—	—
d skirting, including backings					
d grounds	per ft. sup.	1/6	1/9	2/-	2/6

SASHES AND FRAMES.		s.	d.
l-a-half moulded sashes or casements	per foot super	1	10
Do. Do. Do.	„ „	2	1
fitting and fixing	„ „	0	3
ed frames with 1 in. inner and outer ngs, 1½ in. pulley stiles tongued to linings, d wood sills with 2 in. moulded sashes in ares, double hung, double hung with pul-, lines and weights; average size	„ „	3	9

DOORS.		1½″	1¾″	2″
nel square framed	per ft. sup.	2/1	2/4	2/6
nel Do.		2/5	2/8	2/11
nel moulded both sides		2/8	2/11	3/2
nel Do. Do.		2/11	3/2	3/5

CARPENTER AND JOINER continued.

FRAMES.

		s.	d.
Deal wrot moulded and rebated	per foot cube	14	0

		1″	1¼″	1½″
Plain deal jamb linings framed	per ft. sup.	1/7	1/8	1/11
Deal shelves and bearers	„	1/4	1/6	1/9
Add if cross-tongued	„	2d.	2d.	2d.

STAIRCASES.

	1″	1¼″	1½″	2″	2½″
Deal treads and risers in and including rough brackets	2/1	2/4	2/9	—	—
Deal strings wrot on both sides and framed	1/8	2/-	2/2	2/8	—

		s.	d.
Housings for steps and risers	each	0	11
Deal balusters, 1 in. × 1¼ in.	per ft. run	0	9
Mahogany handrail : average, 3 in. × 3 in.	„ „	6	0
Add if ramped	„ „	12	0
Add if wreathed	„ „	24	0

FIXING ONLY IRONMONGERY (INCLUDING SCREWS).

6 in. barrel bolts	8½d.	Rim locks	2/-
Sash fasteners	11½d.	Mortice locks	4/6
Casement fasteners	1/5	Patent spring hinges and letting into floor and	
Casement stays	1/2	making good	19/-
Cupboard locks	1/5		

FOUNDER AND SMITH.

		s.	d.
Rolled steel joists	per cwt.	16	3
Plain compound girders	„	19	0
Do. stanchions	„	21	9
In roof work	„	27	6

RAIN-WATER GOODS.

		3″	4″	5″	6″
Half-round plain rebated joints	ft. run	1/6	1/9	2/-	2/6
Ogee Do. Do.	„	1/9	2/-	2/6	3/3
Rain-water pipes with ears	„	1/9	2/7	—	—
Extra for shoes and bends	each	4/4	5/11	—	—
Do. stopped ends	„	1/11	2/4½	3/7	4/-
Do. nozzles for inlets	„	2/2	2/7	3/10	4/3

PLUMBER.

		s.	d.
Milled lead and laying in flashings and gutters	per cwt.	43	0
Do. Do. in flats	„	42	0
Extra labour and solder in coated cesspools	each	6	9
Welf joint	per ft. run	0	6
Soldered seam	„ „	1	3
Copper nailing	„ „	0	4

		½″	¾″	1″	1½″	2″	4″
Drawn lead waste	per ft. run	1/2	1/9	2/-	3/4	4/-	—
Do. service	„	1/8	2/2	2/7	3/10	—	—
Do. soil	„	—	—	—	—	—	6/9
Bends in lead pipe	each	—	—	—	—	3/3	8/2
Soldered stop ends	„	1/2	1/8	2/1	2/10	3/6	—
Read lead joints	„	11d.	1/-	1/3	1/11	2/4	4/10
Wiped soldered joints	„	2/10	3/6	4/-	4/11	6/6	9-9
Lead traps and cleaning screws	„	—	—	—	14/7	19 6	—
Bib cocks and joints	„	6/4	9/7	15/4	41/-	—	—
Stop cocks and joints	„	15/4	17/2	25/8	64/-	—	—

PLASTERER.

		s.	d.
Render, float and set in lime and hair	per yard sup.	2	6
Do. Do. Sirapite	„ „	2	9
Do. Do. Keen's	„ „	4	0
Add saw lathing	„ „	1	7
Add metal lathing	„ „	2	6
(Not including hangers or runners, &c., for suspended ceilings.)			
Portland cement screed	„ „	2	2
Do. plain face	„ „	3	3
Mouldings in plaster	per 1 girth	0	1¾
One-and-a-half granolithic pavings	per yard sup.	5	9

GLAZIER.

		s.	d.
21-oz. sheet plain	per foot sup.	0	8½
26-oz. Do.	„ „	1	0
Obscured sheet	„ „	1	1
⅛-in. rolled plate	„ „	0	9
¼-in. rough rolled or cast plate	„ „	0	10½
¼-in wired cast plate	„ „	1	4

PAINTER.

		s.	d.
Preparing and distempering, 2 coats	per yard sup.	0	9
Knotting and priming	„ „	0	7
Plain painting, 1 coat	„ „	0	9
Do. 2 coats	„ „	1	2
Do. 3 coats	„ „	1	9
Do. 4 coats	„ „	2	4
Graining	„ „	2	3
Varnishing twice	„ „	1	9
Sizing	„ „	0	3
Flatting	„ „	0	7
Enamel	„ „	1	1
Wax polishing	per foot sup.	0	6
French polishing	„ „	1	2
Preparing for and hanging paper	per piece, 2/- to	4/-	

*These prices apply to *new buildings only.* They cover superintendence by foreman and carry a profit of 10% on the prime cost without establishment charges. A percentage of 1½ should be added for Employers' Liability and National Health and Unemployments Acts and from 1s. 6d. per £100 for Fire Insurance. The whole of the information given on this page is copyright.

NEWS ITEMS

Southport Foreshore Development.

News has been received at Southport that the Ministry of Health has sanctioned the Corporation's application to borrow £65,000 for the purchase and part development of 750 acres of land at Birkdale and Ainsdale which is now chiefly composed of sandhills.

Eton Infirmary Extensions.

The Board of Guardians has instructed Mr. Herbert Stribling, architect, to prepare a rough plan for the enlargement of the infirmary, making provision for 25 beds on the first floor, 25 beds on the second floor, and some nurses' rooms in the roof, and to give an estimate of the cost.

Darlington Builder Honoured.

In recognition of his services to the Darlington and District Master Builders' Association, Mr. W. E. Stairmand, of Darlington, who has been associated with the building industry for about forty years, was presented at the annual dinner of this institution with a silver salver, silver tea and coffee service, snuffbox, and cheque. He was president of the Association from 1914 to 1919, and chairman of the local conciliation board during the whole of its existence. He is an ex-president of the Northern Counties' Federation of Building Trades Employers, and a member of the National Conciliation Board and the National Demarcation Board.

British Standard Specifications for Oil Pastes.

The British Engineering Standards Association has just issued three new British Standard Specifications for Brunswick or chrome-green oil paste for paints, Indian reds (pale, middle and deep), for paints and black oxide of iron for paints. They contain clauses regulating the composition, together with standard reception tests, for the purchase of these materials, together with appendices giving methods of carrying out the tests. Copies of these three new Specifications (Nos. 304, 305 and 306, 1927) can be obtained from the British Engineering Standards Association, Publications Department, 28, Victoria-street, London, S.W.1, price 2s. 2d. each, post free.

A New Garage, Enfield.

Work on the new L.G.O.C. garage at Southbury-road, Enfield, is well advanced, and it is hoped to have it completed and in use in six months' time. This garage is to have accommodation for 108 buses. The new building, which has a floor area of 37,000 sq. ft., is of brick with imitation stone facings. The main doors will be of the sliding-folding type now in use at the most modern L.G.O.C. garages. Two underground petrol tanks to hold 12,000 gallons of petrol and the usual repair shops and offices will be installed. The latter are being built in such a manner that it will be possible to remove them to some other position should extra floor space be needed for a future extension of the garage. Automatic sprinkler devices in case of fire will, as usual, be fitted.

Smoke Abatement Regulation.

By the Public Health (Smoke Abatement) Act, 1926, power is given to the Minister of Health to make Orders extending the provisions of the Alkali, etc., Works Regulation Act, 1906. A draft Order has been prepared extending the list of noxious or offensive gases mentioned in that Act, and extending the list of scheduled works requiring registration under the Act. Copies of the draft Order may be seen at the Offices of the Ministry of Health, Whitehall, London, S.W.1, or they may be purchased from His Majesty's Stationery Office, Kingsway, W.C.2. A Public Inquiry was held into the subject matter of the draft Order by Dr. T. L. Bailey, Chief Inspector, Alkali, etc., Works, at the Offices of the Ministry of Health, Whitehall, London, S.W 1, on Wednesday, December 14, 1927.

TENDERS

Communications for insertion under this heading should be addressed to "The Editor," and must reach him next week not later than Tuesday evening.

* Denotes *accepted.*

† Denotes *provisionally accepted.*

‡ Denotes *recommended for acceptance.*

§ Denotes *accepted subject to modifications.*

Appledore.—Surgery annexe to "Saxton House," for Dr. C. B. Ticehurst, M.D. Mr. A. H. Burtenshaw, architect, Tenterden:—

R. Weeks & Sons, Tenterden £414
*W. H. Bourne & Son, Woodchurch 360

Ballymena.—Installing electric light in Ballymena new Town Hall, for the Council:—

*W. Curran & Sons £830

Bebington.—100 houses in Stanton-rd., Bebington, 60 at New Ferry and 51 at Bromborough, for the U.D.C. Mr. H. W. Corrie, surveyor:—

*W. E. Hughes, Birkenhead £92,800

Bingley.—Public conveniences, for the U.D.C. Mr. E. O. Robinson, A.R.I.B.A., architect:—

Mason and Bricklayer—
*S. Greenwood & Sons, Wilsden.
Joiner—
*E. Turner, Ltd., Keighley.
Slater—
*E. Hallam, Bradford.
Plasterer—
*G. Driver, Haiden.
Terrazzo—
*Precast Concrete, Ltd., Huddersfield.
Plumber—
*H. Spencer, Gilstead.
Painter—
*E. Hey, Bingley.
Electrician—
*Denis Greenwood, Bingley.
Sanitary Fittings—
*J. Duckett & Sons, Burnley.

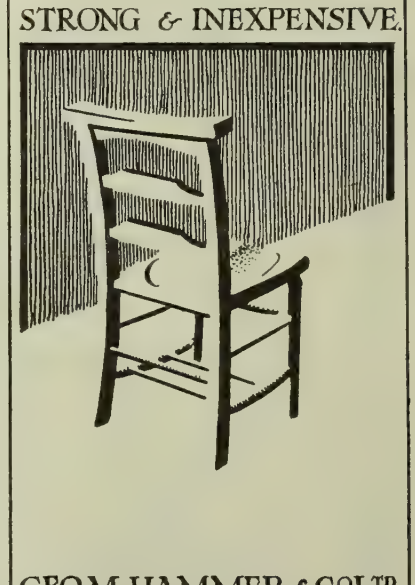
Blackburn.—Painting work at St. Luke's school, for the Corporation. Mr. H. M. Webb, Borough and Water Engineer:—

*H. Clarke, Mill Hill.

Blackpool.—New Ford motor depot, showrooms and repair shop, Marton, for Mr. S. Thomas. Mr. Halstead Best, F.R.I.B.A., Leeds-buildings, 8, Clifton-street, architect:—

Bricklayer, Carpenter and Joiner—
*Harrison & Pilkinton, Blackpool.
Plumber—
*Ford & Ramsey, Blackpool.
Steelworks—
*J. Booth & Sons, Bolton.

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Masons—
*Michael Booth & Sons—
Joiners—
*E. Fearnley & Sons, Ltd.

Bradford.—Electric lighting installatio houses on the Shirley Manor, Wyke, an House estates, for the T.C.:—

*A. Higginbotham & Sons, Idle.

Chester.—Extensions to the Bus Ga Messrs. Taylor Brothers:—

*Vickers & Sons, Malpas, Chester.

Clacton-on-Sea.—Enlargement of the We underground public conveniences, and for vision and fixing of ejection plant at the conveniences, for the Clacton U.D.C. Aiston, surveyor:—

P. S. Howard & Son, Clacton .....
A. Evans & Co., Clacton .....
Lister-Mawby (Builders), Ltd., London, N.7 .....
*Canler & Sons, Clacton .....

Doncaster.—Settling tanks, percolating humus tanks, sludge lagoons, culverts, r fencing, for Corporation:—

*Edcaster, Ltd., £55,455 8s. 1d.

Eastbourne.—Branch Free Library, T.C.:—

*Miller & Selmes .....

East Suffolk.—New police houses, for Suffolk C.C.:—

Yoxford—
*C. W. Cornish ... ... £
Pettistree—
*Bilby Bros. ... ... £
Framsden—
*A. S. Green (Ipswich) ... ...

Edgware.—Block of shops and flats parade, in High-street, for Mr. R. F. A. J. Butcher, architect, 2, Premier-parade tities by Messrs. C. E. Ball & Partners, Bench Walk, Inner Temple, E.C.4:—

F. & H. F. Higgs, Ltd., London .....
E. A. Roome & Co., Ltd., London .....
James Smith & Sons, Ltd., London ...
Henry Brown, Watford .....
Stonebridge & Sons, Edgware .....
Bliss & Son, Bushey .....
G. Godson & Sons, Ltd., London .....
C. Miskin & Sons, Ltd., St. Albans ...
*The Pitcher Construction Co., Ltd., London .....

Evesham.—Mortuary, on land adjoin Sewage Works, for the T.C. Mr. J. Abbott, Surveyor:—

Wheeler & Mansell, Evesham £277
W. A. Cox (Evesham), Ltd., Evesham 234
Frank Cockerill, Badsey 233
J. Taylor & Sons, Evesham 233
Chas. Steward, Broadway 228
*Espley & Co., Ltd., Evesham ... 212

Foleshill.—Painting and decoration of houses in Wootton-street, Bedworth, and houses in Woodway-lane, Walsgrave, R.D.C.:—

(a)
*Clews, Coventry .....
(b)
*A. West, Longford .....

Harlington.—For the erection of H Primary school, for the Middlesex C.C. Crothall, F.R.I.B.A., County Architect:—

A. Monk, Edmonton £15,
W. Lacey, Hounslow 15,
W. Lawrence & Son, Ltd., London 15,
J. Dorey & Co., Ltd., Brentford 15,
H. Knight & Son, Tottenham 15,
Fassnidge & Son, Ltd., Uxbridge 15,
C. J. Newby & Bros., Southgate ... 15,
Leslie & Co., Ltd., Kensington ... 15,
G. Godson & Sons, Ltd., Kilburn ... 15,
G. Challis & Co., Ltd., Brentford 14,
Y. J. Lovell & Son, Gerrards Cross 14,
‡W. S. Try, Cowley 14,

Hastings.—New building to the Music for the Corporation:—

*Hayhurst & Wright, Hastings ..... £

Heanor.—22 houses in Hollywell-av., Co the U.D.C. Mr. R. Archer, Housing Arch

Twelve Non-parlour Houses—
*W. Wood, Heanor .....
Ten Parlour Type Houses—
*F. S. Walker, Cresswell .....

Kennardington.—Alterations and addi "Bench Hill," Kennardington, nr. Ashfo for Major A. Corrie Keep. Mr. A. H. Bu architect, Tenterden:—

W. Shippam, Ashford .....
R. Weeks & Sons, Tenterden .....
Wm. Elliott & Sons, Tenterden .....
*W. H. Bourne & Sons, Woodchurch ...

dare.—Repairs to labourers' cottages, for the ty Health Board:—

Cottages (Celbridge area)—

hos. Loughrey, Cooltrim, Donadea	£247 16 6
Cottages (Celbridge area)—	
Byrne, Baltracey	160 3 6
Cottages (Celbridge area)—	
hos. Loughrey, Cooltrim	311 5 0
Cottages (Celbridge area)—	
ohn J. Cleary, Kilcock	350 0 0

gsclere.—4 houses at Hannington, for the :—

Blake, Woolhampton	£1,754 0
J. Goodall & Sons, Basingstoke	1,707 0
Hopkins, Kingsclere	1,631 15
J. Lewis & Sons, Basingstoke	1,595 10
Hopkins, Ashford Hill	1,549 0
Oakley, Abingdon	1,540 0
ooke Bros., Newbury	1,484 0

gston.—Reconstruction of Beverley-bridge, for London C.C.:—

Iears Brothers, London	£13,857 13 8
hristiani & Neilsen, London	13,473 6 1
Alexander Thomson and Co. (London), Ltd., London	13,087 7 6
Ioward Farrow, Ltd., London	12,139 4 9
Wm. Muirhead, Macdonald, Wilson & Co., Ltd., London	12,133 16 2
ohn Shelbourne & Co., Ltd., London	12,034 10 4
homas Muirhead & Co., Ltd., London	11,962 18 7
. G. Somerville & Co., Ltd., London	11,941 6 4
Ieorge Wimpey & Co., Ltd., London	11,257 5 11
V. & C. French, Buckhurst-hill	10,940 9 11
erry & Co. (Bow), Ltd., London	10,801 1 0
Bolton & Lakin, Ltd., Birmingham	10,390 2 4

pford.—Upper floor, about 30 feet by 120 at Lapford. Mr. C. W. Parkes Lees, architect surveyor, Westgate-street, Launceston:—

elwork only—

raithwaite & Co., Newport (Mon.)	£181 0 0
light & White, Ltd., Plymouth	176 14 6

odwork only—

. Ash & Sons, Sampford Courtenay	278 17 0

nplete—

llis & Sons, Exeter	574 0 0
Alderman, Par	540 0 0
olomon & Renny, Ltd., Plymouth	475 0 0
Colcombe & Son, South Molton	465 10 0

ds.—Conversion of shop premises into bank. I.P.U. Bank, Ltd. Messrs. Thos. Ambler & architects, Leeds:—

y. Atkinson & Sons, Ltd.

erpool.—New depot, at Edge-lane, for the ille Motor Co., Ltd.:—

oseph Davies, Birkenhead.

elwork—

Parks & Son, Northwich.

ndon.—Installation of low-pressure heating ot water supply apparatus at Upton House l, for the L.C.C.:—

aunders & Taylor, Ltd.	£2,075
he Fretwell Heating Co.	1,988
lark, Hunt & Co., Ltd.	1,975
he Brightside Foundry & Engineering Co., Ltd.	1,892
hames Bank Iron Co., Ltd.	1,888
. G. Cannon & Sons, Ltd.	1,845
rchitect's estimate	1,976

(All of London.)

ndon.—Workshop and store at Kennings estate, ington, for use in connection with the maince of the dwellings on the estate, for the :—

. J. Rowley.

ndon. — Provision and fixing of heating atus at the enlargement of St. Marylebone mar school, for the L.C.C.:—

rightside Foundry and Engineering Co., Ltd.	£2,503 0
lopes Heating and Lighting, Ltd.	2,280 0
Barrett & Wright, Ltd.	2,239 0
Heaven & Sons, Ltd.	2,222 0
National Heating Co., Ltd.	2,179 0
H. J. Cash & Co., Ltd.	2,048 0
William Griffiths, Sons & Cromwell, Ltd.	2,044 10
. T. Meredith & Co., Ltd.	2,020 0
. N. Haden & Sons, Ltd.	1,990 0
hames Bank Iron Co., Ltd.	1,920 0
rchitect's estimate	2,135 0

(All of London.)

ndon.—Wiring and fitting at the East End ings Company's property in Tonbridge-street, e St. Pancras B.C.:—

ucknells, Ltd.	£415 0
. J. Toms	397 10
ims & Sims	385 14
. Duffner	377 0
hite, Boys & Davey	368 0
. H. Smerdon	335 0
ley Electrical Co.	315 0

(All of London.)

Lossiemouth.—Alterations and additions to H.G. Public School, for the Moray E.C. Mr. A. J. Morrison, architect, 149, High-street, Elgin:—

Mason—	
*P. & W. Vass, Elgin	£574 0 0
Carpenter—	
*W. H. McKilligan, Elgin	667 5 0
Slater—	
*George Bain & Sons, Elgin	91 13 0
Plumber—	
*Wm. Lyon & Sons, Elgin	345 0 0
Plasterer—	
*Colin Menzies, Lossiemouth	160 13 2
Painter—	
*K. McGillivray, Lossiemouth	72 10 2

Morpeth.—Rebuilding offices, at High Church, for the T.C. Mr. J. Davison, Borough Surveyor:—

W. Clark	£146 7 6
R. C. Hall	143 3 9
J. Cook	124 17 0
R. Carse & Son	122 7 3
J. Dodds	122 1 11
J. Stafford & Son	118 16 5
*G. & C. Haswell	118 0 0

(All of Morpeth.)

Morpeth.—84 houses, at High Church, for the T.C. J. Davison, Borough Surveyor:—

A. Besh, Stanley	£36,451 8 9
R. Baxter, Blyth	36,210 10 0
J. Dodds, Morpeth	34,064 16 0
R. C. Hall, Morpeth	33,396 6 0
G. & C. Haswell, Morpeth	33,379 10 6
T. W. Raper, Stanley	33,335 0 0
Benjm. Peel, Tynemouth	33,040 12 7
Gilbert Park, N. Shields	32,638 11 6
J. Cook, Morpeth	32,638 8 9
J. G. Hetherington, Newcastle	32,572 14 6
J. F. Dickman, Newbiggin-by-the-Sea	32,425 0 0
P. Heel, Stanley	32,160 15 0
Finlay & Robinson, Newbiggin	31,638 17 6
H. E. Pitt, Sunderland	31,246 0 0
J. W. Hood, Wallsend	30,951 3 3
Geo. Towers, Blyth	30,861 17 6
Henry Bowers, Rowlands Gill	30,458 0 0
*T. B. Hedley, Blyth	29,150 9 9
*R. Carse & Son, Amble and Morpeth	28,631 12 0

Norwich.—Painting and distempering, etc., at Heigham Grove House Maternity Home, Earlham-road, for the T.C. Mr. J. S. Bullough, City Engineer:—

*H. H. Amos, Norwich	£148 10

Nottingham.—Painting and cleaning at the Poor Law Offices, Shakespeare-street, for the T.C.:—

*S. Foster, Nottingham	£247 3 8

Ramsgate.—Completion of the Council's housing scheme, for the T.C.:—

*T. Barker & Sons, Loughborough.

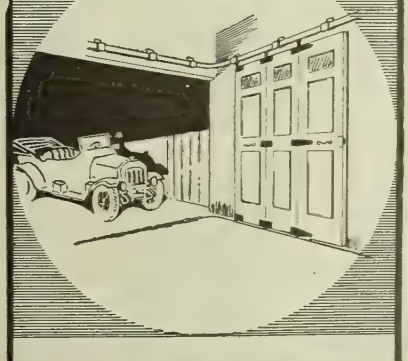
Rochford.—Battery room and the alteration of existing buildings, for the R.D.C.:—

*J. C. Flaxman & Sons	£285

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Rugby.—12 cottages at Johnson-avenue, Oroop Hill, New Bilton, for the R.D.C. Mr. J. E. Weeks, surveyor and architect, Temple-street:—

D. Mitchell & Sons	£5,250
W. H. Taplin	5,160
Corfield & Burton	5,046
C. J. Grundon	5,018
Adams & Sons	4,992
A. T. Kimberley	4,931
Ives & Rushby	4,888
*H. Sidebotham, Colwyn Bay	4,560

Scotland.—Improvements to Ecclesiastical buildings at Parishes of Alvah, Forglen and Fyvie, for the Church of Scotland General Trustees. Mr. J. Wittet, architect, Elgin:—

Fyvie—

Builder—
A. B. Ogsion, Turriff.
Carpenter—
Harry Tochar & Sons, Rothienorman.
Slater—
W. J. C. Edie, Peleriwell, Fyvie.
Plumber—
Chas. Duthie & Son, Turriff.
Plasterers—
J. B. Dallas & Son, Turriff.
Painter—
Wm. Ross, Inverurie.

Alvah—

Builder—
Alex. Davidson, Banff.
Carpenter—
Wm. Gordon, Alvah.
Slater—
Alf. Ross, Macduff.
Plumber—
F. J. Watson, Banff.
Plasterers—
J. B. Dallas & Son, Turriff.
Painter—
Forbes Watt, Banff

Forglen—

Builder—
George Sivonach, Turriff.
Carpenter—
Chas. Brodie, Forglen.
Slater—
W. J. C. Edie, Peleriwell, Fyvie.
Plumber—
Chas. Duthie & Sons, Turriff.
Plasterers—
J. B. Dallas & Sons, Turriff.
Painter—
Forbes Watt, Banff.

Surbiton.—Extensions to the existing Council Offices, for the T.C. Messrs. Forsyth & Maule, architects, 12, Stratford-place, W.1. Quantities by Mr. E. R. Babbs, 40, St. James'-place, S.W.1:—

*Thorogood Brothers & Son, Surbiton	£5,605 5 9

Teignmouth.—Conversion of Bitton House into a council chamber and offices, for the U.D.C.:—

*A. Best, Ltd.	£1,500

Torpoint.—Small chapel and other work at the new cemetery, for the U.D.C. —

A. Sleeman	£1,500

Torquay.—Additions and alterations to Homelands School, for the T.C. Mr. Bernard Widdows, architect, Derby:—

*R. E. Narracott, Torquay.

Totnes.—Cottages, for the R.D.C. Mr. W. F. Tollit, architect, 6, Bridgetown:—

Eight Cottages at Brent—	
S. Batten, Totnes	£4,443 0 0
Veale & Son, Brent	3,998 0 0
Easton & Sheer, Torquay	3,903 0 0
Williams & Bishop, Buckfastleigh	3,815 0 0
The Torquay Building Co.	3,672 0 0
*Unity Building Co., Paignton	3,348 18 4
Two Cottages at Ugborough—	
S. Batten, Paignton	£1,065 0 0
Unity Building Co., Paignton	1,020 0 0
Torquay Building Co.	995 0 0
Bray Bros., Plymouth	990 0 0
Williams and Bishop, Buckfastleigh	948 0 0
*H. J. Rogers, Aveton Gifford	889 0 0
Eight Cottages at Holne—	
Lea & Sons, Exeter	£4,016 0 0
Unity Builders, Paignton	3,916 19 4
Williams & Bishop, Buckfastleigh	3,850 0 0
F. J. Badcock, Ashburton	3,814 4 0
R. E. Narracott, Torquay	3,812 15 4
Easton & Sheer, Torquay	3,760 0 0
Universal Housing Co., Newton Abbot	3,670 0 0
*Torquay Building Co., Torquay	3,648 0 0
Sixteen Cottages at Marldon—	
W. H. Tout, Torquay	£10,050 0 0
Stockman, Brixham	8,068 6 8
Willicott & Barnes, Paignton	7,760 0 0
Unity Builders, Paignton	7,373 16 8
Lea & Sons, Exeter	7,236 0 0
Universal Housing Co., Newton Abbott	7,232 0 0
R. E. Narracott, Torquay	7,151 16 8
Williams & Bishop, Buckfastleigh	7,150 0 0
Torquay Building Co.	7,099 0 0
S. Batten, Paignton	7,044 14 4
*Easton & Sheer, Torquay	6,960 0 0

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Wallington.—74 house on Demesne-road estate, for the Beddington and Wallington U.D.C. Mr. S. F. R. Carter, engineer and surveyor:—

H. Bacon & Son, Ltd., Coulsdon	£43,290
W. J. Goodchild, London	39,100
S. C. Moss, Southend-on-Sea	39,025
H. P. Lake & Co., South Norwood	38,326
S. Willmore, Phillips & Co., Worthing	37,409
Nissen Petren Houses, Ltd., London	36,642
Thorogood, Bros. & Son, Surbiton	36,137
Harry Nash, Sutton	36,021
Lawes, Cherry & Co., Ltd., London	35,429
Burnand & Pickett, Ltd., Wallington	35,199
J. Elliman & Son, Ltd., Beckenham	35,187
B. Clark & Sons, Leicester	34,315
Truett & Steel, Ltd., Croydon	34,008
Walter Cottage, Coulsdon	33,853
Walter Jones & Sons, Ltd., London	33,635
R. Mansell, Croydon	33,521
David Weston & Co., Ltd., London	33,125
W. H. Gaze & Sons, Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames	33,078
Perrys (Ealing), Ltd., Ealing	32,365
Martin & Pearce, Hornsey	32,272
Unit Construction & Co., Ltd., London	32,249
Atkinson & Potter, Reigate	31,892
E. Weller, Cheam	31,105
Monolithic Building Co., London	30,975
*C. J. Doyle, Liverpool	30,749
M. J. Venning & Son (withdrawn), Cardiff	28,981

Walsgrave-on-Sowe.—External and internal painting and redecorating of 14 houses in Woodway-lane, for the Foleshill R.D.C. Mr. J. Bass, architect, 3, High-street, Bedworth:—

*A. West & Son, Coventry	£151

Warrington.—32 houses on the Bewsey estate, for the T.C. Borough Engineer:—

*H. Heesom, Warrington.

Woking.—8 pairs of cottages in Courtenay-road, and 2 pairs in Russell-road, for the U.D.C. Surveyor:—

Goodchild, Tooting	£11,580
G. F. Drowley, Woking	9,885
Nissen Petren Houses, Ltd., London	9,300
K. H. Williams & Co., Margate	9,117
W. J. Holt, Hambledon	8,800
Childs & Shee, Woking	8,750
F. Aylott, Woking	8,740
Enticknap & Co., Wormley	8,500
Southern Counties Building Co., Chatham	8,450
W. H. Pecover, East Sheen	8,320
H. Ashenden, Guildford	8,300
W. G. Shepherd, Guildford	8,300
Streek & Co., Blackheath	8,105
U.S. Builders, Chalfont, St. Peter, Bucks	8,020
W. J. Drowley, Woking	7,970
W. H. Brown, Leatherhead	7,945
J. H. Thompson & Sons, Grimsby	7,900
A. E. Jones, Woking	7,800
A. Maytum, Addlestone	7,710
*Guildford Guild of Builders, Guildford	7,545

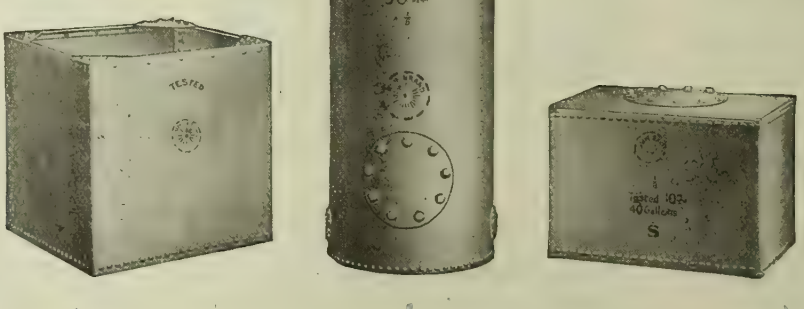
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THE BUILDER

JOURNAL FOR THE ARCHITECT AND CONSTRUCTOR

WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED "THE BRITISH ARCHITECT."

XXIII. No. 4430 DECEMBER 30, 1927.

ANTIQUITY UP TO DATE

ECOGNITION of the claims of antiquity is widespread in the present generation. That is to say, a vast number of persons, whose work, habits of thought, and upbringing do not lead them naturally into paths of archæology or art, have acquired a habit of ng an old church, an ancient bridge, a Tudor farmhouse, oman wall as something at which it is right and proper one's eyes with admiration. That such admiration is, e cases, simulated, a mere snobbish pose, is merely tal to the main fact that a great number of persons now and talk about the antique. It is a wholesome product ge of easy transport and organised sightseeing, and it tomatic of the desire for "education" in its pleasurable iable forms.

there is a danger that this awakening, on the part of rto unappreciative section of society, to the claims and f the "old" and the "old-world" and the "quaint" directly, work damage to the very objects of its venera- That "imitation is the sincerest form of flattery" may in nine cases out of ten. But in the tenth case imitation come the severest form of injury. Cheap counterfeit ing discredit. The *Manchester Guardian* drew attention to the cult of "Ye olde," and to the ignorant mischief roduced by its worshippers. There appeared a stern, rous, indictment of the "Back-to-Chester Movement," ament that "One after another our decent Regency and an plaster-faced taverns and restaurants are being d and transformed into mock antiques, with front gables itation magpie work, and called 'Ye olde' something or Examples of "twentieth-century Tudor work" were nd the paragraph ends: "All this costs a great deal of and one wonders why it is spent. Does anyone really e olde' since Harrison Ainsworth died?"

ve old things, to be an antiquarian, and to "like 'Ye are three distinct attitudes of mind. The last of these s found in such as will buy imitation ancient wood- to stick on to a cheap deal sideboard. There is a on" in antiques, just as there is in dress, but modish ty is not always the antiquity of the archæologist, nor rily agreeable to the lover of beauty. Some professed rs of "old" things would cheerfully cast forth a piece obean embroidery, or an Adam mantelpiece to the jumble sale as too *démodé* for their own rooms, if it were ed that Victorian beaded footstools or fringed anti- ars had reached the status of "antiques" and were ing to the position of "fashionable" furnishings. Others nore discernment will be at great pains to have a well- copy of a fifteenth-century door made to accommodate genuine fragment of old ironwork. And so antiquity precarious position in our midst.

transplanting of old buildings is another aspect of the subject. The status of ancient edifices, laboriously ed stone by stone from their original site and re-erected ere, must be inevitably a trifle anomalous, however ate the method of preservation. Concerning an old recently removed "brick by brick and beam by beam" uffolk, and rebuilt within ten miles of London, we read: it stands exactly as it stood before, and even has its l bulges."

lition, the handing down of the spirit of craftsmanship essentials in design, is of such value that without it pro- is inevitably stunted. The careful and accurate repro- n, on a limited scale, of the best examples of old work- ip, in furniture, interior decoration, and more rarely of whole buildings, may be legitimate and right. It may add to the number of those who can have visual enjoyment of something which would otherwise come only within the view of the wealthy or the fortunate few. The classic copies of famous sculptures, frequently found, were often so well executed as to be almost indistinguishable from the original masterpiece. But in days of mechanical reproduction an object of great worth and beauty may become in a "copy" not merely worthless but pernicious. Especially must this be so in the case of buildings whose construction of to-day is overlaid with a counterfeit antique appearance. To cultivate in a large body of people an indiscriminate taste for the mock antique, irrespective of the quality of the workmanship, is a very doubtful benefit to the public, and capable of reacting detrimentally upon present day design and craftsmanship. It is one thing for a designer or craftsman to absorb motifs, forms and methods from the works of his predecessors; it is quite another to pander to the semi-formed taste of a public nourished largely on cheap imitation and second-hand emotions. It is noteworthy that the Council for the Preservation of Rural England, in their advice on restoration of old cottages, advocate the simplest and plainest of modern plaster treatment in the event of rebuilding being necessary, rather than any attempt to give a false air of antiquity to a building which is no longer genuinely ancient. Only by perceiving the antique in the right perspective can we get back to producing detail such as that for which Sir Robert Lorimer pleaded in *The Times* that may be "some piece of real enjoyment, an invention, an artist's work."

How long must elapse between the time at which a custom, a costume, a chair, or a building, is despised as "old fashioned," and the period at which it is acclaimed as "old"? Leaders of modes in building, as well as in styles of dress, look backward, consciously or unconsciously, as well as to their own day. In the late nineteenth century the Gothic Revival marked the reversion to mediæval antiquity, but in the same way the previous period had been that of the Renaissance of Classic forms of a still remoter antiquity. At present we are confusedly conscious of being heirs of all the ages, and antiquity up to date is no clearly defined period or set of periods. It appears that at Somerset House a document is regarded as "old" at one hundred years after its date. To-day, although woolwork and prim posies from early Victorian days are in favour, with half-hearted attempts to bring in the crinoline, the Victorian era is not yet promoted to the status of antiquity in the building art. Although some of the design of that prosperous, complacent era was such that one hopes for escape from imitation of it when that age rolls in due course into the light of honoured antiquity, yet it is undeniable that much of the building then executed was dignified, though perhaps unimaginative. Some of the lesser "family residences" are modest gems, not to be lightly ignored. It is logical to suppose that voices will be raised ere long against their wholesale destruction. In the meantime there may succeed to the slavish following of "fashion" in antiquity a more analytical spirit, and a desire to examine and enjoy on its own merits each style and period. More people may begin to ask boldly "why a cusp should be considered so very, very dead, and a triglyph so very much alive." There is still urgent need, however, for gentle authoritative guidance of the thousands blindly led towards the altar of antiquity, in order that they may be awakened to truer appreciation, that they may be able to account reasonably for their faith, and may put it into action in promoting beautiful design and honest execution in these days that are not yet old-fashioned, but will one day claim reverence as antique.

NOTES

The League of Nations Building.

THIS building is of such importance that it arouses more comment than can be adequately given in a note, for it presents the architects with a task of exceptional complexity, as the nature of the building is a good deal undetermined, embodying ideas which are not yet established in tradition. In the case of a church or a town hall their requirements are well ascertained, but in the case of the League Building the architects have more or less to rely on their own interpretation. Not that this is to be regretted, for such a task may well be the forerunner of a new impulse to architecture, in which the aims and outlook which govern our life to-day may receive more vital expression. If the convictions towards peace have reality, they should help to shape the building in directions corresponding to these higher interpretations of human relationships. How far this should affect the methods of approach and the practice to be followed in order to give reality to such belief it is not the place to enter on here. But many thoughts arise in contemplating what they should be.

The Principles of Architecture.

IN his letter to the *Times*, of Wednesday, Sir John Simpson, Past President of the R.I.B.A., makes some interesting remarks on the principles underlying design in architecture arising out of an article in our contemporary on the designs for the new League of Nations Building. The condition, says Sir John, "of the League of Nations competition that its structure must 'symbolise in style and outline the pacific ideals of the 20th century' is mere rhetoric. Architecture cannot express an abstraction. It 'subserves utility,' as Addington Symonds long ago pointed out, and the symbolism which attaches to certain types of building—ecclesiastical, Parliamentary, municipal, or domestic—arises from secular repetition of accepted forms, expressing what your correspondent has aptly named their 'institutional plan.' Starting from this sound basis, and not from any attempt to invent symbolism, the typical building to house the League of Nations may be evolved." Proceeding, he says there need be no "anxiety to write '20th century' upon the building by affecting any 'style' or absence of style. Every building dates itself. Even the efforts of conscious copyists are vain; and the nice plagiarisms of the 'Revivals,' whether Classic or Gothic, announce their true age as on a placard. Methods of construction alone will mark the League building as a product of our time. But I view the proposal to combine the authors of four designs in the production of a fifth with great misgiving. No great work of art that I can recall has been produced by such a committee. It seems inevitable that the strongest personality must prevail, or that the result will be a least common multiple from which the convictions of four ideals have been eliminated. Had M. Nenot been invited to collaborate with a painter, a sculptor, and a cultured layman, there had been at least the precedent of the east front of the Louvre, produced by the skilled technician Le Vau, in combination with Perrault, the doctor, and the artist Le Brun. The true purpose of a competition should be to select an architect, not to find a ready-made project. Having chosen the solution of the 'programme' which accords most nearly with their ideal, the promoters should call the author to their councils, and with him revise, elaborate, and inspire the ultimate design to such perfection as may be reached in human affairs."

The Landlord and Tenant Bill.

THE Landlord and Tenant Bill passed the third reading in the House of Lords on December 19. Lord Parmoor made some comments on the drafting of Bills in general and suggested that a Government Committee should be appointed to consider whether the drafting of Bills could not be improved. This suggestion, we hope, will receive consideration, for the drafting of modern statutes is highly unsatisfactory,



Buttsbury Church: Window in North Aisl

possibly due to the character of
be termed "Domestic Legislatio
Dynevor expressed the opinion
Bill when it became law would
shortage of trade and business
as no one would let such pren
could possibly avoid it. This is
have already expressed based
effect of the Rent Restriction A

The Amendments.

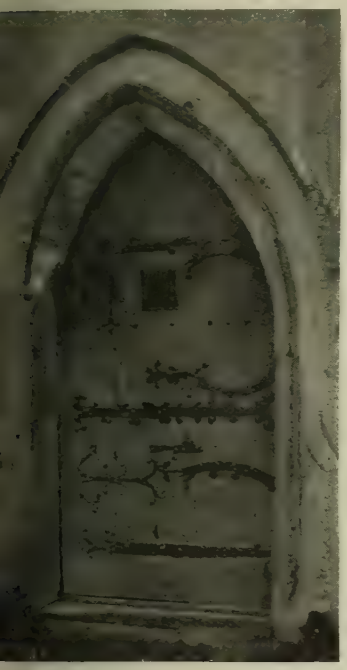
THE House of Lord
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which was accepted and which
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premises by virtue of the Re
Similarly no compensation shall
able in respect of goodwill attrib
the trade or business carried on
period when possession has been
by virtue of the Rent Acts. I



League of Nations Building, Geneva: Design to be adopted, with modifications.

By MESSRS. HENRI PAUL NÉNOT AND JULIEN FLEGENHEIMER.

dings in the House, Clause 8 of the ohibiting contracting out had been out altogether, but a new clause motion of the Lord Chancellor was ccepted, making Part I of the Act notwithstanding any contract to ntrary made after March 30, 1927, it can be shown that the contract ns adequate consideration for de- g the person of any rights under ill. This means that the Bill will e retrospective beyond the period the introduction of the Bill took nd parties were made aware of the ed legislation. We are glad to see o further amendment appears to een made as to the Tribunal, for we ointed out in a recent article the ions to the proposed amendment



ttsbury Church: North Door.

e of the county court. The House mons with two very minor altera- accepted all the amendments in- ed into the Bill by the House of with the one very important ex- n of the above clause relating to ry tenants under the Rent Acts, e Bill passed into law without it.

A pamphlet which has been reproduced from the *St. Martin's Review* gives in agreeable form a brief outline of the main features different styles of English Eccles- l architecture, and of the arts with them. A little guide such as t is published at sixpence—should ry helpful to those visiting the es of this country. The illustra- of which there are many, form an ive and instructive addition to xt, and are, so far as they go, ac- ly and skilfully rendered, so that a dea may be formed of the periods llustrate. This pamphlet, which is by *The Review*, may be recom- d, and the author and the ator, Richard Bloxam, and his Joan Bloxam, are to be con-



EARLY ENGLISH STIFF LEAF CAP. ELY.

R.I.B.A. Intermediate Examination: Testimonies of Study Drawing.
By Mr. Hubert L. Meed. (*See page* 1007.)

gratulated for providing us in agreeable form with the main features of the different styles in so intelligent a way.

14th Century Tracery. A fine example of fourteenth-century window-tracery has been revealed recently in the course of general restoration work at Buttsbury church, Essex. The window had been bricked up, both inside and out. The inner skin of brickwork has now been removed, and the outer is left until the necessary restoration and glazing can be carried out to the three lights and the very beautiful quatrefoil tracery. The window is at the east end of the north aisle, and the existence of a corresponding window in the south aisle is evidenced by indications of a similar arch. Buttsbury church, which has been described as "a very humble, though ancient, structure," has an appearance of spaciousness owing to the chancel being of equal width with the nave and almost the same length. It appears that the east window was formerly blocked as well as the two aisle windows, and the plain rectangular lights in the aisle walls were presumably substituted for them. The church stands inconspicuously on a slight rise away from the high road, and a line of beeches leads to the modest porch. The walls are of the thirteenth century. The low brick tower is of no particular merit, though well-proportioned. Its weather-boarded upper part is surmounted by a ball-topped finial. This tower replaces an earlier square tower of flint and stone, crowned by a shingled spire. There is some good ironwork on the north door, contemporary with the tracery.



LATE ENGLISH GOTHIC CRESTING.

R.I.B.A. Intermediate Examination: Testimonies of Study Drawing.
By Mr. Hubert L. Meed.

GENERAL NEWS

Professional Announcement.

We learn that Mr. John Mitchell, general secretary of the Association of Architects, Surveyors and Technical Assistants, will be resigning his appointment at the end of this year, to take up the position of the deputy Art Editor of the "Encyclopædia Britannica."

Mr. J. H. Kerner-Greenwood's Estate.

Mr. John Henry Kerner-Greenwood, of Vyse Court, Bishops Stortford, Herts, and formerly of King's Lynn, proprietor of "Pudlo," the waterproofer for cement, and of Messrs. Kerner-Greenwood & Co., Ltd., left £133,606 (net personalty, £44,681).

Mr. Robert Evans's Estate.

Mr. Robert Evans, of Ravine House, Lenton-road, The Park, Nottingham, senior partner in the firm of Evans, Clark & Woollatt, left £13,719.

Mr. S. Robinson's Estate.

Mr. Samuel Robinson, of Ben Rhydding, Ilkley, Yorks, founder of Messrs. Samuel Robinson & Sons, architects and surveyors, Bradford, left £27,406.

A Proposed New Town Hall, Blackpool.

A sub-committee of the Blackpool Town Council has been appointed to consider the provision of a new town hall to meet the present and future needs of the Corporation.

New Freemasons' Hall in Nottingham.

The announcement was made at the annual meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Nottinghamshire Freemasons, held at the Albert Hall Institute, Nottingham, that the erection of the new £60,000 hall in Goldsmith-street is to be proceeded with. Tenders are shortly to be invited for the demolition of the property in Belgrave-square which has been acquired to provide the additional land for the site.

A New Grammar School, Thorne.

At the meeting of Thorne Rural Council, plans of Thorne's new grammar school were approved. The school will provide accommodation for 135 boys and 135 girls, with future extension for 90 boys and 90 girls, making a total of 450 pupils. Plans have been prepared by Mr. H. Wormald, A.R.I.B.A., Education Architect, County Hall, Wakefield.

Essex School Extensions.

The School Building Committee of the Essex Education Committee has approved a tender of £49,979 for the erection of a County High School for Boys at Leyton. The architect to the committee, Mr. John Stuart, F.R.I.B.A., has prepared the plans. The proposal of the Walthamstow E.A. to provide a new public elementary school for about 400 children at Billet-road was also approved.

Polytechnic Dinner and Re-union.

The fourth annual dinner and re-union of the past and present students of the Surveyors' and Auctioneers' Section of the Polytechnic, Regent-street, will be held on Wednesday, January 4, 1928, at the Quadrant Restaurant, 74, Regent-street, W. Mr. W. R. Davidge, F.R.I.B.A., F.S.I., will occupy the chair. Particulars and tickets can be obtained from Mr. F. C. Renny, 22, West-hill, Highgate, N.6.

Gates of Grosvenor House.

The Phyllis Court Club at Henley has purchased the two pairs of gates and the seven lamps of Grosvenor House, and thus saved them from leaving the country, which at one time seemed probable. The gates were acquired by subscription among the members of the club, and with a stone screen will form the Club War Memorial. The gates were designed a century ago by Cundy, and each gate weighs three tons, making twelve tons for the gates alone.

Oxford Preservation Trust.

In a written reply to Lady Astor, M.P., who asked whether the Minister of Health had received any official communication from the Oxford Preservation Trust, and how far the trustees were co-operating with the Oxford City Council in their town-planning scheme or with the proposed regional plan, Mr. Chamberlain states, according to the *Times*, that he has not received any official communication from the Trust, but he understands that co-operation is contemplated between the Trust and the City Council.

New Bank Building, Manchester.

We understand that plans for the erection of a new bank for the Co-operative Wholesale Society have been submitted to the Manchester City Council. The building, which will be of six stories, will be 90 ft. high, and will have a frontage of 160 ft., and will form a continuous frontage to the existing C.W.S. buildings in Corporation-street and Balloon-street.

Boston "Stump."

Much anxiety has been caused in Boston by the state of the historic church of St. Botolph, commonly known as The Stump, owing to the ravages of the death watch beetle in the timbers of the main roof, portions of which are in danger of collapse. These timbers, it is stated, will have to be entirely renewed, and the aisle roofs are also defective. The walls of the tower are badly cracked, and it will be necessary to secure these and strengthen them. The estimated cost of the repairs is £30,000, and the Mayor and Corporation are giving a lead to the work by broadcasting an appeal for assistance.

The Devastation of the Countryside.

Major-General Sir Fabian Ware, at an exhibition of the Gloucestershire Architectural Association at Cheltenham recently, appealed to architects to prevent the devastation of the countryside. Whenever he visited that part of Belgium which had been devastated by war, but was now restored, he said, and compared its present state with that of the most beautiful of England's uplands, he asked himself whether the burden laid on England by the war was greater than she could bear. But from all parts of England came stories similar to that which they had to tell in the Cotswolds; the beech woods were being felled and not replanted, the stone tiles were being torn off their ancient barns and houses and sold to the United States to roof American buildings. They were replaced by corrugated iron, painted red, or, at best, by asbestos tiling.

The Ken Wood Art Gallery.

The General Purposes Committee of the London County Council reported at a recent meeting of the Council the receipt of a letter from Lord Iveagh in which he set forth the Council's position with regard to the gift by his father of Ken Wood House, park, and pictures for public purposes.

"The trustees," Lord Iveagh wrote, "are directed to complete the preparation of the mansion for this purpose at the expense of the late Lord Iveagh's estate, and therefore the maintenance of the gallery is provided for by an endowment fund of £50,000 given to the will trustees. It is the desire of the present trustees that in due course the constitution of the gallery under the management of an appropriately constituted governing body shall be worked out in mutual accord with your Council, without any more delay than is inevitable."

The Council placed on record its deep appreciation of the munificent public spirit shown by the late Earl of Iveagh.

Somerset Conference on Rural Beauty.

Convened by the Somerset Rural Community Council, a representative county conference was held at Taunton on December 17, to discuss the preservation of the countryside from scattered and disfiguring building development in connection with the expansion of urban areas, also the preservation of rural scenery and the protection of the artistic and historical features of Somerset towns and villages. Lord Bath presided. Mr. Guy Dawber, A.R.A., said the Council for the Preservation of Rural England was founded a year ago to give help to those who to preserve the countryside and to dire proper channels the revolutionary c that the new methods of transport bringing in their train. Building d ment, of course, there must be, but was no need for the desecration countryside which was going on so throughout practically the whole of E The Council could claim to have arou consciousness of a vast number of the to the peril which was making the as hideous as some of the towns, thoughtlessness and indifference. W gard to new arterial and other ro public authorities at once decided to the cost of construction to the f owners the present system of "ribb velopment" of land alongside the hi would speedily be checked. The con passed a resolution heartily approvi principles of the Council for the Prese of Rural England, and pledging its s

An Architectural Candidate for Par

At a meeting of the Central Hackn servative and Unionist Association on ber 21, Mr. Alfred Charles F.R.I.B.A., was adopted as prospecti servative candidate for the division place of Sir Robert Gower, who has not to stand again. Mr. Alfred Bossom, who is 46, is a Londoner, an several years in the architectural hou partment of the London County Coun went to the United States in 1903, and distinction as the architect of several scrapers."

Mr. William Woodward's Estat

Mr. William Woodward, F.R.I.B 14, Church-road, Hampstead, Londo £16,616 (net personalty, £6,613).

Obituary.

We regret to announce the death John Alfred Taylor Houston, F.R. which occurred on December 19. Mr. Andrew Black, F.R.I.B.A., a years, of Miller & Black, architects, 6 field-street.

It is with regret that we record th of Mr. Philip Harry Newman, F.S.A., who died on December 21. London in 1840, he studied in his nat as well as in Paris, and became kno designer in stained glass, wall-tilin other kinds of decorative work. painted in oil and water colours, a quently exhibited at the Royal Acade the Royal Society of British Artists, o he was for many years a member.

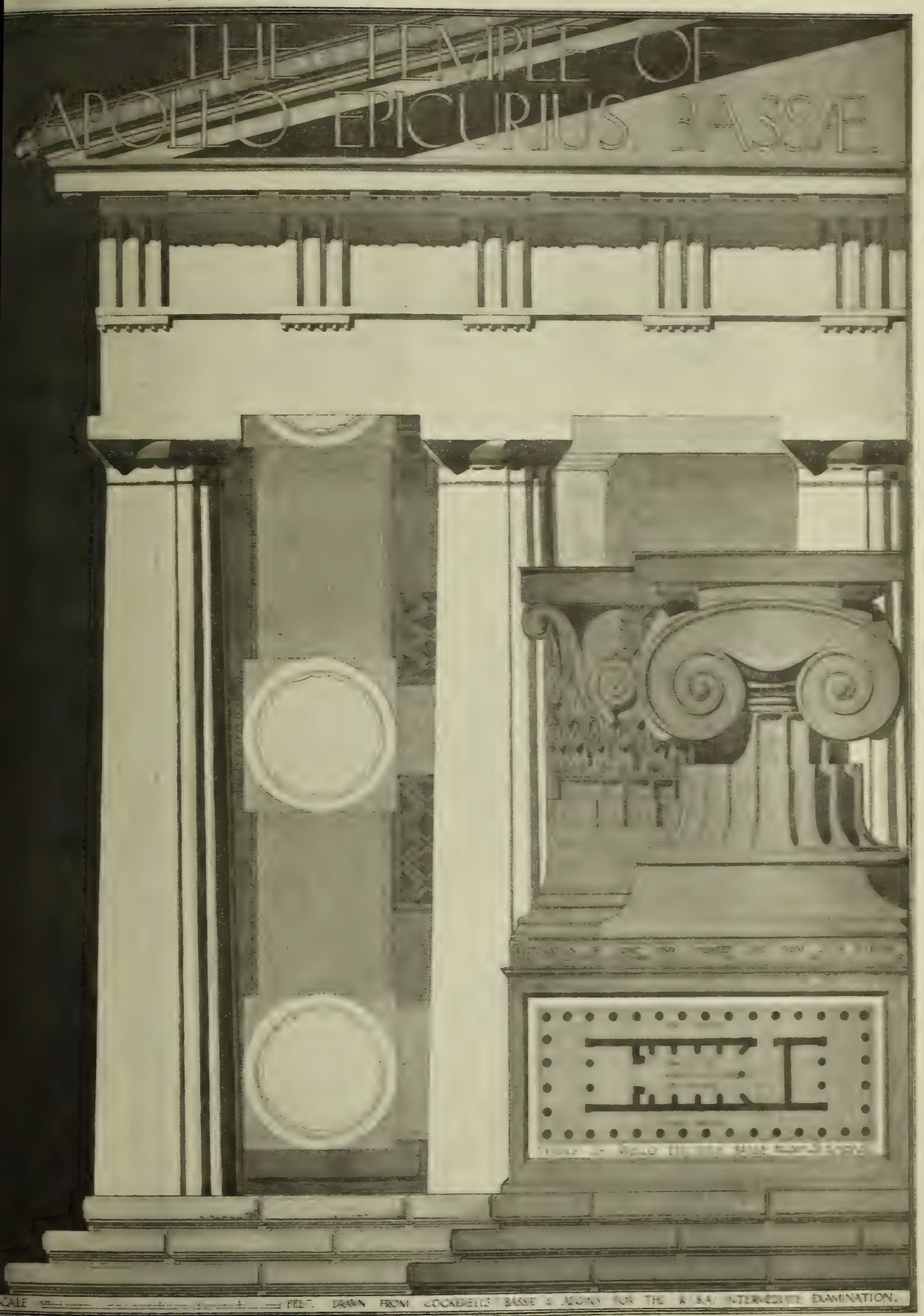
COMPETITION N

Concrete House Designs.

The assessors, Messrs. Maxwell Ay Graham Mallett, W. E. Riley and G. Tanner, have made their awards competition. Architects were invited mit designs for two types of concrete in the one case to cost £1,750—in th £750. The object of the comp organised by the Portland Cement Sel Distributing Co., Ltd., was to gain public recognition for the advantages crete in architecture and to show by results the use of cement concrete economic factor applicable to build architectural character. The winners follows :—

Class "A" House.—No. 302. Firs —Thos. S. Tait, F.R.I.B.A., 1, M place, Bedford-square, London, W.C 269. Second Prize.—F. J. Watson F G. Val Myer, A.R.I.B.A., Abbey Hor toria-street, London, S.W.1. No. 61. Prize.—Morris de Metz, 34, Upper P street, Portman-square, London, W.

Class "B" House.—No. 210. Firs —Frank I. Brown and J. H. Peek, 5 gate, London, E.C.2. No. 236. Prize.—A. Douglas Robinson, A.R 56, Cannon-street, London, E.C.4. Third Prize.—F. F. Doyle, 97, Queer Plaistow, London, E.13.



R.I.B.A. Intermediate Examination: Testimonies of Study

Drawn by Mr. Hubert L. Meed.

(Published by arrangement with the Board of Architectural Education.)

SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

ESSEX SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS: ANNUAL DINNER.

The Essex Society of Architects, which originated in Southend a year ago, recently held its first annual dinner at the Queen's Hotel, Westcliff. The President (Sir Charles Nicholson) was in the chair, supported by Mr. Walter Tapper (President, R.I.B.A.), the Secretary, R.I.B.A. (Mr. McAlister), the Mayor and Mayoress (Coun. and Mrs. A. Bockett), the Deputy Mayor (Coun. W. J. Hockley), the Mayor of Chelmsford, the Deputy Mayor of Colchester, the Archdeacon of Southend (Ven. P. M. Bayne), Ald. H. A. Dowsett, Coun. O. H. Cockrill, Dr. Harmon Morgan, Dr. Charlotte Shields, Mr. Percy Brockbank, Mr. Martin-Kaye, Mr. H. R. Cowley, Mr. A. J. Arnold, the Borough Surveyor (Mr. R. H. Dyer), Mr. A. S. Belcham, Mr. George F. Grover, Mr. Percy G. Hayward, Mr. Norman Evans, Mr. Wykeham Chancellor, Mr. Duncan Clarke, Mr. J. J. Crowe, Mr. D. H. Burles, Mr. W. G. Beecroft, Mr. J. G. Drysdale, Mr. C. H. Boskett, Mr. A. J. Connabeer, and others.

Proposing the toast of "The Royal Institute of British Architects and Kindred Societies," the President expressed his gratification that they had the President of that society with them.

Mr. Walter Tapper, responding, said he believed it was practically the birthday of the Southend Society of Architects. The President and some of his colleagues came together a little over a year ago and formed the Society, and with tremendous enthusiasm and energy they had done wonders. They numbered in their ranks some sixty members in the architectural sense, but nothing in the records of the Society interested him more—as President of the Royal Institute—than to find what they had done in the way of education. He could really congratulate them upon so rapidly developing a school of architecture—a school which was recognised by the Royal Institute. Really they had done extraordinarily well in a short time. Of course, they were very fortunate in being able to get as their President his old friend, Sir Charles Nicholson. Southend, continued the speaker, had grown with American rapidity, so much so that there had not been time hardly for the townspeople to think about the type of buildings which had to be erected. He was informed they needed a town hall worthy of themselves, and he was also informed that the School of Art was housed in a temporary building. Well, that ought not to be. That school should be housed in a place of architectural refinement, so that it might be an inspiration to all the students.

If they were going to make Southend a place of dignity for people to come to, as they came to other parts of the country from all over the world, they would only get it if the laymen really desired architecture. The architect must also be a man of culture and, in addition to that have a profound knowledge of his work. In his view, the spoliation of the countryside was a grave thing. They found the whole of the countryside was being ruined, and it was time they bestirred themselves. There was a Society for the Preservation of Rural England, and he thought it was for their Society to get into touch with them and to endeavour in every possible way to prevent the ugly shacks and disreputable places being put up and ruining the countryside. In Manchester they were enrolling the school children for the purpose of keeping the country roads tidy—to clear up the roads after the motorists. He commended that movement because the resulting orderliness very much affected architecture. He claimed that their Society had a refining influence on the whole of the community.

Proposing the "Essex Societies and Architects," the Mayor said there was a great scope for architects to educate people in what was beautiful and what was necessary as far as housing accommodation was concerned. In his opinion, it was not the public but the influence of architects which would produce beautiful houses—it was the influence of the architect which would make Southend and other towns beautiful. The Corporation were wholly dissatisfied with the accommodation they possessed, and were determined that at the earliest opportunity Southend should have municipal offices worthy of a great city. At the present moment they were taking the opinion of a great architect on the matter, and had obtained a report from him. He hoped that then there would be erected a town hall, law courts and municipal offices which would be a credit to Southend.

Mr. Wykeham Chancellor responded.

Proposing "The Mayor and Corporation of Southend," Mr. J. G. Drysdale pointed out that the town planning scheme left Southend itself untouched. High-street, for instance, had been built and rebuilt at a cost of thousands of pounds and still it was not possible to call it a thoroughfare with any continuity of character.

Replying, Ald. Dowsett said that, with regard to the erection of houses, he would like to see a law passed prohibiting anyone building a house unless it was designed by an architect, and no one should be allowed to practise as an architect unless he had passed the necessary examinations.

Mr. Duncan Clarke proposed "The Visitors," and Mr. J. Crowe "The President."

SOUTHEND CHAPTER, ESSEX SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS.

At the annual business meeting of the Southend Chapter of the Essex Society of Architects, the following were elected officers for 1928: Chairman, Mr. D. H. Burles; vice-chairman Mr. Percy Hayward, F.R.I.B.A.; hon. secretary, Mr. D. N. Martin-Kaye, A.R.I.B.A.; hon. treasurer, Mr. Herbert R. Cowley, F.R.I.B.A.; past president and hon. librarian, Sir Charles Nicholson, Bt.; members of Executive Committee, Messrs. H. W. Allardyce, F.R.I.B.A., Mr. Norman Evans, L.R.I.B.A., Mr. G. F. Grover, Mr. Percy Brockbank and Coun. O. H. Cockrill, A.R.I.B.A.; hon. solicitor, Mr. J. G. Drysdale, M.A.; hon. auditor, Mr. H. Wicks, A.I.S.A. The annual report and statement of finance for the past year were submitted and approved, and a vote of thanks was accorded with acclamation to Sir Charles Nicholson for his services to the Society. A meeting of the executives from Colchester, Romford, Chelmsford and Southend was held at the Queen's Hotel prior to the dinner for the purpose of drafting the necessary constitution for the Essex Society of Architects and to elect officers for 1928. The following were nominated to serve: President, Sir Charles A. Nicholson, Bt., M.A., F.R.I.B.A.; vice-presidents, Mr. Duncan W. Clarke, A.R.I.B.A., Chairman Colchester Chapter; Mr. F. Wykeham Chancellor, M.A., F.R.I.B.A., Chairman, Chelmsford Chapter; Mr. D. H. Burles, Chairman, Southend and District Chapter; Mr. J. J. Crowe O.B.E., A.R.I.B.A., Chairman, Western Essex Chapter; hon. secretary, Mr. D. N. Martin-Kaye, A.R.I.B.A., A.A.Dipl.; hon. treasurer, Mr. H. R. Cowley, F.R.I.B.A., F.S.I.; hon. auditor, Mr. Edward Fincham, A.R.I.B.A., P.A.S.I.; members of the Council, Messrs. Edward Fincham, A.R.I.B.A., G. H. B. Gould, A.R.I.B.A., W. F. Andrews, A.R.I.B.A., and H. A. Beckett, Colchester representatives; Messrs. E. A. Wiseman, A.R.I.B.A., E. J. Symcox, A.R.I.B.A., and H. R. Bird, L.R.I.B.A., Chelmsford representatives, together with one further representative for Chelmsford. The Western Essex Chapter have still to nominate four representatives on the council. The Southend Chapter of the Society have nominated Messrs. Hayward, F.R.I.B.A., and Mr. Percy bank, and have still three further me to add. The meeting approved the dra laws and formed committees on finan boundary questions. It is estimate the membership roll of the Societ shortly be approximately 200 memb the profession.

OBITUARY

Mr. W. Hilton Nash, F.R.I.B.A

We take the following extracts fr current *R.I.B.A. Journal*:—It is with regret that we have to announce the and quite unexpected death of Mr. Nash, on December 17. Mr. Nash much younger than his age (he was 7 he had retired from architectural pract many years. His main interests in h years were the affairs of the Arc Benevolent Society, of which he hac honorary treasurer for over 30 years, colour drawing, etching, and tra abroad. He also retained his seat as a ber of the Board of Examiners und London Building Act. Mr. Nash wa in 1850. He was articled to Henry C F.R.I.B.A. (the architect of St. Th Hospital), and was afterwards in the of Mr. E. B. L'Anson; he joined his fat partnership, the late Mr. Edwin F.R.I.B.A., in 1877. For 20 years h also architect to the Merchant Taylors pany, of which he was a Liveryman. gained the Soane Medallion in 1875 elected an Associate in 1881, and a in 1894.

In conjunction with his father, Mr. built or restored several churches, and his father's death he built St. Peter's, ley; business premises for Raphael Tuc Sons; Lloyd's Registry of Shipping, Tea Company's offices, and a large blc offices in Lloyd's-avenue, E.C., the Ch Schools and Head Master's House for chant Taylors Schools: the principal en to Merchant Taylors Hall, and designe oak panelling for the large hall of the company.

Mr. Arthur Grosvenor Wilkinson, F.R.I

Mr. Wilkinson was born at Stoc Cheshire, in 1870. He served his a with Mr. H. Willoughby, F.R.I.B.A. had experience in the offices of leading chester architects. He was later engag the staff (architecture) of the Manc Ship Canal Co. during the construct the canal and the necessary buildings. he commenced practice on his own acco Stockport, carrying out important wor Messrs. The Strines Printing Co., D shire, Sir James de Hoghton, Bt., and clients. He was a member of the Sto Borough Council. During the war he the Royal Engineers as a commis officer, and was afterwards employed c Imperial War Graves Commission.

Mr. A. J. Forsdike.

We regret to announce the death Christmas Day, at Sheffield, of Mr. J. Forsdike. Mr. Forsdike, who had b for some months, was a prominent m Sheffield, and had wide interests, both mercial and municipal. He was a mem the Sheffield City Council, and also bu a very successful business as a building tractor, being also interested in the ma ture of bricks. He was best known, pe for his work on the council of the Na Federation of Building Trades' Empl into whose work he threw himself v heartedly. He took also a great intere the social side of the Federation, whe kindly and genial disposition was of value. He was elected president in He was also the immediate past-preside the Institute of Builders.

CIENT AND MODERN STAINED GLASS

give this week some examples of glass design by Mr. Roland Morris, ites as follows:—

hree-quarters of a century stained s suffered probably more abuse than er craft. The so-called Gothic Re- hich began nearly a hundred years s been responsible for an increasing of stained-glass windows being n every church almost as a matter non routine. This attitude towards ft has naturally had the effect of its interest as an art: hence the decadence into which it had fallen he coming of the modern revival. is revival Christopher Whall, who 1924, was the first to stir up new nd treat the craft side of the work parable from that of the art. One to visit Gloucester Cathedral, where is at his best, and remember that ad been no work of this calibre in since the days when stained glass living craft, to realise that some work can be fully as beautiful ancient.

bject of art which has stood the time has generally been created in pendent and individual spirit, not ily with no relation to the works of its kind which have gone before it, but with a view to expressing some new idea about the subject. And thus it is that the stained glass of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries expresses by its simple though adequate treatment the ideas of the workers who first evolved and used this means of church enrichment.

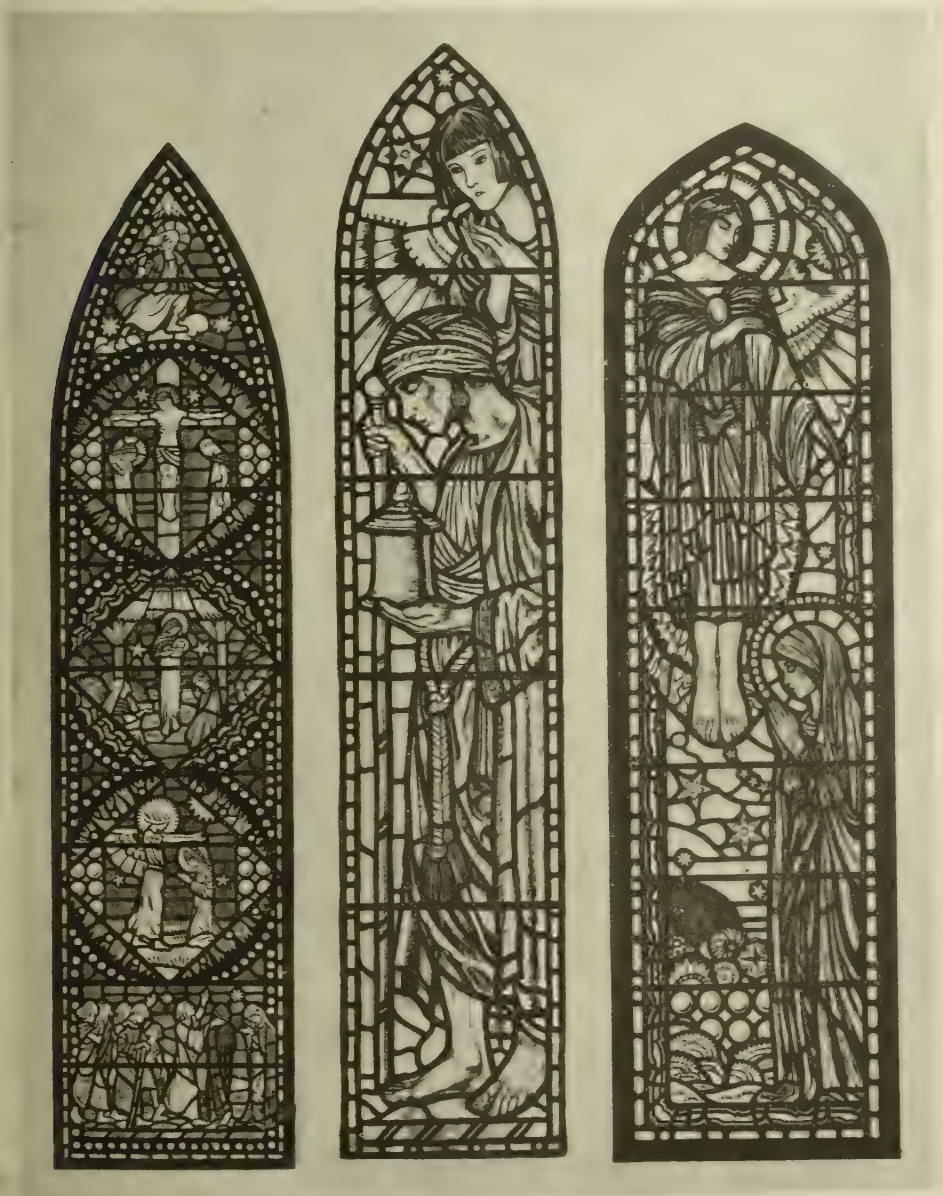
The glass of this period, in many respects the best in the history of stained glass, being characterised by the wonderful richness of its simple colours, is aided by the lavish use of leading, which imparts to it a beautiful jewel-like quality. When this is compared with the fifteenth and sixteenth century glass it is obvious that vast changes had taken place in the attitude of the workers towards their craft. For instance, in the thirteenth century the paint was laid on in firm strokes of the brush, which by the fifteenth century had developed into a careful shading and stippling, with delicate line work, and the leading had become less profuse, while the discovery of yellow or "silver" stain had brought into favour a liberal use of thinly painted white glass.

Thus, while the workers were trying to express something new in their craft, progress was easy and natural, and the work of their time must always therefore have a value of its own. At the present day interest in stained glass is again on the ascent, because new ideas are being expressed in it. It is true that this new work is at present comparatively rare, but it is ever on the increase, and when found is worth studying.

One artist may have totally different preferences in his treatment and design from another, and each do excellent work of his kind. In every case he is necessarily influenced by his own time and environment, and at the present day the tendency is often towards a sweet simplicity and the avoidance of such abundant semi-realistic floral ornament which marred the work of the pre-Raphaelite period. For stained glass is a rigid medium and one which will not lend itself to naturalistic methods, and as authority for this we have the examples of the thirteenth century.

That such a beautiful medium as glass should have fallen into disrepute by reason of the stereotyped procedure which has governed it for the last century is deplored by all art-lovers. Just as in music a single note on the strings or wood-wind is beautiful by itself, so a choice piece of ruby glass is beautiful of its own accord: and in either case we are only isolating the means by which, if not abused, a fine composition is produced.

A sparkling piece of "slab" glass painted with a firm, solid stroke is a real pleasure



Designs for Stained Glass.
By Mr. Roland Morris.



Design for Stained Glass.
By MR. ROLAND MORRIS.

to the eye. This has been discovered by some of our modern artists, who are turning their attention to the craft, and it is to them we may look to restore stained glass to that dignity to which our fathers in mediæval days raised it.

STRENGTH AND DEFENCE IN ARCHITECTURE

SIR BANISTER FLETCHER, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., in his lecture on Wednesday, December 14—the last before Christmas—dealing with the mediæval secular architecture of France, said castles, country houses, hôtels-de-ville, palaces and hospitals, involved the study of a different aspect of social and political life from that which the cathedrals and churches called forth. Whereas cathedrals such as Amiens, Chartres, and Rheims were largely built by the people for their own use as citizens, castles were the well-nigh impregnable fortresses of a proud and exclusive nobility; while fortified towns testified to the military necessities of those days which demanded stone-built fortifications. The public buildings reflected the delight shown by the citizens erecting beautiful structures in which their disputes should be adjudged, their municipal affairs settled, and their aged and infirm housed, and much exuberant ornament was lavished on these characteristic structures, which stood as monuments of a high order of craftsmanship and art.

The lectures will be continued next term on January 11, and Sir Banister Fletcher will deal with English mediæval architecture, including cathedrals, churches and domestic buildings, during the term.

A YOUNG ARCHITECT'S IDEAS

By J. E. REID.

WHEN John began his architectural career in the office of a tip-top architect, he brought with him a generous capital of lofty ideas and a mind as spotless and as pure as a piece of alabaster marble. Art for art's sake and architecture for architecture's sake were his constant slogans whispered low and impressively. All the noble thoughts of an enthusiastic disciple of architecture he possessed, the most exalted of them being that art could neither be bought nor sold, and must at all costs be dissociated from contact with money. He was probably thinking of the architectural millennium, when all builders will be virtuous builders, and all architects registered architects.

John felt that he was about to pay homage to a wealth of something he could not exactly define. It might have been the imposing shadow of a great tradition—for he was a patriotic worshipper of those majestic past-masters of architecture who had left their impress on Egypt, Greece, and Rome; also in England, where our priceless Gothic ruins had grown out of an intense religious fervour and to which every earnest student of architecture is a lawful legatee; or it might have been a cluster of other shadows that overcast the pathway of the ambitious student, and make obscure and perplexing his way, which the schools of architecture are alone able to illumine.

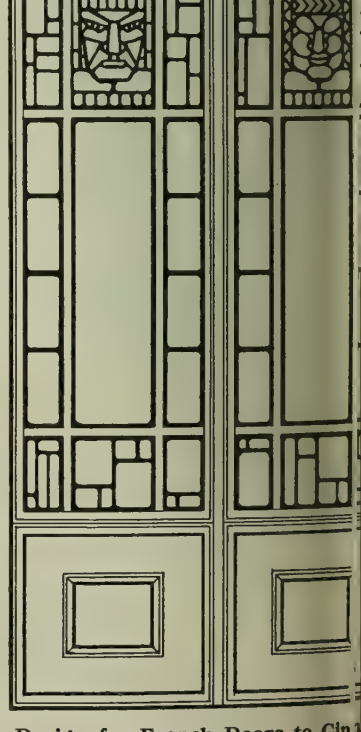
Anyhow, the world appeared to John as an academy of wonder, in which building was the most marvellous of all things and architects the immaculate custodians of architecture. His lofty principles were the fertile soil in which all good thoughts are sown, also where they usually remain, except a few that sparkle into glorious flowers, which retain their perfume and then fade after the pupil completes his articles and enters into the serious business of an architect. However, when he had taken an office and had decorated its walls with drawings executed in his pupilage days, he had ultimately to bow before the necessities of life, and become hardened to its behaviour.

This hardening process in the career of an architect occurs when cherished ideals are found to be unreal; that is, when the claims of life become insistent. Anything that does not relate to life, for instance, is unreal. So, like a number of others who face facts, he had to scrap a number of theories he sincerely believed were true, and had to swallow a number of others that were really facts. One of these was that money had to be made first before it could be spent. The share that money played in an architect's business now became a grim reality. The horrible competition in the architectural and building worlds led to a growing suspicion that an architect's mainspring was money. It then began to dawn upon him that his late master's attention was 80 per cent. on money and 20 per cent. on architecture, and that some architects were 100 per cent. on one and nothing on the other. He began to wonder whether his father's £200 cheque, paid at the time he had been finally accepted as a pupil and his articles had been signed, had given his master immense delight.

With all the above thoughts, John waited for business to pour in. Promises of work from the many friends of his father had been made, but they had either forgotten him, out of habit, or had handed their work to other architects. However, John entered for a competition or two, and worked really hard, and produced well-finished drawings which were the admiration of his loving mother and doting sisters, but he never became a place winner. He was now becoming anxious because his banking account was declining. His pencil was not giving him the pleasure that it used. In fact, it would not record his thoughts properly. He was actually hungering for money in an unhealthy kind of way and felt that if it failed to come soon he would have to give up business, when the visit of a wealthy clien duced an agreeable thrill. It was a stream of light had entered the offic gave him more pleasure than putting to paper, and upset his views about more than anything else. When he sc the theories he held he never had rea look back thereafter. It was all ver being an idealist, he said apologetical it is unwise to place theories upon pe without proper bases.

As John grew in wisdom culled fr architectural experience, a number of grew up within his mind. One was th unless qualified by money, was unimp Art that is paid for must be worth for. If art was not paid for it was nothing. The very fact of only pern payable art an existence, mediocre stuf ing the country was precluded. The standard was a kind of beneficial sie the meshes were made of bars of gol higher the price of art, the more appreciated by the public. He declare self in favour of the Architects' Regis Bill, because its objects are to remove tecture from the hands of duffers an it to qualified men, who will natura crease its value by charging clients m doing it. The price of architectu therefore naturally go up, and all ar will be glad.

So John made progress in his b when he regarded it as a business. all, he said, when money was used to alise an architect's conceptions and something useful in bricks and mor was used lawfully. He still retain high principles, but when he gave cent. attention to money and 20 per c art he became a great architect, beca got the jobs. The custom to-day is t ciate architectural greatness with a n cent practice. Even though an archit the letters of the alphabet tacked on name, he remains unrecognised unl gets the jobs. The modern busy a could very truly be pictured holding a cate book in one hand and a fountain the other.



Design for French Doors to Cin (Steel, Leaded Glazing and Plate
By MR. ROLAND MORRIS.

EADING CONTENTS

	PAGE
JITY UP TO DATE	999
	1000
AL NEWS	1002
TITION NEWS	1002
IES AND INSTITUTIONS	1004
RY	1004
T AND MODERN STAINED GLASS	1005
NG ARCHITECT'S IDEAS	1006
SECTION	1022
ILDING TRADE	1025
IN CONNECTION WITH THE LAW	
LANDLORD AND TENANT : X	1025
ORD AND TENANT (NO. 2) BILL	1026
TITIONS, CONTRACTS, ETC.	1028
SED NEW BUILDINGS AND OTHER	
ORKS	1030
COTTISH BUILDER	1032
OMPANIES	1034
TS	1034
NEWS	1035
RS	1035

ILLUSTRATIONS

A Rome Scholarship Design.

winning design for the Rome Scholar- vas illustrated in our issue for Novem-

We now give, on our inset plates, a ended design by Mr. J. B. Wride, of f Technical Institute.

Dunstan's Church, Woking, Surrey.

church occupies the site of a former n in White Rose-lane, near the railway n. The nave and chapels, at present ated, were begun in November, 1924, nished, after interruptions, two years The chancel was undertaken afterwards as just been completed. The design, is treated in a free rendering of fifteenth- y Gothic, provides for a large aisle- ave, covered with a heavy open timber n Oregon pine, chancel, side chapels, try, west-end gallery, and sacristies. building is faced externally with d random Bargate stone, with Bath dressings, and roofed with hand-made, aced tiles of a rich colour. Internally nish is with a sand-faced plaster, the yellow colour of which forms an effective st to the Bath stone dressings. A feature de of the stone pulpit, which projects one of the responds of the chancel arch s reached by a stairway built into the ess of the chancel wall. Seating is pro- for about 300 persons.

general contractors were Messrs. rd & Sons, of Dorking and Farnham, were also responsible for the joinery and block floors. The low-pressure heating y Messrs. Metcalf, of Preston; electric ng by Messrs. Murrell & Johnson, of n; bell by Messrs. Gillett & Johnson, oydon; statue and niche by Messrs. n, of Cheltenham.

joint architects are Messrs. J. Goldie . R. Gilbertson Topham, A.R.I.B.A.

House at Totteridge, Herts.

s house is an interesting example of a m-sized residence, with accommodation ded in a novel manner, the ground floor ling not only dining-room, lounge, kit- etc., but principal bedroom, bathroom, dressing-room. There are five bedrooms e first floor. The elevations are com- in a simple and dignified manner, the e wing being effectively balanced by the e.

Stanley R. Miller, A.R.I.B.A., is the ect.

"Redcross," Cambridge.

s house is situated off Hills-road, about miles from Cambridge. As it existed it bad example of Victorian architecture some 60 or 70 years ago, with external of pressed Cambridgeshire stock bricks slate roof, and contained four rooms on round floor and four rooms on the first The house has been entirely remodelled and very considerably extended, and the work presented many difficulties, owing to the poor character of the building. The elevations have been redesigned, as have also the principal rooms.

The general contractors were Messrs. Hard & Dickerson, of Cambridge, and the sub-contractors were as follows :—James Walker, Oxford-street, W.1, special joinery and wood carving; McDowall, Steven & Co., central heating and sanitary fittings; Speedy & Eynon, electric lighting: the Albany Forge, Ltd., Mortlake, metal windows and wrot-metal fanlights, etc.

Messrs. Kieffer & Fleming are the architects

A Branch Bank, North Harrow.

The National Provincial Bank at North Harrow occupies the site at the angle of the Pinner and Station Roads. Full advantage has been taken of this to provide an effective corner entrance by means of a simply designed porch. The building itself is of red brick with Portland stone facings and roofed with dark-red tiles. The contractors were Messrs. Turnbull & Son, and the sub-contractors were as follows :—Bath and Portland Stone Company, stone dressings; Bristow Brothers, of High Wickham, bricks; Dean & Beal and G. & A. Brown, Ltd., sunk courts and internal fibrous plaster.

Messrs. F. C. R. Palmer and W. F. C. Holden, F.R.I.B.A., are Architect and Assistant Architect respectively to the Bank.

White Rock Pavilion, Hastings.

The view of the White Rock Pavilion, Hastings, which we illustrate this week is from a little booklet, further details of which will be found on p. 1035. The White Rock Pavilion —the competition for which was won by Mr. Charles Cowles-Voysey, A.R.I.B.A., and the late Mr. Hugh Morgan—was illustrated in competition form in our issue of February 3, 1922.

The Rialto Cinema, Birmingham.

We illustrate this week an exterior view of this cinema, which has been lately completed from the designs of Mr. Hurley Robinson, F.R.I.B.A. Other illustrations and a description were given in our issue for December 16.

R.I.B.A. Testimonies of Study.

We illustrate this week some Testimonies of Study, by Mr. H. L. Meed, approved in connection with the recent R.I.B.A. Intermediate Examination. We give also an approved design for "A Vicarage," submitted by Mr. J. S. Marsh. The Board of Architectural Education wish it to be known that these Testimonies of Study are published for the guidance of students, not as perfect solutions of the subjects, but to show the general standard of Testimonies of Study approved by the R.I.B.A.

Civic Centre Scheme, Auckland, N.Z.

This scheme is one which was recently suggested by a Civic Improvements Commission at Auckland, New Zealand. The Art Gallery is shown on the reader's right, the present Town Hall filling the right centre. On the left is a building intended to house all the municipal offices in the future. This latter site is at present covered with shops and warehouses.

Students' Work, University of Sheffield.

Some examples of the work of past students of the Department of Architecture, University of Sheffield, are given in this issue. The drawings include design work and a measured drawing of Aston Hall, near Sheffield, a building ascribed to James Carr.

Concrete House Designs.

We give on page 1,002 the names of the winners of this competition. Dealing with the Class A winning design 302, sent in by Mr. Thomas S. Tait, F.R.I.B.A., the assessors state in their report :—

We are of opinion that Design No. 302 be placed first in Class "A." It gives the best solution of the problem which has been submitted, but we invite consideration to the following criticisms of the plan and elevations. On the ground floor plan the section through the closet on that floor shows that the headroom is inadequate and should be reconsidered. A window is also required in the larder. There is none shown.

It is not clear how the wastes of the basins in Bedrooms Nos. 3 and 4 are to be carried to the drains, and the designer appears to be in difficulty as to providing a basin or waste at all in No. 2 Bedroom, apparently for the same reason. The front elevation depends greatly for its effect on a large balcony, 24 ft. 6 in. long, projecting 3 ft. 6 in. by 3 ft. 6 in. high, constructed entirely in concrete. There does not appear to be very great use for this feature in the economy of the plan, which could not have been met by the introduction of a landing with an open railing. The garden elevation will require to be rearranged to meet the foregoing criticisms. The design and use of the materials generally express the intention of the competition in a distinctly characteristic manner, conveying a full appreciation of the use of concrete.

Dealing with Messrs. Frank L. Brown and J. H. Peek's Design No. 210, awarded first prize in Class "B," the assessors say :—

We are of opinion that this design is the best submitted for the small house, but we invite consideration of the following suggestions. There is a good deal of confusion as to how the drainage is intended to be disposed of, and the system requires re-designing. Moreover, it is not clear how the rain water is to be collected from the roof and conveyed to the drains.

First Floor: It is considered that the bath is badly placed and the position of this fitting should be reconsidered.

Water Storage: No tank is shown or any provision for placing one indicated.

The elevation is restrained and makes legitimate use of the material employed. The omission from the elevation of all pipes is regretted, as they must form, in so simple and symmetrical design, a feature which should be considered.

MEETINGS

MONDAY, *January* 2.

Architectural Association. Mr. G. G. Wornum on "Modern Decoration." 7 p.m.

TUESDAY, *January* 3.

College of Estate Management. Mr. T. Alwyn Lloyd on "Modern Cottage Planning and Design." 5.30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, *January* 4.

Edinburgh Architectural Association. Mr. W. S. Purchon on "Beauty in Architecture." 8 p.m.

Royal Institute of British Architects (Children's Lectures). Mr. and Mrs. C. H. B. Quennell on "Everyday Things in the Middle Ages." 4 p.m.

Institution of Heating and Ventilating Engineers. Mr. G. Urquhart Morgan on "Oil Fuel Burning for Central Heating and Domestic Boilers." At Caxton Hall, S.W.1. 7 p.m.

THURSDAY, *January* 5.

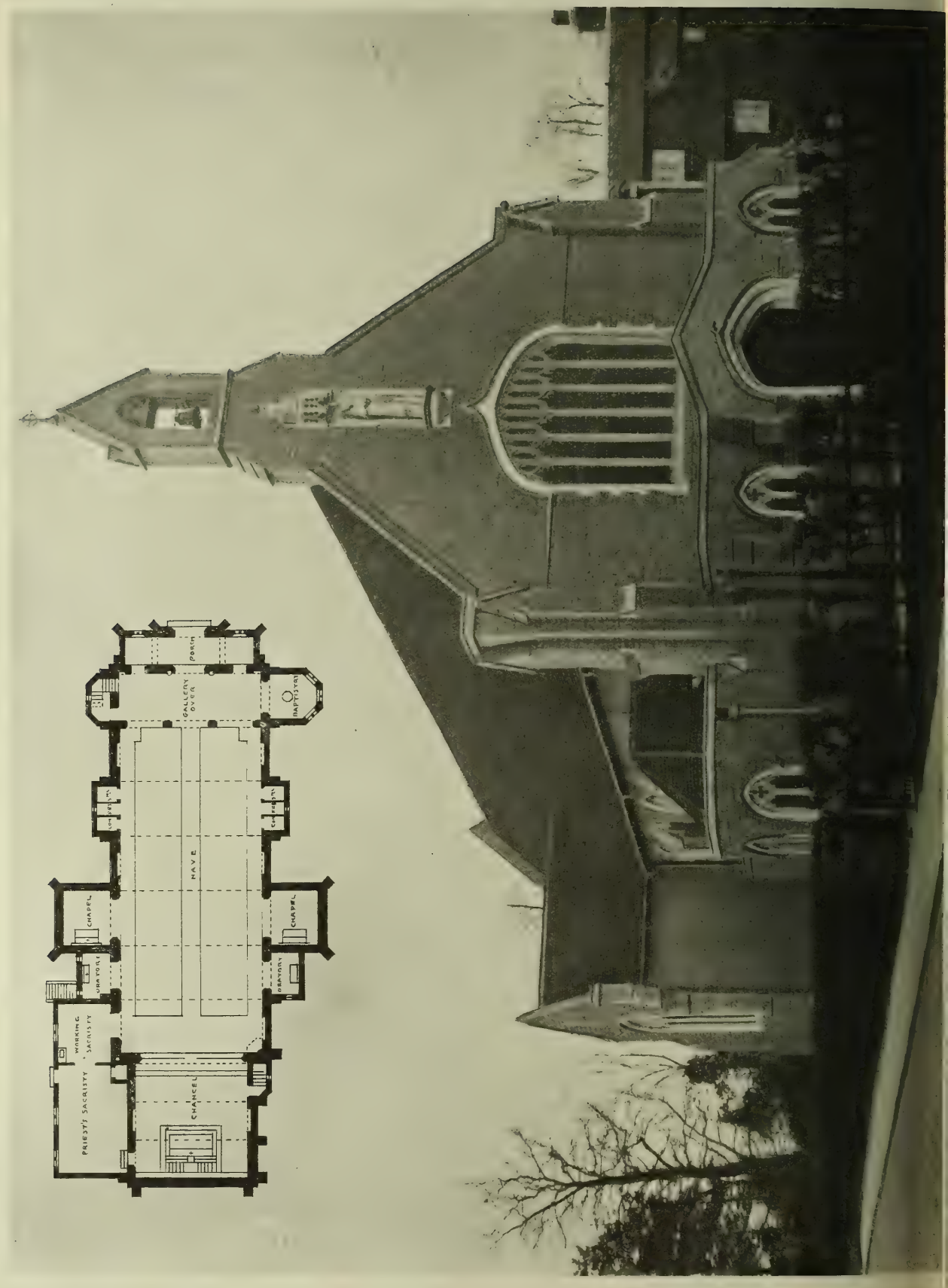
Institution of Structural Engineers (Midland Branch). Discussion on "Economics of Floor Construction and Design," introduced by Mr. F. W. Suffield. At Chamber of Commerce, Birmingham. 7 p.m.

Incorporated Institute of British Decorators. Debate on "Are the Existing Relations Between Architects and Decorators Satisfactory?" At the Painters' Hall, E.C. 7 p.m.

FRIDAY, *January* 6.

Glasgow Architectural Craftsmen's Society. Social Meeting. At Ca'doro Restaurant. 7.30 p.m.

Royal Institute of British Architects (Children's Lectures). Mr. and Mrs. C. H. B. Quennell on "Everyday Things in the Renaissance." 4 p.m.


PORCH
GALLERY OVER
BAPTISTRY
NAVE
CHAPEL
CHAPEL
VESTRY
ORATORY
PRIEST'S SACRISTY
WORKING SACRISTY
CHANCEL

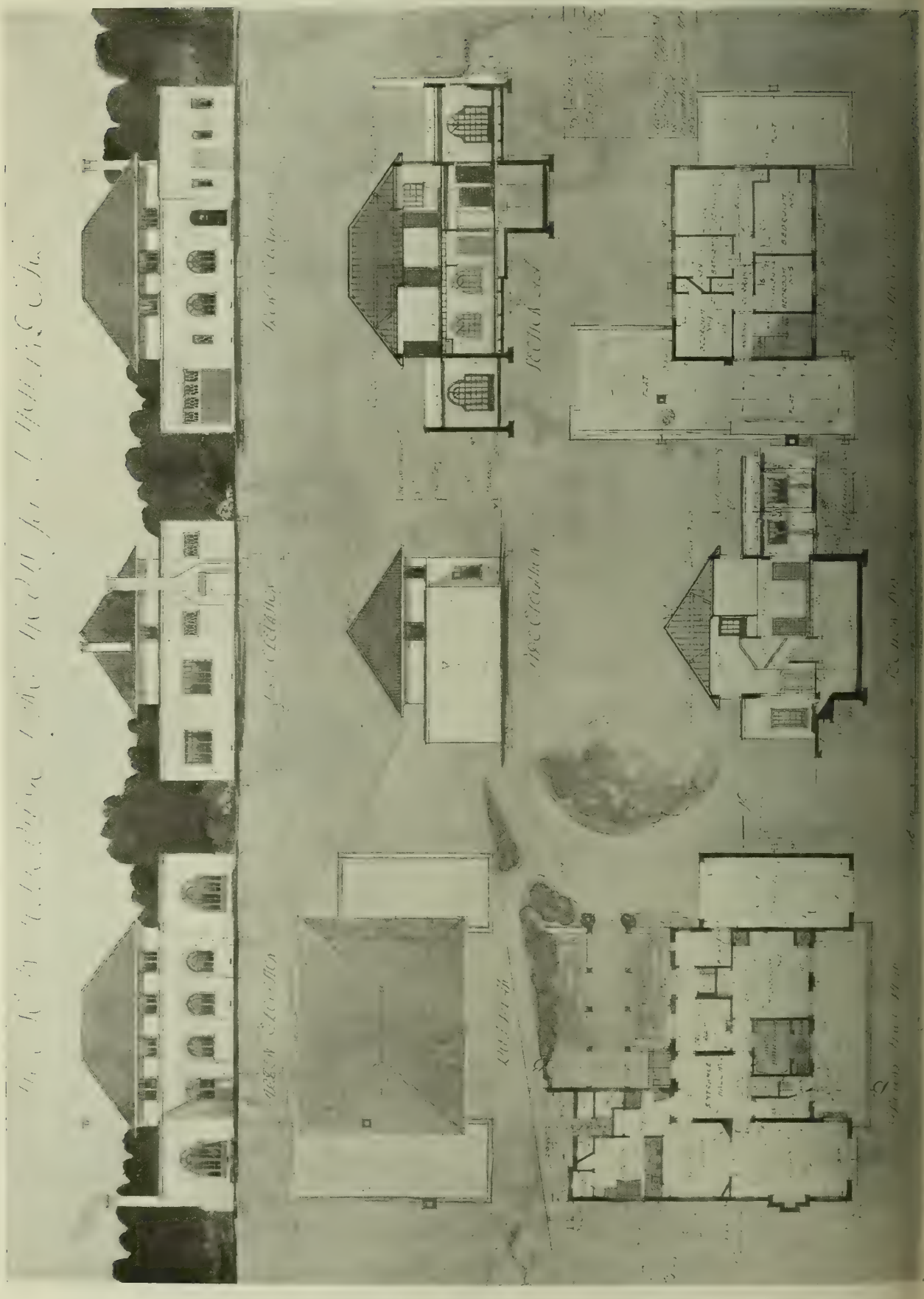


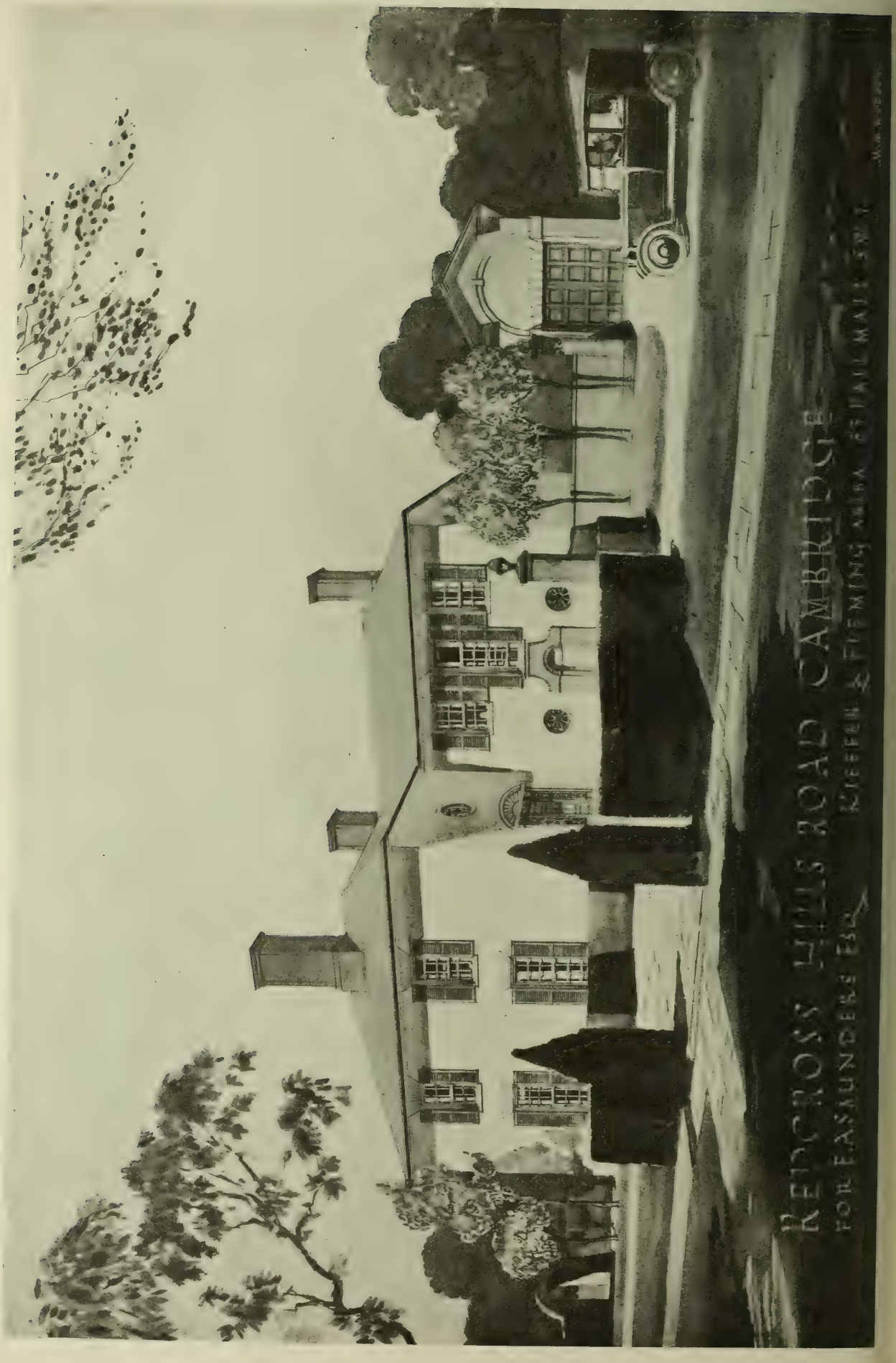
Baptistry.

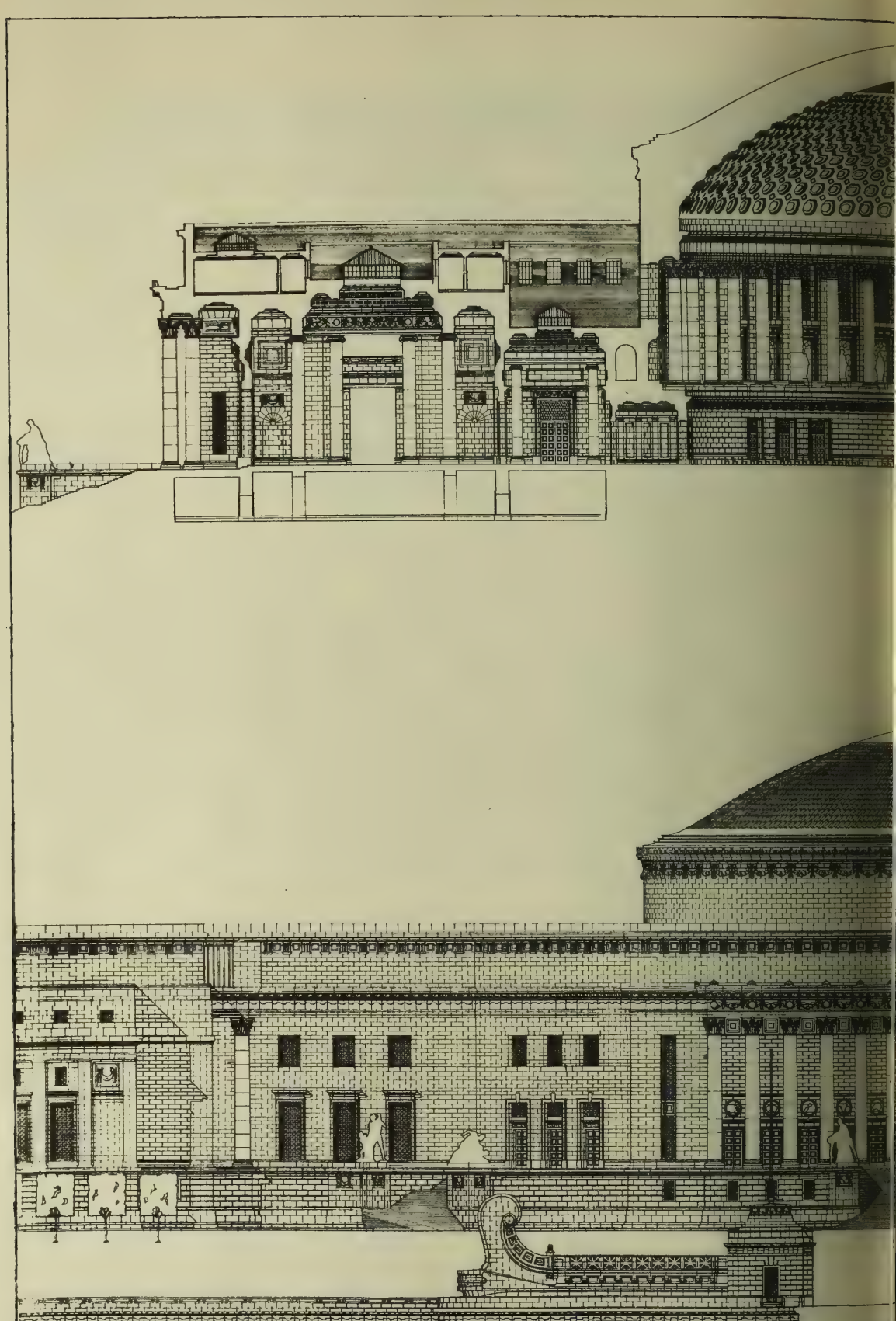


The Nave.

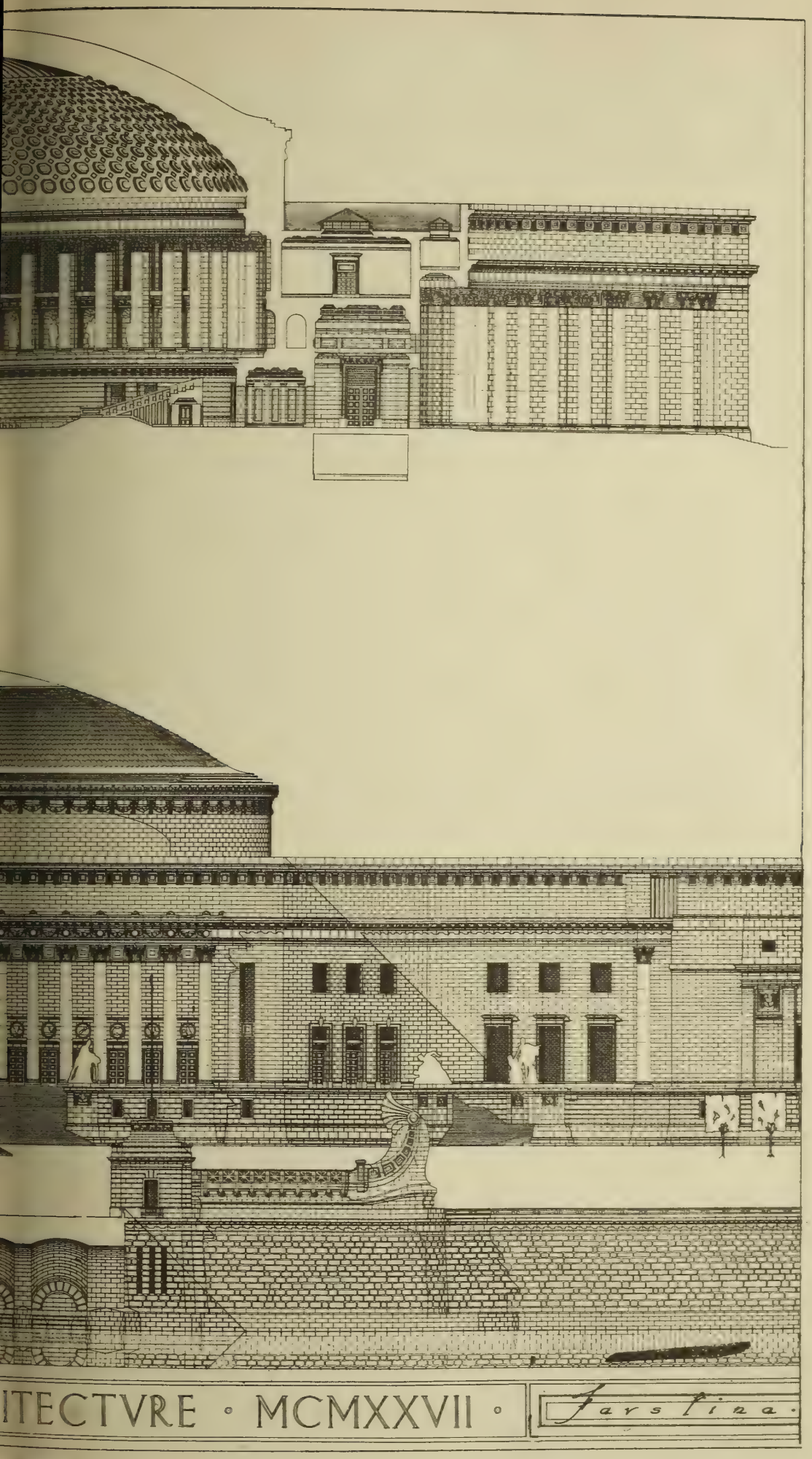
St. Dunstan's Church, Woking. Messrs. J. Goldie and G. R. Gilbertson Topham, A.R.I.B.A., Joint Architects.



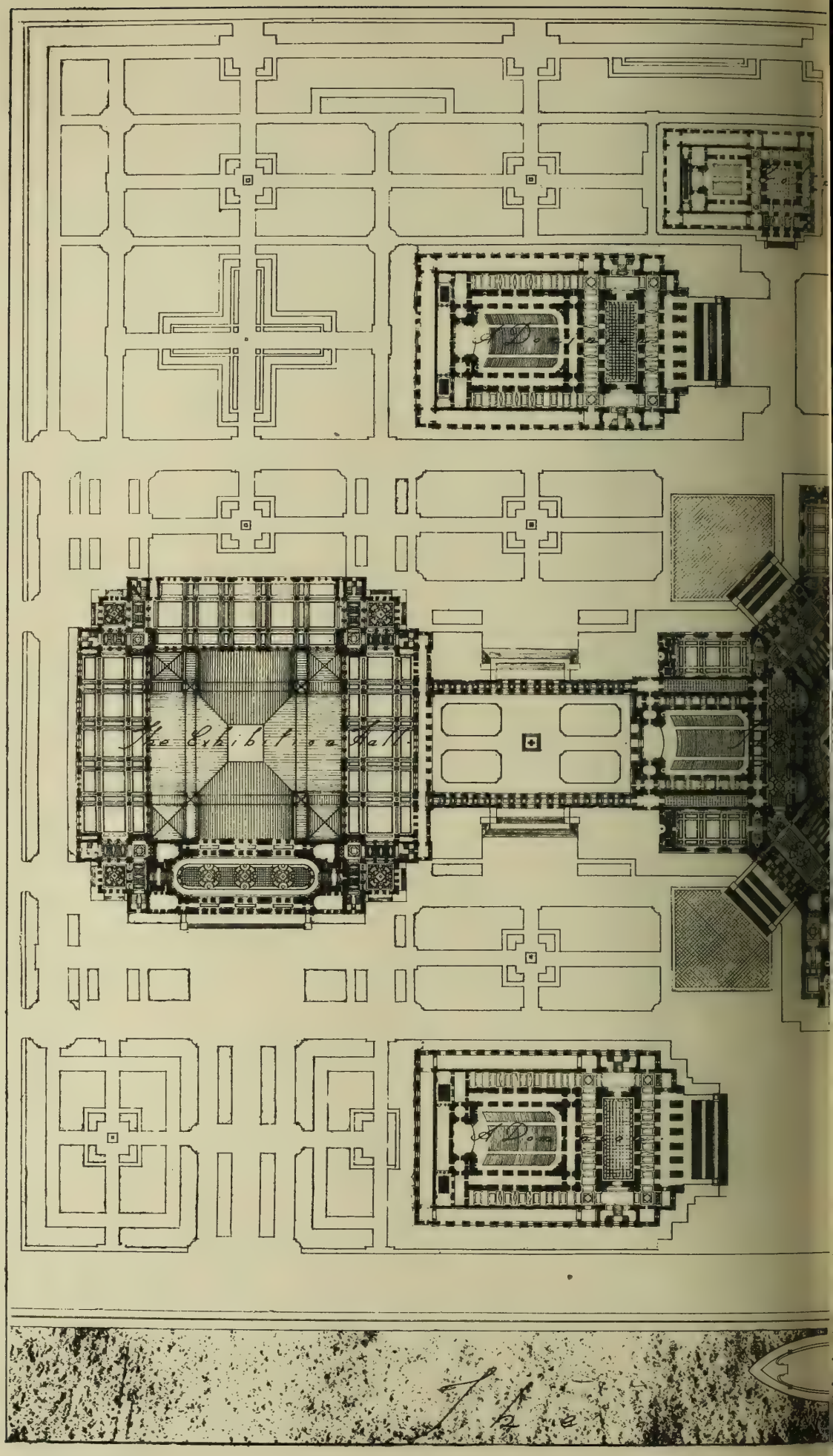

RED CROSS HOUSE, HILLS ROAD, CAMBRIDGE
FOR EASTERN COUNTIES BRANCH
JOSEPH & FLEMING ARCH.TS, 27 PALL MALL, S.W.1.

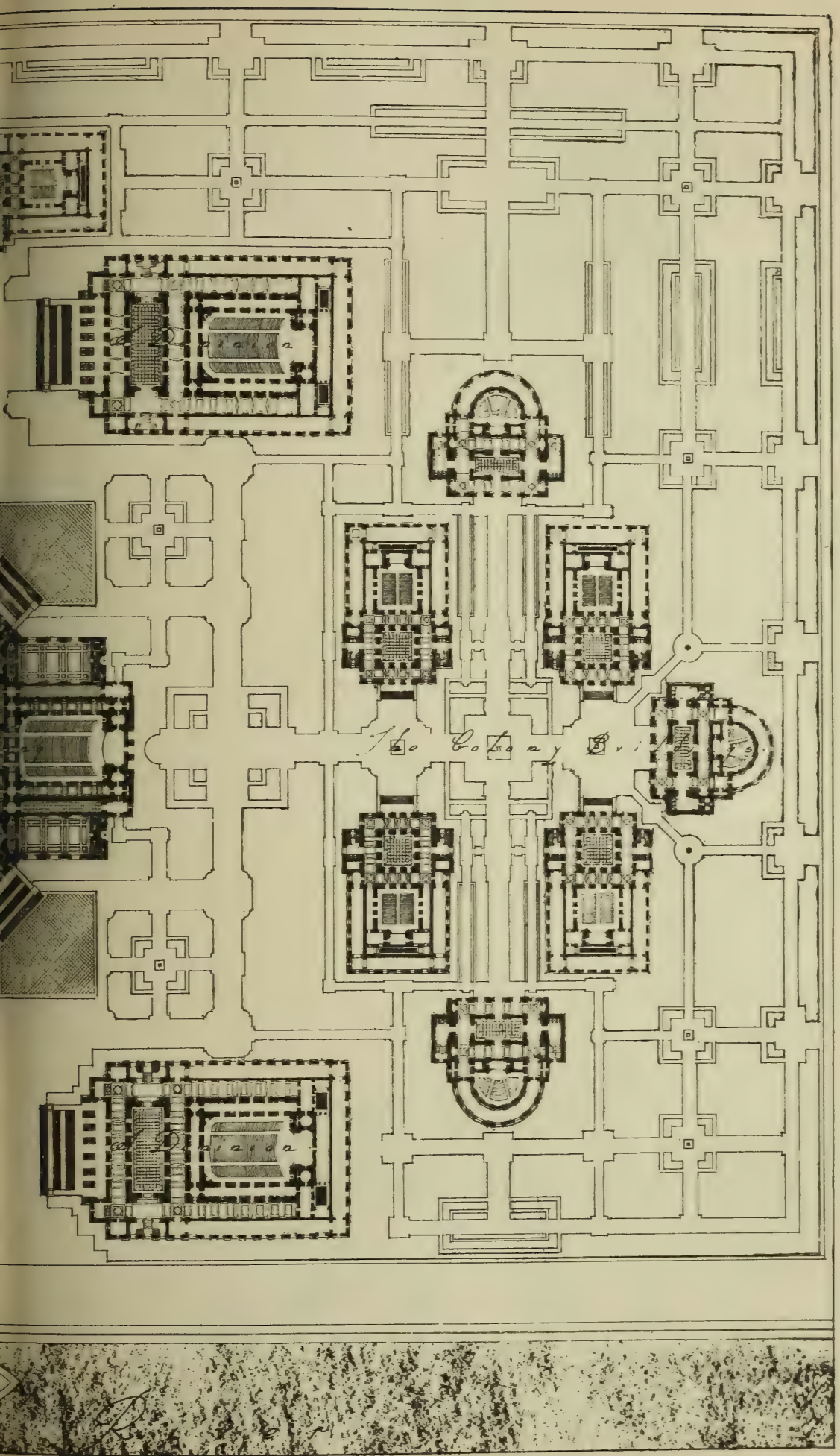


The Rome Scholarship.



TAL CITY.
B. Wride.





AL CITY.
B. Wride.



Branch Office of the National Provincial Bank, North Harrow.

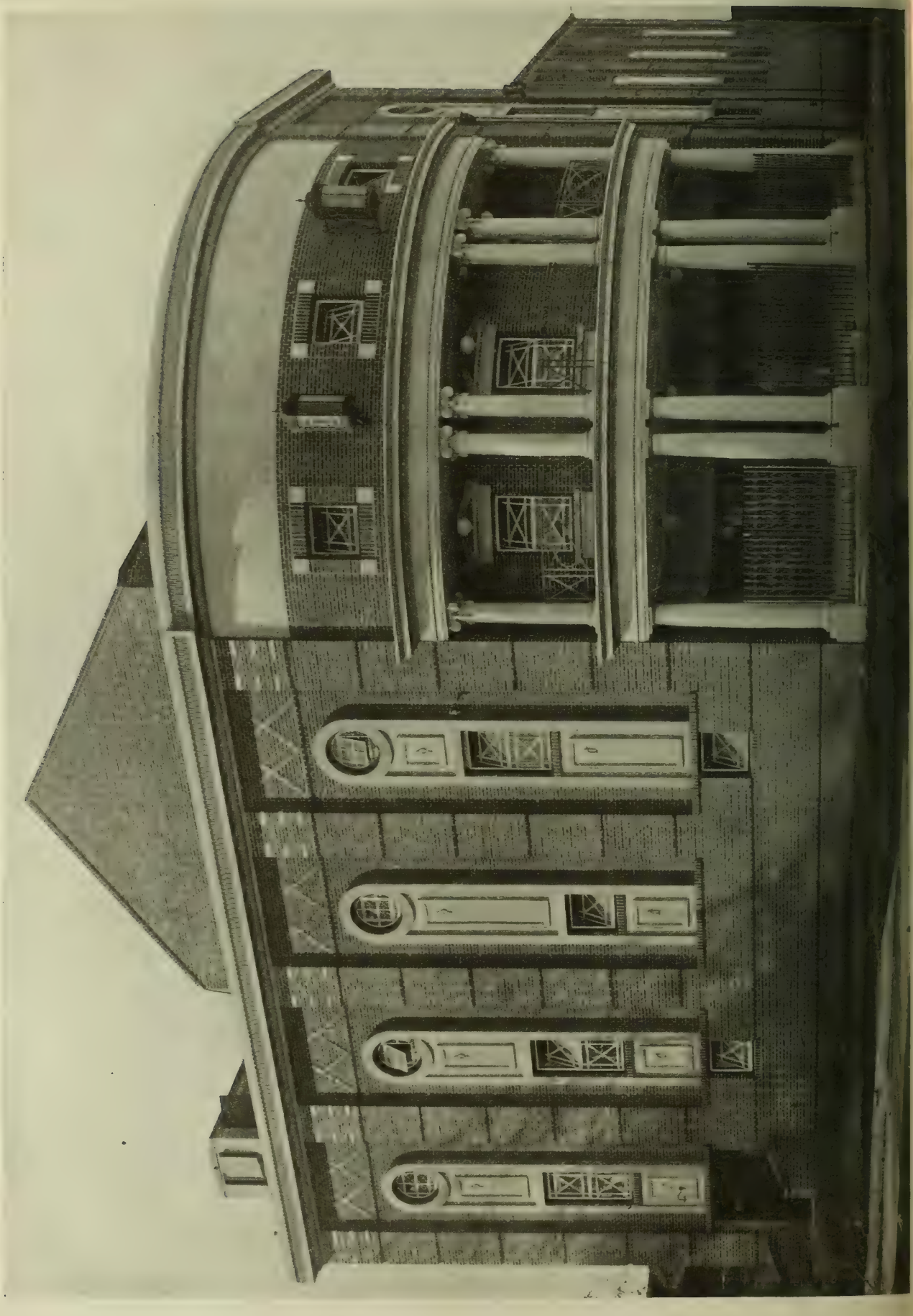
Mr. F. C. R. Palmer, F.R.I.B.A., F.S.I., and Mr. W. F. C. Holden, F.R.I.B.A., Architect and Assistant Architect to the Bank respectively.

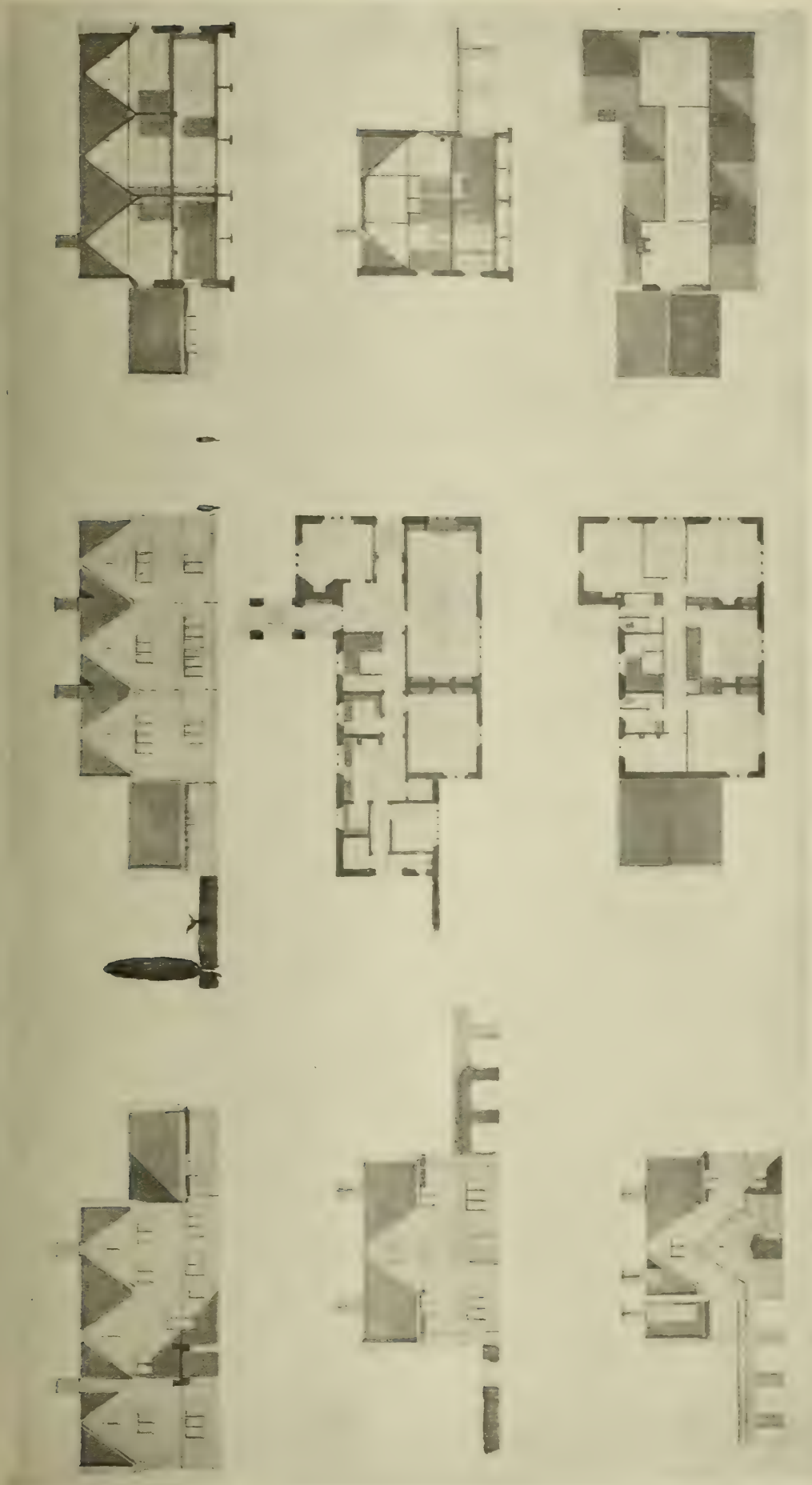


The White Rock Pavilion, Hastings.

Messrs. Cowles-Voysey and Morgan, Architects.

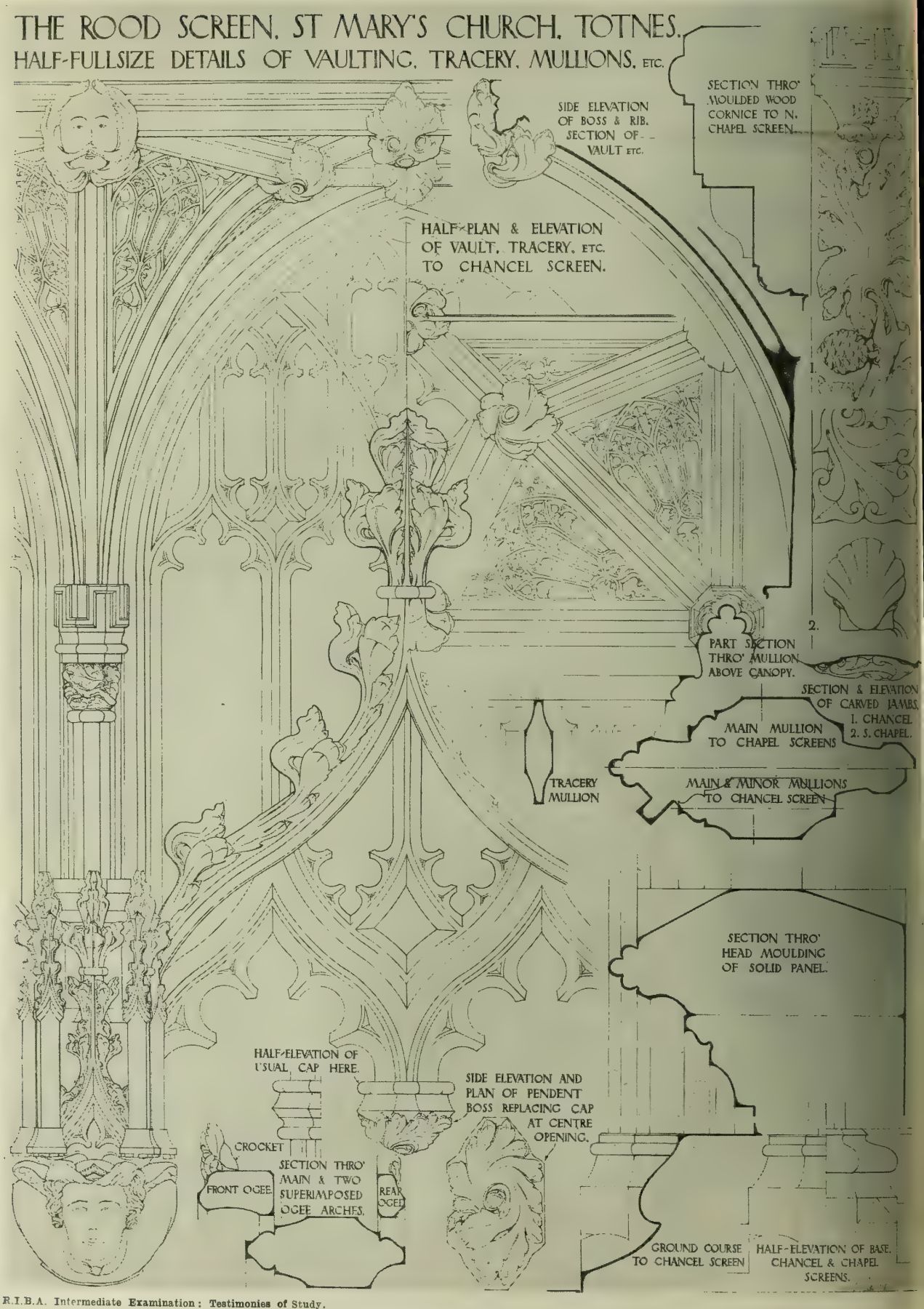
(*See page* 1007.)





Design for a Vicarage. By Mr. J. S. Marsh.
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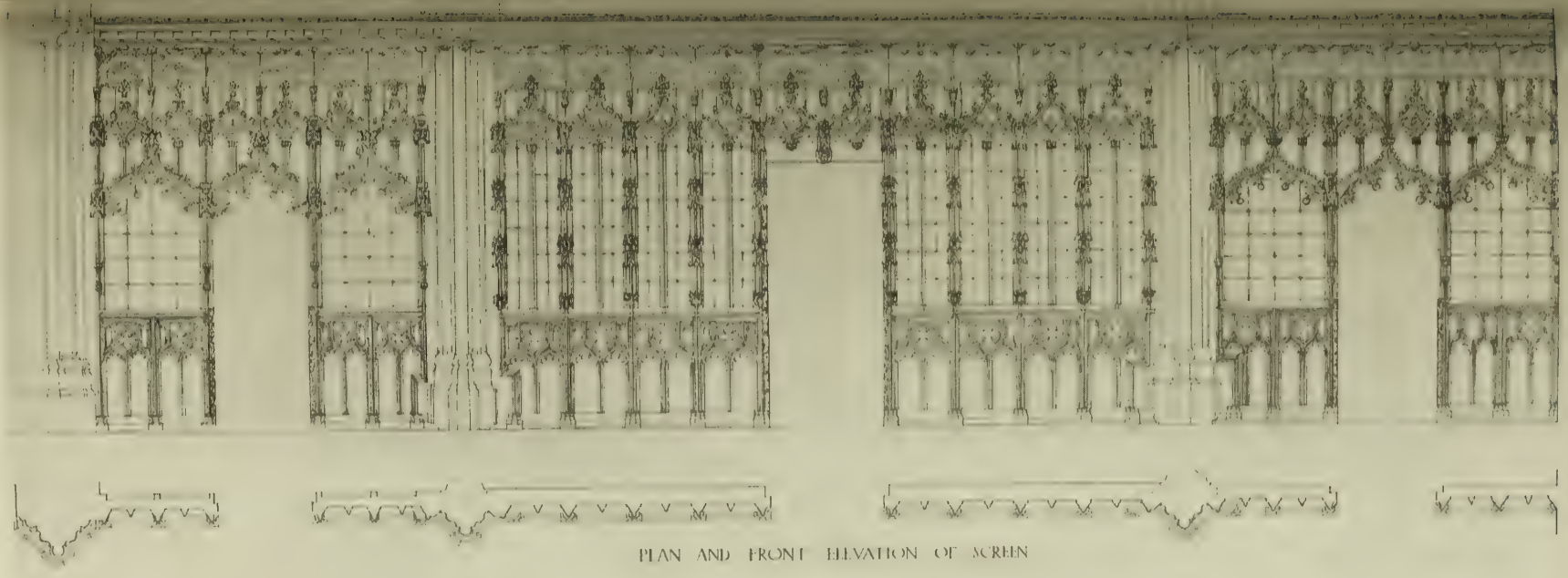
R I B A Intermediate Examination: Testimonies of Study.



R.I.B.A. Intermediate Examination: Testimonies of Study.

Drawn by Mr. Hubert L. Meed.

(Published by arrangement with the Board of Architectural Education.)



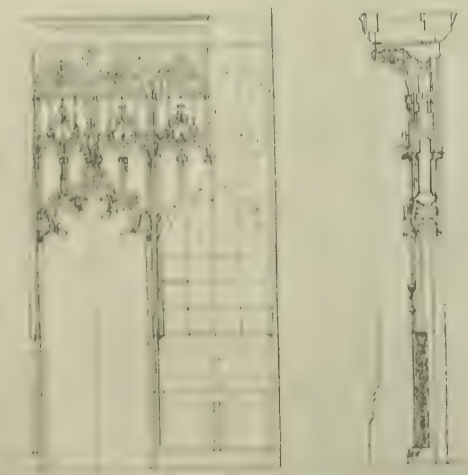
PLAN AND FRONT ELEVATION OF SCREEN

THE STONE ROOD SCREEN IN THE PARISH CHURCH OF ST MARY, TOTNES, DEVON.

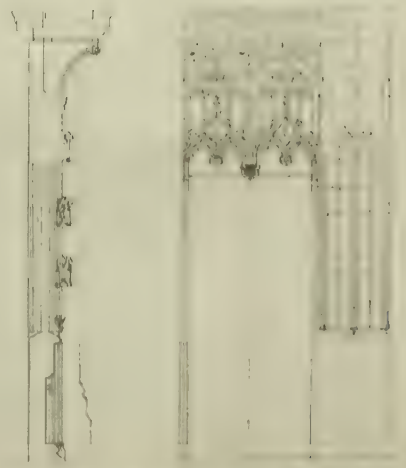
CONSTRUCTED OF BEER STONE, THE SCREEN WAS ERECTED ABOUT 1460 TO THE PLANS OF BISHOP LACY, BEFORE THE CHANCEL AND ITS ADJACENT CHAPELS. ORIGINALLY IT SUPPORTED A GALLERY WHICH SEATED THE MONKS OF THE NEIGHBOURING PRIORY OF ST MARY, USED SINCE ITS DISSOLUTION IN 1539, AS THE GUILDHALL. ACCESS TO THE GALLERY WAS GAINED BY A SCREENED STAIR AGAINST THE NORTH WALL OF THE CHANCEL. THE MOULDED WOOD CORNICE REPLACES A FORMER VINE-CARVED ONE OF STONE, REMOVED, WITH THE GALLERY, AT SOME PREVIOUS RESTORATION.

SCALE OF FEET: 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 FEET TO IN

MEASURED AND DRAWN AUGUST 1926, FOR THE R.I.B.A. INTERMEDIATE EXAM.



REAR ELEVATION AND SECTION OF SCREEN TO NORTH CHAPEL.



REAR ELEVATION AND SECTION OF SCREEN TO CHANCEL

R.I.B.A. Intermediate Examination: Testimonies of Study.

Drawn by Mr. Hubert L. Meed.

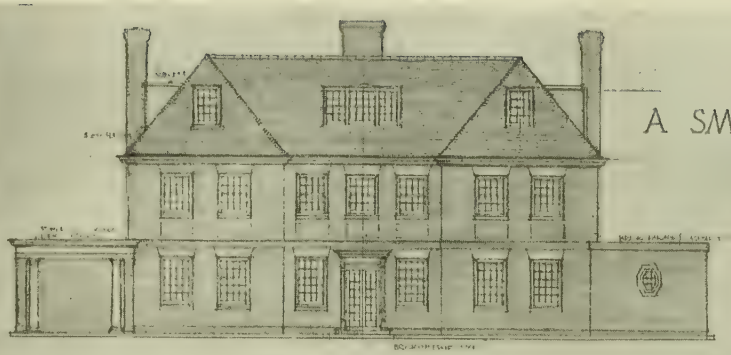
(Published by arrangement with the Board of Architectural Education.)

DESIGN FOR

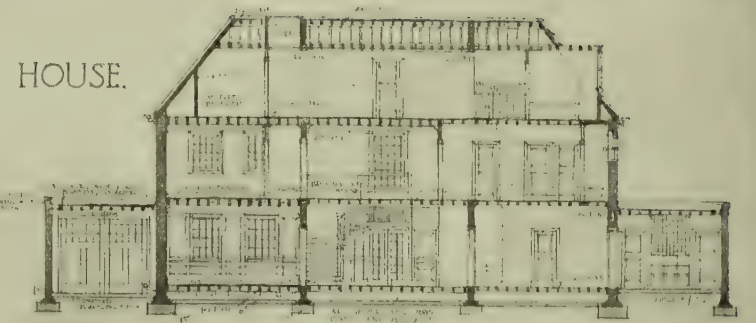
A SMALL COUNTRY HOUSE.

DRAWING Nº I.

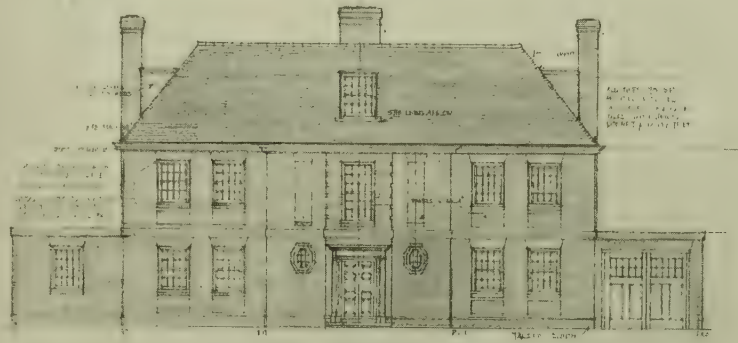
GENERAL LAYOUT OF ELEVATIONS, SECTIONS & PLANS TO A SCALE OF 8 FEET TO ONE INCH



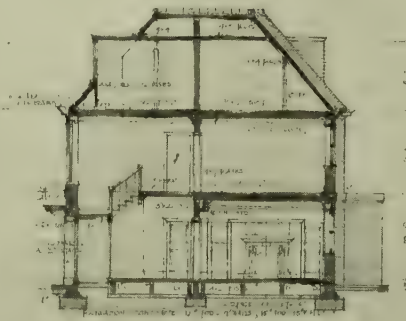
·GARDEN ELEVATION·



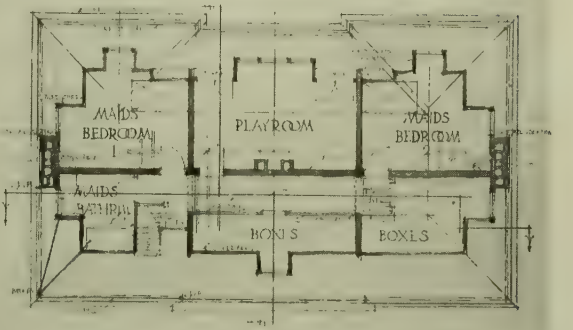
·SECTION "A-A"·



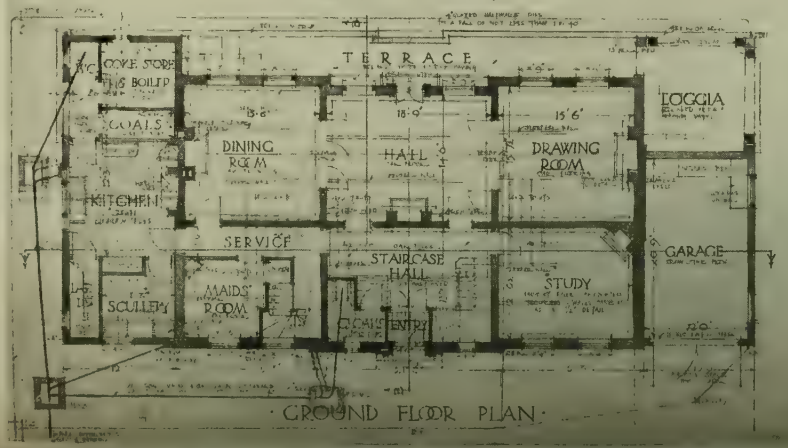
·FRONT ELEVATION·



·SECTION "B-B"·



·ATTIC PLAN·

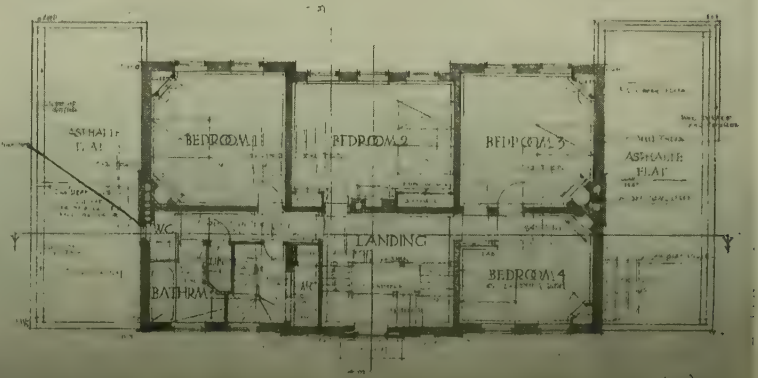


·GROUND FLOOR PLAN·

KEY TO COLOURING OF SECTIONAL PARTS

- BRICK WORK
- CONCRETE
- WROT WOOD
- UNWROT WOOD
- SOIL DRAINS
- R.W. DRAINS

TESTIMONY OF STUDY 6 THE R.I.B.A. INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION JULY 1927

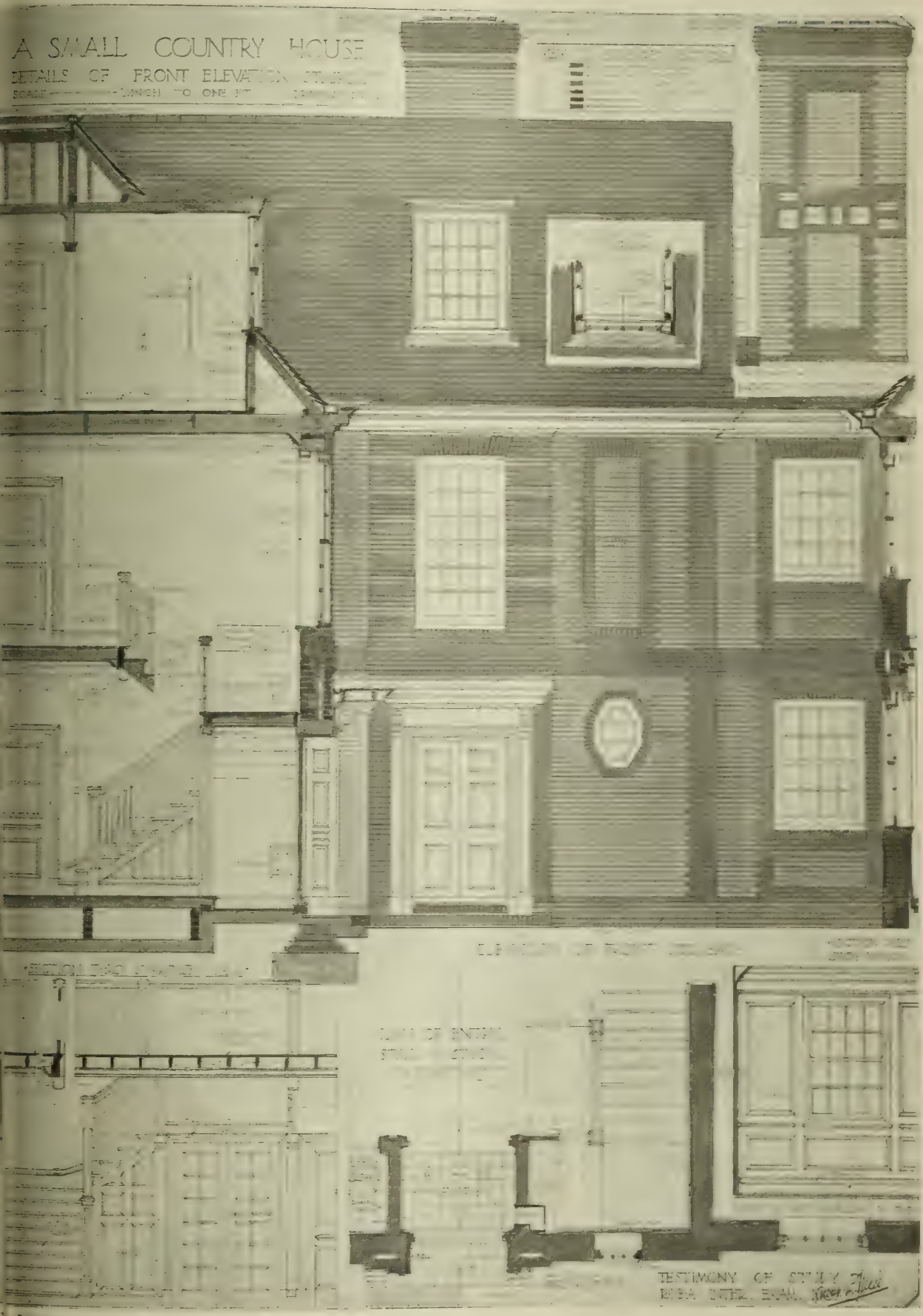


·FIRST FLOOR PLAN·

Hubert J. Hurst

R.I.B.A. Intermediate Examination: Testimonies of Study.

Design by Mr. Hubert J. Mann

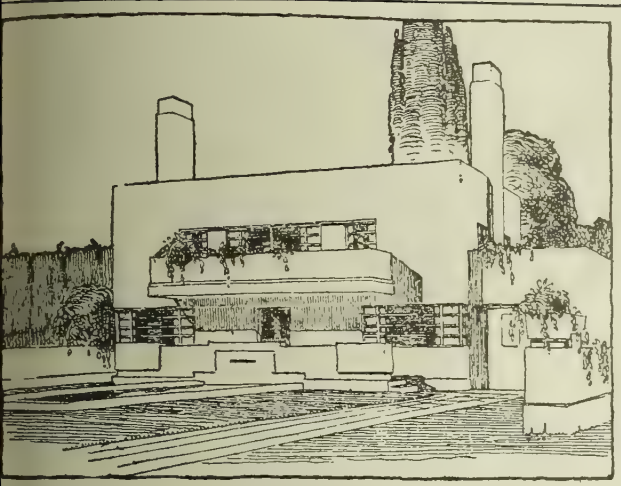


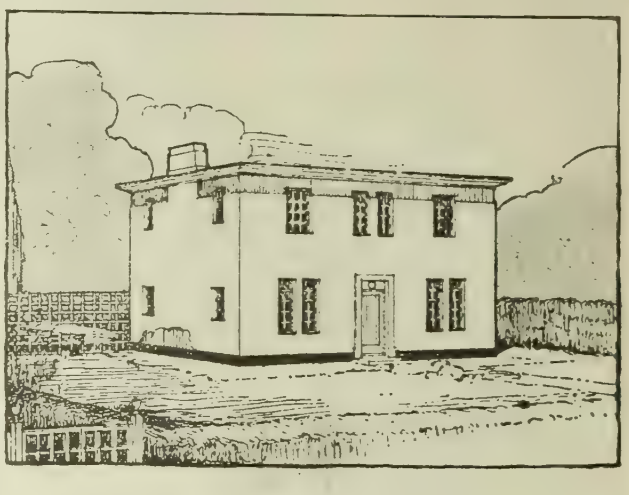
. Intermediate Examination: Testimonies of Study.

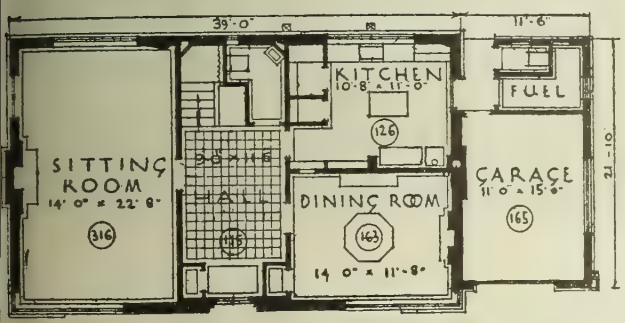
Design by Mr. Hubert L. Meed.

(Published by arrangement with the Board of Architectural Education.)

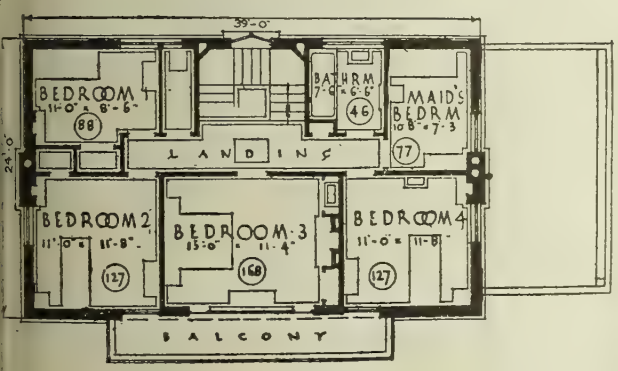
Gray Street
Wakefield Street



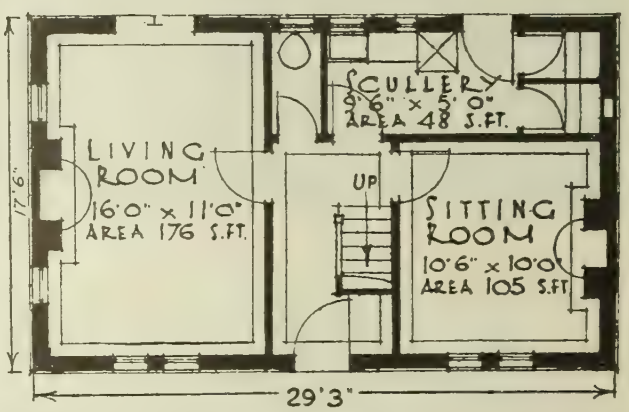




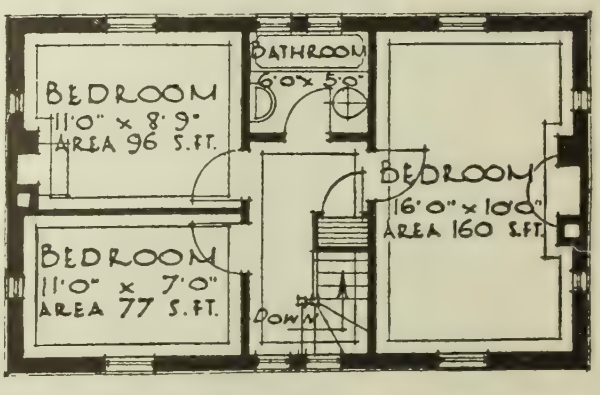
Ground Floor Plan.



First Floor Plan.



Ground Floor Plan.



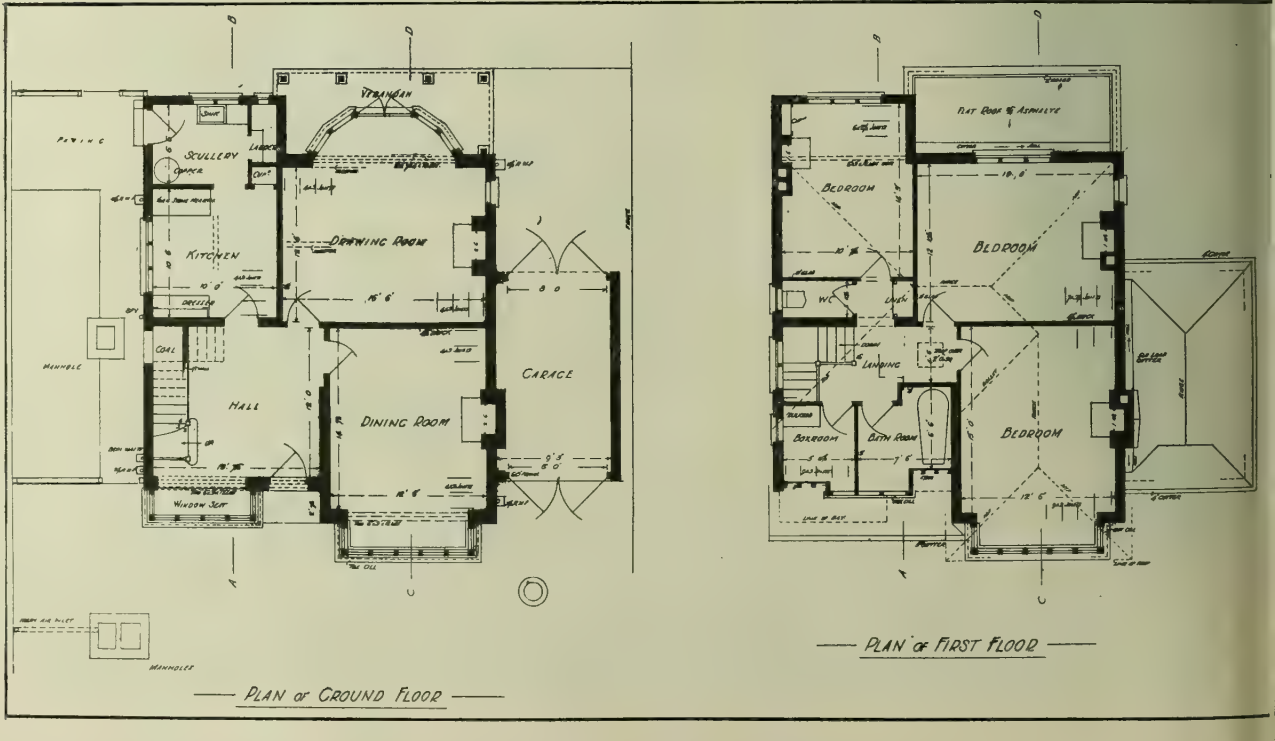
First Floor Plan.

HOUSE TO COST £1,750, CLASS "A."
BY MR. THOS. S. TAIT, F.R.I.B.A.

HOUSE TO COST £750, CLASS "B."
BY MESSRS. FRANK I. BROWN AND J. H. PEEK.

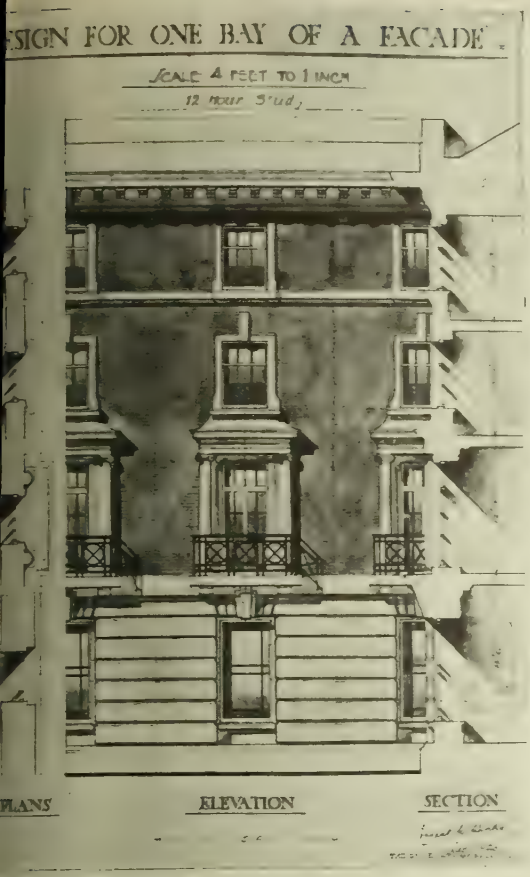
Concrete House Competition: Winning Designs.





House at Bourne Hill, Southgate.

Mr. H. W. Couchman, A.R.I.B.A., Architect.



Design by Mr. Ernest W. Winks.



EVENING-CLASS WORK.

Design by Mr. M. Baker.



Measured and drawn by Mr. H. Fieldsend.

University of Sheffield, Department of Architecture : Examples of Past Students' Work.

LEGAL SECTION

NOTES ON CURRENT CASES

LIABILITIES AS TO ROADS CONSTRUCTED UNDER PRIVATE ACTS.

THE recent case, Manchester Corporation *v.* Audenshaw Urban District Council and Denton Urban District Council (*Weekly Notes*, November 26), again raised a point arising out of the new demands made upon highways by the modern kinds of traffic. The plaintiff Corporation, under powers conferred by the Manchester Corporation Waterworks and Improvement Act, 1875, had constructed a road which ran through the districts of the defendant Councils, and the action was brought by the plaintiff Corporation to have the measure of their liability as to repair ascertained under section 14, subsection (2) of the above Act. The road in question had been completed in 1878 under the statutory requirements, which included its being carried out to the satisfaction of the defendants' predecessors, which satisfaction had been expressed, and would have been adequate for the traffic then existing for the next 40 years. At that time the district through which the road ran was entirely agricultural, but it had since become industrial, and in about the year 1914 it became apparent that the road, which was an ordinary water-bound macadamised road, would not be able to carry the increased traffic of the district arising from heavy and fast motor traffic. The road rapidly deteriorated, and in spite of increased expenditure on repairs, at the commencement of this action it was in a condition of serious disrepair, and continued so at the time of the hearing. The road was not incapable of being repaired as a water-bound macadamised road, but unless such repair was supplemented by some binding material and spraying the existing traffic would bring about rapid destruction.

The defendants relied upon other sections of the Act, and contended that the plaintiffs were bound to maintain the carriageway in a fit state to bear the ordinary traffic of the present day.

The Court held that the primary obligation of the plaintiffs to construct this road according to the specification in the Act had been duly carried out, and the obligation to repair was coupled in section 14, subsection (ii) of the Act with the provisions specifying the actual mode of construction, and the effect of the Act was to impose upon the undertakers the burden of maintaining the road as constructed, and not to create a liability to supplement, alter, or replace the construction as specified, so as to make it available for the passage of traffic wholly dissimilar from that which the specification was framed to provide for. Thus the plaintiffs were entitled to a declaration that they were only liable to maintain the road in the same condition in which it was when completed in 1878, but if it could be established that any default on the part of the plaintiffs in the years during which they had suspended work on the road had increased the expenditure which would now have to be incurred in restoring it, they would be liable to contribute to the extent of that increase. The Court, in giving this decision, was following a decision of the House of Lords in Sharpness New Docks and Gloucester and Birmingham Navigation Company *v.* Attorney-General (1915, A.C. 654). There, under a private Act, it was provided that the Canal Company should not make a canal across any common highway until they had made such bridges across such highway of such dimensions and constructed in such manner as the Commissioners under the Act should adjudge proper, and all such bridges should from time to time be maintained and kept in sufficient repair by the Company. The canal was made in 1812, and the action was brought in 1914 to determine whether the Canal Company was bound to keep the bridges in such a state of repair that they would bear the ordinary traffic which might be expected having regard to the present needs of the district at the time of the action. The House of Lords held that the liability must be determined exclusively on the wording of the Act, and that no intention could be presumed based on the common law. The Act imposed the obligation to repair such bridges as had been approved by the Commissioners and of the character and fabric thus laid down, and to maintain them in the condition in which they were made, but no obligation was imposed under the Act to reconstruct them so as to bear traffic which, though ordinary, was progressively heavier. This decision was applied by the House of Lords in the case Attorney-General *v.* Great Northern Railway Company (1916, A.C. 356), by a majority, to a bridge erected in 1867 across a highway under section 46 of the Railways Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845, where it was held that the liability of the Company was limited to keeping the bridge in the same condition as to strength in relation to traffic as it was at the date of completion, and the action brought to compel the Company to maintain the bridge in a condition to support the heavy motor traffic which had since become common was dismissed, but Lord Shaw of Dunfermline, who was party to the judgment delivered by the House (from which Lord Haldane alone dissented) intimated that the situation with regard to the accommodation of road traffic resulting from the decision called for interference by the Legislature.

The startling change that has taken place in the nature of traffic upon the highways it can now be seen should have been dealt with by the Legislature beforehand, and not *ex post facto*, but few persons had any conception in the early years of this century of the extent of the development of road traffic. The above cases show that those who undertook under statutory powers to construct and maintain roads are probably the only members of the community who stand in a reasonable position as regards a change in the user of the roads. Their obligations were undertaken to satisfy the existing needs of the community, and a reconstruction to meet demands then entirely unforeseen would have spelt ruin for undertakings already rated for the maintenance of highways.

But the change in the means of transport has increased the burden on many other individuals whose liabilities have not thus been crystallised — the ratepayers, and especially those called upon to make up private streets not yet taken over by the local authorities. In the early days of heavy motor transport the ratepayers got some relief, as the traffic was held "extraordinary traffic," and the special damage caused to the roads had to be paid for (see Abingdon Rural District Council *v.* City of Oxford Tramways, Ltd., 1917, 2 K.B. 318; *The Builder*, June 22, 1917), but "extraordinary traffic" soon becomes ordinary traffic (see Barnsley British Co-operative Society *v.* Worsborough Urban District Council, 1916, A.C. 291: *The Builder*, July 7, 1916), so this form of redress was transitory. The contributions from the road fund, however, now form a relief to the ratepayers, and in future, when constructional work on new roads begins to slacken, may solve the question entirely as regards the ratepayers, but the position of those who have to make up private streets, as we showed in our articles on "The Making up of Private Streets" and on "By-laws" is still very unsatisfactory. The owner of property on a private road is very much in the same position as the undertakers who make a road under statutory powers—he looks at existing conditions when he purchases his property and calculates his ties under those conditions, but so years or more afterwards he may be upon to make up what was a little road to a standard necessary to m capable of relieving the traffic on road (see Chester Corporation *v.* 1924, 1 K.B. 239; *The Builder*, Ma 1924), and the tendency of local autho to demand a high standard in order to themselves from future liability (see and Malden Urban District Council r in *The Builder*, March 26, and com upon in the above articles). The cha any, indicated by Lord Shaw of Dunf in Attorney-General *v.* Great Norther way Company to be effected by legisla not to over-rule the principle laid d that decision but to extend its opera other members of the community.

As we pointed out in the articles w referred to above there is a discret power under section 15 of the Private Works Act, 1892, and now under the Health Act, 1925, section 81, for local rities to contribute to the expenses of up private streets under either the Health Act, 1875, or the Private Works Act, and when the character street is altered it would appear reas that that discretion should be exercise as the power is discretionary, and as al authorities are anxious not to und voluntary burdens this power is practi dead letter. As regards private street at any rate is a direction in which the lature might well move so that, whe vate individuals are called upon to ma streets which from the change in tra local requirements have entirely ch their character, expenditure undertak the benefit of the community should n entirely upon private shoulders but b tributed to as of right by the communi of the rates.

"Open Spaces" and the New La Conveyancing.

What appears a curious point has in the case *In re* Bradford City Pr (*Weekly Notes*, December 3). Und order made in 1924 under Part I Housing of the Working Classes Act, the Bradford Corporation was authori carry out an improvement scheme a acquire land in that area either compu or by agreement, and amongst the hou be acquired were three properties, N 74, and 76, White Abbey-road. Not treat had been given in respect of thes perties and the sale and conveyance ha effected, but at the rear of the premise a yard and ashes place which was ves one Scaife, who was the owner of N and the personal representatives of one who were the owners of Nos. 74 and undivided shares with common rights o by both of them, a not uncommon ar ment in dwelling-houses of this type.

The Law of Property Act, Sched Part V, para (2), provides: "Where diately before the commencement of th an open space of land (with or witho building used in common for the pu of any adjoining land) is held in und shares, in right whereof each owne rights of access and user over the open the ownership shall vest in the Trustee on the statutory trusts which be executed only with the leave Court. . . . ."

A summons had to be taken out by three parties interested to ascertain w this yard under the above provision in the Public Trustee, who was made spondent to the summons, and if tha the case, for leave of the Court to th The Court, in giving its decision, sai the question to be determined was w this yard fell within the above pro

t which it had been said that such a was so absurd that it was incredible he legislature meant anything of the and some limitation must be put on eaning of the words "open space of but neither the definitions of "open " to which the Court had been referred ious Acts, nor anything in the Law of rty Act itself, enabled the Court to ret the words otherwise than in their l meaning, and the result was that this ell within the provision of the Statute open space of land unbuilt upon, with hout buildings used in common for the se of any adjoining land, held in un- d shares. The Court made an order ning the sale.

his case at least the legislation which laimed to simplify the law has put he parties in a trivial case the neces- f applying to the Court, a necessity will arise in every case where a yard ier small space is held in undivided with common rights of access and

men's Compensation: Terminating Weekly Payments.

TION 12 of the Workmen's Compensa- Act, 1925, which purports to limit the of an employer to end or diminish payments has proved very difficult to ue, and has been pronounced by the s, including the House of Lords, to be bscure. In our Legal Section, May 27 we referred to two decisions on this n given by the House of Lords in Ocean Company, Ltd. *v.* Davies (1927, A.C. and Niddrie & Benhar Coal Company e (1927, A.C. 299). It will be remem- that the section commences: "An em- shall not be entitled otherwise than in nce of an agreement or arbitration to diminish a weekly payment except in llowing cases." Then follow the cases here a workman in receipt of weekly nts in respect of total incapacity has ly returned to work; (2) where the earnings of a workman in receipt of kly payment in respect of partial in- ty have actually been increased; and here the special procedure provided for nce to a medical referee has been ed. The difficulty that has arisen in ction with the section arises from the hat it has been held that it is not lsory on the parties to resort to the dure provided in this third case and to the case to the medical referee (Pudney illiam France Fenwick & Co., 1925, 3. 346; Smith *v.* Leach, 1925, 1 K.B.

se cases were in fact supported in Coal Co. *v.* Davies where Lord Shaw nfermline referred to the last proviso e section: "Nothing in this section be construed as authorising an employer d or diminish a weekly payment in any in which or to the extent to which from this section he would not be en- to do so," a cryptic provision which ble Lord considered evidence that there ases apart from the section altogether the employer would be entitled to end y payments. Those cases are by agree- or arbitration. The facts in the Ocean case were briefly as follows: The work- had been certified as suffering from gmus as from October 17, 1923, and full ensation had been paid until November 924, and reduced compensation to Sep- er 3, 1925, when the employers had ed the weekly payments and had on mber 21 applied for arbitration. Before rbitration was held on October 27, 1925. rorkman had admitted that he had re- ed from his incapacity, but he claimed ensation down to the date of the hear- and award. Both the County Court e and the Court of Appeal had allowed claim, but the majority of the House of s reversed those decisions, holding that rinciple of the Act is that compensation be payable only during incapacity, and had been admitted that incapacity had ceased when the payments were stopped the County Court Judge had no jurisdiction to award compensation after that date. A case has recently come before the Courts on facts very similar to those in the above case in Catton *v.* Ashwell & Nesbit (*Times*, December 3).

On August 1, 1925, a workman had sustained injury by accident and had been paid £1 10s. as compensation. In May, 1927, he was examined by a medical man who reported that he had recovered from the injury, and on June 24 the employers stopped the weekly payments, and filed an application for a review by arbitration. On June 27 they were informed by the registrar that the application would be heard on October 14, and they paid into Court the amount of the weekly payments up to that date with a denial of liability. The proceedings then taken were of a somewhat unusual character, as the workman commenced an action in the High Court claiming a declaration that the defendants by stopping the weekly payments on June 24 otherwise than by agreement or arbitration had committed a breach of their statutory duty, and an injunction was claimed restraining the defendants from continuing the breach and damages were claimed. It appears that on behalf of the plaintiff it was endeavoured to distinguish this case from Ocean Coal Co. *v.* Davies on the ground that there it was admitted that incapacity had ceased whilst here the workman alleged continuing incapacity. The Court held that the fact whether incapacity had ceased or was continuing could only be determined by arbitration under section 21 of the Workmen's Compensation Act, and the only point to be decided was the true construction of section 12, and the result of the decisions of the House of Lords in Ocean Coal Company *v.* Davies and Niddrie & Benhar Coal Co. *v.* Dee was that there was no cause of action for a breach of statutory duty which the plaintiff could maintain in the High Court until it was proved in the arbitration that incapacity continued during the relevant period.

In Niddrie & Benhar Coal Co. *v.* Dee the employers had attempted to resort to the third method provided by section 12, viz., a reference to the medical referee, but their application had been refused under section 19, subsection (2) of the Act on the ground of the exceptional difficulty of the case, and pending arbitration the workman had sought to levy execution for the payments alleged to be due. The employers had paid the sum in dispute into Court, and the House of Lords had ordered a stay of the execution pending arbitration.

The decisions show that payments can be stopped if an arbitration is applied for; therefore when employers stop payments they should be careful to apply for arbitration at the same time.

But if there is an arbitration, and recourse is not made to the third case mentioned in section 12, a question arises as to the power of the employer to pay the sum in dispute into Court with a denial of liability, a course adopted in the case we are considering, but which, owing to the nature of the decision, it was unnecessary to decide. This point was referred to in both Ocean Coal Co. *v.* Davies and Niddrie & Benhar Coal Co., and the legislation was criticised on the ground that, although it provided for the sum being paid into Court, and being paid to either party where, under the procedure denoted in the third case in section 12, the case went to reference to the medical referee, other cases were not provided for. In the first of the above cases Lord Wrenbury dealt with the point thus:—"Assume that the employer has opened the ball by serving on the workman a notice of his intention to end the weekly payment; the first possible event is that the workman takes no action. In that case the employer can stop payment at the end of the ten days. The second possible event is that the workman, within the ten days, sends to the employer a medical report that he has not recovered or has only partially recovered; in that case the employer can only end or diminish the weekly payment in accordance with the report which the workman has obtained, or such modification as the employer can obtain from a medical referee. But here, again, two alternatives arise. The matter may (*a*) go on as a medical reference or (*b*) it may not. The Court, under section 19, subsection (2), may send the matter to arbitration and refuse to allow the medical reference if it finds exceptional difficulty or other sufficient reason for doing so. In case (*a*) certainly, and as I think in case (*b*) also the employer may pay into Court instead of paying the workman, but only in case (*a*) does the Act provide that the money in Court shall be paid out to the winning party." These observations, although they occur in the Ocean case, really refer to the Niddrie case, and in the Niddrie case it was definitely decided that, in what was described above as case (*b*), the money could be paid into Court, and that when the arbitration had been held the Court had power to deal with the money in Court in such manner as it deems right. But this decision does not directly cover the case where, as in the Ocean case, no resort is made at all to the procedure indicated in case (3), or the case we are considering, where also case (3) procedure was not resorted to, but a payment was made into Court, because in the Niddrie case the employers had attempted to follow that procedure and go to the medical referee, but were prevented from doing so by the order of the Court. The difficulty is that the provision for payment into Court with a denial of liability is only contained in the Act where the matter actually (under case 3) goes to the medical referee; and the cases where payments are stopped subject to arbitration are not provided for, and at present no case has been decided directly on the point. The decision in Niddrie & Benhar Coal Co. appears to indicate that in these cases payment could be made into Court, but the judgments are in the nature of dicta, because in that case the proceedings arose in connection with the special procedure provided by case (3) in the section —a reference to the medical referee.

LAW REPORT

Alleged Trespass by Officials.

At Bristol Assize, Joseph John Ballard, a builder, of Old Holly Lodge, St. George, Bristol, sued the Lord Mayor and Corporation of Bristol for damage for trespass arising out of the demolition by Corporation officials of a condemned cottage at Crew's Hole, St. George, Bristol, the property of plaintiff.

Mr. Myddleton Wilshere, for plaintiff, said his client owned some cottages at Crew's Hole, one of which became dilapidated, and a demolition order was served upon him, its execution being postponed in consideration of his undertaking to make certain structural alterations and repairs. He proceeded to carry these out, but the Corporation alleged that he did not comply with their specifications or the undertakings he had given. Correspondence took place between the parties and eventually the officials of the Corporation demolished the property under the order. Mr. Ballard estimated that he had spent £300 on the property, and having lost that through the property being demolished, he claimed damages accordingly.

On behalf of the Corporation, Mr. E. H. C. Wethered contended that there was no cause of action, and no case for him to answer, as there had been no irregularity, the demolition having been carried out in accordance with the powers with which the Corporation was vested.

This contention was upheld by the judge, Mr. Justice Shearman, who said that the exercise of the powers under the related Acts of Parliament was left to the discretion of the local authority, and their decision was final. The evidence on which they acted could not be reviewed in the High Court. Therefore as there had been no irregularity there was no trespass. He gave judgment for the Lord Mayor and Corporation, with costs.

ARCHITECTS' & BUILDERS' INQUIRY BUREAU

We are glad to give questions and answers, but cannot accept responsibility for contributed replies, especially on legal matters.

May we appeal to our correspondents to submit their queries on paper of a size easily filed, and written as legibly as possible, or, better still, in typewriting?—Ed.

Cedar Wood.

Sir,—I should like to hear if any of your readers have had experience in the use of cedar wood for joinery finishings, and whether it stands well for this purpose in this climate.

Practice.

Fuel for Central Heating.

Sir,—What are the comparative advantages of oil against coke, used in central heating for a medium-sized house? The experience of any of your readers would be welcome.

S. Whitelock & Co.

Lino Cement.

Sir,—I should be greatly obliged if some reader would kindly tell me the best method and material for sticking down lino to counter-tops, taking into consideration the fact that during cleaning operations the counter-top is flooded with water, and that the underside of counter-top is subject to steam from wash-ups. I have tried several kinds of lino-cement, glue, glue and plaster of Paris, but with no very great success.

Charles Causebrook.

Basement Houses.

[Reply to "Victorian," November 11.]

Sir,—In the issues of *The Builder* for November 23, December 7 and 14, 1878, is a series of articles from a correspondent, signed "C," in which he reviews the "New Building By-Laws for London," under the "Metropolitan Management and Building Acts (Amendment) Bill," 1878. Under 41 and 42 Victoria, ch. 32, paragraph vi, section of No. 2 of the suggested By-Laws reads: "Every wall of a house or building shall have a damp-course throughout its whole thickness of asphalt or other material impervious to moisture, at a height of 12 in. above the base of such wall where there is no basement story, and at a height of 12 in. above the level of the ground where there is a basement or half-basement story."

As this was 50 years ago, it practically answers "Victorian's" query. The By-law made it a compulsory measure, although damp-courses had been used prior to this date, but not in a general sense. It was a matter left, doubtless, to the architect or builder, and many houses and buildings were built without a damp-course being provided. Very few damp-courses are found during the demolition of houses over 60 years of age. Lead damp-courses are rarely found. Asphalt and slates set in cement are the most frequent.

Frank Jay.

Condensation on Shop Windows.

[Reply to "Troubled," December 16.]

Sir,—Since condensation on the shop window is due to the moisture-laden air coming in contact with the cold glass surface, the obvious remedy is either (1) to keep the inner surface of the window warm, or (2) to get rid of the moisture-laden air.

No. 1 is certainly not good, because the different temperatures on the outside and the inside of the glass pane will set up stresses in the glass and probably cause it to crack. No. 2 is the more effective, and is obtained by having an air-tight enclosure around the window. The air in the enclosure can then be dried either by placing in it some good moisture absorbent, such as anhydrous calcium chloride, or by removing the air by a suction fan and drawing fresh air in through drying tubes containing the above absorbent.

Burning gas jets, suggested by "Heatum," only causes more moisture to be formed, though it may, of course, keep the inside of the glass warm and so prevent condensation. At night, however, when the gas is turned out, condensation on the glass will most certainly take place.

G. L. Imsea.

Teak Table Tops in Chemical Laboratories.

[Reply to Mr. H. Munro Cautley, October 28.]

Sir,—The following recipe has been used by the writer quite successfully for acid-proofing the surfaces of tables in the laboratories of the Medical College, Madras, South India, and the surfaces treated three years ago are still in good condition:—

Solution 1.—Ferrous sulphate, 20 grammes; copper sulphate, 20 grammes; potassium permanganate, 40 grammes; water sufficient to make 500 c.c. Apply two coats of this with an interval of at least 12 hours. When thoroughly dry, apply two coats of No. 2 solution.

Solution 2—Aniline oil, 60 c.c.; strong hydrochloric acid, 90 c.c.; water sufficient to make 500 c.c. When the treated surface is thoroughly dry, apply one coat of raw linseed oil with a cloth. After this is dry, wash with very hot soap-suds. The excess of black should be washed off after 48 hours with soap and plenty of water. Occasional washing keeps the surface quite clean. The surface to be acid-proofed should be quite fresh, or, if previously coated with varnish, oil or paint, it should be thoroughly scraped and cleaned.

S. Siva Rau,
Assistant Engineer,
Madras, S. India, Public Works Department.

WEEK IN PARLIAMENT

Westminster, *Wednesday.*

Parliament was prorogued on Thursday, December 22, until Tuesday, February 7.

Housing Progress.

The King's prorogation speech referred to the striking progress that had been made during the past year in providing housing accommodation for the people. The number of new houses built in England and Wales since the Armistice now exceeded 1,000,000. More new houses had been built in Scotland this year than previously, and substantial progress had been made in slum clearance and re-housing schemes.

British-made Bricks.

Mr. Chamberlain informed Gen. Makin that the prices of bricks varied according to grade and locality. According to the reports published from time to time by the Interdepartmental Committee appointed to survey the prices of building materials, the price of Fletton bricks at Willesden in April, 1914, was 22s. 6d. per thousand. The corresponding price at Willesden at the present time was 55s. The imports of bricks of earth or clay during the last three years, and the average declared value, were as follows:—

Year	No.	Average declared value per 1,000 (c.i.f.) shillings.
1925	158,900,000	..... 56.46
1926	228,892,000	..... 56.95
1927 ..... (Jan.-Nov.)	263,290,000	..... 50.94

Rent Acts and New Houses.

Sir Basil Peto asked the Minister of Health whether he could state the total number of new houses which had been built, the rents of which were uncontrolled; the number of old houses the rents of which had been decontrolled; and the number of houses with rents still controlled under the Increase of Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restriction) Acts.

Mr. Chamberlain said that the Rent Acts did not apply to new houses erected after or in course of erection on April 2, 1919, or to houses which had been since that date or were at that date being bona fide re-constructed by way of conversion into two or more separate and self-contained flats or tenements. The number of new houses erected to which the Acts did not apply was approximately 1,050,000, but he had no particulars of the number of houses which had been converted. Statistics were not available of the numbers of houses which had been decontrolled and the numbers which were still controlled.

Loans for Working-Class Houses.

Mr. Wardlaw-Milne asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether he would consider the question of raising a Government housing loan with a view to helping the smaller local authorities to build working-class houses, or of extending the activities of the Public Works Loan Board for that purpose so as to enable small local authorities to borrow on more advantageous terms than they could obtain at present.

Mr. A. M. Samuel, the Financial Secretary to the Treasury, who replied, said that the resources of the Public Works Loan Board were in the main reserved for the smaller local authorities. Since April 1, 1920, they had lent for the purposes of the various housing Acts £195 millions, and in the current year about £29 millions to the local authorities. The loans were made on terms which represented the actual cost of the operation. In view of those facts there would appear to be no ground for Mr. Milne's suggestion.

Palace of Westminster.

Sir W. Davison asked the Under Secretary of State for the Home Department, as representing the First Commissioner of Works, whether immediate steps could be taken to replace the top of the central tower of the Palace of Westminster, which in its present truncated condition was a serious disfigurement to the whole building as viewed from Whitehall and Trafalgar-square, without waiting for the carrying out of the complete scheme of necessary repairs.

Sir S. Henderson said it was, of course, impossible to commence operations on the central tower until the stones to be used for the whole of the building had been selected, but the First Commisioner agreed that the portion of the building should be dealt with at any early date.

THE PROPERTY MARKET

In their Report for the year now ended Messrs. Yates & Yates, the estate agents and surveyors, of Hanover-square, state that the past year has shown a very marked improvement over 1926, which suffered from the General and Miners' Strikes. According to the review of this firm, whose activities are mainly concerned with the London area, nearly all branches of the property market shared in the increased prosperity, but none more so than building sites.

A large proportion of these areas are destined to support new blocks of mansion flats. Cinemas and theatres continue to absorb certain picked positions in the West End and prosperous suburbs; while a new and vigorous competition for large sites is provided by garage and motor-service station propositions. Shop properties in important and improving positions have been a fairly ready market throughout the year, despite the constant addition to the supply from new buildings; and rentals have, if anything, increased, and will, in the opinion of the firm, go still higher on any appreciable improvement in the general trade and prosperity of the country. The same remarks apply to upper parts, which are gradually being absorbed by firms appreciative of the convenience and prestige of up-to-date offices and showrooms.

A development worth noting has been the increasing interest shown by the general public in property as a means of investment, which is reflected in the flotation of several large property-holding companies.

THE BUILDING TRADE

INTS IN CONNECTION WITH THE LAW OF LANDLORD AND TENANT—X.

Consent to Assignments.

ENANTS restricting the assignment -letting and parting with the possession emises usually contain a condition that rohibition is limited to so acting with- he consent in writing of the landlord sor, which consent shall not unreason- be withheld, and as we have before in- d, the Landlord and Tenant (No. 2) ecognises this as it contains a provision n leases made after the Bill becomes ovenants containing a condition against ing, under-letting, charging, or part- with the possession of the demised ses shall have implied in them a proviso the licence or consent is not unreason- o be withheld, notwithstanding any ex- provision to the contrary.

practice it is very common to find such ants drawn first prohibiting assignment ut consent and then providing "such nt not to be unreasonably withheld in ase of assignment to a respectable and nsible person," but if the covenant is awn it may limit the provision that the nt shall not be unreasonably withheld one case where the proposed assignee's tability or responsibilty is in question. ates *v.* Donaldson (1896, 2 Q.B. 241), the covenant was drawn in this form. Justice A. L. Smith said: "It will be that it is only when a respectable and nsible person is proposed as assignee or -tenant that this clause as to the per- n not being unreasonably withheld into play. If the person proposed be respectable and responsible person the has an absolute right to refuse permis- if, however, the person proposed be table and responsible, then the lessor t unreasonably withhold his permission" uld the above Bill become law in its nt form, the point would cease to have tance, but as the law stands we think est form of covenant would be to the ring effect that no assignment, under- g, etc., shall not be made without the us consent in writing of the landlord or such consent not to be unreasonably eld, nor withheld in the case of a re- ble or responsible person. It is true f a respectable and responsible person offered the word "unreasonably" would to a refusal in his case, but we add tter words in order that the covenant fall within the decisions delivered by Courts under the covenant in the form , as we have shown above, has very been adopted.

vider interpretation has, however, been to the covenant even in that form might be implied from the above ob- ions of Lord Justice A. L. Smith, as all show below under the heading what easonable grounds for withholding con- but before considering that question we efer to a case, Lewis & Allenby (1909, . Pegge, 1914, 1 Ch. 582), which shows peration of the covenant where no ds were given for refusal. In that case covenant provided that the premises d not be assigned, underlet, nor the ssion thereof be parted with without onsent of the landlords being first ob- d, such consent "not to be withheld in ase of a respectable and responsible per- The Company had demised a residen- lat to the defendant, and on April 3, the defendant had applied to the secre- of the Company for leave to sublet to son who admittedly was "respectable responsible," and the secretary had sed to bring the matter before his d. No reply having been received in nterval, on April 14 the defendants exe- an underlease to the person named. n action by the Company to recover possession for breach of the covenant the Court held that where the proposed assignee or undertenant was a respectable and responsible person, although consent must be asked, for it was a mere formality, and where an answer was not received within a reasonable time that amounted to a refusal of consent. The time which had elapsed between April 3 and April 14 was a reasonable time within which to ask for a reply, and the action must be dismissed with costs. This case followed the principle laid down in an old case, Hyde *v.* Warden (3 Ex. Div. 72), where the covenant was in similar terms.

What are Reasonable Grounds for Refusing Consent?

In Bates *v.* Donaldson, a case we have mentioned above, the covenant was a prohibition against assigning without consent, "such permission or licence not to be unreasonably withheld in the case of a respectable and responsible person," and it was held that refusal to an assignment to a person who was respectable and responsible could not be withheld in order to enable the lessor to regain possession of the premises before the termination of the term granted, and the action to recover possession for breach of contract in assigning without consent was dismissed.

This case was followed in *In re* Winfrey and Chatterton's Agreement; Chatterton *v.* Evison (1921, 2 Ch. 5; *The Builder*, March 25, 1921). The covenant was in the same form as in the previous case, and a respectable and responsible tenant was proposed, but the defendant who had purchased the freehold reversion desiring the house for her own occupation had offered to purchase the remainder of the lease from the plaintiff and had withheld her consent to the assignment. The Court held that these covenants were inserted in order to protect the lessor from having his premises used or occupied in an undesirable way or by an undesirable person, and not to enable the lessor to coerce a tenant to surrender a lease so that possession might be obtained of the premises, and an order was made that the assignment could be made without the licence of the lessors. The real reason for refusal was much the same as in Bates *v.* Donaldson as there had been negotiations for a surrender of the lease.

This brings us to the latest decision on this point by the Court of Appeal in Houlder Bros. & Company *v.* Gibbs (1925, 8 Ch. 575; *The Builder*, February 27, 1925). In that case the lease provided that the lessee without the consent of the lessors first obtained should not assign, underlet, etc., the premises or any part thereof, "such consent not to be withheld unreasonably in the case of a respectable and responsible person or corporation." The lessees, the plaintiffs, desired to assign the premises to Roneo, Limited, but the defendants withheld consent, not that they objected to Roneo as good tenants, but on the ground that Roneo were tenants, as yearly tenants, of an adjoining house of the defendants, and if the assignment were consented to the defendants would lose Roneo as tenants, and there would be difficulty in finding another tenant for the house.

The question raised was whether, in determining the refusal to be reasonable or unreasonable, the Court can regard all the extrinsic circumstances which influenced the refusal, however disconnected they may be with the personality of the proposed assignee and the user he may make of the premises, or whether the reasons given must have some relation to the personality of the assignee and the proposed user of the premises, and in the Court below it was said this point had never been definitely decided, although there had been numerous dicta on the point.

The Court considered the decided cases, and amongst them Bates *v.* Donaldson (*ubi sup.*), and preferred the following statement of the law in that case by Lord Justice A. L. Smith to a passage relied upon from the judgment of Lord Justice Kay. That statement of Lord Justice A. L. Smith was: "It is not, in my opinion, the true reading of this clause that the permission can be withheld in order to enable the lessor to regain possession before the termination of the term." (Then follow the words particularly relied upon.) "It was, in my judgment, inserted *alio intuitu* altogether, and in order to protect the lessor from having his property used or occupied in an undesirable way or by an undesirable tenant." Thus the Court of Appeal held that the refusal must be connected with the relationship of landlord and tenant as created by the lease in reference to the subject-matter of the demise.

It will be seen this interpretation is wider than that we indicated at the commencement of this article, as it is not confined to the mere question of the respectability or responsibility of the proposed assignees, but includes the intended user of the premises. Perhaps one of the most extreme cases is Governors of Bridewell Hospital *v.* Faulkner (1892, 8 T.L.R. 637), where consent was refused to assign to "General Booth," of the Salvation Army, on the ground that his occupation might be deleterious to other property of the lessors, although an assurance had been given that the premises would be used for offices only and not for meetings. Words in the covenant there were introduced that consent should not be withheld "without good and sufficient reason," and evidence was given that the other property of the lessors would be deteriorated, and the refusal was held to have been reasonable. Lord Justice Warrington, in Houlder *v.* Gibbs, referring to this case, pointed out that the damage which was apprehended would have resulted, if it resulted at all, from the personality of the assignee and the user of the premises. The distinction between that case, therefore, and the ground upon which consent was withheld in Houlder *v.* Gibbs is clear, for in the latter case the refusal had no connection with the premises demised, but was solely based on the apprehended loss of a tenant of other premises unconnected with the user of the premises demised, and outside the relationship of landlord and tenant.

In Ideal Film Renting Company *v.* Nielson (1921, 1 Ch. 575; *The Builder*, March 25, 1921), the Company were holders of two underleases which contained covenants restraining them from assigning, etc., without consent, such consent not to be withheld in the case of a respectable and responsible person. Owing to increasing business and the need of more capital, resolutions were passed for a voluntary winding-up of the company with a view to reconstruction, and a liquidator had been appointed to enter into an agreement with a new company. The capital of the old company, when it was incorporated in 1913, was £5,000. The new company was incorporated in 1920 with a capital of £115,000, subsequently increased to £172,000, all paid up. Since 1914 the old company had carried on a film-producing as well as a film-renting business, and the business was to be carried on with the same staff and in exactly the same way. When the liquidator applied to the defendant, the lessor, for consent to the assignment to the new company, consent was withheld on the two main grounds that it was a new company which so far had not carried on business, and that it was about to engage in speculative business—film-producing. The Court held that as the position of the new company had been explained to the lessor, and it had been shown that the business to be carried on was practically the same, the lessor had taken up an unreasonable position, and a declaration was made that the plaintiff company could assign without leave.

THE LANDLORD AND TENANT (No. 2) BILL

We may very briefly note the principal alterations made in the Landlord and Tenant Bill in Committee in the House of Lords. Under clause 1 the compensation for improvements is not to be "the capitalised value of the net addition to the letting value of the holding as a whole . . ." but "the net addition to the value of the holding as a whole . . ." and in subclause (2), in determining the value attributable to this net addition, not only the proposed demolition of the building is to be regarded, but also any structural alterations, and "regard shall be had to the effect of such demolition, alteration, or change of user on the additional value attributable to the improvement." We only note the actual words altered or inserted. Under clause 2 the landlord is allowed two months in place of one month to offer the tenant a renewal of the tenancy.

In clause 3 a new subclause has been added numbered (2) as follows: "In considering whether the improvement is reasonable and suitable to the character of the holding the tribunal shall have regard to any evidence brought before it by the landlord or any superior landlord (but not any other person) that the improvement is calculated to injure the amenity or convenience of the neighbourhood."

In subclause (4), where no objection has been raised to an improvement or it has been sanctioned by the tribunal, a third case has been added to the proviso which restricts the tenant from carrying it out, viz.: if it infringes a restriction imposed "for securing any right of the public over the foreshore or bed of the sea." A new subclause numbered (6) has also been added to this clause: "Where a tenant has executed an improvement of which he has served notice in accordance with this section and with respect to which either no notice of objection has been served by the landlord, or a certificate that it is a proper improvement has been obtained from the tribunal, the tenant may require the landlord to furnish to him a certificate that the improvement has been duly executed; and if the landlord refuses, or fails within one month after the service of the requisition to do so, the tenant may apply to tribunal, who, if satisfied that the improvement has been duly executed, shall give a certificate to that effect. Where the landlord furnishes such a certificate, the tenant shall be liable to pay any reasonable expenses incurred for the purpose by the landlord, and if any question arises as to the reasonableness of such expenses it shall be determined by the tribunal."

In clause 4, which relates to compensation for goodwill, an important addition has been made to subclause (1) (*d*) which covers a point we have raised in our articles. That clause provided: "The tribunal shall, in determining the amount of compensation for goodwill (i) have regard to the intentions of the tenant as to carrying on the trade or business elsewhere," but now to this has been added: "and may make it a condition of its award that the tenant shall undertake not to carry on the trade or business within such distance of the premises as may be specified in the award."

An addition has also been made to paragraph (*e*) of this subsection. That paragraph provided that the tenant should not be entitled to payment of compensation for goodwill if he himself had terminated the tenancy or failed to exercise an option for a further term contained in the lease or in a collateral agreement; to this has been added the qualification, "unless in the case of an option the terms of the option are such that the tenant could not reasonably be expected to exercise it."

In clause 5 there are numerous small drafting amendments, but the only one requiring notice appears to be a new time limit inserted in subclause (2). Where notice has been given by a tenant that compensation for goodwill under clause 4 will not compensate him and in lieu of such compensation he applies for a new lease, it was provided in the Bill that the application to the tribunal to determine whether the grant of a new lease would be reasonable had to be made "not less than nine months before the termination of the tenancy"; to this has been added "or where the tenancy is terminated by notice within two months of the service of the notice." Subclause (8) is amended so as to provide for a claim for a new lease not being made in respect of goodwill attaching to the premises not only during the currency of a new lease but also during a renewal of a lease granted in lieu of compensation under clause 4.

A new clause numbered 7 has been added to the Bill which provides "Where in respect of any holding a claim for compensation has been made both for improvements and for goodwill and the landlord has offered in lieu of compensation for either such claim to grant to the tenant, or obtain the grant to him, of a renewal of the tenancy, the rent under such renewal shall be fixed irrespective of any increased value of the premises attributable either to the improvements or to the goodwill."

Clause 8, which relates to the rights of mesne landlords, has been amended at the end, and now reads: "Where more than one landlord is concerned and they do not agree whether an offer of the renewal of the tenancy in lieu of compensation for an improvement or for goodwill should be made, the matter shall be referred to the tribunal and the decision of the tribunal as to whether or not any such offer is to be made shall be binding on all the landlords concerned"; and a new subclause has been added: "In this section reference to a landlord shall include reference to his predecessors in title."

The right of entry given to a landlord by clause 9 has been amended (see now in clause 10) by defining the purposes of entry, *i.e.*, "for the purpose of executing any improvement he has undertaken to execute and of making any inspection of the premises which may reasonably be required for the purpose of this part of the Act," that is, Part I.

A new subclause has been added to clause 16 of the Bill after subclause (1) (which in the Bill as amended is clause 17, subclause (2)), which provides "this part of this Act shall not apply to any holding let to the tenant during his continuance in any office, appointment or employment, or for the temporary convenience or to meet a temporary necessity of either the landlord or the tenant, provided that any such contract of tenancy made after the commencement of this Act shall be in writing signed by the parties thereto and shall express the purpose for which the tenancy is created." This concludes Part I. of the Bill.

The amendments introduced into Part II. are mainly drafting amendments, except that mining leases are excluded from the operation of clause 18 (now clause 19) in subclauses (2) and (3), which relate to covenants against assigning, and there is a new subclause to clause 19 (now clause 20) dealing with applications for apportionment of rents where the reason for the application is due to any action taken by a person other than the applicant.

As regards Part III., we have already in a previous article outlined the important, and in our opinion desirable, changes effected in the tribunal which will do away with the objections raised to this part of the Bill.

In the last clause of the Bill containing the definitions, the definition of "landlord" has been amplified as follows: "The expression 'landlord' means any person who under a lease is, as between himself and the tenant or other lessee, for the time being entitled to the rents and profits of the demised premises payable under the lease." The use of the word "lease" here at first sight appears curious, as the Bill applies to tenancy agreements other than leases, but it has to be read in conjunction with the interpretation of the word "lease" in the same clause which includes "lease, underlease or other tenancy," a somewhat clumsy expression. There is a definition now in the Bill of "statutory company" as meaning "any company constituted by or under an Act of Parliament to construct work, or to carry on any gas, water, electricity, tramway, hydraulic power, dock, canal, or railway undertaking; and the expression "public utility company" means any company within the meaning of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908, or a society registered under the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts, 1893 to 1913, carrying on any such undertaking." It seems impossible to escape legislation by reference, although until this last clause the Bill is fairly free from it.

The expression "prescribed" now instead of meaning "by regulation made by the Reference Committee" means prescribed by County Court rules.

By a new subclause "the designation of landlord and tenant shall continue to apply to the parties until the conclusion of any proceedings taken under or in pursuance of this Act in respect of compensation."

Lastly, the date the Bill is to come into force has been changed from September 30, 1927, to March 26, 1928.

TOWN PLANNING.

The following progress in town planning in England and Wales for the month ended November 30, 1927, is recorded by the Town Planning Department, Ministry of Health:—

Town-planning scheme submitted (Stage C).

Essex: Rochford R.D.C. (Rawreth No. 1).

Preliminary Statement approved (Stage BB).

Oxfordshire: Oxford T.C. (Regional and Special Areas 1 and 2).

Preliminary Statements submitted (Stage B)

London: London C.C. (Nos. 5 and 6).

Nottinghamshire: Nottingham T.C. (Parts 3 and 4).

Staffordshire: Leek U.D.C.

Surrey: East and West Molesey U.D.C.

Sussex: Eastbourne T.C.

Resolutions received (Stage A).

Derbyshire: Long Eaton U.D.C.

Essex: Chelmsford R.D.C. (No. 3).

Kent: Folkestone Jt. Committee.

Middlesex: Uxbridge U.D.C.

Northumberland: Newcastle-on-Tyne T.C. (East Central Area).

Somerset: Taunton T.C.; Taunton R.D.C. (Taunton T.C.).

Surrey: Barnes U.D.C. (No. 2); Kingston T.C. (Maldens and Coombe U.D.C.); Maldens and Coombe U.D.C. (No. 2).

Sussex: Brighton T.C.; Newhaven R.D.C. (Brighton T.C.); Southwick U.D.C. (No. 2).

Yorkshire (West Riding): Great Ouseburn R.D.C.

Elizabethan Hall at Barnet.

The Visitors of Jesus Hospital have resolved, subject to the Charity Commissioners' approval, to purchase for £1,750 the Elizabethan hall which for three and a half centuries has formed part of Queen Elizabeth's Grammar School, Barnet. In this hall are a dunce stool and whipping post. The grammar school is to be superseded by a new county secondary school, and it was feared that the site would pass into the hands of builders. Largely through the good offices of Lord Strafford, Chairman of Jesus Hospital, the hall will be preserved as a local museum and as offices for the Visitors.

RATES OF WAGES IN THE BUILDING TRADE

[Every endeavour is made to ensure accuracy but we cannot be responsible for errors.]

	Masons	Brick-layers.	Car-penters Joiners	Plas-terers.	Slaters.	Plum-bers.	Pain-ters.	Lab-ourers.
Aberdare	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Accrington	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Alfreton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Alnwick	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Altrincham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Ashford (Kent)	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Ashington	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Ashton-under-Lyne	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Aylesbury	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Aylsham	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Banbury	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Barnsley	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Barnstaple	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Barrow-in-Furness	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Barry	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Basingstoke	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Bath	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Bedford	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Berwick	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Bexhill	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Birkenhead	1/10	1/10	1/10	1/11	1/10	1/10	1/9½	1/4½
Birmingham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bishop Auckland	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Blackburn	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Blackpool	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bolton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bournemouth	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Bradford	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bradford-on-Avon	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/3½	1/0½
Braintree	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Brentwood	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Bridgwater	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Bridlington	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2⅝
Brighton	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Bristol	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bromsgrove	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Bromyard	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0½
Bungay	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11⅝
Burnley	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Burton-on-Trent	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bury	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Buxton	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Cambridge	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Canterbury	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Cardiff	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Carlisle	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Chatham	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Chelmsford	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Cheltenham	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Chester	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Chesterfield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Chorley	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Cirencester	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/1
Clacton	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Colchester	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Coventry	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Cranbrook	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11⅝
Crewe	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Cromer	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Darlington	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Deal	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Denbigh	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Derby	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Devizes	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/3½	1/0½
Dewsbury	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Doncaster	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Dorchester	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/3½	1/0½
Dorking	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Dovercourt	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Driffield	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Droitwich	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Dudley	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2⅝
Durham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Eastbourne	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
E. Glam.(Mon.Val.)	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Ely	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Exeter	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/6	1/2½
Exmouth	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Fakenham	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Felixstowe	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Folkestone	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Frome	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/3½	1/0½
Glossop	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Gloucester	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/5½	1/2
Godalming	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Goole	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Gosport	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Grantham	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Great Yarmouth	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Grimsby	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Guildford	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Halifax	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Harpenden	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Harrogate	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Hartlepools	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Harwich	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Hastings	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Hatfield	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Hednesford	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Hereford	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/5	1/1½
Herne Bay	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Hertford	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Hitchin	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Hoddesdon	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Holt	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11⅝
Huddersfield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Hull	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Hunstanton	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Huntingdon	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Isle of Wight	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0½
Ipswich	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Keighley	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Kettering	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Kidderminster	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2⅝
King's Lynn	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Lancaster	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Leamington Spa	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Leeds	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Leicester	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Leighton Buzzard	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Lichfield	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Lincoln	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Littlehampton	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Liverpool	1/10	1/10	1/10	1/11	1/10	1/10	1/9½	1/4½
Llandudno	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Llanelly	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
London:								
12 m. radius	1/9½	1/9½	1/9½	1/9½	1/9½	1/9½	1/8½	1/4½
12–15 m. radius	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/8	1/4
Loughborough	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Lowestoft	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Luton	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Macclesfield	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Maidstone	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Malvern	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Manchester	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Mansfield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Margate	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Market Harb'rough	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Matlock	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Melton Constable	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11⅝
Melton Mowbray	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Merthyr Tydfil	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Middlesbrough	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Newark	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Newbury	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Newcastle-on-Tyne	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Newcastle-ur-Lyme	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
New Forest	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Newmarket	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Newport, Mon.	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Northampton	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Norwich	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Nottingham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Nuneaton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Oakham	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Oldham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Oxford	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Paignton	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Peterborough	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Plymouth	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/7	1/3½
Pontypridd	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Portsmouth	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Preston	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Ramsgate	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Reading	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Redcar	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Redditch	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Reigate	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Retford	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Ripon	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Rochdale	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Rochester	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Rugby	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Saffron Walden	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11⅝
St. Albans	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
St. Helens	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Sawbridgeworth	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Saxmundham	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0½
Scarborough	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2⅝
Sevenoaks	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Sheffield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Shrewsbury	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Sittingbourne	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Southampton	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Southend-on-Sea	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Southport	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
South Shields	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Stevenage	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Stockport	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Stockton-on-Tees	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Stoke-on-Trent	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Stourbridge	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Stourport	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Stowmarket	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Stratford-on-Avon	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Stroud	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5	1/1½
Sunderland	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Swaffham	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11⅝
Swansea	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Swindon	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/5	1/1½
Tamworth	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2⅝
Taunton	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Thetford	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Torquay	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Totnes	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/4½	1/1
Trowbridge	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/3½	1/0½
Tunbridge Wells	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Uttoxeter	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Wakefield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Walsall	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2⅝
Wallsend	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Warminster	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/3½	1/0½
Warrington	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Warwick	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Wells (Norfolk)	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11⅝
Welwyn. Gar. City	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
West Bromwich	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Weston-sup.-Mare	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Weymouth	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/1
Whitby	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Wigan	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Winchester	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Windsor	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Wisbech	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Wolverhampton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Woodbridge	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Worcester	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Worksop	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Worthing	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Wrexham	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2⅝
Wroxham	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11⅝
Wymondham	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0½
York	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½

For rates of wages in the Building Trade in Scotland, see page 1032.

CONTRACTS, COMPETITIONS, &c.

For some contracts still open, but not included in this List, see previous issues. Those with an asterisk are advertised in this number. Certain conditions beyond those given in the following information are imposed in some cases, such as that advertisers do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender; that a fair wages clause shall be observed, that no allowance will be made for tenders; and that deposits are returned on receipt of a bona-fide tender unless stated to the contrary.

The date given at the commencement of each paragraph is the latest date when the tender, or the names of those willing to submit tenders, may be sent in; the name and address at the end is the person from whom or place where quantities, forms of tender, etc., may be obtained.

Following is a list of abbreviations:—Borough Surveyor, B.S.; Borough Engineer, B.E.; District Surveyor, D.S.; Clerk, C.; Town Clerk, T.C.; County Engineer, C.E.; County Surveyor, C.S.; County Architect, C.A.; Surveyor, S.; Engineer, E.; Borough Architect, B.A.; Architect, A.

BUILDING, PAINTING, ELECTRIC LIGHTING, HEATING ETC.

Jan. 2.—**Batley.**—Rooms.—Show room in Commercial-st., for Gas Department. B.E.

Jan. 2.—**Chatham.**—House.—For police superintendent, on Maidstone-rd., for Kent C.C. County Architect, 86, Week-st., Maidstone. Dep. £2 2s.

Jan. 2.—**Cornwood.**—Reconstruction of two cottages at Lutton, Cornwood. Office of Cornwood Co-operative Society.

Jan. 2.—**Dublin.**—Alterations.—New sanitary fittings and structural alterations, at Killarney and Parknasilla hotels, and building of a goods store at Wexford North Station, for Gt. Southern Rlys. C. E. Riley, secretary, Kingsbridge-station, Dublin. Dep. £1 1s. each.

Jan. 2.—**Erith.**—Wall.—76 lineal yds., of brick dwarf walling surmounted by wrought-iron fencing, including piers and gates, adjoining Brook-s. School, for U.D.C. H. Hind, architect. Dep. £1 1s.

Jan. 2.—**Hull.**—Houses.—400, on West Hull housing site, and 26 on East Hull housing site, for Corporation. City Architect.

Jan. 2.—**Methley.**—Wall.—Boundary wall, and conversion of boys' offices at Ickletown Council school, for West Riding E.C. H. W. Powell, Education Offices, Garforth.

Jan. 2.—**Norwich.**—Shops.—For (1) two lock-up shops and store and (2) a motor garage, both at Eaton-st., for T.C. J. S. Bullough, City E.

Jan. 2.—**Paignton.**—Additions.—Also alterations to Paignton and District Hospital. Bridgman & Bridgman, F./A.R.I.B.A., chartered architects, 1, Palace-av. Dep. £3 3s.

✱Jan. 3.—**Birmingham.**—Building Work.—Extension of motor 'bus depot in Lonsdale-rd., Harborne, for the Tramways and Omnibus Committee of the City Council. Crouch, Butler & Savage, 67a, New-st., Birmingham. Dep. £2 2s.

✱Jan. 3.—**Birmingham.**—Constructional Steelwork.—Extension of motor 'bus depot in Lonsdale-rd., Harborne, for the Tramways and Omnibus Committee of the City Council. Crouch, Butler & Savage, 67a, New-st., Birmingham. Dep. £2 2s.

Jan. 3.—**Buxton.**—Block.—At Buxton College, for Derbyshire E.C. G. H. Widdows, architect, County Offices, St. Mary's Gate, Derby. Dep. £1 1s.

Jan. 3.—**Chester.**—Demolition.—Of house and shop property in the Handbridge and Mill-street area, for T.C. C. Greenwood, City S.

Jan. 3.—**Eckington.**—School.—Secondary school for about 300 children at Eckington, for Derbyshire E.C. G. H. Widdows, architect, County Offices, St. Mary's Gate, Derby. Dep. £1 1s.

Jan. 3.—**Ireland.**—Reconstruction.—Of buildings for Garda Siochana at Adare, Co. Limerick and Castletownbere, Co. Cork, for Commissioners of Public Works. T. Cassedy, secretary, Office of Public Works, Dublin. Dep. £1 each.

Jan. 3.—**Kirkcaldy.**—Sub-stations.—5, for T.C. B.S., 10, Tolbooth-st.

Jan. 3.—**Newton Abbot.**—Houses.—28, at Moretonhampstead, for R.D.C. B. H. Palmer, L.R.I.B.A., 11, Union-st.

Jan. 3.—**Pembroke.**—Branch P.O.—Erection of, for H.M.O.W. Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the Commissioners.)

Jan. 3.—**Reigate.**—Disinfector House.—For B.G. E. Penfold, F.R.I.B.A., Bell-st.

Jan. 3.—**Sowerby.**—Houses.—50, on Beechwood housing site, for U.D.C. J. Eastwood, S.

✱Jan. 3.—**St. Helens.**—Metal Window Frames.—Supplying of frames for the new Cowley secondary school, for the Education Committee. Biram & Fletcher, FF.R.I.B.A., George-st., St. Helens.

Jan. 4.—**Cricklewood.**—Laboratory.—Erection at the P.O. Research Station, for H.M.O.W. Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the Commissioners.)

Jan. 4.—**Ongar.**—Cottages.—26, for R.D.C. P. Pearce, Housing Surveyor.

✱Jan. 5.—**London.**—Mortuary Improvements.—Erection and completion of a post-mortem room and relatives' viewing room, for the Guardians of the Parish of Stepney. S. McClelland, Clerk, Administrative Offices, Bancroft-rd., Mile End, E.1. Dep. £1 1s.

Jan. 5.—**Londonderry.**—Reconstruction.—At R.U.C. Barracks, Rosemount, Creggan-rd., for Government of Northern Ireland. R. E. Thornley, Assistant Secretary, Ministry of Finance, Belfast. Dep. £1.

Jan. 5.—**Orpington.**—Re-wiring.—Of steel conduit at Ministry of Pensions Hospital, for H.M.O.W. Contracts Branch, H.M. Office of Works, King Charles-st., S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s.

Jan. 5.—**Sandown.**—Houses.—4, at Fort Mews, for U.D.C. Surveyor.

Jan. 5.—**Sandown (I. of W.).**—Enlargement.—Of eastern public lavatories on Esplanade, for U.D.C. Surveyor.

Jan. 5.—**Stafford.**—Houses.—16, on Stone-rd. housing estate, for Corporation. W. Plant, B.E. Dep. £1 1s.

Jan. 6.—**Brighton.**—Extensions to seating accommodation and for re-decoration of Board Room at Poor Law Offices, for B.G. E. Wallis Long, 6, Old Steine.

✱Jan. 6.—**Bromley, Kent.**—Hospital Buildings.—Erection of a new ward pavilion, extension of the nurses' home and additions to the nursery block, etc., at Locksbottom, for the Guardians. F. Danby Smith, F.R.I.B.A., Parliament-mansions, Victoria-st., S.W.1. Dep. £5.

Jan. 6.—**Christchurch.**—Exchange.—Telephone exchange at Christchurch, for H.M.O.W. Contracts Branch, H.M. Office of Works, King Charles-st., S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s.

Jan. 6.—**London.**—Floor.—Asphalte floor at Mount Pleasant Parcel Office, E.C., for H.M.O.W. Contracts Branch, H.M. Office of Works, King Charles-st., S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s.

Jan. 6.—**Mount Pleasant, E.C.**—Asphalt floor, at the Parcel Office, for H.M.O.W. Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s. (Payable to the Commissioners.)

Jan. 6.—**Penygroes.**—Bakery.—For Caernarvon, Penygroes and District Co-operative Society, Ltd. Llewelyn Lloyd Jones, architect and surveyor, Lloyds Bank-chambers, Caernarvon.

Jan. 7.—**Bristol.**—School.—For junior mixed scholars at Knowle-park, for E.C. W. V. Gough & Son, architects, 24, Bridge-st.

Jan. 7.—**Pembroke.**—Houses.—183, for U.D.C. Thomas F. MacNamara, architect, 5, Dawson-st., Dublin. Dep. £1.

Jan. 7.—**Rugby.**—Stands.—Covered sale yard and stands at Cattle Market, for U.D.C. J. H. Sharp, E. and S. Dep. £1 1s.

Jan. 7.—**St. Albans.**—Mortuary.—Also Balconies for male and female tubercular patients, at St. Albans Poor Law Institution, for B.G. Mence & Ross, L. & A.R.I.B.A., 32, St. Peter's-st. Dep. £2 2s.

✱Jan. 7.—**Sutton-in-Ashfield.**—Houses and Sewers.—No. 1 housing section, erection of 66 houses; No 2, roads, pavements and sewers (contractors may tender for the whole or either section), for the U.D.C. Warner, Bocock & Dean, architects and surveyors, Mansfield-rd., Sutton-in-Ashfield. Dep. £3 3s.

Jan. 9.—**Essex.**—Handicraft Centre.—Erection of, comprising cookery, laundry and manual rooms, at Braintree, for the Essex C.C. Jno. Stuart, F.R.I.B.A., County Architect, Springfield Old Court, Chelmsford. Dep. £1 1s. to F. H. Owers, F.S.A.A., County Accountant, Duke-street, Chelmsford.

Jan. 9.—**Hendon.**—Public Library.—Erection of the first portion of a Public Library at The Burroughs, Hendon, N.W.4, for the U.D.C. J. M. Wilson, F.R.I.B.A., 4, Staple-inn, W.C. Dep. £5 5s. (by cheque).

Jan. 9.—**Parbroath.**—House.—For Cupar District Committee of Fife C.C. Walker & Pride, architects, Church-sq., St. Andrews. Dep. 10s. 6d.

Jan. 9.—**Plymouth.**—Repairs.—Improvement and repair of existing hutments at Waterloo-place and existing hutments and stone dwellings at Elphinstone Barracks (Citadel site), for C.B. J. Wiberley, B.E. S. and A.

Jan. 9.—**Thingoe.**—Cottages.—6 cottages at Fornham All Saints, and 6 cottages at Risby, for R.D.C. Surveyor, 65, Churchgate-st., Bury St. Edmund's. Dep. £2 2s.

Jan. 9.—**Warrington.**—Alterations.—Also additions to porter's lodge, Padgate Cottage Homes, for B.G. A. Bottomley, clerk, Museum-st.

Jan. 9.—**Woolwich.**—Extension.—Of the Cable Depot, for H.M.O.W. Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s. (Payable to the Commissioners.)

Jan. 10.—**Camberwell.**—Cemetery.—Erection of chapel and other buildings, Camberwell New Cemetery. C. E. Newton, Town Clerk, Town Hall, Camberwell, S.E.5, with details of similar contracts.

Jan. 10.—**Darfield.**—Installation.—Of electric light at new infants' school, for West Riding E.C. Education Department, County Hall, Wakefield.

Jan. 10.—**Dublin.**—Joinery.—At General Post Office, for Commissioners of Public Works. T. Cassedy, secretary, Dublin. Dep. £1.

Jan. 10.—**Ecclesfield.**—Heating.—Providing and fixing a low pressure hot water installation at High-Green new boys' school, for West Riding E.C. Education Department, County Hall, Wakefield.

Jan. 10.—**Ilkeston.**—Houses.—40, on Southern housing estate, for T.C. B.S. Dep. £2 2s.

Jan. 10.—**Portsmouth.**—Extensions.—To boys' secondary school, Victoria-rd., North, for E.C. A. J. Sharp, architect. Dep. £1 1s.

Jan. 11.—**Ballyclare.**—School.—Public elementary school at Ballyrobert, Ballyclare, for Antrim Regional E.C. W. D. R. Taggart, C.E., Scottish Provident Buildings, Belfast. Dep. £1 1s.

Jan. 11.—**Liverpool.**—Houses.—Offers wanted from contractors to build houses in brickwork on various housing estates in lots of 50 houses, f the City Council. Acting Director of Housin Municipal Buildings, Dale-st., Liverpool. De £1 1s.

Jan. 12.—**Belfast.**—Partitions.—Two folding p titions in St. Simon's Public Elementary Scho for C.B. Education Architect, Education Offi Victoria-st.

Jan. 13.—**Bristol.**—Houses.—12, at Bedminst Down, for T.C. D. S. McKenzie, City E. and 51, Prince-st. Dep. £1.

Jan. 13.—**Heywood.**—Employment Exchange Erection of, for H.M.O.W. Contracts Branch, Ki Charles-st., London, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s. (Payab to the Commissioners.)

Jan. 13.—**Hull.**—Engine House.—At Dunsw pumping station, for T.C. W. D. Bingham, Wat and Gas Engineer. Dep. £2.

Jan. 13.—**March.**—Building.—Extension of reto house and retort firebrick arches, at Gas Work The Causeway, for Gas and Coke Co. C. Gree wood, secretary, Market-pl. Dep. £2 2s.

✱Jan. 13.—**Portsmouth.**—Decorations.—Redecor tion of the interior of the Grand Pavilion of t South Parade Pier, Southsea, for the City Counc Richard J. Jenkins, City Engineer, Guildhall. De £2 2s.

Jan. 14.—**Kirkcaldy.**—Fencing Posts.—Supply concrete fencing posts, for T.C. B.S.

Jan. 14.—**Ludlow.**—Repairs.—Also additions an alterations to school premises, for managers Ludlow Church of England Schools. J. H. Loch hart, 22, Broad-st. Dep. £1 1s.

Jan. 14.—**Musselburgh.**—Houses.—52 flatted room houses in blocks of four, for T.C. B. Dep. £3 3s.

Jan. 14.—**Taunton.**—Cottages.—Pair, on Lambroo Estate, for T.C. Stone & Francis, F.F.R.I.B.A architects, 7, Fore-st. Dep. £2 2s.

Jan. 16.—**Hertfordshire.**—School.—Erection an completion of a new County Council Elementar School (to accommodate 402 scholars), for the Her fordshire C.C. County Surveyor's Office, Hatfield Herts. Dep. £1 1s.

Jan. 16.—**Leeds.**—Building.—Erection of, fo Mining Dept., for the Council of the Leeds Un versity. The Registrar, The University, Leeds Dep. £2 2s.

Jan. 17.—**Dublin.**—Buildings.—At 45, Uppe O'Connell-st., for Commissioners of Public Works T. Cassedy, secretary. Dep. £1.

Jan. 17.—**Dublin.**—Reconstruction.—Of nort block of Four Courts, for Commissioners of Publi Works, Dublin. T. Cassedy, secretary. Dep. £

Jan. 17.—**Stocksbridge.**—Houses.—20, at Deepca for U.D.C. H. M. Aitchison, A. and S.

Jan. 20.—**Colbeck (Sligo).**—School.—Nationa School at Colbeck, Co. Sligo. J. Curley, P.P manager, Riverstown.

Jan. 20.—**Falcarragh.**—Extensions.—To Ballyconnell House, for Commissioners of Public Works T. Cassedy, secretary, Dublin. Dep. £1.

Jan. 20.—**London.**—Wall.—Embankment and river wall, about 565 feet in length, in Thames in fron of Grosvenor-rd., on the upstream side of Lambeth Bridge, for L.C.C. Chief Engineer, Old Count Hall, Spring Gardens, S.W.1. Dep. £5.

Jan. 21.—**Adwick-le-Street.**—Houses.—80, at Park lane and Chestnut-av., Skellow, for U.D.C. S. Dep £2.

Jan. 21.—**Leicester.**—Extensions.—To Centra Generating Station, for T.C. T. R. Smith, Cit Electrical Engineer, Market-st. Dep. £5.

✱Jan. 23.—**Cambridge.**—New workshops an caretaker's house at the Central Schools, for th Corporation. Borough Engineer and Surveyor, Th Guildhall, Cambridge. Dep. £2.

✱Jan. 23.—**Whitehaven.**—Houses.—Erection an completion of 54 houses, for the Town Council Borough Engineer and Surveyor, Town Hal Whitehaven. Dep. £1 1s.

Jan. 25.—**Coulsdon and Purley.**—Store.—Con venience and store at Rotary Field, Brighton-rd Purley, for U.D.C. G. A. Ballard, S. Dep. £1 1s.

Jan. 31.—**Dublin.**—Reconstruction.—Of Nort block of Four Courts, for Commissioners of Publi Works. T. Cassedy, secretary, Dublin. Dep. £1.

——.—**Brighton.**—Building.—Of "Golden Cross," Western-rd., for Rock Brewery, Ltd. Thomas Gar rett & Son, architects, Ship-st.

——.—**Dundee.**—Repainting.—Of auction marke at Cattle Market, for T.C. G. Baxter, City E., 91 Commercial-st.

✱——.—**Hampshire.**—Cottages.—Erection of 4, a Crookham, for the British Legion. Joint archi tects, A. Lloyd Thomas and Douglas Wood, 35 Craven-st., Strand, W.C.2.

——.—**Hove.**—Houses.—Pair of houses. A. H Middleton, architect, 66, Gt. Portland-st., W.1.

——.—**Keighley.**—Painting.—58 houses on Broom hill housing estate, for Corporation. B.A. Dep. £1

——.—**Stoke-on-Trent.**—Sub-station.—In High-st West Fenton, for Corporation. W. F. Slater, Over house-chambers, Burslem. Dep. £2.

——.—**Walsall.**—Department.—New casualty de partment at General Hospital, for Committee Jeffries & Shipley, architects, Kingscourt, Walsall Dep. £1 1s.

MATERIALS, ETC.

Jan. 3.—**Wareham and Purbeck.**—Highway Materials. For R.D.C. S.

Jan. 4, 1928.—**Dorset.**—Road Materials.—For C.C C.S., Dorchester.

Jan. 6.—**Middleton.**—Highway Materials.—Fo T.C. B.E.

Jan. 7.—**Swaffham.**—Granite, etc.—For U.D.C. C Frobisher, Incorporated Surveyor.

Jan. 9.—**Hertford.**—Road Materials.—For T.C. R Battersby, T.C.

Jan. 9.—**London.**—Highway Materials.—For St. ancras B.C. E. W. Swinstead, B.E. and S.
Jan. 12. — **Cheadle and Gatley.** — Highway aterials.—For U.D.C. J. Fothergill, E. and S.
Jan. 12.—**Hastings.**—Granite.—1,000 tons. for D.C. S. Bumstead, clerk, 11, Wellington-sq.
an. 12.—**Hornsey.**—Road Materials, etc.—For T.C. H. Adams, B.E. and S.
Jan. 16.—**London.**—Builders' Materials. — For mberwell B.C. W. Bell, B.E. and S.
Jan. 21. —**West Riding.**—Road Materials.—For C.C., Wakefield.

NGINEERING, IRON AND STEEL.

Jan. 2, 1928.—**Lexden and Winstree.**—Reconstruc-n.—Of Dedham Mill Bridge, for R.D.C. W. H. ley, Highway Surveyor, Victoria-chambers, Col-ester.
Jan. 2.—**Molesey.**—Cementing.—Internal rein-rced cement rendering of 9 steel coal bunkers Walton pumping station, Hurst-rd., for M.W.B. F. Stringer, C., 173, Rosebery-av., E.C.1.
Jan. 3.—**Colwyn Bay.**—Widening.—Of Erias idge, for U.D.C. W. J. Dunning, E. and S. p. £2 2s.
Jan. 3.—**London.**—Segments.—72 cast-iron well gments, for M.W.B. Chief Engineer, Offices of e Board, 173, Rosebery-av., E.C.1.
Jan. 4.—**Rathdown.**—Water Supply.—Tanks and e laying of 2,500 yds., lineal of 3-in. cast iron in. with fountains, hydrants and other works, R.D.C. P. H. McCarthy, engineer, 26, Lower esex-st., Dublin.
Jan. 5.—**Whitland.**—Bridge.—Erection, at Tigen rd. near Llanglydwen Railway Station, for D.C. J. W. Williams, surveyor.
Jan. 9.—**Bairothery.**—Water Supply.—Laying 2,515 yds. of 3-inch., and 2,027 lin. yds., of 4-inch st-iron water mains, with other work incidental ereto, for the purpose of providing a water supply r Portmarnock, for R.D.C. P. H. McCarthy, Lower Leeson-st., Dublin.
Jan. 9. — **India.** — Bridgework. — For Director-eneral, India Store Department, Branch No. 11, lfredere-rd., S.E.1.

OAD, SEWERAGE, AND WATER WORKS.

Jan. 2.—**Beeston.**—Sewage Disposal Works.—Con-uction of additional units at the existing wage disposal works, for U.D.C. Ernest A. sh, Council Offices, Beeston, Nottingham. Dep. 3s. (cheque).
Jan. 2.—**Coseley.**—Conversions.—Privy conver-ons, for U.D.C. G. Edwin Mitchell.
Jan. 2.—**Kent.**—Arterial Roads.—Construction rks on the carriageway and footway, and for rks of surface water drainage, etc., of the stings-rd., Kent, from Green-st., Green to atts Bottom, for Ministry of Transport. Chief gineer, Roads Department, Ministry of Trans-rt, 7, Whitehall-gardens, S.W.1. Dep. £25.
Jan. 3.—**Leeds.**—Paving.—For (a) kerbing, tar ving and flagging footpaths, paving channels d tar macadamising carriageways in Thorn-lane art); Coldcotes-av. (part); Ings-cres. (part); edhow Wood-rd. (part); Adelphi-court; Collin-rd.; atson rd; Sutton-approach (part); Rye-place; tton-cres. (b) tar paving footpaths, kerbing, ving channels and tar macadamising carriage-ays, etc., in Thorn-lane, for T.C. E. W. Cocker-ne, Highways B.
Jan. 3.—**London.**—Foundations.—For (a) con-ucting reinforced concrete foundations in Bruns-ck-rd., and parts of Vorley-rd., and Salisbury-rd., d (b) paving with clinker asphalt carriageway Brunswick-rd., and parts of carriageways of rley-rd., and Salisbury-rd., and paving with phalt macadam the carriageway of Upper Park-, for Islington B.C. B.E.
Jan. 5.—**London.**—Making-up.—Portion of Wal-gford-av., North Kensington, between St. Quin-n-av., and Barlby-rd., and widening of northern rtion of Threshers-pl., Notting Hill, for Kensing-n B.C. B.E.
Jan. 3.—**Manchester.**—Pipework. — Low-pressure xiliary pipework at Barton power station, for ectricity Committee. H. C. Lamb, chief engineer d manager. Dep. £2 2s.
Jan. 4.—**Birmingham.**—Boulevard.—Construction Olton Boulevard East, Acocks Green (1,780 yds. length), for T.C. H. H. Humphries, City E. d S.
Jan. 5.—**Hebburn.**—Roads.—Construction of road-ays, footpaths, etc., in St. John's-av., Canning-.. Derby-cres., Clennell-av., Back Newton-terr., artforth-cres. and Richmond-av., for U.D.C. . Paterson, S.
✱Jan. 5.—**Nr. Penarth Dock.**—Levelling, drain-ge, roads, foundations, etc., at the site of the w Llandough Hospital, for the Guardians of e Cardiff Union. The Clerk, Union Offices, 11, rk-pl., Cardiff. Dep. £5 5s. by cheque.
Jan. 5.—**Swansea.**—Railings.—Wrought iron rail-gs and gates, in connection with Llansamlet-rd. idening scheme, for C.B. J. Richard Heath, E. and S.
Jan. 5.—**Yeovil.**—Making-up.—Of Rosebery-av., r T.C. B.S.
Jan. 6.—**Havant.**—Making-up.—Part of Grove-rd., r U.D.C. C. E. Maynard, S. Dep. £1 1s.
Jan. 7.—**Glasgow.**—Sewer.—12-inch pipe sewer in fenock-rd., for T.C. D. Stenhouse, T.C.
Jan. 7.—**Kirkcaldy.**—Sewerage.—Also street works Thornton site, 2nd Development, for D.C. W. Illiamson, F.R.I.B.A., architect. Dep. £1 1s.
Jan. 7.—**Ruislip - Northwood.**—Reconstruction.—r widening and reconstruction of Sharps-lane, uislip; same for Field End-rd., Eastcote, for D.C. H. R. Metcalfe, E. and S. Dep. £5.
Jan. 9. — **Birmingham.** — Mains. — Laying, etc., ins and services for distribution of town's gas, for T.C. A. W. Smith, General Manager and Secretary, Gas Department. Dep. £2 2s.
Jan. 9.—**Erith.**—Making-up.—Eardley-rd., Belvedere, for U.D.C. H. Hind, E. and S. Dep. £1 1s.
Jan. 10.—**Acton.**—Road.—Construction of town planning road No. 1 (part only) and town planning road No. 3, for T.C. B.E. Dep. £2 2s.
Jan. 11.—**Swansea.**—Culvert.—713 yds., flood relief culvert in King Edward's-rd., for C.B. J. R. Heath, Chief Engineer. Dep. £5 5s.
Jan. 11.—**Swansea.**—Sewer.—8,843 yds., of sewers, for C.B. J. R. Heath, Chief Engineer. Dep. £5 5s.
Jan. 11.—**Tottenham.**—Drainage.—Road and drainage at Tottenham Cemetery, Tottenham N., for Tottenham and Wood Green Burial Board J. C. S. Mummery, architect, 34, Bloomsbury-sq. W.C.1.
Jan. 12.—**Hornsey.**—Sewerage.—Sewer and drainage work, for T.C. W. H. Adams, B.E. and S.
Jan. 14.—**Kirkcaldy.**—Roads.—For (1) supplying and laying fireclay drainage pipes at (a) Massereene-rd., site, and (b) Invertiel-rd., site; (2) forming streets at (a) Massereene-rd., site, and (b) Invertiel-rd., site, for T.C. B.S.
✱Jan. 14.—**Plymouth.**—Roads.—Ballasting, etc., of nearly a mile of roads, and the construction of about 2½ miles of sewers, etc., on H Site, No. 4 Section, of the North Prospect Housing Scheme, for C.B. J. Wibberley, B.E., S. and A. Dep. £2 2s.
Jan. 16.—**Beckenham.**—Road.—Reconstruction of Rectory-rd., for U.D.C. H. Storr Best, S. Dep. £2.
Jan. 16.—**Beddington and Wallington.**—Roads.—Road and sewers in connection with housing scheme at Bute-rd., estate, Wallington, for U.D.C. S. F. R. Carter, E. and S. Dep. £2 2s.
Jan. 17.—**Highbridge.**—Improvements.—Diverting, widening, and resurfacing Highbridge and Burnham-on-Sea-rd., for U.D.C. E. J. McKaig, A.M.I.C.E., engineer, Weston-super-Mare. Dep. £2 2s.
Jan. 18.—**Minehead.**—Piping.—15,000 lin. yds., of 10-in., 9-in., 8-in. and 6-in. pipes for U.D.C. A. P. I. Cotterell & Son, engineers, 54, Victoria-st., Westminster, S.W.1. Dep. £5 5s.
Jan. 21. — **Brierfield.** — Making-up. — Certain streets, for U.D.C. W. D. Haigh, E. and S. Dep. £2 2s.
Jan. 23.—**Mickleover.**—Mains, etc.—Provision of mains, etc., in connection with hospital extensions at Mickleover, for Derby County Mental Hospital Committee. Edwards and Shaw, engineers, 105, Colmore-row, Birmingham. Dep. £1 1s.
Jan. 30.—**Woking.**—Making-up.—Park-rd., (East), length 770 yds., approximately; Park-rd., (West), length 303 yds., approximately; Thornash-rd., length 300 yds., approximately; Manor-rd., length 140 yds., approximately; Horsell-rise, length 380 yds., approximately; for U.D.C. G. J. Wooldridge, E. and S.
Jan. 31.—**Epsom.**—Sewers.—Iron and stoneware pipe sewers, manholes, etc., in Rookery Hill, Farm-lane and Park-lane, Ashtead Park estate, for R.D.C. F. A. Pratley, S.
Feb. 7.—**Deptford.**—Pumping Machinery.—At the Deptford pumping station, Brookmill-rd., Deptford, London, S.E.8, for M.W.B. Chief Engineer's Department (Room 173), 173, Rosebery-av., E.C.1. Dep. £3 3s.

Competitions.

(*See Competition News, p.* 1002)

Auction Sales, Tenders, etc.

Jan. 5.—**Malvern.**—Perry & Phillips, Ltd., will sell by order of the Malvern U.D.C., at the Assembly Rooms, fixtures, fittings and buildings forming the lecture hall, school of art, and class rooms for removal and demolition of the Assembly Rooms. Auctioneers, 59, High-st., Bridgnorth, Shropshire.
✱Jan. 11.—**Canterbury, Kent.**—Charles R. Davis and Co. will sell, by order of the liquidator, in voluntary liquidation, re R. P. Davis and Co., Ltd., at the Vauxhall Brickworks, Sturry-rd., Canterbury, the whole of the builders' and contractors' stock-in-trade, plant and machinery. Auctioneers, 285, Borough High-st., London, S.E.1.

Public Appointments.

Jan. 3.—**Nottingham.**—Clerk of Works.—Required by the Guardians of the City of Nottingham. J. Allan Battersby, Clerk, Poor Law Offices, 50, Shakespeare-st., Nottingham.
Jan. 6.—**London.**—Visiting Teacher.—Of building construction for one evening weekly required by the L.C.C. at Hammersmith School of Arts and Crafts. Edn. Officer (T.1a), the County Hall, Westminster Bridge, S.E.1. (Stamped addressed foolscap envelope necessary.)
✱Jan. 12.—**Birmingham.**—Architectural Assistant required by the City Council. Chief Education Officer, Education Office, Margaret-st., Birmingham.

Joinery Works Fire.

A serious fire on the 23rd inst. destroyed the joinery works of Messrs. W. H. Brown (Leatherhead), Ltd. The daily Press stated that this firm was engaged in constructing Council houses, but this work constitutes only 10 per cent. of the firm's business, which embraces domestic and public buildings of every description. The works have been reorganised, and business is being carried on as usual.

NEW BUILDINGS IN LONDON

Catford-road.—ARCADE.—The old Hatcliffe almshouses in Catford-road, S.E.6, have been purchased by Mr. J. Watt, builder, 1, Central-parade, Bromley-road, S.E.6, who has decided to build on the site a large shopping arcade, containing about 20 shops.

Charing Cross-road.—BUILDING.—A large commercial building, with a floor space of over 50,000 super feet, is to be erected in Charing Cross-road, W.C.2, by Mr. S. Reid, 90, Fleet-street, E.C.4, to plans prepared by Mr. W. H. Jones, A.R.I.B.A., 7, New-square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.2. The builders are Messrs. Gee, Walker & Slater, Ltd., 56, Pall Mall, S.W.1, and the steelwork will be erected by Messrs. Redpath, Brown & Co., Ltd., 3, Laurence Pountney-hill, E.C.4.

Ealing.—HOUSES.—Messrs. G. Ball (Willesden), Ltd., of Kensal Rise, have secured the contract for the erection of 32 houses and 60 flats on a site at Framfield-road, Hanwell. The plans have been prepared by Mr. W. R. Hicks, the Borough Engineer of the Ealing Town Council, for whom the work is to be carried out

Eltham.—PREMISES.—Tenders for the erection of club premises at Eltham are being invited by the Woolwich Tenements Welfare Association. Mr. W. R. Hindmarsh, architect and surveyor, 2, Shawbrooke-road, Eltham, S.E. 9.

Golders Green.—ENLARGEMENT.—The committee of the Manor House Hospital propose to enlarge their hospital in North End-road, Golders Green, N.W.11, and to build a new optical department. Plans have been prepared by Mr. S. J. May, F.R.I.B.A., 34-35, Southampton-street, W.C.2. A small addition is at present being built by Messrs. Quennell, Hampstead-lane, N.

Goodge-street.—REBUILDING.—The licensed premises at No. 36, Goodge-street, W.1, owned by Messrs. Watney, Combe, Reid & Co., Ltd., Westminster, S.W.1, are to be rebuilt to the plans of their surveyor, Mr. G. G. Macfarlane. The builder is Mr. E. H. Burgess, 45, Berners-street, W.1.

Hampstead.—BUILDING.—An expenditure of about £10,000 is proposed—for which funds are now being raised—upon the erection of new operating theatres and casualty ward at the Hampstead General and North-Western Hospital, at Haverstock Hill, N.W. The architect is Mr. H. V. Ashley, F.R.I.B.A., 14, Gray's Inn-square, W.C.1.

Nicholas-lane.—ADDITIONS.—The British Italian Banking Corporation are making extensive additions to their premises, 12 and 13, Nicholas-lane, the architects being Messrs. Josephs, and the builder, Mr. Charles R. Price, of Bishopsgate.

Threadneedle-street. — ALTERATIONS. — Extensive alterations, involving the incorporation of the adjoining premises for Messrs. Lloyds Bank, Ltd, 39, Threadneedle-street, E.C., is to be carried out. The architect is Mr. John P. Briggs, of Effingham House, Strand, and the contractor Mr. C. R. Price, of Bishopsgate.

Walthamstow. — HOUSES. — Twenty-three houses are to be erected in Garner-road, Walthamstow, for Messrs. Gale Bros.

Westminster.—GARAGE.—A large public garage and offices is to be built in Caxton-street, S.W.1, with a frontage in Palmer-street, S.W. 1. Plans have been prepared by Mr. G. Vernon, A.R.I.B.A., 19, Russell-square, W.C.1, and are being carried out by Mr. S. G. Gee, 103, Croydon-road, Sydenham, S.E. 20. The steelwork is by Messrs. Smith-Walker, Ltd., 33, Tothill-street, S.W.1.

Wimbledon.—ADDITIONS.—Extensive additions are to be effected to the accommodation of the Wimbledon Hospital in Thurston-road, Wimbledon, S.W. The architects are Messrs. R. J. & J. S. Thomson, F./A.R.I.B.A., 49, Hill-road, Wimbledon, S.W.20.

PROPOSED NEW BUILDINGS & OTHER WORKS*

IN these lists care is taken to ensure the accuracy of the information given, but it may occasionally happen that, owing to building owners taking the responsibility of commencing work before plans are finally approved by the local authorities, "proposed" works at the time of publication have been actually commenced. Abbreviations: T.C. for Town Council; U.D.C. for Urban District Council; R.D.C. for Rural District Council; E.C. for Education Committee; B.G. for Board of Guardians; B.C. for Borough Council; P.C. for Parish Council; M.H. for Ministry of Health; M.T. for Ministry of Transport; C.B. for County Borough; B. of E. for Board of Education; M.A.B. for Metropolitan Asylums Board; and M.W.B. for Metropolitan Water Board; Borough Surveyor, B.S.; Borough Engineer, B.E.; District Surveyor, D.S.; Clerk, C.; Town Clerk, T.C.; County Engineer, C.E.; County Surveyor, C.S.; County Architect, C.A.; Surveyor, S.; Engineer, E.; Borough Architect, B.A.; Architect, A.

Adwick-le-Street.—Alternative site for secondary school by West Riding C.C., been selected in Owston-park.

Aylesbury.—T.C. passed plans: 6 houses, Byron-rd., S. C. Southam; 2 houses, Buckingham-rd., Clarke & George; 4 houses, Stoke-rd., W. Dodd.

Barking.—E. Clepny & Son propose to erect 64 houses in Salisbury-av. Russian Oil Products, Ltd., have received U.D.C.'s permission to erect a barrel filling shed at West Bank. Following plans approved by U.D.C.: house in Longbridge-rd., for J. R. Leftley; house in Longbridge-rd., for F. Leftley; additions to Catholic Church, Linton-rd., for the Rev. J. Van Meenen; 9 lock-up garages in Eldred-rd., for J. Graffy. The Architect has prepared elevations for houses proposed to be erected by private enterprise in Ripple-rd., and East-st. Messrs. Woolworth's are to erect a three-story building in East-st.

Barnsley.—Housing Committee decided to consider at next meeting type of houses proposed to be erected by direct labour on Burton Grange site.

Birmingham.—Plans have been prepared by Essex & Goodman, 21, Waterloo-st., for block of shops in Butt-st.

Blackpool.—Trustees and members of the Highfield Wesleyan Church, acquired site at Highfield-av., where they propose to erect a new edifice. Plans by Potts & Hennings, FF.R.I.B.A., 34, Victoria-buildings, Victoria-st., Manchester.

Bristol.—T.C. recommend plans for an underground convenience in Old Market-st. Site embraces present convenience, which will be demolished, as also women's convenience. Proposed new convenience will give increased accommodation for both sexes, and estimated cost £5,300. T.C. decided to invite tenders for work.—Plans passed for 60 more houses in various parts of city.

Carshalton.—U.D.C. passed plans for 5 houses, for A. J. Morris in Briar-lane.

Coulsdon and Purley.—Postmaster-General is considering erecting a new telephone exchange in Brighton-rd., at junction with Grovelands-rd. Mr. F. H. Bennett is proposing to erect houses on island site at Newlands Cottage, Coulsdon Common. Following plans have been passed by U.D.C.: H. N. Dering, 4 houses, Howard-rd., Coulsdon; W. A. Pearson, house, The Ridgeway, Sanderstead; C. F. Best, house and garage, Hillcroft-av., Purley; F. W. Thomas, 10 houses and 13 garages, Yew Tree-walk, Purley; A. E. Stent, 2 houses on plots 36 and 37, Mitchley Wood estate, Sanderstead; G. Peskett, 4 houses, Riddlesdown-av., Purley; W. J. Frewing, 3 houses, Purley Bury-av.; 3 houses, Brancaster-lane, Purley; Coulsdon Heights Estate Co., Ltd., 2 houses, Court-av., Coulsdon; H. P. Hawkes, 2 houses and garages, Downsway, Sanderstead; J. G. Cooper, 8 houses, Portnalls-rise, Coulsdon; H. Thomas, house, Purley Oaks-rd., Sanderstead; G. F. Watts, pair houses, Clifton-rd., Coulsdon.

Droitwich.—B. of E. has approved C.C.'s scheme for elementary school to accommodate 300 seniors.

Eton.—Plans been passed by R.D.C. for 20 houses, Burnham residential estate, for J. E. Shuttleworth.

Ferry-Fryston.—Plans been prepared for chapel at Ferrybridge Cemetery, for P.C. R. A. Easedale & Son, Castleford, architects.

Folkestone.—Following plans have been passed by T.C.: Lloyds Bank Ltd. (A. R. Bowles, architect), alterations at 71, Tontine-st.; Mackeson & Co., Ltd. (J. L. S. Dahl, architect), alterations and additions at "The Brewery Tap," Tontine-st.; E. Maycock (J. L. S. Dahl, architect), house in Welson-rd.; A. M. Morley (I. F. D. Heath, architect), garage at 9, Radnor Park West; Martin Walter, Ltd (J. L. S. Dahl, architect), motor works, showrooms and garage, Cheriton-rd.; Dr. Calverley (A. R. Bowles, architect), garage at 1, Grimston-av.; Mrs. N. Hayward (J. G. Parsons & Son, builders), house in Shorncliffe-rd.; L. H. Holliday (Jenner & Son, builders), house in Herdson-rd.; A. Williams (I. H. Williams, architect, J. Gosby, builder), bungalow, The Tramroad; D. Pope (owner, architect and builder), 3 houses in Greenfield-rd.; Folkestone Corporation (B.E., architect), 6 roads on the Corporation housing site; Folkestone Corporation (B.E., architect), 38 houses in Ingoldsby-rd.

Godalming.—A new mixed secondary school is to be erected at £50,000.

Halifax.—M.H. held inquiry into application by Corporation to borrow £50,934 for Market-st. and Woolshops improvements.

Ham.—New Free Church hall to seat about 200 persons, costing approximately £1,500, is to be built in Lock-rd., for Rev. W. Harold Tebbitt. Plans by Mr. Alexander, Fulwell Estate Office, Wellington-rd., Hampton Hill.

Hendon.—R.D.C. passed plans: 6 houses, Broadfields-av., Edgware, F. Howkins; 16 houses, Whitchurch-lane, Edgware, J. Hogan; 3 shops, Premier-parade, Edgware, A. J. Butcher; 12 houses, Buckingham-rd., Edgware, A. Hook & Son; 14 houses, Kingsfield-av., A. J. King; 6 houses, Northumberland-rd., Pinner, F. Westcott; school, Headstone Manor estate, D. Thomas; 16 houses, The Avenue, Harrow Weald, H. Brown; 4 houses, Stuart-rd., Harrow Weald, W. W. Pratt.

Ipswich.—Housing and Town Planning Committee received sanction of M.H. to acceptance of the tenders of Long & Whatling for 60 non-parlour houses on the Gainsborough-lane site, at £417 10s. each.—Housing and Town Planning Committee also, subject to approval of T.C. and M.H., agreed to sell to H. S. Kenney 5 shopping sites at a price of £400. The sites were situate on South side of Queen's Way.

Langholm.—Subject to a slight adjustment, T.C. have accepted tenders for new scheme for erection of 18 houses in Henry-st., and Buccleuch-ter.

Langport.—R.D.C. are to erect more houses at Somerton.

Lynn.—T.C. approved plans for 8 houses, Saddlebow-rd., for J. C. Horn.

London (Lambeth).—5 libraries are to be structurally altered, at a cost of £7,952, for the Borough Council.

London (Stoke Newington).—B.C. are to make application to M.H. for sanction to borrow £30,000 for erection of washhouses and baths.

Manchester.—The Corporation are making application for borrowing powers for erection of Beaver-rd., elementary school at Didsbury and the Didsbury Central School for Boys.—The District Bank, Ltd., acquired site at 601, Cheetham Hill-rd., and St. Mark's-lane, Cheetham, for conversion into new branch premises. Plans by Francis Jones and H. A. Dalrymple, F. and A.R.I.B.A., architects.

Newhills.—Real rent heritors of Newhills agreed to a settlement with the General Trustees in respect of repairs to ecclesiastical buildings in parish by a payment of £800.

Newport (Mon).—Following plans have been passed by C.B.: Morgan-st., riverside, 9 houses, for L. & H. Gibson, Clayton-st., F. Scott, a 14, Stow Park Circle, garage, for O. T. Mo Stow Park Circle, O. T. Morgan, architect. well-rd., shop and dwelling house, for T. S 7, Dewstow-st., F. R. Bates & Son, ar Cromwell-rd., 4 shops and dwelling-hous J. A. Sparkes, Queen's Hill, R. J. P architect. Montague Burton, Ltd., prop erect new buildings at corner of High Market-st.

Retford.—Vicar and members of St. Church are proposing completion of Chur mated to cost £3,500. Plans by A. Wood, a Newcastle.

Rugby.—R.D.C. accepted a tender for £4 erection of 12 houses at New Bilton. It ported that sanction for a loan for £ respect of Brinklow housing scheme been from M.H.

Ryde.—T.C. passed plans for 11 houses, st., for W. H. Hunt & Sons.

Salford.—Isaac Bury, Ltd., of Adelphi, posing to make extensions to dye works in Durn-st. Plans by J. Knight, F.R.I.B.A., 5 st., Manchester.

Saltburn.—Plan passed by U.D.C. Roman lic school and presbytery at end of Milton

Sheffield.—Direct Labour Dept. of T.C. erect new school at Abbey-lane, Woodse T.C. W. G. Davies, F.R.I.B.A., architect.

Southend-on-Sea.—C.B. passed various including 4 houses, Seaforth-grove, French; 4 lock-up garages, Glen-rd., Leigh Blanch & Sons; 4 houses, Pleasant-rd., Taylor.

Surbiton.—Council is to build swimming b slipper baths, at £22,000.

Swansea.—The following plans have be proved by C.B.: 2 houses, Bedford-st., Mo Walters & Johns; 3 houses and shops, Ma Weaver Bros.; house, Cwmdwr Farm, Yn Mond Nickel Co., Ltd.; rebuilding Trewyddfa-rd., Dd. Jones; garage and Plymouth-st., for the Vanguard Motor S (Swansea), Ltd.; 6 houses, plots 134 to 139 fell Park estate, J. R. Banfield & Son; Cwmlan-ter., Wm. John; house, 53, Clare Jewell 3 houses, Lon Mefus, Tycoch est Jenkins & Co.; 5 houses, Fern-st., Rogers & 2 houses, Lon Illtyd, Cwmgwyn, Jones Bros. Gower-rd., Killay, Hugh Witts; 2 houses, S land-lane, Wm. Rosser; house, West Cro C. M. Gustavus; bakehouse and store, Go Killay, John Peters; house, Lilliput-rd., Robinson; 2 houses and garages, Rivers A. E. Wright; shops, Tycoch-rd., B. John Moorside-rd., West Cross, George Symons; 2 Lon Cadog, Cwmgwyn, M. Jenkins & houses, Lon Cadog, Cwmgwyn, M. Jenkins 2 houses and shops, Carnglas-rd., D. Wi 2 houses, Tycoch-rd., D. Williams; 2 houses, rd., A. Fuller; house and shop, plot 21, Park estate, Jones Bros.; sub-electric station fell Park estate, Electricity Committee; 4 Baglan-st., A. E. Wright; club, Pentreget D. J. Morgan; 3 houses, Byng-st., M. A. I house, Birchgrove-rd., Birchgrove, W. Re houses, Zouch-st., I. J. Aubrey; house, wood-rd., John Davies; house, Thistlebeen, Jones; shops and flats, Newton-rd., Mu W. & T. Beynon; 4 houses, Worcest Newton, S. J. McGairl; 2 houses, rd., Albert Fuller; 8 houses, St. Pete Caswell, E. H. Davies; house, Glanmor Pa Griffiths; 2 houses and shops, Tycoch-rd., Humphreys; house, Cleveland-av., Limesla D. Owen; house and house and shop, Tyco T. E. Perkins; house, Tycoch-road, S. G. houses, new road off Middle-lane, The A. L. Mansell; bungalow, St. Peter's-rd., C. W. B. Evans 2 houses and shops, Belle V West Cross, W. S. Davie; 6 houses, Cockett-rd Davies; 10 houses, Graiglwyd-rd., T. & G. S 6 houses, Townhill-rd., Darch & Morgan.

Wallsend.—Plan passed by T.C.: Ne Patrick's Mission Church in connection wi Luke's Church.

West Hartlepool.—T.C. passed plans: T. W & Co., 2 pairs semi-detached houses, Caled rd., and Stratford-rd.; Corporation, 5 pairs detached houses, Elmwood-rd.

Wexford.—Memorial to late Major William mond is to take form of a People's Memorial Committee have negotiated for pu of a site containing four and a half acres.

Whitby.—T.C. is making application to M sanction to borrow £25,000 for constructi bathing pool.

Whitefield.—Lancashire C.C. are propos erect gymnasium at Stand Grammar Schoo Wilkinson, F.R.I.B.A., architect, Preston.

Wicklow.—A sum of £381 is to be expend County Health Board on renovation of Skil District Hospital.

Woking.—M.H. sanctioned U.D.C. to borr of £4,900 for proposed new fire station, a proved appropriation of suggested site. C has approved amended plans for 92 house 7 sets of flats in connection with developm a building estate at Walton-rd.

Worksop.—Site in Bridge-st. been acquir Sheffield syndicate who intend to build a ci theatre, and cafe capable of accommodatin wards of 2,000 people. Plans by H. J. She architect, of Fargate, Sheffield.

Worthing.—Public Library, Museum and Ar lery Committee recommend provision of chil library and a natural history museum, at £6

Yarmouth.—T.C. is to spend £2,400 on con ing a new entrance to Wellington Pier.

Yatton.—Somerset E.C. recommended negoti for purchase of site for mixed secondary sch Yatton, sufficient to provide accommodation pupils, with possibility of enlargement.

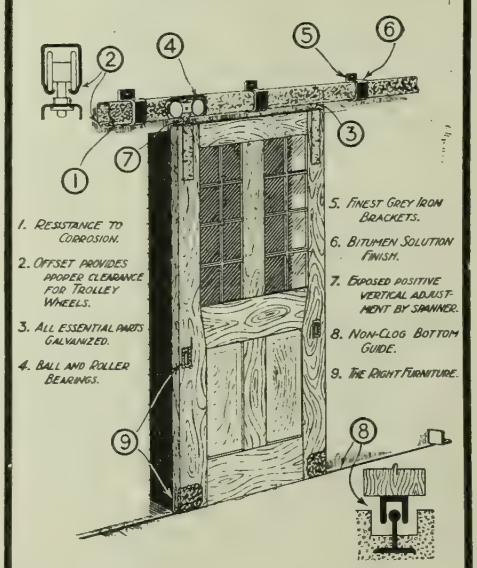
* See also our List of Contracts, Competitions, etc.

SLIDING DOOR GEAR

FOR FACTORIES, GARAGES, SCHOOLS, ETC.,

Nine essential features of "Henderson" Door Gear

TRADE MARK



WRITE FOR BOUND CATALOGUE B26 TO

P. C. HENDERSON, LIMITED.

BARKING, ESSEX. PHONE: GRANGEWOOD 0247

PRICES CURRENT OF MATERIALS.*

to the exceptional circumstances which prevail at the present time, prices of materials should be confirmed by inquiry.]

BRICKS, &c.

	£ s. d.
Alongside, in River Thames	
p to London Bridge.	4 5 6
	3 19 6
d Stocks	

Delivered at London Goods Stations.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
oss	2 14 3	Best Blue Pressed Staffs	9 5 0
d for		Do. Bullnose ..	9 15 0
	2 13 3	Blue Wire Cuts	7 5 0
e ...	3 8 3		
ridge Fire Brick :—			
....	8 11 0	3 in.	10 3 0
ICKS—			
hite		D'ble Str'tch'rs	29 10 0
and		D'ble Headers	26 10 0
azed		One Side and	
s .. 21 0 0		two Ends ..	30 10 0
.... 20 10 0		Two Sides and	
Bull-		one End	31 10 0
4½ in.		Splays and	
.... 27 10 0		Squints	28 0 0

uality, £1 per 1,000 less than best. Cream 2 extra over white. Other colours. Hard 0s. extra over white.

BREEZE CONCRETE SLABS.

Delivered London.

	s. d.		s. d.
d. super	1 11	3 in. per yd. super	2 9
,,	2 4	4 in. ,, ,,	3 6

	s. d.	
llast	10 6	per yd.
.....	13 9	,, ,,
nd	14 6	,, ,,
ed Sand	14 6	,, ,,
gle for Ferro-		
.....	12 9	,, ,,
.....	14 0	,, ,,
n Brick	11 6	,, ,,
.....	8 0	,, ,,

delivered 2 miles radius Paddington.

delivered in London area in full van loads.

nd Cement. British	
Specification. Test £2 13 0 to	£2 15 0
gside at Vauxhall in 80-ton lots.	
per ton extra on above	0 10 0
ent (Waterproof)	4 3 0
ment	8 15 0
ent.....	5 15 0
ment, White	5 15 0
, Pink	5 10 0
arse, Pink	3 0 0
,, White	3 12 6
e	5 12 0
oarse	3 9 0
nish	3 17 0
Lime	2 10 9
.....	2 10 9
d Blue Lias Lime	2 13 6
..... per cwt.	2 2 6
ppings	1 12 0

cks are charged 1s. 9d. each and credited returned in good condition within three arr. pd.

Fireclay in s'cks 37s. 0d. per ton at rly. dp.

STONE.

	s. d.
E.—Delivered in railway trucks at	
ne Park, Paddington, G.W.R., or	
mbeth, G.W.R., per ft. cube	2 10

STONE.—

Whitbed, in random blocks of 20 ft.
e, delivered in railway trucks at
ls , L. & S.W.R., South Lambeth
, G.W.R., and Westbourne Park,
gton, G.W.R., per ft. cube 4 4½
delivered on road wagons at above
s, per ft. cube 4 5½
sebed, 3d. per ft. cube extra.
d. per ft. cube extra for every foot over *average*, and ½d. beyond 30 ft.

OOD STONE—

	s. d.
l at any Goods Station, London.	
ocks from 10 ft. and over P. ft. cb.	17 0
ides ..... ,,	27 0
or four sides ..... ,,	32 0

E, BLUE—*Robin Hood Quality.*

ed at any Goods Station, London.	
two sides landings to sizes (under	
er) .....Per ft. super	5 6
d two sides, ditto .... ,,	6 0
wo sides slabs (random sizes) ,,	2 3½
in. sawn one side slabs	
sizes) ..... ,,	1 6½
n. ditto, ditto ..... ,,	1 4

K—

at any Goods Station, London.	
ndom blocks .....Per ft. cube	6 3
two sides landing to sizes (under	
er) .....Per ft. super	5 1½
d two sides, ditto .... ,,	6 1½
wo sides slabs (random sizes) ,,	2 10
to ditto ,,	2 1½
ced random flags .. Per yd. super	9 0

CAST STONE.

n London area in full-van loads, per ft.
in, 8s. 6d. ; Moulded, 9s. 6d. ; Cills, 10s. 0d.

WOOD.

GOOD BUILDING DEAL.

per stan.	Inches.	per stan.
..... £28 0	3 × 11	£21 0
..... 25 0	3 × 11	25 0
..... 24 0	2 × 11	25 0
..... 23 0	3 × 9	24 0
..... 21 0	2½ × 9	23 0
..... 20 0	3 × 4½	22 0
..... 20 0	3 × 4	22 0

PLANED BOARDS.

..... £27 0	1 × 9	26 0

PLAIN EDGE FLOORING.

Inches	per sq.	Inches	per sq.
⅜	20/-	1¼	31/-
⅝	22/-	1½	34/-
1	25/-		

TONGUED AND GROOVED FLOORING

Inches.	per sq.	Inches.	per sq.
1	25/-	⅝	16/6
1¼	31/-	¾	19/-
1½	34/-	1	24/-

MATCHING (BEST).

BATTENS.

Inches.	s. d.
⅜ × 2	2 6 per 100 ft.

SAWN LATHS.

Per bundle	0 2 4

1" AND UP THICK.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Dry Austrian Wainscot, per ft. cube	0 16 0	to 0 18 0
Dry American and/or Japanese Figured Oak, ft. cube	0 15 0	to —
Dry American and/or Japanese Plain Oak, ft. cube	0 11 0	to 0 13 0
Dry sq. edged Honduras Mahogany, ft. cube	0 16 0	to 0 18 0
Dry Log cut Honduras Mahogany, ft. cube	0 18 0	to 1 1 0
Dry Cuba Mahogany, ft. cube	1 4 0	to 1 10 0
Dry Teak, ft. cube	0 13 0	to 0 15 0
Dry American Whitewood, ft. cube	0 11 0	to 0 14 0
Best Scotch glue, per cwt.	4 10 0	to —
Liquid Glue, per cwt.	4 7 0	to 5 10 0

SLATES.

First quality slates from Bangor or Portmadoc carriage paid in full truck loads to London Rate Station. Per 1,000.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
24 by 12	32 18 4	18 by 10	18 12 11
22 by 12	29 17 11	18 by 9	16 9 2
22 by 11	27 14 2	16 by 10	15 12 6
20 by 12	26 5 0	16 by 8	12 3 9
20 by 10	22 10 0		

TILES.

Delivered at London rate stations in full truckloads of not less than 4 tons.

	Per 1,000 f.o.r. London.
Best machine-made tiles from Broseley or Staffordshire district	5 12 0
ditto hand-made ditto	5 17 6
Ornamental ditto	6 2 6
Hip and valley tiles (per dozen) { Hand-made	0 9 6
{ Machine-made	0 9 0

METALS.

JOISTS, GIRDERS, &c., TO LONDON STATION, PER TON—

	£ s. d.
R.S. Joists, cut and fitted	12 10 0
Plain Compound Girders	14 10 0
,, ,, Stanchions	16 10 0
In Roof Work	19 10 0

MILD STEEL ROUNDS.
To London Station, per ton.

Diameter.	£ s. d.	Diameter.	£ s. d.
¼ in.	12 0 0	⅝ in. to ½ in.	10 15 0
⅜ in.	11 0 0	⅝ in. to 2½ in.	10 10 0

WROUGHT-IRON TUBES AND FITTINGS—
(Discount off List for lot of not less than £7 net value delivered direct from Works, 2½ per cent. less above gross discounts, carriage forward, if sent from London Stocks.)

	Tubes.	Fittings Over ½"	Flanges Over ½"
Black Gas	67½%	45%	55%
Galvanised Gas	52½%	35%	45%
Blue Water	62½%	40%	50%
Galvanised Water	46½%	30%	40%
Red Steam	57½%	35%	45%
Galvanised Steam	40 %	25%	35%

C.I. HALF-ROUND GUTTTERS—London Prices ex Works

Per yd. in 6 ft. lengths.	Gutters.	Angles and Nozzles.	Stop Ends.
3 in.	1/3½	11½d.	3½d.
3½ in.	1/4½	1/1½	3½d.
4 in.	1/6	1/3	3½d.
4½ in.	1/7½	1/4½	4½d.
5 in.	1/10½	1/6½	5½d.

O.G. GUTTERS.

3 in.	1/8	1/4½	3½d.
3½ in.	1/8	1/4½	3½d.
4 in.	1/9½	1/4½	3½d.
4½ in.	1/11½	1/7½	4½d.
5 in.	2/4½	1/10½	5½d.

RAIN-WATER PIPES, &c.

per yd. in 6 fts.	Pipe.	Bends, stock angles.	Branches, stock angles.
2 in. plain.....	1/10½	1/3	1/9½
2½ in. ,, ...	2/0½	1/4½	2/1½
3 in. ,, ...	2/6	1/9	2/7½
3½ in. ,, ...	2/11½	2/0½	3/0½
4 in. ,, ...	3/5	2/6½	3/8½

L.C.C. COATED SOIL PIPES—London-Prices ex Works

	Pipe.	Bends. stock angles.	Branches. stock angles.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
2 in. per yd. in 6 fts. plain	3 3	2 4½	2 10
2½ in. ,,	3 9	2 7½	3 7
3 in. ,,	4 6	2 10	4 2½
3½ in. ,,	4 11½	3 7	4 11½
4 in. ,,	5 5½	4 0½	5 9

L.C.C. COATED DRAIN PIPES—London-Prices ex Works.

	Pipe.	Bends, stock angles.	Branches, stock angles.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
3 in. per yd. in 9ft.lengths	4 4	5 1	8 0½
4 in. ,, ,,	6 2	5 8	10 0
5 in. ,, ,,	7 2	10 10	17 1
6 in. ,, ,,	8 6	13 2	21 9

Gasken for jointing, 38/6 per cwt.

	Per ton in London. £ s. d.	£ s. d.
IRON—		
Common bars.....	13 0 0	to 14 10 0
Staffordshire Crown Bars—		
Good merchant quality	14 5 0	to 15 15 0
Staffordshire Marked Bars.....	16 5 0	.. 17 5 0
Mild Steel Bars	10 0 0	.. 11 0 0
Steel Bars, Ferro-Concrete quality, basis price	10 0 0	.. 11 0 0
Hoop iron, basis price	12 0 0	.. 13 0 0
,, Galvanised	27 0 0	.. 28 0 0
Soft Steel Sheets, Black—		
Ordinary sizes to 20 g.	13 5 0	.. 14 5 0
,, ,, ,, 24 g.	14 5 0	.. 15 5 0
,, ,, ,, 26 g.	16 5 0	.. 17 5 0
Sheets Flat Best Soft Steel, C.R. and C.A. quality—		
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 20 g. ..	15 10 0	.. 16 10 0
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 22 g. and 24 g.....	16 10 0	.. 17 10 0
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 26 g...	18 10 0	.. 20 10 0
No 1 quality £4 per ton extra.		
Flat and Galvanised Corrugated Sheets—		
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. to 9 ft. to 20 g.	18 0 0	.. 19 0 0
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. to 9 ft. to 22 g. and 24 g.	18 10 0	.. 19 10 0
Ordinary sizes 6 ft. to 9 ft. to 26 g.	21 10 0	.. 22 10 0
Sheets Galvanised Flat, Best quality—		
Best Soft Steel Sheets, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 20 g. and thicker	22 0 0	.. 23 0 0
Best Soft Steel Sheets, 22 g. and 24 g.	24 0 0	.. 26 0 0
Best Soft Steel Sheets, 26 g.	25 10 0	.. 26 10 0
Cut Nails, 3 in. to 6 in.	19 0 0	

(Under 3 in. usual trade extras.)

METAL WINDOWS.—Standard sizes, suitable for complete houses, including all fittings, painting two coats, and delivery to job, average price about 1s. 4d. to 1s. 7d. per foot super.

LEAD, &c.

(Delivered in London.)	£ s. d
LEAD—Sheet, English, 4 lb. and up	31 0 0
Pipe in coils	31 10 0
Soil pipe	34 10 0
Compo Pipe	33 0 0

NOTE.—Country delivery, 20s. per ton extra ; lots under 3 cwt. 3s. per cwt. extra, and over 3 cwt. and under 5 cwt., 1s. 6d. per cwt. extra. Cut to size 5s. cwt. extra.

Oil lead, ex London area, at Mills ..... per ton	21 5 0

COPPER.

	s. d.
Seamless Copper tubes (basis)..... per lb.	1 0½
Strong sheet ..... ,,	1 0
Thin..... ,,	1 1
Copper nails ..... ,,	2 3
Copper wire ..... ,,	2 4

PLUMBERS' BRASS WORK.
Delivered in London.

NEW RIVER PATTERN SCREW DOWN BIB COCKS FOR IRON.

½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.
29/-	45/-	76/-	153/-	246/-	510/- per doz.

NEW RIVER PATTERN SCREW DOWN STOP COCKS AND UNIONS.

½ in.	¾ in	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.
41/6	62/-	92/-	174/-	300/-	588/- per doz.

RIVER PATTERN SCREW DOWN MAIN FERRULES.

½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.
39/6	60/-	116/6 per doz.

CAPS AND SCREWS.

1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	3 in.	3½ in.	4 in.
7/6	10/-	14/-	23/-	30/-	42/- per doz.

DOUBLE NUT BOILER SCREWS.

½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.
7/6	11/-	17/-	29/-	36/-	63/- per doz.

BRASS SLEEVES.

1¼ in.	2 in.	3 in.	3½ in.	4 in.
10/-	12/-	20/-	24/-	31/- per doz.

NEW RIVER PATTERN CROYDON BALL VALVES S.F.

½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.
35/-	56/-	98/-	162/-	228/- per doz.

DRAWN LEAD P. & S. TRAPS WITH BRASS CLEANING SCREW.

	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	3 in.
8 lbs. P. traps	33/-	41/-	56/-	101/- per doz.
8 lbs. S. traps	35/-	45/-	66/-	126/- ,,

TIN.—English Ingots, 3/1 per lb. SOLDER.—Plumber's 1/3, Tinmen's 1/6. Blowpipe 1/7 per lb.

PAINTS, &c.

Raw Linseed Oil, in pipes	per gallon	0	2 11
,, ,, ,, in barrels	,,	0	3 1
,, ,, ,, in drums	,,	0	3 3
Boiled ,, ,, in barrels	,,	0	3 3
,, ,, ,, in drums	,,	0	3 6
Turpentine in barrels	,,	0	3 8
,, in drums (10 gall.)	,,	0	3 10
Genuine Ground English White Lead, per ton (In not less than 5 cwt. casks.)		47	5 0

GENUINE WHITE LEAD PAINT—
"Father Thames," "Nine Elms," "Park," "Supremus," "St. Paul's," "Morganswyte," "Polacco," "J." Brand and other best brands (in 14 lb. tins) not less than 5 cwt. lots per ton delivered 66 15 0

Red Lead, Dry (packages extra) ..	per ton	38	10 0
Best Linseed Oil Putty	per cwt.	0	15 0
Filicol	,,	0	15 6
Size. XD quality	1kn.	0	3 6

(*Continued on p. 994.*)

* The information given on this page has been specially compiled for THE BUILDER and is copyright. The aim in this list is to give, as far as possible, the *average* prices of materials, not necessarily the highest or lowest. Quality and quantity obviously affect prices—a fact which should be remembered by those who make use of this information.

PRICES CURRENT OF MATERIALS (*contd.*

GLASS.

ENGLISH SHEET GLASS IN CRATES OF STOCK SIZES.

	Per ft.		Per ft.
15 oz. fourths ..	2¾d.	32 oz. fourths	6¾d.
15 „ thirds ..	3¼d.	32 „ thirds	9¼d.
21 „ fourths ..	4d.	Obscured Sheet, 15 oz.	3¾d.
21 „ thirds ..	4¾d.	„ „ 21 „	4¾d.
26 „ fourths ..	4¼d.	Fluted 15 oz. 6¼d., 21oz. 9d.	
26 „ thirds ..	6¾d.	En'lled 15 oz. 4⅞d.,21oz.6⅝d.	

Extra price according to size and substance for squares cut from stock.

ENGLISH ROLLED PLATE IN CRATES OF STOCK SIZES. Per ft.

⅛ Rolled plate	4½d.
3/16 Rough rolled	5⅜d.
¼ Rough rolled	5⅞d.
Figured Rolled, Baltic, Oceanic, Arctic Stippolyte, and small and large Flemish White	6d.
Ditto, tinted	8¾d.
Rolled Sheet	5¼d.
White Rolled Cathedral	5½d.
Tinted do.	7½d.

Cast plate is same price as rough rolled.

VARNISHES, &c.

		Per Gallon £	s.	d
Oak Varnish	Outside	0	14	0
Fine ditto	ditto	0	16	0
Fine Copal	ditto	0	18	0
Pale Copal	ditto	1	0	0
Pale Copal Carriage	ditto	1	4	0
Best ditto	ditto	1	12	0
Floor Varnish	Inside	0	18	0
Fine Pale Paper	ditto	0	18	0
Fine Copal Cabinet	ditto	1	2	6
Fine Copal Flatting	ditto	1	0	6
Hard Drying Oak	ditto	0	18	0
Fine Hard Drying Oak	ditto	0	19	0
Fine Copal Varnish	ditto	1	0	0
Pale ditto	ditto	1	2	0
Best ditto	ditto	1	12	0
Best Japan Gold Size		0	12	6
Best Black Japan		0	10	6
Oak and Mahogany Stain (water)		0	12	0
Brunswick Black		0	7	6
Berlin Black		0	14	6
Knotting (patent)		1	5	0
French and Brush Polish		0	17	0
Liquid Dryers in Terebine		0	9	0
Culrass Black Enamel		0	7	0

Housing in London.

A meeting of the housing associations in London that lately appointed a deputation to wait on the Prime Minister in regard to the housing of the poorest sections of the wage-earning classes was held on December 8 at the Mansion House under the chairmanship of Sir Willoughby H. Dickinson. The committee originally appointed to arrange the deputation was reappointed with four additional members, and requested to carry on the propaganda with the advisory help of a larger committee representative of local, denominational, and other housing associations interested in the movement.

Burst Pipes.

Dealing with this subject, the *Times* makes the following remarks :—

"Prevention is proverbially better than cure, but unfortunately some architects seem to regard a severe frost as so remote a contingency in this country that often they take little care to guard against it and are content to place the pipes in the most unprotected situations. At the worst they may be on the outside walls, and then the best that can be done is to wrap them with straw or other badly conducting material, though the expedient is not likely to prove efficient indefinitely. If they are placed snugly in the interior, as they ought to be, there is not much chance of trouble, at any rate in a house that is lived in; and if they are inside at all, even in an exposed position, it is surprising how much a small burning gas-jet or a lamp will do to prevent freezing up. Houses with central heating, especially if the hot and cold pipes are sensibly arranged close to each other, are practically immune. It is said that if pipes were made oval in section, instead of round, they would not burst when water was frozen in them. That application of science to practice may come in time, but pending its adoption the best preventive is to take thought to place the water services in positions where they are reasonably well protected from the weather. If that is done they have a good chance of resisting a protracted frost in a well-built house, even if it is unoccupied and there are no fires in it."

THE SCOTTISH BUILD

GLASGOW TOWN-PLANNING

An extensive town-planning scheme, covering an area of almost 4,000 acres in the western district of Glasgow, is under the consideration of Glasgow Town Council. The draft plans prepared by the city engineer include nine large estates, as well as the Corporation housing areas at Knightswood and Kelvindale. Of the area, nearly 1,500 acres are undeveloped land, and of that it is proposed to utilise 950 acres for residential purposes, with a density ranging from 12 to 36 houses per acre, 20 acres for business premises, 64 acres for industrial premises, 157 acres for recreational purposes, 37 acres for new streets and street widening, with 230 acres left undetermined meantime.

The Corporation Statute Labour Committee have generally approved of the draft town-planning scheme affecting numerous estates and comprising 3,786 acres, of which 1,372 acres in Renfrewshire and Dumbartonshire come within the city area through the recent extension of the boundaries.

In his report the city engineer points out that the question of cross-river communication should also be considered along with the scheme. He directs attention to a recent suggestion by him to the effect that any cross-river communication west of the proposed new high-level bridge at Finnieston would require to be by tunnel under the river.

NEW BUILDINGS IN SCOTLAND

Edinburgh.—BUILDING.—The Edinburgh Dean of Guild Court has passed the following :—Messrs. Anderson & Walker — two double bungalows at Templeland-road, Corstorphine; Mr. C. H. Dunlop—three double bungalows at Orchard Bank; Edinburgh Sabbath Free Breakfast and People's Palace Mission Trustees—Mission hall at Old Fish-market Close; Harkness, Beaum Ltd.—warehouse at Ballantyne-ro Mr. Thomas Lister—three sho John's-road, Corstorphine.

Moray.—SCHOOL.—The possibilit school being erected at some futu the outskirts of Bishopmill to serv of both Bishopmill and Spynie has posed by the Moray Education A

Musselburgh.—FACTORY.—Plans proved by the Musselburgh Dean Court for a new factory for wire facture by Messrs. Brunton, M Wire Mills. The cost is estimated

Town Planning in Federated Mal

The Sixth Annual Report of t ment of Town Planning, Federa States (1926), records marked adva preparation and execution of town and housing schemes and legislati rapidly growing country which p substantial portion of the world' rubber supplies. All important to course of improvement and develop various schemes approved by Governments. The activities of th ment embrace many features of modern town planners, including s redistribution. The latest Exhib held recently in the State of Perak (the state capital). It comprised 40 plans, photos, diagrams, placards, etc., illustrating the growth of town from the early days of civilisation modern cities in Europe, Great America, China, Japan, Australia, a Overseas Dominions. The exhibit results of several years of travel an gation in different countries by th ment Town Planner (Mr. Charles M.T.P.I.). A large series of local illustrations of town planning an activities in Kuala Lumpur, Ipoh centres were hung side by side with exhibits.

BUILDING TRADE WAGES IN SCOTLA

THE following are the present rates of wages in the building trade in the principal Scotland. Every endeavour is made to ensure accuracy, but we cannot be responsible f that may occur :—

	Masons.	Brick-layers.	Car-penters, Joiners.	Plas-terers.	Slaters.	Plum-bers.	Painters.	Lab M Brick Plas
Aberdeen	1/8	1/8½	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/7	10½
Airdrie	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	—	1/6½	
Alexandria	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	—	1/2
Arbroath	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7½	1/7	1/7	1/5½	
Ayr	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/6½	
Bathgate	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8½	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/2
Blairgowrie	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7½	1/5	1/7	1/4	10d
Bo'ness	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	
Coatbridge	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	—	1/6½	
Dumbarton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	
Dumfries	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	
Dundee	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	
Dunfermline	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	
Ed'nburgh	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	
Falkirk	1/7½	1/7½	1/7	1/8	1/7	1/7	1/6½	
Fort William	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	
Galashiels	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	
Glasgow	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	
Greenock	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/7	1/0
Hamilton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6½	
Hawick	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7–1/7½	1/7	1/7	1/7	
Helensburgh	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/7	
Inverness	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/-
Kilmarnock	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	
Kirkcaldy	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	
Kirkwall	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/4	
Lanark	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6	1/-
Leith	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	
Motherwell	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6½	
Perth	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6½	
Stirling	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	
Stirlingshire (Eastern District)	1/8–1/10	1/8–1/10	1/8	1/9	1/7	1/8	1/6½	
Wishaw	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/7	

* The information given in this table is copyright. The rates of wages in the various towns in En Wales are given on page 1027.

CURRENT PRICES FOR BUILDING WORK IN LONDON*

EXCAVATOR.

		s.	d.
ing and throwing or wheeling and filling carts			
and carting away to shoot—6 ft. deep	per yard cube	11	0
if in clay	,, ,,	1	0
for every additional depth of 6 ft.	,, ,,	0	6
king and strutting to trenches	per foot super	0	5
o. to sides of excavation, including shoring	,, ,,	1	0

CONCRETOR.

land cement concrete in foundation 1 to 6	per yard cube	38	0
if in underpinning in short lengths	,, ,,	7	0
if in floors 6 in. thick	,, ,,	3	3
if in beams	,, ,,	3	9
if aggregate 1 : 2 : 4	,, ,,	10	0
for hoisting not exceeding 10 ft. beyond the first 10 ft.	,, ,,	2	6

BRICKLAYER.

		£	s.	d.
uced brickwork in lime mortar and Fletton bricks	per rod	32	0	0
if in stocks	,,	7	10	0
if in Staffordshire blues	,,	22	0	0
if in Portland cement and sand	,,	1	10	0

FACINGS.

ra for facing in English or Flemish bond for every 10s. per 1,000 over the price of the common bricks	per ft. super	0	0	1¼

POINTING.

t flat struck or weathered joint	,, ,,	0	0	3

ARCHES.

ra only to the price of ordinary brickwork :—

external in half brick rings	,, ,,	0	0	10
d in stocks	,, ,,	0	1	9
bed and gauged jointed in putty camber or segmental	,, ,,	0	6	0

SUNDRIES.

np course in double course of slates breaking joint and bedded in Portland cement	,, ,,	0	1	0
ing ordinary register grates and stoves	each	1	0	0
ing kitchener, including forming flues, &c., with all necessary fire bricks	,,	4	15	0

ASPHALTER.

		s.	d.
f-inch horizontal damp course	per yard super	4	6
ee-quarter-inch vertical damp course	,, ,,	9	6
ee-quarter-inch on flats in two thicknesses	,, ,,	6	3
le fillet	per foot run	0	3
ting and fillet 6 in. high	,, ,,	1	2

MASON.

k stone templates fixed	per foot cube	13	0
k stone sills fixed	,, ,,	22	0
h stone and all labour fixed	,, ,,	10	6
tland stone fixed	,, ,,	20	0

SLATER.

lsh 16 in. × 8 in. 3 in. lap, including nails	per square	72	9
Do. 20 in. × 10 in. Do. Do.	,,	80	9
Do. 24 in. × 12 in. Do. Do.	,,	90	0

CARPENTER AND JOINER.

framed in plates	per foot cube	5	0
Do. joists	,, ,,	5	6
Do. roofs, floors and partitions	,, ,,	6	0
Do. trusses	,, ,,	8	6

	¾″	1″	1¼″	2″
al rough close boarding per sq.	35/6	40/-	45/-	72/-

		s.	d.
t centering for concrete floor, including struts or hangers	,,	50	0
Do. to beams	per ft. sup.	1	0
ntre for arches	,,	1	6
tter boards and bearers	,,	1	0

FLOORING.

	¾″	1″	1¾″	1½″
al-edges shot per sq.	—	44/6	53/-	60/6
. tongued and grooved ,,	—	49/-	57/6	65/-
. matchings ,,	45/-	51/-	—	—
ulded skirting, including backings and grounds per ft. sup.	1/6	1/9	2/-	2/6

SASHES AND FRAMES.

		s.	d.
e-and-a-half moulded sashes or casements	per foot super	1	10
o Do. Do. Do.	,, ,,	2	1
d for fitting and fixing	,, ,,	0	3
al-cased frames with 1 in. inner and outer linings, 1½ in. pulley stiles tongued to linings, hard wood sills with 2 in. moulded sashes in squares, double hung, double hung with pulleys, lines and weights ; average size	,, ,,	3	9

DOORS.

	1½″	1¾″	2″
wo-panel square framed per ft. sup.	2/1	2/4	2/6
our-panel Do.	2/5	2/8	2/11
wo-panel moulded both sides	2/8	2/11	3/2
our-panel Do. Do.	2/11	3/2	3/5

CARPENTER AND JOINER continued.

FRAMES.

		s.	d.
Deal wrot moulded and rebated	per foot cube	14	0

		1″	1¼″	1½″
Plain deal jamb linings framed	per ft. sup.	1/7	1/8	1/11
Deal shelves and bearers	,,	1/4	1/6	1/9
Add if cross-tongued	,,	2d.	2d.	2d.

STAIRCASES.

	1″	1¼″	1½″	2″	2½″
Deal treads and risers in and including rough brackets	2/1	2/4	2/9	—	—
Deal strings wrot on both sides and framed	1/8	2/-	2/2	2/8	—

		s.	d.
Housings for steps and risers	each	0	11
Deal balusters, 1 in. × 1¼ in.	per ft. run	0	9
Mahogany handrail : average, 3 in. × 3 in.	,, ,,	6	0
Add if ramped	,, ,,	12	0
Add if wreathed	,, ,,	24	0

FIXING ONLY IRONMONGERY (INCLUDING SCREWS).

6 in. barrel bolts	8½d.	Rim locks	2/-
Sash fasteners	1 1½d.	Mortice locks	4/6
Casement fasteners	1/5	Patent spring hinges and letting into floor and	
Casement stays	1/2		
Cupboard locks	1/5	making good	19/-

FOUNDER AND SMITH.

		s.	d.
Rolled steel joists	per cwt.	16	3
Plain compound girders	,,	19	0
Do. stanchions	,,	21	9
In roof work	,,	27	6

RAIN-WATER GOODS.

		3″	4″	5″	6″
Half-round plain rebated joints	ft. run	1/6	1/9	2/-	2/6
Ogee Do. Do.	,,	1/9	2/-	2/6	3/3
Rain-water pipes with ears	,,	1/9	2/7	—	—
Extra for shoes and bends	each	4/4	5/11	—	—
Do. stopped ends	,,	1/11	2/4½	3/7	4/-
Do. nozzles for inlets	,,	2/2	2/7	3/10	4/3

PLUMBER.

		s.	d.
Milled lead and laying in flashings and gutters	per cwt.	43	0
Do. Do. in flats	,,	42	0
Extra labour and solder in coated cesspools	each	6	9
Welf joint	per ft. run	0	6
Soldered seam	,, ,,	1	3
Copper nailing	,, ,,	0	4

		½″	¾″	1″	1½″	2″	4″
Drawn lead waste	per ft. run	1/2	1/9	2/-	3/4	4/-	—
Do. service	,,	1/8	2/2	2/7	3/10	—	—
Do. soil	,,	—	—	—	—	—	6/9
Bends in lead pipe	each	—	—	—	—	3/3	8/2
Soldered stop ends	,,	1/2	1/8	2/1	2/10	3/6	—
Read lead joints	,,	11d.	1/-	1/3	1/11	2/4	4/10
Wiped soldered joints	,,	2/10	3/6	4/-	4/11	6/6	9-9
Lead traps and cleaning screws	,,	—	—	—	14/7	19 6	—
Bib cocks and joints	,,	6/4	9/7	15/4	41/-	—	—
Stop cocks and joints	,,	15/4	17/2	25/8	64/-	—	—

PLASTERER.

		s.	d.
Render, float and set in lime and hair	per yard sup.	2	6
Do. Do. Sirapite	,, ,,	2	9
Do. Do. Keen's	,, ,,	4	0
Add saw lathing	,, ,,	1	7
Add metal lathing	,, ,,	2	6
(Not including hangers or runners, &c., for suspended ceilings.)			
Portland cement screed	,, ,,	2	2
Do. plain face	,, ,,	3	3
Mouldings in plaster	per 1 girth	0	1½
One-and-a-half granolithic pavings	per yard sup.	5	9

GLAZIER.

		s.	d.
21-oz. sheet plain	per foot sup.	0	8½
26-oz. Do.	,, ,,	1	0
Obscured sheet	,, ,,	1	1
⅛-in. rolled plate	,, ,,	0	9
¼-in. rough rolled or cast plate	,, ,,	0	10½
¼-in wired cast plate	,, ,,	1	4

PAINTER.

		s.	d.
Preparing and distempering, 2 coats	per yard sup.	0	9
Knotting and priming	,, ,,	0	7
Plain painting, 1 coat	,, ,,	0	9
Do. 2 coats	,, ,,	1	2
Do. 3 coats	,, ,,	1	9
Do. 4 coats	,, ,,	2	4
Graining	,, ,,	2	3
Varnishing twice	,, ,,	1	9
Sizing	,, ,,	0	3
Flatting	,, ,,	0	7
Enamel	,, ,,	1	1
Wax polishing	per foot sup.	0	6
French polishing	,, ,,	1	2
Preparing for and hanging paper	per piece	2/- to	4/-

*These prices apply to *new buildings only*. They cover superintendence by foreman and carry a profit of 10% on the prime cost without establishment charges. A percentage of 1½ should be added for Employers' Liability and National Health and Unemployments Acts and from 1s. 6d. per £100 for Fire Insurance. The whole of the information given on this page is copyright.

NEW COMPANIES

THE particulars quoted below have been compiled by Messrs. Jordan & Sons, Ltd., Company Registration Agents, of 116 & 117, Chancery-lane, W.C.2, from the documents available at the Companies' Registry.

FOSSAL & CO., LTD. (225,354). Registered October 26. 37, Tottenham-street, W.1. Manufacturers and builders of mosaic, jointless and all kinds of flooring, etc. Nominal capital, £500.

SUSSEX BRICK CO. (1927), LTD. (225,377). Registered October 26. 14, Market-square, Horsham, Sussex. Brick and tile manufacturers, carried on as "The Sussex Brick and Estates Co., Ltd." Nominal capital, £250,000.

CYNODROME CONSTRUCTION CO., LTD. (225,435). Registered October 29. Builders and contractors, etc. Nominal capital, £100.

BICKENHILL BRICKWORKS, LTD. (225,406). Registered October 28. Bickenhill Brickworks, Birmingham-road, Bickenhill, Warwick. Manufacturers of bricks, tiles, etc. Nominal capital, £5,000.

RHEOCRETE PUMICE STONE SLAB CO., LTD. (225,227). Registered October 20. Bassishaw House, Basinghall-street, E.C. 2. Nominal capital, £4,400.

A. L. PARKER & CO., LTD. (225,209). Registered October 20 Manufacturer of and dealer in cement and artificial stone. Nominal capital, £5,000.

WEST COUNTRY QUARRIES, LTD. (225,340). Registered October 25. Ottery St. Mary, Devon. Quarrymasters and stone merchants, etc. Nominal capital, £3,000.

COLINA SYNDICATE, LTD. (225,301). Registered October 24. 10, Lancaster-place, W.C.2. Builders and contractors, etc. Nominal capital, £1,000.

A. MONK & CO., LTD. (225,316). Registered October 24. Public works and civil engineering contractors. Nominal capital, £10,000.

CARLON, LTD. (225,267). Registered October 22. Public and private works contractors, builders, etc. Nominal capital, £400.

H. ARCHER, LTD. (225,187). Registered October 19. 92, Upper Richmond-road, Putney, S.W.15. Public or private works contractors, builders, etc. Nominal capital, £1,000.

WALMAC, LTD. (225,280). Registered October 22. North-road, Burnt Oak, Edgware. Joinery manufacturers and builders. Nominal capital, £2,000.

D. LEIGHTON & SON, LTD. (225,218). Registered October 20. Builders and contractors, etc. Nominal capital, £4,000.

J. J. FOWLER & SONS, LTD. (225,062). Registered October 13. 19, Bute-street, South Kensington, S.W.7. Builders and decorators. Nominal capital, £5,000.

MIDLAND SLAB AND ADAMANT CO., LTD. (225,140). Registered October 17. Heneage-street, Birmingham. Manufacturers of concrete goods, etc. Nominal capital, £2,000.

LEACH & UNSWORTH, LTD. (225,138). Registered October 17. Monsall-road, Oldham-road, Newton Heath, Manchester. Building contractors. Nominal capital, £10,000.

EBENEZER KING, LTD. (225,132). Registered October 17. 27, Whitefriars-street, E.C. 4. Builders and contractors. Nominal capital, £1,000.

BONNELL BROTHERS, LTD. (225,098). Registered October 15. 6, Aldrington Basin, Portslade, near Brighton. Builders' merchants, general merchants, and contractors. Nominal capital, £1,900.

BEAUPRE LIMESTONE CO., LTD. (225,163). Registered October 18. 77, High-street, Cowbridge, Glam. Nominal capital, £2,500.

DOLLAR BROS & CO., LTD. (225,166). Registered October 18. 25, Finsbury-square, E.C. 2. Builders and contractors, etc. Nominal capital, £750.

WILTON DECORATORS, LTD. (225,148). Registered October 17. 39, Wilton-road, Westminster, S.W.1. Nominal capital, £2,000.

WALKER & WALKER, LTD. (224,507). Registered September 30. 5, Harrington-street, Liverpool. Quarry masters and proprietors, stone merchants, etc. Nominal capital, £1,000.

FRANK PARKER & CO., LTD. (224,779). Registered September 30. Spencer House, South-place, E.C.2. Manufacturers of and dealers in articles and materials required for builders and contractors, etc. Nominal capital, £3,000.

JOHN WILD & SONS (BUILDERS), LTD. (224,719). Registered September 28. Wood-street, New Mills, Cheshire. Builders and contractors. Nominal capital, £1,500.

WAGSTAFF & TURNER, LTD. (224,737). Registered September 28. Dunford-road, Holmfirth, Yorks. Builders and contractors. Nominal capital, £2,000.

BUILDERS AND SHOPFITTERS, LTD. (224,841). Registered October 3. 369, Edgware-road, W. Nominal capital, £100.

PEARCE AND TAYLOR, LTD. (224,833). Registered October 1. 93, Dewsbury-road, Dollis Hill, Willesden, N.W.10. To acquire on lease from the Metropolitan Railway certain land in Sherrick Green-road, Willesden, and erect houses and buildings thereon, etc. Nominal capital, £500.

Post Office London Directory, 1928.

Messrs. Kelly's Directories, Ltd., 186, Strand, W.C. 2, have issued their Post Office London Directory with county suburbs for 1928. This is the 129th annual edition. It is not necessary to say that this work is invaluable to every business firm or person. A use is found for it every day of the year. The area covered is the County of London, together with part of the Borough of West Ham, and the names and addresses are classified as follows :—

(1) By streets; (2) in alphabetical lists of the private residents, and of those engaged in any profession or business; (3) a classified trade section, comprising some 5,000 professions and trades, arranged alphabetically, each with a list arranged in alphabetical order of those engaged therein. Particulars are given of the establishments of the various Government Departments with an alphabetical list of officials; and separate sections are found for Chambers of Commerce (throughout the country); Law (including alphabetical lists of Barristers and Solicitors); Postal; City, municipal, parochial and clerical; Transport, hotel, etc., Banking, and so on (for the whole country). A street plan is included (scale four inches to the mile), and on the back of this is given a map of London and Suburbs (scale one inch to the mile), extending in some directions to 20 miles from Charing Cross. The price of this Directory is 55s., but a special edition, bound in leather, and printed on thicker paper, is priced at 70s.

ESTIMATING ON RIGHT LINES

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PATENTS

APPLICATIONS PUBLISHED.*

257,242.—E. W. Rose : Wall footings for concrete buildings.

279,567.—I. H. Wilkinson : Machines for making sanitary stoneware pipes, hollow-ware goods.

279,582.—F. A. Wilson : Manufacture of roofing tiles.

279,585.—G. O. Case : Manufacture of reinforced building or constructional materials or elements.

279,600.—L. F. Whitehouse and S. Culpan : Electrical heating device for heating water in domestic hot-water cylinders, radiators.

279,647.—T. F. Keeman : Method of and means for ventilating and heating buildings.

279,649.—S. J. C. D'Aintree : Floors and ceilings.

279,694.—T. W. Parker and Dartmoor China Clay Co., Ltd. : Bleaching or decolorising of clay or other minerals.

279,713.—Aiton & Co., Ltd., and J. A. Aiton : Welded pipe joints.

279,741.—W. Wilson : Method of manufacturing faced concrete building blocks or slabs.

279,762.—J. E. Dennis : Metal window construction.

253,929.—C. E. Kraus : Building cement or plaster.

279,173.—E. R. J. Burlton : Dovetailing machines.

256,232.—R. T. Wales : Floor or ceiling moulds.

279,223.—A. Shaw & Co., Ltd., and C. E. Rose : Latches or locks.

279,235.—E. H. Archer and Venesta, Ltd. : Packing-cases.

260,592.—Studien-Ges. Fur Wirtschaft U. Industrie : Cementing of porcelain.

260,593.—Studien-Ges. Fur Wirtschaft U. Industrie : Cementing together of porcelain and metal.

274,408.—Studien-Ges. Fur Wirtschaft U. Industrie : Cementing of porcelain and porcelain and iron.

279,313.—W. Y. Chamberlain : Protection of wood and wooden structures against rot and decay.

279,355.—C. Pickstone : Manufacture of cement mortar, artificial stone, and concrete.

276,425.—M. A. Reens : Means for limiting the warping of woodwork such as doors, panels, and partitions, and for straightening such articles when warped.

276,438.—British Portland Cement Manufacturers, Ltd., J. H. Baxter, M. K. Bamber, and W. J. Dickinson : Manufacture of cement.

276,578.—O. W. L. Porter : Domestic fire-grates.

276,597.—C. H. Thompson : Manufacture of bricks and tiles from sand and lime.

276,705.—Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., A. Lakeman and F. C. Maccabe : Protection of metal surfaces.

276,707.—A Godenir : *In situ* concrete construction.

276,733.—W. K. Lusty : Machines for hinging together boards.

276,760.—R. F. Tarring : Means for casting stairways or steps in concrete.

276,776.—R. Esnault-Pelterie : Apparatus for testing the physical properties of materials.

276,801.—W. King : Building-blocks.

276,815.—A. E. E. Cuckow : Asbestos cement building sheets.

276,833.—J. Colquhoun : Building of walls

276,836.—J. Howard and W. J. Howard : Facing and glazing materials for building and flooring, bricks, tiles, and chimney pots.

276,866.—J. J. V. Armstrong : Pavements

276,903.—Hartford-Empire Co. : Method of producing a fired ceramic block.

270,667.—M. Combemale : Metal furniture.

277,040.—J. Wild : Roof trusses.

* All these applications are now in the stage in which opposition to the grant of Patents upon them may be made.

TRADE NEWS

Grosvenor House.

We learn that Messrs. Parker, Winder & nurch, Ltd., who supplied the May Fair tel with its lock furniture and other fittings, now under way with the complete locks ecial patent ball-bearing roller bolts), lock niture, finger-plates, sash fittings, ward- e fittings, etc., for Grosvenor House, Park- e, W.1. They are also the makers of the essary ventilators. The fittings were lered and selected by the contractors, ssrs. Grosvenor House, Ltd.

New Offices at Trowbridge.

We learn that the order for the central ting and hot-water supply apparatus for new offices of the Wiltshire Working n's Conservative Benefit Society, Trow- dge, has been placed with Mr. G. Apple- e, 82, Frome-road, Trowbridge. It will be nembered that the plans for these offices e the subject of an architectural competi- n which was won by Messrs. F. J. Lander l E. A. D. Tanner, AA.R.I.B.A., 22, rey-street, Strand, W.C.2, and illustrated *The Builder* for May 20.

A Catalogue of Radiators.

The National Radiator Co., Ltd., of Hull, ve, issued recently a new, complete cata- ue of their "Ideal" radiators and boilers. veral new types of apparatus are illus- ted for the first time, including the Im- oved Open-Fire domestic boiler, boilers for ticultural work, and boilers for oil fuel: ile several accessories are also new. We rn that all "Ideal" radiators and boilers subjected to a hydraulic test pressure of lb. per sq. in. The catalogue will gladly sent to any architect or contractor erested.

Rialto Cinema, Birmingham.

We understand that the laying of the rub- flooring on the main staircase, the side ngways and centre gangway, etc., of the erior of this cinema, illustrated in our issue December 16, was carried out by the Ioco bber and Waterproofing Co., Ltd., of niesland, Glasgow. Yet another job carried by this firm was at the Robin Hood nema, Birmingham. We learn that the Ioco mpany have prepared a shade card showing various designs of flooring executed by m. and this, together with a brochure and mples, will be sent upon application.

An Attractive Decorative Booklet.

The Fairfield Paint Co., of the London lour Works, White Horse-lane, E.1, have ued seasonable greetings in a most attrac- e manner. This takes the form of a oklet with a cover in a striking Wedgwood e and white design—illustrating in colour d half-tone several of the more important ildings which have been embellished and eserved by the use of this company's pro- cts, "Chynalyke" enamel, and the various Fairfield" paints. We illustrate on page 1 an example from the booklet, the Hast- s' White Rock Pavilion. Other examples wn are "Battersea Electric House," illus- ted in *The Builder* for December 2, 1927, Assembly Hall, Wandsworth Town Hall, d several theatres. Many charming ex- mples of cottage architecture—in which this n's Washable Distemper, awarded the edal of the Royal Sanitary Institute, has en used—are also given. The booklet may taken as an index to the quality and value the products of a very progressive firm.

Embankment Improvement.

The gap in the embankment wall between llbank Gardens and Vauxhall Bridge, we rn, is to be filled up. The London County uncil have invited tenders for an embank- nt wall to be built at this place similar the existing sections. The new wall will 565 ft. long when completed.

TENDERS

Communications for insertion under this heading should be addressed to "The Editor," and must reach him next week not later than Tuesday evening.

* Denotes *accepted.*

† Denotes *provisionally accepted.*

‡ Denotes *recommended for acceptance.*

§ Denotes *accepted subject to modifications.*

Bumpstead.—Cottages, for the R.D.C. Mr. H. Brown Thake, architect and surveyor, 10, High-street, Haverhill:—

Ashen—

4 non-parlour—	
E. G. French, Birdbrook ..	£1,664
S. Parker, Clare	1,65
Bareham & Cowle, Clare	1,594
*Martin & So . Clare	1,542

Birdbrook—

3 non-parlour—	
Martin & Sons, Clare	1,125
*E. G. French, Birdbrook	1,088

Birdbrook—

2 parlour—	
Martin & Sons, Clare	1,044
*E. G. French, Birdbrook	1,038

Helions Bumpstead—

2 non-parlour—	
E. G. French, Birdbrook	841
H. F. Thake, Haverhill	826
Rooke & Son, Saffron Walden	779
Mason & Son, Haverhill	77
*D. Percival, Helions Bumpstead	75

Helions Bumpstead—

4 non-parlour—	
E. G. French, Birdbrook	1,63
Rooke & Son, Saffron Walden	1,55
Mason & Son, Haverhill	1,52
*D. Percival, Helions Bumpstead	1,512

Ovington—

2 non-parlour—	
E. G. French, Birdbrook	859
S. Parker, Clare	83
Bareham & Cowle, Clare	807
*Martin & So Clare	768

Steeple Bumpstead—

2 non-parlour—	
E. G. French, Birdbrook	798
Mason & Son, Haverhill	786
*Rooke & Son, Saffron Walden	759

Sturmer—

4 non-parlour—	
E. G. French, Birdbrook	1,617
H. F. Thake, Haverhill	1,605
B. Gower, Sturmer	1,577
*Mason & Son, Haverhill	1,48

(Subject to approval by M.H.)

Croydon.—Erection of a filter house at the Adlington Water Works, for the C.B.:—

*Limpus & Son, Kingston-on-Thames £1,590

Ealing.—32 houses and 80 flats on the housing estate at Framfield-rd., Hanwell, for the T.C. Mr. W. R. Hicks, Borough Engineer:—

F. F. Vernon, Portsmouth	£87,976 5 5½
Nissen-Petren Houses, Ltd., Sherren, Ltd., Lewes	63,896 12 6
London	70,600 0 0
Lawes, Cherry & Co., Ltd., London	59,971 0
Walker & Slater, Ltd., London	58,984 0 0
Arbro, Ltd., London	58,490 0 0
Andersons (Chesterfield), Ltd., London	58,000 0 0
W. Walkerdine, Ltd., London	57,251 9 0
A. C. Dean, High Wycombe	56,870 0 0
J. A. Sadler, Osterley	56,815 8 9
W. Jones & Sons, Ltd., Westminster	56,657
E. Clarke & Sons, Melton Mowbray	53,930
Building & Public Works Construction Co., Ltd., Swindon	52,888 0 0
Butler Bros., Birmingham	51,550 0 0
G. Ball (Willesden), Ltd., London	48,990 15 6

Lancaster.—Two Cottages at Westfield, for the War Memorial Committee. Messrs. T. H. Mawson & Sons, High-street House:—

Builder—
*Andrew Waterworth, 26, Newsham-road, Lancaster.

Joiner—
*W. & I. Peill, Spring Garden-street, Lancaster.

Slater and Plasterer—
*Hargreaves & Watkinson, Coverdale-road, Lancaster.

Plumber—
*G. H. Blatchford, Meeting House Lane, Lancaster.

Painter—
*E. Wharton, Wellington-road, Lancaster.

Leek.—110 houses in Station-street and Morley-street, for the U.D.C. Mr. W. E. Beacham, surveyor:—

	Total for 70 houses £ s. d.	*Total for 110 houses* £ s. d.
W. G. West, Stockport	35,758 0 0	56,242 0 0
Gerrard & Son, Manchester	34,951 0 0	55,505 0 0
J. Heath & Sons, Leek	35,766 0 0	55,686 0 0
Cooper & Barnes, Warrington	35,458 0 0	52,258 0 0
Leech & Unsworth, Manchester	35,190 0 0	52,066 0 0
Morley & Sons, Derby	32,550 0 0	51,054 0 0
T. Grace, Leek	31,82	50,550 0 0
Roberts & Son, Ilkestone	31,500 0 0	49,500 0 0
Bowdell Bros., Hucknall	31,007 0 0	48,984 0 0
S. Salt, Leek	30,670 0 0	48,184 0 0
Machin & Allen, Biddulph	30,220 0 0	47,966 0 0
Housing Limited, London	30,192 0 0	47,504 0 0
A. Powell, Wolverhampton	30,006 0 0	47,054 0 0
T. Roberts, Biddulph	29795 0 0	46,985 0 0
Gee, Walker & Slater, Derby	——	46,870 0 0
Structural Contractors, London	29,622 0 0	46,822 0 0
Morgan Bros., Birmingham	29,459 16 6	46,565 4 0
T. H. Beeson, Derby	28,925 19 5	46,253 4 8
E. Oakland, Ltd., Wombwell	——	45,872 6 10
S. Salt, Leek	28,982 0 0	45,532 0 0
M. A. Boswell, Wolverhampton	28,662 0 0	45,134 0 0
Alcock & Sisson, Eastwood, Notts	28,196 15 5	44,936 4 1
Gill & Son, Manchester	28,616 0 0	44,816 0 0
Butler Bros., Birmingham	28,310 0 0	44,400 0 0
C. Jackson, Tipton	27,850 0 0	43,997 0 0
M. Simpson, Sheffield	26,986 4 10	43,149 2 6
Development Co., Warrington	27,242 0 0	42,804 0 0
H. Boot & Son, Sheffield	26,678 0 0	42,508 0 0
H. M. Nowell, Doncaster	26,986 6 8	42,410 11 4
‡Eadie Towers & Co., Wolverhampton	26,286 0 0	41,710 0 0
Streets and Sewers—		
Chas. Jackson, Tipton	£2,968 10 1	
S. G. Graham, Huddersfield	2,958 11 8	
Sanders & Torrance, Stoke-on-Trent	2,856 10 9	
Turner & Co., London	2,555 11 6	
W. P. Taylor & Co., Basford	2,536 0 10	
Morley & Sons, Derby	2,400 0 0	
H. Boot & Sons, Sheffield	2,295 11 6	
H. Hayes (Manchester), Ltd., Manchester	2,182 17 4	
H. Casson, Newcastle	1,947 0 0	
A. J. Woodfine, Sale	1,738 8 2	
‡M. A. Boswell, Wolverhampton	1,592 0 0	

London.—Maternity and child welfare centre, on a portion of land known as the Greenwich Hospital Cemetery, Woolwich-road, Greenwich, for the Greenwich B.C. Mr. Charles P. Courtenay, Borough Engineer:—

*J. Elliman & Son, Ltd., Beckenham £4,185
(Subject to approval of M.H.)

London.—Four houses of the A2 type on a site at Chevening-road, for the Greenwich B.C. Mr. Charles P. Courtenay, Borough Engineer:—

*Wade, Archer & Co., Ltd., Eltham £1,639 13 6
(Subject to approval of M.H.)

London.—Buildings required for the purposes of an infant welfare centre and five flats on the site of "Windsor House," Kenley-street, and Nos. 22 to 30 (even), Sirdar-road, for the Kensington B.C.:—

*R. Niblett & Co., Chiswick £4,325

London.—Tenders accepted by H.M. War Office for November.—Building Works and Services: Aldershot: Cambridge Hospital, operation and X-ray block, Wm. Townson & Sons, Ltd., Bolton. Gosport: New barracks, provision of w.c.s, G. Riches, Fareham, Hants. Gosport: Fort Brockle-hurst, provision of w.c.s, G. Riches, Fareham, Hants. Catterick Camp: Bunks for N.C.O.s, and sanitary annexes, G. Dougill & Sons, Darlington. Lichfield: Whittington Barracks, improvements to 2 cookhouses, F. Perks & Son, Ltd., Long Eaton.

London.—Tenders accepted for November by H.M.O.W.:—Building Works: Bexhill-on-Sea P.O., etc.—erection: Gilbert Bros., Broadstairs. Birkenhead employment exchange—erection: Selwood, Lloyd & Co., Ltd., Birkenhead; asphalter: T. Faldo & Co., Ltd., London. Birmingham, "Midland" telephone exchange—steelwork: Charles Wade & Co., Ltd., Birmingham. Boughton Monchelsea, Maidstone, telephone exchange—erection: G. Pearce & Sons, Maidstone. Chorley Wood, Rickmansworth, Herts, telephone exchange—glazier: George Farmiloe & Sons, Ltd., London. Dollis Hill, Cricklewood, research station—erection of shed: Unic Contractors, Ltd., London. Dunoon P.O.—alterations, etc.: J. Livingstone, Dunoon. East Grinstead P.O.—plasterer: W. Draper, East Grinstead. Eastville, Bristol, employment exchange—asphalter: Ragusa Asphalte Paving Co., Ltd., London; steelwork: John Lysaght, Ltd., Bristol. G.P.O. (West), E.C., extension—asphalter: London Asphalte Co., Ltd., London. Hull employment exchange—artificial stonework: The Hull Concrete Stone Co., Ltd., Hull; mason: J. Pears & Son, Hull; painter, T. W. Bailey & Sons, Hull; plumber, etc.: Chas. F. Proctor, Hull; steelwork: King & Co., Ltd., Hull. Ilford P.O., etc.—asphalter: Permanite, Ltd., London. Kennington "Reliance" telephone exchange—glazier: George Farmiloe & Sons, Ltd., London. Manchester Head P.O.—fibrous plaster work: T. R. Rudd, John Tanner & Son (London), Ltd., London. Musselburgh, Edinburgh, Edenhall Hospital—alterations, etc.: G. & R. Cousin, Edinburgh; glazier: A. Cunningham & Co., Edinburgh; joiner: Alex. Morison, Musselburgh; painter: J. Cossar, Lasswade; plasterer: J. & W. McLaughlan, Edinburgh; plumber: Steel & Wilson, Glasgow. Norbury P.O., etc.—erection: Galbraith Bros., Ltd., London; steelwork: Lambourne & Co., Ltd., London. North Finchley "Hillside" telephone exchange—artificial stonework: Malcolm MacLeod & Co., Ltd., London. Patent Office—french polisher: Smith & Crockford, London. Primrose Hill telephone exchange—artificial stonework: Malcolm MacLeod & Co., Ltd., London. Purley, Surrey, telephone exchange—asphalter: Ragusa Asphalte Paving Co., Ltd., London. Southend-on-Sea "Marine" telephone exchange—erection: W. Bundey, Westcliff-on-Sea. Trafalgar Square—conversion work—base cutting: The Demolition & Construction Co., Ltd., London; granite working: McLeod, Ltd., Penryn. Upminster, Essex, telephone exchange—erection: E. D. Winn & Co., Ltd., London; steelwork: A. D. Dawnay & Sons, Ltd., London. West Bromwich employment exchange—steelwork: Charles Wade & Co., Ltd., Birmingham. West Didsbury, Manchester, P.O.—erection: J. Gerrard & Sons, Ltd., Manchester; asphalter: Thomas Faldo & Co., Ltd., London. Widnes employment exchange—joiner: H. Newsum, Sons & Co., Ltd., Sheffield. Engineering Services: Beckenham telephone exchange—heating, etc.: G. E. Bradley, London. Garston, Watford, building research station—heating: J. Combe & Son, Ltd., London. Glasgow—engineering labour: W. Bennett, Ltd., Glasgow. Whitehall new public offices—heating, etc.: Davidson & Co., Ltd., London. Painting: F. Flint, Sheffield; W. E. Greenwood & Sons, Ltd., London; The Mond Staffordshire Refining Co., Ltd., London; Arthur Wardle, Manchester.

St. Helens.—Garage in Tolver-street, for the Tramways Dept. Mr. A. W. Bradley, Borough and Water Engineer:—

(a) *Builder's Work*—
‡Joseph Yearsley, St. Helens.

(b) *Iron and Steelwork*—
‡Edward Wood & Co., Ltd., Manchester.

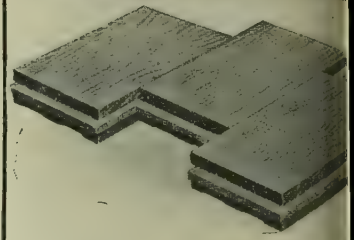
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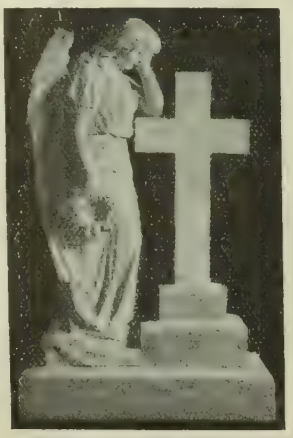
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